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## Missions in North America.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT CHARLOTTETOWN, SEPT. 16th, 1897, BY REV. JAMES SIMPSON.

## The Planting of the Church in Canada.

The condition of affairs in the new Diocese when Bishop Inglis arrived was briefly as follows: In Nova Scotia proper there were twelve missionaries at work. In New Brunswick there were six, in Cape Breton one, in P. E. Island one, in England three and in Quebec eight. His first tour was made in N. S. and N. B. in 1789 during which he travelled 700 miles and confirmed 525 persons. On his return to Halifax he wrote to the S. P. G. that he had found all the missionaries properly employed in their respective stations, but that he had proposed some changes in the disposition of the missions which could probably be brought about the ensuing year. The kind treatment which the Bishop met everywhere and the good disposition both of the clergy and laity to comply with his exhortations, showed how agreeable the appointment of a Bishop had been. "By judicious conduct and great exertions he awoke the people from that torpid state in which he found them respecting religious matters, and the making of proper external provisions for the due administration of the public worship. Scarcely was there a church finished throughout the Province when he arrived, but soon churches began to rise in many places.

In 1789 the Bishop paid his first visit to P. E. I. and then proceeded to Quebec in His Majesty's frigate Dido. Under a salute of 11 guns His Lordship was received on shore by the commander of the garrison, officers, clergy and citizens. Having remained a fortnight in Quebec he set out for Montreal and the intervening parishes. In none of these places except Sorel was there an English church so the Bishop had to officiate in the R. C. churches; but when he was in Montreal they succeeded in obtaining the Jesuits' church which had been confiscated

and this was repaire I and called Ch. Caturch; the parent of the present stately cath rehis return to Quebec the Bishop held a it station at which all the clergy were present. Its injunctions delivered at this time he ordered the clergy, to punctually obey the rubries and canons; to officiate twice every Lord's Day, and one sermon at the least; and also that Pivine service be read on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holy Days. Baptism was not to be administered in private houses except in cases of necessity, and children were to be Catechised every Sunday. After spending two and a half months in the Province of Quebec the Bishop sailed again for Nova Scotia. In the same year Dr. Inglis opened King's College, Windsor, for the training of students preparing for Holy Orders; and the great necessity of having such an institution was manifested in 1795 when four of the 16 clergy were removed by death. these was lost in a terrible snowstorm as he was walking from Chester to Windsor.

During the whole of his episcol ate the Bishop faithfully gave his attention to all the missions he could reach in his vast field, giving in his numerous tours, personal fatherly advice and practical sympathetic aid to the struggling churches and hardworking missionaries of the church whose bishop he was. He died in 1816 after more than 50 years service to religion in North America. The formation of the diocese of Quebec in 1793, of Newfoundland in 1839, and New Brunswick in 1845 reduced the diocese of Nova Scotia to its present limits.

In continuing the History of the Diocese of Quebec, we have to go back to 1793, when Dr. Jacob Mountain was consecrated to the episcopate. On his arrival from England, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec met him and greeted him with a well-bestowed kiss on either cheek, declaring that it was high time that he should come to keep his people in order. At this time there were only 6 clergymen in the Lower Province, including the three Frenchmen, and in the remainder of the century only one was added to