Mr. LeRay brought his countrymen to Rosiere in 1828, probably. They came by degrees, and were no sooner arrived than they set to work at the building of a church. Its basement was constructed and ready for the laying of the cornerstone by Bishop Dubois in 1832. His coming was made the occasion of such a celebration as Old France was accustomed to hold in a bishop's honor. The settlers came from the remotest farms, finding their way to the church through the forest by means of blazed trails. The basement of the church was decorated, the old veterans who had fought under Napoleon stood at the door in line, armed and uniformed. When the bishop came up with Mr. LeRay, they presented arms. The cornerstone was laid amid the _attle of musketry. It was like a day in old Rosiere and Chaumont.

The following extract from a circular published by Mr. LeRay for the benefit of his settlers and those whom he expected to settle, is interesting. It is a statement of the case by the actual settlers.

Extract from a circular printed in February, 1833, by the Honorable Vincent LeRay du Chaumont:

On the opposite side of the St. Lawrence from Cape Vincent lies Kingston, the former capital of Upper Canada, a city of considerable size and affording a good market for out products. It contains a Catholic church. While we were unable to build a church of our own, the parish priest of Kingston, thanks to the arrangements made by Mr. LeRay, will visit us from time to time. We are, however, already busy with the construction of a church. We contribute to its erection by direct assessments, two mill to the dollar, which will be place to our credit in the new pew-rent account. New-comers will be assessed in the same manner. To hasten a work whose completion is so much desired, the proprietary (Mr. LeRay) besides bearing gratuitously on quarter of the expenses, will advance what we are bound, but are as yet not able to pay. This he does that the church may be ready next year, and may be built of a size convenient not alone for the present population, but for the future increase we hope for. Its situation is well chosen. It is central for the present settlers, close to the farms which the next emigrants must select, and three-quarters of a mile from the sawmill and grist mill. There we shall found a village for the trades people and laborers, and, as the first settlers and the majority among us came from Rosiere, this shall be its name.

Rosiere, February 1832

Signed; Huger Aubertine of Blonde Fontaine; Toussaint Laurent, Simon Cornair, Pierre Barthelemy, Nicolas Cocaigne, Jean Branche, Nicolas Jacquet, Fra Francos Chapron, all of Rosiere; Nicolas Chapron, Jean Billery of Aubercy; Claude Barbien of Oignet; Marcel Aubrey of Sembry; Jacques Mentry and Pierre Brunot of St. Marcel.