

11. 23—27. and in the afternoon on Luke 14. 24. and on Monday Ps. 9. 18.

From this memorandum book it appears that while in Newport he frequently travelled to other places. We find him preaching at Horton, Falmouth, Parrsboro and Halifax; and almost every year, and sometimes more frequently, he visited Cornwallis, where he assisted the Rev. William Forsyth at the dispensation of the Supper. We find him visiting Antigonish in the years 1800, 1803, 1805 and 1807, and preaching there and also at other places going and returning, such as Stewiacke, Musquodoboit, Pictou, Merigomish and Halifax. The Rev. Thomas Trotter, his successor in Antigonish says, "The first visit the people of Antigonish received from a minister was in the summer of 1797, when Mr. Munroe happened to come that way and spent some time amongst them, preaching wherever he could get an audience, and at other times visiting from house to house. On this occasion he was persuaded to purchase a valuable and convenient lot of land from one of the officers on half pay. This was well ordered in Providence, as it probably induced him to visit the place more frequently than he would otherwise have done, and led at last to his permanent settlement." On this first journey he lost his way in the woods while coming from Pictou, and had to spend two nights among the branches of a tree, whither he had climbed for fear of the bears—having bound himself by a rope, which he carried for that purpose to prevent his falling down in his sleep.

In the year 1808, he permanently removed to Antigonish. His memorandum book contains the following entries regarding his removal, "Windsor Road, 4th sabbath of March, 27th of the month, Acts xx. 32, being a farewell discourse to that part of the congregation. Cornwallis, 1st sab. of April, Ps. lviii. 11, being a subject nearly of the same nature. Newport, 3rd sab. of April, Acts xx. 20, 21, farewell sermon to the people of Newport. Windsor Road, 4th sab. of April, 2 Cor. xiii. 11, being a farewell sermon to that part of the congregation. Monday, 28th, Dan. ix. 17, being the last sermon I preached to that people. Arrived

at Antigonish, Wednesday, 12th May, 1808, took up my lodging same day at Mr. James Millar's; 3rd sab. of May, 15th of the month, Luke ii. 10, 11, being the first sabbath on taking the charge of the Presbyterian congregation of Antigonish; 4th sab. of May, (22nd) the same day William Chisholm had a child baptized Janet, the first child baptized in the meeting-house. Friday, June 10th, being a public fast appointed by the governor of the Province, Luke v. 35. Afternoon of same day, being appointed a day for afflicting our souls, and to plead for a blessing of God upon the ordinances now dispensed among us, that they may be the means of saving many souls, Ezra viii. 21—24.

Antigonish, formerly called Dorchester, is the shire town of the county till lately called Sydney, but now Antigonish. It is situated on a small but beautiful plain near the centre of the county, and at the confluence of three streams, about a mile from the harbour into which these united waters empty. On the banks of the united River, the Indians had cleared a few acres of alluvial land, so rich as to be still known as the Indian gardens; but until the year 1784 the rest of the country round was covered by a dense forest. In that year a large tract of land, round where the village now stands, was granted to a regiment called the Nova Scotia Fencibles, which had just been disbanded. This body of men had been raised chiefly from American prisoners, who to escape the evils of captivity had entered the British service, on condition that they should not be required to serve against their own country. For some time after their settlement, rations had been allowed them; but on being left to their own resources, most of them abandoned their lands and returned to the United States. The few who remained were for the most part unable to read, and for thirteen years they were without the ordinances of religion, or almost anything that could be regarded as a substitute, and for eleven years more they had only occasional visits of travelling missionaries. This state of things must have been attended with the most injurious results upon their moral and religious character.