

"The Rev. Mr McGregor having opened the meeting with a sermon from Mat. 7. 20, after sermon the Committee proceeded to the ordination of Mr George Gilmore, and the instalment of the Rev. Mr Alex. McLean, which were performed accordingly. The Rev. Mr Gilmore directed to consult Messrs McGregor, Huston and Williams respecting his preaching in the vacancies in their parts."

He continued a member of the Presbytery of Boston till 1775 when it was formed into a synod, called the synod of New England, of which he was a member till its dissolution in 1782. The synod was then recognized as the Presbytery of Salem, and his name continued on the roll till the year 1789 when there appears the following entry, "As the Rev. George Gilmore has been long absent from the body, and we not knowing where he is, the Presbytery conclude to drop him out of their list."

The above is all the information contained in the minutes of the Presbytery of Boston and synod of New England, regarding Mr Gilmore. He does not appear as taking an active part in the proceedings of the body with which he was connected, indeed he does not appear as present at any meeting of either the Presbytery or the synod. From other sources we learn, that during his residence in New England he labored chiefly at a place called Valenton in the state of Connecticut. Here he was pastor of a congregation, probably of the Congregational order, though he afterwards describes himself as "minister of the Kirk at Valenton." Here he had acquired some property, and seemed comfortably settled, when the American Revolutionary war broke out. The people of New England were generally united in their opposition to the British Government. His brethren in the ministry like the most of the Presbyterians throughout the States, seemed to have been ardent in the support of the popular cause. Thus at the first meeting of Synod, held at Londonderry, N. H. on the 4th September 1776 we find the following exhibition of their zeal. "The question being put whether any suspected to be inimical to the liberties of the Independent States of America, which they are now contending for, and refused to declare his attachment to the same, should have a seat in the Judicature. Voted they should not."

This was certainly pretty decided meddling with politics for a church court. But Mr Gilmore was quite decided in his attachment to the British Government. We believe however that he still continued to labor at Valenton till about the year 1783. Whether he has always avowed his sentiments we are uncertain, or whether he has given expression to his loyalty in any offensive form, we know not. At all events, popular indignation was so excited against him, that he was obliged to leave the place at short notice, abandoning all his property. He was obliged to seek safety in Canada, which he reached by crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice in the dead of winter, with his wife and a young family, one of them we believe an infant in arms.

On his arrival in Canada he was supported, as other Loyalists by the British Government. But the change involved him in heavy losses. Thus in a memorial to the British Government, somewhat after, he says. "Your Memorialist, conscious to himself of the truth of what he hath related above, being now called upon under solemn oath, can give it as his opinion, according to a moderate calculation the sum of his losses to amount to £100 lawful money, (excluding