

July 28 and Sept. 13, but the exact date is lost.) The Elders' names were David Archibald, Wm. Fisher, John Johnston, James Johnston, Robert Hunter, Samuel Archibald; Adherents to call—Jas. Yuille, Thos. Gourley, Saml. Archibald, Matthew Taylor, Thos. Archibald, Mat. Archibald, John Archibald, senr., John Archibald, jr., Jas. Faulkner, John Fisher, Jas. Dunlap, Robt. Archibald, Alexander Nelson, Wm. McKeen, John McKeen, John Oughterson, Wm. White, Samuel Wetherby, Adam Dickey, James Wright, John Fulton, Geo. Scott, David Nelson, Adam Boyd, Adam Johnson, Jas. Archibald, Jr., James Fisher, David Archibald, Jr., James Johnson, Jr., David McKeen, James Yuille, Jr., Alex. Miller, John Gourley, John Logan, Wm. Logan, Thomas Streed, John Taylor, Jos. Moore, Henry Gleeson, James Whidden, David Whidden, Alexander McNutt. Witnessed by Ephr. Howard and Wm. Blair, of Onslow. With this call was a bond for stipend, £68 for two years; £70 for next two years; and after that, £80 with certain ministerial lots granted to the first minister—with £30 to defray cost of removal from Scotland. Salary half cash and half produce. The salary was raised by assessment, a yoke of oxen being valued at £8; steers three years old, £2; ditto, two years old, £1 5s. 0d.; a year old hog, 10s.; a sheep 5s. and so on.

Mr. Cock being a settled Pastor in Scotland, certain formalities were necessary in demitting his charge ere he could be settled in Truro, and as communication with Britain was in those days tedious and uncertain, Mr. Cock was not loosed from his charge, and settled in Truro till 1772. In the meantime, Mr. Smith arrived, and though Mr. Cock had ere this been called, it so happened that through unavoidable delay, Mr. Smith was the first Presbyterian Minister settled in Nova Scotia. In 1785 Mr. Graham arrived, and on the second of August 1786—a day that ever will be memorable in the history of Nova Scotia Presbyterianism—the first Presbytery was formed in Truro. Mr. Cock preached in the forenoon. In the afternoon Mr. Gilmore of Hants led in Praise and Prayer, succeeded by Mr. Graham, of Stewiack, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) McGregor of Pictou, and Mr. Smith of Londonderry. After the Benediction, Mr. Cock was chosen Moderator, and Mr. Smith, Clerk. The Roll consisted of Messrs. Cock, Smith, McGregor, Graham, and Gilmore, *ministers*,—the latter only as a corresponding member,—and John Johnson, of Truro, and John Barnhill of Londonderry, *Ruling Elders*. The Moderator then constituted the Presbytery, declaring it so, as constituted on the footing of Presbyterian principles, as founded on God's Word, and set forth in

the Confession of Faith, Catechism—Larger and Shorter—Form of Church Government, Directory for Worship, Government and Discipline, as practised by the Church of Scotland in her purest days—by name of Associate Presbytery of Truro.

From this time the Brethren continued to labor with diligence, acceptance and success. About thirteen years thereafter, the Presbytery of Pictou was constituted. These two Presbyteries were formed on the basis of the diversity of view of the Burgess oath prevalent in Scotland—a diversity which transmitted to Nova Scotia, greatly impeded the progress of Presbyterianism, and was happily terminated thirty-two years after, by the Union of 1817, and the inauguration of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. The first Minister of Truro, the Rev. D. Cock, was a native of Clydesdale, Lanark, Scotland. Of his parentage, early years and education, little is known. Before he was settled as a pastor, he was clerk of the Presbytery of Glasgow, and of the Associate Synod at Stirling—a fact that shows that he held no minor position among his brethren. In 1752 he became a member of Synod in virtue of his settlement at Carsdyke, and was chosen Moderator in 1755. Mr. Cock took a deep interest in all matters affecting the Church of Christ, and particularly of that portion of it with which he was connected. After being for a time in Truro, he left as is supposed on a missionary excursion, and on his return entered on his congregation work, and by his diligence and amiable character, soon surrounded himself with an attached and, for those days, a large congregation. Among his other labors, Mr. Cock sometimes visited Pictou, before the arrival of Dr. McGregor—a work of no little difficulty and danger in those days.

Feeling the effects of age and work, he, in 1798, obtained a colleague, in the person of your late venerable Pastor, Mr. Waddel. In 1802, Mr. Graham writes, "Mr. Cock still retains his powers of mind and body surprisingly well at his advanced age. He is a truly worthy and pleasant old man. In him the saying of Scripture is verified, 'They shall bring forth fruit in old age.' He is still able to take part in the ministry." Three years thereafter he died—March 17th, 1805, aged 88 years.

Mr. Cock left few written memorials of his work, or if so, they have been all lost, excepting a series of devout meditations and a note book of his doings in Scotland. His remains lie close to the spot where, through long years of hardships such as the present race cannot understand, he delighted to preach the doctrine of the Cross—lie there waiting the hour when the glorified spirit reunited to the incorruptible Resur-