

was one. It sent, in 1835, several missionaries to Jamaica, and one, the Rev. Alexander Kennedy, to Trinidad. At that time there were on the island, of Protestant ministers, one Episcopalian and two Methodists, and he was the first Presbyterian minister in the colony. Mr. Kennedy was possessed of great talents, unbounded energy, and an ardent missionary spirit; he had intended to settle in a country district, and devote himself to the coloured people, but circumstances barred his way, and led him to make Port of Spain, the capital, the centre of his work. There he organized the first Presbyterian congregation on the Island, that of Grey Friars, so named after the congregation in Glasgow, which sent out and supported him. Mr. Kennedy had a powerful influence for good over the Scotch Presbyterians resident in the colony, by whom he was greatly beloved, and utterly abhorring, as he did, slavery and all race prejudice he did not hesitate, both from pulpit or platform and also by the press, to fight in the cause of freedom, thus incurring the displeasure of those in power, who tried in vain, both by bribes and threats, to silence him.

In 1838, when, by the abolition of the apprenticeship system, the last remnants of slavery were swept away, he did much by the great influence he had acquired over the negroes, and the bold stand he took on their behalf, to secure the peace of the Island, at a time when, owing to the opposition of the planters to the measure, and the excited condition of the freed slaves, riot and bloodshed seemed inevitable.

After labouring in Trinidad for fifteen years, Mr. Kennedy's health utterly failed, and, as the only hope of saving his life, he was obliged to leave the Island. He came to Canada in 1850, and in the good providence of God, regained health and strength and was spared to labour as a minister of our church for many years, dying, greatly beloved and lamented by all who knew him,