

Mabou and the remainder of the winter in Baddeck. In the summer a call was presented, which he accepted and was ordained on the 13th Nov. 1854. Three ministers were present at the ordination, viz: Messrs. Roy, Bayne, and Walker, all of whom have gone to their rest. The three brethren sailed in a small schooner to the Strait of Canso, and members of the congregation conveyed them to Mabou. Mr. McLean only wrought one year in his first sphere of labour when he received and accepted a call to Shubenacadie and Gays River, where he was inducted on the 4th Dec. 1855. On the last Sabbath of Nov. 1855 he preached his farewell sermon. Though a short ministry in a congregation then comprising 30 families an interesting work was carried on in that time, and the scene of Mr. McLean's first labors is still fraught with happy memories of his ministry.

A long vacancy now occurred, yet the congregation remained united and prosperous. Though they had been severely tried, yet they did not become disheartened and cease to work. A new church was built and opened which reflected much credit upon the congregation for their energy, liberality and perseverance. Shortly after the opening of the church a call was extended to the Rev. James Thompson, which was declined.

In 1861 a settlement was again effected. On the 19th June of that year

REV. ALEXANDER McDONALD was ordained over them. Mr. McDonald was a licentiate of the Free Presbytery of Dunkeld and was highly recommended by ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. He was the first accession which the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces received from Old Scotia. After a short ministry of four years he removed from Mabou and was not again settled within our bounds.

This time the vacancy was short. On Nov. 7th 1865, the same year that Mr. McDonald removed,

REV. WM. SINCLAIR was ordained and inducted as their pastor. His ministry was short. He died the 4th of Feb. 1870.

After being vacant again for four years the

REV. A. F. THOMPSON, late of Economy, was settled among them, on the 8th Sept. 1874 and removed on the

21st Jan'y 1879. During Mr. Thomson's ministry a great religious awakening was manifested in both sections of the congregation. Meetings were held for several weeks. A Baptist brother who had been an honored instrument in God's hands of doing good in other places, rendered some assistance at these meetings. He afterward expressed it as his opinion that he had never before witnessed a work so deep and extensive. As a result 80 new names were added on profession of faith to the roll of church membership in Mabou, and 38 in Port Hood.

And now follows the last settlement the induction of the

REV. E. ROBERTS, on the 19th Dec. 1882. Mr. Roberts is still the pastor of the congregation.

The Port Hood section is some 12 miles distant from Mabou. There the Roman Catholic element also predominates. Only 15 Presbyterian families are reported in this section, whilst the whole congregation numbers 80 families.

THE CENTENARY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN CANADA.

As mentioned in our last issue the Presbytery of Truro, the oldest in the Presbyterian church in Canada, celebrated its Centenary by a public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in Truro on the evening of the second of August. It may be called the centenary of Presbyterianism in Canada, because it is the first Presbyterian organization in the Dominion on a scale larger than the congregation.

After appropriate opening exercises, addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. McCulloch, E. Ross, Dr. Forrest, Dr. Patterson, and Dr. Macrae. We are pleased to be able to lay before our readers all the papers except the first, which we have been unable to obtain for this issue. The subject of the first paper was "The History of the formation of Truro Presbytery and of the men who formed it." It was by Rev. Wm. McCulloch, D. D. who has himself been a member of that Presbytery for nearly half a century, and is a living link between the present and a generation that has gone.

The leading facts with regard to the formation of the Presbytery are in substance the following, and in language largely quoted. The first British settlers