



REVEREND DR. FORRESTER.

to between fifty and sixty thousand persons. In 1786, Mr. Black made Halifax his base of operations for work from time to time among the societies which he established in various parts of the Province. Mr. Wesley corresponded with him, and encouraged him in his pioneer labours in a field untrodden until he took it up. He was undoubtedly one of the most successful missionary ministers of the province, when we consider the progress Methodism made through his untiring energy. Dr. Alder, who became one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in the parent state, was also a useful worker for his Church in the formative period.* One of the most eloquent ministers of this Church, obtaining a reputation beyond the province, was the Reverend Dr. Matthew Richey, whose son became, in 1883, a lieu-

* See "Memorials of Missionary Life in Nova Scotia," by Charles Churchill, Wesleyan Missionary, London, 1845. Also, "History of Methodist Church, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Bermuda," by Rev. Dr. T. Watson Smith, who has recently issued an interesting essay on Slavery in Canaan in Collections of Nova Scotia Hist. Soc., Vol. X.

tenant-governor of Nova Scotia in succession to Sir Adams Archibald. Dr. Richey was for a while president of the Victoria College, and also president of the Canadian, as well as of the Eastern British American, Wesleyan Methodist Conference.* He possessed a degree of scholarship which was more exceptional in those days among the ministers of his Church than it is at the present time, when the necessity of university training is generally recognized.

The Presbyterians of Nova Scotia now number upwards of one hundred and ten thousand persons, and consequently rank second among religious denominations—the Roman Catholics coming first. They own over two hundred and sixty churches, and enjoy the services of a hundred and twenty-four ministers. The first Presbyterian ministers in Nova Scotia were the Huguenot missionaries who accom-



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panied De Monts in 1604 to St. Croix and Port Royal, but this experiment did not succeed, and we

* See an excellent though short sketch of Dr. Richey's life by Fennings Taylor in "Portraits of British Americans" (Montreal, 1865), illustrated by Notman. The portrait I give is taken from this book.