

ed as a sound Divine and a sincere Christian. Between the two ministers there seems to have existed no concert nor much intercourse, and Mr. Munro becoming weary of his isolation, connected himself with the Presbytery of Truro in 1792, a Presbytery which at its formation in 1786 consisted of three Burgher ministers. Mr. Munro became minister of Antigonish in 1807, and died there in 1819. Dr. Gray was laid aside from his labours in the prime of life, by a stroke of paralysis and died at Halifax in 1826. It is worthy of remark that during his illness public worship was maintained in St. Matthew's by the rector and curate of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the late much esteemed Dr. Inglis, afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia and Dr. Twining, subsequently Chaplain to the Forces, who officiated alternately morning and evening, every Sabbath day for a year or more. At this time many of the leading citizens of Halifax were members of St. Matthew's. The Lieut.-Governor had his seat in the Kirk and during the administration of Lord Dalhousie, Sir James Kempt and Sir Colin Campbell, it was attended by these representatives at morning or evening service every Sabbath. Mr. Munro died at Antigonish in a good old age, and was buried in the church-yard of that place. A green, grassy mound alone marked his place of rest, until a few years ago, when some ministers of the Presbytery of Pictou, in connection with the Church of Scotland, had a memorial stone placed at the head of his grave as a token of respect for the memory of a worthy brother minister. We are apt to forget how much we owe to our early pioneer ministers, and our records too often do not give them the space their self-denying labours can justly claim. Mr. Haliburton in his History of Nova Scotia shows his desire to do them justice. He says : "As soon as it was known in Scotland that the Gospel was preached in Pictou the stream of emigration was turned in that direction, and it would be unjust to omit the names of Rev. James