



HALIFAX IN 1837.

gation purchased, and it remained amongst them till it was replaced by a better one in 1841. Regarding this organ and the choir connected with it, it is interesting to note the following resolutions passed in Halifax on the 24th of July, 1770, at a vestry meeting:

"Voted, that whereas the anthems sung by the clerk and others in the gallery, during divine service, have not answered the intention of raising the devotion of the congregation to the honor and glory of God, inasmuch as the major part of the congregation do not understand either the words or the musick and cannot join therein. Therefore, for the future, the clerk have express orders not to sing any such anthems or leave his usual seat without directions and leave first obtained from the Rev. Mr. Breynton."

"Voted, that whereas, also, the organist discovers a light mind in the several tunes he plays, called voluntaries, to the great offence of the congregation and tending to disturb rather than promote true devotion; therefore, he be directed for the future to make a choice of such tunes as are solemn and fitting divine worship in such his voluntaries, and that he also for the future be directed to play the psalm tunes in a plain familiar manner without unnecessary graces."

Mr. Breynton enjoyed the good will of "dissenters and churchmen alike," and in 1770 was able, out of a total population of 5,000, "including the army, Acadians and fishermen," to return 4,500 as being in outward conformity with the Church of England, stating that "many of the Protestant dissenters attend the church and occasionally use its ordinances."

In 1771 Mr. Breynton visited England, where he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in return for his arduous services, and

was welcomed back in Halifax in 1772 with every mark of affection and esteem.

The American Revolution brought a large increase to the population of Halifax, and the church progressed with corresponding power. Additional pews were added to the church, and in 1780 a rectory was purchased, being a house on Argyle street overlooking the church. In 1780 need for enlarging the church was felt, and the building was repaired, the

grounds enclosed, new pews added to the gallery and the "aisle pews made one foot wider." Opposite the church was a square where the military used to parade. St. Paul's was pre-eminently a state church.

In 1785 the Rev. Dr. Breynton felt the need of rest and visited the Old Country, from which he was unable to return. The congregation waited for him till towards the end of 1788, when they felt obliged to ask him to procure for them in England some clergyman to succeed him as rector. And thus ended St. Paul's connection with this great and good man—"the man," Dr. Hill eloquently says, "who had been for so long years the chief ecclesiastical ruler in the community and the colleague of all in authority, who had been the associate and companion of Lawrence, Belcher, Wilmot, Franklin, Lord William Campbell, Hammond and Parr; who had witnessed the magnificent fleets that rode at anchor in the peerless harbor awaiting the order to attack the stronghold of Louisburg; who had conversed with Lords Howe and Loudon ere they set sail with Admiral Holborne to meet the sad disaster which compelled their return to England; who, in the succeeding summer, welcomed to these shores the distinguished general, Lord Amherst; the honored sailor, Admiral Boscawen; the skilful, gentle, yet dauntless, soldier, the young and loyal Wolfe, who had passed through all the trying scenes of the infant colony."

Dr. Breynton did all his work without any episcopal supervision—a colonial bishop being unknown. It was only as he retired from his work that the full organization of the Church in Nova Scotia was completed in her three-fold ministry, and the first colonial bishopric established.