



CITY OF HALIFAX.

were many of his personal friends, he determined to remove thither, and on Nov. 1st, 1783, he resigned, and sailed for England shortly afterwards.

The first Bishop for America had, after much delay and many struggles, been consecrated in Scotland on Nov. 14th, 1784, in the person of Dr. S. Seabury; Drs. White and Provost being consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1786. It was now wisely determined to give Nova Scotia and Canada the full privileges of that Church to which they were so strongly attached, by forming the remaining British colonies into an Episcopal See. The person fixed upon by common consent to fill it was Dr. T. B. Chandler, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. That admirable man was, however, already suffering from a fatal malady, which compelled him to decline the See. He recommended in his place one who had done and suffered much for the Church, and Dr. Inglis was consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia on Aug. 12th, 1787. The record of his life and episcopate in Nova Scotia is the history of the founding of the Church there. With strong personal vigour and courage he united a consummate prudence and powerful talents for administration and organization. His See consisted of the whole of British North America, and though the setting off of the See of Quebec relieved him of a very large portion, yet the remainder taxed most severely all his powers. Perhaps his foresight in founding King's College, Windsor, was the greatest service to the Church under his charge.

Dr. Inglis resided in Nova Scotia till the close of his life. He laid the foundation of the Church of England in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick broad and deep with a statesmanlike grasp of principles, and a faithful attention to details.

He continued to preach until within a few years of his death, when the infirmities of age disabled him. For some months before he died his mind and memory failed. He died at Halifax in February, 1816, aged 82.

## THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

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GEORGE II.—GEORGE III.—Continued.

ON the death of Matthew Hutton, in 1758, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford, was advanced to the Primacy. Thomas Secker was born at Sibthorpe, Nottinghamshire, in the year 1693. His father was a dissenter, but a pious and well informed man, who brought up his son in the ways of religion. His design was to educate him for a dissenting minister. For this purpose he was tutored at the age of nineteen by a Mr. Jones of Tewkesbury. Here he met Joseph Butler, himself originally a dissenter, but afterwards the celebrated Bishop of Durham, who persuaded him to abandon dissent and cast in his lot with the Church, little dreaming that he was thus providing the Church with a future Archbishop of Canterbury.

Young Secker, however, did not possess at first much desire for the sacred ministry. He had, indeed, some doubts, both as to doctrine and discipline, and therefore devoted himself to the study of medicine. After spending some time in Paris for this purpose, there came to him an earnest desire to become a clergyman. He, therefore, returned to England and entered at Exeter College, Oxford, in April, 1721, and in the following year, at the age of twenty-nine, was