



OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN 1800 AND LATER.

the distinguished Mr. Seabury, of Connecticut, became the first Episcopalian bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis, who had been a leading divine for many years in New York, and forced to fly from the country when the revolution was successful, was consecrated at Lambeth on the 12th August, 1787, as the first bishop of Nova Scotia—and of the colonies in fact—with jurisdiction over the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, and Newfoundland, until the Right Reverend Jacob Mountain was consecrated in 1793 first Anglican bishop of Quebec. Bishop Inglis was a member of the executive council, and exercised great influence in the government of the province. He was the founder of the University of Kings, which had its beginning as an academy, in 1787, became a college in 1789, and received a royal charter in 1802. It received large imperial and provincial grants for many years, and was a power in the

politics of the country, where a fierce controversy raged between the supporters and opponents of denominational colleges.

Until the separation of the executive from the legislative council, and the foundation of a responsible system of government, the Church of England was practically dominant in official life. The Church of England has made more progress since it is removed from the political animosities and religious jealousies which its position evoked in old times.

The new settlers who came to Nova Scotia from New England between 1760 and 1763 were, for the most part, Congregationalists, and by 1769 there were six churches of this denomination; but in the course of time those people became Presbyterians or Baptists. The same body gradually embraced a large portion of the most influential families of New England origin, and differences in the Church of England at Halifax added to their numbers. One of the early Baptists