

John, became third Bishop of Nova Scotia, and died in 1850.

In the year 1764 he was chosen assistant to Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, but declined at that time to leave his parish of Dover. He accepted it subsequently, and entered on its duties in December, 1765. Amongst his other duties he was catechist to the negroes. In 1767 the honorary degree of B.A. was conferred upon him by King's (now Columbia) College, and in 1770 that of M.A. by the University of Oxford. In 1778 he received his D.D. from the latter university. The two clergymen who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Inglis in his mission at Dover, were shipwrecked and lost on their way out. This unhappy circumstance furnished him with an opportunity to renew with increased force the argument for the appointment of Bishops. He says :

"The expense and hazard of going to England for orders were always discouraging circumstances. This melancholy accident will increase our apprehensions of danger, and shows they are well founded. Nothing but our having Bishops here can remove these and many other grievances which the American Churches labour under. I am lost in astonishment at our being deprived of them so long. \* \* \* Our Church must necessarily decline while we are in this situation, and must finally sink unless the timely remedy is applied. I pray God the government may not have cause to repent when it is too late their omission of what would be so great a means of securing the affections and dependence of the colonies, and firmly uniting them to the mother country. Even good policy dictates this measure, were the interest of religion and our Church left out of the question."

Mr. Inglis warmly espoused the cause of the King at the commencement of the troubles which terminated in the declaration of Independence. He avowed his convictions in various ways. By his pen, as well as in the pulpit, he exerted his great influence on the side of Loyalty. In 1775 the feeling against the Loyalists was so strong that Dr. Chandler and Dr. Cooper were both obliged to flee to England. Dr. Auchmuty received very harsh treatment from the rebels, which hastened his death. Dr. Inglis, however, stood firm at his post. In a remarkable letter written in October, 1776, to the S.P.G., he tells the story of himself and his church amid the troubles of the Revolution;—how violently the clergy were used, how passive they were—simply going on doing their duty without touching on politics; some having been pulled out of their desks because they offered the prayer of the Church for their King before independence was declared. And then he narrates his own story. "Soon after Washington's arrival, he attended our church. But on Sunday morning, before divine service began, one of the rebel generals called at the rector's house, supposing the latter was in town, and not finding him, left word that 'General Washington would be at church, and would be glad if the violent prayer for the King and Royal Family were omitted.' This message

was brought to me, and as you may suppose, I paid no regard to it. . . . Matters now became critical in the highest degree. Violent threats were thrown out against us in case the King were any longer prayed for. One Sunday, when I was officiating and had proceeded some length in the service, a company of about one hundred armed rebels marched into the church with drums beating and fifes playing, their guns loaded and bayonets fixed, as if going to battle. The congregation was thrown into the utmost terror, and several women fainted, expecting a massacre was intended. I took no notice of them, and went on with the service, only exerted my voice, which was in some measure drowned by the noise and tumult. The rebels stood thus in the aisle for nearly 15 minutes, till, being asked into the pews by the sexton, they complied. Still, however, the people expected that, when the collects for the King and Royal Family were read, I should be fired at, as menaces to that purpose had been frequently flung out. The matter, however, passed over without accident. I was afterwards assured that something hostile and violent was intended, but He that stills the raging of the sea and the madness of the people, over-ruled their purpose, whatever it was."

Such was the character of Charles Inglis. After Independence was declared, he shut up the churches and retired from the city. By and by General Howe with the Royal troops entered New York, and Inglis with the other loyal families, returned, but only to find his home demolished and his property stolen. The churches were joyfully re-opened for divine service, but within one week an incendiary fire destroyed a fourth of the whole city, including Trinity Church, the rector's house, the Charity Schools. St. Paul's Chapel and King's College were only saved by the vigorous exertions of Mr. Inglis and his people.

After the British army entered the city a petition was drawn up by Mr. Inglis and signed by 1,000 of the inhabitants, praying the King to take the city once more under his protection. It is a curious coincidence that one of the signers of this petition was Rev. Bernard M. Houseal, then a Lutheran minister in New York, but afterwards the first clergyman of St. George's Church, Halifax, under Dr. Inglis as First Bishop.

Dr. Auchmuty died in March 1777. Mr. Inglis was immediately elected Rector of Trinity Church. On the return of peace, he speedily found that his comfort, if not his safety, demanded that he should leave the country. His property had been confiscated, and in one village alone, Kingston, the third town in the colony, by the burning of the place by British troops, he lost £1,200.

As no less than 30,000 refugee Royalists had already settled in Nova Scotia, among whom