

able and foolish; but, nevertheless, Dr. Charles Inglis arrived in Halifax as Bishop of Nova Scotia in the year 1787. The Rev. Joshua Wingate Weeks, who had come from Massachusetts in the year 1780 as one of the Loyalists, and had been appointed missionary at Annapolis, an appointment afterwards cancelled on account of non-residence (Mr. Weeks preferring to stay in Halifax), was in temporary charge of St. Paul's Church while Dr. Breynton was in England and when Bishop Inglis took up his abode in Halifax. He was assisted by Rev. Mather Byles, Chaplain of the forces and afterwards by Rev. Mr. Wright, head master of the Grammar School and teacher of some of the most eminent men in after days of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Breynton had been requested to procure a successor for himself in England. He did this by sending out the Rev. Mr. Stanser, who, on Sept. 5th, 1791, was accepted as rector by the vestry of St. Paul's Church. This position he held most acceptably till the year 1815, when he was appointed second Bishop of Nova Scotia.* Rev. Dr. John Inglis, son of the first Bishop, then succeeded to the Rectory of St. Paul's. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Thomas Twining, son of the missionary at Rawdon, who had been head master of the Boy's School at Windsor. The new rector became one of the most beloved of pastors. He was indefatigable in his exertions and eminently successful in consolidating the parish, and though he had many outside duties to perform as Bishop's Commissary (Bishop Stanser being too ill to undertake active work), he was still most attentive to his parochial charge.

On the resignation of Bishop Stanser in the year 1825, Rev. Dr. Inglis was appointed his successor,—the ecclesiastical honors at this time appearing to be divided between the Bishopric of Nova Scotia and the Rectory of St. Paul's. The appointment of a new rector involved all parties concerned in a great deal of trouble. The people were much attached to their assistant minister, Mr. Twining, who was also chaplain of the forces, and presented his name to the Governor for appointment. The Government, however, claimed that in the case of a rector being appointed a bishop the right of appointment lay with the Crown, and nominated the Rev. Dr. Willis, rector of St. John, New Brunswick, to be rector of St. Paul's. The appointment of Dr. Willis as rector of St. Paul's, was resisted for a long time by the congregation, who refused to open the church to him, and the harmony of the congregation was broken up. Mr. Twining was forced in time to withdraw from the position of officiating minister, through the power of the Government, and Dr. Willis obtained possession of the church; but many of the best families of St. Paul's withdrew from it and attached themselves, some to the newly

formed St. George's Church, some to the different denominations, while some, leaving the faith of their fathers, assisted in establishing the Granville street Baptist Church, which still stands in the city of Halifax. This was altogether a most painful business ending in a most painful way, and the once fine parish of St. Paul was but a mere wreck of its former self. Dr. Willis, however, remained rector for over forty years, winning by a conciliatory spirit and benevolent course the good will of the people.

In the year 1865 he died and was succeeded by Rev. George W. Hill, D.C.L., who having been assistant minister for several years, was elected rector by the unanimous vote of the parishioners. The ministry of Dr. Hill was characterized by vigor and success. He took great interest in all public affairs in the city of Halifax, and his resignation after a ten years' ministry was much regretted.

In 1886 he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Hole, LL.D., an Englishman, who, after holding various positions in England, went out to Africa where he became rector of Trinity Church, Cape-town, and then was elected rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, a position which, after a three years' ministry, he has just resigned, and has returned to his mother land. As yet no successor has been appointed.

The church, built of wood, is large and straggling in appearance, but is capable of holding two thousand people, and is to-day the most historic and interesting building, not only in Nova Scotia, but probably in the whole of Canada.

No. 38.—THE PARISH CHURCH, CORNWALL, DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.*

It is stated by Dr. Canniff in his History of the Settlement of Upper Canada, that the first clergyman to settle in Upper Canada was the Rev. John Stuart, who had been chaplain of the Second Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and who was one of the refugee pioneers of the first settlement of Kingston; he was the father of the Upper Canada Church; he came to Canada in 1781 and settled at Kingston in 1783, 1784. In 1789 he was appointed Bishop's commissary for the settlements from River Beaudette to the western limits of the province. No doubt he visited Cornwall and made some provision for the supply of the spiritual needs of the members of the Church there and in its vicinity. Unfortunately no record is extant here from which full information on the subject can be obtained. Cornwall was for some years a mission station. An old book of Common Prayer, printed at Oxford in 1770, now kept among

*See account of second Bishop of Nova Scotia in our August No. of this year.

*The information contained in this valuable historical sketch, together with the drawings and photograph from which illustrations were obtained, was kindly furnished by His Honor Judge Pringle, of Cornwall, who has in preparation a book, which will be one of historic worth, to be entitled "Lunenburg, or the Old Eastern District; Its Settlement and Early Progress, with Personal Recollections of the Town of Cornwall for the Past Sixty Years."