

It will, therefore, be evident from the extracts given that our church distinctly and thoroughly repudiates Morisonianism; and maintains that the atonement is limited. It will also appear that we regard the covenant of grace, in which Christ represents His people, as that which makes their salvation absolutely certain. Of course, all such expressions as that Christ died for all men, and atoned for the sins of all men, are not sanctioned by us, lest it might be thought we held that Christ died indiscriminately, and equally, and in the same sense, for the whole human race,—a sentiment which we altogether reject, at the same time it is admitted that the value of the atonement would be no way affected whether all, or many, or few, were to be saved. Its value is infinite, and, therefore, would have been sufficient for the salvation of all, had that been the divine will or purpose. There are some who found on this universal sufficiency the warrant to offer salvation to all, as God's secret purpose is not the rule of our duty, but His revealed will. We are satisfied, however, to rest our warrant for this universal offer, simply and wholly, on the divine command,—“Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.”

At the time this controversy was brought to a close in the Synod, Dr. Heugh was unable to take any part, being confined by sickness. But he rejoiced in the amicable termination of the dispute in the Supreme Court, considering it, as he expresses, “A token that the Lord hath not forsaken us,—that he will continue to bless our church, and to employ her as an instrument of spiritual benefit to this land, to other churches, and to a perishing world. ‘God be merciful to us and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us, that Thy way may be known throughout the earth.’” Indeed, for some years before this his health had been impaired through his extraordinary labors, and he was obliged to take relaxation. With this view, through advice of Dr. Abercrombie, in June 1843, he set out for the continent of Europe. Passing through France, he proceeded to Switzerland, and reached Geneva, where he took up his abode. He gives a very graphic and instructive account of his journey, the places he passed through, the people he met, and his own feelings and reflections on whatever came before him. Dr. Heugh could not be idle, and although this excursion was intended to give him leisure and relaxation, yet such were his associations with what Geneva presented, and such his activity in search after facts, and in improving his opportunities for collecting, arranging, and exhibiting them to the best advantage, that during the few months of his absence from home, he prepared a volume which was afterwards published, and which might with profit be noticed by itself. After spending two months in Geneva, he returned home, his health being much recruited, which enabled him to resume his pulpit and other labors with little abatement of his former vigor.

From this period his health was repeatedly interrupted during two years and his constitution seemed to be giving way. After one unsuccessful attempt the congregation called Dr. Taylor of St. Andrews to be colleague and successor to Dr. Heugh, and the Induction took place in February 1846.

In the course of these notices we have said little of Dr. Heugh except in his public character.* But now, in drawing to a close, we remark, that no adequate estimate can be formed of this distinguished minister without viewing him in the midst of his family and more intimate friends. Many letters to his amiable and accomplished consort, still surviving, to his beloved children and relatives, and to his confidential friends, admit us into scenes which are truly interesting. Rarely, indeed, do we find, in the domestic circle, so much intellectual intercourse, mingled with so much vivacity and refinement as in the family of Dr. Heugh. His house was a scene of perfect order and tranquility, and probably included more real happiness than is common in this world. His presence was the source of enjoyment to all, and the members of this interesting family seemed to turn to him, and to derive from him, their stimulus to ration-