

I wish to be regarded as a postscript to my second letter.

The Bishop of Huron states in his letter to the members of the Executive Committee of his Synod that he has heard, when examining graduates of Trinity College, that I have said that "justification was an impertinent subject to introduce before a congregation, as there was not one man in ten thousand who was not already justified." Being conscious that I had never brought such a statement before the students I gave the charge a flat denial in my first letter. In the second I suggested a remark on which another charge might have been, however unjustly, grounded; but I could recollect, at that time, nothing which could have served as a basis for this. I found, however, yesterday, in Waterland (Vol. vi. p. 32. Oxford 1843) a passage, which I have read in my class, and which no doubt gave occasion to the charge.

Dr Waterland's words are "Some will plead, that man is utterly unable to do good works before he is justified and regenerated. they should rather say before he receives grace, for that is the real and the full truth. But what occasion or need is there for disturbing common Christians at all with points of this nature now? Are we not all of us, or nearly all, (ten thousand to one,) baptised in infancy; and therefore regenerated and justified of course, and thereby prepared for good works, as soon as capable of them by our years? Good works must, in this case at least, (which is our case,) follow after justification and regeneration, if they are at all and therefore how impertinent and frivolous is it, if not hurtful rather, to amuse the ignorant with such notions, which, in our circumstances, may much better be spared?"

Observe 1st. That the words are not mine, but Dr Waterland's read at the time from his book.

2nd. That the word "impertinent" in his writings, as those of a grave and intelligent author, signifies "out of place," "unsuitable to the subject."

3rd. That the writer himself composing a treatise on justification, does not say that it is an impertinent subject to introduce before a congregation, but that, under the circumstances which then existed, (they can hardly be said to exist among ourselves) it was impertinent, or rather hurtful, to amuse the ignorant with the notion that man cannot do good works before he is justified and regenerated. His meaning, evidently is that it is injudicious and hurtful to lead the bulk of a christian congregation to consider that they are lying under an incapacity to perform good works, and that he would rather have them taught as those "which have believed in God" that they should "be careful to maintain" them. (Titus iii. 8)

4th. Dr. Waterland does not say that "there is not one man in ten thousand who is not already justified." He says "are we not all of us, or nearly all, (ten thousand to one,) baptised in infancy; and therefore regenerated and justified of course." I do not expect that his teaching, any more than that of the Prayer-book, will escape reprobation; but at all events he speaks with reverence; he distinguishes between the ministration of the external rite, and the reception of the inward grace, and makes the former, not the latter, the subject of his numerical calculation.

I have given this, perhaps superfluous, explanation, first, for my own sake, because if there is one error of which more than of another I would carefully avoid the appearance, it is that of disguising in any degree what I teach, or what I believe; and secondly, for the sake of the Bishop of Huron's informant, whom I would not wilfully suffer to be under the imputation of hav-

ing stated what was a pure fabrication; it is quite sufficient that he should be conscious of having so miserably misunderstood, or so grossly misrepresented, what he heard.

I have the honor to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obliged and faithful Servant.

GEORGE WHITAKER.

Trinity College, Nov 13, 1860

#### THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

The New York *Herald* concludes an article on "The new alliance between America and England," in the following language:—

An illustrative idea of the change that will be wrought in public opinion in England regarding America may be derived from the closing scenes of the Prince's tour at Boston and Portland. Boston was the hotbed of the revolution; there stands Faneuil Hall "the Cradle of Liberty;" there Bunker and Breed's hills rear their ensanguined crests. Boston harbour was long closed by Britain's King, and Portland was burnt by his troops, and yet there, whence the fervour of the revolution poured over all the old thirteen colonies, the reception and adieu of the Prince and his suite have been of the warmest kind, surpassing in feeling, if that were possible, any thing that has been elsewhere witnessed. Even bloody Bunker Hill sent its sole survivor to take England's heir by the hand, bidding him welcome here, and God speed to his distant home.

There is a meaning in these events which will not be lost upon the European mind. They prove that old enmities are forgotten, that old causes of irritation have been removed, and that here in the popular heart there is a love for England's liberties and England's wealth which is far stronger than the friendships of monarchs or the alliance of dynasties. They show that the true alliance of the English nation is with the kindred millions that pursue the path of happiness and glory on this continent, animated only by a common fidelity to freedom, and a spirit of friendly emulation. Monarchs may portion out the continent of Europe as they choose, but here they cannot come, and from here may go forth the moral power, and the physical force, if needs be, to defend the happiness of England and the freedom of her people, should occasion ever arise for her to call for them. The tour of the Prince of Wales through the United States proves the existence of an alliance between the two nations deeper than diplomacy ever sounded, and stronger than monarchs ever attained. He returns to certify this fact to his future subjects, and to make known to them that the friendship of England and America secures the safety of the cause of freedom all over the world.

#### CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT.

The Bishop commenced his confirmation tour in the district named above on Friday, the 18th ult.

On the morning of that day he reached the parish of Grimsby, where a very good congregation had assembled notwithstanding its being not only a week-day, but also the day of the County Agricultural Show, whither several of the parishioners had gone.

A larger number of candidates had been prepared for confirmation than had ever previously been presented in the parish on one occasion; but three members of one family who had received their tickets were unfortunately prevented from being present in consequence of severe illness having occurred in the household.

The musical portion of the service was such as can be heard in probably no other parish in the diocese, and elicited the warm commendation of the Bishop. The canticles, together with the psalms for the day, were sung antiphonally to Gregorian tunes. After the third collect an anthem "How beautiful upon the mountains" was excellently sung, and two confirmation hymns in their place completed the musical part of the service.

To return from this musical digression: after the service a sermon of some ten minutes long was preached by one of the Clergy present. The candidates were called forward to the rails—the females dressed in white, and with one or two exceptions, observing the seemly and Scriptural custom of having their "heads covered" with a tight and simple cap. The Bishop then addressed them with that force and animation which always characterizes his exhortations upon these occasions.

The Bishop, after making some calls upon one or two of his old friends in the parish, proceeded to Jordan, where he was received by the Rector and Churchwardens. The congregation at this Church is never very numerous, the church population in this neighbourhood being small; considering, however, its near neighborhood to the scene of the county show, there was a fair attendance. The prayers were read by the Rector, and the Bishop preached, confirmed, and addressed the candidates, pointing out in a very practical way the duties which now rested upon them. After the service was over, the Rector informed the Bishop that one of the candidates—a person advanced in years—was very anxious to be confirmed, but was confined to bed by illness. Being in the immediate neighborhood, his Lordship kindly proceeded to his house, and administered the rite privately.

The Bishop then proceeded to Port Dalhousie, where he arrived shortly after dark, and accepted the hospitality of the Rev. A. Dixon, who had asked several of the neighbouring clergy, as well as some of his own parishioners to meet his Lordship, and a pleasant social evening terminated the events of the day.

Next morning, Saturday the 20th, proved wet and uncomfortable. About midday the Bishop proceeded to St. Catharines, and spent the afternoon with Dr Atkinson. Some of the Clergy, and one or two of the parishioners joining the ever pleasant family party at the Rectory at dinner.

On Sunday morning, notwithstanding the rain, there was a good congregation; and the Bishop, altho' suffering from a touch of lumbago, proved that its effects did not proceed beyond his back, by preaching with his wonted energy a very excellent sermon. He then proceeded to confirm a goodly array of young people, numbering about fifty, and then addressed the candidates at considerable length, on the duties and responsibilities of the Christian life. The arrangements at St. Catharines were all highly satisfactory.

Immediately after service the Bishop proceeded to Port Dalhousie, and on the way met the funeral of one of the oldest residents in the neighborhood. The procession seemed so interminable that the probabilities of a very thin congregation at the Port seemed to be great, inasmuch as the entire male population seemed to have turned out to pay the last honors to their departed neighbor. Notwithstanding this, however, the church was well filled, and an unusually large number of candidates reverently presented themselves at the rails as soon as the Bishop had concluded his sermon. Having administered the rite and affectionately addressed those who had received it, he returned to St. Catharines, which he reached about night-