

Sirs, of the critical situation in which the Church is now placed in this agitated and unhappy land; nor is it necessary that they should place before you the eminent services of their minister in behalf of her interests. These services are well known to you, and appreciated accordingly. There are, no doubt, many other able champions of the Church's rights in the country, but it is for you, Reverend Sirs, to say if any of them can be spared at this eventful period of the Church's history. Your Memorialists leave in your hands the consideration of the momentous question—in what way the interests of the whole Church, which of course, are not to be sacrificed for the sake of those of an integral part, are to be best promoted. Whatever may be the result of your deliberations, your Memorialists trust that God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and suffers not a sparrow to fall unheeded to the ground, will not permit them, unworthy as they are, to be deprived of the regular administration of ordinances in the sanctuary of God.

Finally, Reverend Sirs, your Memorialists cannot part with this subject without expressing their deep sense of the warm and unceasing interest which their minister has always taken in their welfare, of their heartfelt gratitude for all his labours of love, and of their sincerest prayers for the happiness, both here and hereafter, of himself and family. If in your and his judgment, it shall seem that his usefulness, and, of course, his happiness will be best promoted by his removal from among them, they would ill discharge their duty as Christians, if they were to throw an obstacle in his way. Your Memorialists are well aware that your and his decision will be the result of much anxiety and prayer; and therefore they leave their case in the hands of Him who is able to bring good out of evil.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the Memorialists.

JAMES COOPER, *Chairman.*

Niagara, September 25, 1838.

The Presbytery had long reasoning on the case, and resolved that, inasmuch as there may be in this matter considerations and motives of the purest and most legitimate nature, operating on Mr. Macgill's mind, which it may yet be difficult for him to specify and for them fully to appreciate, and inasmuch as they desire to avoid offering violence to the personal views and inclinations of a brother in whom they have entire confidence both as to the soundness of his judgment, and the rectitude of his principles and motives—Mr. Macgill be called upon to give a full and unreserved declaration of his views and feelings in regard to his proposed translation.

The Moderator was instructed to communicate this resolution to Mr. Macgill, together with the Memorial presented by the congregation, and the Presbytery had a recess in order that the Moderator might do so forthwith.

On the call of the Moderator the Presbytery resumed.

The Moderator stated that he had communicated the resolution of the Presbytery and the Memorial of the congregation to Mr. Macgill and that Mr. Macgill had declared that his mind was free from any decided bias or preference in the matter—that in existing circumstances, it would give him far greater pain to be separated from his present pastoral charge than to relinquish prospects of usefulness in an untried sphere—that in so far as his feelings were concerned, he desired to have them altogether subordinate to his duties as a minister of Christ; and that, in so far as duty

was concerned, he would cast himself wholly on the judgment of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery having maturely considered this statement, together with the whole circumstances of the case, unanimously found that there are no adequate reasons for translating Mr. Macgill to Glasgow, and they, therefore, decline loosing him from his present pastoral charge in Niagara, and they farther unanimously resolved to record it as their opinion that Mr. Macgill's translation would be attended, under existing circumstances, with very serious injury to the spiritual interests of the people, among whom he has so long ministered, and who have this day manifested so earnest a desire for the continuance of his ministrations; and that his removal from Canada would be an irreparable loss to this Church at the present crisis, when she peculiarly requires the services of one who is so thoroughly acquainted with her condition, and who has ever manifested the greatest zeal and ability in defending her rights and advancing her interests. The deliverance of the Presbytery was intimated to Mr. Macgill and the congregation, and the clerk was instructed to transmit a copy of this minute to William Collins, Esq., Glasgow, without delay.

From the London Record.

THE QUEEN'S PREACHERS.—We find, as we suspected, that it was the Honourable and Rev. Arthur Percival who preached before her Majesty on Sabbath the 22d ult.

Very recently, our readers would remark, the Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, had the same honour.

The fact is somewhat remarkable, and is indicative of an influence subsisting among those who regulate these matters fitted to excite painful suspicions in the minds of this Protestant people.

The religious principles of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Percival we have on various occasions brought under the notice of our readers. He is the elaborate and zealous apologist of Rome; while the Rev. Dr. Hook, resting on Romish principles, excludes from the pale of the Christian Church all who are not Episcopalian, or cannot glory in the Apostolic succession. According to these men, "who err, not knowing the Scriptures and the power of God," and in opposition to the distinct impressions conveyed by the formularies of our Apostolic Church, Dr. Chalmers and all the clergy of the Scottish Church, with the bulk of the continental Protestant Churches, and the entire body of the Dissenting ministers in this country, are unauthorized and false teachers—do not belong to the Church of Christ, and are given over to the uncovenanted mercies of God.

Now, it is somewhat singular that two men of this stamp should be selected, and that so close on each other, to give spiritual instruction to her Majesty. The regulation of these matters must finally rest with her Majesty's Government; and however Lord Melbourne or Lord John Russell may be disposed to gratify their Popish supporters by having doctrines pressed on her Majesty's attention having a far stronger affinity to Popery than to Protestantism, surely they cannot be disposed that our youthful Queen should be instructed to regard her subjects of the Scottish Church and of the Dissenting folds as mere usurpers of the Christian name—as being, in truth, without God and without hope in the world.

Perhaps they will condescend to look a little into this matter. We are happy to learn that the Instruc-