

smothering all competition and rivalry in opposition to his own Church,—by securing to her a monopoly of the Clergy Reserves, of Education, of all patronage, influence and favour—by taking under his own immediate controul and superintendence all the higher Seminaries of Education in the Province—and finally, by establishing in the Metropolis a University over which he himself is to preside, with a view to instil into the minds of the youth the principles of his adopted Church; and by directing all this machinery steadily and pointedly to his favourite object of proselytizing, for which it has been avowedly established, and to which he confesses it must be almost exclusively applied for half a century to come—he seems confident of achieving the mighty project of reducing the whole population, under the dominion of the Episcopal Church, so that there may be one Sheepfold and one Shepherd. Such are the extensive plans which the Doctor has formed, and such the goodly visions, in which he indulges his imagination; looking forward, as to a millenium, to the auspicious day, when some hundreds of Episcopal Clergymen shall rise up to bless this favoured land, when he shall behold with paternal pride his numerous progeny, and like another Cybele—

Felix prole virum: qualis Berecynthia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygiæ turrita per urbes
Læta Deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes collicolas, omnes superæ alta tenentes.

With these views, it will be readily conceived, that the Doctor must regard with jealousy all rival pretensions. The claims of the Church of Scotland are those, which stand most immediately in the way of the accomplishment of his schemes. Her credit and influence as an Established Church—the character and reputation of her Clergy, and the devoted attachment of her members—the facility with which, if the least aid and patronage were afforded her by the Government, she might plant Churches and multiply her Ministers in the Canadas—and the well known fact that the tendency of the people in these provinces is much greater in favour of Presbytery than Episcopacy—are circumstances which have not eluded the Doctor's sagacity and vigilance. But if he has duly appreciated the danger that threatened him from this quarter, he is not less aware of his advantages, and how to avail himself of them. Professing a friendly regard to the interests of our Church, and pretending to advocate, in some minor points, her cause, he seems to have thought, that he might thereby win the confidence of her clergy, and, though he assuredly failed in this, we doubt not that he was able, under this guise, to gain more credit and influence with the Government, who naturally enough might imagine that being a Scotsman, and having been lately a Presbyterian, he could have nothing but friendly views in regard to us. Certain it is, that he was as active and zealous in the cause, as if it had involved personal and present interests, rather than those of the public and posterity. He spared no pains or travail—he left no means,