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recovery for the friendless and the fallen, the abundant offerings for all goods works—the noble denial of self, even among high-born and delicate women, in order to minister to Christ in the persons of the poor, the suffering and degraded. These things are finding their way to the nation's heart and forcing thousands to feel that whatever may be the doctrines of those who do these things, their works are the works of christ.

Notwithstanding this, however, the views and proceedings of the Anglo-catholics are violently unpopular among the multitude, who, however little they know or care about the subject of religion generally, are ever ready to join in the outery that is made against any unfortunate clergyman who is stigmatized as "a Puseyite" or "Tractarian." Such men are the reformers of the day; but, like religious reformers in all ages, they are everywhere spoken against—and the onslaught that is made against their principles and practice is led now, as it has always been, by some of the clergy, who, unconscious of the erroneous or defective character of the faith to which they are wedded, regard it as all that can be desired, notwithstanding the fact that it brings forth a defective or erroneous practice.

We have seen that from the beginning those religious systems which have been erroneous or defective in faith and practice, have been always popular, and that in every attempt made to reform them the persons who led that attempt have been violently attacked and have had to contend against suspicion, calumny and persecution.

In the existing controversy between "evangelicalism" (so-called) and the true principles of Holy scripture and the church, we know to which side the popular acclaim is