

thy name.' My ambition was, that his name should be glorified. And, like a God of infinite grace, he speedily glorified his blessed name far beyond all that we could expect. He guided the skill of the surgeon in another way by bleeding, to preserve our infant: and within forty-five minutes after he had enabled my wife and myself to surrender our infant into his hands, we saw decided symptoms of the abatement of inflammatory attack. O, who is a God like unto our God: and what must eternity be like in the presence of him who spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all; and on earth hears our prayers, and treats us with such ineffable gentleness and tenderness. During the season of agitating suspense, I enjoyed uncommonly elevated views of the majesty, love, and all-sufficiency of the Lord; and saw most powerfully that though my child were removed, his power, and grace, and glory would remain unchanged, and that in the riches of his grace and all-sufficiency of his nature, there was still an infinite fulness from which to supply all my need, and replenish and delight my soul with every consolation and joy."

The son here spoken of, the child of so merciful a dispensation, still lives,—and, in editing the 'Life and Remains,' has enjoyed the melancholy pleasure of raising a monument to his father's memory.

We hasten now to give some account of Dr. Hamilton's public labours as a minister of the gospel. He was licensed to preach on the 4th December, 1804; and, after being assistant successively at Broughton and New Kilpatrick, he was ordained, on the 23d December, 1807, as minister of St. Andrew's chapel, Dundee. There, at that time, the Lord had much people. He sent a shower of blessing upon the labours of his servant,—who, to his dying day, spoke with grateful recollection of the comfort and enlargement with which he had been favoured in that charge. There, in his labours of preaching, visiting, and catechizing, he would willingly

have lived and died, but for the hopelessness of then obtaining, as a chapel minister, a seat in the judicatories of the church. Anxious to testify for Christ in these as well as in the pulpit, he accepted, in 1809, a presentation to Strathblane,—the parish with which his name is identified, and in which, we are persuaded, it will long be revered.

Dr. Hamilton's ministry, in all his charges, but especially in Strathblane, where he had most time to mature and execute his plans, was that of a man who was penetrated with the feeling of what a pastor ought to be—'the deputy of Christ for the reducing of man to the obedience of God.' Duty with him became delight. Knowing that he could not love Christ too ardently, he reduced to constant practice the inference that he could not be too assiduous in the feeding of Christ's sheep. He annually visited and catechized the whole parish. He was to be seen at every sick-bed; and never was visitor more feelingly welcomed. He was filled with a holy indignation against intemperance, as one of the great obstacles to the success of his ministry, and was a strenuous advocate of societies for its suppression. He founded a parish library and savings' bank, introduced and encouraged Sabbath schools, superintended a class of young people, and induced his flock to unite in Bible and Missionary Societies. Nothing was overlooked that could be brought to bear upon the success of his ministry. As he was meditating, one evening, what new plan he could devise for the good of his people, it occurred to him to commence a course of popular lectures on science,—persuaded that, if he could in any way expand their minds, his reasonings respecting divine things