

pulosity has it contracted, that he, who for some time after his arrival in Canada, could not prevail on his conscience, which appears to have been always, though in very opposite principles and modes of thinking, exceedingly scrupulous and exquisitely tender, to listen to that ill-mumbled mass, as King James used to call it, the Liturgy of the Church of England, and who made a point, we have been informed, not to enter the Church until the Rev. Dr. Stuart, having finished the reading of the prayers, had got up into the pulpit to preach the sermon, is now interdicted by his conscience, from going within the walls of the Kirk, is now become as vehement an abhorrer of prayers, that are poured living, from the heart and the lip, as he was of the vain repetitions and the cold formality of read prayers. We can vouch for the truth of the following anecdote, which has been repeated to us more than once, on the best authority. Dr. Strachan on a late visit to Scotland, was invited on the Sunday to accompany the family of his host to the parish church. A young Clergyman of the Church of England, who happened to reside with the family as a Tutor, on this occasion, joined with them in pressing the Doctor to go to the Kirk, assuring him that he would hear an excellent discourse from the Minister. To this the Dr. is said to have replied with all the emphasis of a thorough paced High Churchman—"I never go to hear Sectarians or Dissenters." In the words of Sterne, we will say "this anecdote of my Uncle Toby may serve instead of whole volumes on the subject."

In fine, while in Scotland, where he it remembered, the Episcopal Church affords as little encouragement in a secular point of view, as the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Dr. Strachan, with his mind impressed in favour of Episcopacy, professes the Presbyterian Religion, officiates as a parochial school-master, and studies Theology under a Presbyterian Professor. When he comes to Canada, he still does not yield to his predilection for Episcopacy, until it could present some further attractions than its native intrinsic charms. During the first three or four years of his residence, we must presume that he adhered with unshaken constancy to all the soundness of the Presbyterian Faith; for, when in 1802, a living in our Church was, we do not say offered to him, but even when a reasonable probability of obtaining it was presented, we find him ready to take upon him vows the most solemn, and utterly incompatible with any tinge of prelatie heresy. Disappointed in this quarter, we next find him with his face turned toward's the Church of England, and if we may not say of him as Hamlet, grievously said of his mother's marriage—within two months—two little months—yet certainly within the brief space of not more than twelve months after this, we find the whole fabric of his opinions and principles upset, and the man who had been able to resist Episcopacy with all her charms, so long as she courted him without a dowry, was caught at the very first glimpse of her fair form, as she approached him smilingly with a good living, and prospects of future advancement, to enforce