nt day are to be zeal, devotion, e true religion that does not ess which has ands that have n. Ecclesiases the Church e of Western with the Word t few chosen." ds these meetan of the sect who are proe injury done ding,—it tells ifidel, nothing timid driven ed under the , and the mathat the condependent on asserting that cr of weeks, er than souls elief that the d that it may in any given c set of mea-

e under the

ry, who "stood direction and controul of those who are skilled in these y raised for the matters? The uniformity of the course pursued, and of the ere for several measures applied, proves this to be a system well understood of the stupid by them. The Saviour says, "The wind bloweth where it . I make not listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not those who are tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one are no better that is born of the Spirit."—(John iii. 8). or attention: I preaching of divine truth to awaken attention, in the old am bound to way, is a legitimate and scriptural mode, and if souls are e new, and, as awakened thereby, we are thankful. But in the case under around us .-- consideration the theory involves a new and specific moral machinery, or system of measures, to be employed and applied in connexion with the most startling and terrific vast success appeals to the feelings and the passions. The principle of the contrivance is to shock the mind and drive it from the position and basis on which education and habit had fixed and established it, and to bring it under the influence of this new moral machinery. To shew you that I am not singular in the view I take of these proceedings, I will quote freely from a work by an American writer, who, at an early period of his ministry had taken part in similar ones. "Every stage of progress," he says, "is studied and arrayed philosophically, by considering what man is individually and socially, how he is likely to be affected by a given treatment applied to his mind and feelings as an accountable being. All the preachings, addresses, warnings, entreaties, exhortations, prayers,—the time, the place, the number and continuous succession of meetings,—are studiously contrived and applied to the great end-excitement. The greater the excitement, the better. And where the object of excitement is gained,—where public sympathy is sufficiently roused, the most violent measures are used to press persons forward to the state which they are pleased to call 'conversion.' No matter how good and thorough the Christian education of the subject of this influence may have been, yet they must be startled—shocked; they must be invaded by some new and unexpected access to their imaginations, fears, hopes, passions; in short, their mind must be entirely dislodged from accustomed positions and former ground, however good and proper it may have been, and they must be compelled, in a moment of the greatest possible excitement, to yield themselves entirely,—their intellect, their