

Methodist Episcopacy, but much which is commendable and of the highest utility; and we trust that the reader, whose mind heretofore has been biassed against it, will be enabled to take another view of the case. Finally we remark, this system has been more successful than all others put together in the propagation of the Gospel—there being more than one and three-fourths millions of Episcopal Methodists in the world, while there is less than one million of all others combined. This fact is ominous, when we take into account that all preach the same doctrine, and hold to the same great tenets; while, doubtless, the ministers of all have been equally pious and zealous.

We come now to notice the last point, which is one of some importance. We refer to ordination. Between the Episcopal and the New Connection we see no great difficulty. They have always acknowledged our ordinations, and we have acknowledged theirs. The New Connection ordain alone to the office of presbyter, and consequently, are as high in orders as Episcopalians can claim. In the case of the Primitives there is a greater difference. However, we apprehend no great difficulty in so far reconciling those differences as to make them in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. We have thus noticed the leading differences between those denominations under consideration, and have set forth what, from our standpoint, we think to be the best and most feasible means of adjusting them. We say farther on this point, that an Union can never be effected unless each denomination can retain its great distinctive feature. That, with the New Connection and Primitives, is lay delegation. For this they have battled long and hard. To surrender it now, would be to ingloriously quit the field—surrendering all they have accomplished in the past. To suppose they will do this, is supposing more than will be realized—unless they become convinced that