The Church,

VOLUME X.-No. 5.]

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TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCLXXIII.

poetry. LINES, SUGGESTED BY CRAWFORD'S STATUR OF THE DYING INDIAN GIRL. (From Graham's Magazine for August.) "She was the fairest of the Indian maids !"

Than hers no lighter footstep brushed the dew At morning from the silent forest glades, Or swifter o'er the green savannahs flew ; And her young form in moulded beauty lying— But for the piercing shaft—who could have guess'd That were the grace and loveliness of dying, Which seemed so fair an attitude of rest

Those rounded limbs repose as on a bed Of summer flowers, or fresh and dewy grass, Gently around that feather-cinctured head I seem to hear the winds of evening pass; And in the fulness of that lifted eye, And the soft lips that gradually part, There is no sign of mortal agony, Though the keen arrow feeds upon her heart !

Is it the stoicism of her race That even in simple girlhood thus hath power The mortal pang and terror to efface, And shed such calmness o'er this awful hour? Does she forget how sweet it was to dwell By silver streams beneath the greenwood shade? Forget how hard it is to bid farewell

To those whose love her life all gladness made? No, she forgot not-for a moment rushed The tide of angutsh — almost of despair — It passed — and through her bosom's channel gushed The holy hopes which now have triamphed there. For she had heard from Christian lips the tale Of love divine, that stooped to human death, And felt her dim and erring worship fail Beneath the higher, purer, bolier faith I

And tenderly within her dying grasp Is pressed the sacred symbol of her creed, As if the memory to her soul to clasp Of the pure victim doomed on cross to bleed, And she, herself a victim, lifts to Heaven The amount is the second secon The appealing thought, that ne'er is raised in vain, And to her untaught spirit straight is given Visions of bliss, in place of mortal pain.

Earth fades before her-and she sees no more Her father's tent the summer boughs among, For Paradise hath opened wide its door-She sees its bowers-and listens to its song. No mother's eye-no sister's voice is near-But full of love the white-winged angels stand, Above her lowly death-bed, soothe and cheer, And waft her soul to their own Spirit-land ! Rome, April 17, 1846. R. T. W.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER VII.

Prayer Book under King Charles the Second.-Savoy

in foreign countries. After his death, (September 3, confirmed the order of it⁵.

Church in which he had been bred1."

of advantage to support their hopes. Actual posses- gerly seizes on what is good, patiently corrects what gest to the mind. sion of the churches in very many places, the favour is evil, thankfully acknowledges that things in many of no small numbers of the people, the countenance of respects bad, might be very much worse.

declined the offer.

luted every where by the most joyous and unanimous was begun, or intended. When, then, the papists reverence and humility !

the restoration of the Monarchy. Every thing being, very glad to find, that all with whom we have conferred in England to the forms of Methodist meeting-houses may end in vain show.

Church constantly practised in England, till these late ill times; that it had been still retained by him, and say to every effort of moderns, "All you have done, which seems to us at the architect, for in us) able to make for our impieties? We cannot although he was bound for the present to tolerate much all you are doing, all you ever will do, is and must be all our ancient and Catholic examples, architecture lege at his tribunal, that we were ignorant of his glodisorder and indecency in the exercise of God's wor- wrong." No doubt a good deal of this kind of uneasy was the principle, sculpture the subordinate part; for ry, and unacquainted with his works; for "the heaship, he would never in the least degree, by his own feeling is produced by the infectious air of controver- the work of the individual mind was merged in the vens declare the glory of God, and the firmament practice, discountenance the good old order of the sy; but we must be on our guard against it. It is mind of the Church. Now, in the best examples sheweth his handy-work." We cannot say, in that antiquarianism-not Catholicism. It is not the heal- which have been left us of ancient monumental archi- hour, that we were destitute of his law; for "he hath Notwithstanding the firmness of the King on this thy tone of elevated piety, which makes the best of tecture, we seem to trace the following principles as written it in our hearts:" nor that we wanted his Notwithstanding the firmness of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of advantage to support their hopes. Actual posses-of advantage to support their hopes. Actual posses-of advantage to support their hopes. Actual posses-

acclamations of his people. His first care on return- charge us with the destruction of Catholic, or, as they The ancient monument was either a mere slab with invite and win us to heaven : numberless mercies are from that movement. ing to Whitehall, was to pay his devotions and thanks mean, papal architecture, we may very properly retort brass or without, or placed in some quiet spot under every moment conferred upon us, the wonderful meto God, on that the day of his birth, and of his resto- the charge by inquiring, what have the papal party a niche. There is an offensive obtrusiveness in the thods of our redemption, the frequent repeating of Conference.—Convocation.—Final establishment of the big dom. On the very next day after he Prayer Book. The rigorous and despotic rule of Cromwell maintained some degree of order at home, and made the fane persons. Happy had it been for the peace and normal fane persons. Happy had it been for the peace and home, and made the fane persons. Happy had it been for the peace and home, and made the fane persons. Happy had it been for the peace and home, and home for the peace and home for the pea name and power of England to be respected and feared honour of this reign, if the example of the Court had in foreign countries and in England? Where are the mighty edifices, The monumental parts of the church corresponded has little probability of our amendment for the fuin foreign countries. After his death, (September 3, 1658,) however, and the peaceable deposition (April and irresolute son Richard, who held the Protectorate about half-a-year, the lamentable confusion and disabout half-a-year, the lamentable confusion and dis-traction which, for the space of nearly a year, pre-vailed, from the frequent charges of government and from the frequent charges of government vailed, from the frequent changes of government, and from the lawless proceedings of the army, induced a great majority of the nation to concur in wishing for the restoration of the Monarchy. Every thing being, the restoration of the Monarchy. Every thing being,

chapel." Then they besought him with more impor- completely exist in former modes or thought, as to on Epitaphs, a great poet remarks, "that without the they might have been. But now, since, after all me- from as, but they were not of us; for if they had been tunity, that the use of the surplice might be discon- forget that the present age can never be precisely consciousness of a principle of immortality in the hu- thods by which he has spoken to us, and which are of us, they would no doubt, have continued with us; tinued by his chaplains, because the sight of it would what its predecessors have been, and that possibly it man soul, man could never have had awakened in written for our instruction, he hath left to us the re- but they went out, that they might be made manifest, give great offence and scandal to the people. They is never intended it should be. And thus, instead of him the desire to live in the remembrance of his fel- cord in writing which he spake to us by his Son, that they were not all of us." It is one thing to profound the King as immoveable in that point, as in the other. He told them plainly, "that he would not be restrained himself, when he gave others so much liber-and wholesome course of action, we may nourish with-is obvious that, as Christianity alone can furnish the his Spirit whereby to warm our hearts with a compe-the barn : the righteous only that shall shine out in ty; that it had been always held a decent habit in the in ourselves a morbid fretfulness, an uneasy and dis-true feeling which belongs to such memorials, it must tent measure of his grace; what apology or pretence the kingdom of their Father.

gest to the mind. I. Humility. This is indicated in a very striking mauner both by the language of the epitaph on the that "this verta is easy and his hurden light." and great men, as the Earl of Manchester and others, and the King's Declaration from Breda, gave this party considerable hopes². The passage in the Declaration

To mark the sense entertained of the conduct of though the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and morial is concerned, A beautiful worked statue of shew on them an example of his long-suffering and the Presbyterians, Reynolds, Spurstow, Wallis, Bates, Manton, Calamy, Ash, Baxter, Case, and two or three more, were soon after the Restoration made King's Chaplains in Ordinary; though none of them ever preached before his Majesty, excepting Calamy, Revthe Presbyterians, Reynolds, Spurstow, Wallis, Bates, brought to maturity the invention, which, like all other the painter, Northcote, has been erected in Exeter merciful forbearance, and that they may justly perish nolds, Baxter, Spurstow, and Woodbridge⁶. Reynolds afterwards became Bishop of Norwich, and the Bishop-ric of Hereford was offered to Baxter, and that of preached before his Majesty, excepting Calamy, Rey- were in some sense conducive to its downfall. For it no sign" of his true calling. And the figure which is her; and though, God knows! many professed Chrisrie of Hereford was offered to Baxter, and that of Liebfold and Concerning the Colored to Baxter, and that of the reign of Henry the jestic tombs of Bishops Bronescombe and Stafford, to goodness of their Maker. We are all of us sinners is sholled and all my ourds are broken; my children are mostly in the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, is one of the latest specimens of handsome and appropriate edifices, yet even this is clumsy in its Lichfield and Coventry to Calamy⁴. Both the latter Eighth, is one of the latest specimens of handsome which it is contiguous. What a strange contradiction before we are called in baptism, and many of us great The King landed on the pier at Dover on the 25th details. A want of good taste and severe simplicity ages" should exhibit ourselves as deficient in those ture, but waits upon us by his word and ministry, of May, 1660, and entered London on the 29th, sa- marks the decline of art long before the Reformation very qualities which indicate spiritual illumination- by his spirit and graces; gives us time, opportunities, and examples; uses all possible arts and methods to under Divine Providence, prepared for such an event by the wary and prudent management of General Monk that all with whom we have conferred of public worship, to be lawful: which in our judges and such like deformities, on the score of their cheap-3. There was also a sympathy expressed between by the wary and prudent management of General Monk, the two Houses of Lords and Commons began their convention on the 25th of April, 1660, meeting, both together at 2 Catholics are beginning to turn it to account. These cients, in keeping up this feeling, admitted some fla- an infinite loss of it; and those who are yet unpresee that we can copy their architectural taste without imitating their doctrinal errors. The dead are gone, and we keep them if they do return and repent in it, they will find it of the creed. The dead are gone, and we keep them advantage to them beyond their utmost conception; It is a subject of great thankfulness to God, and one of the hopeful signs of the times, (and we must look on things hopefully, though there is much to mourn over,) that we are at last beginning to appre-ciate and study the principles of Catholic architecture. It is a subject of great thankfulness to God, and out of mind; we do not seem to be "come to them," whereas, on the contrary, every minute's delay does There is as much true poetry in architecture, as there attitude of supplication in the hour of death, what is more just, if we will not so enjoy them, as to reap is in painting or music. It is easy to be an imitator. it but the repetition of those inspiring words, "Into their designed benefit. God does not allow the wick-The "servum pecus" are ever the same; one may take a window from this church, and a buttress from that; the longing of the Psalmist, "O that I had wings like the longing of the psalmist, "O that I had wings like the psalmist, "O copy a porch here, and a clerestory there; but the a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest?" to make still farther trials if they will repent: and as Such were the principles of Catholic monumental the severe trials of the righteous will make their rightbe a soulless mass-an unimaginative lump; and its architecture. Let us hope that, if it be too late to eousness more illustrious, and their crowns more very beauty becomes its deformity-"a jewell of gold undo what is evil, (for the removal of monuments, how- splendid, more glorious, if they hold out under them ; in a swine's snout." In the true architect there must ever unsightly, would in many cases be not only un- so the many forbearances and kind offers of mercy be adaptation to local peculiarities, variety in compo- gracious, but illegal,) it is not too late to return to tendered to the wicked, will make their wickedness sition, harmony in proportion, delicacy in treatment, Christian principles; to discard pompous eulogies, pa- more notorious, and their punishment more intolerable, gracefulness as well as originality of design, elaborate- gan emblems, unintelligible allegories, and to substi- the longer they continue to neglect and slight them,

Communications.

(For The Church.)

THE CLAIMS OF ROME TO INFALLIBILITY CONSIDERED .- No. III.

7-9). And yet God had charged himself with keeping this "beloved of his soul!"

the pastors are become brutish, and have not sought the Lord: therefore they shall not prosper, and all their flocks shall be scattered." This may throw some light on the causes of the "Reformation," and on what has resulted

It would take a long article even to record the many things spoken against the priests and pastors; but the substance of one remarkable passage, Ezekiel xxxiv. 1-10, is, woe to the shepherds that have oppressed, devoured, driven away and scattered God's sheep, so that they be-came a prey to the beasts of the field "when they were scattered;" that God will arise to judgment, and deliver his sheep out of the hand of the cruel shepherds, "and

both together, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where Dr Revnolds preached A four and have further time allowed them, how great their several house of the Church of England con-their several house of the Church of England con-that we have lost much of the feeling itself. The Showld their concern be to make good use of it! For Why do Romanist priests skave the pate? Is it for a Dr. Revendes preached Affair and used in the book of Common Prayer, and by law established, to be the best we have seen, (and we bebottle Grimston for their speaker. On the 26th, they lieve that we have seen all that are extant and used in imitating their doctrinal errors. ordered a day of solemn thanksgiving to God for raising this part of the world,) and well know what reverence up General Monk and other blessed instruments in most of the Reformed Churches, or at least the most the delivery of this nation from thraldom and misery. learned men of those churches, have for it; yet since When, on the 1st of May, Sir John Granville delivered we find some exceptions made against several things to the two Houses letters from the King at Breda, inclosing his declaration, they were received with the Divines of both persuasions to revise the same, and to warmest expressions of joy and loyalty. Both Houses make such alterations as shall be thought most neceshaving drawn up their answers, six Lords and twelve sary," &c. &c.

king was proclaimed the 8th of May.

towards the re-establishment of regular government, dom of the Legislature. by so stirring up their congregations to a desire of the Now, however, in compliance with the clause of the King's restoration, as did not a little facilitate that Declaration of October, above quoted, a Commission happy event.1

Majesty; where "they presented their duties, and should happen to be absent. The names of them were, magnified the affections of themselves and their friends; who, they said, had always, according to the obligation of their Covenant, wished his Majesty very well, and had lately, upon the opportunity that God had put into their hands, informed the people of their duties; which, they presumed, his Majesty had heard had proved effectual, and been of great use to him."-They professed that they were no enemies to moderate "Episcopacy; only desired that such things might not e pressed upon them in God's worship, which in their judgment, who used them, were acknowledged to be matters indifferent, and by others were held unlawful."

The King spoke very kindly to them; and said, "That he had heard of their good behaviour towards him; and that he had no purpose to impose hard conditions upon them, with reference to their consciences; that they well knew he had referred the settling of all differences of that nature to the wisdom of the Parliawas necessary for the peace and quiet of the kingdom."

They afterwards requested several private audiences, which the king never denied. On one of these occasions they told him, "The Book of Common Prayer had been long discontinued in England; and the people having been disused to it, and many of them having never heard it in their lives, it would be much wondered at if his Majesty should, at his first landing in the kingdom, revive the use of it in his own chapel, whither all persons would resort ; and therefore they besought him that he would not use it entirely and formally, but have only some parts of it read,

"That whilst he gave them liberty, he would not have doubted not he should find it used in many; but that he was sure he would have no other used in his own

¹ Nicholls, from Clarendon

Commoners were appointed to attend his Majesty with The Complete History of England, after giving the them, and to desire his Majesty to make a speedy re- Declaration at full length, says of it⁶, that it "has a turn to his Parliament and his kingly office. The spirit of truth, wisdom, and charity, above any one

public profession that was ever yet made in matters of The Presbyterians, among whom were many men of religion." Another very accurate writer? justly obgreat piety and considerable learning, had for some serves, "It must be said, those who penned this inyears been superseded in point of influence by the In- strument carried the prerogative to an extraordinary dependents, and they were shocked by the multitude extent. The Declaration seems not only to reach of wild and discordant fanatics, who were let loose into the business of Synods, overrules the Canons, and upon the people, and by the atrocious doctrines and disables the discipline of the Church; but over and detestable blasphemies which they uttered with im- above dispenses with statutes, to the construction of a punity. It appears that towards the conclusion of the repeal; and lies hard upon the civil constitution."year 1659, several of their ablest preachers, especially In the Declaration from Breda, the King, more wisely in and about London, gave their willing assistance and constitutionally, referred every thing to the wis-

was issued by the Crown, dated March 25, 1661, to And now, when the Commissioners from the Par- empower twelve of the Bishops, and twelve of the liament and the city went to wait on the King at the Presbyterian Divines, to consider of the objections Hague, eight or ten of their most influential preachers, raised against the Liturgy, and to make such reasonamong whom were Reynolds, Calamy, Case, and Man- able and necessary alterations as they should jointly ton, accompanied them. They entreated to be ad- agree upon; nine assistants on each side being added mitted all together to have a formal audience of his to supply the place of any of the twelve principals who

ON THE EPISCOPALIAN SIDE,

London, Cosin, Bishop of Durham, Warner, Bishop of these are the scenes into harmony with which he must Rochester, King, Bishop of Durham, Warner, Bishop of Bishop of Sarum, Morley, Bishop of Winchester, San-Bishop of Sarum, Morley, Bishop of Winchester, San-Bishop of Sarum, Morley, Bishop of Winchester, San- very colour of his edifice. Hence the circumstance of Carlisle, Gauden, Bishop of Exeter.

Coadjutors.

Hackett, Dr. Barwick, Dr. Gunning, afterwards Bishop the principles of art. of Ely, Dr. Pearson, author of the excellent Exposi-Mr. Thorndike.

ON THE PRESBYTERIAN SIDE. Reynolds, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Tuckton, Calamy, Baxter, Jackson, Case, Clark, Newcomen.

Coadjutors.

Dr. Horton, Jacomb, Bates, Rawlinson, Cooper, the ture is more fully appreciated every day.

(10 de continued.)
CATHOLIC ARCHITECTURE.
ITS SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS.
(From the British Magazine.)

the two extremes of boastfulness and dejection. Even

Clarendon, book xvi.
 ² Collier, vol. ii. p. 870.
 ³ Collier, and Life of Baxter.
 ⁴ Collier, ii. p. 876.
 ⁵ Complete Hist. of England.
 ⁶ Vol. iii. p. 246.
 ⁷ Collier, vol. ii. p. 876.

position, as a whole, without poetical feeling, will ness in details, a severe and masculine taste, which tute the attitudes of humility and the language of de- or presume upon them. knows how to add sufficient ornament, and where to votion. Practically, it would surely be possible for making experiments upon colours, before he began a such as are manifest violations of ecclesiastical taste wicked men can pervert. We want more of this feeling about archi- and religious feeling. And thus, by the gradual difstroke. tects, less breathless haste, a more meditative architecture. A good church can not be run up; it must I trnst, to see the day when the Catholic feeling of be studied. "Nature is my mistress," said a late our ancestors will be restored, without the revival of eminent sculptor. The architect may say the same. papal corruptions; and when it will not be considered Nature, in its endless variety of composition, is his mistress-his archetype. "The vast hills in fluctuation fixed," "the shadows flung from the brooding

clouds," "the dome of sky," the rich, warm, and evervarying tints of nature, these are not only in some degree his patterns and archetypes, (for a true architect Frewen, Archbishop of York, Sheldon, Bishop of should have a painter's eye, as well as a sculptor's,) but

It is here that modern architects are so frequently Apostles read and preached to us in its own simplici- tue of his saints, and his graces in them, appear more of Ely, Dr. Pearson, author of the excellent Exposi-tion of the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for ty and native elegancy; to have the sacraments duly pure and bright for suchlike essays; as the fining-pot Dr. Pierce, Dr. Sparrow, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, their employers are often most to be blamed. A administered according to their primitive institution, is for silver and the furnace for gold, not to consume, church is wanted directly; a suitable site is not to be our duties explained, our sins reproved, our manners but to purify them. We read of none eminent for found, or is not to be had; few persons, like Araunah, directed, and an holy conversation urged unto us; piety in any age, whose virtues were not made manigive willingly a favoured spot; committees, so called, and where these are drawn to the life by the examples fest through sufferings; who were not thus essayed it to be executed at half price, out of sheer ignorance. However, even in this respect, men are becoming daily doctrine, whose converse is a daily lecture on daily doctrine, whose converse is a daily lecture on the exercise men eminent for their piety; but now is the who in return gravely outes it back up the enters, for the visit of the visit for the visit of the vi ashamed of their own doings, and Catholic architec-ture is more fully appreciated every day

Dr. Horton, Jacomb, Bates, Rawinson, Cooper, the profoundly learned Lightfoot, who had been a member of the Assembly of Divines, Dr. Collins, Dr. Woodof the dead—so neglected, or after so barbarous and unchristian a fashion erected, that one hardly knows which has done the most mischief, the ruthless hand of the Puritan spoiler, or the bad taste of the modern Vandal. A great part of the poetry of ecclesiastical architecture consists in its monuments. While other they bed acted by the subsolution of the subsolution of the first-fruits of his preaching, and to whole the first-fruits of his preaching, and to whole the first-fruits of his preaching, and to apt to cry out in all ages, that the present is the last of the subsolution of the body, if answer, that "the analogy of faith" is of the analogy of faith" is apt to cry out in all ages, that the present is the last age, and the works iniquity, until the body, if answer, that "the analogy of faith" is wholly against interpretation. For when the Lord gave commission to the Church to preach the Gospel, he nor what we shall find an end of, until there be an end gave also with it commission to heal the sick, raise the with mixture of other good prayers, which his chaplain might use." The King told them with some warmth, it seems to be one great duty of Christian men, in might use." The King told them with some warmth, it seems to be one great duty of Christian men, in these trying and eventful times, to endeavour to avoid it is speak proudly of man's powers, this reminds us to speak proudly of man's powers, this reminds us come, and have both spoken, and in vain) "they have the world, so long there will be many minds and dis-mournfully of man's woes, and of the time when no excuse or colour for their sin." After the very positions, many designs and interests; and one for of authority for their "extreme unction," by which a sick That whilst he gave them liberty, he would not have his own taken from him: that he had always used that form of service, which he thought the best in the world, and had never discontinued it in places where it was more disliked than he hoped it was by them: that when he came into England, he would not severely inquire how it was used in other churches, though he doubted not he with that which we have great reason to believe is in the world, and so forth; but it is obvious that this disgust is inquire how it was used in other churches, though he doubted not he with that he would not severely inquire how it was used in other churches, though he doubted not he with the path he would not severely inquire how it was used in other churches, though he doubted not he would not have he heaven and erich is obvious that he law, which a sole the two extremes of boastfulness and dejection. Even interesting in the world, and had never discontinued it in places where it was more disliked than he hoped it was by them: that when he came into England, he would not severely inquire how it was used in other churches, though he doubted not he world on the world on

stop; and above all, a deep, solemn and religious feel- the guardians of our cathedrals, at least, to insist on a suffers them to continue amongst the good, that he ing. Leonardo da Vinci is said to have been sixteen certain character of monument, in accordance with the may thereby exercise his elect, and make their convears studying his picture of the Last Supper, and architecture of the building, and to refuse to admit stancy more glorious, whom neither the Devil nor

fusion of better taste, and a higher tone we may hope, the more frequent and sharp the trials are, the more

derson, Bishop of Lincoln, Laney, Bishop of Peter-bersuch Walton Bishop of Chostner of spires being generally found in flat countries.-who remain impenitent may be the more inexcusable, he likewise permit wicked men to be amongst us, that, borough, Walton, Bishop of Chester, Sterne, Bishop Hence the careful selection of choice spots, and the not reclaim. It is the greatest happiness we can scornful derisions; by their envious oppositions, maadaptation of the architecture to the spot fixed on.- meet with in this world, and in order to a better, to licious hostilities, provoking injuries, or a thriving im-Hence the care taken to avoid uniformity of outline be in the communion of the true church; to be rela- punity; to try, I say, whether by any of those impious Dr. Earles, Dean of Westminster, Dr. Heylin, Dr. where we have the pure doctrine of Christ and his force us from godliness to vice. And so does the vir-Apostles read and preached to us in its own simplici-tue of his saints, and his graces in them, appear more Mr. Brownson admits of appeal to Scripture as to forced to commend, and those who are not won by wheat and tares: holy men without mixture are no- Thus, that which was ordained of the Lord in his Charch present by sympathy with the departed, and a vivid sense of the "Communion of Saints." But it is in its connection with the hope of immortality that the true value of sepulchral memorials appears. In his Essay knowledge, or that the means were much less than of the separatists of his days, says, "they went out rous statute of man's ewn invention, have a direct ten-

Why do Romanist priests shave the pate? Is it for a

forbids them to apply these prophecies to themselves, while they cut off their application to any outside of the papacy by denying them the possession of priesthood and sacraments; for it is unto God's priests only that the prophecies can apply. How, then, will they avoid the range of the prophetic word? There is but one way, the denial that the Old Testament is addressed to the Church —that the Church is the vine of the Son of Man—that it was set the "choicest vine,"—" wholly a right seed;"— that God typed her forth in Judaism ;—that the law, the

counsess more illustrious, and their crowns more splendid, more glorious, if they hold out under them is to the many forbearances and kind offers of mercy tendered to the wicked, will make their wickedness more notorious, and their punishment more intolerable, the longer they coutinue to neglect and slight them, or presume upon them.
God does not immediately cut off the wicked, but suffers them to continue amongst the good, that he may thereby exercise his elect, and make their constancy more glorious, whom neither the Devil nor wicked men can pervert.
This world is a place of trial and probation, and the more frequent and sharp the trials are, the more frequent and sharp the trials are, the more frequent and sharp the trials are, the more frequent and sharp the trials are the more frequent and sharp the is Babylon, justifies herself, and so cannot stand in the is harden, nor appear in the congregation of the justified. When God's people are gathered out of Babylon, with all his good things, (See Rev. xviii.) and she is destroyed, the thing will be so notorious and manifest that it cannot

As little can it have to change and pervert an ordinance. In his Review for October, 1845, he notices "Father Oswald: a genuine Catholic Story." Early in the story a Protestant is introduced, whom it makes refer to James

THE WHEAT AND THE TARES. (From a Sermon by Bishop Lowth.)

impraticable to add to the devotional expression of the

monuments of our forefathers, somewhat of the grace

and dignity of more modern sculpture.