

dictating to the Judicatories of the Church, to whom they should give and to whom they should refuse Christian privileges, including of course admission to partake of the Lord's Supper. Mark the following. An individual of wealth, in the Parish of Inverkeillour, Presbytery of Arbroath, had on one occasion entered the House of Prayer, during divine service, much inebriated, and created a disgraceful disturbance. At the return of what is called, in Scotland, the "Communion season," the Kirk Session refused this man the usual Token of admission to the holy ordinance. He applied to the Presbytery for redress, but that Court having approved of the conduct of the Minister and Elders of Inverkeillour, he had recourse to the Court of Session in Edinburgh, and forthwith obtained an interdict against both Presbytery and Kirk Session, threatening them with the utmost rigours of the law, should they persist in preventing him from partaking of the Sacrament of the Supper! Does not this fact speak volumes in itself?

We might go on to show, that it was now declared to belong to the Secular Power to determine, who should sit in Church Courts; supreme as well as subordinate—that members of Assembly were interdicted from taking their seats, and the Assembly interdicted from receiving them—but it is unnecessary. Indeed, so common had these civil interdicts at last become, that the office-bearers of the Church were liable to be interrupted by them in the most simple and peaceful duties of their calling. Nor was the Court of Session the only intruder, the subordinate authorities, in general, zealously followed its example. The following is a case in point. The Minister and Session of the Parish of Coldbrandspath, having chosen a few additional Elders out of the congregation, *a proprietor, non-resident in the Parish, and belonging*