

2. Ignatius' Epistles are evidently written by a man of truth; and he must be admitted as an unexceptionable witness to matter of fact.

3. He must have been intimately acquainted with the primitive Apostolic Constitution of the Church, having been a Bishop about thirty years during the life of St. John: and there can be adduced no possible motive for his writing SO MANY AND SUCH IMPUDENT LIES TO SO MANY CHURCHES, and in such a tone of ASSURANCE AND AUTHORITY, as he must have done had not the Church been Episcopal.

4. He bears evidence to the divinity of our Lord; to the reality of a malignant being called the devil; and to the eternity of hell torments. The universal belief of these doctrines is a fact to which he is a witness: and his evidence on these three points has never been disputed except by heretics.

5. He bears the most pointed evidence to the existence of three distinct and unequal orders in the ministry, and invariably places Bishops first in rank and authority, and makes the others their inferiors in both. We have ourselves examined him in the original Greek, and find that the words *bishop* and *presbyter*, are never by him used to signify the same person and office, but precisely as they are used by the Church of England.

6. If his evidence is rejected on this last head, it is good for nothing on the others: and he that sets it aside plays into the hands of the worst of heretics and unbelievers.

7. His testimony involves the point blank evidence of all the Churches and people to whom he addressed his Epistles and of those who testified to his martyrdom—nay, of ALL ANTIQUITY.

8. There could have been no innovations in the ministry and government of the Church when St. John wrote his Gospel and Revelation, twenty-five years after Ignatius was made Bishop of Antioch: and in the short space of ten or twelve years after this, and about eight after the death of St. John, the whole Christian world could not have become Episcopalians, and parcelled out the Church into bishoprics, without a stranger miracle than ever was heard of Transubstantiation excepted.

9. The person who can carefully study the history of the Church for the first 150 years, and yet deny the APOSTOLIC ORIGIN of episcopacy, would most probably deny it if all the Apostles and primitive fathers should rise from the dead and declare it before him.

10. Episcopalians, therefore, can acknowledge no man as a clergyman, who is not ordained by a genuine and authentic Bishop. With Ignatius the disciple of St. John they say, "WITHOUT THESE THERE IS NO CHURCH." If this language be deemed uncharitable towards any societies, let the blame rest upon Ignatius who wrote it, and the primitive Church which received and handed it down to posterity as the truth. If it be truth, it cannot be charity to any to deny it; nor illiberal to assert and maintain it: and if it be falsehood, there is no confidence in history;—we are deceived by the primitive Church, and thus the fairest objects of charity imaginable. If others cannot believe with us in what we deem so important, God grant that it may work them no ill.

Summary of News.—The most important item of English news is, a complete change in the British Ministry. It appears that Lord Wellington had been decreasing in popularity; and on the 15th November, on a question which rose out of the debate upon the Civil List, the Ministry was left in a MINORITY of twenty nine. The resignation of the seals of office followed immediately, and on the 22nd the new Ministry was organized.

Two circumstances appear to have accelerated the Catastrophe.—The Duke of Wellington had decidedly declared against even a moderate reform in Parliament. This by the way could hardly arise from compunction for the inroads that have been made upon the vitals of the constitution during his Grace's Ministry.—The other circumstance is this. The King contemplated a visit to London, and had been invited to attend a fete at Guildhall on the 9th November. The Lord Mayor elect wrote to the Duke that his appearance might endanger his personal safety, on account of the feeling excited against him for declaring against Parliamentary Reform. His Grace did not wish to be the cause of disturbance in presence of the King—and he also advised his Majesty not to ac-

cept the invitation. The report of this caused a good deal of excitement and alarm in the city; but nothing more serious followed than a change of the Ministry.

Earl Grey has succeeded the Duke of Wellington as first Lord of the Treasury, and the late Henry Brougham, Esq. is Lord Chancellor:—he has been created a Baron, with the title of Lord Brougham and Vaux of Brougham in the county of Westmorland. Lord Althorp is Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Melbourne Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary, and Lord Goderich Colonial Secretary.

It is to be hoped that the new Administration will plant their feet firmly on the foundation of the Constitution, and resist every attempt at encroachment on those sound principles which, for a long period after 1688 were held sacred and inviolable. When the spirit of encroachment is once gratified with a first concession, it never rests satisfied till there remains no more to demand.

There is a rumour of war being declared by Russia against France; but it seems not to be well authenticated.

The New York Albion of December 25 expresses great fears in regard to the continuance of peace in France; and most probably there is too much reason for them. Much has been said in praise of severing the Church from the State in that country, as a signal triumph of liberal and enlightened principles. Nothing, however, in our humble estimation, could be more egregiously misplaced: as the compliment appears in truth to be paid to infidelity, which, in its great liberality has done this work of righteousness. But it has of late become the fashion to enlist every thing that offers in the cause of opposing the Established Church of England, and breaking down the surest safeguards of national virtue, honor and prosperity. Though Satan does assume the garb of an angel of light; yet the Church can never need his hearty services; nor should its friends apply to him for advice in any case.

An armistice had taken place between the contending forces of Holland and Belgium, in consequence of the receipt of a protocol of the five ambassadors of the five grand powers assembled in London, namely, of England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, declaring, that Belgium is free from Holland; that she is to be an independent state; that she is to choose her future monarch from amongst the Nassau family; but their refusal shall not be an obstacle to the preservation of peace; that the Envoy of the Provisional Government shall be admitted to their conference; and that a Republican Government shall be excluded from Belgium.

We have this day, (Jan. 6) received the November and December numbers of the Christian Remembrancer, which contain several articles of interest, among which is one, we are happy to say, which strongly corroborates the view we have taken of the doctrine of Church and State.—We shall select such articles for the Sentinel as appear adapted to a weekly periodical.

Erratum for last week.—In the African Church Article, at the close of the middle paragraph of the second column, for *Most High endures* read *Most High endures*.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE EXCURSION.

"Well, sister," said Emily to her sister Jane, "you said last night, it might rain, perhaps, to-morrow; but it does not. See how bright the sun is shining! come, make haste! Mama is up, I am sure, by this time. Help me quick to dress. How I long to go to the boat!" "Stop! stop! Emily," said Jane, "You rattle on too fast. Your have forgotten your prayers. Surely you would not go to the boat without having prayed to God?" "Oh no!" answered the little girl, "I would not because I wish to thank God for making the sun to shine so brightly on us, and to pray to him to take care of us."

Perhaps my young readers would like to know who Emily was, and what made her so delighted that the day was fine, and where she was going.

This little girl was the youngest of four children, to whom their mother had made a promise, that if they pleased her by their good