

mander's death. Observe the *glory* delineated in double rays, grand with imperial purple, and rich with ethereal blue. But ah, how incapable are threads, though spun by summer's finest hand, and though dyed in snows or dipped in heaven, to display the immaculate excellency of His human, or the ineffable majesty of His Divine, nature."

THE NONJURORS.

84.—*Wanted some particulars of the Nonjurors and their practices. Also, what connection the Scotch Episcopal Church has with the Nonjurors.* KENTIGERN.

In Scotland and other parts, since the Revolution, there existed a species of Episcopalians called Nonjurors, because being inflexibly attached to the Stuarts, who were then driven from the throne, they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Brunswick family. They are the remains of the ancient Episcopal Church of Scotland, which was, after various fluctuations, abolished at the Revolution. "In consequence of this abolition, which was followed the year after by the establishment of the Presbyterian form of Church government, the bishops were deprived of every thing connected with their office which the civil power could take from them. They lost their revenues and temporal jurisdiction, but their spiritual authority still remained, and that 'gift of God,' which they had received by the imposition of episcopal hands, they considered themselves bound to exercise for promoting that episcopal work in the Church of God which had been committed to them. At Laurencekirk, in the county of Kincardine, 1804, their bishops and clergy swore to the Articles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and then became a branch of that Church, being acknowledged as such by the English and Irish prelates, whilst some English clergy have joined their communion. The Scotch Episcopal Church is governed by seven bishops, one of whom is always Primate, being a kind of Archbishop under the title of Primus, or Maximus Scoticus Episcopus. Their dioceses are those of Aberdeen, Argyle, Glasgow, Moray, Edinburgh, Dunkeld, and Brechin. Their places of worship are generally well attended. These Scotch Episcopalians complain that now they have abjured the house of Stuart, the other Episcopalians in North Britain will not put themselves under their jurisdiction. Bishops Horsley and Horne were attached to this branch of the Episcopalian Church; the latter even declaring that, if the great Apostle of the Gentiles were upon earth, and it were put to his choice with what denomination of

Christians he would communicate, the preference would probably be given to the Episcopalians of Scotland." ANNIE.

DISPENSATIONS.

85.—*In what respect does a dispensation for marriage, or a dispensation to a clergyman for non-residence, differ from the dispensations and indulgences granted by, and in, the Church of Rome?* WILFRID AUSTIN.

Dispensations are licences granted by the Pope for that which is ordinarily prohibited. The nature and limits of the dispensing power have been the subject of much discussion, not only in controversies with Protestants, but among Roman Catholics themselves. It is held by some that the Pope may dispense in *any* divine law, except the articles of faith; by others, that his dispensing power does not extend to express precepts of the New Testament: some say that his dispensation is valid only when it proceeds upon just cause; some, that it is not properly a relaxation of the law's obligation, but merely a declaration that in the particular case the law is not applicable. The usage of the Church of Rome, however, agrees with the opinions of her theologians, in making the Pope supreme in releasing from oaths and vows; and a decree of the Council of Trent anathematizes all who deny the power of the Church to grant dispensations for marriages within the prohibited degrees of the Mosaic law; whilst the multiplied prohibited degrees of the canon law give much occasion for the more frequent exercise of the same power. The only kind of dispensations now in use in England, are those granted by a bishop to a clergyman to enable him to hold more benefices than one, or to absent himself from his parish. Formerly the Pope's dispensations, in England as elsewhere, prevailed against the laws of the land, not in ecclesiastical matters only, but in all that large department of civil affairs which was at one time brought within the scope of ecclesiastical government. At the Reformation all was changed; the power of the Pope was conferred on the Archbishop of Canterbury, and now the granting of special marriages and the like, is the only form in which it is ever exercised. M. P. A.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND REPLIES.

SEVERAL replies, queries, and communications arrived too late to be noticed here.

CORRESPONDENTS should keep copies of short poems and brief contributions forwarded to us.