

of England was, no longer, the head of any church in the United States. The sovereignty of the people, at once, became substituted for that of the king. The members of the Church of England, in the old Colonies, were thus compelled, by circumstances, to create a church form of government, and it is quite natural they should do so in conformity with the institutions of the United States.

But, even in the United States, there is now a decidedly progressive tendency towards conservatism in the discipline of the Episcopal Church, as evinced in North Carolina so recently as the month of May last. The Annual Convention of the Diocese of that state assembled on the 4th of May, 1859. The principal work of this convention was the consideration and adoption of a new code, both constitutional and canonical, which was then assimilated, more to that of Vermont, as in their new, or amended constitution, the principle of the episcopal veto was adopted so far as to recognize, in the Bishop, the right to dissent from any canon affecting his own authority or the spiritual condition of the Diocese.

The foregoing statement and considerations are submitted in the hope that the principles of Church government and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, may be maintained among members of that Church in the Diocese of Quebec, that it will adhere to them as strictly, as the Diocese of Montreal has recently done, where, upon a vote in the Synod upon the Bishop's veto, there could be found but seventeen members, (from among forty-five of the clergy and ninety-one of the laity) who were in favor of abolishing it.

The members of the Church of England having, throughout the entire foreign British possessions, so far maintained the constitution of their Church, it