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PUSEYISM.

WHAT IS A PUSEYITE?

Pray tell you what's a Puseyite! 'Tis puzzling to describe
This Ecclesiastic Janus of a curious hybrid tribe,
At Lambeth and the Vatican he's equally at home,
Although 'tis said he's wont to give the preference to Rome.
Voracious as a book-worm is this Antiquarian Maw:
The "Fathers" are his text-book, the "Canons" are his law.
He's mighty in the Rubrics and "well up" in the Creed,
But only quotes the Articles if they should suit his need.
The Holy Scriptures are to him an almost sealed book;
His language shows a dark reserve—there's mystery in his look.
The Sacramental System is the lamp to illumine his night—
He seeks the taper's flickering but shuns the Spirit's light.
He's great in puerilities—when he bows and where he stands,
In the cutting of his Surplice, or the trimming of his bands;
Each Saint within the Calendar he knows by heart at least,
And loves to date his letters on a Vigil or a Feast.
He talketh much of discipline; but if the shoe should pinch,
This most obsequious, duteous son will not give way one inch.
Plaint and obstinate by turns, what'er may be the whim,
He's only for the Bishop, when the Bishop is for him.
But hark! with what a nasal twang, betwixt a whine and groan,
He doth our noble Liturgy lugubriously intone.
Cold are his prayers and praises, his preaching colder still.
Inanimate and passionless—his very looks are chill.
Others as weak but more sincere, who rather feel than think,
Choice Pioneer! he leads right on to Popery's dizzy brink.
And when they make the fatal plunge, he walks back quite content
To his own snug berth at "Church" or "Home" and wonders why they went.
Such, and even worse, my friend, if I had time to write,
May give you some idea of a thorough Puseyite,
Whom even Rome repudiates, as she laughs within her sleeve
At this sacerdotal Mimic—this wretched Make-believe.
Oh it were well for England if the Church were rid of those
Half Papist and Half Protestant, who are less her friends than foes.
Give us the open enemy and not the hollow friend—
With Christ and Truth upon our side we dare not fear the end.

What is the difference between a Puseyite Clergyman and a Romish Priest? The difference is principally in NAME. They both put the authority of the Church above that of the Bible: both substitute the observance of Rites and Ceremonies for the work of the Holy Spirit in the soul: both put themselves in the place of the Saviour, and blaspheme the priesthood of Christ. They both profess to Regenerate the soul, and to create their Creator; both hear Confessions and grant Absolutions. They both greatly belie God and grossly misrepresent Christianity. Of the two, the Puseyite is more of a Hypocrite but less of a Demon.

ROMANISM.

1. What is Romanism? Romanism is that system of doctrines and practice framed, taught and enforced by the Pope of Rome and his Ministers. It is the "Mystery of Iniquity" as opposed to the "Mystery of Godliness"—the most completely organized conspiracy against God's government and man's good ever conceived by Satan.
2. What is the great sin of Romanism? The great sin of Romanism is that it virtually dethrones God and deifies itself.
3. How is it that this system has so rapidly developed itself lately in England? Chiefly through the unfaithfulness of professing Christians who have ceased to be Protestant, preferring false Peace to the triumph of Truth and their own ease to God's honour and their Neighbours' good. As a consequence, the people are left in fearful ignorance of Satan's devices, and legislators, to obtain and keep place and power, foster Papal institutions and endow Papal idolatry.
4. What are the chief characteristics of Romanism? The chief characteristics of Romanism are blasphemy, deceit, uncleanness, and murder.
5. Wherein does the Blasphemy of Romanism chiefly consist? Its representative, the Pope, usurps the place of the Holy Spirit as the "Vicar of Christ" and Teacher of Christians, and as "Our Lord God the Pope" he has, "to the utmost of his power" transferred the responsibility of mankind from their Creator and from their fellow-men to himself. Romanism has made void the law of God by its traditions.
6. Wherein does the Deceit of Romanism chiefly consist? The deceit of Romanism consists chiefly in "speaking lies in hypocrisy" calling herself Christian while she assumes Christianity only as a mask; representing herself as the Spouse of Christ while she has "the kingly of the earth" as her paramour; and decking herself as a Queen when she is only a Harlot, bewitching the nation with her sorceries.
7. Wherein does the Uncleanness of Romanism chiefly consist? In seducing both the NATIONS and the CHURCH of God from faithfulness to their rightful Lord. Also, by abrogating the law of nature and of God respecting marriage, it has made its confessors, monks and nuns, to corrupt themselves in those things "which they know naturally as brute beasts." 2 Pet. ii 12; Jude 10; "Garden of the Soul;" "The Confessional Unmasked."
8. Wherein does the Murder perpetrated by Romanism chiefly consist? Directly, in the destruction "to the utmost of its power" of those whom it calls "heretics, schismatics, and rebels to the Pope," and indirectly, in the spirit of malice and cruelty which it engenders, inculcates, and enforces against all who differ from its doctrines and practices. Rev. xviii. 24; "Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent."
9. How does the Pope manage to govern so many millions of reasonable men in so unreasonable a manner? As the "Vicar and Viceroys" of "the good of this world," he "blinds the minds of them that believe not God's truth whether received from nature, Reason or Revelation," declaring that "blind obedience" to the will of a "director" is a "noble virtue." He finds also French bayonets, Swiss Guards, and the secular arms of corrupt princes most useful auxiliaries in upholding and enforcing his authority.
British Electors should send as their Representatives to Parliament Christian and Patriotic men who will
(a) Protest against all National support of Popery;
(b) Protect the Nation from such Illegal and fraudulent devices as Peter's Pence, Lotteries, &c., &c.
(c) Maintain the supremacy of British Law—that Romish Canon Law shall not interfere with the authority and administration of the laws of the Empire—that Romish Ecclesiastics, Monasteries, and Nunneries, shall be subject to the same.
(d) Maintain those Principles which placed Her Majesty's ancestors on the Throne of these Realms—the Constitution of 1688.

PROTESTANTISM.

1. What do you mean by Protestantism? I mean testimony by word and deed for TRUTH and FREEDOM against ERROR and TYRANNY;—The advocacy of Christian principles and practices in Church and State, with perfect liberty to every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.
2. To whom was the term Protestants first applied? To those kings, princes, and Christians, who, on April 23rd, 1529, presented the famous Protest against the unjust decision of the second Diet of Spires. It is with sadness we add that after a period of 300 years, in 1829 the people of England withdrew their Protest and fraternized with Papists, and since then they "have given their power and strength to the Beast." Hence our present insecurity and peril.
3. On what ground did they protest against the decision of that Diet? On the ground that it was "contrary to God and His holy word, and injurious to their soul's salvation, and also in direct opposition to the dictates of their consciences as well as to the decrees issued by a previous imperial Diet of Spires," and from "other weighty considerations."
4. What were the claims of these Protestants? They claimed liberty of conscience: the right of princes to protect their subjects from all arbitrary dictation in matters of faith; they repudiated the supreme authority of the Pope; and declared the Holy Scriptures to be the only rule and safe guide of all Christians.
5. How do you show that Protestant Christianity is the characteristic feature of the English Constitution? According to the National Compact—"the Bill of Rights"—the Sovereign must be a Protestant, and cannot marry a Papist, and, on becoming Sovereign, must swear to "maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law"—the Bible being the basis of that law. The Sovereign is also bound, on coming to the throne, to make a solemn Declaration that the leading dogmas of Romanism are "superstitious and idolatrous."
6. Why should we endeavour to propagate and maintain these principles? Because they agree with Reason and Scripture, and experience has shown that on their maintenance depend the greatness, the stability, and the happiness of the Empire.
7. Was it in accordance with the principles of Civil and Religious Freedom to endow Romanism, or put Romanists into Parliament in 1829? No: to endow Romanism, or to put Romanists into power is to add, to our utmost, to crush and destroy all civil and religious liberty for Romanism as inculcated by the Jesuit "Royal" College of Maynooth, educates those who are to be "the leaders of the people" in blasphemy against God, in rebellion against their Sovereign, and in deadly enmity against their Protestant neighbours, and promises the property of the heretics, with remission of ALL sin, to the "faithful" children of the Church who "extirpate" them.
8. Whom then should we appoint as Legislators and Administrators of Justice? ONLY UPRIGHT PROTESTANTS: (a) Because every true Romanist is obliged to acknowledge the power of the Pope—a foreign despot—to be superior to that of our Sovereign. (b) Romanists under our Protestant Government enjoy more liberty than under any Papal Government. (c) Romanist Legislators advocate and support Idolatry and Superstition which necessarily provoke God's wrath. (d) Only those who fear God have a right to legislate or administer justice in His name, and no promoter of vice can consistently punish crime, the fruit of vice.
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