

which, it is urged, that the episcopal authority, in the form of a negative upon the proceedings of the Clergy and laity, is not vested in the Bishops. A glance at the history of the Church government in the United States will suffice to shew why their government, in matters clerical, any more than in those political, should not be introduced into Her Majesty's dominions. It is urged that the episcopal church in the United States has been successfully managed since the Revolution. It may have been so, and so may have been the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches, but this affords no excuse for attempting to disparage the Church of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, at home or abroad, by comparing it with the episcopal church of the United States. If such attempts be continued, it is believed that a sufficient number of old country people and their descendants, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, will be found in the Diocese of Quebec, to form a majority determined to maintain the excellence of their own church in preference to any other.

The Episcopal Church in the United States has grown out of the republican institutions which there predominate. It has, for the want of a better, been resorted to as a substitute for the United Church of England and Ireland. At the time of the American Revolution the episcopal Church in the Colonies was comprised of Members of the Church, subjects of the king of England. The Church there was aided and supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. So soon as the Colonies achieved their independence, the members of the Church of England there, ceased to be members of the Church of England, and they, as a natural consequence, lost their aid from the Society. The King