The Church,

VOLUME VII.-No. 23.]

er,

d Plate

30-3m

UT.

terms as

f Lot St.

330-tf

Y,

ICE.

ke risks y Act of

ained at Agents

n behalf

ector.

302-tf

ANY

TO.

by this

be had

DINI-

Co.

ny.

ngs in Manu-

es't.

nust be 317

INY,

t.)

gent.

One

nearly

arg.

ivision cupied tooms,

use, a with

use.-C., all well

to; or

3-tf

at half

River ted for of the price

hitect

CE,

Z:

3m

f Bile, inston, LUCID ration, cid in d with

gnesia

e has

siders huable mach, fantile

Sur-ion to anical which

thrie Fluid solid, tass." omins, , have

ion to binted nmer-

retail i that on the

ns the'

their ion.

-

URG.

s, TEN

gs and of the

n, may

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCXXXV.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

poetry.

Even thus amid thy pride and luxury, Oh Earth! shall that last coming burst on thee, That secret coming of the Son of Man, When all the cherub-throning clouds shall shine, Irradiate with his bright advancing sign : When that great Husbandman shall wave his fan, Sweeping like chaff thy wealth and pomp away : Still to the noontide of that nightless day, Shalt thou thy wonted dissolute course maintain. Along the busy mart and crowded street, The buyer and the seller still shall meet, And marriage feasts begin their joeund strain : Still to the pouring out the cup of woe; Till Earth, a drunkard, reeling to and fro, And mountains molten by his burning feet, and Henry his And Heaven his presence own, all red with furnace heat. The hundred-gated cities then, The towers and temples, named of men Eternal, and the thrones of Kings; The gilded summer palaces, The courtly bowers of love and ease, Where still the Bird of Pleasure sings; Where still the Bird of Pleasure and ' Ask ye the destiny of them? Go gaze on fallen Jerusalem! Yea, mightier names are in the fatal roll, 'Gainst Earth and Heaven God's standard is unfurled, The still Canast Earth and Heaven God's standard is whitnes, The skies are shrivelled like a burning scroll, And the vast common doom ensepulcheres the world. Oh! who shall then survive? Oh! who shall stand and live? When all that hatb been is no more : When for the round earth hung in air, When for the round earth hung in air, With all its constellations fair In the sky's azure canopy; When for the breathing earth and sparkling sea, Is but a fiery deluge without shore, Heaving along the abyss profound and dark, A fiery deluge, and without an Ark. Lord of all power, when thou art there alone On thy eternal, fiery-wheeled throne, That in its high meridian noon Needs not the perished sun nor moon : When thou art there in thy presiding state, Wide-sceptred monarch o'er the realm of doom : When from the sea-depths, from earth's darkest tomb; The dead of all the ages round thee wait : And when the tribes of wickedness are strewn Like forest leaves in the autumn of thine ire : Faithful and true! thou still wilt save thine own!

Faithful and true! thou still wilt save thine own! The saints shall dwell within th' unharming fire, Each white robe spotless, blooming every palm, Even safe as we, by this still fountain's side, So shall the Church, thy bright and mystic bride, Sit on the stormy gulf a haleyon bird of calm. Yes, 'mid yon angry and destroying signs, O'er us the rainbow of thy mercy shines, We hail, we bless the covenant of its heam. We hail, we bless the covenant of its beam, Almighty to revenge, Almightiest to redeem ! MILMAN.

THE SOVEREIGN POWER.

tern power, as from the fountain, is derived?

This power is strong and durable when it is tempe-the king and his people are not two, but one body "observations" upon the subject, in which he reminds her scholars, and her devout men, are often seen as Erastian as any that we can recollect to have been This power is strong and durable when it is temperate when it is possessed (with the politic, whereof the king is the head; and so far are not a very the only august spirits of their times. Not a few of promulgated by a clergyman lawfully ordained, since essential parts foresaid) with moderation, and limita-they from contrariety, and opposite motions, that there they form contrariety, and opposite motions, that there they form contrariety and opposite motions, that there they defending Christianity," and accuses them appear like personifications of the repose of an-the days of Bishop Hoadley. tion by the laws of God, of nature, and the fundamental is nothing good or ill for the one which is not just so him of making "quotations, of which the verbal accu-tion by the laws of God, of nature, and the fundamental is nothing good or ill for the one which is not just so laws of the country. It is weak when it is restrained for the other; if their ends and endeavours be diverse, racy is not always a pledge for their substantial truth." turbulence of the present. Such men resting on their of these essential parts, and it is weak also when it is and never so little eccentric, either that king inclineth The French Primate, however, finds little sympathy own profound thoughts and strong in their own extended beyond the laws whereby it is bounded; to tyranny, or that people to disloyalty,—if they be from the bench in his reproof of M. Desgarets. Three strength, are often seen rising high above all the men Recorder, the death of the Rev. John A. Clark, D.D., which could never be any time endured by the people contrary, it is mere tyranny or mere disloyalty. To of his right reverend brethren are already in arms of their age. When the season came, some of these Rector of St. Andrew's Church in that city, and one which could never be any time endured by the people of this right reverend orefinen are already in arms of their age. When the season came, some of these of the world, and by those of the 4th, The king's prerogative and the subjects' against him. The Bishop of Chartres, an energetic and sparently an able adversary, with every sentiment of respect and affection," interposes his shield be-of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless his shield be-of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other. For of his never stand unless supported by the other of his never stand unless for the full possession of the full possess of his Romans is the humour of them all, nee total the source of the sou of both. Unwise princes endeavour the extension of his lawful power and prerogative, is able to protect his that they overvalue the judgment of the "pious and useful "Walk about Zion," and other popular and useful it,—rebellious and turbulent subjects the restraint. subjects from oppression, and maintain their liberties learned Archbishop''—that "an honorary pre-emi- All these images of weal and woe, of the lowliness works. Wise princes use it moderately, but most desire to entire, otherwise, not. On the other side, a people, neuce involves no superiority of teaching, that the and greatness, of the intellectual, and moral, and the extend it, and that humour is formented by advice of enjoying freely their just liberties and privileges, church of France knows no dictator or pariarch, and holy, through the past, arrest the eye of the Churchcourtiers and bad councillors, who are of a hasty ambi- maintaineth the prince's honour and prerogative out the doctrinal authority of all her first pastors is abso- man's imagination, and serve to bind his heart to the of their journal which contained some remarks on the tion, and cannot abide the slow progress of riches and of the great affection they carry towards him, which is lutely the same. "I have traced," he adds, in a some-system with which they are so naturally associated. preferments in a temperate government. They per-suade the arbitrary with reflection on their own ends, time insurrection, that a prince can possibly be posses-with sorrow these concluding lines. But my grief is knowing that the exercise thereof shall be put upon sed with. To the 5th, It is a mere fallacy, for what miigated by the recollection that St. Peter bore to them, whereby they shall be able quickly to compass is essential to one thing cannot be given to another.- bereproved by his inferior, and that this condescentheir ends, robbing thereby the people of their wealth, The eye may lose its sight, the ear its hearing, but can sid did but add to his glory." The Archbishop of COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843. the king of the people's love due to him, and of the never be given to the hand, or foot, or any other Lons and Bishop of Belley range themselves on the the king of the part of the p honour and reputation of wisdom. The effects of a member; and as the head of the natural body may be sale side; the latter prelate describes these institufect of a prince's power too far extended is tyranny: without change of the [monarchical] government, and the essence and being of the same. When a king is for the benefit of the existing law," as one of them a fear of it from them to whom he hath intrusted the restrained from the lawful use of his power, and sub- coplains, "Protestants and Jews, Freethinkers and of a new religious paper started in New York, entimanagement of public affairs. The effect of the roy- jects can make no use of it, as under a king they can- Pilosophers." Finally, the Journal des Débats, re- tled the "Protestant Churchman;" a periodical, we al power restrained is the oppression and tyranny of not, what can follow but a subversion of government, prsenting, we presume, the Government view of the understand, got up in opposition to the "Churchman" subjects,-the most fierce, insatiable, and insupportable -anarchy and confusion?

tyranny in the world,-where every man of power op- Now, to any man that understands these things binop gently for meddling in what does not concern presseth his neighbour, without any hope of redress only, the proceedings of these times* may seem strange, hin,-the Bishop of Chartres, to the best of its Christians, professing adherence to the same comfrom a prince despoiled of his power to punish op- and he may expostulate with us thus: "Noblemen strugth, for flying in the face of his ecclesiastical munion and worshipping at the same altars, are liable miserable, but most miserable under the restrained Will you teach the people to put down the Lord's Geernment would have preferred to manage by itself ever, upon subordinate and unessential points; and power. The effects of the former may be cured by anointed, and lay violent hands on his authority to ints own way, and at its own time. good advice, satiety in the prince, or fear of infamy, whom both you and they owe subjection, and assistance So stand matters at present. The educational or the pains of writers, or by some event which may with your goods, lives, and fortunes, by all the laws of initutions of France, hitherto acquiesced in with so The quiet and unrestrained discussion of such points bring a prince to the sense of his errors, and when God and man? Do ye think to stand and domineer much equanimity, will probably have their strength of difference is, perhaps, the best way to remove their nothing else can do it, seeing the prince is mortal, over the people, in an aristocratic way,—the people tied by a pretty severe struggle, and, as it appears to cause and bring about uniformity of sentiment, and (From a Letter to a Friend by the "Great" Marquis of Montrose.*) Determined in the subject is a sovereign and dangerless Montrose.*) who we you small or no obligation? It is you, under is, not without plausible reason. The very expres-montrose.*) one needs who in wisdom and duty is obliged to toler way a pretty device strategies, and an arrivative of the people is not without plausible reason. The very expres-montrose.*) one needs who is wisdom and duty is obliged to toler way a pretty severe strategies, and an arrivative of the people is not without plausible reason. The very expres-montrose.*) remedy, who in wisdom and duty is obliged to tole- your natural prince, that get all employment pregnant ion which we have quoted from a French contemporate the vices of his prince, as they do storms and of honour or profit, in peace or war. You are the ary suggests forcibly the probability that the French Civil societies, so pleasing to Almighty God, can-tempests, and other natural evils which are compen-subjects of his liberality; your houses decayed, either clergy are not without just cause of dissatisfaction.not subsist without government, nor government with-sated with better times succeeding. It had been bet-by merit or his grace and favour, are repaired, without We need not point out to our readers-the context out a sovereign power, to force obedience to laws and just commands, to dispose and dispos just commands, to dispose and direct private endea-of Ferdinand, and after his death rectified them, be-their liberty, when ye deserve best, to shelter them-ting word "philosophers" is intended to bear. The vours to public ends, and to unite and incorporate the several members into and body public the poly public th several members into one body politic, that with joint brought it to desolation, and shed so much Christian with an ostracism. If their first act be against hingly one who is neither Protestant, Catholic, Jew, nor endeavours and abilities they may the better advance blood by unseasonable remedies and opposition.— power, their next oct will be against you; for if the Free-thicker, but something less believing than any a factious appearance, while it is sure to augment the public good. This sovereignty is a power over But when a king's lawful power is restrained, the people be of a fierce nature, they will cut your throats of these—shall we call them all—religionists? And and perpetuate, if it does not actually engender, a power over the people be of a fierce nature, they will cut your throats of these—shall we call them all—religionists? people, above which power there is none upon politic body is in such desperate estate that it can (as the Switzers did of old), you shall be contemptible certainly a professorial board of "Jews, Free-thinkers, earth, whose acts cannot be rescinded by any other, neither endure the disease nor the remedy, which is (as some of ancient houses are in Holland, their very and (such) philosophers' is not precisely one to whose instituted by God, for his glory and the temporal and force only. For princes, lawful power is only re- burgomaster is the better man); your honours-life- care an earnest believer in the Christian revelation, eternal happiness of men. This is it that is recorded strained by violence, and never repaired but by vio- fortunes stand at the discretion of a sedilious preacher. would very willingly, or could very securely, inirust so off, by the wisdom of ancient times, to be sacred lence on the other side, which can produce nothing And you, ye meaner people of Scotland, who are not the minds of his children. History, poetry, ethics, and diamutation public opinion amongst the large and inviolable,—the truest image and representation but ruin to prince or people, or rather to both. Pa-of the nower of the now reference in the other side, which can produce nothing and you, ye meaner people of Scotland, who are not the minds of his children. History, poetry, ethics, and disputation, public opinion, amongst the large says,— of the now reference in the other side, which can produce nothing and you, ye meaner people of a republic for many grave reasons, why are metaphysics,—nay, even what is commonly called and disputation, public opinion, amongst the large says,— "In

all other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other- ing all his power in the person constituted, and his the country. A Canon of Lyons, M. Desgarets in a we have always been foud of cherishing. But the of Georgia, as 'a medium of official communication with all other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other ing all his power in the person constituted and an any other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other ing all his power in the person constituted and an any other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other ing all his power in the person constituted and an any other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other ing all his power in the person constituted and any other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other ing all his power in the person constituted and any other aristocracies, and, indeed, cannot be other ing all his power in the person constituted and any other aristocracies, and in the person constituted and any other aristocracies, and in the person constituted and any other area If the Lords in republics have that power essential one for her husband, and to a people what king they of tone, has attempted to show that the course of se-In these remarks we regret to be obliged to concur; If the Lords in republics have that point contained, and to a population of the former has all one former ha prince in whose person only and primitively resteth woman nor the people free themselves, from obedience to a woman nor the people free themselves, from obedience to a volves a systematic though indirect attack on the Cathe sovereign power, and from whom all lawful subal-and subjection to the husband and the prince, when tholic religion. The Archbishop of Paris, a peaceable ther of Alfred downwards, bow at her shrine, and some vague notions as to what constitutes Protestanthey please. To the 3d, In a politic consideration, prelate, and anxious for a quiet life, publishes some give up their children to her blessing. Her rulers, tism, but his views of Episcopacy are as loose and

which sovereign power itself resteth, in prejudice of government comes at last to be changed. To pro- justice, and have preserved your liberties against all with that principle which is thus falsely dignified by which a king can do nothing, and those also which cure a temperate and moderate government, there is domineering nations, shall purchase to yourselves the name of philosophy. As long as it holds a spot secure to the good subject his honour, his life, and much in the king and not a little in the people, for, vultures and tigers to reign over your posterity, and of ground in the human mind, it will ever strive to of those who are kings in name only, and in effect but correspondent obedience there is no temper. It is and proscriptions of the triumvirate of Rome,—the though they be professors, will take one or the other Principes Nobilitatis or Duces Betli, nor of the arbi-not the people's part, towards that end, to take upon kingdom fall again into the hands of one, who of neces-side in a question which, as man and as society is trary and despotic power where one is head and all them to limit and circumscribe royal power—it is sity must, and for reason of state will, tyrannize over constituted, comes home to all—will infuse a religithe rest slaves, but of that which is sovereign over Jupiter's thunder which never subject handled well you. For kingdoms acquired by blood and violence ous or an irreligious life into the subjects which they free subjects) is still one and the same, in points es- yet-not, to determine what is due to a prince, what are by the same means entertained. And you great handle-will habituate the hearts of their pupils, to sential, wherever it be, whether in the person of a to his people. It requires more than human suffici- men (if any such be among you so blinded with ambi- glow into zeal, or to harden into a sucer at the great, monarch, or in a few principal men, or in the estates of ency to go so even a way betwixt the prince's prero- tion), who aim so high as the crown, do you think we but ambiguous spectacle which history, which nature, the people. The essential points of sovereignty are gative, and the subject's privilege, as to content both, are so far degenerate from the virtue, valour, and which philosophy presents. A few sirange minds these:—To make laws, to create principal officers, to or be just in itself, for they can never agree upon the fidelity to our true and lawful sovereign, so constantly there doubtless are, who can deal with all the usual make peace and war, to give grace to men condemned matter, and where it hath been attempted, as in some entertained by our ancestors, as to suffer you, with all subjects of education as drily as with the differential by law, and to be the last to whom appellation is places it hath, the sword did ever determine the your policy, to reign over us? Take heed you be not calculus. But they are few. Your ordinary "philmade. There be others, too, which are comprehend- question, which is to be avoided by all possible means. Esop's dog, and lose the cheese for the shadow in the osopher"-your Byron, Shelly, Gibbon, or Voltaineed in those set down, but because majesty doeth not But there is a fair and justifiable way for subjects to well. And thou, sedilious preacher, who studies to cannot be quiet. "Ecrasez l'infame" was the cry, so clearly shine in them they are here omitted.— procure a moderate government, incumbent to them put the sovereignty in the people's hands for thy own not of a mere splenetic misanthrope, but of all who These set down are inalienable, indivisible, incommu- in duty, which is to end-acour the security of religion ambitious ends, as being able, by thy wicked eloquence see before them in the Christian's Church a phenonicable, and belong to the sovereign power primitively and just liberties (the matter on which the exorbitancy and hypocrisy, to infuse into them what thou pleasest, menon which, if it be not a divine truth, is a morin all sorts of governments. They cannot subsist in of a prince's power doth work,) which being secured, know this, that this people is more incapable of sove- strous and overbearing imposture—who will not rea body composed of individuities; and if they be di- his power, must needs be temperate and run in the reignty than any other known: Thou art abused like cognise it as the first, and therefore think themselves vided amongst several bodies, there is no government even channel. "But," it may be demanded, "how a pedant by the nimble-witted noblemen—go, go along privileged, as they feel themselves inclined, to hate it should be none at all,) for whosoever should have one not known, and how known if they be not determined thy ends to possess the people with it,—but like [as] Knowing, therefore, that this "philosophy" is now of these, were able to erase their proceedings who to be such?" It is answered, the laws contain them, a cunning tennis-player lets the ball go to the wall, a recognised element of the national character of have all the rest; for the having them negative and and the parliaments (which ever have been the bul- where it cannot stay, that he may take it at the bound France, we cannot wonder that the educational institutions formed on the express notion of admitting its the acts of all the others invalid, and there would be new laws, against emergent occasions which prejudge And whereas a durable peace with England (which influence, should have roused at length the protests of a superiority to the supreme, and an equality to the their liberties; and so leave it to occasion, and not is the wish and desire of all honest men) is pretended, the unphilosophical clergy. It is rather extraordinary sovereign power, which cannot fall in any man's con- prevent it by foolish haste in parliaments, which surely it is a great solecism in us to aim at an end of that they should have been so late in their assault ceit that hath common sense; in speech it is incon- breeds contention, and disturbance to the quiet of the peace with them, and overthrow the only means for than that they should have now at last ventured upon state. And if parliaments be frequent, and rightly that end. It is the king's majesty's sovereignty over it. In spite of the venerable authority of the French Having in some measure expressed the nature of constituted, what favourile councillor or statesman both that unites us in affection, and is only able to Primate, we cannot help suspecting that their cry is supreme power, it shall be better known by the actual dare misinform or mislead a king to the prejudice of reconcile questions among us when they fall. To well grounded. And, if so, we must add, that in the practice of all nations, in all the several sorts of gov- a subject's liberty, knowing he must answer it at the endeavour the dissolution of that bond of our union, present tone of the French mind it is not likely to be peril of his head and estate at the next ensuing is nowise to establish a durable peace, but rather to soon suppressed with ease. The history of the strug The people of Rome (who were masters of policy, parliament, and that he shall put the king to an hard procure enmity and war betwixt bordering nations, gle, if it prove one, may be instructive to those who and war too, and to this day are made patterns of choice for him, either to abandon him to justice, or by where occasions of quarrel are never wanting, nor men think it practicable (not to say desirable) to secure a both a professed by peaceful and uniform education of a professedly Christian country by omitting what they are pleased

THE CHURCH.

We have been favoured by a friend with the perusal mater, snubs the combatants all around-the Arch- of that city, from alleged disapprobation of the principles inculcated in the latter journal. Individual where these differences of opinion exist, they have a perfect right freely, but yet calmly, to express them.

Yet we question much whether the gentlemen dissenting from the views of doctrine or discipline promulgared by the "Churchman," have adopted the ciliaring enough to affirm that the followers of Wesley wisest method of effecting the object they professedly starting of an opposition or rival paper always wears spirit of party. The imputed waywardness or er- of Christians. roueousness might be just as successfully combated by the quiet exercise of public opinion; for where we bave fixed principles to rest upon, and acknowledged

We regret to learn from the Philadelphia Episcopal

Our friends of the Episcopal Recorder would greatly oblige us by forwarding to us a copy of that number University of Cambridge in England, under the signature of S. H. T. Our request is made on behalf of a brother-clergyman and friend in this Diocese, a Master of Arts of Cambridge.

We perceive, by our English files, that Archdeacon Lonsdale, Principal of King's College, London, and

It is needless to inform our readers at this time of day, that the Christian Guardian, and the more prominent of the party whose religious and political views it expresses, bears any thing but good-will to the Church of England; and it is very certain that such good-will never will be conciliated or gained, as long as we of the Church of England are faithful to our own principles, and regard as something more than a formality the petition which, in our admirable Litany, we are directed continually to use against heresy and schism. When we shall arrive at the belief that this petition is ill-founded, and that the Scriptures, from whose express admonitions it is drawn, are erroneous, then may we recede from the position which both we, and our valued predecessor, have ever felt it a duty to maintain. And when, forgetful of all these solemn obligations, we shall be conare justified in persisting in their separation from the Church, and that the ministry which they have constiuted and are perpetuating,-in contravention of apostolic authority and primitive usage,-is lawful and valid; then, and not till then, shall we find this bitter hostility to be mitigated, or laid aside,-not till then shall we be dignified by that party with even the name

But the marvel of the matter is, that, upon this point, we are found in agreement with Mr. Wesley, while his professed followers,-who even call themselves after his name,-are at issue with him. He

of the power of Almighty God upon earth,—not to be bounded, disputed, meddled with at all by sub-jects, who can power headled is the can power too far extended; but when jects who can power headled is the can power too far extended; but when jects who can power headled with at all by sub-jects who can power headled with at all by sub-jects who can power headled with at all by sub-jects who can power headled with at all by sub-jects who can power headled with at all by sub-jects who can power headle is the vertice of an antagonist journal, in the number of the power of the many grave reasons, why are tience in the present day made the vehicles of influence. The effect of an antagonist journal, in the number of the many right to administer and deprint of the many right to administer and deprint of the many right to administer attended to preach gave them any right to administer attended to preach, gave them any right to administer jects, who can never handle it, though never so warily, but it is too far restrained, patience, in the prince, is so ambition? Do ye not know, when the monarchical must be so, till religion is either so wholly dominant influence. The effect of an antagonist journal, in sectaments. Did we ever appoint you to administer ambition? but it is thereby wounded, and the public peace dis-turbed. Yet it is limited by the laws of char and some laws of nations, and by the funda-mental laws of the mental laws of the men ure, and some laws of nations, and by the funda-natal laws of the country, which are those upon the source dies, at last a good title, and so the the source dies, at last a good title, and so the the source dies, at last a good title, and so the the source dies at last a good title at last a go Methodism which was wholly and solely to preach the Gospel. It was several years after our Society was formed, the property of his goods. This power (not speaking bet a prince never command so well, if there be not a first was, in close affinity with the spirit which begets the villages to reign over your posterily, and the calumity of schiam of ground in the first was, in close affinity with the spirit which begets the villages to reign over your posterily, and the calumity of schiam of ground in the first was, in close affinity with the spirit which begets the villages to reign over your posterily, and the calumity of schiam of ground in the first was, in close affinity with the spirit which begets the villages to reign over your posterily, and the calumity of schiam of ground in the first was, in close affinity with the spirit which begets the villages to reign over your posterily. o and the calamity of schism. But what we are called upon more directly to regret in the number of the "Protestant Churchman" was informed it must not be, unless he designed to leave our gret in the number of the "Protestant Churchman" connection. He promised to do it no more; and I suppose before us, (viz. of Nov. 18th,) is the citation of ex- he kept his promise. Now as long as Methodism keeps tracts from English papers, the obvious tendency of to this plan. they cannot separate from the Church, and this Clergy of the Church in the mother country. To be These last emphatic words were uttered only ten sure, these passages are adduced in order to augment months before he died, and are earnest enough of what the public horror of "Puseyism," as it is termed; he meant the body who are called by his name, to be. but the conductors of the "Protestant Churchman" In another place he says,should be so far acquainted with passing events, as to "They [the Methodists] are not a sect or party-they Chronicle, from which one disparaging extract is made, is notoriously a Radical paper, and consequent-from the Chu, ch. I wish all of you who are vulgarly In additional provided the set of regard to which we may merely remind the respecta-ble conductors of the "Protestant Churchman," that himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron.' Oh, the fact of Mr. Alderman Harmer's being a share- contain yourself within your own bounds-ye yourselves holder in such a print, caused his indignant rejection were at first called in the Church of England; and though holder in such a print, caused his indignant rejection from the mayoralty of London in the autumn of 1840. These facts will suffice to shew to our brethren of the of England men still." (Wesley's Works, edited by Jackfairly by the Church of England in culling from pa- The maintenance of the doctrine by members of pers which are conducted in avowed hostility to her, the Church of England which is here so decidedly and and the supporters of which would raze her founda- unequivocally announced by Mr. Wesley, is stignatized by the Christian Guardian and his party as "Posey-In regard to the periodical itself, we ought to, and ism" and Popery. If such an application of it be must, wish well to the principles implied in its title; correct, then, by the declared principles of the Guaryet, if it be the principles of a Churchman which are dian, John Wesley, their founder, was a "Puseyite" established paper, which has the recognition and sup- In the prosecution of the ill-concealed dislike and port of the Bishop of the Diocese, is clear enough in | hostility which is borne by the party of the Christian developing the views which a Churchman, as such, Guordian towards the Church of England, we find should entertain. And if they be Protestant principles that its editor gladly presses into his service any ally, which are to be defended and diffused,-or rather however equivocal or disreputable, who can furnish Catholic principles in opposition to the novelties of an untold calumny against the Bishop of Toronto and Romanism,-we are persuaded that no paper will be The Church. The former, in being spoken of by this its "Education Bill," and that after a fashion a good the cause of the Established Church has its origin, no found, in the ranks of those who protest against Popery, degenerate follower of Wesley, is deprived of his lawful deal more liberal than has ever been proposed—at doubt, in much laudable purpose and feeling, such as which has more zealously and more ably contended title; and an article is inserted in abuse of that preleast, with any chance of acceptance—in our country. the men who think it mistaken should be prepared to for such principles, than the "Churchman" of New late from the Woodstock Herald, only inferior in vulgar ribaldry and its tone of blasphemy to one which, legem. The election of officers was only made by the people as appendent in the people are two contraries, like the two scales the people as appendent in the maximum of the established religion) of the conterned to the columns of the established religion of the established religion of the conterned to the columns of the about two months ago, we had occasion to notice from the people, as appears by the ambitious buying and begins of a balance, when the one goes up the other goes of the contraines, nee the two scales of the contraines, nee the two scales of the contraines, nee the contraines, nee the two scales of the contraines, nee the contraines of the c Church" and of its principles; an article so wretchedly "We have received the first number of a new paper with this title ['Episcopal Protestant,'] to be published weekly in Charleston, S. C., the editor and proprietor of of the Constructed, and withal so palpably defective in its theology, that we should have thought even the Editor which is the Rev. W. H. Barnwell, Rector of St. Peter's of the Guardian might have detected some of the which is the test. It. Barliweit, Reefor of St. Peters Church in that eity. Upon Ecclesiastical Polity, he justly 'deems it sufficiently *expressive* of his views' to say, that while regarding the Protestant Episcopal Church's form of government as 'the most accordant with the scriptural prove the character of that writer's theology, and the model, he does not conceive its preservation any more essential to the existence of a Church, than that of the sound judgment at the same time of his advocate of int time. Before her altars all our fathers stood on their bridal-day, and to her sacred inclosures they surrendered their ashes when their race was run. It is solenn forms of worship became more and more impressive to the living, as being through so many and heartily rejoice at the fact. As might be expected, rising Catholicism and established Liberalism have soon found a point of conflict. And, as might also have been predicted, that point has been found in the educational institutions of the men of all degrees have worshipped for more than the point has been found in the educational institutions of the deat in the spaces on which her spires and turrets lift themselves in common with the product. monarchical system is to the existence of a State; and he "Piety and religion are acknowledged to consist in

(as if there were many kings in one kingdom there shall the people's just liberties be preserved if they be with them to shake the present government, —not for as the latter character. prohibitive in that part to him belonging, might render warks of subjects' liberties in monarchies) may advise with more ease." gruity, and to attempt it in act is pernicious.

ernment, as well republics as monarchies.

and advise a law to be made, it was the people that state, and incapable of any good amongst them. gave it sanction; and it received the force of law The perpetual cause of the controversies, between from their command and authority, as may appear by the prince and his subjects, is the ambitious designs the respective phrases of the propounder, quod fous- of rule in great men, veiled under the specious pretext tum felixque sit, vobis populoque Romano velitis jubeatis. of religion and the subjects' liberties, seconded with The people used these imperative words, esto sunio; the arguments and false positions of seditious preachers, and if it were refused, the Tribune of the people ex- 1st, That the king is ordained for the people, and the pressed it with a veto. The propounder or adviser of end is more noble than the mean; 2d, That the conthe law was said rogare legem, and the people jubere stitutor is superior to the constituent; 3d, That the the occasions. War and peace was ever concluded people's privilege are incompatible; 5th, What power their means the incompatible in the rest of the real and the ansate of the real and th by them, and never denounced but by their *Feciales*, is taken from the king is added to the estates of the the Ferrer line their every form and shade of beauty, are the still and sen-

officers provocabant ad populum. Swissers and GRISSONS, the estate of HOLLAND, and builded their Babel. all estates popular. In VENICE, which is a pure aristocracy, laws, war, peace, election of officers, pardon of men's actions (which is the glory of God and felicity and appellation are all concluded and done in *concig*- of men) are to be preferred to all *means* directed tio Maggiore, which consists of principal men who thereunto. But there is not that order of dignity have the sovereignty. As for the pregudi, and conciglio di diéci, they were but officers and executors of their power, and the duke is nothing but the idol to whom ceremonies and compliments are addressed, in-law to a pupil of meaner quality, the sheep should without the least part of sovereignty. So it was in SPARTA, so it is in LUCCA, GENOA, and RAGUSA, and

We are indebted for this choice and useful extract to

both,) being an estate popular, did exercise without protecting him displease the estates of his kingdom; ever ready to take hold of them. controlment or opposition all the fore-named points and if the king should be so ill-advised as to protect essential to supreme power. No law was made but him, yet he doth not escape punishment that is branded THE CHURCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES IN to call "points of difference." by the people; and though the senate did propone with a mark of public infamy, declared enemy to the

begging of suffrages so frequent among them upon the area of the prince's prerogative, and the prince's prerogative, and the the area of the prince's prerogative, and the prince's prerogative, and the the area of the prince's prerogative, and the prince's prerogative, and the the area of the prince's prerogative, and the prince's prerogative, and the the area of the prince's prerogative, and the prince's prerogative, and the prince's prerogative, and the the area of the prince's prerogative, and the with commission from them. They only gave grace and never denomine the states of the people. This is the language of the spirits of division the which it seemed committed is and pardon, and for the last refuge, delinquents, and that walk betwixt the king and his people, to separate that walk betwixt the king and his people, to separate observed were by friend and are may be friend and are ma they who were wronged by the sentence of judges and them whom God hath conjoined, (which must not pass without some answer), to slide upon which sandy So it was in ATHENS, and to this day among the grounds these giants, who war against the gods, have

> among the means themselves, or mid instruments compounded together. If it were so, and a man be preferred to the man, and the pupil to his tutor. constitution is absolute and without condition, devolv- -ED. CH.

FRANCE. (From the London Times.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. (From Congregationolism, a work by Dr. Vaughan, a Dissenter.)

France, as every body knows, has long since had In the case of multitudes, the zeal now evinced in There the secular and the religious instructions are respect. In the view of no small numbers of her York. wholly separated from each other, the professors taking exclusive charge of one, the almoners (in the case attractions as belong not to any other institute on observed upon by friend and enemy. It shows itself they take the shade of the ivy-mantled ruin, they at every turn and in every shape, from the fashionable serve to call up the bygone in lengthened succession, chapel to the village church, from the lately formed until the imagination rests upon the rudest appearbishopric of Algeria to the French prints which any ances, amidst the deepening shadows of the most dislounger may see in Messrs. Ackermann's or Colnaghi's tant time. Before her altars all out fathers stood on windows. An impression appears to be making upon their bridal-day, and to her sacred inclosures they

countenance and support of the Bishop of the Diocese

which is to bring discredit upon a portion of the is our peculiar glory."

Protestant Churchman," that they are not dealing son, Vol. vii.) tions to the dust, if they could.

to be disseminated, we apprehend that the previously and a Papist!

be preferred to the man, and the pupil to his tutor. To the 2d, He that constituteth so as he still retaineth point has been found in the educational institutions of spaces on which her spires and turrets lift themselves is a to the Churchmanship of South Caro-the result is the the tensor of two madvertent expressions. "[We are indebted for this choice and useful extract to Mark Napier's Life and Times of Montrose, a modern publica-tion of considerable interest and merit.—ED. CH.] the power to reverse his constitution, is superior to the constitution is absolute and without condition, devolv-tion of considerable interest and merit.—ED. CH.] we are more disposed to pronounce them the result we are more disposed to pronounce them the result of downright ignorance,—the effect at least of a defec-approbation of the Bishop, although the editor has had groups in our parishes are among the social pictures the modesty to 'offer' it to him, as well as to the Bishop or inadvertence; and if the doctrine affirmed in these