"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THE REIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS .- JEREMIAH VI. 16.

## VOLUME III.7

## COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1840.

[NUMBER XXXVI.

### Poetry.

ON REVISITING CAMBRIDGE AFTER A LONG ABSENCE.

BY R. MONCTON MILNES, M. P.

I have a debt of my heart's own to thee, School of my soul, old lime and cloister shade, Which I, strange creditor, should grieve to see Fully acquitted and exactly paid The first ripe taste of manhood's best delights,

Knowledge imbib'd, while mind and heart agree, In sweet belated talk on winter nights, With friends whom growing time keeps dear to me,-Such things I owe thee, and not only these:
I owe thee the far-beaconing memories Of the young dead, who, having crost the tide Of life where it was narrow, deep, and clear,
Now cast their brightness from the further side
Of the dark flowing hours I breast in fear.

#### OXFORD.\*

Ye fretted pinnacles, ye fanes sublime, Ye towers that wear the mossy vest of time; Ye massy piles of old magnificence, At once the pride of learning, and defence; Ye cloisters pale, that, lengthening to the sight, To contemplation, step by step, invite; Ye high-arched walks, where oft the whispers clear of high-arched walks, where off the winspeas of harps unseen, have swept the poet's ear; Ye temples dim, where pious duty pays Her holy hymns of ever-echoing praise; With all a mother's fondness bids you hail! Hail, Oxford, hail!—Thomas Warton.

Let no one who has a particle of poetical feeling in him, enter Oxford without that volume of the British poets containing Warton's poems; for if he does, he will lose a principal charm associated with the place. It is better than all the guide-books. Do you ask why? We answer-read his poems, and he imbaed with a proper spirit to visit Oxford, and its "fretted pinnacles" its towers, "that wear the mossy vest of time" -its cloisters gray-stray through the Gothic aisles of her cathedrals-hear the deep-sounding organ peal on high the swelling anthem, the "slow-dittied chant," or varied hymn of praise, beneath

"The vaulted dome, Where the tall shafts, that mount in massy pride, Their mingling branches shoot, from side to side; Where elfin sculptors, with fantastic clew, O'er the long roof their wild embroidery drew; Where superstition, with capricious hand, In many a maze the wreathed window planned, With hues romantic tinged the gorgeous pane, To fill with holy light the wondrous fane."

These are the things we come to Oxford to see; and it is pleasant to look at them through the poetic medium of Thomas Warton, who, besides being an erudite and elegant scholar, was a man of taste and genius, a biographer, historian, critic, and poet; whose sonnets Hazlitt, a good judge, preferred to any in the English language. Warton was also an admirer and judge of Oxford ale, the qualities of which he has immortalized in a panegyric worthy the subject:

"Balm of my cares, sweet solace of my toils, Hail, juice benignant!

My sober evening let the tankard bless, With toast embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught.

What though me sore ills Oppress, dire want of chill-dispelling coals, Or cheerful candle, save the make-weight's gleam Haply remaining—heart-rejoicing ale Cheers the sad scene, and every want supplies.

Be mine each morn, with eager appetite And hunger undissembled, to repair To friendly buttery; there, on smoking crust And foaming ale, to banquet unrestrained, Material breakfast. Thus, in ancient days, Our ancestors robust, with liberal cups Usher'd the morn, unlike the squeamish sons Of modern times."

We neglected to taste this famous ale; we are therefore ignorant to this hour of the flavor of the "juice benignant," as he calls it. But we will venture to take his that at "Queen's College, Oxford, visiters are gratuitously regaled with delicious ale out of silver tankards, laureate to Henry VII. and VIII., entitled "The Tunnyng of Eleanor Rumming, the famous ale-wife of England," testify. Oxford was probably as much renowned quitted college in consequence of the habit of hard drink-

We entered Oxford through High street, which, for deep research, so polished, and so learned, should exhibit the picturesque beauty of its ancient edifices, rich with the labor of the chisel, and venerable with age, cannot be surpassed. Then the sober repose and gravity of the Professors and students, in their antique dresses, gliding Quietly through the dim avenues, cloisters, old quadran- Young. The latter loved to paint "Death's Gallery!" chapels, had an irresistible charm for us. Every thing and yet, to use his own words, "besieged court favors." Suitable to the place. Thus, to our mind, the "Mitre," and "The Angel Inn," imparted something ecclesiastical and significant in the very sound, and unlike other ordinary places. Here we walked over the site of forto the houseless, welcomed the wanderer; and high and low learned and illiterate—alike received shelter and hospitality. Under her roof the scholar completed his education, the chronicler sought and found materials for story, the minstrel chanted lays of piety, and charity for his loaf and raiment, the sculptor carved in wood, or cast in silver, some popular saint, and the painter conferred on some new legend what was at least meant to

be the immortality of his colors." Besides these pleasant reminiscences of this ancient place, we are reminded of the great and celebrated men who have imparted an enduring, an abiding interest to these colleges, cloisters and gardens. Pre-eminent among these names stands the founder of New College, that magnificent prelate, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, one of the most illustrious men of his age and country, as remarkable for fervent piety as for taste and learning. He was ranked among the first architects

\* From the New York Churchman. † Cunningham's Life of William of Wykeham.

much noted for being meek and lowly, as renowned and genius and learning. beloved for skill and sagacity as a counsellor, both of Church and state.

We are reminded likewise of another prelate, but of a in his composition, who loved to be "clad in the costliinlaid floors, and under sculptured and painted roofs, hung with silver lamps, that diffused at once light and odor"-we mean Cardinal Wolsey! His portrait, drawn by Shakspeare, stands before us, painted to the life:

"He was a man Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking Himself with princes; one that by suggestion Tied all the kingdom: Simony was fair play; His own opinion was his law: i' the presence\* He would say untruths; and be ever double, Both in his words and meaning; he was never, But when he meant to ruin, pitiful: His promises were, as he is now, nothing. Of his own body he was ill, and gave The clergy ill example.

This Cardinal, Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly Was fashioned to much honor. From his cradle He was a scholar, and a good ripe one; Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading; Lofty and sour to them that loved him not, But to those that sought him, sweet as summer. And though he were unsatisfied in getting, (Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing, madam, He was most princely. Ever witness for him Those twins of learning that he raised in you, Ipswich and Oxford!"

And here stands this princely college, Christ Church, which he founded, a monument and a rememb man who, in his extremity, was forced to beg the father tranquil hour of twilight, reflecting the rosy hues of sun-Abbot of Leicester to

"Give him a little earth for charity." greatness in its most humiliating form than that of Car- their leafy groves on either side. dinal Wolsey?

Another high name in history is engraven on my memory, as associated with Oxford, whose prosperous and poet in my ramble, or neglecting to atter an aspiration to dazzling commencement of life ended in an ignominious his gentle memory. As I approached the edge of the death, but disgraceful only to those who caused it. Be- stream, the scene became more anmated. In the midwhen we think of his enemies and executioners, as we in- flags and ribbons. Musicians were placed in it, and scribe upon our page the name of Sir Walter Raleigh! made the place still more merry wth cheerful harmony. That bright and renowned name, echoed from the old | The fine stone bridge, and the house near by, were filled world to the new, and there held in grateful remembrance, with spectators. This bridge is built upon the site of tory. He received his education at Oxford; and dim in 1778. It was of very great antquity, so much so the scholar, the elegant courtier, statesman, gallant solitis precise beginning." On this old lridge stood a tower, dier, and the accomplished author of the "History of formerly much spoken of, and called Iriar Bacon's study, the World;" who finished a useful and brilliant life from a tradition that it was once occupied by that philoupon the scaffold!

he fell into disgrace, and was removed from all his em- upon the air along with them. As the several college ployments, and finally impeached—then became an exile, boats were recognized, it was amising to hear the names and died at Rouen, in France, in 1674.

We have been betrayed into a glance at the lives of the crowd; names we have heard attered by learned men these eminent men, who form but a small portion of with reverence and respectful deliberation. those whose history is inseparably connected with Oxword for it—we will not dispute his learned authority, ford. Yet we have not quite done, for as we stroll over for we have great faith in the opinion of the historian of the beautiful walks of Magdalen College, can we help "Trinity College beats, though!" "No she don't, for English poetry, Thomas Warton. We are informed, thinking of Addison?—whose fine imagination and exquisite humor as a writer has never been excelled; of after all," screamed another with all his might. It was with bread and butter and cheese." This custom is soever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not these variets took in the race, as their favorite college evidently a relic of olden hospitality. Warton, however, is not the only poet laureate who has written in days and nights to the volumes of Addison." The ce- with a general shout from the spectators, and a grand praise of ale, as the quaint rhymes of old Skelton, poet lebrated walk where he mused and studied, is still flourish of music from the band. Thus terminated the ove and revere the memory and haunts of the Spectator. have I witnessed a sight more joyous or animating. in remote times for its ale, hospitality, and revelry, as for halls of learning for that taste for history, which he afterlearning. Even in more recent days, we learn this from wards gave the world the fruits of, in his "Fall and Deof the collegians, whilst the quiet loveliness of the hour the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor to Charles cline of the Roman Empire." "Is true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true,' that he should in that celebrated "As evening slowly spread his mantle hoar." work endeavor to unsettle the faith of the Christian, or

"The glorious fragments of a soul immortal,

With rubbish mixed, and glittering in the dust." Here are two other men, of different minds, connected with our memorials of Oxford-Dr. Johnson and Dr. gles, and beautiful gardens attached to the colleges and and affected to despise worldly honors or emoluments, here smacks of learning; even the taverns have names Had these old cloisters any influence in tinging Young's be so guided and governed by God's good Spirit, that all who promind with those sombre pictures, composing so large a fess and call themselves christians, may be led into the way of portion of his "Night Thoughts," or imparting the morbid melancholy that pervades that poem? or was it disappointed ambition that prompted his genius to hover mer edifices of the Church, when "She opened her gates over his dim sepulchral imagery? Young loved the preto the poor, spread a table for the hungry, gave lodgings ternatural, or wished to awaken it in others. We fancy we can hear him exclaim with old Quarles,

"If I must die, I'll snatch at every thing That may but mind me of my latest breath; Death's-heads, graves, knells, blacks, tombs, all shall bring Into my soul such useful thoughts of death,
That this sable king of fears

Shall not catch me unawares."

One more name before we close the pages of our memory-a name of which Oxford is proud to boast, as being one of the holiest of her sons—we allude to the pious, learned, and elegant Heber, Bishop of Calcutta; the scene of whose glory is still pointed out to the admiring visiter, in the beautiful theatre here. These walls, could they speak, would in the language of Wordsworth ex-

"Great men have been among us; hands that penn'd, And tongues that uttered wisdom, better none."

Thus musing did I loiter about these antique fanes,

† Black was the term for mourning in James the 1st and Charles the 1st's time.

shop himself, in a kneeling posture. This great curiosity is preserved in the superb chapel of New College, also celebrated for Sir Joshua Reynolds' painted glass window, which Warton has made more famous still by his admirable verses.

But there was a holy-day time here, the afternoon on which I arrived at Oxford. It was the conclusion of one of the terms, and the students wind it up with a boatrace. I soon found myself mong the throng of professors and students, who swept on before me in their long gowns and picturesque cap-ladies, exquisites, nurses with children in their arms, and citizens with their wives and daughters hanging about them, trudging towards Christ Church walk, the scen of the evening's revel .-A right merry and pleasant highish picture it was for an American to look upon. To banks of the Isis surrounded with graves, and the securiful cla mee of a winding paths through them—the gentle river, at the set, were objects composing a soft quiet landscape that harmonized well with the halls of antique learning, whose Do we want a more striking instance of the fall of domes, turrets, and pinnacles, might be seen rising above

By the "silver-slipper'd Isis' willow-fringed banks," as Warton expresses it, I strayed, not unmindful of the sopher. It is said, that extraordinary man was accus-Ha! how these old walls conjure up remembrances. tomed to ascend this tower in the night to study astrology. Here mused and meditated Clarendon, gathering together the materials for his "History of the Rebellion," conveying parties of ladies and gettlemen to different of these old halls of learning called over so familiarly by

"Here comes Brazen Nose!" shouted out one urchin. "Yes, and Christ Church!' bawled another .whom that captious critic, Dr. Johnson, says, that "Who- diverting to listen to them, and to see the deep interest pointed out with affectionate interest; for who does not evening's revel in a very mirth-exciting humor. Seldom Gibbon, the historian, was indebted to these ancient | The river being narrow, gave us an opportunity to see distinctly the several barges and the diversified dresses

A scene like this just described is pleasant to behold, ing, common among the students. But enough of ale! offend his mind and reason; and that a book so full of still more so to remember, for such moments imprinted upon the tablets of a travelle's memory, leave an impression which time can never efface.

# CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH.\*

The Church points out the source from which happiness, do nestic, social and national must flow; the intimation is found in the prayer "for the good estate of the catholic church that it may truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life." The maintenance of the truth, as it is in Jesus, and the unity of His Church, are objects deeply interesting to every sincere Christian. I can, with the utmost simplicity, say, that to secure so desirable an end, is the sole design of my present Address, however in the course of it, it may appear to me necessary, to take up the language of reproof. I have little taste, and perhaps less ability, for controversy:-my ordination vow is, nevertheless, upon me to be "ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word, and to use both public and private monitions and exhortations as well to the sick as to the whole within my care."—(Ordination service.)

As it is notorious that continuous efforts are making to mislead nany of my cure into the adoption of "erroneous and strange doctrines," prejudicial to the truth, and subversive of the unity of the Church, I must, however indisposed and unskilful I may be, according to the grace given to me, "earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints." It is, therefore, to strengthen your attachment to the Church, by unfolding some of her claims, and by exposing some of the current, unfounded obections to her apostolicity and scriptural character, that I now

\* From a pamphlet, entitled "The Presbyter of Woodstock to

of his day, as is attested by those enduring structures, Winchester Cathedral, and Windsor Castle. He rose I know not how any one can wander through these venefrom very obscure or humble origin, yet he never forgot rable sites without having the associations of his mind when the present position of the Clurch in this Province is seri- to observe all things what soever I are commanded you, and lot the high and holy trust committed to him. He was as most vividly affected by the former haunts of men of ously considered. Ignorance of the true character of the Church I am with you always, even to me end of the world." The auis the first great cause that some of her members are as " unstable as thority to order and govern His Church was thus formally given Besides reminiscences of renowned persons, the fine water,"—that others are so easily ensuared by the specious pre- by Christ to his Apostles. They proceeded in the dispensation specimens of Gothic architecture, beautiful and elaborate tences of her adversaries to abandon the faith of their ancestors; thus committed to them, preaching the Gospel, administering the carvings, and painted glass windows, which abound here, that others again are satisfied with the imperfect and carnal rea- Holy Sacraments, and ordaining Elders or Ministers in every city. far different character; with little of the meek and lowly are a study of themselves both curious and interesting. son for belonging to her communion, because she is the "estab- For several years they kept the power of ordaining exclusively in There are galleries of paintings also, and sculpture to lished" church of the Empire, or because her claims to respect their own hands. When the period of their departure to their est dresses, and walk to sumptuous entertainments over be seen, and extensive libraries for the scholar to revel and attachment are as strong as those of any of the various sects, eternal rest approached, they delegated or confided this authority in to his heart's content. But a mere catalogue of these by which she is assailed, and which now so grievously disfigure to others, The distinctive title of "Apostles" ceased with the things, what is it? One relic, however, we must mention, our common Christianity. The time is arrived, when a churchhaving felt great pleasure in handling it, and that was man must be ready to give a scriptural, and therefore unanswer- from this period, bore the exclusive title of Bishops. The office the ancient crosier, or pastoral staff, of William of Wyke- able reason of the hope that is in him, with meckness and fear. and authority, not the name, is to be sought for —James (the ham. It is a beautiful piece of antique workmanship, If you believe all the unkind, uncharitable, and untrue things Apostle) was the first Bishop of the Church, at Jerusalem, the and composed of costly materials. It is nearly seven that are said of your church, you may well doubt whether Salva- Mother of all the Churches. Timothy was ordained by Paul, feet high, of silver gilt, embellished with Gothic ornaments, and containing in the crook the figure of the Bi-spirit of the Church is mistaken for weakness or fear. The piety that Church. Titus was ordained by Paul Bishop of Crete; he, of the Church is questioned; the services of the Church are ridi. and he alone, ordained Presbyters in that Church. Clement, fellow culed or maligned, as absurd or superstitious. The legal estab- labourer with Paul, was ordained Bp. of Rome. Polycarp (by John) lishment of the Church has made the silly notion current with Bishop of Smyrna. Ignatius (by John) Bishop of Antioch, &c. &c. the superficial and credulous, that she has no other "foundation" All these were Bishops in the present sense of the word, and by them than that which the law of the land affords her. The union of was their authority transmitted to others. The order of the Ministry in "Church and State" is denounced as unscriptural and oppressive, Bishops, Priests and Deacons was universally established in the and, consequently, the support claimed by the Church in virtue very first and purest age of the Church.—The records of every of the union, to enable her to min up the people to fear God, Church, where preserved, distit tly shew this succession. There and honor the Sovereign, is redded as a gross act of injustice to is no record existing of a Churca here the order of Bishops, Priests those who dissent from her. Valtitudes insist on their right to and Deacons was not established. These are incontrovertible facts. all the privileges of the Britis! Constitution, while they endea- To attempt to deny the Ap, tolical succession of Bishops, vour to take away the very oner stone of it—the Church of Priests and Deacons in after ag even for fifteen hundred years, Christ. These our enemis c. or know the Church, as exhibited would be as absurd as to deny the light of the sun. in her Liturgy, Articles and 1/ villes, or they do not :- if they do not, and yet speak evil of the are convicted of obvious cessarily be confined, was founded by Arcstolic men-if not by discreard to that first gr. ristian character—sharity. Paul himself. Records of a not it Dischops have been which thinketh no evil, and which in dependence on one reaching of the Holy Spirit, desires to prove all things, and to hold fast British Bishops at the Council of Arles in France. Rome had that which is good :- or if they do, and yet speak evil of her, then no power in England. In the sixth century, Augustine then are they plainly devoid of that honesty, without which, in came from the Bishop of Rome and attempted to bring the Church spite of the most specious outward appearance and profession, a under Papal dominion; the attempt was indignantly repelled. man is yet "in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity." These efforts were continued and signalized by the heartless mas-To the former class, we believe, belongs the vast majority of sacre of seven hundred of our Bishops and Clergy at Chester,—a those, who are now arrayed in schismatical hostility to the church, fearful earnest of what England had to expect from Rome. Cenand seeking her destruction. They "understand neither what turies clapsed before the Papal dominion was established over the they say, nor whereof they affirm." They take up the hackneyed, British Churches. The corrupt policy and shameless venality of though oft triumphantly refuted inventions of the latter class, our Princes gave Popery its success. Our second Henry introshrew, and shame upon them; we write with indignation dle of the river a large boat lay anchored, decorated with and are betrayed into a course of conduct from which an enlightened and pious mind would instinctively shrink. Towards such thraldom continued for more than three centuries, when the dawn persons, we should proceed with great tenderness, yet unreserved of the glorious Reformation appeared, and the Church in Britain candour, regarding their errors rather as the result of unhappy once more asserted her ancient independence, and, by God's special ignorance than of obstinate perverseness.—If, peradventure, blessing, has been enabled to maintain it. Henry the Eighth was as one of the proudest names on the page of English his- Grandpont, or the old Folly Bridge, which was destroyed God should vouchsafe to them the light of his whole counsel, made an instrument in this great work—(did God never employ and a consequent return to the "old paths," the "craft" of the unboly and wicked men as instruments for effecting His righteous cloisters once echoed the gay and sprightly footsteps of that Wood, the antiquarian, says, "no record can resolve Demetrius's would not only be endangered, but their occupation, purposes?—) The Church cast off the corruptions, superstitions, in abusing and misleading the lambs of Christ's flock, would be and idolatry of Rome, abhorring the evil Popery had brought, but gone. The "sure word of prophecy" warrants the hope, and cleaving to the good which remained of the ancient godly discipline justifies the faith of the believer in Jesus, that a time will speedi- and apostolic practice. Reformation, not destruction, was her obly arrive, when the disciples of Christ shall all "speak the same ject and aim. The glorious "labour of love" was performed by thing and be of one mind and judgment," when schism and dis- the Bishops and Clergy, and received the sanction and applause of sent shall be unknown, and consequently, when there shall be all estates of the realm. The Church thus maintained all the true conveying parties of ladies and gertlemen to different but "one fold under one Shepherd, Christ the Lord." How marks of a branch of Christ's Catholic Church, and was and whose life is not without its moral, or its stirring in- parts of the river. Distinguished above all the river fervently should we all pray; how earnestly should we all strive, once more found walking in the doctrine and fellowship of cidents. During the troublesome times of Charles I., he craft, might be seen the trim boits of the students, how charitably should we all labour for such a consummation! the Apostles, and according to Catholic antiquity. From espoused the royal cause, and was knighted, and ap- pranked out with banners; and the students themselves | May it be our unceasing aim and purpose to endeavour to maintain | this hour the Romanists bacame Schismatics in England .-pointed Chancellor of the exchequer and privy Counsel- still more so, being dressed in very fanciful costume, to the unity of the truth and church of Christ, that when He shall It is altogether erroneous to imagine that we separated from for. When the King's cause failed, he seeluded himself designate the different colleges they belonged to. As appear, we may be found of Him in peace. "As far as in us Rome: she separated from us, and thus cut herself off from in Jersey, and wrote most of his "History of the Rebel- the time drew near for the race, they began to collect lieth, let us live in peace with all men;"-but let not the unhal- communion with Christ's Catholic Church in England. Unhap-Previous to the Restoration, Charles II. em- around the starting-point, and at a signal given, off they lowed and unchristian purpose (however the sickly liberalism of pily for the peace of the Church this great and unmerited good of ployed him on the continent, where he suffered all the dashed in beautiful style. Aftergoing for a consideration before an instant entertained, of seeking the Reformation, bestowed on us by an all-gracious God, was miseries of indigence, until the King's party prevailed, ble distance, they might be observed pulling up towards "peace" at the sacrifice of "truth." What communion hath soon perverted to evil. We had received Liberty: many under an when he was elected Chancellor of the University of Ox- the bridge again with all their might; their oars flashing light with darkness, or truth with error? The whole truth of unbridled mania for reform, or rather destruction, and influenced ford, created Lord Hyde, and Earl of Clarendon. But in the water, and the sounds of the distant cheering borne the Gospel as preserved in and by Christ's holy catholic church by a knot of Popish Jesuists, turned this liberty into license. ("the pillar and ground of the truth,") must be maintained .- These designing men, under pretence of greater spirituality, inwe must not "shun to declare the whole counsel of God," even troduced extemporaneous prayers in public worship, and denouncshould it expose us to the taunts and revilings of wicked and ed the reformed Scriptural Liturgy of the Church as a mere relic sensual men, who "separate themselves not having the spirit," of Popery. The Papists well knew, that, in order to destroy the or to the same crown of Martyrdom, with which so many wor- work of the Reformation, they must divide its friends. They thies of the church have been honored. Men will not endure succeeded in leading ignorant and unsuspecting multitudes into sound doctrine in these days, and therefore "they HEAP to the sin of schism. The Apostolic succession was despised, and themselves teachers, having itching ears." This lamentable fact, the Scriptural precept, with respect to the Ministry, dishonored. must not, however, deter the faithful from boldly declaring the "No man taketh this honor to himself but he who is called of

> 'Holy Scripture and ancient authors," that wherever Bishops, Government of this kingdom." that despiseth you despiseth me. Go into all the world and preach graced this otherwise happy period. Two thousand of these mi-

danger, and sin and guilt of schism. Schism is a sin, a grievous

God, as was Aaron." This grievous ingratitude of Britain tosin, denounced in God's own word; and how can it be otherwise, wards God for the Reformation of His Church, prepared the way when it rends the body of which Christ is the head? Dissent is for the fearful persecutions which disgraced the reign of the Poschism. To dissent from the church of Christ, is to separate pish Mary. The rage of the Papists was almost exclusively difrom Christ himself; it destroys unity and engenders strife, con- rected against the Bishops and Ministers of the Church. Christ's tention, and every evil word and work. These may appear hard promise was fulfilled to them, "Lo! I am with you always;" and sayings; but if they are vitally connected with revealed truth, a clear, but alas, disregarded intimation was thus given to Schisthey must be uttered. Some may be ready to say, that to dis- matics, of their guilt in departing from the Church. Prisons, torsent from the church of England is not necessarily to depart from ture, and death could not succeed in turning the Martyrs of the the church of Christ. If the church of England be a branch of Church from the ancient faith and discipline. It pleased God, afthe one, hely catholic and apostolic church of Christ, the guilt ter a short and bitterly persecuting reign, to remove this scourge and sin of schism is inevitably fixed on those who depart from her. from His Church. A period of comparative quiet and prosperity Dissenters and schismatics are bound to shew that the church of succeeded, but unity, the very essence of Christianity, was far, England has departed from the "doctrine and fellowship of the very far from being secured. The residence of many of the Reapostles,"-that the Word and Sacraments of Christ are not faith- formers in Germany and Switzerland, during the Marian persecufully kept and administered in her,—that her Bishops and Clergy tions, had been productive of very serious evils. The plea of necessity which was there made, as none of the Bishops had left the cannot trace their orders and authority, in direct succession from the apostles themselves :-this they cannot do, and therefore Roman Church, for Presbyterian Ordination had become so famithe sin of schism is their sin. We must not hesitate, with the liarized to the minds of our own Reformers, that on their return church to avow "It is evident unto all men diligently reading the to Britain, its expediency and propriety was boldly advocated, and Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the apostles' times, its introduction into all the British Churches urged as indispensathere have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's church, ble to a full and perfect Reformation. The storm, which was ga-Bishops, Priests and Deacons. Which offices were evermore thering with fearful omens to the Church, burst in all its fury, when had in such reverend estimation that no man might presume to the unhappy and butchered Charles was offered as a sacrifice on the execute any of them, except he were first called, tried, examined altar of Sectarianism and Rebellion. The Church and the Moand known to have such qualities, as are requisite for the same; and narch fell together. Seven thousand of the Clergy were ejected from also by public prayer, with imposition of hands were approved and their Churches, and endured a course of sufferings, which cannot admitted thereunto by lawful authority."—Preface to Ordination be read without causing a blush of shame to mantle on the cheekfor those professed Protestants who inflicted them. Presbyteri-If from "Holy Scripture and ancient authors" we learn that anism became the law of the land, and the order of Bishops, Priests Bishops, Priests and Deacons have always been the ministering and Deacons, which had existed according to "Holy Scripture Officers in Christ's Church, wherever Christ's Church, or a branch and ancient Authors," for sixteen hundred years, was denounced of it, is found, there also must be found Bishops, Priests and by the Solemn League and Covenant as "evil and justly offensive Deacons. The reverse of this proposition, however, unpalatable and burdensome to the kingdom, a great impediment to reformait may be to modern dissent, must be equally true, according to tion and growth of religion and very prejudicial to the State and

Priests and Deacons, called and ordained by lawful authority, and Multitudes of the refuse of the people were thrust into the Miin direct succession from the Apostles, are not found, there does | nistry and occupied the pulpits of the ejected Clergy, as the authonot, cannot exist a true branch of Christ's one only indivisible rized teachers of our most holy faith, while the successors of the Catholic and Apostolic Church. The historical proof that these | Apostles, and of those holy Martyrs who, but a few years before, orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons have always existed in the had scaled their adherence to the truth of Christ, and the unity of Church, is clear and decisive. It may be briefly stated-Christ His Church, with their blood, were branded as traitors, and eneis the Head of the Church. All authority was given to him in mies to the State and Commonwealth. It pleased GoD of His Heaven and Earth. He said to his Apostles: "As my Father great mercy to cause these heavy trials of His Church and people hath sent me, even so send I you. He that receiveth you receiv- to cease. With the Second Charles, the restoration of the Moeth me, and he that receiveth me receiveth Him that sent me. narchy and the Church was hailed with unmingled feelings of joy. Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and It cannot be too deeply deplored that a most unwarrantable meawhatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven. He sure of resentment and revenge for past sufferings should have dis-