

self, through His blessed Apostles and Evangelists.

The Church of England had now existed for more than 1300 years; originally, as we have shown, for 600 years, independent of the Roman See, as being beyond the limits of that patriarchate, it had gradually become subject to his jurisdiction.—*Palmer's Ecclesiastical History, Cap. xxii, page 157.*

In A. D., 1532 and 1533, the King and Parliament of England suppressed, by law, various usurped or superfluous privileges of the popes.—First-Fruits, Tenths. Pensions, Annuities, payments for Bulls, Palls, Censes, Peter's Pence, and all other pecuniary exactions of the Court of Rome were abolished. Bulls of institution to Bishoprics and Archbishoprics, and palls, were no longer to be sought from Rome, The prelates, as formerly, to be elected and ordained in England. All appeals to Rome in Ecclesiastical causes was to be suppressed, and every cause was to be determined finally in England, according to ancient custom. Thus the various branches of the papal jurisdiction, all of which had been usurped within the last four preceding centuries were removed. The Church of England, not a schismatical sect, but the Church, acquiesced in these proceedings. There was no secession from the old church which Christ, through his holy Apostles