the genuine e," favs that l, " all parill the fame one are, in of another." of England ch of Rome. rous in the the one unother. On neir nature) al in authothe feelings for it is the and and the lablifuments rn expresses the Church Head—are n the fame ie establishifcopacy in

not question

They are the Church that as the co-ordinate North and cotland had fo, I would when you ound winds Rome was trafeology) Nova-Scotia

and

, and only

ed to deny,

and New-Brunswick, and at some future day the Church of Scotland may become the Church of England. If you had faid that English Episcopacy is established in these Colonies, and that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge supports a sew Missionaries under the name of Rectors, you would have been nearer the truth. I do not mention this as a reproach for no associations of dislike or prejudice arise in my mind at the mention of the epithet Missionary. It is correct in point of etymology, and it imports an honourable vocation.

But what is the precise meaning of the terms Church and Kirk, which Antipathy and Jealoufy compel you to place in absolute contradistinction to each other? It is well known that the Church of Rome has all along maintained herfelf to be exclusively The Church, and the Pope to be the Universal Monarch of the Universal Church. This language is retained by you and many High Church dogmatifis of England who are not quite purified from Popish errors. According to Dr. Johnson, the word *Church* has the following fignifications, "The collective body of Christians. The body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship. which Christians confecrate to the worship of God." These different meanings of the term are fanctioned by the authorities of Hooker, Watts, and Shakespeare. Johnson Grant, M.A. of St. Johns College, Oxford, who is as faithful to Episcopacy as you and Dr. Daubeny, gives us the following account of it. " To the word " Church" various fignifications have, in Scripture, as well as in common discourse, been attached. In its more defined fense it denotes, either the faithful of one family, affembled for religious purpofes, with their friends; as we read of the Church in the house of Nymphas, of Aquila, of Philemon (Coloss, iv. 15. Rom. xvi. 5. Philem. 2) or the faithful of a whole province, as Paul writes to the Church of the Thessalonians (2d Thess. i. 1.) as our Articles mention the Churches of Jerufalem, Alexandria and Rome; or as our customary phraseology speaks of the Church of England. But the term Church frequently

occurs.