## From Christian Watchman.

PUSEYISM ANALYZED.

ry of the Church.

ing its focus in the times of the Apostles, extend its | the doctors of Oxford are the innovators. rays throughout the first and second centuries of the

2. That of Ecclesiastical Catholicism, which, com-

till the seventh.

seventh to the fifteenth century. history of the Church; let us see what character- | ological order the writings of the theologians of Oxized each one of them. In the first period, the su- lord, I see in the clearest manner these doctors preme authority was attributed to the revealed Word | approximating from day to day our holy Church, of God. In the second, it was, according to some, as- | both as to doctrine and good will. Our Saints, our cribed to the Church as represented by its bishops. | Popes, become more and more dear to them; our In the third, to the Pope. We acknowledge cheer- rites, our ceremonies, and even the festivals of our fully that the second of these systems is much supe- saints, and our days of fasting, are precious in their rior to the third; but it is inferior to the first! In fact, eyes, more precious, alas, than in the eyes of many in the first of these systems it is God who rules. of our own people. In the second, it is MAN. In the third, it is, to speak all power, and signs and lying wonders." (2 Thess. | matter, when they say "the tendency to Romanism

that is, to Ecclesiastical Cotholicism; or the first, | -One." that is, to Evangelical Christianity.

half the way. Ecclesiastical Catholicism is, in et- | many pious men, so many Christian works, have fect, a middle system—a via media, as one of the rendered illustrious. Dr. Pusey has had reason to, Oxford Doctors has termed it, in a sermon which he | say in his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury; has just published. On the one hand, it approaches | "upon the issue of the present struggle depend the much to Papacy, for it contains in the germ, all the destinies of our Church." And it is worth while principles which are there found. On the other, for us to pause liere a few moments, to examine however, it diverges from it, for it rejects the Papa- | what party we ought to prefer, as members of the cy itself.

The Reformation was not a system of pretended juste milieu. It went the whole way; and rebounding with mat force which God gives, it fell, as at one single leap, into the Evangelical Christianity of

the Apostles. But there is now, gentlemen a numerous and powerful party in England, supported even by some Bishops, (whose charges have filled us with astonishment and grief,) which would, according to its adversaries, quit the ground of Evangelical Christianity to plant itself upon that of Ecclesiastical Ca holicism, with a marked tendency toward the Papacy; or which, according to what it pretends, would faithfully maintain itself on that hierachical and semi-Romish ground, which is, according to it, the true, native and legitimate foundation of the Church of England. It is this movement which is, from the

name of one of its orincipal chiefs, called Puseyism. "The task of the true children of the Catholic Church," says the British Critic, (one of the Journals which are the organs of the Oxford party.) is to unprotestantize the Church." "It is necessary," says one of these doctors, " to reject entirely and to anathematize the principal of Protestantism, as being that of heresy, with all its forms, its sects, and its denominations." "It is necessary," says another in his posthumous writings "to hate more and more the Reformation and the Reformers."

In separating the Church from the Reformation, this party pretends to wish not to bring back the Papacy, but to retain the church in the juste miliett of Ecclesiastical Catholicism. However, the fact is not to be disguised, that if it were forced to choos. between what it considers two evils, it would greatly prefer Rome to the Reformation. Men highly respectable for their knowledge, their talents and their moral character, are found among these theologians And let us acknowledge it, the fundamental want which seems to have decided this movement is a leg timate one.

There has been felt in England, in the midst of all the waves which now heave and agitate the Church, a want of antiquity; and men have sought a rock, firm and unmovable, on which to plant the footsteps. This want is founded in human nature ; it is also justified by the social and religious state of the present time. I myself thirst for antiquity. But the doctors of Oxford, do they satisfy, for themselves and others, these wants of the age? I am convinced of the contrary. What a juvenile antiquity is that before which these eminent men prostrate themselves! It is the young and inexperienced Christianity of the first ages which they call ancient; it is to the child that they ascribe the authority of the old man. If it be a | the light of day partly by protracted, painful and intense | mother earth. It was not the desire of assistance to question respecting the antiquity of humanity, certainly we are more ancient than the Fathers, for we are fifteen or eighteen centuries older than they; it is we who have the light of experience and the maturity of gray hairs. But no; it is not respecting such an antiquity that there can be any question in divine things. The only antiquity to which we hold is that of the "Ancient of days," (Dan. 7. 13,) "of Him who before the mountains were brought forth, or ever He had formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting is God." It is "He who is our refuge from age to age," (Ps. xc. 1, 2.) The truly ancient cient for all the purposes of a general statement to say, do: a nent to which we appeal is that "Word which is recited forever in Heaven." (Ps. cxix 89,) and "which shall stand forever." (Isaiah 11. 8.) Behold, gentleman, our antiquity.

ed dectors of Oxford, is that whilst the people who surround them hunger and thirst after antiquity, they themselves instead of leading them to the ancient testimony of the "Ancient of days," only conduct them to puerile novelties. What novelties in reality, and what faded novelties !-that purgatory, those human pardons, those images, those relics, that invocation of the saints which these doctors would restore to the Church. What immense and monstrous innovation that Rome to which they would have us return!

say as we do with the eternal Word: "God hath will bear away the palm. begotten us of His own will, with the word of truth," (Jas. 1. 18.) or those who say as do the "Tracts The following will be found to be a most lucid state- for the Times;" "Rome is our mother, it is by ment of the question of Puseyism, made by Dr. Au- her tout we have been born to Christ." Those bigne in the opening of his essay on "Puseyism ex- who say as we do, with the eternal Word: "Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil At the epoch of the Reformation, if I may so heart of unbelief in departing from the living speak, three distinct ears had occurred in the histo- God," (Heb. 3. 12;) or those who say as do these doctors; "In losing visible union with the Church 1. That of Evangelical Christianity, which, hav- of Rome, we have lest great privileges," certainly

The partizans of Rome, that grand innovation in Christendom, do not here deceive themselves; they hail in these new doctors advocates of Romish novmencing its existence in the third century, reigned elties. The tamous Romish Doctor Wiseman writes to Lord Shrewsbury: "We can count cer-3. That of the Papacy, which reigned from the | tainly on a prompt, zealous, and able co-operation to bring the Church of England to obedience to Such were the three grand eras in the then past | the See of Rome. When I read in their chron-

And the doctors of Oxford, notwithstanding their is at bottom only a fruit of the profound desire The Reformation, in abandoning the Papacy, which the Church, greatly moved, experiences to might have returned to the second of these systems, become again that which the Saviour left her

Such gentleman, is the movement which is tak-In returning to the second, it would have made ing place in that Church of England, which so ancient Church of the continent, and what we have to do in this grave and solumn crisis.

Gentlemen, we ought to profess trankly that we will have neither the Papacy, nor the via media Ecclesiastical Catholicism, but remain firm upon the foundation of Evangelical Christianity In what consists this Christianny when it is opport ed to the two other systems which we reject!

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THE PARTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF THE MONROVIA, LIBERIA, AUGUST 31st, 1843.

THE HERALD AGAIN.

With a degree of diffidence by no means ordinary and of trembling, that makes our every joint to shake and of respect altogether inexpressible, and by ou. selves alone conceivable, we venture at length into the presence of our patrons and readers, and bowing will he profoundest humility at their feet,-request mo numbly, permission to place in the same posture of hu mility with ourselves, our apology for our long absence and apparent reprehensible taciturnity.

Shut out forever from our heart be the vanity of supposing any thing in either our presence or our voice, that is of itself entitled to regard!! In the above apologetic and precatory paragraph, we took the liber. ly to turn the eye of our inward man upon that princi- sleep in an almost irrecoverable poverty. A stern nesence of whatever we have been accustomed to. Remove the dwarfish son of polar snows from the thundering splash of falling ice-bergs, and the awful howl of contending elements .- Shut out the idle African from his accustomed lounge on his uncouth cot, to listen the bellowing surges as they lash the shore and die in lengthened reverberations on the ear; both will be unhappy men: in both there will be an uneasiness, and a vagrancy of mind, which all the concerts and music europe will be inadequate to calm and to fix. Reverse their positions-while the softer nature of the our will be overwhelmed by the terror of nature's music, the iron soul of the other will turn with uneasiness from the tameness of her accents. The instrument within both is the production of the same creating hand, but they are attuned and adjusted by the circumstances or their position.

thought, and partly by collecting into a focus the sickly rays of philosophic light shot by ancient and modern want of protection in the enjoyment of treasures alreatheories and hypotheses across the gloom of scholastic speculation, (and for which nothing but promptness on the part of our subscribers can remunerate us), may -that as far as it is possible we are thrown back on afford a clue to that feature in the character of our the ground occupied by the prime val sons of nature, people, that hitherto has so completely mocked enquiry. What is here for endless discouragement. Had they We allude (respectfully however, for each one has a legal right to his preferences) to the penchant for lusty | guidance of instinct and the prompting of desire, and preaching-lusty in the sense of noisiness. It is suffithat sense and sentiment will be evermore inversely permanent and wealthy and polished communities. as the noise. As if concious of inability to reach and fix the mind, or apprehensive of a total absence of mind Alas, that which most afflicts us in the learn- in those whom they address, these religious stentors seek to produce an effect by rousing the passions and overpowering the brain. Unlike the ancient Pythia whose responses constructed with accurate ambiguity left room to escape from any interpretation, these modern oracles first astound and overwhelmn their audi tory, and then leave them in a pleasing revery at the nothing they have said. Both they and their hearers seem to forget, what, if reflected upon would put them to the blush, that if strength and capability of lungs Who are the innovators, I demand? those who are to enter into the decision, the ass most assuredly

We trust we have thus sufficiently precluded the imimputation of vanity in apologising for our absence prise. and silence, and in supposing we shall again be welcomed by those who have heretofore cheered us with a cordial greeting. Installed printer to the common wealth, we have been two months engaged in printing he laws of the colony; which being at length completed, we present ourselves in the presence of our readers and ask their attention.

During the past year or two, we have been frequently diverted (or perhaps more properly, have found it necessary to diverge), from our even course to administer wholesome rebuke to certain clerical officials. These meek teachers of meekness labor under a madening itch for notoriety, and if we have met them on their own ground and kicked them into notice, while they may probably feel sore from the process, they cannot with any modesty complain of the result. We are en- the supply. joying an armistice at present-how long it will last events will proclaim. The enemy has gone into winter quarters. He may possibly open the campaign in the spring. We have adopted the peace-principlesbut we do'nt go the length of non-resistance, That were downright madness and suicide while these feafter the Apostie, "THAT WORKING OF SATAN, with protestations, do they not concur in this view of the rocious creatures are about. We remain however with. fidence draws man to man-prompts their counsel and in our own dominion, determined at all hazards to keep out invaders, and where the sense of propriety is too feeble to restrain, hearty applications of the foot shall not be wanted to repel,

## THE SEASON.

The current season, thus far, has been one of unusual urought. We have not had in any previous year so little rain in the months of June, July and August.

The rain commenced earlier than usual, and the country people were prevented from burning off their arms. Some sages uttered their vaticinations and pro claimed an approaching scarcity. We are happy in having it in our power to tell them, they no peak true. For there is every prospect of carrying a full stomac through the whole year. An old native, a few days ago, in answer to the question, whether "hungry palav. er can cum for rice die rains?" Replied : Hungry can't catch man dis time :- Rice plenty-plenty too much.

INTERNAL IMPOVEMENT.

The spirit of improvement is evidently awaking it the Colony. Irresolution and idleness have had their day. Taught in the school of hunger and destitution. the colonists are rising to life and intently surveying he field around them. The fields white already to arvest, smile around and invite the hand of industry and intelligence, Among the many sources that open or private and national wealth, our peculiar circumcances render it a business of no little difficulty to make a prudent choice and a wise beginning. While hese sources are admitted to be as numerous here as in any other country under the su , it will be admitted also, that our circumstances are different from those of any other people.

We have already chanted the mournful ditty of " diffe rent circumstances" and "differently situated," sufficiently long-until, indeed, we have lulled ourselves to nle in our nature, that renders us uneasy in the ab- cessity has at length, swept away this inglorious refugof lies. That our circumstances are in some particulars different from those of others is admitted-but that they are different in any very important practical degree, is denied, excepting so far as that difference is made by ourselves,

reflection and calculation. Let us ask-seriously ask pathy or patronage, let us never again cast an ingloourselves-wherein does this alteged paralyzing "differ. rious look abroad: but with a humble and confident ence" consist. In what do we affer from others? A heart uplitted to heaven, let us direct an unwearied hand we have no strong arm of a rich government to succour us-to maintain it. idleness an army of sycophan. unds, and hard earning of our semibarbarous neigh. cess depended. bors. But there were men, before there was a strong arm of government, and these men lived, and ate and enjoyed-and lived and are and enjoyed by the sweat This hitherto recondite truism of philosoply, brought to of their brow-by continual applications to our confuton draw treasures from the bowels of the earth, but the

dy drawn that first suggested the idea of Government. Admit it that we are abandoned—that we stand alone more faculties than we possess? They acted under the from wild and solitary wanderers changing their habitations with the change of the seasons, they became

Have we not unspeakable advantages over them? Is there no influence in example? In the lessons which ing invoked by the Rev. James Eden, of the Presbythe civilized nations of the earth every day- every where and in their every action present us? Refer a colonist to any branch of domestic industry, such for instance, as for the purpose for which it was intended, and reflects the cultivation of coffee, or the sugar-cane, or the manufacture of soap-and the ready answer-with the spontaniety of instinct is,-have'nt means to carry on that business! This said, he turns away with perfect com posure, and satisfaction at having done his duty:-in second floor. The second story is now being partitioned expressing his inadequacy in means to do that, on the | into jury rooms, and other apartments for public purproper means of doing which he had never given him. poses. May it ever prove the home of Justice, and the self a thought!! Here our "different circumstances," | refuge of innocence.

(which in every instance should be written and spoken character) come into play and dig the grave of enter

As individual effort is described within narrow limits. so individual means do not ordinarily reach very far Hence the commercial, agricultural, mechanical and lit erary associations which are every where found among the wise and experienced Europeans, and their transatlantic descendants. Of a single ship how many owners? and what a number is sometimes found concerned in a little cargo! We read of a certain farm-of a steamboat-a canal-a railway or a manufactory. There the man of millions has his share, and the man of twenty dollars his!! The one or two agents only are seen, but the thousand others are felt. Let the yeomanry and middle class of any country abstract their share of means from the various branches of industry, and all the capital of all the capitalists would be found inadequate to

This combination of means—this oneness of purpose and concentration of united energies, the dictate of ex. perience, indicate a high degree of confidence and fidelity Confidence and fidelity are correlatives, and if not inseparably united cannot long exist apart. Fidelity begets confidence, increases and sustains it. Conimparts energy to their hand Destroy confidence by repeated recklessness of engagements and obligations, at once the right arm of enterprise is withered.

Whatever may be the cause of distrust and suspicion-whether originating in mean ignorance and selfishness, or resulting from repeated disappointment, the consequences will be the same—an isolated, and therefore enervated action of the hand of industry in all the various branches of its effort. That distrust has prevailed amongs: us to a fearful extent, none can deny, but we leave others to determine in which of the above

ources it has origin. Here then are the "different circumstances." While others unite their capital-combine their energies, min. gle their counsel and concentrate all with a single heart upon a single object, we filled with dark suspicion, each of the other, seperate as widely as possible apart, and determine to essay only that, to which, we have infallible assurance beforehand, our individual feeble ness is adequate. This is the curse under which the colony has been withering. Our misfortune hast not sprung up from the earth, no more than it came down from the sky-it was born in our suspicious and jealous hearts and nursed in our ignorant heads, But for this, and instead of the little moscheto marine that now steals its fort night voyage along the shore and returns with its few barrels of oil, gallant and lofty ships burlened with coffee, and sugar, and cotton, the work of

Europe and America. I is to be hoped that the evil has at length become apparent to all; and as there are indications of a rising to honorable exertion, let us also awake to reflection, and select wisely not only the most profitable field, out also the most advantageous mode of operation.

our hands would already be crowding into the ports of

Hercaiter (if none more capable will) we may at. mpt to point out specifically, how our alleged povery may be made to produce all the effects of capital and our feebleness to perform feats of wonder.

Once and forever, let us abandon the theory of "difference of circumstances!" Let our motto be "union is strength." Let us abandon our jealousy and suspicions. Let us come together and consult, and let our consulations be the echo of ingenuous and candid hearts. If we are awaking to industry, let us also awake to And while we will be always alive to the hand of symmoments reflection will furnish the answer. It is true, and undiverted eye to the fertile lands and smiling forest, that every where invite us. Let us combine our energies, and then let each one put forth all the eneric officials—to protect us an depredations on the rich gy that he would if confident that upon him alone suc-

> Trade is tolerably brisk at present; and the traders all vigilance to secure the benefit. Camwood in considerable quanties has been coming by the way of Millsburg. Observation led us to believe that our friends are doing well there. As we too, are fond of doing well, we have sought a place among them, and have opened an establishment just above White Plains. There are now four establishments there: Mr. C. Willis, Mr. Mc Gill, Rev. Mr. Wilson of the White

At Length .- The new Court House has at last approximated so near the point of completion as to be conveniently occupied.

Plains Manuel Labor School, and our humble self.

The court of common pleas and quarter sessions held its recent term there. Directly after assembing of the court, the structure was dedicated and the divine blessterian Church. It is for Liberia, a respectable structure -conveniently arranged and contrived in the interior, great credit upon the Governor, by whose exertions and directions it is built. The walls are of stone-coarse granite. The lower floor where the court is held is paved with brick-four respectable columns support the

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