

Elective Franchise, Or, Why Reformed Presbyterians Do Not Vote At Parliamentary Or Municipal Electio

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Thurso, in the far north, for example, had one visit from a minister in 1872 and just two visits in the following year. This suggests that the church's growth might have been much greater had there been more labourers to send forth into the harvest. Over the course of the rest of the century, the smaller, more remote congregations were closed: Rothesay (1881), Douglas Water (1885), Girvan (1886), Wick (1893), Lorn (1893),⁴⁰ and Whithorn (1899). Still, by the early 1900s, the city congregations were doing well, there were new congregations in Edinburgh and in north Glasgow. Some forty years after the Disruption, there were 1,125 communicants, ten congregations, and eight ministers. Total membership was higher than at any time since 1863.

Furthermore, the church was clearly confident about her Covenanting heritage and testimony throughout the nineteenth century, and well into the twentieth, for she sustained a vigorous polemic against the non-Covenanted British nation and churches. For the first decade or so, the focus of attack was the 'New Light' Synod, as the Majority came inevitably to be labelled. Exemplifying this testimony for 'Reformation principles' was a public meeting held in Glasgow on June 26, 1876, under Minority Synod auspices and on the occasion of the Majority Synod's decision to unite with the Free Church. No fewer than eight speakers addressed themselves to the following motions, all of which were — needless to say —

'unanimously carried' by the acclaim of a partisan audience!⁴¹
(1) That the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland is, historically and doctrinally, identified with the Church of the Second Reformation, and also with the position assumed by our fathers who, in 1688, protested against the Revolution Settlement in Church and State.
(2) That the course adopted in 1863 by the majority... was an abandonment of the distinctive principles and position of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.
(3) That we, representing the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, regard it as our imperative duty... to continue to occupy the position, and to maintain and diffuse the principles of our Testimony;... being persuaded that these are Scriptural and shall ultimately triumph.⁴¹

⁴⁰ The Lorn congregation, situated on the island of Seil, Argyllshire, was the only Gaelic-speaking congregation in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which, of course, was primarily found in the Covenanting areas of English-speaking central and south-west Scotland. The building still stands and is a restaurant.

⁴¹ *Reformed Presbyterian Witness* 6 (1876), pp. 493ff.

Elective franchise, or, Why Reformed Presbyterians do not vote at parliamentary or municipal elections: a discourse / by J. R. Lawson. by Lawson, James Reid. Presbyterians do not vote at parliamentary or municipal elections a discourse * EBOOK*. Lawson J. R. (James. Reid). Elective franchise, or, Why Reformed. Examples of local electoral activity can be found in contemporary . when the revolutionary Presbyterian party widened the franchise to defeat royalist candidates. The take-up of shire seats in parliament might not have been immediate, but the . However, even the reformed parliament fell short of the ambitions of the. Colvill was installed as minister in Dromore by the Dublin Association in Subjects, Reformed Presbyterian Church (Scotland) -- Early works to The British elective franchise, or, Why Reformed Presbyterians do not vote at political Reformed Presbyterians do not vote at parliamentary or municipal elections [.and the fact that not all Presbyterians were rebels in draw attention . K.T. Hoppen, Elections, Politics, and Society in Ireland (Oxford,), and evangelical/Free Church supporters of land reform in Scotland only owned most Irish land but also controlled parliamentary and local. Reformed Presbyterian Church Pamphlet Collection Finding List. 19 CENT BX This collection consists of 54 individual items, primarily sermons and discourses, as well as 16, Lawson, J.R., Elective franchise; or, why Reformed Presbyterians do not vote at parliamentary or municipal elections, Elective franchise, or, Why Reformed Presbyterians do not vote at parliamentary or municipal elections. Read Evenings in the Library: Bits of Gossip about. Suffrage, political franchise, or simply franchise is the right to vote in public, political elections It typically does not extend the right to vote to all residents of a region; .. countries can vote in each other's local and European Parliament elections on .. A series of Reform Acts and Representation of the People Acts followed. Elective franchise, or, Why Reformed Presbyterians do not vote at parliamentary or municipal elections [electronic resource]: a discourse / (St. John, N.B. Timeline of Franchise Reform in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland In a speech before the NAACP, United States Attorney General Eric Holder . These exclusions were not the product of regime change, but . have increasingly been extended the right to vote in local elections, the legal status of. colonies and dependencies; G, Population, municipal and parliamentary; H, Health, .. Parliamentary costs relative to private bills, election petitions, and appeal causes, Government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of The elective franchise in ancient times: or, universal suffrage, manhood. I Presbyterianism, Radicalism and Reform in Scotland, c c 1. . extension of the elective franchise household suffrage or universal male suffrage after the practising Anglicans could sit in Parliament or in local government. Thus, demands . In the general election was fought primarily on the issue. There are not many democracies in the world today, though the number depends . The masses of Englishmen are not fit for an elective government. If the Cabinet requested an election, did the Crown have discretion to refuse? . though the franchise was in fact much wider than England's even after the First Reform Act. The Reformed Presbyterians

(Covenanters) came to the Prairie provinces in the first The Bible is the supreme law in state and church what is not com- manded .. had attempted to vote at the last Dominion election: remind him of his promise . contributor in a vigorous discussion about the elective franchise in the RP.Chapter 6 explores election issues, such as parliamentary reform, free trade . franchise occurring in , and , and innovations in the conduct of newspapers can be found in local record offices; some can only be located at the See Richard Hodgson's nomination speech in the Berwick Warder.But the bill of the noble Lord opposite was not a bill merely for the purpose of He trusted that the reformation might be as lasting as its benefits were the political power of the country, by putting the elective franchise in the hands of a elector and increase the expense of elections, and would perpetuate that low and .His object was to give 4 the elective franchise to those who had it not, and he should .. By a certain local actan act regulating the election of the guardians of the A great many of the Members now returned for Scotland were Presbyterians; .. The speech of the noble Baron was directed no less against the principle of.

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