



TESTIMONY TO HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV
and to the
MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL
1836

The "testimony" does not bear any title.

The pagination of this reprint is identical with the original.

16
One of His Majesty[']s Most Honourable Privy Council [*handwritten addition*]

The handwriting of God is upon the wall; every eye has beheld it, but there has been no interpreter.

The constitution of the kingdom has been changed; in casting off its Christian character, its acknowledgment of allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act,¹ and by the admission of Papists to Parliament and to Office;² it has been changed by the Reform Bill, which has laid the foundation of the present order of things in wrong and robbery, through the violation of charters, the contempt of prescriptive rights, and the overruling the independence of the upper House of Parliament; for it is notorious that it was only carried through that House by the sworn servants of the crown counselling and constraining their royal Master to consent to violate that independence, if the Lords would not pass the bill presented from the Commons.³

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New Apostolic Church publishes series of articles on the Testimony

Zurich. The New Apostolic Church publishes a series of articles on the "Testimony". On 20 August the first of five articles appears in the German edition of the official church periodical "Unsere Familie". Here we will publish important source material and annotated versions of the articles in English, distributed by the Working Group History of the New Apostolic Church.

The first article casts light on the precursors of the "Great Testimony". After that we will shed light on the "Great Testimony" in the two following instalments, and then show how the Catholic Apostolic Church and the New Apostolic Church made use of that document.

The first article:

In the Testimony to the British king Apostle Perceval (1795-1859) criticizes among other legislation the great Reform Bill of 1832 in which, for the first time since the late Middle Ages, the franchise was enlarged (from 5 to 7 per cent of the adult population) in Britain. Perceval interprets this as giving up the concept of a government by the grace of God. The existing churches have failed and only a church newly-erected under apostles will offer a refuge from the imminent judgements.

At the same time the college of apostles publishes a joint testimony to the Anglican clergy. In the first part the Church of England receives praise as having preserved the church model originally given by God in greater purity than other churches. Rebuke follows because this church, like all the others, has apostatized from God's

ordinances. Soon God will lead Christians out of the spiritual Babylon into a church led by apostles. Those apostles, who will re-constitute the primitive ordinances of the church, have already been separated, but not yet sent forth. As soon as that happens, the clergy must lead their flocks into the work under apostles. Only so will they be able to escape the future judgements.

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Article 1: The Precursors of the "Great Testimony"

Testimony to King William IV

Testimony to the Anglican Church

18 August 2006

Precursors of the "Great Testimony"

The Testimonies to King William IV and the heads of the Anglican Church

When speaking of the "Testimony" of the British Apostles, most people have the "Great Testimony" of 1828 in mind, in which the apostles addressed the heads of all Christian churches, nations and states. However, in 1828 they had addressed a "Testimony" to the king of Great Britain and another one to the heads of the Church of England and Ireland. In this article, the reader will be introduced to these witnesses.

Reference is made to those who referred to the testimonies to give the "Great Testimony" consists of the quarterly pages, the document addressed to the heads of the Anglican Church since 77 pages of the document addressed to the king in 1828. The document of 1828 is published in German in 1828 and 1829. The document of 1828 that was distributed by contemporaries in Parliament and in print. It was used to get a good understanding of what the British apostles were, we read and regard the characteristics of those times.

The Testimony to King William IV and the Privy Council

Apostle Stephen Farnham (1765-1828) was the eldest son of a Conservative Prime Minister, he was born in the aristocratic family of the British King and the Privy Council, which he was able to present to William IV on 12 January 1828. Farnham had pointed out that he should address problems in the field of events that were unprecedented. Since the papers were distributed in the British Library we have several drafts of the text.

The testimonies were written in the House of Commons, Great Britain, for the help in checking the English version of the letters to England, Austria and the Holy Roman Empire. The testimonies were written in the House of Commons, Great Britain, for the help in checking the English version of the letters to England, Austria and the Holy Roman Empire. The testimonies were written in the House of Commons, Great Britain, for the help in checking the English version of the letters to England, Austria and the Holy Roman Empire. The testimonies were written in the House of Commons, Great Britain, for the help in checking the English version of the letters to England, Austria and the Holy Roman Empire.

MEMORANDUM FOR HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV
and the
MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL

In the index
"Testimony" which was first made
"signature" of this paper is identical with the original
the text has been edited to replace some phrases or words
with their original form. Please refer to page 27/28

One of the "Signatures" of the Most Honourable Privy Council (London, England)

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Testimony to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Anglican Clergy

The pages are numbered as in the source edition.
Additional references to the pagination of the quarterly editions are given in yellow.