urinations, who agree in nothing but venomous hoſtility to the religious eſtabliſhment, some test is necessary, ſeems in­controvertible, if it be the buſineſs of the legiſlature to pre­ſerve the public peace.

To this it will be replied, That the public peace in Scot­land is preserved without a test, and that therefore a teſt cannot be neceſſary in England. This is plausible, but not concluſive. For forty years after the Revolution, there was in Scotland no denomination of Chriſtians but thoſe of the Preſbyterian church, eſtabliſhed by law, the Proteſtant Episcopalians, whole church had been eſtabliſhed prior to that event, and the adherents to the church of Rome. The Epiſcopalians and Papiſts were effectually excluded ſrom eve­ry office in wſhich they could injure the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, by the ſeveral reſtrictions under which they were laid, on account of their attachment, real or ſupposed, to the abdicated family of Stuart. The penal laws opera­ted upon them more powerfully than a religious teſt. It is to be obſerved too, that in the church of Scotland, though her clergy are better provided for than any other parochial clergy perhaps in Europe @@(A), there is nothing of that splendor and temporal power which in England excite envy to cla­mour againſt the eſtabliſhment, under the pretence of main­taining the cause of religious liberty. Yet even in Scot­land a religious teſt is occasionally exacted of civil officers. In the royal boroughs of that part of the united kingdom, no man can hold the office of a magiſtrate without previouſly (wearing the burgess-oath (ſee Seceder, n⁰ 8.) ; and every inſtructor of youth, whether in ſchools or colleges, may be called upon to qualify himſelf for his office, by ſubscribing the eſtabliſhed Confeſſion of Faith. The burgeſs- oath is a more effectual teſt than that which is required of magiſtrates in England ; for a man might with a ſafe conſcience receive the ſacrament of the Lord’s Supper occaſionally in a church, “ at which he would not ſwear to abide and defend the ſame to his life's *end.”* This teſt appears to us to be neceſſary in boroughs, where faction is commonly blended with fanaticiſm ; and if thoſe sectaries which, at their firſt appearance in 1732, were inſignificant, if not con­temptible, continue to multiply, and to imbibe principles much more pernicious than thoſe which were held by their fathers, it may perhaps be found expedient to extend ſome teſt over the whole country.

We do not, however, by any means, wiſh to ſee the ſacramental teſt introduced into Scotland. A teſt may be necessary to ſecure to the church all her rights and immuni­ties ; but to receive the ſacrament can give her no ſuch ſecurity, whilſt it leads inevitably to the profanation of a ſacred ordinance. A much better teſt would be, to require every man, before he be admitted to an executive office, to swear that in the diſcharge of it he will be careful to main­tain all the rights and privileges of the church eſtabliſhed by law. Such an oath no ſenſible and peaceable diſſenter could refuſe ; for it would not bind him to communicate with the eſtabliſhed church ; and he cannot be ignorant that it belongs not to the executive government, but to the legislature, to determine what ſhall be the religion of the ſtate. On this account, we cannot help thinking that the members of the legiſlative body ſhould be ſubjected to no religious teſt whatever, that they may be at freedom to re­form the corruptions of the church, or to exchange one eſtabliſhment for another, ſhould they find ſuch exchange expedient. If this reaſoning be just, it will be difficult to vindicate that clause of 25 Car. II. and of 1 Geo. I. in which it is enacted, that no member ſhall vote or sit in ei­ther houſe of parliament till he hath, in the preſence of the houſe, subscribed and repeated the declaration againſt transubſtantiation, the invocation of saints, and the ſacrifice of the mass. The church of Rome is indeed a very corrupt ſociety ; but if it be not for the purity of her doctrines and government that any church is eſtabliſhed in preference to all others, why ſhould that particular church be preclu­ded from the poſſibility of obtaining a legal eſtabliſhment in Great Britain, even though ſhe were to become most accep­table to the majority of all ranks in the kingdom ? The Engliſh Catholics have unqueſtionably greater reaſon to complain of this teſt, than either they or the dissenters have to com­plain of the law which requires every civil and military offi­cer to receive the Lord’s Supper in the eſtabliſhed church.

*Test for Acids and Alkalis.* See Chemistry, p. 595, n⁰ 1549.

*Test Liquors for Wines.* See Lead, p. 741. col. 2. and Arsenic, n⁰ 16.

TESTACEA, in the Linnaean ſyſtem of natural hiſtory, the third order of vermes. This order comprehends all ſhell-fiſh arranged by Linnæus under 36 genera. Shell- fiſh are animals with a ſoft body, covered by or incloſed in a firm, hard, and as it were ſtony habitation, composed, ac­cording to their three ſeparate orders, 1ſt, Of many parts which are ranged under the name of *multivalves ;* 2d, Of two parts which are called *bivalves;* 3d, Of one part or piece only, which we call *univalves@@.* Thoſe parts, pieces, or valves, are more or leſs moveable at the animal’s pleaſure. The animals included in there hard habitations have moſt of them the characters of one or other of the genera vermium, and might be reduced under the ſame genera with the mollusca : but as theſe characters are few, and the ſhells very numerous, and different in their form and ſtructure, it will tend more to make this part of natural hiſtory eaſy, to arrange the subjects according to the diſtinctions of the ſhells themselves.

There is this farther conſideration in favour of this arrangement, viz. that the animals themſelves are rarely ſeen, and never can be preferred in cabinets ; whereas the ſhells make a figure in them, and great numbers have been met with empty oſ the animal.

TESTACEOUS, in natural hiſtory, an epithet ſynonymous with Testacea.

In medicine, all preparations of ſhells, and ſubſtances of the like kind, are called *testaceοus.* Such are powders of crabs claws and eyes, pearl, &c. Dr Quincy and others suppoſe the virtue of all teſtaceous medicines to be alike ; that they ſeldom or never enter the lacteals, but that the chief of their action is in the firſt passages ; in which, how-

@@@[mu] Barbut's Genera Vermium.

@@@(a) There are indeed many livings in the church of England, and probably in other churches, to which nothing in the church of Scotland can be compared in reſpect of emolument ; but theſe rich benefices bear no proportion to the number of thoſe which, in this age of unavoidable expence, cannot afford to the incumbents the means of decent subsiſtence as gentlemen. In the church of Scotland many livings amount to L. 200 each annually ; and we have reason to hope, that when the preſent plan for augmenting the ſtipends of the clergy has been extended over Scotland, very few will be below L.100; whilſt in England the vicarages and ſmall rectories, from which we have realon to believe that the incum­bents reap not L.80 a-year, greatly exceed in number all the livings in Scotland : Nay we doubt if there be not upwards of a thouſand livings in England and Wales from which the rector or vicar derives not above L. 50 annually.