

and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within His Majesty's said realms, dominions and countries.

2nd. That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the word of God, and that it may lawfully be used, and that he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed in public prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and no other.

3rd. That he alloweth the book of Articles of religion agreed upon by the Archbishop and Bishops of both Provinces and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God 1562, and that he acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the word of God. And for the avoiding of all ambiguities such person shall subscribe in this form and order of words, setting down both his Christian and surname:—viz.—I. N. N. do willingly and (*ex animo*) subscribe to these three articles above mentioned, and to all things that are contained in them.

After the above oath and articles and subscriptions, prescribed to be taken previous to ordination, your Committee apprehend that, in accordance with the spirit and true intent of the law from which they emanate, no one can exercise the function of a curate in this Province without having previously taken and subscribed the same, nor could the Bishop receive him into the ministry. Could a clergyman of the United States subscribe the above without renouncing his allegiance? By the Imperial Statute, 26 Geo. III., cap. 84, entitled "an Act to empower the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Archbishop of York for the time being, to consecrate to the office of a Bishop persons being subjects or citizens of countries "out of his dominions" (section 3rd) it is "Provided also, and be it hereby declared, that no person or persons consecrated to the office of a Bishop in the manner aforesaid, nor any person or persons deriving their consecration from or under any Bishop so consecrated, nor any person or persons admitted to the order of Deacon or Priest by any Bishop or Bishops so consecrated, or by the successor or successors of any Bishop or Bishops so consecrated, shall be thereby enabled to exercise his or their respective office or offices within his Majesty's dominions."

The above statute thus forms an absolute bar in the opinion of your Committee to the appointment of clergy of the American Church to cures in Canada.

Your Committee with reference to this difficulty beg permission to observe that while they admit the wisdom and policy of the foregoing restriction at the time the law was passed, it might now be removed. The