

bers of the Anglican Church in New Zealand, whether Bishops, clergy, or laity, who have bound themselves by voluntary compact under the authority of the General Synod, viz:—

(1.) That the question be tried and decided according to the rules of the Synod as agreed to by the Bishops, clergy, and laity.

(2.) That on petition of either party the Supreme Court of the colony has authority to inquire into "the regularity of the proceedings and the authority of the tribunal, and, on these grounds merely," to affirm or annul the decision.

(3.) That from any such decision of the Supreme Court of the colony an appeal would lie to the Privy Council upon the same grounds.

And therefore that the Anglican Church in New Zealand is effectually guarded against the danger apprehended by the Lords of the Judicial Committee, viz:—

That cases might occur in which there would be a denial of justice and no remedy for great public inconvenience and mischief—[*Judgment on Petition of the Bishop of Natal*] without having recourse to a direct appeal to the Crown in the case of any controversy, such as that which is presented by the petition of the Bishop of Natal.

9. That the above-recited principle of the civil equality of all religious bodies has been affirmed by a resolution passed by the House of Representatives in New Zealand. [28th Aug., 1855.]

10. That your Majesty's petitioners humbly express their conviction that the right of appointment of Bishops in New Zealand is not part of the prerogative of the Crown [25 *Edw. 3. stat. 6.*], inasmuch as all the bishoprics were founded by private efforts and endowed from private resources, and further that the assertion of any such claim may operate as a most serious discouragement to the clergy already in New Zealand, and tend to prevent other clergymen from coming out from England, by cutting them off from all hope of election to the highest office of the Church in this colony.

11. That your Majesty's petitioners therefore humbly pray that all doubts may be removed as to their *status*, both ecclesiastical and temporal;

1. By the acceptance of the surrender of their letters patent, now declared to be null and void.

2. By declaring the royal mandate under which your Majesty's petitioners were consecrated to be merely an authority given by the Crown for the act of consecration, and to have no further effect or legal consequence.

3. By recognizing the inherent right of the Bishops in New Zealand to fill up vacancies in their own order by the consecration of persons elected in conformity with the regulations of the General Synod, without letters patent, and without royal mandate, in the same manner as they have already consecrated a missionary Bishop for the Islands in the Western Pacific, after communication with your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and with the Attorney-General for New Zealand.

And your Majesty's humble and loyal petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

G. A. NEW ZEALAND,
H. J. C. CHRISTCHURCH,
C. J. WELLINGTON,
EDMUND NELSON,
WILLIAM WALAFU.

REMAINS AND REMINISCENCES OF ANCIENT ROME.

NO. V.

DESCENDING from the Arch of Titus we pass along a piece of one of the old Roman streets paved with the same description of stones as the Flaminian way. We thus reach the plain below, which lies between the Esquiline and Caelian hills; where rises that grand colossal building, the most imposing which the Empire produced. Though shorn of its fair proportions, defaced, pillaged, and but a wreck of