

(a) To be an honest member of the English Church, a man *must* believe in *Episcopacy*, but can take various views as to its power and authority; one simply allowing it as a most desirable form of church government, but not necessarily Divine; another being a firm adherent to "Apostolic Succession" and the Divine commencement and continuation, as links in a chain, of the orders of Bishops, Presbyters and Deacons.

(b) A true Church member *must* believe in Infant Baptism, but can take two or three different views, as to the efficacy of Baptism, or the sense in which the word *regeneration* is used.

(c) The Sacrament of the "Lord's Supper" is *per se* an article of the faith, but on the spiritual benefits derived from, and the express nature of the Sacrament, there are held and allowed, different opinions.

But be particular to observe, that, while a certain range is allowed for liberty of thought, there is a *limit*; a line so distinctly marked by the Church, that the most casual observer cannot fail to distinguish it, and which if a man oversteps, he *ipso facto* excommunicates himself; and though, by a law quibble, he may maintain his office and position, or like Bishop Colenso, who actually excommunicated, holds on to the temporalities of his See,—he is in reality no more a true member of the Church of England, than the most extreme dissenter that ever lived.

It now becomes my duty, to give as examples, a few instances, in which the line marks off forbidden ground.

(a) Respecting the Lord's Supper, concerning the benefits and nature of which, differences of opinion are, as I before remarked, allowed to a certain extent,—the Church distinctly states, that,—

"Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of Bread and Wine) in the Supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by holy writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions."

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped."—Art. XXVIII.

Again,—