

## N. (Page 86.)

Any person in this diocese may prefer a complaint against a clergyman to the Standing Committee of the diocese, who, after having made a preliminary examination, may, at their discretion, present such clergyman to the Bishop for trial, in which case they are required to make charges and specifications in writing, in the form of a presentment, which presentment is sent to the Bishop, who is required to serve a copy of the same on the accused, with a list of nine Presbyters, from which the accused shall select five, and return the same to the Bishop. The court thus constituted meet at such time and place as the Bishop may appoint. The court declare their decision in writing, together with the sentence, if the accused be found guilty. The sentence is pronounced publicly by the Bishop, in some Church, in the presence of three Presbyters. If the sentence be deposition from the ministry, it is immediately communicated to the Bishops of the several dioceses.

## O. (Page 24.)

The Danes were the means of first bringing the Church of Ireland under the sceptre of the Bishop of Rome. "Their second Archbishop of Dublin, A. D. 1074, was the first person who acknowledged subjection in spiritual matters, to any but an Irish Primate. The first assertion of the Pope's supremacy, as extending to Ireland, was made by Pope Gregory VII., A. D. 1074. The first Romish Legate for Ireland, was Gilbert, Bishop of the Danes, in Limerick, A. D. 1106. The first Irish Synod, at which a Papal Legate presided, was that of Rathbreasil in A. D. 1118." "The history of the Irish Church shows clearly that it was independent of Rome till the twelfth century."