

and ends of the holy-day. Upon other days they shall train them up in such knowledge of Holy Scripture as shall be most expedient to draw them on to all godliness. And if any schoolmaster, being duly licensed, shall offend in any of the premises, or either speak, write or teach against any thing whereunto he hath formerly subscribed, if upon admonition by the Bishop he do not amend and reform himself, let him be suspended from teaching any such school.

V.—THINGS APPERTAINING TO CHURCHES.

1. (80.) The Churchwardens of every Church shall, at the charge of the parish, provide the Book of Common Prayer, the Bible, a book for the Communion Table and a Book of Offices, of such kind as may be approved of by the Minister.

2. (81.) There shall be a Font of stone in every Church, so soon as can be conveniently provided; the same to be set in the ancient usual places; in which only Font the Minister shall baptize publicly.

3. (82.) A convenient and seemly Table shall be provided in every Church for the celebration of the Holy Communion; and covered in time of Divine Service, with a covering of silk or other decent stuff, such as shall be thought fit by the Bishop, if any question be made of it, and with a fair linen cloth at the time of the Ministration, as becometh that Table: and the Ten Commandments shall be set up at the east end of every Church, where the people may best see and read the same; and other chosen sentences written upon the walls of the said Churches; and likewise a convenient seat for the Minister to read service in. All these to be done at the charge of the parish.

4. (83.) The Churchwardens, at the common charge of the parishioners in every Church, shall provide a comely and decent pulpit, to be set in a convenient place within the same, by the discretion of the Bishop or Archdeacon, (if any question do arise); and to be there seemly kept for the preaching of God's Word.

5. (85.) The Churchwardens shall take care and provide that the Churches be well and sufficiently repaired, and so from time to time kept and maintained, that the windows be well glazed, and that the floors be kept plain and even, and all things there in such orderly and decent sort, without dust, or any thing that may be either noisome or unseemly, as best becometh the House of God. The like care they shall take that the Church-yards be well and sufficiently repaired, fenced and maintained with walls, rails or pales, at the common charge of the parishioners.

6. (86.) Every Dean of a Cathedral Church or Archdeacon shall survey the Churches of his or their jurisdiction once in every three years in his own person, or cause the same to be done; and signify to the Churchwardens or to the Bishop what repairs they think necessary.

7. (88.) The Churchwardens shall suffer no meetings for worldly business or amusement to be held in the Church or Church yard; neither the bells to be rung without good cause, to be allowed by the Minister of the Parish and by themselves.

VI.—CHURCHWARDENS AND INFERIOR OFFICERS.

1. (89.) All Churchwardens shall be chosen yearly in Easter week, by the joint consent of the Minister and the Parishioners, if it may be: but if they cannot agree upon such a choice, then according to the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., commonly called the Church Temporalities Act. And all Churchwardens, at the end of their year, or within fourteen days after their successors have been appointed, shall before the Minister and Parishioners give up a just account of such money as they have received, and expended.

2. (91.) No Sexton or other subordinate officer of the Church shall be appointed by the Churchwardens without the consent of the Minister of the Parish; and the Sexton, when chosen, shall be under the direction of the Minister and Churchwardens, to ring the bell for Divine Service, to attend upon them, to take due care of the books and other things pertaining to Divine Service, to keep the Church clean, and to keep order therein. And the said Sexton and other officers shall receive their wages from the Churchwardens.

VII.—MARRIAGES.

1. (92.) No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a table set forth by authority in the year of our Lord, 1563; and all marriages so made shall be held to be incestuous and unlawful.

2. (100.) Children under the age of one and twenty years complete shall contract themselves, or marry, without the consent of their parents, or of their guardians, and governors, if their parents be deceased; and any Minister knowingly marrying such children without such consent shall be liable to suspension at the discretion of the Bishop.

VII.—ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

I.—Of a Diocesan Court.

There shall be a Court of this Diocese, for the trial of Clergymen, which shall consist of six Clergymen, being in Priests' Orders and actually officiating in the Diocese. The Archdeacon, or if there be more than one, the two senior Archdeacons of the Diocese, shall ex-officio be members of the said Court; and the residue shall be chosen by the Synod whilst in session by ballot. Two members so chosen shall annually retire from office by rotation, and their successors be elected by ballot. Retiring members may be re-elected.

II.—Of the Trial of Clergymen.

§ I.—The trial of a Minister, whether Priest or Deacon, shall be on presentment in writing, specifying the offence of which he is alleged to be guilty, with reasonable certainty as to the time, place, and circumstances. Such presentment may be made for any crime or immorality, for heresy, or violation of the constitution or canons of this Church. Said presentment may be made to the Bishop of the Diocese by the Churchwardens of the parish or cure of the said Minister; or by not less than three others of his parishioners being communicants; or by two Clergymen being priests and officiating in this Diocese.

§ 2.—The Bishop, or in his absence the Archdeacon or his Commissary shall, on receiving such presentment, nominate three members of the Court provided aforesaid, to make inquiry and ascertain whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused, so as to warrant further proceedings; and they shall communicate to the Bishop without delay the result of such inquiry.

§ 3.—If it be represented to the Bishop, or in his absence to his Commissary, that there does exist such *prima facie* case, then the Bishop, or in his absence the Archdeacon or his Commissary, shall without delay cause a copy of the presentment to be served on the accused, and shall give notice with all convenient speed to the members of the Court as provided aforesaid, appointing a time and place for their assembling together; there being not less than three members of said Court necessary for such trial, besides the Archdeacon of the archdeaconry to which the accused belongs. He shall also at the same time cause at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of meeting to be given, both to the accused and to the parties presenting him, and shall also call on the accused by a written summons to appear and answer. If the Clergyman accused appear, he shall, before proceeding to trial, be called upon by the Court to say whether he is guilty or not

guilty of the offence or offences, charged against him; and on his neglect or refusal, the plea of Not guilty shall be entered for him, and his trial shall proceed: provided, that for sufficient cause the Court may adjourn from time to time; and provided also, that the accused shall at all times during the trial have liberty to be present, to produce his testimony and make his defence.

§ 4.—When the Court proceeds to trial, some officer authorised by law to administer oaths, may, at the desire of either party, be requested to administer an oath to the witnesses that they will testify the truth concerning the matters charged in the presentment; and the evidences of such witnesses shall be reduced to writing.

§ 5.—The Court having fully heard the allegations and testimony of the parties, and deliberately considered the same after the parties have withdrawn, shall declare respectively whether in their opinion the accused be guilty or not guilty of the charge or charges contained in the presentment; and the declaration of the majority of the Court being reduced to writing, and signed by those who assent thereto, shall be considered as the judgment of the said court, shall be transmitted forthwith to the Bishop of the Diocese; who shall pass sentence, and award the penalty of admonition, suspension or deprivation, as to him the offence or offences proved may seem to deserve. In the absence of the Bishop, the judgment of the said Court shall be transmitted to the Archdeacon, or Commissary of the Bishop, and his sentence shall have the same force and effect as if pronounced by the Bishop: provided, that if, upon the return of the Bishop, the accused shall show satisfactory cause to induce belief that justice has not been done, the Bishop may, in his discretion, grant a re-hearing.

§ 6.—If the Clergyman accused neglect or refuse to appear, according to the summons of the Bishop of the Court, notice having been served on him aforesaid, except for some sufficient or reasonable cause, the Bishop, or in his absence, the Court, shall pronounce him to be in contumacy; and sentence of suspension from the ministry shall be pronounced against him for contumacy by the Bishop or Court: but the sentence shall be reversed if, within three calendar months, he shall tender himself ready, and accordingly appear and take his trial on the presentment. But if the clergyman accused shall not so tender himself before the expiration of the said three months, the sentence of deposition from the ministry shall be pronounced against him by the Bishop: and the Bishop shall cause such sentence to be publicly read to the several congregations of the Diocese by the respective ministers thereof.

§ 7.—The accused party may have the privilege of appearing by counsel; and in the case of the exercise of such privilege, but not otherwise, those presenting shall have the same privilege.

31. (109.) If any offend their brethren, either by adultery, whoredom, incest, drunkenness, profane swearing, fraud, or any other uncleanness and wickedness of life, the Churchwardens shall faithfully present all and every of the said offenders to the Bishop; and such notorious offenders shall not be admitted to the Holy Communion, nor to be sponsors in baptism, nor fill any office in the church, until they be reformed.

4. (110.) If the Churchwardens shall neglect to present any such notorious offenders as aforesaid, then every Parson, or, in his absence, his Curate or substitute, may themselves present such offenders as come to their knowledge. Provided always, that if any man confess his hidden and secret sins to the minister, for the unburdening of his conscience, and to receive spiritual consolation and ease of mind from him, we do