

'crown and dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to H. M., her heirs and successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them, and I do faithfully promise to support and defend to the utmost of my power the succession of the Crown, which succession by an act intituled, an act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress of Hanover and the heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance to any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm, and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority or preeminence or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm, and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.' By sec. 3 it is enacted that this substituted oath is to be taken and subscribed by and before the same persons, at the same times and places as the oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration were required to be taken and subscribed, and shall have the like effect as the taking the former oaths would have had, and the neglect or omission shall be attended with the like disabilities, &c., and all provisions now in force shall be construed and take effect accordingly.

Then by a later statute 28-29 Vict., ch. 122, (5th July 1865,) the British Parliament enacted that every person about to be ordained priest or deacon shall before ordination in the presence of the Archbishop or Bishop by whom he is about to be ordained, at such time as he may appoint, make and subscribe the declaration of Assent, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and supremacy, according to the form set forth in the Act just above referred to. The declaration of assent is contained in sec. 1 of 28-29 Vict., ch. 122, (Imperial) as follows:—I * * * do solemnly make the following declaration: 'I assent to the thirty-nine articles of religion and to the Book of Common Prayer and of the Ordering of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. I believe the Doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, as therein set forth, to be agreeable to the word of God, and in public prayer and administration of the sacraments, I will use the forms in the said Book prescribed, and none other except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority.'

Since the passing of that statute, the Imperial Act, 32-

33 Vict., disestablishing Your Committee refer to of England and Ireland and other documents and United Church being no inquired whether the p any way affected by th observe that the two stat have so frequently refer operation before the Un Ireland was made, and t the legal existence (as a voluntary association) of Church of England is ex 2nd. The disestablishing enactments, deeds and o made of the United Ch enactments and provision distributively in respect Church of Ireland, but a subject to the provisions plainly to the inference intended to change any rel were not made the subje statute. It may be safe Church in Canada was ne the purview of the Britis passed.

The resolution appointing reporting on the status of ecclesiastical province of overstep this limitation. together the different stat and of the Provinces, whic to notice some of the impor it, and they have abstained other than such as appear on the premises advanced. It and determine whether any adopted in view of the state All which is respectfully