

as his legitimate Bishop. This conduct of the Rev. W. Lloyd appears to have caused great distress to the small body of the faithful, who can, at this trying season, ill afford to lose one of their number, and one, too, who holds an influential position in the Colony.

Another very important matter referred to a Committee, by the Lambeth Synod, was the constitution of a Voluntary Spiritual Tribunal, to which questions of Doctrine may be carried by appeal from the Tribunals of the several Provincial Churches in the Colonies. The Committee consider that the arguments in favour of such a Tribunal outweigh the objections that have been raised, and that such a court is required in order to prevent the dissatisfaction which would arise, if important questions came for ultimate decision before the tribunals of separate Colonial Churches. There is considerable difficulty in the establishment and in the subsequent action of such a court, and the Committee are fully alive to the necessity of making such arrangements as shall neither, on the one hand, cause a collision between it and the legal civil courts of the several countries, or so cramp its actions as to render it practically a nullity. The Committee further recommend that the Court should not listen to appeals on the question of facts, but only on the points of doctrine or discipline involved in the facts; there is a very important distinction thus made as to the subject matter with which the Court is to deal. It is not in any way to take evidence, but assuming all the facts to be fully proved, solely to pronounce the permissibility (or otherwise) of the teaching or practice of the accused party.

The standards of faith and doctrine by which the tribunal shall be guided in their decisions are to be those of the United Church of England and Ireland, and such canons, or conclusions, as shall hereafter be agreed upon by any Council or Congress of the whole Anglican communion, and accepted subsequently by that branch of the Church. Archbishops and bishops only are to be the judges in this tribunal; the Archbishop of Canterbury being president, or in the event of the Archbishop being unable or unwilling to act, another member of the Council being nominated as President, either by the Archbishop or by the tribunal at its first meeting. The tribunal itself is to be composed of two members from the collective dioceses of the Colonial Church not associated into Provinces; two members for each Province of the Anglican Church; two members elected by the Church of Scotland; and five members from the Church in the United States. Further rules are appended as regards the mode of hearing and defending cases, and the means of ascertaining the judgment of the prescribed majority; so that everything appears to have been ordered by the Committee in such a