sentment; 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, and 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 shew satistactory 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 or Court, notice having been served on him as 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