

Upon such sentence being pronounced, the connection between the minister and his parish, or congregation, shall be *ipso facto* severed; and all other offices, rents, issues, profits, and emoluments, which he may have held by virtue of such office, or ministry, from which he has been removed, shall wholly cease and determine.

ARTICLE IV.

Discipline applicable to the Laity.

The Rubric, prefixed to the order of the Holy Communion, in the Book of Common Prayer prescribes the manner of proceeding by the minister of any parish toward any layman guilty of any of the offences therein mentioned, and provides for the reporting the same to the Bishop.

If the party thus repelled shall think proper to make a complaint (in writing) to the Bishop, against the conduct of his minister, in such case it shall be the duty of the Bishop, (unless he think proper to restore him, from the insufficiency of the cause assigned by the minister) to institute an inquiry into the merits of the case.

If the Bishop should not think proper of his own authority to restore the layman complaining, as above, he or his Commissary shall appoint two disinterested clergymen, and two disinterested laymen, who are communicants, to inquire into and try the case.

If they report to the Bishop that the repelled person ought to be restored, the Bishop shall so direct, and no minister of the diocese shall deny him the Holy Communion.

If they report otherwise, or make no report within three months from their appointment, the repulsion shall continue in force. If this Board of Inquiry be equally divided, they may elect an umpire, clerical or lay, and a majority may report whether the party has been rightfully repelled or not, according to the Rubric.

If the judgment direct a continuance of the repulsion, it shall still be subject to the conditions and provisions of the Rubric.

The judgment of the Board of Inquiry shall be final, unless the Bishop shall grant a re-hearing.