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erome, not a taketh them, * erence he yet e very th on whom ower, ns as Again, (Ib. 8), he quotes S. Cyprian with approval, saying: "It is not a matter left to our own choice whether Bishops shall rule or no, but it is the will of our Lord and Saviour that every act of the Church be governed by their Bishops."

Again, (*Ib. xvii*, 1): "In the writings of the ancient fathers there is not anything with more serious asseveration inculcated than that it is God which maketh Bishops, that their authority is of Divine allowance, that, according to God's own law, the whole Christian fraternity standeth bound to obey him."

Again, (VIII, vi, 8): "A law, be it civil or echiastical, is a public obligation, wherein seeing that the whole standeth charged, no reason it should pass without his privity and will, whom principally the whole doth depend upon." For of this thing no man doubteth, namely, that in all societies, corporations and companies, what severally each shall be bound unto, it must be with all their consents ratified. Peace and justice are maintained by preserving unto every order their rights, and by keeping all estates as it were in an even balance."

BARROW, on the Unity of the Church: "We do affirm that all Churches are obliged to comply with lawful decrees and orders appointed in Synods with consent of their Bishops."

CALVIN, (quoted by Bishop Hall, vol. x.,) says: "If they would bring unto us such an hierarchy, wherein the Bishops shall so rule as that they refuse not to submit themselves unto Christ, that they depend upon Him as their only head, then surely if there shall be any that shall not submit themselves to that hierarchy reverently and with utmost obedience, I confess that there is no anathema of which they are not worthy."