Journal
of the Proceedings of the
Bishops, Clergy, and Laity
of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America
Assembled in a
General Convention
1880

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JOURNAL

OF THE

Proceedings of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity

OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

ASSEMBLED IN A GENERAL CONVENTION, HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

FROM OCTOBER 6 TO OCTOBER 27, INCLUSIVE,

In the Year of our Lord 1880.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

PRINTED FOR THE CONVENTION.
1881.
ORDER

Of the Organization of the House of Deputies, and prescribing the Duties of the Secretary.

(Adopted October 15, 1841; amended October 2, 1844, October 9, 1874, October 26, 1874, October 8, 1877, and October 23, 1877.)

§ i. At the time and place appointed for the meeting of the General Convention, the Secretary, or, in his absence, one of the Assistant Secretaries, in the order of their appointment, or, in the absence of all, the person appointed as hereinafter provided by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the General Convention is to meet, shall call to order the members present of the House of Deputies, and record the names of those who shall have been presented to him; which record shall be prima facie evidence that the persons whose names are therein recorded are entitled to seats in the House of Deputies. If there be a quorum present, by the record, the Secretary shall so declare, and the House shall proceed to organize by the election by ballot of a President from the members of the House, and of a Secretary; and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to an election. So soon as a President and Secretary have been elected, a committee shall be appointed to wait upon the House of Bishops and inform them of the organization of the House of Deputies and its readiness to proceed to business.

The Secretary shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the House; transcribe them, with all reports, into a book provided for that purpose; preserve the Journal and Records of the House; deliver them to his successor; and perform such other duties as may be directed or assigned to him by the House. He may, with the approbation of the House, appoint three Assistant Secretaries, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries shall continue in office until the organization of the next Convention, and until their successors be chosen. If, during the recess of the General Convention, a vacancy should occur in the office of Secretary, the duties thereof shall devolve upon the Assistant Secretaries, or, if the Assistant Secretaries shall die or resign, a Secretary shall be appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the next General Convention is to meet.

§ ii. In order to aid the Secretary in preparing the list specified in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese to forward to him, as soon as may be practicable, a copy of the Journal of the Diocesan Convention, together with a certified copy of the Testimonials of Members aforesaid. He shall also forward a duplicate copy of such Testimonials to the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the next General Convention is to meet.

§ iii. The Secretary of the House of Deputies, and the Treasurer of the Convention, although not returned as Deputies to the Convention, shall be entitled to seats upon the floor of the House, and, with the approval of the President, to speak on the subjects of their respective offices.
SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

THE REV. CHARLES L. HUTCHINS.

Residence, MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Secretary requests that copies of the Journals of each Diocesan Convention, together with such Episcopal Charges, Addresses, and Pastoral Letters as are issued in each Diocese, may be forwarded to him as soon as published. Duplicates of the same should be presented to the House of Deputies, as required by Title I., Canon 17, Sections iii and iv. A certified copy of the testimonials of members appointed as Deputies to the next General Convention should be forwarded to him as soon as may be practicable. Duplicate testimonials are to be sent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese where the Convention is appointed to meet.

SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

THE REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D.

Residence, NEW YORK CITY.

TREASURER OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

LLOYD W. WELLS, ESQ.

Residence, 119 Second Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

Title III., Canon 1, Section v. In order that the contingent expenses of the General Convention may be defrayed, it shall be the duty of the several Diocesan Conventions to forward to the Treasurer of the General Convention, at or before any meeting of the General Convention, three dollars for each clergyman within such Diocese.

The General Convention will meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Wednesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.
COMMITTEES

APPOINTED TO REPORT TO THE NEXT GENERAL CONVENTION,
AND
PERMANENT COMMISSIONS.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

Commission on the Revision of the Course of Theological Study (originally appointed, 1858; re-appointed, 1868; continued, 1871, 1874, 1877, 1880).

The Bishops of Connecticut, North Carolina, California, Western New York, and Ohio.

Commission on Horastian Orders (appointed 1880).


Commission on the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church (reconstituted 1880).


Commission on the Formation of Missionary Jurisdictions into Dioceses (appointed 1880).


Committee on the Mode of Nominating Missionary Bishops (appointed 1880).

The Bishops of Connecticut, Western New York, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Western Michigan.

Committee to confer with Committee of the English Church as to a Board of Reference on Foreign Missions of the Anglican Communion (appointed 1880).

The Presiding Bishop; the Bishop in charge of American Churches in Europe; the Bishops of Connecticut, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Commission to prepare a Version of the "Creed and the other Acts of the Undisputed General Councils" (appointed 1880).


Committee on Notifying Bishops-Nominate of their Election (appointed 1880).

COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

Standing Committee on Expenses, empowered to take action touching the Travelling Expenses of Members of the next Convention, and to arrange for a Daily Report of the Proceedings of the next Convention.

Mr. George C. Shattuck, M.D., the Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, S.T.D., the Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, D.D., the Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D.D., the Rev. Robert N. Parke, D.D., Mr. Henry P. Baldwin, Mr. Lemuel Coffin, Mr. Richard N. Nelson, Mr. James Bridge, Mr. William A. Davies, Mr. John H. Stiness, Mr. John H. Devereux, and the Secretary of the Convention.

Committee on the Increase of the “Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen” (appointed 1880).


JoINT COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Commission on Church Archives (appointed 1889).


Committee to report a Version of the Book of Common Prayer in the German Language (originally appointed, 1850; re-appointed, 1862; continued from Convention to Convention).


Committee to report a Version of the Book of Common Prayer in the Spanish Language (originally appointed, 1863; re-appointed, 1871; continued from Convention to Convention).

The Bishops of Florida and Illinois; the Right Rev. Henry C. Riley, D.D.; the Rev. Joachino De Palma; Mr. Henry Coppée, LL.D., and Mr. Peter V. King.


Committee to report a Version of the Book of Common Prayer in the Italian Language (appointed, 1874; continued, 1877 and 1880).


Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations (appointed, 1874; continued, 1877 and 1880).

The Bishops of Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New York,
COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.


Committee on Testimonials (appointed, 1877; continued, 1880).

The Bishops of Connecticut, Long Island, and Albany; the Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, D.D.; Mr. Hill Burgwin, and Mr. John H. Devereux.

Committee on Securing for the Indias the Protection of Civil Law (appointed, 1877; continued, 1880).

The Bishops of Minnesota, Central New York, and Niobrara; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., the Rev. George Morgan Hills, D.D., the Rev. John H. Elliott, S.T.D.; Mr. Montgomery Blair, Mr. James M. Smith, LL.D., and Mr. J. W. Daniels, M.D.

Committee on the Functions of Bishops, Wardens, and Vestrymen (appointed, 1877; continued, 1880).

The Bishops of Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D.D., the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D.; Mr. Orlando Meads, LL.D., Mr. Stephen P. Nash, and Mr. Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D.

On the Lectionary (appointed, 1877; continued, 1880).


Commission on Church Incorporations and the Tenure of Church Property (appointed, 1880).


Committee on Liturgical Enrichment and Increased Flexibility of Use of the Book of Common Prayer (appointed 1880).


Committee on the Observance of the Centennial of this Church (appointed 1880).

The Bishops of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Iowa; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D.D., the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D.; Mr. Lemuel Coffin, Mr. Benjamin Stark, and Mr. Henry Coppée, LL.D.
COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Committee to certify Changes in the Constitution and Canons.

Deputation to attend the next Provincial Synod of Canada.
The Bishops of Easton, and Missouri; the Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, D.D., the Rev. Samuel Benedict, D.D.; Mr. Erastus Corning, and Mr. John B. Howe.

Standing Committee on Churches in Foreign Lands (appointed, 1874; continued, 1877 and 1880).

Board of Reference on the subject of Prayer Books to be used by Native Congregations in Heathen Countries in Communion with the Anglican Church (appointed 1886).
The Presiding Bishop; the Permanent Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions; the Chairman, for the time being, of the Committee of the House of Bishops on the Prayer Book; the Chairman, for the time being, of the House of Bishops on Foreign Missions; the Bishop in charge of American Churches on the Continent of Europe; and the Chairmen of the sub-committees of the Foreign Committee on the Missions of Africa, China, and Japan, respectively.

Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen.
The Bishops of Delaware, and Easton; the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D.; Mr. Stephen P. Nash, Mr. William Alexander Smith, and Mr. Lloyd W. Wells.

Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.
Mr. Lewis N. Whittle, Mr. Henry Meigs, Mr. John H. Stebbins, Mr. E. T. Wilder, and Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon.

Registrar of the General Convention.

Deputy Registrar.
The Bishop of Iowa.

Custodian of the Stereotype Plates of the Standard Prayer Book.
The Rev. Francis Harison, S.T.D., Troy, N.Y.

Historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.
The Bishop of Iowa.
INDEX.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

A.

ADJOURNMENT.
Resolution proposing date of, p. 68; resolution considered and laid on table, p. 68; resolution proposing, p. 72; message from H. B., p. 91; message from H. B. fixing 27th inst., p. 92; concurred in, p. 144; committee appointed to notify H. B. of readiness of this House to adjourn, p. 197.

AFFIRMATION OF THE BISHOPS.
p. 120.

ANNUAL, REV. HENRY, D.D.
Appointed Assistant Secretary, p. 21.

APPEAL FROM THE RULING OF THE CHAIR.
On the right of Delegates from Missionary Jurisdiction to seats in the House during the secret session, p. 169.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
A memorial from Council of Diocese of Alabama, p. 34; referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 34; report of the Committee, p. 68; resolution considered, pp. 67, 108; amendment of Mr. Burgwin, p. 108; amendment adopted, p. 108; resolution of the Committee thus amended, lost, pp. 108-111.

ARCHIVES, CHURCH.
Bishop of Connecticut appointed member of Joint Commission on, p. 130.

ASSISTANT BISHOP.
Proposed amendment of Canon, p. 29; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 29; report of committee, p. 62; report considered, pp. 66, 113, 127; resolution of committee adopted, p. 127; message from H. B. non-concurring, p. 151.

ASSISTANT BISHOP OF VIRGINIA.
Request from Council of Virginia for consent to the election of an Assistant Bishop, p. 29; resolution offered, p. 30; resolution considered, and referred to the Committee on Canons, p. 36; report of the Committee, p. 103; report and resolution considered, pp. 113, 121, 122; resolution lost, pp. 125, 124.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.
Appointed, p. 21.

B.

BEARDSLEY, REV. E. EDWARDS, D.D., LL.D.
Elected President, p. 18.

BIBLE.
Resolution of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, concerning revised version of, p. 38; resolution considered and laid on table, p. 38. 
Resolution of the Rev. Dr. Smith, concerning revised version of, p. 50; referred to Committee on the State of the Church, p. 50; report of committee, p. 14; report considered, p. 167; resolution amended and adopted, p. 168; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 188.

BISHOP, RESIGNATION OF A.
Amendment to Canon proposed in message from H. B., p. 145; message referred to Committee on Canons, p. 145; report of committee, p. 175; report considered, and resolution of committee adopted, p. 194; Committee of Conference requested by H. B., p. 198; committee appointed, p. 198; report of committee, p. 197.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.
Fide Missions, Board of; also Proceedings of Board of Missions, p. 331.

BREWER, REV. LIE. RICHMOND.
Nominated by H. B. as Missionary Bishop of Montana, p. 94; nomination considered and confirmed, p. 101; testimonials referred to Committee on Consecration of Bishops, p. 111; report of committee, p. 116; testimonial ordered to be sent to H. B., p. 119.

BURIAL OFFICE.
Resolution of Mr. Randall proposing change in first rubric of, p. 58; referred to Committee on the Prayer Book, p. 58; report of committee, p. 94.

C.

CANADA, PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF.
Committee appointed to wait on Deputation from, p. 24; Deputation received by the House, p. 51; the Bishop of Huron presented to the House, p. 111.
Report of Deputation of General Convention to last Provincial Synod, p. 27; appointment of a Deputation to attend next meeting of Synod, p. 165.

CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.
Proposed amendment of canon concerning, p. 85; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 85; report of committee, p. 162; subject referred to Committee on Testimonials, p. 162.

CANONS, AMENDMENTS OF, PROPOSED.

TITLE I.

FIRST EIGHT CANONS: proposed in message from H. B., p. 124; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 162; report of committee, p. 162; subject referred to committee on Testimonials, p. 162.

CANON 1: proposed, p. 46; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 46; report of committee, p. 161; report considered, and amendment adopted, p. 67; message of concurrence from H. B., p. 76.

CANON 2, § III: referred to Committee on Canons, p. 85; report of committee, p. 162; subject referred to Committee on Testimonials, p. 162.

CANON 8, § II: proposed in message from H. B., p. 113; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 113; report of the committee, p. 159; non concurrence with H. B., p. 165.

CANON 9: proposed, p. 85; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 85; report of committee, p. 162; report considered, and subject referred to the next Convention, p. 162.

CANON 14, § III: proposed, p. 45; referred to Special Committee on Relief of Aged and Infirm Clergymen, etc., p. 45; report of committee, p. 141.

CANON 14, § VI: proposed, p. 45; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 45; report of committee, p. 51.

CANON 14, § VII: proposed, p. 56; referred to the Committee on Canons, p. 56; report of committee, p. 172; resolution of committee considered, and adopted, p. 172.

CANON 15, § III: proposed, p. 72; referred to the Committee on Canons, p. 72; report of committee, p. 90.

CANON 15, § V: proposed, p. 33; referred to the Committee on Canons, p. 33; report of committee, p. 62; report considered, pp. 58, 127; resolution adopted, p. 127; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 151.

CANON 15, § V: proposed, p. 58; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 58; report of committee, p. 49; report considered, p. 60.

CANON 16, § VII: proposed in message from H. B., p. 73; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 73; report of committee, p. 90; resolution of non-concurrence with H. B., adopted, p. 90.

CANON 15, § VIII: proposed in message from H. B., p. 145; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 145; report of committee, p. 175; report considered, p. 194; Committee of Conference requested by H. B., p. 196; committee appointed, p. 194; report of committee, p. 197.

CANON 17, § I: proposed, p. 29; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 29; report of the committee, p. 49; report considered, p. 50; subject re-committed to committee, further report of committee, p. 76.

CANON 54: proposed, pp. 56, 57; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 56; report of committee, p. 78.

TITLE II.

CANON 2: proposed in message from H. B., p. 149; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 149; report of committee, p. 190; report considered and resolution of non-concurrence with H. B. adopted, p. 160.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.  xi

CANONS, AMENDMENTS OF, PROPOSED (Continued).

CANON 7: proposed, p. 68; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 68; report of the committee, p. 90.

CANON 11, § 1: proposed, p. 46; referred to Committees on Canons, p. 46; report of committee, p. 52.

CANON 11, § 2: proposed in Message from H. B., p. 121; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 121; report of Committee, p. 175; report considered and resolution of non-concurrence adopted, p. 175.

CANON 12: proposed in report of Joint Committee on Godly Discipline, etc., p. 89; considered and laid on table, p. 94.


CANON 13: proposed, p. 28; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 28; report of committee, p. 49; report considered, p. 61; re-considered, p. 61 further report of the committee, p. 78.

CANON 12, § 11: proposed, pp. 25, 25; referred to Committee on Canons, pp. 25, 25; report of committee, p. 78.

CANON 18, § 11: proposed, p. 44; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 44; report of committee, p. 52.

TITLE III.

CANON 1, § 11: proposed in Message from H. B., p. 148; referred to the Committee on Canons, p. 149; report of committee, p. 188; resolution of committee, amending proposed amendment, adopted, p. 190; Message of concurrence from H. B., p. 183.

CANON 3, § 11: proposed in Message from H. B., p. 148; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 55; report of committee, p. 45; report of the committee, p. 49.

CANON 8: proposed by Committee on Canons, p. 163; report considered, p. 194; subject referred to next Convention, p. 194.

CANON 9, § 1: proposed, pp. 25, 25; referred to Committee on Canons, pp. 25, 25; report of committees, pp. 26, 26; amendments adopted, pp. 26, 26; Messages from H. B., pp. 75, 101; Message No. 18 (p. 75) concurred in, p. 78.

CANONS, AMENDMENTS OF, ADOPTED.

TITLE I.

CANON 1, section (iv) added, pp. 51, 51; concurred in by H. B., p. 78.

TITLE III.

CANON 1, § 11: proposed in Message from H. B., p. 148; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 149; report of committee, p. 188; resolution of committee, amending proposed amendment, adopted, p. 190; Message of concurrence from H. B., p. 183.

CANON 9, § 1, Art. III: proposed, pp. 25, 25; referred to Committee on Canons, pp. 25, 25; report of the committee, p. 50; amendment adopted, p. 50; Message of concurrence from H. B., p. 62.

CANON 9, § 1, Art. IV: report of Committee on Canons, pp. 46, 47, 80; amendments adopted, pp. 47, 47; Messages from H. B., pp. 75, 101; Message No. 18 (p. 75) concurred in, p. 78.

CANON 9, § 1, Art. VII: report of Committee on Canons, pp. 46, 47; amendment adopted, p. 47; Message from H. B., p. 78; Message concurred in, p. 78.

CANONS, COMMITTEE OF CERTIFICATION OF.


CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES.

Observance of, proposed in Message from H. B., p. 112; referred to Committee on State of the Church, p. 113; report of committee, p. 140; appointment of committee, p. 140; appointment of committee by H. B., p. 156.

CHURCH INCORPORATIONS AND TENURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Resolution for appointment of Joint Commission, p. 41; resolution adopted, p. 46; commission appointed, p. 84; concurrence of H. B., p. 81; commission empowered to increase its membership, p. 95; concurrence of H. B., p. 101; commission of H. B. appointed, p. 161.

CLERGY, APPOINTMENT AND SUPPORT OF.

Subject referred to Committee on Canons, p. 45; report of committee, p. 51; subject referred to Committee on State of the Church, p. 52; report of committee, p. 141.

CLERGYMAN ABSENTING HIMSELF FROM HIS DIOCESE.

As unfinished business of last Convention, referred to Committee on Canons, p. 68; report of committee, p. 90.

CLOSING SERVICES.

Message from H. B. announcing committee to arrange for, p. 108; committees of H. B., appointed, 169; report of committee, p. 168; services held, p. 198.
COLOURED RACE.
Resolution on the Council of Virginia, and proposed action, p. 38; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 33; report of committee, p. 78; report considered, and resolution adopted, p. 130; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 199; information sent to H. B., p. 196; further message from H. B., p. 197.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION OF NEW DIOCESES.
Appointment of, p. 22; matters referred to, pp. 26, 55.
Reports. — 1. Relating to the admission of the Diocese of Dakota, p. 96; report considered, p. 73; amendment offered by Mr. Burgwin, p. 106; amendment adopted, p. 106; resolution of committee thus amended adopted, pp. 106-111.
2. Relating to a change in the boundary line between the Dioceses of Fond du Lac and Wisconsin, p. 81; resolution of the committee adopted, p. 81; message of concurrence from H. B., p. 148.

COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
Appointment of, p. 22; changes in, p. 80; matters referred to, pp. 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 50, 109, 128, 130, 150.
Reports. — 1. On the creation of an appellate jurisdiction, p. 60; report considered, pp. 67, 105; amendment offered by Mr. Burgwin, p. 105; amendment adopted, p. 106; resolution of committee thus amended adopted, pp. 106-111.
3. On proposed amendment (relating to graduated representation) of Art. 3 of the Constitution, p. 63; report considered, p. 105; amendment offered by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, p. 105, 157; vote on indefinite postponement of whole subject, pp. 157-159; motion passed, p. 159.
4. On proposed amendment of Art. 2 of the Constitution (relating to number of Deputies from each Diocese), pp. 83, 84; report considered, p. 179; vote on the resolution of the Committee, pp. 176-177; resolution lost, p. 172.
6. On proposed amendment of Standing Order relating to Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions, pp. 115, 116; report considered, p. 192; amendment offered by Mr. Prince, adopted, p. 192; resolution of committee thus amended adopted, p. 192.
7. On proposed Constitutional Commission, pp. 129, 130; report considered, and resolution of the committee adopted, p. 131.
8. On the concurrent vote of Clerical and Lay Deputies, pp. 130, 183; resolution of the committee adopted, p. 131.
9. On proposed amendment of Art. 3 of the Constitution (relating to "conspiring" days when House of Bishops shall sit conjointly with House of Deputies as Board of Missions) p. 131; committee discharged, p. 131.

COMMITTEE ON CANONS.
Appointment of, p. 22; matters referred to, pp. 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 33, 55, 56, 59, 61, 68, 72, 73, 76, 85, 112, 113, 117, 118, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 145, 149.
Reports. — 1. Announcing the organization of the committee, pp. 32, 33.
2. On proposed amendment of Title III, Canon 2, §1, Art. III (relating to membership of Board of Missions), p. 40; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 40; message of concurrence from H. B., p. 42.
3. On proposed amendment of Title III, Canon 3, §1, Arts. III, IV, and VII (relating to the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society), pp. 46, 47; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 47; message from H. B., p. 76; message concurred in, p. 78.
4. Relating to a Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois, p. 48; report considered, and appended resolution amended and adopted, p. 60; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 78; referred to committee, p. 78; report of committee, p. 78; report considered, pp. 98, 113; committee of Conference appointed, p. 113; report of committee, p. 154; further consideration, p. 155.
5. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 17, §1 (relating to registration of communicants not having communicated), p. 40; report considered, and with proposed amendments re-committed, p. 60; further report, p. 76; resolutions appended to report adopted, p. 78.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. xiii

COMMITTEE ON CANONS (Continued).

6. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 15, § 5 (repealing portion forbidding election of Suffragan Bishop), p. 56; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 58.

7. On proposed amendment of Title III, Canon 5 (relating to the election of Vestries), p. 49; report considered, and appended resolution adopted, p. 51.

8. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 13, § 1 (relating to letters of transfer for communicants), p. 49; report considered and amendments offered, p. 61; subject re-committed, p. 61; further report of committee, p. 76; resolutions appended to report adopted, p. 78.

9. On legislation needed to secure proper transaction of business that legally pertains to this House, p. 61; report referred to Special Committee on Revision of the Rules of Order, p. 62; report of such committee, p. 65.

10. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 1 (relating to attendance of witnesses at an ecclesiastical trial), p. 51; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 57; message of concurrence from H. B., p. 78.

11. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 14, § 5 (relating to submitting Parish Registers to inspection of the Bishop), p. 51.

12. On the subject of appointment and support of the clergy, p. 51; resolution of committee recommending reference of the subject to Committee on the state of the Church adopted, p. 52.

13. On proposed repeal of Title II, Canon 11, § 1 (relating to the restoration of persons to the ministry), p. 52.

14. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 13, § 1 (relating to parties once divorced seeking to be united again), p. 52; report considered, and appended resolution adopted, p. 57.

15. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 16, § v (relating to the election of an Assistant Bishop), p. 52; report considered and laid on table, p. 68; further considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 127; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 181.


17. On sundry memorials for amendment of Title I, Canon 24 (relating to the sale of pews or sitting in Churches), p. 78; committee discharged, p. 78.

18. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 12 (relating to discipline of Communicants), p. 78; committee discharged, p. 78.

19. On the organization of the Church for the Colored Race, p. 78; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 188; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 192; information sent to H. B., pp. 190, 196; further message from H. B., p. 197.

20. On the engrossing of amendments to the Canons, p. 79; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 79.


23. On proposed amendment of Standing Order of Organization of the House of Deputies, etc., p. 90; committee discharged, p. 90.

24. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 7 (relating to a Clergyman absenting himself from his Diocese), p. 90; committee discharged, p. 90.

25. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 15, § vii (relating to re-election and amendment of Constitution and Code of Canons by a Missionary Bishop), p. 90; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 90.

26. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 15, § iii (relating to proceeding to be taken on election of a Bishop more than six months before a meeting of General Convention), p. 90; committee discharged, p. 90.

27. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 14, § vii (relating to Letters Dimissory), p. 94; report considered and committee discharged, p. 174, 175.

28. On the application of the Diocese of Virginia for consent of General Convention to the election by that Diocese of an Assistant Bishop, p. 102; report and resolution of Rev. Dr. Hanchel considered, p. 115, 121, 122; resolution lost, p. 134.
XIV INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

COMMITTEE ON CANONS (Continued).

30. On proposed amendments of Title I, Canon 3 and 6 (relating to Ordination), p. 102; resolution adopted referring subject to Joint Committee on Testimonials, p. 102.
31. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 9 (relating to Lay Readers), p. 103; report considered, and subject referred to next Convention, p. 103.
32. In relation to the action of the Bishops of this Church in the case of the late Bishop of Michigan, pp. 103, 104; committee discharged, p. 104.
33. Proposed amendment to Title III, Canon 8 (relating to the Formation of Federate Councils, etc.), p. 103; report considered and subject referred to next Convention, p. 104.
34. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 3 (relating to Ordaining Deacon to Priesthood, etc.), pp. 183, 186; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 186.
35. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 31, § 11 (relating to the case of Ministers who have abandoned the Communion of this Church), p. 175; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 175.
36. On proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 15, § 20 (relating to resignation of a Bishop), p. 175; report considered and resolution appended to report adopted, p. 174; Committee of Conference asked by E. B. and appointed, p. 186; report of such committee, p. 197.
37. On proposed Canon to be entitled, “Of Organized Religious Societies within the Church,” p. 188; whole subject laid on table, p. 199; “Further considered and referred to next Convention, p. 196.
38. On proposed amendment of Title III, Canon 3, § 11 (relating to duties of Registrars), pp. 189, 190; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 190.
39. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 2 (relating to the Suspension of a Minister convicted of a crime, etc.), p. 190; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 190.
40. On proposed amendment of Title II, Canon 2 (relating to the suspension of a Minister convicted of a crime, etc.), p. 190; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 190.
41. Providing for the appointment of Joint Committee on the certification of changes in the Canons, p. 104; resolutions appended to report adopted, p. 104.

COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Appointment of, p. 22; matters referred to, pp. 28, 32; report thereon, p. 82; name of committee changed, p. 82; message of concurrence from E. B., p. 84; report of an Joint Committee, p. 116. Vide also Appendix VIII.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.


COMMITTEE ON THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Appointment of, p. 22; matters referred to, p. 82; proposal to change name of committee, pp. 84, 87, 88; referred to Committee on Rules of Order, pp. 86, 88; report of committee and name changed, p. 100.

Report of, on the Triennial Report of Board of Missions, p. 158. Vide Appendix II. Vide also Missions.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Appointment of, p. 22. Reports, pp. 28, 35, 37, 50, 62, 74, 81, 92, 103, 114, 123, 140, 168.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENSES.

Appointment of, p. 22; the Secretary added to, p. 25; authorized to sit with similar committee of E. B., p. 25; matters referred to, pp. 42, 72, 75, 83, 127, 128, 131, 155, 167.

REPORTS.—1. On the Treasurer's accounts, and recommending re-election of Mr. J. W. Wells, p. 55.
2. General Report relating to salaries, printing of Journal, pointed Penstar, etc., pp. 81, 82, 83.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. XV

COMMITTEE ON EXPENSES (Continued).

5. Relating to printing Spanish and Italian Versions of the Prayer Book, p. 129; resolution appended to report, adopted, p. 129.


COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Appointment of, p. 22.
Report of, pp. 103, 104; resolution appended to Report, and electing Trustees, adopted, p. 104; concurrence of H. B. in such election, p. 151. (For Triennial Report of Trustees, and the list of Trustees elected, vide Appendix IV.)

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

Appointment of, p. 22; matters and memorials referred to, pp. 25, 26, 53, 55, 56, 64, 74, 85, 155.
Report of, p. 116. (Vide also Appendix VI.)

COMMITTEE ON THE PRAYER BOOK.

Appointment of, p. 23; matters referred to, pp. 25, 44, 45, 57, 58, 65, 71.

REPORTS.—
1. Relating to a revision of the "Book of Homilies," p. 64; committee discharged, p. 64.
2. Relating to editions of the Prayer Book, containing variations in punctuation, p. 84.
3. Relating to altering First Rubric in the "Order for the Burial of the Dead," p. 84.
4. On a proposed change in the third petition of the Litany, p. 85; resolution appended to report, adopted, p. 172.
5. On a proposed additional suffrage and response in the Litany, p. 85; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 172.

COMMITTEE ON RULES OF ORDER.

Resolution for the appointment of, p. 28; referred to a special committee, p. 40; report of committee, pp. 55, 65; resolution for appointment of Standing Committee adopted, p. 67; committee appointed, p. 71; matters referred to, pp. 68, 72, 73, 84, 101.

REPORTS.—
1. Relating to days on which this House sits with H. B. as Board of Missions, p. 69.
2. On a proposed change of Rule 23, p. 22.
3. On a proposed addition to Rule 10, p. 114.
5. On a proposed addition to Rule 38, p. 114.

COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Appointment of, pp. 21, 22; matters referred to, pp. 22, 58, 59.

REPORTS.—
1. On the resolution of Rev. Dr. Smith, relating to polygamy, etc., p. 74; report considered, and resolution adopted, p. 167; message of concurrence from H. B., p. 188.
2. On the resolution of Rev. Dr. Smith, relating to the revision of the authorized version of the Bible, pp. 74, 75; report considered and resolution adopted, p. 167; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 193.
3. Directing the Secretary of the Convention, to summarize the Triennial Reports, pp. 92, 93; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 93.
6. Recommending the continuance of the Board of Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund, p. 141; resolutions appended to report adopted, p. 141.
7. General Report. (Vide Appendix I.)
COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Appointment of, p. 23.

COMMITTEES, JOINT.

To visit the last Provincial Synod of Canada (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 26, 27; to visit next Synod, p. 106.
On Canons relating to Ordination, p. 31; committees appointed, p. 53; report of, pp. 117, 118.
On the desirability and feasibility of completing the missionary organization of the Church, pp. 34, 40; committee appointed, p. 47; report of, pp. 106, 106, 107, 108; report considered and amended resolution adopted, pp. 117, 118.
A committee to report at next Convention, pp. 121, 122; committee of H. B. appointed, p. 121; committee of H. D. appointed, p. 109.
On the Indian Bill to enact a Law for the Protection of the Civil Law (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 27, 28.
On the report of the Committee on Canons, p. 126; report of, pp. 53, 58; report referred to Committee on Canons, p. 44.
On the report of the Committee on the Christian Education (appointed at last Convention), report of, p. 33 (side Appendix VIII); report of committee appointed at present Convention, pp. 56, 116 (side Appendix VIII).
On Church Incorporations and Tenure of Church Property, pp. 41, 42; report of, pp. 44, 45; report referred to Committee on Canons, p. 44.
On Shortened Services (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 54, 55; referred to special joint committee, p. 55.
On the report of the Committee on the Office of the Bishop and Religious Reform (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 64, 65; report considered and laid on the table, p. 94.
On the report of the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Discipline of the Ministry (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 63, 64; resolution amended and reported adopted, p. 63.
On the report of the Committee on Deaconesses and Sisters (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 29, 30; report considered and amended resolutions adopted, p. 105.
To consider whether days on which H. B. sits as part of the Board of Missions are to be considered as days of the session, p. 91; report of committee, p. 121.
On the report of the Committee on Marriage and Divorce (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31; report considered and adopted, p. 128.
On the report of the Committee on Ordination (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 106, 107, 108; report of committee, p. 117.
On the report of the Committee on the Course of General Studies, report of, p. 117; report of committee, p. 117; report referred to Committee on Canons, p. 58; report referred to Committee on Canons, p. 44.
On the report of the Committee on the Church Foreign Missionary Society (appointed at last Convention), report of, pp. 31, 32.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. xvii

COMMITTEES, SPECIAL.
To wait upon Bishop Cotterill and Hersog, p. 24.
To wait upon Deputation from Provincial Synod of Canada, p. 24.
On increasing the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, etc., p. 41; report of, pp. 141, 142, 145; additional members appointed, pp. 169, 170.
On revision of Rules of Order, p. 49; appointment of, p. 48; report of, pp. 55, 56, 57.
To audit accounts of Treasurer of Missionary Bishops' Fund, p. 144.
To inform H. B. that H. D. is ready to adjourn, p. 197.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.
On amending Title I, Canon 15, § 16 (relating to reservation of Bishops), p. 196; committee appointed, p. 106; report of, p. 197.

COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.
Empowered to fill vacancies, p. 98; concurrence of H.B., p. 101; to report early in session, p. 114; concurrence of H. B., p. 158; to meet for organization, p. 174; concurrence of H. B., p. 188.

COMMUNICANTS, DISCIPLINE OF.
Proposed amendments of Canon respecting, pp. 26, 86; referred to Committee on Canons, pp. 26, 85; report of committee, p. 75.

COMMUNICANTS NOT COMMUNICATING.
Proposed amendment of Canon respecting, p. 29; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 49; report considered, p. 69; proposed amendments, p. 80; recommitted, p. 80; further report of committee, p. 76; message of concurrence from H. B., p. 91.

CONCURRENT VOTE OF CLERICAL AND LAY DEPUTATIONS.
Proposed amendment to Constitution, p. 83; referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 84; report of committee, p. 130.

CONSTITUTION, PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO.
ARTICLE 1. — Referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 27; report of committee, p. 63; committee discharged, p. 63.
2. — Referred to committee, p. 27; report of committee, p. 65; proposed amendment of committee's resolution, p. 125; whole subject indefinitely postponed, pp. 137-138.
2. — Referred to committee, pp. 27, 28; report of committee, pp. 83, 84; resolution appended to report lost, pp. 170-172.
2. — Referred to Committee, p. 28; report of committee, p. 63.
2. — Referred to committee, p. 28; report of committee, p. 63.
3. — Proposed in message from H. B., p. 112; referred to committee, p. 112; report of committee, p. 131; committee discharged, p. 131.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.
Proposed in message from H. B., p. 102; referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 102; report of committee, pp. 129, 130; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 153.

DAKOTA, DIocese OF.
Memorial from, asking admission to the Convention, p. 25; referred to Committee on Admission of New Dioceses, p. 25; report of committee, p. 61; report considered, p. 78; substitute offered by Mr. Judid, p. 75; consideration of, pp. 75, 80, 82, 110, 132; the substitute lost, pp. 132, 135; resolution appended to report of committee adopted, p. 132.

DEACONS, ORDERING OF.
Amendment to Canon respecting, proposed in message from H. B., p. 112; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 112; report of committee, pp. 155, 156; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 166.
XXVIII INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

DEACONESS AND SISTERS.
Report of Joint Committee on, p. 79; message from H. B., p. 118; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 121; non-concurring, p. 197; report of Joint Committee on Canons, p. 181; message of non-concurrence from H. B., p. 185; report of Committee on Canons, p. 180; subject further considered, p. 196; referred to next Convention, p. 196; message from H. B., p. 197.

DELEGATES FROM MISSIONARY JURISDICTIONS.
Proposed admission of, to membership in Board of Missions, p. 39; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 39; report of committee, and appended resolution adopted, p. 40; concurrence of H. B., p. 42. Right of, to seats in the House during secret session, p. 108. "Standing Order" proposed by Mr. Prince, p. 61; referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 61; report of committee, p. 115; report considered, p. 156; amendment offered by Mr. Prince adopted, p. 156.

DIVORCE, CANON ON.
Proposed amendment of, p. 44; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 44; report of committee, p. 61; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 67.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Report of committee on procuring amendment to the charter, pp. 27, 28 (vide also "Missions" and "Committee on Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society").

DUNLOP, GEORGE KELLY, THE REV.
Nominated by H. B. as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, p. 97; nomination confirmed and confirmed, p. 100; testimonials referred to Committee on Consecration of Bishops, p. 111; report of committee, p. 115; testimonials ordered to be sent to H. B., p. 118.

E.

ECLESIASTICAL COURT.
Resolution respecting attendance of witnesses at, p. 46; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 46; report of committee, p. 61; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 67; concurrence of H. B., p. 78.

ECLESIASTICAL RELATIONS AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.
Report of committee, p. 6; message of H. B., p. 73; second report of committee, p. 186. (Vide Appendix VII.)

ECLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON, D.D.
Nominated as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, p. 112; nomination recalled, p. 121.

EDINBURGH, THE LORD BISHOP OF.
Invited to the sessions of the House, p. 24; received by the House, p. 29.

EDUCATION, CHRISTIAN.
Reports of, pp. 29; 118 (Vide Appendix VIII). Resolution of Rev. Dr. Adams for erection of Church Collegiate Halls, etc., referred to, p. 38; report of committee, p. 93; name of committee changed, p. 64; concurrence of H. B., p. 127; proposal to print report of, p. 131; referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 161; report of said committee, p. 158.

ENGROSSING OF CANONS.
Message from H. B. proposing, p. 64; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 64; report of committee and appended resolution adopted, p. 79.

EXPENSES.
Vide Committee on Expenses; vide also General Convention.

F.

FEDERATE COUNCIL.
Proposed inquiry concerning, p. 27; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 27; report of committee, p. 163; considered and referred to next Convention, p. 194.

FON Du LAC, DIOCESE OF.
Memorial for change in boundary line of, p. 55; referred to Committee on Admission of New Dioceses, p. 55; report of committee, and appended resolution adopted, p. 81; concurrence of H. B., p. 141.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. xix

FORKION CHURCHES.
Standing Committee on, continued and appointed, pp. 42, 43.

FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.
Memorial of, pp. 56, 57; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 56; report of committee, p. 78.

FRENCH VERSION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.
Committee continued, pp. 191, 192; concurrence of H. B., p. 193; addition to membership, p. 195; concurrence of H. B., p. 195.

FUNCTIONS OF RECTORS, WARDENS, AND VESTRYMEN.
Report of Committee on, p. 116 (side Appendix XI).
Message from H. B., referring subject to next Convention, p. 157; Joint Committee appointed, p. 161.

G.

GENERAL CONVENTION.
Resolution of Mr. Blair respecting expenses of, p. 42; referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 42; report of committee, p. 83; resolution of Rev. Dr. Garrison respecting, p. 83; referred to same committee, p. 83; resolution of Rev. Dr. Sylvester respecting, p. 83; referred to same committee, p. 83; report of committee, p. 104; further report, p. 127; appended resolution amended and adopted, p. 127.
Proposed change in frequency of meetings, p. 27; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 27; report of committee, p. 66; committee discharged, p. 68.
Proposed graduated representation in, pp. 28, 29; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, pp. 28, 29; report of committee, p. 62; report considered, p. 136; amendment proposed by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, pp. 136, 137; subject indefinitely postponed, pp. 137-139.
Proposed reduction of representation in, p. 27; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 27; report of committee, p. 83; report considered and appended resolution lost, pp. 170-172.
Place of next meeting of, committee appointed, p. 94; message from H. B., p. 101; report of committee, p. 128; resolution appended to report adopted, p. 128; concurrence of H. B., p. 150.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Report of Standing Committee on, p. 103; Trustees chosen, p. 103; concurrence of H. B., p. 151. (For Triennial Report of Trustees, and for List of Trustees, see Appendix IV.)

GERMAN VERSION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.
Report of Committee on, p. 167; committee continued, p. 167; concurrence of H. B., p. 188.

GODLY DISCIPLINE OF THE LAITY.

GRADUATED REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.
Proposed amendment to Art. 2 of the Constitution, pp. 27, 28, 29; referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, pp. 27, 28; report of committee, p. 83; report considered, p. 138; amendment proposed by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, pp. 136, 137; subject indefinitely postponed, pp. 137-139.

H.

HARISON, THE REV. DR. FRANCIS.

HAY, THE REV. DR. H. P.
Appointed third Assistant Secretary, p. 21; appointment confirmed, p. 21.

HERZOG, THE RIGHT REV. DR. EDWARD.
Invited to the sessions of the House, p. 24; received by the House, p. 50.

HOMILIES, BOOK OF.
Proposed revision of, pp. 44, 45; referred to Committee on the Prayer Book, p. 44; report of committee, p. 64; committee discharged, p. 64.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

HONOLULU, THE BISHOP OF.
Memorial from, p. 85 (with Appendix XIV).

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.
Proposed amendment to Order for Organization of, p. 72; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 72; report of committee, p. 90; committee discharged, p. 90.

HURON, THE BISHOP OF.
Presented to the House, p. 111.

HUTCHINS, THE REV. CHARLES L.
Elected Secretary, p. 19.

HYMNAL.
Proposal to bind with the Prayer Book, p. 53; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 65; the Evangelical Hymns added to the Hymnal, p. 187.

I.

ILLINOIS, PROVINCE OF.
Declaration of proposed powers of Federal Council of, presented, p. 55; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 55; report of committee, p. 68; report considered, p. 68; resolution appended to report amended and adopted, p. 60; non-concurrence of H. B., p. 70; message referred to Committee on Canons, p. 78; report of committee, p. 79; report considered, pp. 80, 113; Committee of Conference appointed, p. 113; committee on part of H. B. appointed, p. 120; report of committee, p. 124; further considered, p. 152.

INDIANS.
Message of H. B., proposing Joint Committee to secure legal protection for, p. 42; considered, p. 42.
Report of Joint Committee (appointed at last Convention), p. 45 (with Appendix XI); report considered, and appended resolution adopted, pp. 58-59.
Appointment of Joint Committee, p. 93; appointment of committee on part of H. B., p. 101.

ITALIAN VERSION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.
Message of H. B., p. 151; referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 151; report of committee, and appended resolution adopted, p. 159.

J.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS, FORCE OF.
Report of Special Committee of last Convention referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 68; report of committee, pp. 114, 118; report considered, and appended resolution amended and adopted, p. 151.

JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION.
The Secretary instructed to print and distribute, pp. 82, 83.

K.

KIP, THE REV. DR. WILLIAM INGRAHAM.
Sermon preached by, at opening services, p. 18; resolution for printing sermon, p. 35.

L.

LAIITY, GODLY DISCIPLINE OF.

LAY READERS.
Proposed amendment of Canon, p. 85; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 85; report of committee, p. 152; referred to next Convention, p. 193.

LECTIONARY, THE.
Report of the Joint Committee on, ordered printed, p. 96; report presented, considered, and resolutions adopted, p. 97; committee continued, p. 150; Message of H. B., p. 145; proposed amendment adopted, p. 150; resolution of inquiry concerning the use of, p. 129; referred to Committee on amendments to the Constitution, p. 129; report of committee, p. 174.
EX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.  xxi

LETTERS DIMISSORY.
Proposed amendment of Canons, p. 56; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 56; report of the committee, p. 94; report considered and committee discharged, pp. 173, 178.

LETTERS OF TRANSFER.
Proposed amendment of canons, p. 56; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 56; report of committee, p. 94; report considered, p. 81; amendment proposed, p. 81; subject recommitted, p. 81; further report, pp. 76-78; appended resolutions adopted, p. 78.

LITANY.
Proposed additional suffrage and response, p. 65; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 65; report of committee, p. 85; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 172; proposed suffrage referred to Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc., p. 172; concurrence of H. B., p. 185; proposed change in third petition of, p. 71; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 71; report of committee, p. 59; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 172.

LITURGICAL ENRICHMENT.
Proposed in resolution of Rev. Dr. Huntington, p. 71; resolution considered and adopted, pp. 185-184; concurrence of H. B., p. 185; committee appointed, p. 173; printing of report of committee, pp. 178, 194; committee on part of H. B., appointed, p. 190.

MARRIAGE WITH RELATIVES.
Report of Joint Committee appointed at last Convention, p. 141. (Vide Appendix XII.)

McCOOK, SAMUEL A.
Resolution relating to the deposition of, p. 24; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 24; report of committee, p. 163.

MEMORIALS.
From Convocation of New Mexico and Arizona, for election of a Bishop, p. 26.
From Diocese of Dakota, for admission to the Convention, p. 26.
From Diocese of Alabama, for creation of an Appellate Jurisdiction, p. 26.
From Dioceses of Fond du Lac and Wisconsin, for change in boundry lines, p. 55.
From Free Church Association, against the selling of pew in churches, pp. 56, 57.
From Bishop of Honolulu, for aid in building Cathedral, p. 56.

MEMORIALS OF DECEASED MEMBERS.
Presented to the House: of the Rev. Dr. Rudder, p. 24; of the Rev. Dr. Crossdale, p. 26; of Mr. William Welsh, p. 53; of Mr. Frederick W. Bruce, p. 53; of the Rev. Dr. DeKoven, p. 44; of Mr. A. H. Churchill, p. 53; of the Rev. Dr. Chase, p. 54; of Mr. W. T. Balfour, p. 55; of Mr. D. W. Farahall, p. 56; of the Rev. Dr. Eames, p. 64; of the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, p. 64; of Mr. W. H. Battle, p. 64; of Mr. W. F. Martin, p. 64; of Gen. J. G. Martin, p. 64; of Mr. H. H. Huntington, p. 74; of Mr. L. T. Tresler, p. 74; of the Rev. Dr. Steele, p. 80; of Mr. F. E. L. Fieroe, p. 80; of Mr. J. R. Johnson, p. 100.
Resolutions respecting, pp. 30, 39.
Report of the Committees on, p. 114. (Vide Appendix VI.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.
2. Proposing meeting with H. D., as Board of Missions, p. 19; concurred in, p. 19.
3. Complying with request of H. D., for meeting for social intercourse, and appointing its committee, p. 31; concurred in, p. 31.
4. Referring Canons relating to ordination to Joint Committee, p. 81; concurred in, p. 31.
5. Appointing a committee to present to H. D. the claims of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergy, etc., and inviting H. D. to fix an hour for receiving such committee, p. 39. Request acceded to, p. 39.
6. Concurring in Message No. 7 of H. D., relating to completing working missionary organization of the Church, and appointing its committee, p. 42.
7. Concurring in Message No. 8 of H. D., adding to membership of Board of Missions, p. 42.
8. Appointing its members of Joint Committee on Canons on Ordination, p. 42.
9. Proposing a Joint Committee for securing to the Indians legal protection, p. 42; concurred in, p. 89.
10. Appointing Standing Committee on Foreign Churches, pp. 42, 43; concurred in, p. 42.
MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS (Continued).

11. Changing name of Committee on Christian Education, p. 64; concurred in, p. 64.
12. Appointing a committee to act with Committee on Expenses of H. D., p. 64.
13. Providing for the engraving of Canons and amendments to Canons, p. 65; report of committee, p. 65; message non-concurred in, p. 70; message concurred in, p. 70.
14. Concurring in Message No. 14 of H. D. (relating to Joint Commission on Church Incorporations, etc.), and appointing its committee, p. 61.
15. Proposing correction of typographical error. (No action by H. D. because unnecessary.)
16. Proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § 61 (relating to the Constitution and Canons in Missionary Jurisdiction), p. 73; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 73; report of committee, p. 76; message non-concurred in, p. 76.
17. Concurring in Message No. 15 of H. D. (appointing a Joint Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations), p. 73.
19. Concurring in Message No. 15 of H. D. (relating to Federate Council of Dioceses in Illinois), with amendment, p. 76; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 76; report of committee, p. 76; concurred in, p. 102.
20. Concurring in Message No. 18 of H. D. (delegating it to be the duty of members of this Church to attend and give evidence), p. 76.
21. Concurring in Message No. 20 of H. D. (as to striving to adjourn sine die on the 23d inst.), p. 91.
22. Proposing a Joint Committee to consider whether the day on which the H. B. sits as a part of the Board of Missions is to be considered as one of the holidays in which House can consider the action coming to it from the H. D., p. 91; concurred in, p. 91.
23. Concurring in Message No. 22 of H. D. (as to the registry and enumeration of communicants, etc.), p. 91.
26. Naming Wednesday, Oct. 27, as date for final adjournment, p. 94, 96; concurred in, p. 144.
28. Concurring in Messages No. 29 of H. D. (relating to an Order of Business for Board of Missions); No. 29 (empowering Joint Committee to fill vacancies); No. 30 (appointing Joint Committee on Place for next Convention); and No. 31 (empowering Joint Commission on Church Incorporations, etc., to enlarge its membership), p. 101.
29. Appointing its members of Joint Committee on securing legal protection for Indians, pp. 101, 102.
30. Proposing a Constitutional Commission, p. 102; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 102; report of committee, pp. 129, 130; message non-concurred in, p. 103.
31. Proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 8, § 11 (relating to Ordinations to the Priesthood), p. 112; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 113; report of committee, pp. 165, 166; message non-concurred in, p. 166.
32. Amending Article 8 of the Constitution (relating to the time in which the H. B. can consider action coming to it from H. D.), p. 112; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 113; report of committee, p. 131; message non-concurred in, p. 131.
33. Nominating the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, p. 112. (Nomination subsequently recalled in Message No. 83.)
34. Proposing Joint Committee to arrange for observance of Centennial Anniversaries of the Church, pp. 112, 113; referred to Committee on State of the Church, p. 113; report of committee, p. 140; message concurred in, p. 140.
35. Proposing a Canon (8) of Title III, Of Organized Religious Societies within the Church (relating to Deaconesses and Sisters), pp. 118-120; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 121; report of committee, p. 136; message non-concurred in, p. 197.
36. Conveying to H. D. a Preamble and Affirmation adopted by H. B., pp. 120, 121.
37. Amending Title II, Canon 11, § 11 (by striking out the fourth condition), p. 121; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 121; report of committee, p. 176; message non-concurred in, p. 176.
38. Asking permission to recall its Message No. 33 (communicating the nomination of the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory), p. 121; request granted, p. 121.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. xxiii

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS (Continued).

30. Amending the first eight canons of Title I (Of the Orders in the Ministry, etc.), pp. 124-125; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 127; report of committee, p. 161; whole subject referred to a Committee to report at next Convention, p. 161.


41. Concurring in Message No. 33 of H. D. (as in the support, etc., of Church Schools and Colleges), p. 127.

42. Appointing a Board to whom shall be referred Prayer Books intended for use by native congregations in heathen countries, pp. 135, 136; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 136; report of committee, p. 156; message concurred in, p. 156.


45. Appointing the Bishop of Connecticut a member of Joint Commission on Church Archives, p. 136; concurred in, p. 136.

46. Amending Title I, Canon 12, § xvi (relating to the resignation of a Bishop), pp. 145, 146; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 145; report of committee, p. 155; message non-concurred in, p. 194.

47. Amending Title II, Canon 13 (Of the Godly Discipline of the Laity), pp. 145-146; referred to Joint Committee of Conference, p. 148; report of committee, p. 174.


49. Amending Title III, Canon 1, § ii (relating to the duties of Registrar), pp. 148, 149; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 149; report of committee pp. 189, 190; message concurred in with amendments, pp. 189, 190.

50. Amending Title II, Canon 2 (providing for the Suspension of a Minister convicted of Crime, etc.), p. 149; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 149; report of committee, p. 190; message non-concurred in, p. 190.

51. Concurring in Joint Committee on Lectionary, and concurred in Message No. 34 of H. D. (permitting use of new Lectionary), with amendments, p. 149; message concurred in, pp. 149, 150.

52. Appointing a Deputation to visit next Provincial Synod of Canada, p. 150; concurred in, p. 150.

53. Appointing place of meeting of next General Convention, p. 150; concurred in, p. 151.

54. Concurring Joint Committee on Italian Version of Prayer Book, p. 151; referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 151; report of committee, p. 189; message concurred in with amendments, p. 189.


57. Referring the whole subject of Testimonials to a Joint Committee to report at next Convention, p. 151; concurred in, p. 152.

58. Appointing members of Committee of Conference on the subject of the Godly Discipline of the Laity, p. 158.

59. Appointing members of Joint Committee on the due observance of the Centennial of this Church, p. 158.


61. Referring the whole subject of the Functions of Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen to a Joint Committee to report at next Convention, p. 157; concurred in, p. 157.


64. Appointing members of Joint Committee on Testimonials, p. 161.


66. Concurring in Message No. 55 of H. D. (appointing a Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc.), p. 169.

67. Appointing Committee of Conference on time and place for holding closing services of this Convention, p. 169; concurred in, p. 169.

68. Concurring Joint Committee on German Version of Prayer Book, p. 169; concurred in, p. 169.

69. Communicating information to H. D. in relation to the Mexican Commission, etc., p. 175.

70. Non-concurring in Message No. 66 of H. D. (communicating Canon on Desecrations), pp. 187, 188.
MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS (Continued).

71. Concurring in Messages No. 63 of H. D. (continuing Committee on German Prayer Book), No. 64 (communicating Preamble and Resolution on Polygamy), No. 71 (referring Canons on Ordination to Joint Committee on Sacramentals), No. 72 (referring proposed amendment in Litany to Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc.), No. 75 (insuring Joint Committees to meet for organization), and No. 76 (as to when Joint Committee to meet for organization -- small report), p. 185.


73. Concurring in Message No. 57 of H. D. (amending the Ratification of the Prayer Book), with amendment, p. 185.

74. Proposing and appointing Joint Committee to nominate Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, etc., p. 191; concurred in, p. 192.

75. Concurring Joint Committees on French Prayer Book, p. 191; concurred in, p. 192.

76. Approving action of H. D. for increase of Fund for Disabled Clergymen and their Families, etc., p. 192.

77. Authorizing Joint Commission on Archives to secure proper place for documents, etc., p. 192; concurred in, p. 192.

78. Proposing and appointing Joint Committee to redraft the Book of Common Prayer, p. 192.


80. Proposing and appointing Joint Committee to redraft the Book of Common Prayer, p. 193.

81. Electing Trustees of Fund for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, etc., p. 195; concurred in, p. 196.

82. Concurring in Message No. 87 of H. D. (appointing Trustees of Missionary Bishops' Fund), p. 196.


84. Appointing members of the Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc., p. 196.

85. Concurring in Message No. 90 of H. D. (adding a member to Committee on French Prayer Book), p. 196.

86. Proposing and appointing Joint Committee to redraft the Book of Common Prayer, p. 196.

87. Adhering to action communicated in Message No. 83, p. 197.

88. Informing H. D. that H. E. is not ready to adjourn, p. 197.

MEXICAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.


MINISTRY, RESTORATION TO.

Proposed repeal of Canon respecting, p. 46; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 48; report of committee, p. 52.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS' FUND.

Report of Trustees presented, p. 53; referred to Committee on the State of the Church, p. 53; report of committee, p. 141; committee appointed to audit Treasurer's accounts, p. 144; Trustees chosen, p. 160; concurrence of H. B., p. 165.

MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

Resolution of the Rev. Dr. Beers respecting increase of Missionary Bishops, p. 54; resolution considered and adopted, p. 40; concurrence of H. B., p. 42; committees appointed, p. 47; report of committee, p. 166; report considered and resolutions adopted, p. 178; non-concurrence of H. B., p. 193.

MISSIONS, BOARD OF.

Amendment of Canon, p. 48; concurrence of H. B., p. 42; report of Committee on Canons, p. 48; amendments adopted, p. 47; concurrence of H. B., p. 78; report of Board of Managers referred to Committee on Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, p. 80; Managers of requested to present an Order of Business, p. 83; further report of Committee on Canons, p. 82; message of H. B., p. 101; report of Committee on Missions, p. 153 (vide Appendix II). Vide also Proceedings of Board of Missions, p. 1.

MONTANA.

The Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer nominated as Missionary Bishop of, p. 94; note-
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. XXV

MONTANA (Continued).
committee on the Security of the Indians, p. 91; nomination considered and confirmed, p. 101; testimonials referred to Committee on
Consecration of Bishops, p. 111; report of committee, p. 118; testimonials ordered sent to H. E., p. 118.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.
Memorial from Convocation of, p. 22; resolution of Mr. Prince requesting early
action in election of a Bishop for, p. 25; nomination of the Rev. George K. Dunlop as Missionary Bishop of, p. 91; nomination considered and confirmed, p. 100.

O.
OPENING SERVICES.
P. 15. Resolution of the Rev. Dr. Aymard respecting, p. 155; resolution considered
and laid on table, p. 155.
ORDERS OF THE DAY.
Report of Joint Committee on securing for the Indians the protection of Civil Law,
pp. 45, 55-59.
Report of Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to an Appellate
Jurisdiction, pp. 67, 106-111.
Report of Joint Committee on Godly Discipline of Laymen, pp. 68, 94.
Nomination of the Rev. George K. Dunlop, as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico
and Arizona.
Report of Committee on Canons, relating to Federate Council of Dioceses in Illinois,
pp. 83, 113.
Nomination of the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer, as Missionary Bishop of Montana,
pp. 84, 85, 101.
Nomination of the Rev. J. Houston Eclesion, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Wash-
iton Territory, pp. 112, 113.
Reports of Committee on Canons, on the election of an Assistant Bishop in Diocese
of Virginia, and a proposed amendment of the Canon relating to the election of an
Assistant Bishop, pp. 113, 121-124, 127.
Report of Committee on Admission of new Dioceses, relating to admission of Da-
kota, pp. 113, 152-155.
Nomination of the Rev. Dr. John A. Paddock, as Missionary Bishop of Washington
Territory, pp. 157, 161.
ORDINATION, CANONS ON.
Committee on, proposed by H. E., p. 31; concurred in, p. 31; committee appointed,
p. 32; committee of H. B. appointed, p. 42; report from Joint Committee ap-
pointed at last Convention, p. 44; referred to Committee on Canons on Ordination,
p. 64; report of committee, p. 117; whole subject referred to Committee on Testi-
monials, p. 121; concurrence of H. B., p. 156.
ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.
Proposed amendment of the Standing Order of, p. 72; referred to Committees on
Canons, p. 73; report of committee, p. 90; committee discharged, p. 90.

P.
PADDOCK, THE REV. DR. JOHN A.
Nominated as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, p. 157; nomination con-
dered and confirmed, p. 161; testimonials referred to Committee on Consecration
of Bishops, p. 173; report of committee, p. 173; testimonial ordered to be sent to
H. E., p. 173.
PASTORAL LETTER.
Read at closing services, p. 196. Vide also p. 344.

POLYGAMY.
Resolution of Rev. Dr. Smith respecting, p. 50; referred to Committee on State of
the Church, p. 50; report of committee, p. 74; report considered and resolution
adopted, p. 161; concurrence of H. E., p. 166.

PRAYER BOOK.
Resolution of inquiry concerning variations in punctuation of, p. 25; referred to
Committee on the Prayer Book, p. 25; report of committee, p. 84.
Resolution proposing enrichment of, and increased flexibility in the use of, p. 71;
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

PRAYER BOOK (Continued).
resolution considered and adopted, pp. 159-154; concurrence of H. B., p. 168; committee appointed, p. 173; committee of H. B. appointed, p. 196.
In Heathen Countries, message concerning, from H. B., p. 133; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 136; report of committee, p. 166.
Amending the Ratification of message from H. B., p. 156; report of a special committee on, pp. 157-158; message from H. B., p. 161; Committee of Conference appointed, p. 162; majority and minority reports of said committee, pp. 181, 183; reports considered, p. 183; majority report adopted, pp. 185-187; concurrence of H. B., p. 187.

PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

PSALTER POINTED.
Resolutions concerning, pp. 72, 14; referred to Committee on Expenses, pp. 72, 14; report of committee, pp. 81-83.

R.
RATIFICATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.
Message from H. B. proposing amendment of, p. 158; report of a special committee on, amended and adopted, pp. 157-159; message from H. B., p. 161; Committee of Conference appointed, p. 162; majority report of committee, p. 164; minority report, p. 165; reports considered, p. 182; resolution appended to majority report adopted, pp. 185-187; concurrence of H. B., p. 188.

RECTORS, WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN, FUNCTIONS OF.
Committee have leave to print their report, p. 73; report presented, p. 116; message from H. B., p. 157; Joint Committee appointed, p. 161.

REGISTERS, PARISH.
Proposed amendment of Canon respecting, p. 45; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 45; report of committee, p. 51.

REGISTRAR.
Amendment to Canon respecting, proposed in message from H. B., p. 168; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 148; report of committee, p. 188; appended resolution adopted, p. 190; concurrence of H. B., p. 193; to secure proper place for archives, pp. 182, 183.

RELIEF OF DISABLED CLERGY, ETC.
Message from H. B. concerning, p. 39; committee from H. B. received, p. 41; resolution for appointment of committee, p. 41; committee appointed, p. 43; report of committee, p. 141.
Report of the Trustees of the Fund for, presented, p. 94 (side Appendix V); committee to nominate Trustees, proposed by H. B., p. 191; committee appointed, p. 192; report of committee, p. 194; Trustees chosen, pp. 194, 195.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.
To be arranged for at next Convention, p. 155; resolution referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 155; report of committee, p. 197.

REPRESENTATION OF DIOCESES IN THE GENERAL CONVENTION.
Proposed changes in, p. 27; referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 27; report of committee, p. 88; report considered and appended resolution lost, pp. 170-172.

RESOLUTIONS, JOINT.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY DEPUTIES.
By the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie; relating to memorials of deceased members, p. 39; adopted.
Proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 14, § 5 (relating to Parish Register), p. 45; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 45; report of committee, p. 61.
For the appointment of Committee of Conference on place for holding next Convention, p. 94; adopted.
By the Rev. Dr. Adams; proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § 5 (relating to election of Assistant Bishops), p. 83; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 83; report of committee, p. 94.
RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY DEPUTIES (Continued).

Relating to erection of Church Collegiate Halls, etc., pp. 28, 29; referred to Committee on Education, p. 28; report of committee, p. 28.

Referring memorial of Dioceses of Fond du Lac and Wisconsin (relating to change of boundary lines) to Committee on Admission of New Dioceses, pp. 59, 60; adopted, p. 60; report of committee, p. 61.

Proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § 111 (relating to proceedings to be taken on election of a Bishop more than six months before meeting of General Convention), pp. 71, 72; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 71; report of committee, p. 71.

Reverting whole subject of Federal Councils to next Convention, p. 194; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Alipha; laying on the table the resolution of the Rev. Mr. Johnson (relating to revised version of Bible), p. 46; adopted.

To omit calling the roll, p. 60; adopted.

Requesting Committee on Rules of Order to consider interpretation of Rule 16 (relating to introduction of new business), p. 72; adopted; report of committee, p. 80.

By Mr. Andrews; instructing Committee on Canons to consider plans for securing proper transaction of business that legally pertains to this House, and (2) what legislation is needed to facilitate union of Dioceses for promotion of common interests, p. 27; adopted; report of committee, p. 160.

By Mr. Ayers; referring resolution of Rev. Dr. Buel (proposing additional suffrage in Litany) to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 68; adopted; report of committee, p. 63.

By the Rev. Dr. Ayraud; instructing Secretary to send testimonials of Missionary Bishops elect to H. E., p. 116; adopted.

Relating to opening services of the Convention, p. 155; laid on table, p. 193.

Authorizing committee to wait on H. B., and inform them of readiness of this House to adjourn, pp. 196, 197; adopted.

By Mr. Bailey; concerning variations in punctuation of the Prayer Book, p. 28; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 28; committee, p. 84.

By the Rev. Dr. Beach; that the Majority and Minority Reports of the Joint Committee on Marriage with Relatives be printed in the Appendix to the Journal, p. 141; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Beers; for the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the desirability and feasibility of appointing a Missionary Bishop in every Territory at present without one of its own, p. 24; adopted, p. 40; report of the committee, pp. 105-106.

By the Rev. Dr. Benedict; proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 17, § 1 (relating to registry of Communicants), p. 29; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 29; report of committee, p. 49.

Amending resolution of the Committee on Canons (relating to registry of Communicants), p. 60.

Referring Memorial of the late Mr. J. E. Johnson to Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members, p. 151; adopted.

Amending resolution of Special Committee on Shortened Services, p. 157; adopted.

By Mr. Blair; referring to a committee the subject of assessments to meet the expenses of Clerical Deputies of this House, pp. 41, 42; referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 42; report of committee, p. 81.

By the Rev. Dr. Breck; referring to the introduction of new business, p. 58; referred to Committee on Revision of the Rules of Order, p. 56.

By the Rev. Dr. Brooks; that the resolution appended to the Minority Report of Committee of Conference (relating to Shortened Services) be substituted for that of the Majority Report, p. 182; not adopted, pp. 182-184.

By the Rev. Dr. Brown; proposing amendment to Title II, Canon 12, § 1 (relating to letters of transfer), p. 29; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 29; report of committee, p. 49.

Amending resolution of Committee on Canons (relating to letters of transfer), p. 81.

By the Rev. Dr. Buchanan; referring a resolution (relating to Diocesan representation in this House) of the Diocese of Pennsylvania to Committee on Canons, p. 29; adopted; report of committee, p. 83.

By the Rev. Dr. Buel; proposing additional suffrage and response in Litany, p. 65; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 65; report of committee, p. 85.

Instructing Committee on Amendments to the Constitution to consider and report as to the purport of Article 8 of the Constitution, in relation to the adoption of a Lecitionary, p. 129; adopted; report of committee, p. 174.

Proposing amendment to Article 8 of the Constitution, p. 129; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 129; report of committee, p. 174.

Proposing additional suffrage and response in Litany, p. 172; referred to Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc., p. 172.

Instructing Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc., to print their report, p. 176; referred to said committee, p. 176.
RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY DEPUTIES (Continued).

By Mr. Burgwin; referring Report of Committee on Testimonials to Committee on Canons, p. 55; adopted.

SUSPENDING RULE OF ORDER, NO. 26, P. 60.

SUSPENDING RULE OF ORDER, NO. 26, P. 60; adopted.

Referring Report of Committee on Shortened Services to Special Joint Committee, p. 56; adopted; report of committee, p. 144.

Authorizing certain committees to sit as a Joint Committee to consider the Report of the Committee on Shortened Services, p. 67; adopted.


Placing Report of Committee on Canons (relating to election of an Assistant Bishop) first on Calendar, p. 82; adopted.

Amending resolution of Committee on Amendments to Constitution (relating to an Appellate Jurisdiction), p. 39; adopted, pp. 108-110.

By Mr. Cornwall; referring whole subject of amending Canon "Of Lay Readers" to next Convention, p. 193; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Crotzer; proposing amendments to Articles 1 and 2 of the Constitution (relating to time of meeting of Convention, and Diocesan representation therein), p. 27; referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, p. 27; reports of committee, pp. 53, 54.

By the Rev. Dr. Dallymyle; relating to the attendance of witnesses at Ecclesiastical Court, p. 46; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 46; report of committee, p. 61.

By the Rev. Dr. Dix; that the Rev. Charles L. Hutchinson be elected Secretary, p. 19; adopted.

Inviting the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng to a seat at right of President, pp. 31, 32; adopted.

Giving permission to Joint Committee on Functions of Rectors, etc., to print their report, p. 73; adopted.

Requesting information from the House of Bishops in respect to the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church, p. 122; adopted.

To consider the several sections of the Report of Deaconesses, serfs, etc., p. 122; adopted.

Adding to the membership of Committee on French Prayer Book, p. 196; adopted.

By the Rev. Mr. Douglas; relating to offerings in aid of the Fund for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, etc., p. 73; referred to Special Joint Committee on this subject, p. 73.

By the Rev. Dr. Elliott; tendering thanks to the Rector and Vestry of S. George's Church, p. 196; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Farrington; fixing hours of daily sessions of the House, p. 27; adopted.

Ordering the printing of sermons preached at opening of Convention, p. 25; adopted.

Amending the amendment of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin (relating to Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois), p. 60; adopted.

Relating to adjournment, p. 72; adopted.

Proposing amendment of Order of Organization of House of Deputies, p. 25; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 73; report of committee, p. 60.

By Mr. Field; amending resolution of Special Committee on Shortened Services, p. 137; adopted.

By Mr. Fisher; relating to a Pointed Paisier, p. 75; referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 75; report of committee, p. 81.

By the Rev. Dr. Franklin; proposing amendment to Title II, Canon 18, § II (relating to re-marriage of Divorced Persons), p. 44; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 44; report of committee, p. 50.

To abolish Committee on the consecration of Bishops, p. 101; referred to Committee on Rules of Order, p. 101; report of committee, p. 114.

To refer testimonials of Missionary Bishop elected of Washington Territory to Committee on Consecration of Bishops, p. 173; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Crotzer; amending resolution of Committee on Expenses (relating to assessment to meet expenses of Deputies), p. 53; referred to said committee, p. 83; report of committee, p. 104.

By the Rev. Dr. Crotzer; amending resolution of Committee on Expenses (relating to Diocesan representation in this House), p. 28; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 28; report of committee, p. 63.

To omit calling of the roll, p. 36; adopted.

To omit calling of the roll, p. 45; adopted.

Amending resolution of Committee on Canons (relating to Federate Council of Dioceses in Illinois), p. 60.

Amending resolution of Committee on Amendments to Constitution (relating to graduated representation in this House), pp. 136, 137.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. XXIX

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY DEPUTIES (Continued).

Continuing Committee on German Prayer Book, p. 167; adopted.

By Mr. Hamilton; relating to a Pointed Peaker, p. 72; referred to Committee on Procedure, p. 72; report of committee, p. 81.

By Mr. Hance; appointing Committee to wait on Deputation from Provincial Synod of Canada, p. 24; adopted.

Tendering thanks of the Convention to Hon. T. L. James, Postmaster, etc., p. 153; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Hanckel; consenting to election of an Assistant Bishop in Virginia, p. 30; not adopted, pp. 125-124.

Requesting Committee on Canons to consider expediency of giving Church Organization to Coloured Race, p. 38; adopted. Report of committee, p. 78.

By the Rev. Dr. Hart; ordering the printing of the Report of the Committee on the Lectionary, and making it the Order of the Day, p. 44; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Smith (relating to the revised version of the Bible), p. 168; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Harison; informing H. B. of the hour of Morning Prayer, p. 30; adopted.

Proposing amendment to Rule of Order No. 15, p. 67; referred to Committee on Rules of Order, p. 67; report of committee, p. 114.

Continuing Joint Committee on Lectionary, p. 190; adopted.

Instructing Joint Committees, etc., to meet for organization, p. 174; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Harris; amending resolution of Committee on Revision of Rules of Order, p. 67; referred to Committee on Rules of Order, p. 67; report of committee, p. 100.

By the Rev. Dr. Harwood; to convey in Message No. 2 from H. B. (relating to meeting of Board of Missions), p. 19; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Hoffman; proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 9 (relating to Lay Readers), p. 85; referred to Committee on Canon A, p. 85; report of committee, p. 163.

By Mr. Howe; to indefinitely postpone the whole subject of “graduated representation,” p. 157; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Huntington; proposing new Rule of Order, p. 30; adopted p. 33.

Proposing a Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc., p. 71; adopted, pp. 152-154.

To take Message No. 33 from H. B. (relating to Deaconesses and Sisters) from the table, p. 198; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Hutton; referring to Committee on Canons a resolution of the Diocese of Maryland (relating to appointment and support of Clergy), p. 63; adopted; report of committee, p. 61.

By Mr. Jenkins of Georgia; for printing of Report of Joint Committee on “Seizing the Indians the Protection of the Civil Law,” and making it the Order of the Day, p. 46; adopted.

By the Rev. Mr. Johnson; for the appointment of Joint Committee to examine revised version of Bible, p. 36; laid on table, p. 46.

Proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § v (relating to Suffragan Bishops), p. 30; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 30; report of committee, p. 49.

By Mr. Judd; referring a memorial from Diocese of Dakota to Committee on Canons, p. 26; adopted; report of committee, p. 62.


Continuing whole subject of amending Title II, Canon 12, to Committee on Canons, p. 41; adopted; report of committee, p. 78.

Amending resolution of Committee on Admission of New Dioceses (relating to admission of Dakota), p. 75; not adopted, pp. 122-124.


Amending resolution of Committee on Amendments to Constitution (relating to Force of Joint Resolutions), p. 181; adopted.


By the Rev. Dr. Knight; referring to Committee on Canons the Memorial of Free Church Association, pp. 56, 57; adopted, p. 56; report of committee, p. 76.

By Mr. Lamberton; that the House proceed to the election of President, p. 18; adopted.

Proposing amendment to Article 2 of Constitution (relating to Diocesan representation in this House), p. 26; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 26; report of committee, p. 62.
RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY DEPUTIES (Continued).

By the Rev. Mr. Marks; amending resolution of Committee on Canons (relating to Registry of Communicantes), p. 60.

Referring entire subject of amending Title I, Canon 17, § 1, to Committee on Canons, p. 60; adopted.

By Mr. McRady; proposing change in the Third Petition of the Litany, p. 71; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 71; report of committee, p. 55.

By Mr. Nash; re-numbering 23d Rule of Order, p. 83; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Norton; referring to Committee on Canons an inquiry concerning the deposition of the Right Rev. E. A. McCook, pp. 24, 26; adopted.

Referring Memorial of Diocese of Virginia, for consent of this Convention to the election of an Assistant Bishop in Vicinity, to Committee on Canons, p. 28; adopted; report of committee, p. 102.

By Mr. Parker, of Virginia, giving leave of absence to Mr. Sheffey, p. 37; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Potthast; proposing amendment to Title II, Canon 1, § 11 (relating to persons abandoning the communion of this Church), p. 45; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 46; report of committee, p. 52.

By the Rev. Dr. Peterkin; tendering thanks of the House to the Rector and Trustees Remuniher of the Holy Trinity, p. 182; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Pineken; amending 4th Rule of Order, p. 68; referred to Committee on Rules of Order, p. 68; report of committee, p. 100.

By the Rev. Dr. Root; amending resolution, p. 58; referring amendment to Title III, Canon 5 (relating to election of Vestries), p. 45; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 45; report of committee, p. 49.

By the Rev. Dr. Porter; inviting Mr. Fred A. White to a seat in this House, p. 24; adopted.


By Mr. Prince; admitting Clergymen and others to seats, p. 29; adopted.

Requesting early action in election of Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, p. 25; adopted.

Proposing amendment to Title III, Canon 9, Art. III (including delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions in membership of Board of Missions), p. 30; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 30; report of committee, p. 40.

Taking from table Mr. Vanux's resolution, and referring it to Committee on Revision of Rules of Order, p. 41; adopted.

Taking from table certain amendments of Rules of Order, and referring them to Committee on Revision of Rules of Order, p. 41.

Proposing amendment of "Standing Order of Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions," p. 61; referred to Committee on Amendments to Constitution, p. 61; report of committee, p. 115.

Amending resolution of Committee on Amendments to Constitution (relating to Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions), p. 121; adopted.

By Mr. Race; amending Rule of Order No. 28 (relating to time a member may speak), p. 91; referred to Committee on Rules of Order, p. 91; report of committee, p. 92.

By Mr. Randall; proposing change in Rubrics of Burial Office, pp. 57, 58; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 58; report of committee, p. 54.

By the Rev. Dr. Rislong; amending Rule of Order No. 18 (relating to amending Constitution or the Prayer Book), p. 94; referred to Committee on Rules of Order, p. 94; report of committee, p. 114.

By the Rev. Dr. Roddey; for appointment of Anding Committee on Accounts of Treasurer of Missionary Bishops' Fund, p. 144; adopted.

By the Rev. Mr. Richards; relating to Memorials of Deceased Members, p. 65; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Cameron; tendering thanks of the House to those who have had charge of the music as the daily services, p. 155; adopted.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. XXXI

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY DEPUTIES (Continued).

By Mr. Sawyer; that the House proceed to ballot on the nomination of the Rev. L. B. Brewer, as Missionary Bishop of Montana, p. 101; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Schenck; for appointment of committee to wait on Bishops Cot- terill and Herzog, p. 104; adopted.


Appointing an hour to receive committees from H. B. (In behalf of the Fund for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, etc.), p. 105; adopted.

For appointment of a Special Committee on the Increase of the before-mentioned Fund, p. 107; adopted.

For adjournment to attend meeting of Board of Missions, pp. 108, 109; adopted.

Amending resolution of Committee on Expenses (relating to expenses of members of this Convention), p. 109; referred to same committee, p. 111; report of committee, p. 114.


Authorizing Joint Committees, etc., to fill vacancies, p. 114; adopted.

Amending resolution of Committee on Expenses (relating to the travelling expenses of Deputies), p. 117; adopted, 126.

Providing a full daily report of Proceedings of next Convention, p. 116; re-ferred to Committee on Expenses, p. 116; report of committee, p. 117.

Amending resolution of Special Committee on Shortened Services, p. 118; adopted.


Taking from its place on Calendar, Report of Special Committee on Increasing the Fund for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, etc., p. 119; adopted.

Instructing committees which sit in the interim to report on the first business day of the session, p. 124; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Schuyler; that the House proceed to ballot on the nomination of the Rev. George K. Dunlop, as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, p. 120; adopted.

By Mr. Blauelock; adding Secretary of the House to Committee on Expenses, p. 129; adopted.

Authorizing Committee on Expenses to sit as Joint Committee with similar committee of H. B., p. 129; adopted.

Relating to time of final adjournment, p. 132; adopted.

Prolonging daily sessions of the House, p. 132; adopted.

For evening sessions, p. 134; adopted.

By Mr. Sheffey; that in the election of Secretary the Order requiring bidding be suspended, p. 139; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Sheep; tendering the thanks of the House to the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, p. 140; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. Smith; proposing preamble and resolution relating to polygamy, pp. 143, 144; referred to Committee on State of the Church, p. 145; report of committee, p. 147; resolution adopted, 147.

Proposing preamble and resolution relating to revised version of the Bible, p. 149; referred to Committee on the State of the Church, p. 150; report of committee, p. 151; resolution adopted, 157.

Suspending Rule of Order No. 12, p. 155; adopted.

Referring Message No. 47 of H. B. (on Godly Discipline of the Lathy) to a Committee of Conference, p. 156; adopted.

Referring the subject of Godly Discipline of Lathy to next Convention, p. 156; adopted.

Requesting Secretary to furnish a copy of the Report of the Standing Com- mittee on Affairs to the Board of Managers, p. 157; adopted.

By Mr. Stark; referring Report of Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society to Standing Committee on Missions, p. 158; adopted.

By Mr. Stevenson; for appointment of a Committee of Conference on time and place for closing services of this Convention, p. 158; adopted.

By Mr. Stines; proposing amendment to Title I, Canon 2, § 11 (relating to Can- didates for Holy Orders), p. 158; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 159; report of committee, p. 162.

By the Rev. Dr. Sringlefield; referring to Committee on Amendments to Constitu- tions a Memorial from Diocese of Alabama, relating to an Appellate Juris- diction, pp. 153, 154; adopted; report of committee, p. 156.

By Mr. Taylor; laying report of Committee on Canons (relating to the election of an Assistant Bishop) on the table, p. 158; adopted.
RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY DEPUTIES (Continued).

By Mr. Thompson, of West Virginia; proposing an amendment to Title I, Canon 14, § 113 (relating to Relief of Aged Clergy, etc.), p. 45; referred to Special Committee on Increasing Fund for Relief, etc., p. 46; report of committee, p. 143.

By the Rev. Mr. Vautz; amending 3d Rule of Order, p. 50; referred to Committee on Revision of the Rules of Order, p. 41.

By the Rev. Dr. Wakefield; referring a resolution of the Convention of Indians (relating to revision of Book of Homilies) to Committee on Prayer Book, pp. 44, 45; adopted; report of committee, p. 54.

By the Rev. Dr. Watson; to omit calling the roll, p. 55; adopted.

Giving permission to Committee on Canons to withdraw their Report No. 29 (relating to Testimonials), p. 144; adopted.

That the House recede from its action respecting the powers of the Federated Council of Dioceses in Illinois, and concur in Message No. 19, from H. B., p. 105; adopted.

To send Memorial from Diocese of Virginia (on subject of Church Organization for Coloured Race) to H. B., pp. 195, 196; adopted, p. 196.

Referring whole subject of Deacons and Sisters to next Convention, p. 196; adopted.

By the Rev. Dr. White; proposing an occasion of social intercourse between members of the two Houses, p. 21; adopted.

By Mr. Wilber; for appointment of a Committee on Revision of Rules of Order, p. 40; adopted.

For appointment of Joint Commission on Church Incorporations, etc., p. 46; adopted.

Referring a proposed amendment of 4th Rule of Order to Committee on Rules of Order, p. 57; adopted; report of committee, p. 105.

By the Rev. Dr. Williams; referring a resolution of Mr. Blair (relating to assessment for expenses of Clerical Deputies, etc.) to Committee on Expenses, p. 62; adopted; report of committee, pp. 61-63.

To omit calling of the roll during remainder of session, p. 62; adopted.

By Mr. Wilber; amending resolution of Committee on Securing for Indians the Protection of Civil Law, p. 86; not adopted, pp. 86-88.

RUBRIC IN BURIAL OFFICE.

Proposed change in, pp. 47, 55; referred to Committee on Prayer Book, p. 65; report of committee, p. 84.

RULES OF ORDER.

Special committee on revision proposed, p. 40; committee appointed, p. 43; report of committee, p. 65; report considered, p. 66; Standing Committee appointed, p. 71.

AMENDMENTS OF PROPOSED.

New Rule, by Rev. Dr. Huntington, p. 20; adopted, p. 33.

Rule 3, by Mr. Judi, p. 33; considered and not adopted, p. 33.

Rule 28 to be numbered Rule 29, by Mr. Nash, p. 33; adopted.

Rule 3, by Rev. Mr. Vautz, p. 36; referred to Committee on Revision of Rules of Order, p. 41.

Rule 4, by Rev. Mr. Richards, pp. 36, 40; referred to Committee on Revision of Rules of Order, p. 41.

New Rule, by Committee on Canons, p. 51; referred to Committee on Revision of Rules of Order, p. 52; report of committee, p. 52.

Rule 4, by Rev. Dr. Finckney, p. 60; referred to committee, p. 65; report of committee, p. 100.

Rule 4, by Rev. Dr. Harris, p. 67; referred to committee, p. 67; report of committee, p. 100.

Rule 15, by Rev. Dr. Harison, p. 67; referred to committee, p. 67; report of committee, p. 104.

Rule 16, by Mr. Race, p. 91; referred to committee, p. 91; report of committee, p. 92.

Rule 19, by Rev. Dr. Rankine, p. 94; referred to committee, p. 94; report of committee, p. 114.

Interpretation of Rule 15 requested, p. 72; referred to committee, p. 72; report of committee, p. 99.

SECRETARY.

Election of the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins as, p. 19; appoints assistants, p. 21; instructed to tabulate statistics, p. 55; to print certain reports, p. 155; thanks to, p. 196.

SESSIONS, DAILY.

Hour of, fixed, p. 27; hour of daily adjournment changed, p. 102; evening sessions appointed, p. 144.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. XXXIII

SHORTENED SERVICES.

Report of Joint Committee (appointed at last Convention), p. 54; referred to special committee, p. 55; Special Joint Committee authorized, p. 61; report of committee, p. 144; Message from H. B., p. 161; report of committee considered and amended, p. 162; vote on report, pp. 158-160; Message from H. B., p. 161; Committees of Conference appointed, p. 183; majority report of committee, p. 181; minority report, p. 182; reports considered and votes thereon, pp. 185-187; Messages from H. B., pp. 186, 188.

SISTERS AND DEACONNESSES.

Report of Joint Committee (appointed at last Convention), p. 79; Message from H. B., p. 118 (non-concurred in, p. 197); report of Joint Committee considered and resolution adopted, p. 169; non-concurrence of H. B., p. 187; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 187; report of committee, p. 189; whole subject referred to next Convention, p. 196; Message from H. B., p. 197.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

Resolution relating to, p. 21; concurrence of H. B., p. 31; committee appointed, p. 31; report of committee, p. 34.

SPANISH VERSION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

Report of Joint Committee, p. 128; referred to Committee on Expenses, p. 129; report of committee, p. 189; Joint Committee continued, p. 189.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Appointments of, pp. 21-23.

STATE OF THE CHURCH, COMMITTEE ON.

Reports of, pp. 74, 98, 100, 151, 152, and Appendix I.

STATISTICS.

The Secretary instructed to tabulate, p. 93.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOP.

Proposed amendment of Canon respecting, p. 33; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 33; report of committee, p. 40; report considered and amended resolution adopted, p. 46.

TENURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Resolution for appointment of Joint Commission, p. 41; resolution adopted, p. 44; commission appointed, p. 54; concurrence of H. B., p. 61; commission empowered to increase its membership, p. 96; concurrence of H. B., p. 101; commission of H. B. appointed, p. 101.

TESTIMONIALS.

Report of Joint Committee (appointed at last Convention), p. 35 (vide Appendix XII); report referred to Committee on Canons, p. 35; report of Committee on Canons, p. 105; a committee to report at next Convention, pp. 151, 152; committee of H. B. appointed, p. 151; Committee of H. B. appointed, p. 159.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE.

To the Proprietors of the Windsor Hotel, p. 34.
To those who provided music for the daily services, p. 156.
To the Rector and Trustees of the Church of the Holy Trinity, p. 153.
To the Hon. T. L. James, p. 153.
To the President of the House of Deputies, p. 194.
To the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, p. 196.
To the Rector and Vestry of St. George’s Church, p. 196.

TSCHIFFELY, THE REV. L. P.

Appointed second Assistant Secretary, p. 21.

TYNG, THE REV. DR. STEPHEN H.

Invited to a seat at the right of the President, p. 31.

V.

VACANCIES IN COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, ETC.

May be filled in the interim of Conventions, p. 92.
VESTRIES, ELECTION OF.

Proposed amendment of Canon respecting, p. 45; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 45; report of committee, p. 49; report considered and appended resolution adopted, p. 61.

VIRGINIA.

Request from Council of, for consent to election of an Assistant Bishop of, p. 29; resolution of Rev. Dr. Hanckel respecting, p. 59; request and resolution considered and referred to Committee on Canons, p. 55; report of committee, p. 122; report considered, and resolution of Rev. Dr. Hanckel not adopted, pp. 121-124.

VOTES BY DIOCESES AND ORDERS.

1. On an amendment offered by Mr. Withers to the resolution appended to the Report of the Joint Committee on securing to the Indians the protection of Civil Law, pp. 86-88.
2. On the adoption of the Lectionary, pp. 97-98.
3. On an amendment offered by Mr. Burgein to the resolution appended to the Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution (relating to an Appellate Jurisdiction), pp. 108-111.
4. On the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Hanckel, consenting to the election by the Diocese of Virginia of an Assistant Bishop, pp. 123-124.
5. On an amendment offered by Mr. Judd to the resolution of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses (relating to the admission of Dakota), pp. 122-123.
7. On concurrent in Message 51 from H. B. amending the resolution appended to the Report of the Joint Committee on the Lectionary, p. 159.
8. On the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Huntington for the appointment of Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, etc., pp. 152-154.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.


WELLS, MR. LLOYD W.
Re-elected Treasurer of the Convention, p. 83.

WHITE, MR. FRED A.
Invited to a seat in the Convention, p. 24.

WISCONSIN, DIOCESES OF.

Proposed change in boundary line of, p. 55; referred to Committee on Admission of New Dioceses, p. 56; report of committee, p. 81; appended resolution adopted, p. 81; concurrence of H. B., p. 146.

WITNESSES BEFORE AN ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Resolution conceming, p. 48; referred to Committee on Canons, p. 48; report of committee, p. 51; report considered, and appended resolution adopted, p. 67; concurrence of H. B., p. 76.
JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

ADVANCEMENT, daily, 207, 251; Saturdays, 209; final, ordered, 242; H. D. announce readiness for, 339; action on, 339; had, 339.
Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, subject presented to H. D., 213, 216. (See Joint Committees of 1877, 1880, and 1883, pp. 312, 320.)
African Mission, change of location, 292, 302.
Athenian Creed, proposal to add to Hymnal, lost, 317.
Archives. See Joint Committees of 1877, see p. 328.
Anglican Communion, Board of Reference on Foreign Missions, 273; Prayer Book for Congregations in Heathen Countries, 271, 272, 273.
Assistant Bishops, 264, 267.

Board of Missions, preliminary arrangements for, 204.
Bishops detained from Convention, messages to, 212; prayers for, 215.
Bishops, notification of election, 292.
Bishops, Missionary, mode of nominating, 301, 227.
Bishops, retirement of, 212, 226, 227, 251, 278.
Bishops, coadjutor, 214, 227.

Canterbury, Archibishop of, letter from, referred, 223.
Church Incorporations, and Tenure of Church Property. (See Joint Committees of 1880.)
Centennial observance, 234, 239, 251, 239.
Colorado, Report, 234, 313.
Canada, Provinces Synod of, address from, 256. (See Joint Committees of 1877 and 1883.)
Catholic Reform, Declaration on, 293, 294, 295, 296.
Convention of 1880, 233, 232; services at, 251.

Cape Palmas, Report, 297.
Common Prayer in German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages. (See Joint Committees of 1877.)
Canons of Ordination. (See Joint Committees of 1880.)
Canons, changes in, Certifying Committee, 214, 223.
Canons, proposed amendments of. (See Standing Committee on Canons.)
Cuba Mission, 237, 231, 232.
Communicants, Register of, 238.
Church Schools, Duty of Sustaining, 274.
Coloured People, Congregations of, 310, 328.
XXXVI INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

COURSE OF BUSINESS THROUGH COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

H. D. appoints, 275; H. B. appoints, 274; reported 293 and 294.

On Message 47, H. B. (Canon on Godsly Discipline), H. D. appoints, 290; H. B. appoints, 290; reported, 319.


On Message 81, H. D. Retirement of Bishops, 327.


Deceased members, 215.

Descendants and Sisters. (See Joint Committees of 1877; also pp. 211, 239.)

Days of Board of Missions' meetings to be regarded as dies nivs. (See also 234, 238, 236, 258, 259, 298, 296, 290.)

Dakota, Memorial from, 206, 334.

Dakota, report, 279, 315.

Edinburgh, Bishop of, introduction, 205; took leave, 242.

Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform. See Joint Committees of, 230, 252, 300.

Expenses of Deputies, Motion and Substitute tabled, 214.

Education. See Joint Committees of 1877 and 1880.

Engrossing of Canons, ordered, 221.

Expenses, Committee on, 221.

Evangelical Hymns, to be added to Hymnal, 236.

Evidence, duty of members of the Church to give, 231, 233.

Foreign Churches, Standing Committee on, appointed, 218.

Fond du Lac, Boundaries of, 274, 275.

Graves, Rev. Mr., with Indian children, introduced, 222.

Godsly Discipline of Laity. See Joint Committees of 1877.

General Theological Seminary, 293, 292, 294.

Herzog, Bishop, introduction, 205; took leave, 298.

Hymnal, Revision of, proposal made Order of Day, 240; not adopted, 270.

Hurons, Bishop of, introduction, 225.

Holy Trinity Church, resolution of thanks to, 301.

Honolulu, Bishop of, memorial from, 236, 257.

Introductions of new Bishops, 294.

Indiana, Protection of, by Civil Law. See Joint Committees of 1877.


Intercourse of two Houses. (See special committees of 1880.)

Joint Committees to fill vacancies, 253; to organize before leaving Convention, 314; to report in print, etc., 314.

JOINT COMMITTEES APPOINTED IN 1877.

On the Admission of Ministers of other Christian bodies to the Ministry of this Chur ch. Reported and referred to Committee on Canons, 207.


On the Godsly Discipline of the Laity. Meaning of "Commu-
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS. XXXVII

miscellaneous, referred, 213; reported and discharged, 224. Report ordered printed and made Order of Day, 229; considered, 254; made Order of Day, 299; re-considered, 275. Trustees of Fund for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Clergy, etc., reported, 215; Royalty on Prayer Book, referred, 218. On Christian Education, reported, 216; re-committed, 216; ceased to exist, 221. (See Joint Committee on Education under the Auspices and Control of the Protestant Episcopal Church.)


To report a Version of the Book of Common Prayer in the German Language. Continued, 286 and 290.

JOINT COMMITTEES APPOINTED, 1886.

On Canons of Ordination. Ordered, 260; appointed, 210; report of Joint Committee on Admission of Ministers, etc., referred, 212; H. D. concurs and appoints, 215.
On Completing Missionary Organization. Ordered and appointed, 217; reported, 282; made Order of Day, 293; postponed to next Convention, 301. On Expenses. Appointed, 221.
On Church Incorporations and Tenure of Church Property. H. D. appoints, 224; H. B. appoints, 224.
To consider report of Joint Committee on Shortened Services. Appointed, 231; reported, 291.
To consider Question of Days of Session. Ordered, 238; H. B. appoints, 239.
XXXVIII INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.


JOINT COMMITTEES TO REPORT IN 1883.


Kennedy, Rev. Edward. Introduced, 295. Leave of absence, 234, 277, 279, 302. Lectionary. (See Joint Committees of 1877; see also 262, 291, 290.)


Liturgical Enrichment. (See Joint Committee of 1883, pp. 301, 313, 317.) Liberia, Memorial from Church in, 308. Litany, Suffrage in, 261, 218. Montana, Memorial from, 211, 218; made a District, 229; nomination of Bishop for, action on, 239; ordered, 241; Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer nominated, 242; H. D. sends testimonials, 275.


MESSAGES FROM HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

No. 1. Concurs in Message 2, H. B. Meeting of Board of Missions, 297.


INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS. xxxix

No. 5. Concurs in Message 4, H. B., appointing Joint Committee on Canons of Ordination, 216.
6. Accedes to request of Message 5, H. B., and will receive committee in relation to Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, 216.
7. To appoint Joint Committee on completing Missional Organization of Church, 217.
8. Amending T. III, C. 9, § 1, Enlarging Board of Missions, 217.
10. Appointing Joint Committee on completing Missional Organization, 221.
11. Amending T. III, C. 9, Constitution of Missionary Society, 222; referred to Committee on Canons, 223; reported 233. (See Message 21, H. D.)
12. Committee on Expenses to act as a Joint Committee, 223.
13. Concurs in Message 11, H. D. (Title of Joint Committee on Christian Education), 224.
14. Appointing Joint Committee on Church Incorporations and Tenure of Church Property, 224.
15. Approving Declaration of Powers of Federate Council of Illinois, 229; referred to Committee on Canons, 231; H. B. concurs with exception, 233. Motion to reconsider lost, 296.
17. Committees, etc., to sit as Joint Committee, 231.
18. T. II, C. 1, amended. Duty of Members of Church to give evidence in Ecclesiastical trials, 231.
19. Adjournment on ninth day, 231.
20. Motion to adjourn on 25th October.
22. Register of Communicants, 238.
27. Concurs in Message 9, H. B. Joint Committee on Protection of Indians, 252.
28. Managers of Board of Missions to prepare Order of Business, 253.
29. Joint Committees during recess to fill vacancies.
30. Joint Committee on Place of next Convention, 253.
31. Joint Committee on Church Incorporations authorized to enlarge its number, 254.
32. Continuing Joint Committee on Lectionary, 262; made Order of Day, 263.
33. Referring Report of Committee on Testimonials to Joint Committee on Canons of Ordination, 263; referred to Committee on Canons, 263; reported, 267.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

No. 34. Adopting New Lectionary, 282; made Order of Day, 283; amendment adopted, 283.
35. Election of Trustees of General Theological Seminary, 283; referred, 283.  
37. Consenting to change of boundary between Wisconsin and Fond du Lac, 274; referred, 274.
38. On supporting Church Schools, etc., 274.
40. Transmitting Testimonials of Rev. L. R. Brewer, 274.
41. Discharging Joint Committee on Days of Session, 277.
42. Returning Message 28, H. B. (nomination of Rev. Dr. Eccleston), 277.
43. Amending T. I. C. 13, § v. Assistant Bishops, 284, referred to Committee on Canons, 284.
44. Adding information re Mexican Church, 285.
47. Transmitting View of the State of the Church, 286.
48. Concur in Message 34, H. B. Centennial Observance, and appointing Committee, 289.
49. Concur in Message 26, H. B. Final adjournment.
51. Concur in Message 53, H. B. Place of next Convention, 290.
52. Asking Committee of Conference on M. 47, H. B. Canon on Godly Discipline, 290.
53. Concur in Message 52, H. B., and appointing Joint Committee to attend Provincial Synod of Canada, 290.
54. Concur in Message 57, H. B. Referring subject of Testimonials to Joint Committee, 290.
55. Proposing Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, 290; made Order of Day, 290.
57. Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer, 299; H. B. non-concur, 300; Committee of Conference ordered, 300; H. D. appoints, 303.
63. Continuing Joint Committees on German Prayer Book, 300.  
H. B. concurs, 281.
H. B. concurs, 284.
H. B. concurs, 274.
H. B. concurs, 274.
H. B. concurs, 274.
H. B. concurs, 274.
H. B. concurs, 277.
H. B. concurs, 277.
H. B. non-concur, 287.
H. B. non-concur, 287.
Referred, 289.
Referred, 289.
Referred, 289.
H. B. concurs, 290.
H. B. concurs, 290.
H. B. concurs, 291.
H. B. concurs, 303.
H. B. concurs, with amendment, 310.
H. B. concurs, 303.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Protest against polygamy, 309.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 309.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Concur in Message 67, H. B., Joint Committee on Closing Services, 310.</td>
<td>H. B. non-concurs, 310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Joint Committee on Revision of Authorized Version, 319.</td>
<td>H. B. non-concurs, 319.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Joint Committee on Congregations of Coloured People, 316.</td>
<td>H. B. non-concurs, 316.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Adopting Canon, Of Deaconesses, 311.</td>
<td>H. B. non-concurs, 311.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Appointing Joint Committee on Testimonials, 311.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Referring Canon of Ordination to Joint Committee on Testimonials, 313.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 313.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Referring proposed suffrage to Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, 315.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 315.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Transmitting Testimonials of Rev. Dr. Paddock, 313.</td>
<td>Referred, 315.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Appointing Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, 313.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Joint Committees to organize before close of Convention, 314.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 314.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Joint Committees to report in print on first day of session, 314.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 314.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Resolutions on completing Missionary Organization of Church, 321; action on, 322.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 322.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Final action on the Ratification, 322.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Non-concur in Message 59, H. B., proposed addition to T. II, C. 2, 323.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Appointing members of committee to certify changes in Canons, authorizing them to amend marginal notes, and requesting Historiographer to revise the vote appended to Constitution, 323.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 323.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Concurs in Message 75, H. B., Joint Committee on French Prayer Book, 323.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Concurs in amendment of T. III, C. 1, § 11. Duties of Registrar, with amendments, 324; referred to Committee on Canons, 324; reported, 325.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 325.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Concurs in Message 75, H. B., Joint Committee to nominate Trustees of Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, 324.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Trustees of Missionary Bishops' Fund, 326.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Concurs in Message 77, H. B., Joint Commission on Archives, etc., 326.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Concurs in Message 81, H. B., nominating Trustees of Aged and Infirm Clergy, etc., Fund, 227.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Adding Professor Egerton to Joint Committee on French Prayer Book, 227.</td>
<td>H. B. concurs, 227.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Non-concur in Message 46 (retirement of Bishops by reason of age, etc.), 227; Conference asked, 227.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Transmitting Memorial of Diocese of Virginia, in relation to Congregations of Coloured Race, 224.</td>
<td>H. B. non-concurs, 224.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

No. 93. Access to request in Message 86, H. B., for a Committee of Conference. 228.
New Mexico, Bishop for. Memorial, 207, 209; nomination ordered, 217; reconsidered, 224; ordered, 224; postponed, 241; ordered, 241; Rev. George K. Dunlop nominated, 241; H. B. assents to testimonials, 274.
New Mexico, Report, 224, 225.
Notices of Disciplinary to be communicated, 319.
Northern Texas, Report, 222, 215.
Niobrara, proposed union with Dakota, 232, 238.
Niobrara, Report, 251, 315.
Niobrara, change of boundaries, 260, 297.
Opening Services, 238.
Organization, 294.
Old Catholic Communions. (See Special Committees of 1877.)
Oregon, District of, Bishop assigned to, 229.
Presiding Bishop, leave to retire, 210.
Provinces. (See Special Committees of 1877.)
Pastoral Letter, read, 329. (See Special Committees of 1880.)
Prayer for those at Sea, a Form suggested, 240, 266.
Prayer Book, Change in, 240, 297, 298.
Prayer for Missions, 245, 297.
Prayer of Consecration, grammatical inaccuracy in, 252, 297.
Polygamy, Protest against in United States, 209.
Rules of Order of last House adopted, 206; additional rule, No. 4 (announcement of deaths), adopted, 212; additional rule, No. 11, adopted (reports of committees), 221; amendment to Rule II, action on, 247, 248.
Revision of Theological Study. (See Special Committees of 1877.)
Rectors and Vestries, Functions of. (See Joint Committee of 1877 and 1883. See 246, 294, 297.)
Rangoon, Bishop of, Letter from, referred, 223.
Registrar, Report of, 222; duties of, 250, 275, 279, 260, 284, 325.
Ratification of Book of Common Prayer. (See Shortened Services, pp. 299, 300, 303, 315, 322.)
Revision of Authorized Version, action on, 310.
Secretary elected, and Assistant Secretary appointed, 204; directed to notify Missionary Bishops Elect, 229. Scottish Church, Communications from Princes of, 206.
Shortened Services. (See Joint Committees of 1877.)
Standing Committees appointed, 206.
Shanghai, Report, 246.
Standing Orders, to amend No. 3 (Bishops at Consecrations), referred to Committee on Prayer Book, 214; reported negative, 225; renewed, 226.
Switzerland, Christian Catholic Church of, Documents for Archives presented, 213, 240.
Social reunion of Houses, 221.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF 1877.
Commission of Correspondence with Bishops and Synods of Old Catholic Communions. Reported, 206. Discharged, 224.
Committee on Provinces, reported, 210; ordered printed, 210;
resolutions, amendment, and substitute, 219, 220; made
Order of Day, 220; resolution to adopt withdrawn, 221;
substitute resolution and amendment, 231; made Order of
Day, 232, 233; re-considered, 230; referred to Constitutional
Commission, 231; Committee continued, 219; proposed
addition to Constitution and Canons.
Commission of the Revision of the Course of Theological
Study; reported, 235.
Committee to Provide for a Version of the Creeds and Acts
of Councils; reported, 233.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF 1880.
On Social Intercourse of Houses, appointed, 306.
To prepare a Pastoral Letter, appointed, 210; report made
Order of Day, 290; drafted submitted, 266.
To present subject of Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund to H. D.,
315.
To report plan for Centennial Observance, 234.
To provide for services at next General Convention. Ordered,
251.
On Message 45 H. D. re Mexican Church. Referred, 285;
reported, 303.
To prepare Form for Letter of Consecration of a Bishop.
Appointed, 255.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO REPORT IN 1883.
Commission to prepare a Version of the Creed and the other
Acts of the undisputed General Councils.
Committee to confer with English Committee, on the formation
of a Board of Reference as to Foreign Missions of the
Anglican Communion.
Board on Prayer Book for Native Congregations in Heathen
Countries in Communion with the Anglican Church.
On Facilitating formation of Dioceses out of Missionary Juris-
dictions, H. B. Ordered, 222.
On notifying Bishops-nominees of their election, H. B.
Ordered, 222.
Mexican Commission, ordered, 299; appointed, 250, and 301;
Bishop of Delaware's resignation not accepted, 301.
Commission on Moravian Episcopate. Ordered, 300.
STANDING COMMITTEES.
On the Mode of nominating Missionary Bishops. Ordered, 301.
Memorial from Dakota. Referred, 296.
Message 87 H. D. (boundaries of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac).
Referred, 374.
Discharged, 334.
Reported, 273.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.
Message 39 H. D., with Testimonials of Rev. George K. Dun-
lop. Referred, 274.
Message 40 H. D., with Testimonials of Rev. L. R. Brewer.
Referred, 274.
Message 73 H. D., with Testimonials of Rev. Dr. Paddock.
Referred, 313. 278.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS OF CONSTITUTION.
Additional member, 223.
Days of session, question concerning. Referred, 224; reported, 228 (see Joint Committees); further report and action, 228; Message 45 H. D., referred, 229; reported, 226. Action on, 229.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
Memorial asking a Bishop for Washington Territory. Referred, 218; reported negative, 218. Reported, 215.
Changing boundaries of Niobrara. Referred, 250; reported, 297. Adopted, 297.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Memorial from Church in Liberia. Referred, 206. Reported, 292.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE PRAYER BOOK.
Amendment of Standing Order No. 3 (Bishops at Conferences). Referred, 214. Action on, 229. Discharged, 225.
Communication for a prayer for those at sea. Referred, 240; reported, 296. Discharged, 295.
Additional offices, proposed Commission on. Referred, 220. Discharged, 295.
Reported, 297. Action on, 298.

MEMORIALS.
From Church in Liberia. Referred, 206. Reported reference to Com. on Foreign Missions, 208.
From Idaho and Montana. Referred, 206. Reported and referred to Com. on Domestic Missions, 211.
From Churchwomen in re Hymnal. Referred, 206. Reported in negative, 211.
From the Bishop of Honolulu, in re Cathedral. Referred, 238. Reported, 257.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS. xlv

From Cuba Church Missionary Guild. Referred, 237; reported, 281.
Action on, 292.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Message 25, H. D. (Trustees elected.) Referred, 281; reported, 282; re-committed, 283; reported, 284.
Action on, 284.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Report, 256.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

More prompt discharge of business. Referred, 253, 254.
Report and action, 259.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CANONS.

T. I, C. 14, § 1, [1], to amend.
Notify Bishop of intention to call a rector. Referred, 209.
Report of Joint Committee on Admission of Ministers, etc. Referred, 207.
Reported tabled, 228.
Withdrawn, 212.

T. I, C. 15, to amend.
Retirement of Bishops by reason of age. Referred, 212; reported, 226; made Order of Day, 227, 251.
Action on, 279.

T. I, C. 15, § vii, to introduce [7].
Change of Districts into Dioceses. Referred, 213.
Reported, affirmative, 228.
Discharged.

Temporary use of Canons in Districts. Referred, 214.
Co-adjutor Bishops. Referred, 214; reported negative, 237.
Abenteus Clergyman. Referred, 214; reported negative, 227.
Action on, 279.

Signatures of Testimonials. Referred, 214; reported negative, 239.
Discharged.

Referred, 218.
Reported, 228.

Constitution of Missionary Society. To amend, 228.
Reported with amendments, 233.

Message 15, H. D.
Pederetic Council of Illinois, Powers of. Referred, 221; reported, 225, in negative.
Action on, 238.

Duty of Members of Church to give Evidence. Referred, 221; reported in affirmative, 233.
Adopted, 233.

Report of Joint Committee on Canons of Ordination. Referred, 242; reported, 243; re-committed, 245; proposal referred, 248; reports, 256 and 257.
Report of Joint Committee on Functions of Rectors and Vestries. Referred, 245; reported, 296.
Action on, 297.

T. I, C. 15, § vii, [5].
Proposed Substitute for. Referred, 248.

T. II, C. 11, § II, [4].
Deposed Minister to live in Lay Communion. Referred, 249.
Reported favorably, 258.

T. I, C. 15, § xvi, [4].
Resigned Missionary Bishop not Eligible. Referred, 222.
Adopted.
INDEX — JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.


APPENDIX II. — MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH.


APPENDIX IV. — GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

2. List of Trustees, pp. 406-408.

APPENDIX V.


APPENDIX VI.

INDEX — APPENDICES.

APPENDIX VII.
2. Documents appended to the Report of the Committee on Correspondence with the Old Catholics, pp. 433-435.

APPENDIX VIII.
2. Report of the Joint Committee on Education under the Auspices of the Church, pp. 440-444.

APPENDIX IX.
Report of the Joint Committee on Testimonials, pp. 445-450.

APPENDIX X.
Report of the Joint Committee on securing for the Indians the Protection of the Civil Law, pp. 451-455.

APPENDIX XI.

APPENDIX XII.
Report of the Joint Committee on Marriage with Relatives, pp. 460-476.

APPENDIX XIII.
A Memorial of the Liberian Episcopal Church, West Africa, to the House of Bishops, pp. 476, 477.

APPENDIX XIV.
A Memorial of the Bishop of Honolulu to the House of Deputies, pp. 478-479.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX XVI.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX XIX.
Changes in the Canons adopted at the General Convention of 1880, pp. 503, 504.

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX XXI.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
Assembled in Church of Holy Trinity, p. 531.
Opening address by the Presiding Bishop, p. 531.
Triennial Report of Board of Managers, read by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, p. 531.
Resolution respecting general and systematic contributions, presented by the Bishop of Maine, p. 531. Adopted, p. 537.
Address by the Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, p. 531.
Report of the Missionary Bishop of Yucatán, read by the Rev. Dr. Williams, p. 531.
Address by the Missionary Bishop of Montana, p. 531.
Address by the Missionary Bishop of Oregon, p. 532.
Address by the Missionary Bishop of Nevada, p. 532.
Address by the Missionary Bishop of New Mexico, p. 532.
Resolution of the Rev. Mr. Forrester, giving permission to the Bishop of Colorado, to present the claims of New Mexico and Arizona, p. 533. Adopted.
Address by the Missionary Bishop of Colorado, p. 533.
Address by the Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, p. 533.
Address by the Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas, p. 533.
Address by the Bishop of Cape Palmas, p. 533.
SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Reading and approval of Minutes, p. 333.
Preamble and Resolutions of Mr. Craighill, respecting the Woman's Auxiliary, pp. 333, 334. Adopted.
Address by the Lord Bishop of Edinburgh, p. 333.
Address by the Bishop of Delaware, on the Church in Mexico, p. 333.
Statement by the Secretary of the Foreign Committee, respecting the hospital work in China, p. 333.
Resolution of the Bishop of Nebraska, giving permission to the Bishop of Kansas, to prevent the claims of the work in that Diocese, p. 333. Adopted.
Resolution of the Rev. Dr. Paddock, respecting the permanent organisation of the Board of Missions, p. 334; adopted; committee appointed, p. 334.
Resolution of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, respecting a committee to nominate Board of Managers, p. 334; adopted; committee appointed, p. 334.
Consideration and adoption of the resolution of the Bishop of Minnesota (see above), p. 334.
Consideration of the resolution of the Bishop of Maine (see p. 331), p. 334.
Resolution of Mr. Burgwin respecting adjournment, p. 334. Adopted.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Reading and approval of Minutes, p. 334.
Resolution of the Bishop of Western Michigan respecting business to be brought before the Board, p. 335. Adopted.
Consideration of the resolution of the Bishop of Maine (see p. 331), p. 335.
Election on motion of the Bishop of Ohio, of Mr. L. W. Wells as Treasurer of the Board, p. 335.
Report of Committee to nominate a Board of Managers, presented by the Rev. Dr. Schenck, p. 335; election of nominees, p. 335.
Resolution of the Bishop of Ohio, respecting the calling of a meeting of the new Board of Managers, p. 335. Adopted.
Resolution of Mr. Prince respecting a committee to consider the subject of a Fund for Church Building, p. 336. Adopted. Committee appointed, p. 337.
Resolution of the Bishop of Virginia, respecting increased appropriations for work amongst coloured people of the South, p. 337. Adopted.
Resolution of the Bishop of Albany, instructing Secretaries respecting the new plan of contributions, p. 337. Adopted.
Appointment of a Committee under Mr. Prince's resolution (see p. 338), p. 337.
Resolution of the Rev. Dr. Brown, referring Reports, etc., to the General Convention, p. 337. Adopted.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Reading and approval of Minutes, p. 338.
Communication from the House of Bishops, respecting the Mission in Cuba, p. 338.
Consideration of the work of the Church in Haiti, p. 338.
Resolution of the Bishop of Western New York, giving permission to the Rev. J. Robert Love, M. D., to address the Board on Missionary Work in Haiti, p. 338. Adopted.
Reconsideration and amendment of the resolution of the Bishop of Maine (see p. 331), p. 338.
Resolutions of the Rev. Dr. Saul, respecting the appointed of an Educational Committee to train coloured ministers, pp. 339, 340; referred, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Paddock, to Board of Managers, p. 339.
Report of the Committee on a Fund for Church Building, presented by Mr. Prince, explaining resolution adopted, p. 342.
Names of the Building Fund Commission, pp. 342, 343.
Resolution of the Rev. Mr. Kimber respecting the mission in Cuba, p. 344. Adopted.
Resolution of the Rev. Dr. Beers, respecting missionary contributions, p. 344. Adopted.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

THE PASTORAL LETTER, pp. 344-353.
HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.
OFFICERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

PRESIDENT.
The Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, D.D., LL.D.,
New Haven, Conn.

SECRETARY.
The Rev. Charles L. Hutchins,
Medford, Mass.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
The Rev. Henry Anstice, D.D.,
Rochester, N.Y.

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
The Rev. Louis P. Tschiffely,
Louisville, Ky.

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
The Rev. H. Palethorp Hay, D.D.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

TREASURER OF THE CONVENTION.
Mr. Lloyd W. Wells,
119 Second Avenue, New-York City.
### LIST OF MEMBERS

#### Clerical

**DIOCESE OF ALABAMA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerical</th>
<th>Lay.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. Horace Stringfellow, D.D., Montgomery.</td>
<td>Mr. Peter M. Dox, Huntsville.</td>
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<td>Alex. I. Drysdale, Mobile.</td>
<td>&quot; Francis B. Clark, Mobile.</td>
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<th>Clerical</th>
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<td>Francis Harison, S.T.D., Troy, N.Y.</td>
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<td>W. L. Githens, San Francisco.</td>
<td>&quot; D. S. Payne, San Jose.</td>
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### Dioecese of Central New York

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>The Rev. Edwin M. Van Deusen</td>
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<td>Walter Ayrault</td>
<td>Geneva, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Binghamton, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Mr. George F. Comstock</td>
<td>Syracuse, N.Y.</td>
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<td>George C. McWhorter</td>
<td>Oswego, N.Y.</td>
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<td>George L. Gardner</td>
<td>Syracuse, N.Y.</td>
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<td>A. H. Sawyer</td>
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### Dioecese of Central Pennsylvania

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<td>Wellsboro, Penn.</td>
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<td>Wilkesbarre, Penn.</td>
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<td>Mr. Robert A. Lambertson</td>
<td>South Bethlehem, Penn.</td>
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<td>New Haven, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Mr. Henry B. Harrison</td>
<td>New Haven, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Stark</td>
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### Dioecese of Delaware

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<tr>
<td>The Rev. Benjamin L. Douglass</td>
<td>Georgetown, Del.</td>
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<td>William B. Gordon</td>
<td>Smyrna, Del.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudley D. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. Gardiner Littel</td>
<td>Wilmington, Del.</td>
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<td>J. A. Stone</td>
<td>New Castle, Del.</td>
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<td>Mr. S. M. Curtis</td>
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<td>William Jenks Fell</td>
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<td>Horace Burr, M.D.</td>
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### Dioecese of Easton

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<tr>
<td>The Rev. Theodore P. Barber</td>
<td>Chestertown, Md.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erastus F. Dashiel</td>
<td>St. Michael's, Md.</td>
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<td>John O. Barton</td>
<td>Princess Anne, Md.</td>
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<td>Joseph N. Wattson</td>
<td>Mussey's, Kent Co., Md.</td>
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<td>Mr. William S. Walker</td>
<td>Chester, Md.</td>
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<td>Isaac L. Adkins, M.D.</td>
<td>Easton, Md.</td>
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<td>George K. Goldsborough</td>
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<td>Henry S. Condon</td>
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### 1880.

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<th><strong>Diocese of Fond du Lac.</strong></th>
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<td>The Rev. Martin V. Averill, Manitowoc, Wis.</td>
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<td>&quot; George Vernor, Appleton, Wis.</td>
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<td>&quot; William E. Wright, Waupun, Wis.</td>
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<td>&quot; Thomas Boone, Savannah.</td>
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<td>&quot; J. J. Faude, Plymouth.</td>
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### Diocese of Iowa

| The Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, Jr., Des Moines | Mr. George L. Boal, Iowa City |
| Samuel Ringgold, Cedar Rapids | Sampson C. Beaver, Cedar Rapids |
| Robert C. McIlwain, Keokuk | Dexter C. Bloomer, Council Bluffs |
| James Trimble, Clinton | Daniel Moar, Keokuk |
| J. L. Daymude, Davenport | |

### Diocese of Kansas

| The Rev. Charles Reynolds, D.D., Fort Riley | Mr. J. Jay Buck, Emporia |
| Archibald Beatty, D.D., Lawrence | Charles E. Alioth, Junction City |
| Frank O. Osborne, Atchison | Frederic W. Giles, Topeka |

### Diocese of Kentucky

| The Rev. James Craig, D.D., Louisville | Mr. John W. Stevenson, Covington |
| Edmund T. Perkins, D.D., Louisville | William Cornwall, Louisville |
| Thomas A. Tidball, D.D., Lexington | Richard A. Robinson, Louisville |
| William M. Pettis, Newport | Clinton McClary, Louisville |

### Diocese of Long Island

| The Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D., Brooklyn, N.Y. | Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Brooklyn, N.Y. |
| Noah Hunt Schenck, D.D., Brooklyn, N.Y. | Jasper W. Gilbert, Brooklyn, N.Y. |
| T. Stafford Drowne, D.D., Garden City, N.Y. | L. Bradford Prince, Flushing, N.Y. |

### Diocese of Louisiana

| The Rev. John F. Girault, New Orleans | Mr. James McConnell, New Orleans |
| H. H. Waters, New Orleans | George W. Race, New Orleans |
| John Percival, D.D., New Orleans | Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans |
| W. P. Kramer, New Orleans | P. L. Cox, Thibodauxville |
### Diocese of Maine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Diocese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. William H. Washburn</td>
<td>Lewiston</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; C. S. Leffingwell</td>
<td>&quot; Bar Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Samuel Upjohn</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Henry R. Pyne</td>
<td>Wiscasset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. James Bridge</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Henry Ingalls</td>
<td>Wiscasset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. R. H. Gardiner</td>
<td>Gardiner</td>
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### Diocese of Maryland

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Orlando Hutton, D.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Brookville</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Meyer Lewin, D.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Upper Marlborough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Samuel G. Wyman</td>
<td>&quot; Baltimore</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Alexander Randall</td>
<td>&quot; Annapolis</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Montgomery Blair</td>
<td>&quot; Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Fendall Marbury</td>
<td>&quot; Croton</td>
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### Diocese of Massachusetts

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Rev. George S. Converse</td>
<td>Boston</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Thomas R. Lambert, D.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Charlestown</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; William R. Huntington, D.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Worcester</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Phillips Brooks, D.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Boston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Enoch R. Mudge</td>
<td>&quot; Boston</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; George C. Shattuck, M.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Edmund H. Bennett, LL.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Taunton</td>
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### Diocese of Michigan

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Rufus W. Clark, Jr.</td>
<td>&quot; Detroit</td>
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<td>&quot; William J. Harris, D.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Detroit</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Alford A. Butler</td>
<td>&quot; Bay City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Henry P. Baldwin</td>
<td>&quot; Detroit</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Charles C. Trowbridge</td>
<td>&quot; Detroit</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Theodore H. Eaton</td>
<td>&quot; Detroit</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; John S. Minor</td>
<td>&quot; Alpena</td>
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### Diocese of Minnesota

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, D.D.</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; E. S. Thomas</td>
<td>&quot; St. Paul</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Edward Livermore</td>
<td>&quot; St. Peter</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; D. D. Chapin</td>
<td>&quot; Stillwater</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; T. M. Riley</td>
<td>&quot; Minneapolis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Isaac Atwater</td>
<td>&quot; Minneapolis</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; E. T. Wikler</td>
<td>&quot; Red Wing</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Eugene B. Gibbs</td>
<td>&quot; St. Paul</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; J. W. Daniels, M.D.</td>
<td>&quot; St. Peter</td>
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## JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION. [1880.

### DIocese OF MISSISSIPPI.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Marks, Natchez.</td>
<td>George W. Howard, M.D., Vicksburg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John B. Linn, Yazoo City.</td>
<td>Murray F. Smith, Vicksburg.</td>
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### DIocese OF MISSOURI.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The Rev. M. Schuyler, D.D., St. Louis.</th>
<th>Mr. J. J. Wilkins, St. Louis.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. K. Dunlop, Kirkwood.</td>
<td>Newton Crane, St. Louis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George C. Betts, St. Louis.</td>
<td>W. B. Potter, St. Louis.</td>
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### DIocese OF NEBRASKA.

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<tr>
<th>The Rev. Frank R. Millsbaugh, Omaha.</th>
<th>Mr. James M. Woolworth, LL.D., Omaha.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Robert W. Oliver, D.D., Nebraska City.</td>
<td>Charles W. Mead, Omaha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John McNamara, D.D., Fremont.</td>
<td>C. S. Montgomery, Omaha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Goodale, Columbus.</td>
<td>G. A. Brown, Lincoln.</td>
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### DIocese OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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<tr>
<td>Lorenzo Sears, Manchester.</td>
<td>Franklin Low, Concord.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Ferguson, Claremont.</td>
<td>Charles A. Tutts, Dover.</td>
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<td>W. C. Dawson, Hanover.</td>
<td>Jacob Le Roy, Nashua.</td>
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### DIocese OF NEW JERSEY.

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<tr>
<td>William S. Langford, Elizabeth.</td>
<td>Richard S. Conover, South Amboy.</td>
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1880.]

LIST OF MEMBERS.

**DIocese of New York.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., New York</th>
<th>Mr. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., New York</th>
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**Diocese of North Carolina.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The Rev. D. H. Buel, D.D., Asheville</th>
<th>Mr. A. J. De Rosset, M.D., Wilmington</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“ A. A. Watson, D.D., Wilmington</td>
<td>“ John Manning, Pittsboro'</td>
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<td>“ N. C. Hughes, Chocowinity</td>
<td>“ John Hughes, New Bern</td>
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**Diocese of Northern New Jersey.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D.D., Jersey City, N.J.</th>
<th>Mr. Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Newark, N.J.</th>
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<tr>
<td>“ J. Houston Eccleston, D.D., Newark, N.J.</td>
<td>“ Cortlandt Parker, LL.D., Newark, N.J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>“ Henry V. Degen, South Orange, N.J.</td>
<td>“ Alfred Mills, Morristown, N.J.</td>
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**Diocese of Ohio.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D.D., Cleveland</th>
<th>Mr. John H. Devereux, Cleveland</th>
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<tr>
<td>“ John W. Brown, D.D., Cleveland</td>
<td>“ Columbus Delano, Mt. Vernon</td>
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<tr>
<td>“ Sherlock A. Bronson, D.D., Mansfield</td>
<td>“ Samuel L. Mather, Cleveland</td>
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**Diocese of Pennsylvania.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rev. George Emlen Hare, D.D., LL.D., Philadelphia</th>
<th>Mr. George L. Harrison, Philadelphia</th>
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### Diocese of Pittsburgh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. William A. Ritchie</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, Penn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Hill Burgwin</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, Penn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Malcom Hay,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, Penn.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>W. W. Smith,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Washington, Penn.</td>
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<td>Jasiah King,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, Penn.</td>
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### Diocese of Quincy

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. Charles W. Lessing</td>
<td>Quincy, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Edward J. Parker</td>
<td>Quincy, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Samuel Wilkinson,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Peoria, Ill.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Henry A. Williamson</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Quincy, Ill.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Gen. William Hoffman, U.S.A.,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Rock Island, Ill.</td>
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### Diocese of Rhode Island

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. David H. Greer</td>
<td>Providence.</td>
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<td>Mr. John H. Stimson</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Thomas P. I. Goddard</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Augustus Hoppin,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>William W. Blodgett</td>
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<td>Pawtucket.</td>
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### Diocese of South Carolina

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. Charles C. Pinckney</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Edward McCrady</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Henry J. Lesesne,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Robert W. Shand,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Union.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Henry C. Markley,</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Greenville.</td>
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### Diocese of Southern Ohio

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. Cyrus S. Bates</td>
<td>Columbus, O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. John W. Andrews</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Moses M. Granger,</td>
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<td>Alex. H. McGuffey,</td>
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<td>Cincinnati, O.</td>
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<td>Robert S. Smith,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diocese of Springfield</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Joseph B. Martin,</td>
<td>&quot; Lowber Burrows,</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; David A. Benner, Cairo, Ill.</td>
<td>&quot; William J. Quinlan,</td>
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<tr>
<th>Diocese of Tennessee</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. George White, D.D.</td>
<td>Mr. Jacob Thompson,</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Francis A. Shoup, D.D.</td>
<td>&quot; Albert T. McNeal,</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; William C. Gray,</td>
<td>&quot; Horace H. Lurton,</td>
<td>Clarksville</td>
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<td>&quot; Phillip A. Fitta,</td>
<td>&quot; Edmund Cooper,</td>
<td>Shelbyville</td>
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<th>Diocese of Texas</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Rev. Thomas B. Lee,</td>
<td>Mr. A. S. Richardson,</td>
<td>Houston</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; B. A. Rogers, Waco.</td>
<td>&quot; R. M. Elgin,</td>
<td>Houston</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; J. J. Clemens, Houston.</td>
<td>&quot; George W. Jackson, Waco.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; George W. Dumbell, Palestine</td>
<td>&quot; John Senley,</td>
<td>Galveston</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Edward F. Randall,</td>
<td>&quot; W. J. Hutchins,</td>
<td>Houston</td>
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<th>Diocese of Vermont</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Rev. Nathaniel F. Putnam,</td>
<td>Mr. Timothy P. Redfield,</td>
<td>Montpelier</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Edward R. Atwill, Burlington</td>
<td>&quot; George F. Edmunds,</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; William H. Collins, Brattleboro</td>
<td>&quot; Charles Clement,</td>
<td>Rutland</td>
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<td>&quot; Edward H. Randall, Poultney.</td>
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<th>Diocese of Virginia</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; J. Stuart Hanokel, D.D.,</td>
<td>&quot; Hugh W. Shelly, LL.D.,</td>
<td>Staunton</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Charles Minnergoede, D.D.,</td>
<td>&quot; Walter H. Taylor,</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Joshua Peterkin, D.D.,</td>
<td>&quot; Richard Parker,</td>
<td>Winchester</td>
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<td>&quot; Richmond.</td>
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<td>&quot; Richmond.</td>
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</table>

The list of members includes various names and their respective cities, representing members from different dioceses across the United States, including Illinois, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia.
### DIocese of Western Michigan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rev. James F. Conover, ( \textit{Kalamazoo, Mich.} )</th>
<th>Mr. Lebens C. Chapin, M.D., ( \textit{Kalamazoo, Mich.} )</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; George D. E. Mortimer, ( \textit{Grand Rapids, Mich.} )</td>
<td>&quot; John W. Champlain, ( \textit{Grand Rapids, Mich.} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Joseph W. Bancroft, ( \textit{Hastings, Mich.} )</td>
<td>&quot; Noah P. Loveridge, ( \textit{Coldwater, Mich.} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; George P. Schetky, D.D., ( \textit{Paw Paw, Mich.} )</td>
<td>&quot; Dan J. Arnold, ( \textit{Allegan, Mich.} )</td>
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### DIocese of Western New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rev. William Shelton, D.D., ( \textit{Buffalo, N.Y.} )</th>
<th>Mr. James M. Smith, LL.D., ( \textit{Buffalo, N.Y.} )</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Theodore M. Bishop, D.D., ( \textit{LeRoy, N.Y.} )</td>
<td>&quot; William M. White, ( \textit{Canaseraga, N.Y.} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; James Rankine, D.D., ( \textit{Geneva, N.Y.} )</td>
<td>&quot; John N. Macomb, Jr., ( \textit{Branchport, N.Y.} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; W. D'Orville Doty, ( \textit{Rochester, N.Y.} )</td>
<td>&quot; James H. Fisher, ( \textit{Rochester, N.Y.} )</td>
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<td>&quot; Henry Anstice, D.D., ( \textit{Rochester, N.Y.} )</td>
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### DIocese of West Virginia.

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<tr>
<th>The Rev. R. A. Cobbs, ( \textit{Charleston, W.Va.} )</th>
<th>Mr. George W. Thompson, ( \textit{Charleston, W.Va.} )</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Robert A. Gibson, ( \textit{Parkersburg, W.Va.} )</td>
<td>&quot; Thomas L. Brown, ( \textit{Charleston, W.Va.} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; John P. Hubbard, ( \textit{Shepherdstown, W.Va.} )</td>
<td>&quot; William P. Craighill, ( \textit{Charleston, W.Va.} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; R. R. Swope, ( \textit{Wheeling, W.Va.} )</td>
<td>&quot; C. W. Smith, ( \textit{Clarksburg, W.Va.} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; A. Buchanan, ( \textit{Moundsville, W.Va.} )</td>
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### DIocese of Wisconsin.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The Rev. William Adams, D.D., ( \textit{Nashotah} )</th>
<th>Mr. J. B. Doe, ( \textit{Janesville} )</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Fayette Royce, ( \textit{Beloit} )</td>
<td>&quot; J. H. Relgert, ( \textit{Beloit} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; L. A. Kemper, S.T.D., ( \textit{Nashotah} )</td>
<td>&quot; J. A. Helfenstein, ( \textit{Milwaukee} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; A. W. Seabrese, ( \textit{Mineral Point} )</td>
<td>&quot; George H. Paul, ( \textit{Milwaukee} )</td>
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### DELEGATES FROM MISSIONARY JURISDICTIONS.

**Colorado and Wyoming.**

| The Rev. M. F. Sorensen, \( \textit{Littleton, Col.} \) | Mr. John S. Moody, \( \textit{Golden, Col.} \) |
LIST OF MEMBERS.

Dakota.

Montana, Idaho, and Utah.

New Mexico and Arizona.

Niobrara.
The Rev. W. J. Cleveland, Mr. Philip J. Deloria, Niobrara. Niobrara.

Northern California.
The Rev. E. C. Cowan, Mr. Thomas Walsh, Suitum, Cal. Eureka, Cal.

Northern Texas.
The Rev. Stephen H. Greene, Mr. Richard Morgan, Jr., Dallas, Tex. Dallas, Tex.

Oregon and Washington.
The Rev. John W. Sellwood, Mr. Charles Frosch, Oregon City, Ore. Seattle, W.T.

Western Texas.
JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, NEW YORK.

Wednesday, October 6, A.D. 1880.

This being the day designated by the Constitution for holding a General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the Bishops and Deputies-elect assembled, agreeably to the appointment of the last General Convention, in the city of New York, in S. George's Church.


The sermon was preached by the Bishop of California, from Jeremiah viii. 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 4 P.M.

The credentials of those who attended as members-elect of the House of Deputies were received and recorded by the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, Secretary of the House of Deputies.

Whereupon the names were called, and the following members took their seats:

CLERICAL DEPUTIES.


ALBANY. — The Rev. Drs. Payne, Battershall, Harison, and Howard.

ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Messrs. Tupper and Vaux.


CENTRAL NEW YORK. — The Rev. Drs. Van Deusen, Ayrault, and Parke, and the Rev. Mr. Lockwood.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Whitehead, Knight, and Breck, and the Rev. Mr. Jones.


EASTON. — The Rev. Drs. Barber and Barton, and the Rev. Mr. Dashiel.

FLORIDA. — The Rev. Drs. Scott and Carter.


GEORGIA. — The Rev. Dr. Williams, and the Rev. Messrs. Boone and Hunter.


KANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Beatty, and the Rev. Mr. Osborne.


LONG ISLAND. — The Rev. Drs. Hall, Schenck, and Drowne.


MASSACHUSETTS. — The Rev. Mr. Converse, and the Rev. Drs. Lambert, Huntington, and Brooks.


MINNESOTA. — The Rev. Messrs. Thomas, Livermore, and Chapin.


NEBRASKA. — The Rev. Drs. Oliver and McNamara, and the Rev. Mr. Goodale.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — The Rev. Messrs. Sears and Ferguson.

NEW JERSEY. — The Rev. Drs. Garrison, Hills, and Franklin, and the Rev. Mr. Langford.

NEW YORK. — The Rev. Drs. Dix, Beach, and Smith.

Ohio. — The Rev. Drs. Rusison, Brown, and Bronson.
Pennsylvania. — The Rev. Drs. Hare, Buchanan, Goodwin, and Davies.
Tennessee. — The Rev. Dr. White, and the Rev. Mr. Gray.
Western New York. — The Rev. Drs. Shelton and Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Doty.

Missionary Jurisdictions.
Colorado and Wyoming. — The Rev. Mr. Sorenson.
Dakota. — The Rev. Dr. Hoyt.
New Mexico and Arizona. — The Rev. Mr. Forrester.
Northern California. — The Rev. Mr. Cowan.
Northern Texas. — The Rev. Mr. Greene.
Oregon and Washington. — The Rev. Mr. Sellwood.
Western Texas. — The Rev. Mr. Richardson.

Lay Deputies.
Alabama. — Messrs. Dor and Nelson.
California. — Mr. Wigmore.
Delaware. — Messrs. Curtis and Fell.
Florida. — Mr. Dotterer.
Indiana. — Messrs. Morrison, Howe, and Irwin.
Iowa. — Messrs. Boul, Bever, Bloomer, and Moor.
Kansas. — Mr. Bartholow.
Kentucky. — Messrs. Stevenson, Cornwall, and Robinson.
Long Island. — Messrs. Pierrepont, Prince, and Nicoll.
Louisiana. — Messrs. Race and Hornor.
Maryland. — Messrs. Wyman, Randall, and Blair.
Massachusetts. — Messrs. Mudge, Shattuck, and Winthrop.
The Secretary having declared that this Church was represented in a majority of Dioceses agreeably to the requirement of Article 3 of the Constitution: —

On motion of Mr. Lamberton, of Central Pennsylvania, it was 

Resolved, That the House proceed to the election of a President.

The Secretary appointed as tellers the Rev. Mr. Upjohn, of Maine, the Rev. Mr. Boone, of Georgia, Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, and Mr. McWhorter, of Central New York.

The tellers reported that there had been 269 votes cast, of which no person had received a majority; and there was no election.

The House proceeded to a second ballot. The tellers reported that there had been 261 votes cast, of which 131 were necessary to a choice; and that the Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, D.D., LL.D., of Connecticut, having received 135 votes, was elected President of the House.
The Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Western New York, and Mr. Blair, of Maryland, were appointed to conduct the President to the chair. On taking his seat, the President briefly addressed the House.

On motion of Mr. Sheffey, of Virginia, it was unanimously

Resolved, That so much of the order of the organization of this House as requires the election of a Secretary by ballot be suspended.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins be elected Secretary.

The President appointed as a committee to wait upon the House of Bishops, and inform them of the organization of this House and its readiness to proceed to business, the Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Western New York, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Maryland, Mr. Sheffey, of Virginia, and Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:—

MESSAGE NO. 1.

New York, 1st day of the Session. October 6, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has organized, has elected the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., of the Diocese of New York, as its Secretary, and is ready to proceed to business.

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 2.

New York, 1st day of the Session. October 6, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that when this House adjourns on Thursday, the 7th inst., it adjourn to meet with the House of Deputies, on the Board of Missions, on Friday, the 8th inst. (the day appointed by Canon for the meeting of the said Board), immediately after Morning Prayer, for the purpose of receiving and hearing the Report of the Board of Managers, and for the further purpose of hearing brief statements from the several Missionary Bishops, regarding the progress of the work in their respective Districts.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that the elected members of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of its two Missionary Committees, be admitted to seats in the Board of Missions, with the right to participate in its deliberations.

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that the presiding Bishop, or in his absence the senior Bishop present, shall take his seat as President, supported by the President of the House of Deputies, and that the Secretaries of the two Houses, and the Secretaries of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, shall act as Secretaries of this meeting of the Board of Missions.

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, the House concurred in Message No. 2, from the House of Bishops.
On motion of Mr. Prince, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, That clergymen of this Church, and of other branches of the Church Catholic, with which this Church is in communion, who may be sojourning in this city; managers of the Board of Missions; trustees, professors, and students of the General Theological Seminary; other students of theology, who are candidates for Holy Orders in this Church; former members of the House of Deputies; and the clergy, wardens, and vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and St. George's Church, in this city, be admitted to the sittings of this House.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention of moving the adoption of the following Rule of Order:

**Rule of Order No. 28.** — Reports of Committees appointed to sit during the recess, if not acted upon at once, shall, when presented, be made the order of the day for a time fixed.

On motion, the House adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

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SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

**Thursday, October 7, 1880.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina.

The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Albany.

The roll was called; and the following Deputies, not present yesterday, answered to their names:

**Florida.** — The Rev. Messrs. Weller, and Thacker.

**Iowa.** — The Rev. Mr. McIlwain.

**Kansas.** — The Rev. Mr. Hickcox.

**Long Island.** — The Rev. Dr. Snively.

**Louisiana.** — The Rev. Dr. Percival.

**Minnesota.** — The Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker.

**Nebraska.** — The Rev. Mr. Millsapough.

**New Hampshire.** — The Rev. Dr. Colt, and the Rev. Mr. Smith.

**North Carolina.** — The Rev. Mr. Hughes, and the Rev. Dr. Huaka.

**Ohio.** — The Rev. Dr. Bodine.

**Pittsburgh.** — The Rev. Mr. Rafter.

**Rhode Island.** — The Rev. Mr. Greer.

**Springfield.** — The Rev. Dr. Easter.

**Tennessee.** — The Rev. Dr. Shoup, and the Rev. Mr. Pitta.

**Western New York.** — The Rev. Dr. Rankine.

**Lay Deputies.**

**Arkansas.** — Mr. Deveil.

**California.** — Mr. Brown.
The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Secretary announced that he had appointed the Rev. Henry Anstice, D.D., of Western New York, Assistant Secretary; the Rev. L. P. Tschiffely, of Kentucky, Second Assistant Secretary; and the Rev. H. P. Hay, D.D., of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Secretary. The appointments were unanimously confirmed.

The Rev. Dr. White, of Tennessee, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted: —

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the Clerical and Lay Deputies to this Convention, that it is not only desirable, but will be productive of happy results, that they should avail themselves of this propitious opportunity of being introduced to the Right Rev. Bishops of our Church: —

Be it resolved, That they be respectfully invited to appoint a time and place when they can find it convenient to meet them to accomplish the purpose contemplated by this resolution.

(For action of the House of Bishops, see Message No. 3.)

The President announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees: —

ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Central New York; the Rev. Dr. Banister, of Alabama; the Rev. Mr. Tupper, of Arkansas; the Rev. Dr. Battershall, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Platt, of California; the Rev. Dr. Whitehead, of Central Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Deshon, of Connecticut; the Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Delaware; the Rev. Dr. Barber, of Easton; the Rev. Mr. Weller, of Florida; the Rev. Mr. Vernor, of Fond du Lac; the Rev. Mr. Boone, of Georgia; the Rev. Mr. Knowles, of Illinois; the Rev. Dr. Wakefield, of Indiana; the Rev. Mr. McIlwain, of Iowa; the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Kansas; the Rev. Mr. Pettis, of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. Drowne, of Long Island; the Rev. Dr. Percival, of Louisiana; the Rev. Mr. Washburn, of Maine; the Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Maryland; the Rev. Dr. Lambert, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Michigan; the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, of Minnesota; the Rev. Dr. Sansom, of Mississippi; the Rev. Dr. Schuyler,
of Missouri; the Rev. Mr. Millsapugh, of Nebraska; the Rev. Mr. Sears, of New Hampshire; the Rev. Dr. Hills, of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York; the Rev. Dr. Huske, of North Carolina; the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Northern New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Bronson, of Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Pittsburgh; the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, of Quincy; the Rev. Mr. Henshaw, of Rhode Island; the Rev. Mr. McCollough, of South Carolina; the Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Southern Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Easter, of Springfield; the Rev. Dr. White, of Tennessee; the Rev. Mr. Bird, of Texas; the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Vermont; the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, of Virginia; the Rev. Mr. Conover, of Western Michigan; the Rev. Dr. Bishop, of Western New York; the Rev. Mr. Cobbs, of West Virginia; and the Rev. Mr. Seabrease, of Wisconsin.

ON THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Western New York; the Rev. Dr. Worthington, of Michigan; the Rev. Dr. Farrington, of Northern New Jersey; the Rev. Mr. Littell, of Delaware; the Rev. Dr. Beers, of California; the Rev. Mr. Atwill, of Vermont; the Rev. Mr. Converse, of Massachusetts; Mr. Pierrepont, of Long Island; Mr. McWhorter, of Central New York; Mr. Harrison, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gardiner, of Maine; Mr. Emott, of New York; and Mr. Corning, of Albany.

ON THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island; the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of South Carolina; the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Snively, of Long Island; the Rev. Mr. Greer, of Rhode Island; the Rev. Mr. Dunlop, of Missouri; the Rev. Dr. Schetky, of Western Michigan; Mr. Stark, of Connecticut; Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Prince, of Long Island; Mr. De Rosset, of North Carolina; Mr. White, of Michigan; and Mr. Mudge, of Massachusetts.

ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW DIOCESES.

The Rev. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia; the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, of Quincy; the Rev. Mr. Girault, of Louisiana; the Rev. Dr. Rankine, of Western New York; the Rev. Dr. Howard, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Runcie, of Missouri; the Rev. Mr. Dashiel, of Easton; Mr. Blair, of Maryland; Mr. Meigs, of Northern New Jersey; Mr. Delano, of Ohio; Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan; Mr. Halsey, of Connecticut; and Mr. McMurtie, of Pennsylvania.

ON THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

The Rev. Dr. Scott, of Florida; the Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New York; the Rev. Dr. Kemper, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Dr. Franklin, of New Jersey; the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of New Hampshire; the Rev. Mr. Meech, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Race, of Louisiana; Mr. Cole, of Minnesota; Mr. Sawyer, of Central New York; Mr. Robinson, of Kentucky; Mr. Taylor, of Virginia; Mr. McGuffey, of Ohio.

ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island; the Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Southern Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. Garrison, of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut; Mr. Woolworth, of Nebraska; Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina; Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota; Mr. Parker, of Northern New Jersey; Mr. Comstock, of Central New York; Mr. Howe, of Indiana; Mr. Fish, of New York; and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky. (Mr. Bennett, of Massachusetts, was subsequently substituted for Mr. Comstock, of Central New York, who was unable to serve: see p. 30.)
ON CANONS.

The Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina; the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York; the Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Beach, of New York; the Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Maryland; the Rev. Dr. Davies, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Andrews, of Southern Ohio; Mr. Sheffey, of Virginia; Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Judd, of Illinois; Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont; and Mr. Harrison, of Connecticut.

ON EXPENSES.

Mr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, of Maryland; the Rev. Dr. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Rulison, of Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Parke, of Central New York; Mr. Baldwin, of Michigan; Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Nelson, of Alabama; Mr. Bridge, of Maine; Mr. Davies, of New York; Mr. Stiness, of Rhode Island; Mr. Devereux, of Ohio. (The Secretary of the House was subsequently added: see p. 25.)

ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Rev. Mr. Marks, of Mississippi; the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode Island; the Rev. Mr. Langford, of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Kansas; the Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Arkansas; the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of Central New York; the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Georgia; Mr. Goddard, of Rhode Island; Mr. Eaton, of Michigan; Mr. Low, of New Hampshire; Mr. Hance, of New Jersey; Mr. Hay, of Pittsburgh; and Mr. Lurton, of Tennessee.

ON ELECTIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, of Illinois; the Rev. Mr. Upjohn, of Maine; the Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New York; the Rev. Mr. Bradley, of Indiana; the Rev. Mr. Langford, of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia; the Rev. Mr. Magill, of Rhode Island; Mr. Redfield, of Vermont; Mr. Nicoll, of Long Island; Mr. Forsyth, of Albany; Mr. Mather, of Ohio; Mr. Wyman, of Maryland; and Mr. Jenkins, of Fond du Lac.

ON THE PRAYER BOOK.

The Rev. Dr. Payne, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia; the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; the Rev. Dr. Breck, of Central Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Massachusetts; Mr. Meada, of Albany; Mr. Garthwaite, of Northern New Jersey; Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut; Mr. Moss, of Ohio; Mr. Goldsborough, of Easton; and Mr. Nash, of New York.

ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

The Rev. Dr. Coit, of New Hampshire; the Rev. Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina; the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut; the Rev. Dr. Bodine, of Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Mississippi; the Rev. Dr. Oliver, of Nebraska; Mr. Coppee, of Central Pennsylvania; Mr. White, of Western New York; Mr. Redfield, of Vermont; Mr. Lambert, of Central Pennsylvania; Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia; and Mr. Curtis, of Delaware.

ON MEMORIALS OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Northern New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Barton, of Easton; the Rev. Dr. Bishop, of Western New York; the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Maryland; the Rev. Mr. Goodale, of Nebraska; the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Minnesota; the Rev. Mr. Bradley, of Indiana; Mr. Corwallis, of Kentucky; Mr. Parker, of Virginia; Mr. Wyman, of Maryland; Mr. Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Mr. Chapin, of Western Michigan; and Mr. Gilbert, of Long Island.
The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, This body has recognized with peculiar gratification the presence, at the opening religious services of this General Convention, of the Right Rev. Henry Cotterill, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, and the Right Rev. Edward Herzog, D.D., Bishop of the Christian Catholic Church in Switzerland: therefore

Resolved, That a committee of two clergy and two laymen be appointed to convey to these distinguished prelates the salutation of the House of Deputies, and invite them to attend the sessions of this body, and occupy seats at the right of the President.

The President appointed as the Committee named in the foregoing resolution,

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the Rev. Dr. Van Densen, of Central New York, Mr. Fish, of New York, and Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The President having announced the presence in the city of a deputation to this Convention from the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, on motion of Mr. Hance, of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the deputation be received, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon them, and escort them to this House.

The President appointed as such Committee the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Coit, of New Hampshire, Mr. Baldwin, of Michigan, and Mr. Smith, of Western New York.

Mr. Hazelhurst, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Rudder, which was referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Fred A. White, Treasurer of the French Committee of the Anglo-Continental Societies, be invited to a seat on the floor during the session of this Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, presented the following preamble and resolution, which, on his motion, were adopted:

WHEREAS, a document dated "Sept. 3, 1878," and signed by "Benjamin Bosworth Smith, Bishop of Kentucky and Presiding Bishop," declaring that the Right Rev. Samuel Allen McCosky had been "deposed from the holy ministry and from all the offices thereof" was, on or about the above-named date, circulated through the Church: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be requested to examine said document, a printed copy of which is hereto appended, and report whether, in their opinion, the Church is sufficiently assured, by such document, that
Right Rev. Samuel Allen McCookry has been, according to the laws of this Church, deposed from the holy ministry and all the offices thereof.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 163.)

On motion of Mr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of this House be added to the Committee on Expenses.

On motion of Mr. Shattuck, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses be authorized to sit as a Joint Committee with the Committee on Expenses of the House of Bishops.

The Rev. Mr. Forrester, of the Missionary Jurisdiction of New Mexico, presented the following memorial:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CONVOCATION,
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, AUGUST 31, 1880.

TO THE REV. CHARLES L. HUTCHINS,
SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

Reverend Sir,—The accompanying extract from the Journal of the Primary Convocation of this Missionary Jurisdiction, held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the 4th of May, 1880, is respectfully transmitted to you that it may be brought before the House of Deputies at the approaching meeting of the General Convention.

"The following resolution, offered by the Hon. L. Bradford Prince, was adopted:—

"Resolved, That this Convocation, in the name of all the Church people of New Mexico and Arizona, most earnestly requests the House of Bishops to nominate, and the House of Deputies to elect, some suitable person to be Bishop of this Missionary Jurisdiction, at the next session of the General Convention; firmly believing that the great want of the Church, at this time, in these Territories, is the immediate and constant presence of a Bishop, who can lay wisely and well the foundations for the years to come."

Very respectfully your brother in Christ,

HENRY FORRESTER,
SECRETARY OF THE CONVOCATION.

Mr. Prince, of Long Island, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

WHEREAS, The resignation of Bishop Adams, and the declination of the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker to accept the Bishopric of the Jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona, have left those Territories without regular Episcopal supervision, save such as could be afforded by neighbouring Bishops, for a number of years; and

WHEREAS, The Primary Convocation of that Jurisdiction has earnestly requested the early election of a Bishop at this meeting of the General Convention:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies is fully impressed with the importance of the early election of a Bishop for the Missionary Jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona, as essential to the growth and prosperity of the Church in that Jurisdiction.

Resolved, That with the utmost respect this House submits the subject to the House of Bishops, with the expression of the hope that action may be taken in the matter at a sufficiently early day to avoid the possibility of a repetition of the difficulty arising from a declination.
On motion of Mr. Bailey, of Mississippi, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book, to inquire whether or not there are various editions of the Prayer Book in use, in this Church, which are not correct according to the standard edition; and, if erroneous editions are found to be in use, then to report to this House some action to be taken by the Convention which will correct such evil.

Resolved, That the attention of the Committee on the Prayer Book is especially called to an edition of the Prayer Book purporting to have been "printed at the University Press, Oxford," and "sold by Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York," in which there are ten variations in punctuating the Nicene Creed, as found in the Order for Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer. This edition purports also to have been certified as correct according to the standard Book, and as authorized by Title I, Canon 19, of the Digest. And, being so certified, the Bishop and Standing Committee of any Diocese are not authorized by the Canon to give public notice that such edition is not authorized by the Church.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 84.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be requested to consider Title II, Canon 12, section 1, last clause, entitled "Regulations Respecting the Laity," with a view to its amendment, making it mandatory in requiring communicants to present letters of transfer from one parish to another.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 49.)

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, presented a memorial, with accompanying documents, from the Convention in the Diocese of Dakota, asking for admission to this Convention, which were referred to the Committee on the admission of New Dioceses.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 62.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That Title III, Canon 9, Article III, be amended as follows, viz.: Insert at the end of the first paragraph the words following, viz.: "The members of the Board of Managers, hereinafter described, with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, shall be members ex-officio of the Board of Missions." And it is further provided that the surviving life-members of the old Board of Missions shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Missions created by this Canon.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 40.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That Title II, Canon 19, Section ii, Clause [1], be referred to the Committee on Canons, and that they be requested to report to this Convention whether any alteration of its terms be necessary or expedient.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 78.)

The Rev. Dr. Payne, from the Deputation appointed at the last
 Convention to visit the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, presented the following Report:

The undersigned, appointed by the Presiding Bishop, by authority committed to him (p. 319, Journal 1877), to supply vacancies in the Commission appointed at the last Convention to convey fraternal greetings of that body to the Provincial Synod of Canada, which convened in the city of Montreal, Sept. 8, 1880, report, that they attended to the duty assigned to them, were received very cordially by the Synod, and invited to take seats on the platform. They also invited the Synod to send a delegation from their honourable body to this Convention.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. NILES,
Bishop of New Hampshire.
E. E. BEARDSLEY.
WM. PAYNE.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky, the following resolutions were referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, with directions to report at an early day:

1. Resolved, That Article 1 of the Constitution be amended by striking out from the fourth and fifth lines the words “every third year from the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one,” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “every fifth year from the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three,” so as to read, &c.

2. Resolved, That Article 2 of the Constitution be amended by striking out from the fourth line thereof the word “four” wherever it occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word “two,” so that the reading may be, “Such representation shall consist of not more than two clergymen and two laymen.”

(For the Report of the Committee, see pp. 63 and 83.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Farrington, of Northern New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the House of Deputies hold daily sessions from half-past nine o'clock A.M. to half-past four o'clock P.M., with a recess of one hour, beginning at ten o'clock; but that on each Saturday the session shall close at one o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, of Southern Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to consider and report
1. What further legislation, if any, is needed, in order to secure the proper transaction of the business that legally pertains to this House.
2. What further legislation, if any, is needed, in order to facilitate the union of Dioceses for the promotion of such common interests as cannot well be provided for by the separate action of such Dioceses, or by the General Convention.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 165.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution: —
Resolved, That the second Article of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:—

The Church in each Diocese shall be entitled to representation by at least one Clerical and one Lay Deputy. All Deputies shall be communicants in this Church, residents in the Diocese which they represent, and shall be chosen in the manner prescribed by the Convention thereof. If in any Diocese, the number of clergy to be ascertained in the manner hereinafter provided shall be one hundred, the Diocese shall be entitled to two Deputies; if two hundred, to three Deputies; if three hundred, to four Deputies of each Order, and no more. Before the meeting of each General Convention, the Bishop of each Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop who can act, the Standing Committee of the Diocese, shall transmit to the Secretary of the General Convention a list of the names of clergymen certified to be entitled to seats in the Diocesan Convention in that year. In determining the number of Deputies to which any Diocese is entitled, there shall be added to the number of clergymen so reported to the Secretary of the General Convention so many as the number reported for the preceding General Convention was in excess of the number required for the representation which it had in that Convention; or, if any Diocese had but one Deputy of each Order in that preceding Convention, there shall be added the excess above fifty of the number of clergy so reported for that Diocese.

In all questions, when required by any three Clerical or any three Lay Deputies, the vote shall be taken by Orders, and the concurrence of both Orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the Convention.

If the Convention of any Diocese, &c. (as it now stands).

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 63.)

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, presented the following resolution of the Convention of that Diocese, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution:—

Resolved, That the Deputies of this Diocese to the General Convention are requested to urge upon the notice of that body the increasing inequality in the representation of the several Dioceses, having reference to the Church-membership and number of clergy in the said Dioceses.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 63.)

The House took a recess.

The President having resumed the chair, the Rev. Dr. Barber, of Easton, presented a memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Crosdale, of the same Diocese, which was referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:—

REPORT No. 1.

The Committee on Elections respectfully report that certificates of Clerical and Lay Deputies of this House have been received from every Diocese in union with this Convention, and from the missionary jurisdictions of Oregon and Washington, Colorado and Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Utah, Northern Texas, Western Texas, Northern California; New Mexico and Arizona; Dakota, and Niobrara; that the certificates are all in due form, and
that they have given to the Secretary a list of the names of those entitled to it as members of the House.

On behalf of the Committee.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Mr. Lamberton, of Central Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution:

Resolved, That Article 2 of the Constitution be amended by striking out from the words, "not more than four Clergymen and four Laymen," to the end of the sentence, and inserting as follows:

"one Clergyman and one Layman from each Diocese; and one additional Clergyman for each hundred Clergy entitled to seats and votes in the Diocesan Convention by the rules thereof, and one additional Layman for each (blank) thousand communicants in the Diocese, the numbers of both Clergy and Laity being those that were reported at the last preceding General Convention, all Clerical Deputies being in good standing, and all Lay Deputies being regular communicants. In voting, all members shall vote as individuals; and the concurrence of both Orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the Convention.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 63.)

The Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Southern Ohio, in behalf of the Deputies from that Diocese, presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, "That a sub-section [2] be added to § i, Canon 17, Title I, in these words: 'In estimating the number of communicants in his cure, the minister shall not include in his Annual Report those on his list, who, without sufficient cause for their abstaining known to the minister, have not communicated within the past (blank) years.'"

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 49.)

The Rev. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia, presented the following preamble and resolution from the Council of that Diocese, which, with the resolution appended thereto, were placed on the Calendar:

COPY OF A PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA ON THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1890.

"Whereas, The Bishop of the Diocese, in his address, has suggested to the Council that they adopt whatever measures may be necessary to obtain the consent of the General Convention, which is to meet in October next, to the election of an Assistant Bishop 'for the reason of extent of Diocese,' as provided by Section v, Canon 15, Title I, of the Digest: Therefore be it

"Resolved, 1. By the Council of the Diocese of Virginia, That the General Convention be respectfully requested to give its consent to the election of an Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Virginia.

"2. That the Deputies from this Diocese to the next General Convention
be charged with the duty of presenting to that body the request aforesaid, and of securing such consent if practicable."

The undersigned Deputies from the Diocese, who are present in attendance upon the session of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, respectfully present to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies the request set forth in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and ask that the same be granted.

R. E. WITHERS.
HUGH W. SHEFFEY.
W. H. TAYLOR.
RICH'D PARKER.
G. H. NORTON.
J. S. HANCKEL.
J. PETERKIN.
CH. MINIGERODE.

OCTOBER 6, 1880.

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the consent of the General Convention be given to the election of an Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Virginia.

(For the consideration of this resolution, see p. 36.)

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Third Rule of Order be amended by adding thereto the following words: —

"After the second day, the Roll of Members need not be called, except when demanded by the Clerical or Lay representation from a Diocese;" so that the rule as amended shall read as follows: —

"3. When the President shall have taken the Chair, the Roll of Members shall be called, and the Minutes of the preceding day read; but the same may be dispensed with by a majority of the House. After the second day, the Roll of Members need not be called, except when demanded by the Clerical or Lay representation from a Diocese."

(For the consideration of this resolution, see p. 36.)

Mr. Prince, of Long Island, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons: —

Resolved, That Article III, of Canon 9, of Title III, be amended, so as to include the Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions in the membership of the Board of Missions.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 40.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Harison, of Albany, it was

Resolved, That information of the hour appointed for Morning Prayer be sent to the House of Bishops.

The Committee appointed for the purpose presented to the President, who introduced to the House, a delegation from the Provincial Synod of the Church of England, in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Hill, of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Montreal, Mr. Clinch, of New Brunswick, Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Ontario, and Mr. White of Montreal, composing the delegation, briefly addressed the House.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:—

MESSAGE No. 3.
New York, 2d day of the Session, October 7, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the House of Bishops will have great pleasure in complying with the request of Message No. 3, from the House of Deputies; that it has appointed as a Committee on its part, the Bishop of Missouri, and the Bishop of Massachusetts; and that it asks for a Committee on the part of the House of Deputies, to arrange for the proposed meeting of the two houses for social intercourse.
Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 4.
New York, 2d day of the Session, October 7, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, that the Canons relating to Candidates for Orders and to ordination of Deacons and Priests, being the first eight Canons of Title I, be referred to a Committee of three (3) Bishops, three (3) Presbyters, and three (3) Laymen, to consider what changes, if any, are required in said Canons, to bring them into harmony with each other, and to adapt them to the present condition and needs of this Church.
Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 3 from the House of Bishops (relating to a meeting of the members of the two houses for social intercourse), and the President appointed as a committee on the part of this House, the Rev. Dr. White and the Rev. Dr. Breck.

On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 4 from the House of Bishops (relating to the amendment of the first eight Canons of Title I).

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the Venerable and Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, being one of the oldest of the clergy in the Orders of this Church, the Rector Emeritus of S. George's Church, in which this Convention held its opening service, and the father of the Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in which this Convention is assembled, be invited, when in attendance upon
the sessions of the Convention, to occupy a seat at the right of the President.

On motion, the House adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, October 8, 1880.

The House met with the House of Bishops as the Board of Missions.

(For the Report, see p. 331.)

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, October 9, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Van Densen, of Central New York, and the Rev. Mr. Githens, of California. The Benediction was pronounced by the Missionary Bishop of Montana, Idaho, and Utah.

On motion of Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, the calling of the roll was omitted.

The following members, not previously present, appeared and took their seats:—

The Rev. Mr. Milspaugh, of Nebraska; the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Vermont; the Rev. Dr. Minnigerode, of Virginia; Mr. Cobb, of Illinois; Mr. Daniels, of Minnesota; and Mr. Smith, of Pittsburgh.

The Minutes of Thursday’s proceedings were read and approved.

The President appointed as members, on the part of this House, of the Joint Committee on the Canons relating to Ordination (see Message No. 4 from the House of Bishops):—

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Beers, of California; the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York; Mr. Bennett, of Massachusetts; Mr. Ingalls, of Maine; and Mr. Smith, of Western New York.

The Rev. Dr. Craik, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:—

REPORT No. 1.

The Committee on Canons respectfully report, that, immediately upon the adjournment of the House on the second day of its session, they met for
organization, the Rev. James Craik, D.D., being Chairman, and appointed the Rev. Francis Harison, S.T.D., to be their Secretary.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the late Mr. William Welsh of that Diocese, which was referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the following clauses in Title I, Canon 15, Section v, be omitted and repealed:

In the third line, from the word “or” to the word “Diocese,” in the same line, inclusive; in the same section, from the word “Provided,” in the seventh line, to the word “obtained,” in the twelfth line, inclusive.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 52.)

Mr. Meigs, of Northern New Jersey, presented the Report of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishops’ Fund, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. (For the Report, see Appendix III.)

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Rule of Order proposed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts (see p. 20); and on motion it was adopted.

A motion by Mr. Nash, of New York, that the present Rule No. 28 be numbered 29, was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Hancock, of Virginia, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Council of Virginia, at its session in Fredericksburg upon May 24, 1879, did adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Deputies to the next General Convention be charged with the duty of bringing before the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies the question of the expediency of giving to the coloured people of Virginia and of the other Southern States, when desired, a full and complete organization of their own race, under such constitutional or canonical provisions as the General Convention in their wisdom may devise and ordain:

Be it therefore by this House

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be and are hereby requested to consider and report on the expediency of such action, and, if deemed expedient, to indicate what “constitutional or canonical provisions are necessary to give to the coloured people of the Southern States, when desired, a full and complete Church organization of their own race.”

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 78.)

The Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama, presented the following memorial from that Diocese, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution:

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. The Memorial of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Alabama.

In Convention assembled, respectfully invites the attention of the General Convention to the subject of the propriety of creating an appellate jurisdiction to review the proceedings and findings of Diocesan Courts for the trial of clergymen.

Your memorialists beg to express their decided conviction that legislation necessary to create this appellate jurisdiction is demanded alike for the safety, honour, and welfare of this Church, as well as the protection and guidance of its Clergy.

Your memorialists deem it inexpedient to enter at large into the reasons for this decided conviction on this subject, believing that the grounds for this opinion are not deep hidden, nor to be sought from afar; and therefore deem it sufficient to invite the attention of the General Convention to this subject, trusting that such action may be taken as will accomplish the purpose of this memorial, in such form as the General Convention in its wisdom may deem best.

(Signed) RICH. H. WILMER, Bishop of Alabama.
(Signed) R. H. COBBS, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30, 1880.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 50.)

The Rev. Dr. Beers, of California, offered the following resolution, which was placed on the Calendar: —

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that a special committee be appointed to consist of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, to take into consideration, and to report at an early day on, the desirability and feasibility of completing the working missionary organization of this Church, as suggested by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Nebraska, by the appointment of a Missionary Bishop for every Territory at present without a Bishop of its own.

(For the consideration of the resolution, see p. 40.)

The Rev. Dr. White, from the Joint Committee to arrange for a meeting of the two Houses of the Convention for social intercourse, presented the following Report with appended resolutions, which were adopted: —

The Joint Committee appointed in the matter of arranging the time and place for the proposed meeting of the members of the Houses of General Convention for the promotion of mutual acquaintance and social intercourse, beg leave respectfully to report that they recommend Tuesday next, 12th inst., between the hours of two and three, as the time, and the drawing-room of the Windsor Hotel as the place, for such meeting. They therefore offer the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That Tuesday next, the 12th inst., from the hour of two to three o'clock, and the drawing-room of the Windsor Hotel, be the time and place for the proposed meeting of the members of the two Houses for the interchange of friendly greetings. Resolved, That the acknowledgments of the General Convention be conveyed to the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel for their courteous proffer of their house for the occasion, and that the Secretary of the House of Deputies be requested to convey to them this expression of our feeling.

C. F. ROBERTSON.
BENJ. H. PADDICK.
GEORGE WHITE.
CHARLES BRECK.
Mr. Burgwin, from the Joint Committee to whom was referred at the last General Convention the whole subject of Testimonials, presented a Report, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report, see Appendix IX.)

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 2.
The Committee on Elections begs leave to report:
That due evidence has been received of the appointment of J. W. Daniels, M.D., as a Supplementary Deputy to this Convention from the Diocese of Minnesota, in place of the Hon. Gordon E. Cole, who is unable to attend. The name of Mr. Daniels has been given to the Secretary, and entered upon the roll of this House.

For the Committee,
CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Mr. Randall, of Maryland, presented a memorial of the late Mr. Frederick W. Brune, of the same Diocese, which was referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, the following amendment to Title II, Canon 12, section ii, Clause 1, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

If any persons within this Church offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons, upon evidence, whether written or oral, satisfactory to the Ordinary and the Rector or minister of the persons concerned, shall be repelled from the Holy Communion.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 78.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Farrington, of Northern New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request a copy of the Sermon preached by the Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., Bishop of California, at the opening of this Convention, and that 1,500 copies of the same be printed for the use of the Convention.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, presented from the Federate Council of the Province of Illinois, a Declaration of the Proposed Powers of said Province, with a request for the approval of the same by this Convention; which Declaration and request were, on motion, referred to the Committee on Canons.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 48.)

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode Island, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members be instructed to consider the expediency of omitting from their memorials all record but the simple facts in the life of the member deceased.
The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the amendment to the Third Rule of Order, proposed by Mr. Judd, of Illinois. (See p. 30.) On a division of the House, the motion was lost.

The Rev. Mr. Vaulx, of Arkansas, gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the last part of Rule Three, Rules of Order, be amended by striking out the words after "but," and in their stead inserting "after the first day's session the Roll of Dioceses may be called instead of the Roll of Members."

(For the consideration of the resolution, see p. 40.)

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the memorial from the Diocese of Virginia for the consent of the General Convention to the election of an Assistant Bishop of said Diocese. (See p. 30.) On motion of the Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 102.)

The Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode Island, gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That at the opening of the session the President shall appoint a Standing Committee on Rules of Order, to which shall be referred without debate all amendments and propositions to add to, amend, or rescind any Rules of Order of this House, and that the present Rule of Order, No. 4, be amended accordingly.

(For the consideration of the resolution, see p. 40.)

On motion, the House adjourned.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 11, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Marks, of Mississippi, and the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Pittsburgh. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Quincy.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, the calling of the roll was omitted.
The following members, not previously present, appeared, and took their seats: —

The Rev. Mr. Weed, of Georgia; the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Quincy; the Rev. Mr. Capers, of South Carolina; Mr. Williams, of Vermont; and Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee.

The Minutes of Saturday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Parker, of Virginia, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Sheffey, of the same Diocese, until Thursday next.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report: —

Report No. 3:

The Committee on Elections begs leave to report that leave of absence has been granted to Rev. S. M. Bird, of the Diocese of Texas. The Rev. George W. Dumbell, having presented the proper credentials of a Supplementary Deputy, from the Diocese of Texas, since S. M. Bird retired, is admitted to a seat in this House, and his name is put on the roll.

Mr. Edmund Cooper, LL.D., takes the place of Mr. J. L. T. Snead, of Tennessee; Richard S. Conover takes the place of Abraham Browning, Diocese of New Jersey; Mr. John S. Minor takes the place of Peter White, of Michigan; Mr. Daniel S. Ambler takes the place of John I. Daniel, Diocese of Florida: the proper testimonials having been presented.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Dumbell, and Messrs. Cooper, Conover, Minor, and Daniel, appeared, and took their seats.

Mr. Comstock, of Central New York, from the Committee appointed at the General Convention of 1877, to procure from the Legislature of the State of New York further legislation relating to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, presented the following Report: —

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The undersigned, surviving members of the Special Committee appointed at the General Convention held in October, A.D. 1877, to procure from the Legislature of the State of New York an Act amendatory of the Charter of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, respectfully report: —

That they have performed the duty assigned to the Committee by procuring from the said Legislature an Act amending the said Charter, a copy of which is annexed to this report. The original Act is on file in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, and the same has been duly published, and will be found in the printed volume of the laws enacted by the Legislature in the session of the year 1880.

The undersigned think it proper to add that the object sought to be attained by the last General Convention was a recognition by the Legislature of the power and right of any General Convention to alter and amend the Constitution, rules, and regulations of the said Missionary Society in such manner as may be deemed expedient; and this object, we think, is fully accomplished by the Act now submitted.

GEO. F. COMSTOCK.
THOS. C. MONTGOMERY.

OCTOBER 11, 1880.
AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE OF THE LAWS OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

Passed May 8, 1880, by a two-third vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: —

SECTION 1. The first section of the said act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America," passed May thirteen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: —

§ 1. All such persons as now are or may hereafter become members of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, originally instituted in the year eighteen hundred and twenty and fully organized by the General Convention of the said Church in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate for the purpose of conducting general missionary operations in all lands by the name aforesaid. Nothing herein shall affect the power of the said convention to make such rules and regulations or so to alter or amend the constitution of the said Society, as the said Convention shall deem necessary or proper to promote the purpose for which the said Society is incorporated as aforesaid.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.}

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOSEPH B. CARR, Secretary of State.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on his motion, were placed on the Calendar: —

WHEREAS, A new version of the Bible is in process of preparation, under the auspices of the Province of Canterbury:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that a Special Committee, composed of Bishops, and Presbyters, and Laymen, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine said revised version of the Bible, and to report to the next General Convention upon the question whether that version should be adopted as the Standard Bible of this Church.

(For the consideration of this resolution, see p. 46.)

Mr. Coppée, from the Joint Committee on Christian Education, appointed at the last Convention, presented a Report. (See Appendix VIII.) On motion, the resolutions appended to the Report were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee
on Education under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church: —

Resolved, That in all cases where there is in any State a State University, and there is no Church College in that State, the General Convention exhort the Churchmen of that State, to place close by the university a hall, in which there shall be chambers, and a dining-hall, and a chapel with the Services of the Church, and also a president, and one or more tutors, for students who may choose to reside, and to be at the same time members of the University.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 93.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Northern New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the Deputations of the several Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions be requested to ascertain if any of their Deputies of the last and present Conventions have deceased; and, if so, to prepare short and suitable memorials of the same, and present them as soon as possible, that the Standing Committee on such memorials may be able to make an early report for the action of this House.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Section v, of Canon 15, of Title I, of the Digest, be amended by striking out the words, “No person shall be elected or consecrated a Suffragan Bishop.”

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 49.)

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 5. New York, 4th day of the Session, October 11, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Bishops of Delaware, Easton, and Minnesota, and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, be appointed a Committee on the part of this House, to convey and express to the House of Deputies the conviction of the Bishops of this Church concerning the imperative necessity of making some provision, available in all the Dioceses and Missionary Districts, for the relief of infirm and disabled clergymen, and of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen.

Resolved, That the House of Deputies be respectfully invited, if it be agreeable to it to receive such Committee, to appoint an hour when the Committee may convey their message, and that the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Deputies.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the House acceded to the request of the House of Bishops as contained in the foregoing Message; and the hour immediately following the recess to-day was fixed as the time for receiving said committee (See p. 41.)
The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:

Report No. 2.
The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred two amendments to Article III, of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, Article III, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"ARTICLE III. There shall be a Board of Missions of such Society, composed of the Bishops of this Church, the members for the time being of the House of Deputies of the General Convention of this Church, the Delegates from the Missionary Jurisdictions to the said House of Deputies, the members of the Board of Managers for the time being described, with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees. The Bishops and the other members of the Board of Missions may sit together or apart as they may decide. The Board of Missions thus constituted shall convene on the third day of the Session of the General Convention, and shall sit from time to time as the business of the Board shall demand."

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this amendment shall take effect immediately.

By order of the Committee.

JAS. CRAIK, Chairman.

On motion, the resolutions contained in the foregoing Report were adopted.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Beers, of California. (See p. 34.) On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Vauilx, of Arkansas. (See p. 36.) On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode Island. (See p. 36.)

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, Rule No. 29 was suspended, to admit of amendments.

The Rev. Mr. Richards presented the following amendment:

Resolved, That Rule of Order No. 4 be amended by inserting after the words "deceased members" "XIV. — On Rules of Order."

On motion of Mr. Meads, of Albany, the whole subject was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed upon the revision of the Rules of Order.
On motion of Mr. Prince, of Long Island, the resolution of the Rev. Mr. Vaulx was taken from the table, and referred to the Committee provided for in the foregoing resolution.

(For the appointment of the Committee, see p. 43.)

On motion of the same gentleman, all pending amendments to the Rules of Order were referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, At the late Council of the Diocese of Minnesota the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the Delegation from the Diocese to the next General Convention be instructed to memorialize that body, asking that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the whole subject of incorporation of Church bodies in this Church, and the matter of tenure of Church property in the same; the matter to be presented to the Convention in such a way as shall seem best to the Delegation;"

In accordance with this action of the Council of Minnesota, the Delegation from that Diocese beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Commission, composed of — Bishops, — Presbyters, and — Laymen, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject of Church incorporations as existing among us, and the method of tenure of Church property, as contemplated in the above resolution of the Council of the Diocese of Minnesota.

Which resolution was placed on the Calendar.

(For further consideration, see p. 46.)

The President having resumed the Chair, the House received a Committee from the House of Bishops (see Message No. 5, of the House of Bishops), consisting of the Bishop of Delaware, the Bishop of Easton, the Bishop of Minnesota, and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, who presented the claims of the "Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen."

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, That, in view of the impressive presentation just made by the Deputation of the House of Bishops of the important claims of the Trustees of the Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen, and of aged, infirm, and disabled Clergymen, that a Committee of five be appointed, to whom this whole subject shall be referred with instructions to report at an early day a plan by which consistent action can be taken throughout the whole Church to increase the general fund for disabled Clergy and their families.

(For the appointment of the Committee, see p. 43; for their Report, see p. 141.)

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, offered the following resolution, which,
on motion of the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia, was referred to the Committee on Expenses: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That it be referred to a Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, to consider and report as to the expediency of so increasing the assessment upon the Dioceses as to enable the General Convention to pay the expenses incurred by the Clerical members in attending its sessions.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 81.)

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 6.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the House concurs in the action of the House of Deputies as communicated in their Message No. 7, relating to the completion of the working missionary organization of the Church, and appoints as the members of the Committee on the part of this House the Bishops of Nebraska, Central New York, and Maryland.

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Assistant and Acting Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 7.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House concurs in the action of the House of Deputies communicated in their Message No. 8, adding to the membership of the Board of Missions.

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Assistant and Acting Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 8.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has appointed as the members on the part of this House of the Joint Committee on the re-adjustment of the Canons on Ordination, the Bishops of Connecticut, Kansas, and Albany.

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Assistant and Acting Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 9.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen be appointed, whose duty shall be to observe what action is taken by Government for extending to the Indians legal protection for their civil rights, and placing them under obedience to the law, to promote by such measures as the Committee shall deem expedient legislation suitable to accomplish these ends, and report from time to time what action shall have been had in the premises.

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Assistant and Acting Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 10.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the following be ap-
pointed as members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Churches: The Rev. William F. Morgan, D.D.; the Rev. Robert S. Howland, D.D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish; and Hon. Levi P. Morton; in accordance with the provisions of Title III, Canon V, Section III, sub-section [7.].

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Assistant and Acting Secretary.

On motion, Message No. 9 from the House of Bishops was placed on the Calendar. (For further action, see p. 46.)

On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 10 from the House of Bishops.

On motion, permission was given to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and the Committee on Canons to sit during the sessions of the House.

The President appointed as the Special Committee on the Revision of the Rules of Order (see p. 40), Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota, Mr. Fish, of New York, Mr. Withers, of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Central New York, and the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode Island.

And as Special Committee to consider the whole subject of the "Relief of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen," the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Beach, of New York, Mr. Meads, of Albany, and Mr. Parker, of Northern New Jersey.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, October 12, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of Quincy, and the Rev. Dr. Bishop, of Western New York. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Rhode Island.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, the calling of the roll was omitted.

The following members, not previously present, appeared, and took their seats:—

Mr. Wilson, of New Jersey, and Mr. Redfield, of Vermont.
The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Rev. Mr. Royce, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial of the late Rev. James De Koven, D.D., which was referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, from a Joint Committee, appointed at the last General Convention, presented the following Report, which, on his motion, was referred to the Special Joint Committee on Canons relating to Candidates for Orders:

The Joint Committee on the Admission of Ministers of other Christian bodies into the Ministry of this Church respectfully report the following Canon:

A candidate for Priest's Orders, who has been acknowledged as an ordained minister, or licentiate, or as a candidate for the ministry, of any other denomination of Christians, may be allowed, as part of the duration of his candidature by the Bishop, with the consent of all the members of the Standing Committee, the period during which he may have been a minister, student of theology, or candidate in such other denomination: Provided, that the time so allowed shall not exceed two years and six months.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Connecticut.
A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Rhode Island.
DANIEL R. GOODWIN.
T. STAFFORD DROWN.
JEREMIAH C. GARTHWAITE.
HENRY P. BALDWIN.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 117.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania, it was Resolved, That five hundred copies of the Report of the Committee on the Lectionary be printed, and that the consideration of the Report be made the Order of the Day for Wednesday, Oct. 20. (See p. 96.)

The Rev. Dr. Franklin, of New Jersey, offered the following preamble and resolution, which resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The last clause in § ii, Canon 13, Title II, which reads thus, "or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again," may conflict with the Word of God, as written in the 24th chapter, 3d and 4th verses, of the Book of Deuteronomy: therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on Canons be requested to give attention to that clause, and report to this Convention.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 52.)

The Rev. Dr. Wakefield, of Indiana, presented the following resolution of the Convention of that Diocese, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book:

Resolved, That the Deputies of the Diocese of Indiana to the next Ge-
eral Convention be instructed to use their influence to have the "Book of Homilies," as set forth in the 35th Article of our Book of Common Prayer, revised, that the same may be read in the Churches of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 64.)

The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Northern New Jersey, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That the following be added to section vi, sub-section 1, Canon 14, Title I, p. 54, of Digest: "And he shall submit such register to the inspection of the Bishop of the Diocese on occasion of his annual visitation."

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 51.)

The Rev. Dr. Hutton, of Maryland, presented the following resolution adopted by the Convention of that Diocese, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That this Convention requests its Deputies to the next General Convention to bring the matter of the appointment and support of the clergy to the attention of that body.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 51.)

Mr. Thompson, of West Virginia, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Special Committee on the Relief of Aged and Infirm Clergymen, &c.:

Resolved, That Title I, Canon 14, section iii, be amended by adding to the section the following words:

"; except that in every Diocese where provision is made by the Constitution or by the Council or Convention of the Diocese for the relief or support of its disabled or superannuated Clergy, part of such sums and contributions shall be set aside and appropriated to such use or fund, and the same shall be held or invested and distributed as the Council of such Diocese shall determine and direct; and when no such provision shall exist in any Diocese, the said percentage shall be paid to the Trustees of this General Convention having that subject in charge. In missionary jurisdictions such percentage shall be paid to the Bishop, to be by him applied to such uses and purposes."

The Rev. Dr. Platt, of California, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That Title III, Canon 5, section iii, be amended by adding thereto the following clause:

"[12.] All Vestries shall be elected by no less than a majority of persons entitled to vote in such elections; and the votes of all absentee shall be cast by the Rector of the Parish as their proxy, unless otherwise appointed by Diocesan legislation. This Canon shall not be held to apply to parishes with existing charters of incorporation with conflicting provisions."
The Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That sub-section 4, Section ii, Canon 11, Title II, be stricken out.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 52.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, of Maryland, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to inquire whether some Canon cannot be framed and presented for the adoption of this Convention to compel the attendance of members of this Church when summoned to appear as witnesses before an Ecclesiastical Court.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 51.)

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, relating to the revised version of the Bible. (See p. 38.) On motion of the Rev. Dr. Alsop, of Pittsburgh, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the resolution offered by Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota, relating to the tenure of Church property. (See p. 41.)

On motion, the resolution was adopted. (For the appointment of Commission, see p. 54.)

The Rev. Dr. Dix, from the Joint Committee "On securing for the Indians the Protection of Civil Law," appointed at the last Convention, presented a Report, which, on motion of Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia, was ordered to be printed, and made the Order of the Day for Tuesday, Oct. 19. (For the Report, see Appendix X.)

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the consideration of Message No. 9, of the House of Bishops, relating to procuring protection and legal rights for the Indians. (See p. 42.)

The Rev. Dr. Dix, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:

Report No. 3.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of the Constitution of the Board of Missions, having already reported upon a part of the subject considered to be of urgent importance, respectfully report the following amendments, to complete the revision of the Constitution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following amend-
ment to the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, embodied in Title III, Canon 9, be adopted.

Title III, Canon 9, Section I, Article III, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

**Article III.** There shall be a Board of Missions of such Society, composed of the Bishops of this Church, the members for the time being of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, the Delegates from the Missionary Jurisdictions to the said House of Deputies, and the Members of the Board of Managers as hereinafter described, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees. The Bishops and the other members of the Board may sit together or in two Houses, as they may decide. When sitting together, the Senior Bishop present shall preside.

The Board of Missions thus constituted shall convene on the third day of the session of the General Convention, and shall sit from time to time as the business of the Board shall demand.

Title III, Canon 9, Section I, Article IV, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

**Article IV.** There shall be a Board of Managers, comprising all the Bishops as members ex-officio, and fifteen Presbyters and fifteen Laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every triennial meeting of the General Convention, who shall have the management of the General Missions of this Church, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number. Eight Clerical members and eight Lay members shall constitute a quorum. This Board of Managers shall, when the Board of Missions is not in session, exercise all the corporate powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The Board of Managers shall report to the Board of Missions on the third day of the session of the General Convention. But nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any surviving life-members of the Board of Missions.

Title III, Canon 9, Section I, Article VII, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

**Article VII.** No person shall be appointed a Missionary who is not at the time a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of regular standing; but nothing in this Section precludes the Board of Managers from making pecuniary appropriations in aid of Missions under the care of other churches in communion with this Church, or of employing laymen or women, members of this Church, to do Missionary work.

By order of the Committee.

**ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.**

On motion, the resolution accompanying the foregoing Report was adopted.

The President appointed as members on the part of this House of the Special Joint Committee, as called for by the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Beers (see p. 34), the Rev. Dr. Beers, of California, the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, of Minnesota, the Rev. Dr. Deshon, of Connecticut, Mr. Bailey, of Mississippi, Mr. Mills, of Northern New Jersey, and Mr. Andrews, of Southern Ohio.

On motion, the House adjourned.
SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Hills, of New Jersey, and the Rev. Mr. Meech, of Pittsburgh. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Nebraska.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, the calling of the roll was omitted.

The following members (not previously present) appeared, and took their seats: —

Mr. Chapin, of Western Michigan; Mr. Markley, of South Carolina; and Mr. Smith, of Southern Ohio.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Reports: —

REPORT No. 4.

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred the memorials and action of the Dioceses of Illinois, Quincy, and Springfield, concerning the establishment for themselves of a Federate Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Title III, Canon 8, of the Digest of Canons, and to whom was also referred the memorial of the Federate Council of the Province of Illinois, submitting the declaration of powers proposed to be exercised by such Council, beg leave to report: —

That they have considered such memorials and such action, and the powers proposed to be exercised by such Council, and find that the Dioceses named have established for themselves a Federate Council, in strict compliance with the provisions of said Canon 8; and the Committee do therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the powers to be exercised by the Federate Council of the Province of Illinois be, and the same are hereby, approved, which powers are as follows: —

DECLARATION OF POWERS.

First, The organizing and administering an Appellate Court, for adjudicating cases brought before it by appeal from the Courts of the Dioceses within the limits of the State of Illinois,—the mode of procedure having been first instituted by the several Dioceses, under the permission already granted by Article 6 of the Constitution of the General Convention.

Second, The charge and care of such educational and charitable institutions as it may canonically establish, or as may be placed under its jurisdiction.

Third, The charge and conduct of matters pertaining to the extension of the Church (such as the work of Church-building, and the assistance of feeble Parishes and Missions), so far as these matters may be intrusted to it.

Fourth, The acceptance and administration of all funds and donations of any kind which may be given or intrusted to it.

Fifth, And the said Federate Council shall have full power to enact all
regulations necessary to its organization and continuance, and to the ends contemplated in the foregoing Declaration, not inconsistent with, or repugnant to, the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention of this Church, or of any one of the Dioceses concerned, or to the Law of the Rubric as contained in the Book of Common Prayer and Offices of this Church.

By order of the Committee on Canons.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 60.)

REPORT No. 5.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 17, Section 1, to the effect that persons registered as communicants, in a parish, but not having actually communicated for a certain time, without cause satisfactory to the Rector, shall not be included in his Annual Report, respectfully report the following resolution, viz.: That such amendment of the Canons would in their opinion be inexpedient.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 60.)

REPORT No. 6.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposition to repeal the provision in Title I, Canon 15, Section v, that "no person shall be elected or consecrated a Suffragan Bishop," respectfully report the following resolution, viz.: That such repeal would not in their judgment be expedient.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 60.)

REPORT No. 7.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed addition to Title III, Canon 5, with reference to the election of Vestries, respectfully report the following resolution, viz.: That such addition is inexpedient.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 61.)

REPORT No. 8.

The Committee on Canons, who were requested by the House to consider Title II, Canon 12, Section 1, with a view to its amendment, making it mandatory in requiring communicants to present letters of transfer from one parish to another, respectfully report the following resolution, viz.: That such amendment appears to them to be inexpedient.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 61.)

The foregoing Reports were placed on the Calendar.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, That the House of Deputies now adjourn to attend the meeting of the Board of Missions.
Resolved, That this House will resume its sessions at the conclusion of the meeting of the Board of Missions.

Adjourned.

(For the Report of the Proceedings of Board of Missions, see p. 332.)

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, October 14, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Kansas, and the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Vermont. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Wisconsin.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Alsop, of Pittsburgh, the calling of the roll was omitted.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 4.
I beg leave to report, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, that John S. Henderson, Supplementary Deputy from the Diocese of North Carolina, having presented the proper testimonials, has been admitted to a seat in this Convention vice Mr. Kemp P. Battle, who is unable to attend. Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. George H. Paul, Diocese of Wisconsin.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

REPORT No. 1.
The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the memorial of the Diocese of Alabama expressing the decided convictions of the memorialists that legislation is necessary to create an appellate jurisdiction, respectfully report:

The Committee have carefully considered the question, and given full weight to the fact that the memorial comes to them from the Convention of a Diocese for whose convictions they entertain the highest respect. The memorialists state they have deemed it inexpedient to enter at large into the reasons for this decided conviction, and have offered none which would enable the Committee to reach the same conviction.

From the facts known to the Committee as to past legislation upon this subject by this body, especially the able report upon a similar proposition in the Convention of 1874 (see Journal, p. 114), declaring the inexpediency at that time of such amendment to Article VI, as is now proposed; that no change of circumstances has occurred to alter the decision then reached; that there were no similar convictions expressed to us by any of the other
Dioceses of our Church; and in consideration of the possible discussion of other Constitutional changes which may incline this Convention to delay any action upon this subject until they have been settled,—your Committee direct the report of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to change the Constitution at present as proposed by the memorial from Alabama.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee by unanimous consent.

CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.

(For consideration of the Report, see p. 67.)

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Reports:—

REPORT No. 9.
The Committee on Canons, who were instructed to consider and report "what further legislation, if any, is needed in order to secure the proper transaction of the business that legally pertains to this House," respectfully report that they have considered the subject, and recommend the adoption of the following as a new Rule of Order:—

The Committee on Canons, appointed at each General Convention, may sit during the vacation, and until the next succeeding General Convention, at such times and places as the Committee shall determine, for the purpose of examining such Canonical questions as may have been submitted to it by the House of Deputies, or as it may be advised will come before the next General Convention, in order that such questions may be the more fully and promptly reported upon at the next General Convention.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

REPORT No. 10.
The Committee on Canons, who were instructed "to inquire whether some Canon cannot be framed and presented for the adoption of this Convention to compel the attendance of members of this Church, when summoned to appear as witnesses before an Ecclesiastical Court," respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the following additional section of Title II, Canon 1, be adopted:—

Title II, Canon 1, is hereby amended by the addition of the following section:—

§ iv. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all members of this Church to attend and give evidence, when duly summoned to do so, in any Ecclesiastical trial or investigation under the authority of this Church.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 67.)

REPORT No. 11.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 14, Section v, so as to require ministers to submit Parish Registers to the inspection of the Bishop, &c., respectfully report that they regard such proposed amendment as unnecessary, and therefore inexpedient.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

REPORT No. 12.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of the appointment and support of the Clergy, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the subject of the appointment and support of the Clergy, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

REPORT NO. 13.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of the repeal of Title II, Canon 11, Section ii [4], relating to the conditions on which persons abandoning the Communion of this Church, may be restored to the ministry, respectfully report that such repeal would not in their opinion be expedient.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

REPORT NO. 14.
The Committee on Canons, having been requested by the House to give attention to the last clause of Title II, Canon 13, Section ii, respectfully report that the question presented seems to them to be one of interpretation for theologians, rather than for Canonical legislation, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the last clause of Title II, Canon 13, Section ii.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 67.)

REPORT NO. 15.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 15, Section v, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment as follows:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the following amendment to Title I, Canon 15, Section v, be adopted:

§ v. When a Bishop of a Diocese is unable, by reason of old age or other permanent cause of infirmity, to discharge his Episcopal duties, one Assistant Bishop may be elected by and for the said Diocese, who shall, in all cases, succeed the Bishop in case of surviving him. The Assistant Bishop shall perform such Episcopal duties, and exercise such Episcopal authority in the Diocese, as the Bishop shall assign to him; and, in case of the Bishop's inability to assign such duties, declared by the Convention of the Diocese, the Assistant Bishop shall, during such inability, perform all the duties and exercise all the authorities which appertain to the office of a Bishop. No person shall be elected or consecrated a Suffragan Bishop, nor shall there be more than one Assistant Bishop in a Diocese at the same time.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 68.)

On motion, No. 9 of the foregoing Reports was referred to the Special Committee on Rules of Order. (See p. 65 for their report.) The resolution appended to Report No. 12 was adopted, and Reports Nos. 10, 14, and 15 were placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, presented the following Report:
The Committee on Expense beg leave to report the following, from the Minutes of the Committee:

The accounts of the Treasurer were presented, and audited by a sub-committee, and found correct.

"On motion, Resolved, That we report the accounts of the Treasurer accurately and carefully kept, in a new set of books provided for the purpose, and that we cordially recommend the Treasurer, Mr. Lloyd W. Wells, to the House of Deputies, for re-election to the office which, for three years past, he has very ably filled." (Extract from the Minutes of the Committee.)

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, Chairman.

On motion, Mr. Lloyd W. Wells was elected Treasurer of the Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Marks, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

The Committee on Unfinished Business report the following as unfinished business of the Convention of 1877, viz.:—

1. The various matters intrusted to joint committees, found on pp. v, vi, vii, and viii, of the Journal of 1877. These subjects will be brought before the House, in the Reports of the respective Committees.

2. Memorial of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, asking that the resolution forbidding the binding of the Hymnal with the Book of Common Prayer be rescinded. Postponed until this Convention. To be found on pp. 83, 89, and 120.

3. Report No. 8 from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, upon the resolution of Rev. Dr. Farrington of Northern New Jersey, with regard to the concurrent vote of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Laid over for the consideration of this Session of the General Convention; pp. 88-90, and 150.


5. Report No. 26 from Committee on Canons, with regard to a Clergyman absenting himself from his Diocese, found on pp. 120 and 137. Referred to the General Convention of 1880; p. 205.


All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MARKS, Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 68.)

Mr. Cornwall, of Kentucky, presented a memorial of the late Mr. A. H. Churchill, of the same Diocese, which was referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE NO. 11.

NEW YORK, 6th day of the Session, October 12, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That the title of the subject confided to the Joint Committee on Christian Education be changed from "Christian Education" to "Education under the Auspices and Control of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Acting Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 12.

New York, 6th day of the Session, October 12, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three Bishops be appointed to act with the Committee of the House of Deputies as a Joint Committee on Expenses, and has appointed as the members of such committee on the part of this House the Bishops of Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa.

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Acting Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 13.

New York, 6th day of the Session, October 12, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, That, instead of embodying amendments to the Canons in a resolution, such Canons, or parts of Canons, shall be engrossed as amended, and sent from one House to another with an accompanying Message.

Attest: W. TATLOCK, Acting Secretary.

On motion, No. 11 of the foregoing Messages was concurred in, and No. 13 was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The President announced the appointment, on the part of this House, as members of the Joint Commission on the Tenure of Church Property, of the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Mr. Chapin, of Minnesota; Mr. McGuffey, of Southern Ohio; Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Wilson, of New Jersey.

The Rev. Dr. Craik, from a Joint Committee on "Shortened Services," appointed at the last General Convention, presented the following Report:

The Joint Committee on Shortened Services respectfully ask leave to report:

That, after a careful consideration of the subject committed to them, they have reached the conclusion that the object sought to be attained may be secured by Canonical enactment, without the necessity of resort to the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution. That Article establishes a "Book of Common Prayer," &c., for this Church; but the use of the Book so established is made obligatory by Canon 22 of Title I. Under the clear distinction thus made between establishing the Book and ordering its use, your Committee propose the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Canon 22, § 1, Title I, be amended to read as follows:

§ 1. [1] Every minister of this Church shall, on all occasions of public worship, use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same is or may be established by the authority of the General Convention of this Church; and, in performing such service, no other prayers shall be used than those contained in the said book.
1880.]

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

55

[2.] The Order for Morning Prayer, the Litany, and the Order for the Administration of the Holy Communion, may be used together, or in varying order as separate services: provided that, when used together, they shall be used in the order in which they stand. And any of the said forms may be used with or without a sermon or lecture.

[3.] On Sundays and holydays, when Morning and Evening Prayer shall have been duly said, an additional service may be used at some other hour or hours: provided, that there shall not be introduced into such additional service any portion of the Order for the Administration of the Holy Communion, or any thing not contained in Holy Scripture or the Book of Common Prayer; and provided also, that such form of service shall be approved by the Ordinary.

[4.] On days other than Sundays and holydays, a sermon or lecture may be preached without the services appointed by the Book of Common Prayer being first said; provided, that no prayers not set forth in the said book shall be used before or after such sermon or lecture.

[5.] On any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, it shall suffice for the Minister to use at Morning and Evening Prayer one or more of the sentences appointed at the beginning of Morning and Evening Prayer; the Lord's Prayer, with the Versicles and Responses following it; the Psalter for the day, or one of the selections of Psalms; a lesson from those appointed in the Tables of Lessons at Morning Service from the Old Testament, and in the evening from the New Testament; one of the Canticles; the Apostles' Creed, with the Versicles and Responses following; the Collect for the day; the two Collects preceding the Prayer for the President of the United States; the Prayer for all Conditions of Men in the morning, the General Thanksgiving in the evening; the Prayer of St. Chrysostom; and 2 Cor. xiii. 14: provided, that on Wednesdays and Fridays the Litany shall be said after the third Collect, unless it is used as a separate service.

J. WILLIAMS.
W. B. STEVENS.
JAMES CRAIK.
E. E. JOHNSON.
W. S. LANGFORD.
ORLANDO MEADS.
JAMES BRIDGE.
L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, the twenty-eighth Rule of Order was suspended.

On motion of the same gentleman, the foregoing Report of the Joint Committee on Shortened Services was referred to the Committee on Canons, and the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, sitting jointly. (For the Report of such Committee, see p. 144.)

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, presented (with accompanying papers) the following memorial from the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac, which on his motion was referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses:

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac are instructed by the Councils of their respective Dioceses to ask the
consent of the General Convention to a change in the boundary-line between the two Dioceses, so that the limits of the Diocese of Fond du Lac may be defined as follows: "All that part of the State of Wisconsin lying north and east of the south line of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams, Wood, and Clark Counties, and east of the west line of Range 4, west, continued to the northern boundary of the State of Wisconsin, and also such portion of Dodge County as is or may be included in the city of Waupun." The Bishops of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac have consented to the change asked for; and the Bishop of Fond du Lac, at the request of the Bishop of Wisconsin, has assumed Episcopal oversight since June, 1878, of the portion of the Diocese of Wisconsin proposed to be annexed to the Diocese of Fond du Lac.

Signed in behalf of the Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Diocese of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Diocese of Wisconsin.
MARTIN V. AVERILL, Diocese of Fond du Lac.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 81.)

The Rev. Dr. Abercombie, of Northern New Jersey, presented memorials of the late Rev. Dr. Chase, of Illinois, Mr. Balfour, of Mississippi, and Mr. Parshall, of Western New York, which were referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Breck, of Central Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Special Committee on the Revision of the Rules of Order:

Resolved, That after to-morrow (Friday, 18th) no Deputy shall introduce any new matter for the consideration of this House, unless by the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was placed on the Calendar:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this Convention adjourn sine die, on Thursday, the 21st October instant.

(For the consideration of this resolution, see p. 68.)

Mr. Nash, of New York, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That the form of Letters Dimissory as prescribed by § vii of Canon 14, Title I, be amended by striking out all after the words "regular standing."

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 94.)

The Rev. Dr. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania, presented the following petition from the Free Church Association, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1880.

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

The Free Church Association, which in its membership now includes twenty-four of our Right Reverend Fathers, as well as a large number of
Clergy and Laity, resident in nearly every Diocese in our land, approaches your venerable Body a second time, to ask your approval, as representatives of the Church in these United States, of the efforts that are being made to return to Primitive and Scriptural usage, as concerns the erection, consecration, and use of church edifices for our several congregations and parishes.

At the outset we beg leave respectfully to call attention to the fact that the great scandal arising from the disuse and misuse of consecrated buildings, and the disposition of them for "unhallowed, worldly, or common uses," by reason of debt existing at the date of consecration, led to the passage of the Canon of 1868, "Of the Consecration of Churches," and its amendment in 1871. We claim that there is great hindrance, and possibly as great scandal, to the preaching of the Gospel, and the whole work of the Church as the keeper and witness of the truth, in the sale and rental of portions of the consecrated building, as in the prior lien of debt. When a building is to be, or has been, solemnly devoted to the service of Almighty God, and to be "His house forever," it is nothing less than mockery that individuals should retain or obtain in it the right of ownership to a

--- in —— Church will be sold at public auction: God's House, the House of Prayer, thus becoming a matter of merchandise in the public marts. Surely it is bad enough that the privilege of exclusive occupation in the Churches can be obtained for a time by the payment of a stipulated rent; but far worse is it that such a privilege should become perpetual, enabling the owners of pews to form a joint stock company, whose capital is represented by the Church property. If the title to the Church property is held by a corporation, all the franchises of that corporation rest in the pew-owners, and the whole management and control of the Church is practically in their hands, and frequently preventing the use of the building for its full legitimate objects.

We suggest that the sale of pews is also, in fact, an incumbrance on the Church property, and in most instances a violation both of the letter and of the spirit of Canon 24, § 11.

We respectfully ask, therefore, that this Canon 24, Title I, of the Digest be so amended, that no Church shall hereafter be consecrated in which pews or situations have been sold, and also forbidding the sale of pews or situations at any future time.

In support of our petition we respectfully submit that the best interests of the Church demand a formal recognition of the principles,—

1. That our Churches should be so free and open that all who wish may worship in them.

2. That in them there should be no distinctions on the ground of wealth or social position.

3. That when they are consecrated, appropriated, and devoted to the honour and worship of Almighty God, they should be absolutely and unreservedly His, and in no sense the property of a limited number of persons who have bought their pews.

JAMES RAWLE, Recording Secretary.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 78.)

Mr. Randall, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolution, which resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The American Book of Common Prayer, adopting the language of the English Book of Common Prayer, declares that "the particu-
lar forms of Divine Worship, and the rites and ceremonies appointed to be used therein, being things in their own nature indifferent and alterable, and so acknowledged, it is but reasonable that upon weighty and important considerations, according to the various exigencies of times and occasions, such changes and alterations should be made therein, as to those who are in places of authority should from time to time seem either necessary or expedient;"

AND WHEREAS, The American Book of Common Prayer contains many changes of the English Book, and declares that "it cannot but be supposed that further alterations would in time be found expedient;"

AND WHEREAS, The first Rubric of the "Order of the Burial of the Dead," in these words, "Here it is to be noted, that the office ensuing is not to be used for any unbaptized adults, any who die excommunicate, or who have laid hands upon themselves," should in the opinion of many members of this Church be altered and changed for the following, among other reasons, viz.: —

1. "The Order of the Burial of the Dead" is intended for the benefit of the living, and not the dead, and therefore is as effectual to the living over the body of one unbaptized, excommunicate, or who laid violent hands upon himself, as over any other body;

2. The intended operation of this Rubric in causing adults to be baptized, and preventing persons about to commit suicide giving execution to that design, to avoid their bodies being denied the Burial-Service, must be utterly ineffectual; and, as we have no Ecclesiastical Courts to excommunicate, that part of the Rubric is a useless provision;

3. In most cases, if not all, suicide is committed by persons of insane mind, and the difficulties are very great in deciding the matter;

4. The person over whose grave this Burial-Service is forbidden, may, as the thief on the cross, have died a penitent;

5. This Rubric is inconsistent in denying to the bodies of those who lay violent hands upon themselves this Burial-Service, and yet allows it over the bodies of those who lay violent hands on others;

6. And in allowing the performance of this service over the bodies of unbaptized infants, and denying it over the bodies of adults unbaptized, although many of our Bishops and other Clergy maintain that baptism in itself makes no moral change;

7. The reason for this Rubric in the English Burial-Service does not exist in ours, because their service expresses "the sure and certain hope of the resurrection of the deceased to eternal life through Jesus Christ," and "that he may rest in Christ, and at the last day be acceptable in His sight," whereas these hopes and expressions are omitted in our Burial-Service;

8. This Rubric is interpreted differently by the different members of our Clergy: some of them declining to make any inquiry as to the cause of the death, or into the baptism of the deceased, but performing the service alike over all who are buried; others disregard this Rubric, or choose a service of their own;

9. It is not consistent with that Christian charity that believeth all things and hopeth all things, to presume guilt where it is not apparent, or to condemn without the means of knowing the guilty; Therefore Resolved, That this subject be referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 84.)

The Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church: —
WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact, of very great interest and importance to the Christian world, that a revision of the King James version of the Holy Scriptures has been for some time in progress, and is about to be published under such circumstances as will necessarily command the earnest attention of all Christian people speaking the English language; and

WHEREAS, In a matter involving such varied and momentous interests in the Church, this Convention cannot evade its responsibility of wise and faithful guidance; and

WHEREAS, While recognizing the importance of as perfect a reproduction as possible, in the English tongue, of the meaning and spirit of the original languages of the Scriptures, and persuaded also that there are resources, not hitherto accessible, which are now available for this work of revision; yet inasmuch as many of the questions involved are not fully settled among Christian scholars, and Biblical criticism itself is the subject as yet of serious controversy: therefore be it

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of five Bishops, five Presbyters, and five Laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider, and report to the next General Convention, on the subject of the expediency of a revision of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures at the present time, and also in what respects, if any, the revised version, so far as previously published, may be in their judgment superior to the King James version as found in the Standard Bible of 1611.

(For the report of the Committee, see p. 74.)

The same gentleman offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

WHEREAS, The work of the Church of Christ and the best interests of Christian civilization are seriously impeded in one of the Territories of the United States by the existence of polygamy, recognized by a large proportion of the community as a religious institution; and

WHEREAS, Polygamy is not only contrary to the Law of God, but is also forbidden, under severe penalties, in the Territories of the United States by Act of Congress, which Act has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States: therefore be it

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That, while there are peculiar difficulties in the execution of this law, owing to the religious fanaticism (doubtless oftentimes sincere) by which the institution of polygamy is upheld, and especially to the fact that the interests of many innocent persons are unhappily involved, it is still the duty of every Christian and citizen of this Republic to use his influence to aid the United States Government in bringing about, as speedily as possible, a merciful but firm enforcement of the law in regard to polygamy or bigamy in the Territories of the United States.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 74.)

The Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution, which was placed on the Calendar:

Resolved, That the Fourth Rule of Order be amended by striking out the words, "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society," and substituting the words, "on Missions," so that the title will read, "III. — On Missions."

(For the consideration of the resolution, see p. 68.)
The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit: Report No. 4 of the Committee on Canons, relating to the establishment of a Federate Council of the Dioceses of Illinois, Quincy, and Springfield. (For the Report, see p. 48.) The question being on the adoption of the resolution offered by the Committee, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, moved to substitute the word "State," in place of the word "Province." The Rev. Dr. Farrington, of Northern New Jersey, moved to amend the amendment, by substituting the words "Dioceses in," in place of the word "State."

The House took a recess.

The President having taken the chair, the House resumed the consideration of Report No. 4 of the Committee on Canons. The amendment of the Rev. Dr. Farrington was accepted by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and the amended amendment was adopted. The question then being on the amended resolution of the Committee, it was adopted.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: Report No. 5 of the Committee on Canons, relating to registered communicants not communicating, &c. (For the Report, see p. 49.)

The Rev. Dr. Benedict offered the following substitute for the resolution of the Committee:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That to Title I, Canon 17, § 1, a sub-section [2] be added in these words: "In estimating the number of communicants in his cure, the minister shall not include in his annual report those on his list who, without sufficient cause for abstaining, known to the minister, have not communicated within the past two years."

The Rev. Mr. Marks, of Mississippi, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That to Title I, Canon 17, Section i, a sub-section [2] be added in these words: "In his annual report, the minister shall report in one column the whole number of persons entitled to communicate, and shall report in another column the number of those who are actual communicants."

On motion of the same gentleman, the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 76.)

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: Report No. 6 of the Committee on Canons, relating to Suffragan Bishops. (For the Report, see p. 49.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.
The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: Report No. 7 of the Committee on Canons, relating to the election of Vestries. (For the Report, see p. 49.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: Report No. 8 of the Committee on Canons, relating to communicants presenting letters of transfer. (For the Report, see p. 49.)

The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio, offered the following amendment to the resolution of the Committee:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Canon 12, of Title II, be amended by striking out the last clause, following the words "good standing," and the insertion of the following: "And the Rector of the Parish or Congregation to which he or she removes shall not place his or her name on the Register as communicants until such letter or other satisfactory evidence of permanent removal be produced."

On motion of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, the Report of the Committee, together with the proposed amendment, was recommitted to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 76.)

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops:

NEW YORK, 8th day of the Session, October 14, 1880.

MESSAGE No. 14.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message No. 14 from that House (relating to a Joint Commission on the subject of Church Incorporations and the tenure of Church property), and that it appoints as members of said Commission on its part, the Bishop of Central New York, the Bishop of Maine, and the Missionary Bishop of Nevada.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

Mr. Prince, of Long Island, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution:

Resolved, That the "Standing Order," adopted Oct. 24, 1871, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That one Clerical and one Lay Delegate, to be chosen by any convocation of all the Clergy and representatives of the Laity, convoked by the authority of the Bishop of any Missionary Jurisdiction within the limits of the United States, shall have seats assigned to them in this House, with similar privileges to those of Deputies, except that they shall have no vote on any question or matter; and that this be a Standing Order of this House."

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 115.)

On motion, the House adjourned.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia, and the Rev. Mr. Converse, of Massachusetts. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Ohio.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia, it was

Resolved, That the calling of the roll be omitted for the remainder of the session.

The following members, not previously present, appeared, and took their seats: —

Mr. Roots, of Arkansas; Mr. Adkins, of Easton; Mr. Davidson, of Georgia; Mr. Bennett, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report: —

REPORT No. 5.

I beg leave to report, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, that leave of absence has been granted to Mr. Josiah King, Diocese of Pittsburgh; the Rev. A. B. Allen, Diocese of Quincy; and Mr. Edward J. Parker, Diocese of Quincy.

The Rev. W. C. Dawson, Supplementary Deputy from the Diocese of New Hampshire, having presented the proper testimonials, has been admitted to a seat in this Convention, vice the Rev. Henry A. Coit, who has been granted leave of absence.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Dawson appeared, and took his seat.

The Rev. Dr. Haneckel, from the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar: —

REPORT No. 1.

The Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, to whom was referred the petition of the "Convocation of the Missionary Jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Dakota," declaring that "the Clergy and Laity assembled at Christ Church, Yankton, did, on the eighteenth day of September, 1880, resolve to organize as a Diocese, under the name and title of the Diocese of Dakota, including all that portion of the Territory of Dakota outside the missionary jurisdiction of Nebraska;" and declaring, further, "that they do hereby accede and hold themselves amenable to the Constitution and Canons, doctrine, discipline, and worship, cf the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America;" and declaring yet further,—

"That we hereby request the Bishop of Nebraska to continue the over-
sight and care of the Diocese until such time as we shall think it to be necessary to elect a Bishop;"

And your Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses being further apprised by another document to them submitted, that, "to enable the proposed Diocese of Dakota to maintain its own Bishop," a resolution was adopted for the creation of a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars to endow the Episcopate of the Diocese of Dakota, and declaring their "belief that the said amount can be raised in five years or a less time," and praying to be admitted (in view of these statements) as a new Diocese; and

WHEREAS, The granting of this petition of the proposed Diocese of Dakota is, in their judgment, beset by grave and insuperable constitutional difficulties:

Therefore the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses do respectfully report to this House the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in view of the constitutional provisions thereto applicable, the petition of Dakota to be admitted as a new Diocese at this time, and on the conditions specified, be not granted.

J. S. HANCKEL, Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 75.)

The Rev. Dr. Garrison, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred an amendment of Article 1, proposing "to strike out from the fourth and fifth lines the words, 'every third year from the year of our Lord 1841,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words, 'every fifth year from the year of our Lord 1883,'" would respectfully report that they have carefully considered the same, and that they do not regard such a change in the intervals of our sessions as expedient at the present time, and would therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of this subject.

By unanimous order, for the Committee.

J. F. GARRISON.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, from the same Committee, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

REPORT NO. 3.

The Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, to whom were referred the resolutions of R. A. Lamberton, of Central Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, looking to a change of Article 2 of the Constitution, have examined carefully that portion of the resolutions which proposes a scale of graduated representation of the various Dioceses of this Church, and have ordered the following Report:

That it is inexpedient to amend the Constitution so as to provide for graduated representation; and the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Committee, by unanimous consent.

CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 136.)
The Rev. Dr. Payne, from the Committee on the Prayer Book, presented the following Report:—

REPORT No. 1.
The Committee on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred the Memorial of the Diocese of Indiana, asking for a revision of the "Book of Homilies," beg leave to report adversely to the proposition, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.  WM. PAYNE, Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Sears, of New Hampshire, presented memorials of the late Rev. Drs. Eames and Hubbard, of that Diocese; the Rev. Dr. Huske, of North Carolina, presented memorials of the late Mr. W. H. Battle, and Mr. W. F. Martin, of that Diocese; the Rev. Dr. Buel, of North Carolina, presented a memorial of the late Gen. J. G. Martin: all of which memorials were referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, presented the Report of the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen. (For the Report, see Appendix V.)

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, from the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Reform, presented the following Report:—

JOINT COMMITTEE.
The Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform beg leave to offer, as a partial Report, the following Resolutions for the action of the House of Deputies concurrently with the House of Bishops:—

1. Resolved, That this Joint Committee be continued, and that its name be changed to "The Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations;"

2. Resolved, That the number of members of this Commission be fixed at twenty-four, viz.: eight Bishops, eight Presbyters, and eight Laymen;

3. Resolved, That the membership of the Commission be constituted for the next three years as follows, viz.:—

The Bishop of Connecticut.
The Bishop of Ohio.
The Bishop of Pennsylvania.
The Bishop of Western New York.
The Bishop of Florida.
The Bishop of Long Island.
The Bishop of Albany.
The Bishop of Central New York.
Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D.D.
Rev. George Leeds, D.D.
Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D.
Rev. Charles R. Hale, S.T.D.
Rev. William F. Morgan, D.D.
Rev. John Cotton Smith, D.D.
Inasmuch as a member of the Joint Committee, to whom has been intrusted the preparation of the Triennial Report, has not yet returned from Europe, whither he has been representing our Church at the recent Old Catholic Conference at Baden, therefore

Resolved, That permission be granted to the Joint Committee to make their full and final Report at a later day of the Session.

Signed in the behalf of the Joint Committee.

NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, Secretary.

On motion, the resolutions contained in the foregoing Report were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Buel, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Atwater, of Minnesota, was referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following Suffrage and Response be inserted in the Litany, immediately after the supplication for Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, viz.:

"That it may please Thee, O Lord of the Harvest, to send forth Labourers into Thy Harvest:

"We beseech Thee to hear us, Good Lord!"

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this proposed change be communicated to the several Dioceses, according to the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 85.)

Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota, from the Special Committee on Rules of Order, presented the following Report:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the revision of the Rules of Order of this House respectfully report,

That they have carefully considered the whole subject referred to them, including many propositions from individual members of the House, and, as the result of their deliberations, beg leave to offer the following amendments:

They recommend that at the close of the Third Rule be added the words, "to be decided without debate."

That in the Fourth Rule, to conform with the recent action of the House, "XII on Christian Education," be changed to, "XII on Education under the auspices and control of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and that a like change be made where the name of the same Committee occurs in the Fifth Rule.

That at the close of the Fourth Rule be added, "XIV on Rules of Order, to consist of five members, to which Committee shall be referred without debate all proposed amendments to the Rules of Order."

That in the Fifth Rule after the words, "2. On the Admission of New
Dioceses," be inserted, "3. On Rules of Order," and that the following numbers be changed accordingly.

That in the Sixth Rule, after the words, "undisposed of," be inserted the words, "indicating the subject of each item," and at the close of the Rule be added the following words: "a printed copy of which Calendar shall be furnished to each member."

That at the close of the Seventh Rule be added these words, "or to make any matter the Order of the Day for a particular time."

That the Eighth Rule, as no longer needed, be stricken out, and that the following rule take its place: "8. All propositions involving expense shall be referred to the Committee on Expenses before being considered, except propositions to print."

That in the Fifteenth Rule the comma after the words "without motion" be stricken out.

That in the Sixteenth Rule for the word "Sixteenth" be substituted the word "Twelfth."

That in the Twentieth Rule for the word "discussion" be substituted the words "question under consideration."

That in the Twenty-ninth Rule the first clause be stricken out, with the word "and" of the second clause.

The Committee has considered the proposition of the Committee on Canons to be permitted to sit during the recess to examine such Canonical questions as may be submitted to it, and regard such a rule as inexpedient, as the power may at any time be specially conferred upon the Committee by a vote of the House.

The Committee therefore offer the following resolutions for the action of this House:—

Resolved, That the amendments to the Rules of Order proposed in the above Report be adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to print the Rules of Order thus amended for the use of the members of the House.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint the Standing Committee on Rules of Order for the present session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. T. WILDER, Chairman.

On motion, the first amendment was adopted.

On motion, the second amendment was adopted.

On motion, the third amendment was adopted.

On motion, the fourth amendment was adopted.

On motion, the fifth amendment was adopted.

On motion, the sixth amendment was adopted.

On motion, the seventh amendment was adopted.

On motion, the eighth amendment was adopted.

On motion, the ninth amendment was adopted.

On motion, the tenth amendment was adopted.

On motion, the eleventh amendment was adopted.

Objection being made to that portion of the Committee's Report as relates to the proposition of the Committee on Canons referred to them, it was placed on the Calendar. (For the consideration of this portion of the Report, see p. 151.)
The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Michigan, moved to amend by substituting the words "On Missions" for the name of the third Standing Committee under Rule 4. On motion of Mr. Wilder, the proposed amendment was referred to the Standing Committee on Rules of Order, when it should be appointed.

The following amendment, offered by the Rev. Dr. Harison, of Albany, was also referred to the same committee:

Add to Rule 15, the following:

"When any matter referred to a Committee shall be reported upon unfavourably, the Committee shall be discharged from the consideration thereof, without any motion for that purpose. The question shall then be on agreeing to the adverse Report; but if debate arise, or at the request of any member, the matter so reported upon, together with the Report, shall be placed upon the Calendar."

On motion, the first resolution appended to the Report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion, the second resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

On motion, the third resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, it was

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to authorize their Committees on Constitutional Amendments, on Canons, and on the Prayer Book, to sit in joint session with the Corresponding Committees of this House, to consider the Report of the Joint Committee on Shortened Services.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 144.)

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, Report No. 1, of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to an appellate jurisdiction. (For the Report, see p. 50.) On motion of Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, the Report was made the Order of the Day for Thursday, October 21, at eleven A.M. (For further action, see p. 108.)

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, Report No. 10 of the Committee on Canons, relating to the attendance of witnesses at an Ecclesiastical Court. (For the Report, see p. 51.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The House proceeded with the business, to wit, Report No. 14 of the Committee on Canons, relating to the Marriage of Divorced
Persons. (For the Report, see p. 51.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The House took a recess.

The President having resumed the chair, the House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: Report No. 15 of the Committee on Canons, relating to the election of an Assistant Bishop. (For the Report, see p. 52.)

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, the Report was laid on the Table. (For further action, see p. 127.)

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: the Report of the Committee on Unfinished Business. (For the Report, see p. 53.)

On motion of Mr. Marks, of Mississippi, Items No. 2 and 6 of the Report were referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book, Items No. 3 and 4 to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution; and Item No. 5 to the Committee on Canons.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: the resolution of Mr. Nelson, relating to final adjournment. (For the resolution, see p. 56.)

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit: the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, relating to the amendment of the Fourth Rule of Order. (For the resolution, see p. 59.)

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 100.)

The Rev. Dr. Lewin, from the Joint Committee on the Godly Discipline of the Laity, appointed at the last Convention, presented the following Report, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed, and was made the Order of the Day, on Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock:—

The Joint Committee on the Godly Discipline of the Laity beg leave respectfully to report:—

It will be remembered that this Committee, at the Convention of 1877, presented a report in which they indicated certain deficiencies in the present system of administering discipline. They asked that the Committee might be reconstituted and continued in order to suggest, not indeed any change in the principles of ecclesiastical discipline or any enlargement of the powers now confided to the Church's ministers, — for we are clearly of opinion that no such change is either necessary or expedient, — but such defi-
tion and direction only as may serve to guide the minister in the discharge of his duty, and to secure to the laity also a just protection from irregular censure.

At our suggestion the General Convention of 1877 passed two resolutions, which may be regarded as instructions to the Committee. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the law of the Church touching the godly discipline of its members, as to make it more explicit in its provisions, and more readily applicable to particular cases.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee heretofore in charge of this matter be continued and reconstituted with reference to convenience of assembling, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed by the two houses to nominate the members of said Committee on the Godly Discipline of the Laity.

In pursuance of these instructions your Committee has carefully considered the whole subject confided to them, and present herewith the draft of a Canon, every provision of which has been thoroughly discussed in full committee. The need or the use of some of these provisions may not be at once apparent; the necessary explanations can best be given verbally.

But we are bold to say that not one of them stands on grounds of mere theory. In every case we have had regard to facts laid before us showing that Bishops and Clergy were at a loss, and needed rules for their guidance in the subject matter of such provision.

The death of Mr. F. W. Brune has deprived us of his valuable aid. The Bishop of Pittsburgh has been hindered by sickness from assisting in our last revision of the Canon proposed. He gave his hearty and unqualified approval to the substantial features of the Canon herewith reported.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Title II, Canon 12, entitled "Regulations respecting the Laity," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Title II, Canon 12. Regulations respecting the Laity.

§ i. If any persons within this Church shall offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons shall be repelled from the Holy Communion agreeably to the Rubric.

§ ii. [1.] The offences for which persons may be repelled from the Holy Communion are declared to be the following, viz.:—

The denial of any of the Articles of the Christian Faith, as contained in the Apostles' Creed, or any violation of the Law of God as set forth in the Ten Commandments.

[2.] It is not requisite, before repelling a person from the Holy Communion, that he shall have been convicted of crime in a civil court.

§ iv. [1.] Every minister, before repelling any person from the Holy Communion, shall inform him of the allegations against him, and shall afford him opportunity to make personal explanations.

[2.] The notice to a person that he presume not to come to the Holy
Communion, shall be given distinctly and explicitly, either personally or in writing.

§ 5. [1.] A minister repelling any person from the Holy Communion shall without unnecessary delay report his action to the Ordinary, that is, the Bishop, together with a statement of the charges made; and such notice of repulsion shall be deemed and taken as a sufficient presentment to the Bishop of the person repelled, for the offences specified therein, in order that the Bishop may take judicial action thereon.

[2.] If no complaint be made by the person repelled, the Bishop may, in his discretion, take the charges pro confesso, and proceed no further, or he may restore the person repelled if the reasons for such repulsion seem to him insufficient.

[3.] If a person repelled from the Holy Communion shall demand an investigation, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to institute an inquiry in such manner as may be directed by the Canons of the Diocese, or, should no such Canon exist, by a Commission, a majority of whose members shall be Lay Communicants of this Church; and the Commission shall report the facts ascertained, with their opinion thereon, to the Bishop, in order that he may render his godly judgment in the case.

[4.] If the Bishop shall have reason to believe that any person has been repelled from the Holy Communion, and if no account thereof has been given, he may require such account to be given within thirty days; and in default thereof he may make inquiry, and deliver his godly judgment in the premises.

[5.] If a scandal arise in a Congregation, and the minister be in serious doubt as to his duty, he shall refer the case to the Bishop, who shall take cognizance thereof, and shall deliver his judgment in the premises.

[6.] If the Bishop shall have reason to believe that any person within his Diocese who frequents the Holy Communion is an open and notorious eviler, and if the person, of uncertainty of parochial connection, he escapes discipline, the Bishop may, of his own motion, institute an inquiry, and deliver judgment in the premises.

[7.] In all the proceedings hereinafter indicated, whether by the Minister, the Bishop, or by a commission acting under the Bishop's authority, the person accused shall be entitled to the usual protection of law. He shall have specific notice of the charges, with reasonable precision as to time and place; he shall at all times during an investigation have liberty to be present, and in due time and order to produce his testimony and to make his defence. The investigation shall be conducted according to the principles of the common law, as the same are generally administered in the civil courts of the United States, and according to the rules of evidence observed in the civil courts of the State wherein the Diocese is situated.

[8.] When an investigation shall have been made in any of the cases mentioned in this section, the Bishop may confirm the action of the minister repelling, or he may specify the conditions of restoration, or he may direct the person to be restored to the Holy Communion. In case of great heinousness of offence, the Bishop may suspend the person from the Holy Communion for a definite time, or until such person shall be restored by the Bishop himself.

[9.] If any person shall be under criminal indictment, the minister may suspend him from the Holy Communion until the indictment be disposed of; but, for the avoidance of prejudice, the investigation and the judgment shall be deferred until the case is determined in the civil court.

[10.] If the Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, it shall be the Ordinary for the purposes of this Canon, so far as to receive complaint and make investigation; but the judgment shall be made by a Bishop invited by the Standing Committee to examine the record and pronounce thereon.

§ vi. [1.] A person repelled or suspended, in any Congregation or Diocese,
from the Holy Communion, shall not come to the Holy Table in any other Congregation until permitted to do so by competent authority; nor shall any minister receive to the Lord's Supper any person so repelled or suspended. Provided, that nothing in this Canon shall be so construed as to require a minister to refuse the sacrament to a penitent person in immediate danger of death.

[2.] A person repelled from the Holy Communion may be restored by the minister who repelled him if the Bishop has taken no action in his case, or by the Bishop of the Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, by any Bishop acting at the request of the Standing Committee; or, if the person shall have removed into another Diocese and been a bona fide resident therein for one year, then by the Bishop of that Diocese.

§ vii. A communicant removing from one parish to another shall procure from the Rector, if any, or, if there be no Rector, from one of the Wardens, a certificate stating that he is a communicant in good standing; and the Rector of the Parish or the Congregation to which he removes shall not be required to receive him as a communicant without such certificate.

HENRY C. LAY.
ALFRED LEE.
MEYER LEWIN.
D. R. GOODWIN.
HENRY C. POTTER.
HENRY COPP.
R. S. CONOVER.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 94.)

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was placed on the Calendar: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Committee, to consist of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven Laymen, be appointed to consider, and report to the next General Convention, whether, in view of the fact that this Church is soon to enter upon the second century of its organized existence in this country, the changed conditions of the national life do not demand certain alterations in the Book of Common Prayer in the direction of liturgical enrichment and increased flexibility of use.

(For the consideration of this resolution, see p. 152.)

On motion of Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book to consider whether it is not expedient to change the third petition of the Litany by inserting “Comforter” in lieu of “proceeding from the Father and the Son;” and in the fourth petition, the words, “Lord God Almighty,” in lieu of the word “Trinity.”

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 85.)

The President appointed as the Standing Committee on Rules of Order: —

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Central New York; Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota; Mr. Withers, of Virginia; Mr. Fish, of New York; and Mr. Redfield, of Vermont.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, offered the following reso-
lution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That Canon 15, Title I, Section iii, be amended as follows:—

Omit from the word "and," in the ninth line, to the word "same," in the eighteenth line, inclusive. Insert in the eighteenth line the words "and also" before the word "to." In line 20 insert after "Bishops" the words "and standing Committees." In line 21 omit the word "aforesaid."

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 90.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Farrington, of Northern New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That, when this House adjourns, it adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning; and that the Secretary inform the House of Bishops of this action.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Alsop, of Pittsburgh, it was

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Rules of Order be requested to consider the question whether, under the new Rule of Order No. 16, the number of days during which new business may be introduced be counted inclusive or exclusive of those days occupied by the sessions of the Board of Missions, and report to this House their judgment on the same.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 89.)

On motion of Mr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this Convention will strive so to conduct its business in the future as to be able to adjourn on Saturday, the 23d inst.

The Rev. Dr. Farrington, of Northern New Jersey, offered the following resolution, which on his motion was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Resolved, That § 1 of the Order, entitled "Of the Organization of the House of Deputies," be amended by adding, after the word "Election," in the sixteenth line, p. 152, the following: "but if there be only one nomination for the office either of President or Secretary, the ballot may be dispensed with."

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 90.)

Col. Hamilton, of Maine, offered the following preamble and resolution, which on his motion were referred to the Committee on Expenses:

WHEREAS, The worship of this Church is much discommoded, inconveniently, and paralyzed, by the various paintings of the Psalter and Canticles; to bring about a catholic use, be it

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint committee of —— Bishops, —— Presbyters, and —— Laymen, noted for their musical requirements, be appointed to prepare for presentation to the next General Convention, with a view to its adoption as the Standard of Use in this Church, a pointed Psalter with the Canticles of the Prayer Book.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 81.)
On motion of the Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Delaware, it was

Resolved, That the consideration of the propriety on the part of each Rector in this Church, of contributing one offering during the year, and, if practicable, that on Christmas Day, to the Trustees' Fund for the relief of infirm Clergy, be referred to the Committee appointed for the consideration of this subject.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

**MESSAGE No. 15.**

NEW YORK, 9th day of the Session, October 15, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That [1.] of § ii of Canon 1, Title III, be amended to read "Canon 17" instead of "Canon 15" in the second line.

(This is merely the correction of a typographical error.)

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

**MESSAGE No. 16.**

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the sub-section, now numbered [7.] of Section vii, of Canon 15, Title I, be numbered [8.], and that the sub-section to be numbered [7.] be introduced after [6.] as follows:

"[7.] Every such Bishop on the appointment of such Standing Committee shall select the Constitution and Canons of some Diocese of this Church, and, by the advice and consent of such Standing Committee, he shall make such modifications in the said Constitution and Canons, as, in his own and their judgment, local circumstances may require; and the Constitution and Canons as so modified shall be in force and valid for the government of his jurisdiction, until a Diocesan Convention or Council, lawfully organized, shall frame the Constitution and Canons of his Diocese."

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

**MESSAGE No. 17.**

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message No. 16 from the House of Deputies [appointing a Joint Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations].

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, Message No. 16 was referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 90.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, permission was given to the Joint Committee on the Functions of Rectors and Vestries, appointed at the last Convention, to print their Report.

On motion, the House adjourned.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Worthington, of Michigan, and the Rev. Mr. Sweet, of Illinois. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Maine.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 6.

On behalf of the Committee on Elections, I beg leave to report that leave of absence has been granted to Rev. J. J. Clemens, Diocese of Texas, and Mr. A. Randall, of the Diocese of Maryland. Mr. Cooper W. Smith, a Supplementary Deputy from the Diocese of West Virginia, having presented the proper testimonials, has been admitted to a seat in this Convention since Mr. N. S. White, who is unable to attend.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon Mr. Smith appeared, and took his seat.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, presented a memorial of the late Mr. S. H. Huntington, of that Diocese; the Rev. Dr. Battershall, of Albany, presented a memorial of the late Mr. Lyman Tremaine of that Diocese; both of which memorials were referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the Committee on the State of the Church, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

REPORT No. 1.

The Committee on the State of the Church beg leave respectfully to report that they have had under consideration the preamble and resolution of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Diocese of New York, relating to polygamy in the Territories of the United States, which was referred to them by a vote of the House, and they recommend the adoption of the same as an expression of the sentiment of this body in regard to the important subject committed to them.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

(For the preamble and resolution of the Rev. Dr. Smith, see p. 59. For the consideration of the Report of the Committee, see p. 167.)

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the same Committee, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

REPORT No. 2.

The Committee on the State of the Church beg leave respectfully to report that they have had under consideration the preamble and resolution
of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Diocese of New York, relating to the "Proposed Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible," which was referred to them by a vote of the House, and they recommend the adoption of the same as an expression of the sentiment of this Body in regard to the important subject committed to them.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

(For the preamble and resolution of the Rev. Dr. Smith, see p. 59.) For the consideration of the Report of the Committee, see p. 167.)

Mr. Fisher, of Western New York, offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Expenses:

WHEREAS, Uniformity in the musical services of the Church is desirable, therefore
Resolved, That the Psalter and Canticles, as pointed for singing according to the use of Trinity Parish, New York, be, and the same is hereby, recommended to be used by the Church at large.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 81.)

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses relating to the admission of the Diocese of Dakota. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 62.)

On motion, permission was given to the Rev. Dr. Hoyt, a delegate from the Missionary Jurisdiction of Dakota, to address the House on this subject.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution reported by the Committee:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Diocese of Dakota having organized, and having acceded to the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United-States of America, be, and the same is hereby, admitted into union with this General Convention.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 18.

New York, 10th day of the Session, October 10, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House concurs in the amendments proposed by the House of Deputies in its Message No. 11 to Canon 9, Title III (of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society), with the exception of the following clause, to wit: "The Bishops and the other members of the Board may sit together, or in two Houses, as they may decide. When sitting together, the Senior Bishop shall preside."

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Canon 9, Title III, as now reported, be adopted.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House concurs in Message 15 from the House of Deputies [defining the powers of the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois] with the exception of the first of the powers named, of which it disapproves, because it does not deem it expedient to act upon this matter of an appellate system for this Church in the manner proposed.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House concurs in Message No. 18 from the House of Deputies [declaring the duty of members of this Church to attend and give evidence].

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, Message No. 18 was concurred in, and Message No. 19 was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses relating to Dakota, was resumed (for further consideration, see p. 80.), pending which the House adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 18, 1880.

Feast of S. Luke.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Morning Service was said by the Rev. Mr. Vernor, of Fond du Lac, and the Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Kentucky. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Alabama.

The Minutes of Saturday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 10.

The Committee on Canons, to whom were recommitted their Reports Nos. 5 and 8, together with certain propositions to amend the Canons relating to the Registry, Enumeration, and Removal of Communicants, respectfully report:

In the former Reports of this Committee, which have been recommitted, they simply expressed their conviction that no amendment of the Canons was expedient; but, in deference to what appears to be the desire of many members of the Convention, they now proceed to set forth their views in some detail, hoping that they may be satisfactory to the House, and helpful
to those who find it difficult to ascertain their duty under the present Canons.

In the Church of England, Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials are required, but no Register of Communicants. Consequently, we have no such precedents and decisions to guide us, as in regard to many other matters. By one Canon (Title I, Canon 14, § v), the Minister is required to keep a Register. By another Canon (Title I, Canon 17, § i), he is required to make an annual return of statistics taken from the Register. It seems to us plain, as the law now stands, that the number of Communicants registered is to be the number reported.

If it be asked, how the Register of Communicants is to be kept, we reply that the Convention of the Diocese is empowered to make rules upon that subject (Title I, Canon 14, § v). But apart from such rules, we are clearly of opinion that no one should be registered simply because he has been confirmed. The Rubric, at the end of the Confirmation Service, makes the distinction plain. Confirmation is to precede admission to the Holy Communion, and there are two separate acts. We think there can be no doubt that a person is not a Communicant, and should not be registered as such, until he has actually received the Holy Communion.

Secondly, We are of opinion that the Register of Communicants cannot, by its very nature, be kept with the same definite precision and certainty as the other Registers. But we do not think that this is a matter of so great importance as is sometimes supposed. The keeping a Register of Communicants is important, but it does not absolutely determine the status of any person; nor is the removal of a name from the list in any way equivalent to censure, discipline, or (much less) excommunication. We think that the Clergy must exercise a sound and conscientious discretion. On the one hand, they should be careful not to put on the Register the name of any one who is not actually a Communicant. On the other hand, they should be careful not to strike off a name, unless they are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person has either died, removed, or definitely ceased to be a Communicant. In the latter case it may be supposed that no minister will neglect to inform himself as to the circumstances, and to discharge his duty as a pastor in the premises. It seems to us to follow from what has been said, that no definite rule can be laid down as to the time within which a person must have received the Communion, in order to be included in the Registry and Enumeration. Ultimately, the duty and responsibility of deciding who is in fact a Communicant must be left to the Clergy. If they be in doubt as to their duty, they must be referred to their Bishops, and to the instructions of their Conventions under Canon 14, Title I; and we trust that this Report may also be of some assistance to them.

Coming now to the further and less important question of the requirement of the Certificate referred to in Canon 12 of Title II, when Communicants remove from one Parish to another; it seems to have been the impression of some, that this regulation is not "mandatory" under the present Canon; but it clearly is so. The question probably intended to be raised is whether a Minister shall be forbidden to register a Communicant without the Canonical Certificate. The objections to this are obvious. It might result in many of the Communicants, removing from one Parish to another, never being registered at all. It is proposed, in one of the amendments referred to us, to obviate this difficulty by allowing the Minister to register the Communicant upon "other satisfactory evidence of permanent removal." But this seems to the Committee to leave the whole subject almost exactly where it is now. It entirely fails to enforce the rule requiring the Certificate, or to prevent a Communicant from being registered in more than one Parish. We trust, however, that the discussion that has occurred on this subject may lead to greater attention to the requirements of the Canons; and that Diocesan Conventions may be led to amend their rules as to Parish Registers, if such rules be not now sufficient for their purpose.
We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the subject of the Registry and Enumeration of Communicants be commended to the careful consideration of the Diocesan Conventions and of the Clergy.

2. Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the requirement of the Canon, that Communicants removing shall procure a Certificate, showing that they are entitled to be received as in good standing, be commended to the special attention of the Church.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

On motion, the resolutions appended to the foregoing Report were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the same Committee, presented the following Reports; and, on motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subjects contained in the Reports:

REPORT No. 17.

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred sundry Memorials praying that Title I, Canon 24, be so amended that no Church shall hereafter be consecrated in which pews or sittings have been sold, and also forbidding the sale of pews or sittings at any future time, respectfully report that, while in the judgment of the Committee it is much to be desired that no pews or sittings in the House of God should be sold, they are of opinion that the Church is not yet prepared for the legislation asked for. The Committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

REPORT No. 18.

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred by two resolutions the subject of Canon 12 of Title II, relating to the discipline of Communicants, respectfully report that they ask to be discharged from the consideration of the subject.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the same Committee, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

REPORT No. 19.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of the Organization of the Church for the Coloured People of Virginia, in connection with a resolution of the Council of that Diocese, respectfully report that they are not prepared to report in favour of establishing a separate organization of the Coloured Race, beyond that separate parochial organization which in some instances they now have; but, considering the importance of the questions involved in this matter, they recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Committee of three Bishops, five Clergymen, and two Laymen be appointed to consider what amendment, if any, of the Canons is desirable with respect to the relations to this Church of congregations of the Coloured Race, and to report to the next General Convention.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 168.)
The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:

Report No. 20.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 13 from the House of Bishops, relating to the engrossing of amendments to the Canons, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House concurs with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the resolution on the subject of the engrossing of Canons, communicated to this House in their Message No. 13.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the same Committee, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

Report No. 21.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the Message of the House of Bishops, No. 19, with reference to the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois, respectfully report that having fully considered the objection made by the House of Bishops to the original Canon, as passed by this House, they recommend that this House adhere to its former action, and request that a Committee of Conference be appointed by the House of Bishops to act with a similar Committee to be appointed by this House. They therefore present the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this House adhere to its former action as set forth in their Message No. 15 to the House of Bishops, and respectfully request the House of Bishops to appoint a Committee of Conference to act with a similar Committee of this House.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 113.)

The Rev. Dr. Dix, from the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisters, appointed at the last Convention, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the subject of Deaconesses and Sisters respectfully report that they have duly considered the whole question; and, having come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient, at the present time, to attempt any specific legislation on the subject of Sisterhoods, have confined themselves to the preparation of a Canon, "Of Deaconesses," which they herewith submit, recommending the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following Canon to be entitled "Of Deaconesses" be adopted.

Of Deaconesses.

§ 1. Women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop of this Church for the work of a Deaconess according to such form as shall be authorized by the House of Bishops, or, in default thereof, by such form as may be set forth by the Bishop of the Diocese.

§ 2. The duties of a Deaconess are declared to be the care of our Lord's
poor and sick, the education of the young, the religious instruction of the neglected, the reclaiming of the fallen, and other works of Christian charity.

§ 3. No woman shall be set apart for the work of a Deaconess until she be twenty-five years of age unless the Bishop, for special reasons, shall determine otherwise; but in no case shall the age be less than twenty-one years.

The Bishop shall also satisfy himself that the applicant has had an adequate preparation for her work, both technical and religious, which preparation shall have covered the period of at least one year.

§ 4. No Deaconess shall work officially in a Diocese without the express authority, in writing, of the Bishop of the Diocese, nor in any parish without the permission, in writing, of the Rector or Minister thereof.

§ 5. Deaconesses may be transferred from one Diocese to another by proper letters dimissory at the request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction they are to be so transferred.

§ 6. If a Deaconess should at any time resign her office, she shall not be restored thereto unless, in the judgment of the Bishop, such resignation was for weighty cause; and no Deaconess shall be removed from office by the Bishop except with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese duly convened.

§ 7. The Constitution and Rules for the government of any institution for the training of Deaconesses, or of any community in which such Deaconesses are associated, shall have the sanction, in writing, of the Bishop of the Diocese in which such institution or community exists.

All formularies of common worship used in such institution or community shall have the like sanction, and shall be in harmony with the usages of this Church and the principles of the Book of Common Prayer.

RICH'D H. WILMER.
MORGAN DIX.
W. H. HUNTINGTON.
ROBT C. WINTHROP.
S. CORNING JUDD.
BEN'N STARK.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 169.)

On motion, the House adjourned to attend the session of the Board of Missions. (For the Report of the proceedings of the Board of Missions, see p. 334.)

The Board of Missions having risen, the House resumed its session at 3.30 P.M., the question under consideration being the Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses (relating to the admission of Dakota) and the substitute of Mr. Judd, of Illinois. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 62; for the substitute, see p. 75; for further consideration, see p. 91.)

The President announced that he had substituted Mr. Bennett, of Massachusetts, for Mr. Comstock, of Central New York (who is unable to serve), on the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

On motion, the House adjourned.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Florida. The Benedicition was pronounced by the Bishop of West Virginia.

Mr. Walker, of Easton, not previously present, appeared, and took his seat.

The Minutes of yesterday’s session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 7.

I beg leave to report, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, that Mr. E. H. Lycett, of the Diocese of Missouri, and the Rev. D. D. Smith, Diocese of Delaware, have been granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Hanckel, from the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, to whom was referred the Memorial of the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac, asking the consent of the General Convention to a change in the boundary-line between the two Dioceses, so that the limits of the Diocese of Fond du Lac may be defined as follows: "All that part of the State of Wisconsin lying north and east of the south line of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams, Wood, and Clark Counties, and east of the west line of Range 4, west, continued to the northern boundary of the State of Wisconsin; and also such portion of Dodge County as is, or may be, included in the city of Waupun," respectfully report, for adoption by this House, as follows:

WHEREAS, Documentary evidence has been furnished that both of the Dioceses and both of the Bishops concerned concur in asking that said change be made in the boundary-line; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the consent of the House of Deputies, the House of Bishops concurring, be and is hereby given to the proposed change in the boundary-line between the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac.

J. S. HANCKEL, For the Committee.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on Expenses respectfully report that they have, with the Committee of the House of Bishops, considered carefully all matters
intrusted to them, and unanimously present the following resolutions. Special attention has been given to the reduction of the expenses of the Convention. These for the last three years amounted to eleven thousand four hundred and twelve dollars. Thirty-nine hundred dollars were paid in salaries. The proposed salaries for the next three years will amount to thirty-six hundred and fifty dollars. The printing and distribution of the Journal and Digest for the Convention of 1874 cost more than six thousand dollars. The cost of printing and distributing the Journal of the last Convention amounted to thirty-eight hundred and fifty-five dollars. It is confidently expected that the Journal of the present Convention can be printed and distributed for twenty-nine hundred dollars. We paid five hundred dollars for other printing during the last three years, and about eight hundred dollars for stationery. We estimate the expenses for the next three years, according to the resolutions appended to this Report, at nine thousand six hundred dollars against eleven thousand four hundred dollars spent during the last three years. The assessment of three dollars for each clergyman will probably yield enough to pay all our expenses, and all unforeseen expenses that may arise; and we think it wise to do as we did at the last Convention, and to give authority to the Treasurer and Secretary to call for one dollar more from each clergyman, if this should be found necessary, before the meeting of the next Convention. All the expenses of the last Convention have been paid, with a small surplus to meet accruing expenses. We were unanimous in thinking it to be wise economy to increase the salary of our Secretary. To discharge properly the duties of the office, requires skill, knowledge, clerical and financial ability, and very hard work.

We propose the following resolutions for the action of the Convention:

1. Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay from time to time, on the order of the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, such expenses as he may reasonably incur in the execution of his office, for clerk-hire, printing, stationery, &c., not exceeding four hundred dollars in any one year; it being understood that the travelling expenses of the Presiding Bishop are paid by the Diocese or other body at whose instance they are incurred.

2. Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay to the Secretary of the House of Bishops one hundred and fifty dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for the two following years; and to the present Secretary of the House of Deputies, one thousand dollars for the first year, and four hundred for each of the subsequent years, being in full up to the next General Convention; and that the Treasurer be further instructed to pay drafts of the Registrar of the Convention for the expenses of his office, not exceeding one hundred dollars in any year.

3. Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the House of Deputies the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for their expenses.

4. Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the drafts presented to him by the Secretaries of the two Houses for printing, binding, stationery, postage, or for other incidental expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

5. Resolved, That the Treasurer and Secretary are authorized to ask for a sum not exceeding one dollar for each clergyman as an additional assessment, should the state of the treasury at any time before the meeting of the next General Convention require an addition to the funds.

6. Resolved, That the Secretary of the House of Deputies be instructed to print a sufficient number of the Journal and Digest, not exceeding 4,000, and to furnish the same to the order of the Bishops of the various Dioceses who shall apply for them on or before the first day of December; no Bishop to have copies in excess of the number of his Clergy. And that the Secretary supply copies to Church Institutions, and College and other libraries; to Bishops and Synods of the other Churches in our Communion, as shall
in his judgment be deemed advisable; also one to each Secretary of the Diocesan Conventions, and to the Secretaries of the Standing Committees, and one to each Deputy of the General Convention. Also, that an edition of the Digest be separately printed, and that all copies of the Journal and Digest not disposed of as before provided shall be put on sale.

7. Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to pay the expenses of the Clerical Deputies from the funds of the Convention, but that the whole matter be referred to the Joint Committee of Expenses, who are hereby empowered to sit during the recess, and to report at the next Convention.

8. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to recommend the setting forth of an authorized pointed Psalter for use in the Churches.

The foregoing resolutions were taken up, and, on motion, were severally adopted, with the exception of Resolution No. 7.

The Rev. Dr. Garrison, of New Jersey, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses be directed to propose at an early date an estimate of the expenses of the Deputies, and to levy an assessment on a per capita basis on each of the Dioceses before the meeting of the next General Convention, that their expenses may then be paid.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Expenses be empowered to make all arrangements necessary to meet the expenses of attendance of members of the next General Convention.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all congregations of this Church to make a collection for this purpose at some time during the six months next preceding the convening of the General Convention.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, of Central New York, Resolution No. 7 was recommitted to the Committee, and the pending substitute and amendment were referred to the same Committee. (For further Report, see p. 104.)

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

Report No. 4.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Craik, a Clerical Deputy from Kentucky, proposing to reduce the number of Clerical and Lay Deputies from each Diocese, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:—

In view of the large increase of Dioceses which have been established since the adoption of the Constitution, and the rapidly increasing number which must continue for many years to come, it must be apparent that a reduction in the number of Deputies in this body must take place at no very remote period.

Such a diminution of the number of Clerical and Lay Deputies within six years, the shortest period within which any Constitutional amendment can become operative, would seem to be demanded alike by the successful despatch of the business of this House as by the reduction of the expenses
incident to the triennial sessions of the General Convention under the rapidly increasing representation of this House on its present basis.

Your Committee therefore are persuaded that the time has arrived when an amendment to the Constitution reducing the number of Deputies is demanded by the best interests of the Church.

They therefore propose the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution be adopted, and be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions as required by Article 9. Amend Article 2 by substituting three for four wherever the latter word occurs in the Constitution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. HALL.
SAMUEL BENEDICT.
W. R. HUNTINGTON.
J. W. STEVENSON.
EDMUND H. BENNETT.
HAMILTON FISH.
L. N. WHITTLE.
JOHN B. HOWE.

The undersigned respectfully dissent from the above Report.

EDWIN HARWOOD.
J. F. GARRISON.
E. T. WILDER.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 170.)

The Rev. Dr. Payne, from the Committee on the Prayer Book, presented the following Reports: —

REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on the Prayer Book to whom were referred resolutions making it their duty to inquire whether there are not editions of the Prayer Book in use, not correct according to the standard edition, and if so to report the action to be taken to correct the same, and directing attention to an edition “printed at the University Press, Oxford, 1878, and sold by Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York,” in which there are several variations in punctuation;

Respectfully report: That the Committee have specific information that the aforesaid edition of 1878 was not compared and corrected by a copy of the standard edition set forth by the General Convention in the year of our Lord 1870, and published by the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, and is unauthorized by the Church.

The Committee also report that no further action is necessary to be taken than is provided by Title I, Canon 10: “In case any edition shall be published without such correction, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or, where there is no Bishop, of the Standing Committee, to give public notice that said edition is not authorized by the Church.”

WM. PAYNE, Chairman.

REPORT NO. 3.

The Committee on the Prayer Book to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of altering the first Rubric of the “Order for the Burial of the Dead” have adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That, without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the proposed modification of the Rubric in question, the Committee are not prepared at this time to recommend any action towards changing the Rubric of the Burial-Service.

WM. PAYNE, Chairman.
The Committee on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred the resolution as to the expediency of changing the third petition of the Litany by inserting "Comforter" in lieu of "proceeding from the Father and the Son," and, in the fourth petition, the words "Lord God Almighty" in lieu of the word "Trinity," beg leave to report that, inasmuch as the proposed change in the third and fourth petitions of the Litany would involve a change in the well-considered language in which the Church has hitherto expressed its belief in one of the fundamental principles of the Christian faith, they would offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the proposed change be not adopted.

WM. PAYNE, Chairman.

The Committee on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred the resolution asking for an additional suffrage and response in the Litany, viz. : "That it may please Thee, O Lord of the Harvest, to send forth labourers into Thy harvest," "We beseech Thee to hear us, Good Lord," have had the same under consideration, and recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the proposed change in the Litany be not adopted.

WM. PAYNE, Chairman.

On motion, Reports No. 4 and No. 5 were placed on the Calendar. (For the consideration of the Reports, see p. 172.)

The Rev. Mr. Weller, of Florida, presented a memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Steele, of that Diocese; Mr. Chapin, of Western Michigan, presented a memorial of the late Mr. P. R. L. Pierce, of the same Diocese: both of which memorials were referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, presented a memorial from the Bishop of Honolulu, which was referred to the Joint Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations. (See Appendix XIV.)

The Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York, offered an amendment to Title I, Canon 9 (Of Lay Readers), which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 163.)

Mr. Stiness presented a draft of a Canon, "Of the Admission of Persons as Candidates for Holy Orders," as an amendment to Title I, Canon 2, § iii, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 162.)

On motion of Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, the Report of the Committee on Canons, relating to the election of an Assistant Bishop (see p. 52), was placed first on the Calendar. (See p. 113.)

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day, to wit, the consideration of the Report of the Joint Committee on securing for the Indians the protection of civil law. (See p. 46.)

The House took a recess.
86 JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION. [12th Day.

The President having resumed the chair, the question being on
the resolution appended to the Report under consideration at the
hour of adjournment, Mr. Withers, of Virginia, moved to amend,
by striking out the words "to promote by such measures as the
Committee shall deem expedient legislation suitable to accomplish
those ends."

On this amendment, the Clerical Deputation of the Diocese of
Virginia called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders.

Of the Clergy, there were forty-eight Dioceses represented, —
ayes 4, nays 37, divided 7.

Of the Laity, there were forty-six Dioceses represented, — ayes
9, nays 34, divided 3.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

GEORGIA. — The Rev. Dr. Williams, and the Rev. Messrs. Boone, Weed,
and Hunter. — Aye.

SOUTH CAROLINA. — The Rev. Dr. Pinckney, and the Rev. Mr. McColl-

TENNESSEE. — The Rev. Drs. White, and Shoup. — Aye. The Rev. Mr.
Gray. — Nay.

— Aye.

LAY VOTE.

ALABAMA. — Messrs. Dox, Clark, and Nelson. — Aye.

CONNECTICUT. — Messrs. Seymour, and Harrison. — Aye. Mr. Stark.
— Nay.


NEW YORK. — Mr. Fish. — Aye.


TENNESSEE. — Messrs. Thompson, and Lurton. — Aye.

VIRGINIA. — Mr. Withers. — Aye.

WESTERN MICHIGAN. — Mr. Chapin. — Aye.

WEST VIRGINIA. — Messrs. Thompson, Broun, and Craighill. — Aye.
Mr. Smith. — Nay.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALBANY. — The Rev. Drs. Payne, Battershall, Harison, and Howard. —
Nay.

ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Trimble. — Nay.

CALIFORNIA. — The Rev. Dr. Beers, and the Rev. Messrs. Githens, and

CENTRAL NEW YORK. — The Rev. Drs. Van Deusen, Ayrault, and
Parke, and the Rev. Mr. Lockwood. — Nay.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Whitehead, Knight, and
Breck, and the Rev. Mr. Jones. — Nay.

DELWARE. — The Rev. Messrs. Douglass and Gordon. — Nay. The
Rev. Mr. Littell. — Aye.


LAY VOTE.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Messrs. Lamberton, and Coppée. — Nay.
FLORIDA. — Mr. Dotterer. — Nay.
IOWA. — Messrs. Bever, and Bloomer. — Nay.
KANSAS. — Messrs. Alioth, and Bartholow. — Nay.
LONG ISLAND. — Messrs. Pierrepont, Prince, and Nicoll. — Nay.
LOUISIANA. — Mr. Race. — Nay.
MARYLAND. — Mr. Blair. — Nay.
MISSISSIPPI. — Mr. Bailey. — Nay.
NEBRASKA. — Mr. Mead. — Nay.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. Low. — Nay.
OHIO. — Messrs. Moss, and Delano. — Nay.
PENNSYLVANIA. — Messrs. Harrison, and Coffin. — Nay.
SOUTH CAROLINA. — Mr. McCrady. — Nay.
SPRINGFIELD. — Mr. Candee. — Nay.
VERMONT. — Mr. Clement. — Nay.
WISCONSIN. — Mr. Doe. — Nay.

DIOCESES DIVIDED.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALABAMA. — The Rev. Mr. Drysdale. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Banister. — Nay.
MISSOURI. — The Rev. Dr. Runcle. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Schuyler. — Nay.

LAY VOTE.

DELWARE. — Mr. Bates. — Aye. Mr. Fell. — Nay.
INDIANA. — Mr. Howe. — Aye. Mr. Kiersted. — Nay.

And the amendment was not adopted.
The question recurring on the resolution appended to the Committee's Report, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stark, of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and all other matters relating to the Missions of the Church, which have been referred to the General Convention by the Board of Missions, be referred for consideration to the Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

The Rev. Dr. Van Deussen, from the Committee on Rules of Order, presented the following Report: —

REPORT No. 1.
The Committee on Rules of Order, to whom was referred the resolution, asking the judgment of the Committee whether the language of the 16th Rule included or excluded the days on which the House becomes a part of the Board of Missions, respectfully report that in their judgment those days are included.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report: —

REPORT No. 22.
The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred certain amendments to the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society embodied in Title III, Canon 9, § 1, having already reported upon that subject, further respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following amendment to Title III, Canon 9, Section I, be adopted:—

Title I, Canon 9, Section I, Article IV, of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

ARTICLE IV. There shall be a Board of Managers, comprising all the Bishops, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, as members ex-officio, and fifteen Presbyters and fifteen Laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every triennial meeting of the General Convention, who shall have the management of the General Missions of this Church, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number. Eight Clerical members and eight Lay Members shall constitute a quorum. This Board of Managers shall, when the Board of Missions is not in session, exercise all the corporate powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The Board of Managers shall report to the Board of Missions, on or before the third day of the session of the General Convention. But nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any surviving life-members of the Board of Missions.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Reports: —
REPORT NO. 23.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to the Standing Order, Of the Organization of the House of Deputies, &c., respectfully report that such amendment is not in their opinion desirable; and they ask to be discharged from the consideration thereof.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

REPORT NO. 24.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred as part of the unfinished Business of the last session, a proposed amendment to Title II, Canon 7, Of a Clergyman absenting himself from his Diocese, respectfully report adversely to the proposed amendment, and ask to be discharged from the consideration thereof.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subjects contained in Reports No. 23 and No. 24.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 25.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 16 from the House of Bishops, communicating a proposed amendment of Title I, Canon 15, Section vii, relating to the selection and amendment of a Constitution and Code of Canons by a Missionary Bishop, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House does not concur in the adoption of the amendment to Title I, Canon 15, Section vii, communicated by the House of Bishops in their Message No. 16.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 26.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 15, Section iii, relating to the proceedings to be taken on election of a Bishop more than six months before a meeting of the General Convention, respectfully report adversely to the proposed amendment, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:
NEW YORK, 13th day of the Session, October 19, 1880.

MESSAGE NO. 21.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, The House concurs with Message No. 20 from the House of Deputies [as to striving to adjourn sine die on Saturday, the 23rd inst.].
Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, 12th day of the Session, October 19, 1880.

MESSAGE NO. 22.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Joint Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the question whether the day on which the House of Bishops sits as a part of the Board of Missions is to be considered as one of the three days in which that House can consider the action coming to it from the House of Deputies, and that the members of said Joint Committee, on the part of the House of Bishops, be the Bishop of Montana, the Bishop of Vermont, and the Bishop of Western Texas.
Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 22, and the President appointed as members of the Joint Committee, on the part of this House:

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Withers.

NEW YORK, 12th day of the Session, October 19, 1880.

MESSAGE NO. 23.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs with the House of Deputies in its Message No. 22 [as to the registry and enumeration of communicants, &c.].
Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, 12th day of the Session, October 19, 1880.

MESSAGE NO. 24.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has nominated as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona the Rev. George K. Dunlop, of the Diocese of Missouri.
Attest: W. TATLOCK, Acting Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the consideration of Message No. 24 was fixed for Wednesday, Oct. 20, at two P.M. (See p. 100.)

Mr. Race, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order:—

Resolved, That for the balance of this session, Rule of Order 23 be amended, to reduce the time from fifteen to ten minutes for any member to speak. (For report of Committee, see p. 92.)

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar; to wit, the Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses,
relating to the admission of the Diocese of Dakota. (For the Report, see p. 62.) Pending the discussion of this Report and the substitute offered by Mr. Judd, of Illinois (see p. 75; for further consideration, see p. 113), the House adjourned.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, of Missouri, and the Rev. Mr. Magill, of Rhode Island. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Kansas.

Mr. McNeal, of Tennessee, not previously present, appeared, and took his seat.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 8.

On behalf of the Committee on Elections, I beg leave to report that leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted to Rev. J. J. Vaulx, Diocese of Arkansas; Mr. John L. Atlee, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania; Mr. J. S. Irwin, Diocese of Indiana; Mr. A. S. Richardson, Diocese of Texas.

Mr. W. J. Hutchins, Supplementary Deputy, Diocese of Texas, having presented the proper credentials, has been admitted to a seat in this Convention in place of Mr. A. S. Richardson.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon Mr. Hutchins appeared, and took his seat.

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the Committee on Rules of Order, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 2.

The Committee on Rules of Order, to whom was referred the resolution proposing to change the Twenty-third Rule, so that speakers shall be limited to ten minutes during the remainder of the session, respectfully report that they deem the change inexpedient, as the rule may be suspended at any time by a vote of two-thirds of the House.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the Committee on the State of the Church, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 3.

The Committee on the State of the Church recommend the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention be directed to summarize the Reports from the Dioceses, and to publish the summary in a table, including all the statistics involved, instead of the Reports in full as heretofore.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, from the Joint Committee on Education, &c., presented the following Report:

The Joint Committee on Education, &c., to whom was referred the preamble and resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Adams, urging the erection of Church Collegiate Halls in connection with the Universities of such States as have no Church Colleges, respectfully report that they have taken the subject into consideration, and that they suggest the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are not prepared to recommend the plan proposed by Dr. Adams.

E. E. JOHNSON, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode Island, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Managers of the Board of Missions be requested to prepare an order of business embracing all matters which they desire to bring to the notice of the Board, which order shall be printed and presented on the third day of the session, in order that the early days of the Convention may be occupied in the consideration of the Missionary work of the Church.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That all Committees, Joint Committees, and Commissions authorized to sit during the interim between the Triennial Conventions, be empowered to fill, by unanimous vote, any vacancies that may occur in their membership with the names of any Clergymen or Laymen of this Church.

The President appointed, as members on the part of this House, of the Joint Committee on securing for the Indians the protection of the civil law:

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Hills, of New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Maryland, Mr. Blair, of Maryland, Mr. Smith, of Western New York, and Mr. Daniels, of Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, the Report of the Committee on Canons relating to the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois (see p. 79), was taken from the Calendar, and made the Order of the Day for to-morrow at 11.30 a.m. (See p. 113.)
On motion of the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Northern New Jersey, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Committee consisting on the part of this House of three Clergymen and three Laymen be appointed to report to this House an appropriate place for holding the next session of the General Convention.

The President appointed as members, on the part of this House, of such Committee:—

The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Northern New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Battershall, of Albany, Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stark, of Connecticut, and Mr. Moss, of Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Rankine, of Western New York, offered the following amendment to Rule of Order No. 16, which was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order:—

"Any proposition to amend the Constitution or the Prayer Book must come either by memorial from a Diocesan Convention, or by agreement of a delegation of a Diocese on this floor."

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:—

REPORT No. 27.

The Committee on Canons to whom was referred a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 14, Section vii, to strike out all after the words, "regular standing in the Form of Letters Dimissory," respectfully report adversely to such amendment, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 172.)

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day, to wit, the Report of the Joint Committee on the Godly Discipline of the Laity. (For the Report, see p. 68.) On motion, the whole subject was laid on the table. (For message of House of Bishops, see p. 146.)

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:—

MESSAGE No. 25.

NEW YORK, 12th day of the Session, October 19, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has nominated as Missionary Bishop of Montana the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer, of the Diocese of Central New York.

Attest:

W. TATLOCK, Acting Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 26.

NEW YORK, 13th day of the Session, October 20, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That this General Convention will adjourn on Wednesday next, October 27, *sine die*.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, Message No. 26 was placed on the Calendar (see p. 144), and the consideration of Message No. 25 was made the Second Order of the Day for this afternoon. (See p. 101.)

The Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, from the Joint Commission on the Tenure of Church Property, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Tenure of Church Property be authorized to enlarge the number of members by the addition of three or more persons, not exceeding six, learned in the law.

The House proceeded to the Second Order of the Day; to wit, the following Report of the Joint Committee on the Lectionary:—

The Joint Committee on the Lectionary respectfully report that they have given to their work the best attention in their power, holding many and long-continued meetings of the whole Committee, and distributing the subject among five sub-committees, which have bestowed much labour upon the details of the scheme now submitted to the Convention.

The Committee have been greatly indebted to the suggestions of scholars and divines, both in this country and in England, who have either made public their views as to the proper construction of a Lectionary, or have communicated them privately to the Committee. They have also availed themselves to a large extent of the English Lectionary, and of the revision of it by the Convocation of Canterbury, although they do not think it expedient that its use in this Church shall be continued. They have also to acknowledge valuable assistance from several persons who have taken an interest in the subject, especially from the Rev. W. P. Lewis, D.D., and from the Rev. Charles R. Hale, D.D. (who was requested by the House of Deputies to act with the Committee, although that action does not appear on the Journal), and the favour of a supply of books which they needed, from the New York and the Albany Bible and Prayer Book Societies.

The Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard, D.D., a member of this Committee, has deceased since his appointment; and Mr. Timothy P. Redfield has not been able to be present at any of its sessions. The other members of the Committee unite in this Report.

As the Tables herewith presented to the Convention are the result of the judgment of the Committee upon several hundred separate questions of greater or less consequence, it will readily be seen that entire unanimity was practically impossible. The Committee, however, all agree in presenting to the Convention the result of their labours, not as being what any one member would have individually desired, but as that which, after patient consideration, has commended itself to the approval of the Committee as a whole.

Certain provisions for allowing a carefully restricted liberty to vary the appointed Lessons in certain cases are embodied in the action recommended for adoption by the Convention, and appended to this Report.

In their action upon the Sunday Lessons, which may justly be regarded as of the chief practical importance, the Committee determined to proceed upon the basis of the present Table, which is both entitled to reverence on account of its origin, and endeared to the Church by long use and associa-
The plan of a Table for two years was fully considered, but laid aside as too great a departure from the long-established order. In the changes that the Committee have ventured to propose, they have been guided by the principle that the existing Lessons should be retained unless it plainly appeared that others would be more edifying. In a few instances some verses are proposed to be omitted in order to shorten the Lessons.

In the Table of Lessons for Holy-Days, the changes proposed are more extensive; it having been the purpose of the Committee to select Lessons that should be specially appropriate in themselves, or harmonious with the other services of the days to which they are assigned. The application of this principle made it necessary to remove from the Table all but four of the Lessons not taken from Canonical Scripture; and therefore, in order that the Church may continue to read the other Books for example of life and instruction of manners, a few selections from them have been placed in the Daily Calendar.

The Old-Testament Lessons of the Daily Calendar have been carefully revised, with a view to making them as far as possible conducive to edification. A number of passages not hitherto read in Church are proposed to be substituted for others considered to be less valuable for the instruction of the people. The New-Testament Lessons have also been carefully revised. In the Tables herewith presented, the whole of the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles are appointed to be read through twice,—once in the morning and once in the evening,—so that every day shall have its Lesson from the Gospels, and its Lesson from the Acts or from the Epistles, until the end of the year, when the Revelation is appointed, both for the morning and the evening. The average length of the proposed New-Testament Lessons is about seven-eighths of the average length of those now in use; and the Old-Testament Lessons are believed to have been somewhat shortened. The Committee have not hesitated to disregard the division into Chapters, where it seemed necessary to do so in order to preserve the connection of the subject, and to make Lessons of suitable extent; but otherwise they have adhered to the old division.

The Lessons for Lent and for the Ember and Rogation Days, the principles of whose selection were set forth with some fulness in the Report upon them to be found in the General Convention Journal of 1817, have again been thoroughly revised; and the Lessons for Holy Week have received that special consideration which seemed to be demanded by the importance of that season to the devotional life of the Church.

The work now completed has been performed with a deep conviction of the responsibility of the Church, as the Witness and Keeper of Holy Writ, to bring forth, out of the Treasure committed to her, suitable portions day by day for the use of her children. If this their work shall, through God's blessing, at all contribute to a more devout and intelligent hearing and reading of the Holy Scripture in the Church, the Committee will be more than compensated for the time and thought that they have given to it.

We recommend the subjoined Act for adoption, under the Proviso to Article 8 of the Constitution.

HENRY C. LAY.
A. C. COXE.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.
W. W. NILES.
GEO. D. GILLESPIE.
G. EMLEN HARE.
E. E. BEARDSLEY.
ALFRED B. BEACH.
R. M. ABERCROMBIE.
WM. R. HUNTINGTON.
FRANCIS HARISON.
GEO. C. SHATTUCK.
GEO. C. McWHORTER.
Resolved by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, that

These Tables of Lessons from Holy Scripture are set forth, and permitted to be used in this Church until the further order of the Convention.

If in any Church, upon a Sunday or Holy-Day, both Morning and Evening Prayer be not said, the Minister may read the Lessons appointed either for Morning or for Evening Prayer.

At Evening Prayer on Sunday, the Minister may read the Lesson from the Gospels appointed for that day of the month, in place of the Second Lesson for the Sunday.

Upon any day for which no Proper Lessons are provided, the Lessons appointed in the Calendar for any day in the same week may be read in place of the Lessons for the day.

On motion, the first paragraph of the resolution appended to the Report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion, the second paragraph was adopted.

On motion, the third paragraph was adopted.

On motion, the fourth paragraph was adopted.

On motion, permission was given to the Committee to correct three typographical errors.

The question recurring on the resolution offered by the Committee, the House proceeded to vote by Dioceses and Orders. Of the Clergy there were 48 Dioceses represented, all of which voted in the affirmative. Of the Laity there were 44 Dioceses represented, all of which voted in the affirmative.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

CLERICAL DEPUTIES.

ALABAMA. — The Rev. Drs. Stringfellow, and Banister, and the Rev. Mr. Drysdale. — Aye.


ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Trimble. — Aye.


CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Whitehead, Knight, and Breck, and the Rev. Mr. Jones. — Aye.


EASTON. — The Rev. Drs. Barber, and Barton, and the Rev. Mr. Dashiell. — Aye.


The Rev. Dr. Beauty. — Nay.


Louisiana. — The Rev. Mr. Girault, and the Rev. Dr. Percival. — Aye.


Massachusetts. — The Rev. Mr. Converse, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington. — Aye.


Nebraska. — The Rev. Dr. McNamara. — Aye.


Ohio. — The Rev. Drs. Rulison, and Bodine. — Aye.

Pennsylvania. — The Rev. Drs. Hare, Buchanan, Goodwin, and Davies. — Aye.


The Rev. Mr. Meech. — Nay.


The resolution was accordingly adopted by a Constitutional majority of all the Dioceses.

The House took a recess.
The President having resumed the chair, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Harison, of Albany, it was

*Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Lectionary be continued and authorized to report any necessary corrections in the Tables of Lessons to the next General Convention.*

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the Committee on Rules of Order, presented the following Report:

**REPORT No. 3.**

The Committee on Rules of Order to whom was referred the question of changing the Fourth Rule of Order respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved, That the Fourth Rule of Order be amended by striking out the words, "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society," and substituting the words, "On Missions," so that the title will read, Committee III. - On Missions.*

On motion, the foregoing resolution was adopted.

The House proceeded in secret session to the Order of the Day, to wit, the consideration of Message No. 24 (see p. 91), from the House of Bishops, nominating the Rev. George K. Dunlop, of Missouri, as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Kentucky, the Secretaries were authorized to remain during the secret session.

The Chair ruled, on a question raised by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio, that the Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions are not entitled to seats in this House during its secret session.

Mr. Smith, of Western New York, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision of the Chair was not sustained.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, of Missouri, it was

*Resolved, That the House do now proceed to vote by ballot on the nomination of the Rev. George K. Dunlop, as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.*

The President appointed the Rev. Dr. Pinekney, of South Carolina, and Mr. Forsyth, of Albany, as tellers of the Clerical vote, and the Rev. Mr. Converse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bartholow, of Kansas, as tellers of the Lay vote. The tellers reported that there were of the Clergy, 48 Dioceses represented, and of the Laity 42 Dioceses represented, all of which, respectively, had voted to confirm the nomination.

The President announced the election of the Rev. George K. Dunlop as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.
On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Central New York, it was

Resolved, That this House proceed to vote by ballot on the nomination of the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer as Missionary Bishop of Montana.

(For the Message containing the nomination, see p. 94.)

The President appointed the same tellers as in the previous ballot.

The tellers reported that there were of the Clergy, 48 Dioceses represented, and of the Laity, 42 Dioceses represented, all of which respectively had voted to confirm the nomination.

The President announced the election of the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer as Missionary Bishop of Montana.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to prepare the proper testimonials of the two Missionary Bishops elect, to be signed by the members of the House.

A resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Franklin, of New Jersey, that the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops be abolished, was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 114.)

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

Message No. 27.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message No. 24 from the House of Deputies [amending Title I, Canon 9, § 1, Article IV, relating to the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society].

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

New York, 13th day of the Session, October 20, 1880.

Message No. 28.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message No. 28 from the House of Deputies [relating to an Order of Business for the Board of Missions], in Message No. 29 [empowering Joint Committees to fill vacancies], in Message 30 [appointing Joint Committee on place for next General Convention], and in Message 31 [authorizing the Joint Commission on the Tenure of Church Property to enlarge its numbers], and that it appoints as members of the Joint Committee on its part, called for by Message No. 30:

The Bishops of Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Louisiana.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

New York, 13th day of the Session, October 20, 1880.

Message No. 29.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has appointed as members, on its part, of the Joint Commission to observe the action of the Government in regard to legal protection to the Indians [see Message 9 from House of Bishops, and Message No. 27 (concurring in the same) from the House of Deputies]: —
The Bishop of Minnesota, the Bishop of Central New York, the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, 13th day of the Session, October 20, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Constitutional Commission be appointed by ballot, to consist of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven Laymen, to consider all amendments of the Constitution which may be referred to the same by the concurrent action of both Houses of this General Convention, and to report upon the same at this Session, or at the next triennial meeting of this Convention;

Resolved, That the same Commission be authorized to consider any amendments or improvements of our Organic Law which the experience of the first century of our history may suggest, and to report upon the same at the next General Convention.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, Message No. 30 was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 129.)

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 28.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the application of the Diocese of Virginia, for the consent of the General Convention to the election, by that Diocese, of an Assistant Bishop "for the reason of extent of Diocese," respectfully report:

That, by a former report, they have recommended the repeal of the clause of Section v, Canon 15, Title I of the Digest, under which this application is made—such recommendation, however, being understood by the Committee, and stated to the House, to be without prejudice to the application of the Diocese of Virginia, made under the Canon as it now stands;

That the said application of the Diocese of Virginia, although not in all respects in due form, is yet properly made on the ground prescribed in this respect by the Canon;

And further, that as the question of consent is one for the members of the House, each for himself, advice as to the decision of which this Committee prefers not to give; they therefore recommend that the said application of the Diocese of Virginia, and the resolution appended thereto, be re-instated as they stood upon the Calendar for the action of the House of Deputies.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES CRAIK, Chairman.

On motion, the recommendation contained in the foregoing Report was adopted. (For the consideration of the Report, see p. 113.)

On motion of Mr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That after to-day the sessions of the House be continued, with the exception of Saturday, until 5.30 P.M.

On motion, the House adjourned.
FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, October 21, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. Percival, of Louisiana. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Western New York.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 9.
I beg leave to report on behalf of the Committee on Elections, that leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted to Rev. Dr. Platt, Diocese of California, and Rev. Mr. Waters, Diocese of Louisiana; and that the Rev. J. A. Stone, Supplementary Deputy from the Diocese of Delaware, and Mr. Wm. L. Dunglison, a Supplementary Lay Deputy from the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, having presented the proper testimonials, have been admitted to a seat in this Convention in place of Rev. Dudley D. Smith, and Mr. John L. Atec, excused.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Stone, and Mr. Dunglison appeared and took their seats.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 29.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on Testimonials, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and find it impracticable, on account of the complicated nature of the subject, to make a full report upon it at the present Session. The papers connected with the subject, and the drafts of forms of Testimonials so far as they have been prepared, are herewith presented to the Convention. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Testimonials.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Report of the Committee on Testimonials, together with the papers relating thereto, be referred to the Joint Committee on the Canons relating to Ordination.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolutions appended to the Report were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Farrington, from the Committee on the General Theological Seminary, presented the following Report:

The Standing Committee on the General Theological Seminary, to whom was referred the Triennial Report of the Trustees, have examined the same, and are pleased to report an improvement in both the financial and the educational prospects of the Institution.
For some years past, the annual expenditures have exceeded the income, owing to the loss of rents of real estate from depression in business.

Through the exertions of the Dean, a meeting of influential friends of the Seminary was held in this city, to whom the subject was presented of an endowment sufficient to provide suitable salaries for the Professors, and to enlarge the present educational staff. For these purposes an endowment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was shown to be necessary.

Towards the above sum subscriptions have already been received, as stated in the Triennial Report, amounting to fifty-two thousand dollars, besides other minor donations.

Among these gifts, we record that of the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, the father of the Dean, of twenty-five thousand dollars, to found the Eugene A. Hoffman Professorship of Pastoral Theology; that of Mr. George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, of ten thousand dollars, to found the Bishop Paddock Lectureship Fund; that of Miss Caroline Talman, of ten thousand dollars, to found the John H. Talman Fellowship. Also towards the Endowment Fund, five thousand dollars have been received from a Trustee, Mr. Charles H. Contoilt, and one thousand dollars from Mr. C. V. B. Ostrander. Since these liberal gifts were received, and reported to the Trustees, we are informed by the Treasurer that Mrs. Merritt, the widow of Mr. George Merritt, a former Trustee, has deposited five thousand dollars in securities with Mr. W. B. Douglas, of Rochester, for the Endowment Fund of the Seminary.

These Endowment Funds, and those that may be received hereafter, will be separately and securely invested as Trust Funds, the income alone to be expended for the purposes designated.

It is stated in the Report of the Trustees, that "there had never been so large a number of students in the institution, at any one period since its organization, as during the last year," when they numbered ninety-four.

And the Committee on the Examination of Students stated in their Report that there had been a marked improvement of late in the character of the work done by the students, and in the whole tone of scholarship."

The Committee further report that they have prepared the accompanying List of Trustees, which, after being passed upon by this House, is to be sent to the House of Bishops. This List has been compiled from the certificates forwarded to this House as required by Canon 4 of Title III of the Digest.

The Committee report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the persons named in the accompanying List be confirmed as Members of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary for the next three years.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

Wm. Shelton, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted. (For the Triennial Report of the Trustees, and the List of Trustees, see Appendix IV.)

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:—

Report No. 3.

The Committee on Expenses, to whom was referred a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Garrison, and an amendment offered by the Rev. Dr. Schencck, and their own resolution, respectfully report:—

That they have carefully considered the matter intrusted to them, and still find it impracticable to make a correct estimate of the travelling ex-
The travelling expenses at about twenty thousand dollars. The expenses of the California Bishop and Deputies would be more than three thousand dollars, and those of Oregon, thirty-five hundred. It is true, that other religious bodies pay the expenses of their delegates to Conferences and Conventions from their own funds, and it is probably best that we should do the same. But we are not sufficiently informed to be able to arrange the details. The plan of collections in the churches does not seem feasible to your Committee. An assessment on the basis of seven cents for each Communicant in the Dioceses would yield about twenty-one thousand dollars, though this assessment can only be made by Canon. Three dollars from each Clergyman is already due from each Diocese according to the Canon; and the Treasurer is empowered to levy one dollar more from each Diocese for each Clergyman in the Diocese. Seven cents from each Communicant would be required as an additional assessment to pay the expenses of the next Convention. Arrangements may be made with railroads all over the country to carry members at reduced rates.

If these matters are referred to a Committee charged with sitting during the recess, and reporting to the next Convention, the whole subject will be so brought before that body that they can act understandingly.

Your Committee therefore submit the following resolution:

"That the Committee on Expenses have authority to sit during the recess, and be charged with the duty of negotiating with railroad companies for a reduction of fares, of estimating the travelling expenses of members, and of reporting to the next Convention."

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 127.)
ful men, and the whole air hums with the activities of multiform enterprise. Though the numbers of those to be ministered to may not rise to an imposing magnitude, yet the spiritual needs of what, for conscience’ sake, we will designate as the Pacific border of the Missionary territory, are in some respects more pressing, and its responsibilities more solemn, than those of the populous and older civilization.

While the Church is as yet endowed with the strength and resources of a child only, there have risen up in a day the obligations and duties of an adult. Let it be remembered that the gold and silver of which the people of the East hear so much are as yet unconsecrated; the marvellous energy and enterprise that have rivalled the wonders of Aladdin's lamp are at the outset either indifferent to religion, or impatient of its discipline, its restrictions, and its scruples.

Nor should another important fact be overlooked,—the Church of Rome, with its prestige of first possession, a century of occupancy, the blind confidence of the native people, archbishops, bishops, monasteries, nunneries, churches, schools, priesthood, and property, render our task more difficult, and at the same time more imperative.

We are not blind to the fact, that, with any financial resources which the Church can command, it will be impossible to enter the field with those appliances that would be useful.

A large body of Clergy at the start cannot be supported, schools cannot be opened in great numbers, nor stately churches built. Many desirable things are beyond our reach. But what is necessary the Church can do: she can organize.

If the Church cannot give men and money, she can give us organization. If compelled to say with the Apostle, “Silver and gold have I none,” she can add with the Apostle, “Such as I have I unto thee.” She can, by placing a Bishop at intervals of three or four hundred miles, break, even at long intervals, the Bread of Life to her starving children.

And this brings up a question of judicious expenditure. Why send, or permit to go, into the great fields whither various populations are drifting, a Presbyter or Presbyteries instead of a Bishop?

The one only partially, and to the uninstructed misleading, represents the Church, and the other fully and edifyingly.

It takes no more mental and physical endowment to make a Bishop than a Priest; the former needs no more food and shelter than the latter, and can endure as much, and ought to have more zeal and love. The great difference in the two kinds of instruments for destitute, isolated frontier work is one that the Church herself can create; and in a practical sense it is greater, more important. Both have the power to preach the Gospel and minister Sacraments; the one can visit the sick, baptize, and bury, as well as the other. But here ends all parity and equality of power. Outside of these functions there is a great field of effective action upon which none but a Bishop can enter; duties, high and necessary ones, no one but a Bishop can perform.

He alone has the power of organization and Orders. He can create a ministry of the Word and Sacraments; he can send it on its mission, and complete and crown, in the Heaven-appointed rite of confirmation, its soul-saving work.

If the Church is so scant of means as to be able to sustain but one minister in a Territory, let him be, in addition to his gifts of preaching the Gospel and breaking of the Life Bread, endowed with authority to order and confirm.

We very earnestly believe, that, if this plan is adopted, it will in good time work a revival of apostolic zeal by a demonstration of apostolic power.

The doctrine of “succession” under such illustration and enforcement would be read between the lines with new interest equally by its foes and friends. Why should the Church, who can give the grace of the Episcopate at her will, hoard it with such parsimonious care as to render it needful that
she lay on the overworked Bishop of Oregon the care of Washington, and overwhelm the Apostle of Montana with the immeasurable realm of Utah and Idaho, or add to the ecclesiastical responsibilities of Colorado and Wyoming the spiritual jurisdiction of Arizona and New Mexico?

Put an energetic Bishop into every Territorial jurisdiction, and provide for him fairly out of the missionary treasury; give each as large a staff of Clergy as the means will warrant; then let the Church know what is needed, and see what will be the response.

The measure recommended may startle cautious and prudent men as radical and sweeping: it would have been so twenty years ago, but is hardly so now. It is no new departure, but an accelerated movement along the line on which the Church has been acting since the apostolic Episcopate has had a living revival in the growing ranks of Missionary Bishops of our widespread Church. All living Episcopates are essentially Missionary, this differing from the Diocesan only in special surroundings and peculiar designation.

In augmenting the Missionary Episcopate, this Church will present to the world a still stronger and more recognizable likeness to the Church of the Apostles; when, as pioneers of the Heavenly Kingdom, the Bishops were the first ministers of the Cross known to the people who flocked to hear the ever-strange story of Calvary.

As to the question of means, your Committee is strongly impressed with the idea that the measure contemplated may be regarded as an act of faith, which will be completed by the co-operation of the whole Church in all its Orders.

If this is correct, it may be confidently adopted in humble reliance on Almighty God that He will invoke, by His Spirit, the loving liberality of His people to furnish the means for carrying on His work.

A considerable percentage of the current requirement for the support of the Missionary Episcopate may be, and ought to be, derived from the jurisdiction which this measure is designed to fill. But your Committee is not unmindful of the fact that in ordinary times God does not permit us to hope for His miraculous interposition for carrying out the most important and pressing spiritual work, but requires us to use such means as He gives, with prayer and faith. We therefore submit, at the close of this Report, a plan by which we think the larger demand on the Lord's Treasury can be met.

In conclusion, your Committee will add that this great step forward will be, if taken, what every onward and upward movement of the Church of Christ has been since the day of Pentecost,—a venture of faith, which, while it obeys the call of God, says with faithful Abraham, "God will provide the lamb."

We respectfully recommend the following resolutions for adoption:—

1. That it is important, as soon as it can be properly done, to complete the organization of this Church by placing a Missionary Bishop in every Territory now without one.

2. That, with a view to make suitable provision for sustaining this enlarged Episcopate, a Committee of twenty-one be created, to be appointed by the House of Deputies, and to serve for three years.

3. That this Committee be known as the Finance Commission for the endowment and support of the Missionary Episcopate.

4. This Commission shall be auxiliary to the Managers of the Board of Missions, and act under the direction of the Board of Missions, and shall remain in office until their successors are appointed. It shall be renewed at each session of the Triennial Convention.

5. It shall have power to raise money for the endowment of the Missionary Episcopates other than those now existing, and also for its adequate support until such endowment is completed.

6. It shall raise funds by donation and subscription, and keep a separate
account of its moneys, whether for endowment or support, and invest the endowment fund, and carry the income derived from it to the fund for current support.

7. The following Committee is nominated: —

The Bishop of New York, Bishop of Pennsylvania, Bishop of Long Island, Bishop of Central New York, Bishop of Albany, Bishop of Western New York, Bishop of New Jersey, Rev. Dr. M. Dix, Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, Rev. Dr. P. Brooks, Rev. Dr. T. F. Davies, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Dr. W. A. Snively, Rev. Dr. Meyer Lewin, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Erastus Corning, Mr. S. G. Wyman, Mr. R. C. Winthrop, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. H. Coppée, Mr. Lemuel Coffin.

ROBERT A. CLARKSON.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.
H. W. BEERS.
D. B. KNICKERBACKER.
G. H. DESHON.
PETER P. BAILY.
ALFRED MILLS.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 175.)

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to an Appellate Jurisdiction. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 50.)

Mr. Burgwin offered the following amendment to the resolution appended to the Report of the Committee: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Article 6 of the Constitution be amended by inserting after the words, "Convention of the Diocese," the words, "But the General Convention may establish Courts of Appeal to revise the judgments of the Diocesan Courts."

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions.

The House took a recess.

The President having resumed the chair, the consideration of the subject under discussion at the hour of recess was continued.

On a division of the House, the amendment offered by Mr. Burgwin was adopted.

The question recurring on the amended resolution, the vote was taken by Dioceses and Orders. Of the Clergy there were 48 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 25; nays, 18; divided, 5. Of the Laity there were 43 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 17; nays, 22; divided, 4.

**DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.**

**CLERICAL VOTE.**

**ALABAMA.** — The Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, and the Rev. Messrs. Drysdale, and Barnwell. — **Aye.**

ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Trimble. — Aye.


INDIANA. — The Rev. Dr. Wakefield, and the Rev. Mr. Reed. — Aye.


MICHIGAN. — The Rev. Drs. Worthington, and Harris, and the Rev. Mr. Clark. — Aye.

MINNESOTA. — The Rev. Mr. Livermore. — Aye.

NEBRASKA. — The Rev. Drs. Oliver, and McNamara. — Aye.


NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. — The Rev. Dr. Farrington, and the Rev. Mr. Degen. — Aye.


DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

LAY VOTE.


CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Messrs. Coppée, and Dunglison. — Aye.

FOND DU LAC. — Mr. Perry. — Aye.


MASSACHUSETTS. — Messrs. Mudge, Shattuck, and Bennett. — Aye.

MISSISSIPPI. — Mr. Bailey. — Aye.

NEBRASKA. — Mr. Mead. — Aye.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

EASTON. — The Rev. Drs. Barber, and Barton, and the Rev. Mr. Dashiell. — Nay.
KANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Beatty, and the Rev. Mr. Hickox. — Nay.
LOUISIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Girault. — Nay.
PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Hare, Buchanan, and Goodwin. — Nay.

LAY VOTE.

ALABAMA. — Messrs. Dox, Clark, and Nelson. — Nay.
KANSAS. — Mr. Barthelow. — Nay.
KENTUCKY. — Messrs. Stevenson, Cornwall, and Robinson. — Nay.
LOUISIANA. — Mr. Race. — Nay.
MARYLAND. — Messrs. Wyman, and Blair. — Nay.
MINNESOTA. — Mr. Wilder. — Nay.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Messrs. Farwell, and Low. — Nay.
NEW YORK. — Mr. Fish. — Nay.
OHIO. — Messrs. Moss, and Delano. — Nay. — Mr. Mather. — Aye.
The amended resolution accordingly was not adopted.

The President having announced that the testimonials of the Missionary Bishops elect, of New Mexico and Arizona, and Montana, had been signed, on motion it was

Resolved, That the testimonials of the Bishops elect be referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 116.)

The Lord Bishop of Huron, having been introduced to the House, presented the following address:

To the President and Members of the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, in General Convention assembled.

Mr. President, Reverend Brethren, and Brethren of the Laity,

—We desire as a Delegation from the House of Bishops of the Provincial Synod of Canada, at its last session held in the city of Montreal, to assure you of the lively and affectionate interest with which our branch of the Church ever regards your own.

Deeply conscious of the vast work which our Heavenly Father has in His wise providence intrusted to us in common, it is our most earnest prayer that His grace may dispose and enable us alike faithfully to fulfill the portion of that work which He has assigned to us respectively.

We would thankfully confess that we have very much to learn from the example furnished by your wisdom, zeal, and charity, and we would humbly
trust that we may not be wanting, on our part, in rendering to you, according to our power, all offices of brotherly and Christian sympathy.

While we assure you of the grateful satisfaction with which we welcomed at our late meeting a Delegation from your last General Convention, we would express our hope that such interchange of visits, on occasions of our Triennial Assemblies, may serve to knit more closely the bonds of holy union which exist between us, and that all other opportunities of illustrating our absolute unity in the one Body of Christ, our oneness of doctrine, and of sacred order, may be diligently and lovingly improved.

L. HURON,
Deputation from the House of Bishops of the Church in Canada.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 31.
New York, 14th day of the Session, October 21, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Title I, Canon 8, § ii (new number, § i), shall be amended so as to read:—
§ i. A candidate for Priesthood shall not be ordained within three years of his admission, nor within one year from his reception of Deacon’s Orders, except for reasonable causes it shall otherwise seem good unto the Bishop, after obtaining the advice of three-fourths of all members of the Standing Committee, at a meeting duly convened.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 32.
New York, 14th day of the Session, October 21, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Article 3 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following words at the end of the second sentence of said Article, after the word “law”:

“Provided that no day on which the Bishops shall sit conjointly with the House of Deputies as the Board of Missions shall be counted as one of the three days aforesaid;”

And that notice of such proposed amendment be sent to the several Diocesan Conventions of this Church.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 33.
New York, 14th day of the Session, October 21, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has nominated as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D.D., of the Diocese of Northern New Jersey.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 34.
New York, 14th day of the Session, October 21, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Joint Committee of three (3) Bishops, three (3) Presbyters, and three (3) Laymen be appointed to sit during the recess, and to report to the next Triennial Convention a detailed plan or plans for the full and proper observance of the Centennial Anniversaries of the consecrations of the first Bishops of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York, and the completion of the organization of
the General Convention, the ratification of our Book of Common Prayer, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Church; the said report to provide for such general observance of these important anniversaries, and such generous thank-offerings to Almighty God, for His great goodness to us as a Church and a people, as shall mark the period embracing the years 1883-1889, as an epoch of grateful praise and beneficence, to be ever memorable in the history of the Church of Christ.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary:

On motion, Message No. 31 was referred to the Committee on Canons (for the Report of the Committee, see p. 165), Message No. 32, to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, Message No. 33 was made the Order of the Day for Friday, October 22, at two p.m. (see p. 121), and Message No. 34 was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church (for the Report of the Committee, see p. 140).

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Canons, relating to the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois. (For the Report, see p. 79.)

On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The President appointed as members of the Committee of Conference, on the part of this House: —

The Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, Mr. Fish, of New York, Mr. Judd, of Illinois, and Mr. Hay, of Pittsburgh.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the same Committee, relating to the election of an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Virginia, and the Report of the Committee on Canons, relating to the election of an Assistant Bishop.

On motion, these Reports were made the Order of the Day for Friday, October 22, at eleven a.m. (See p. 121.)

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, relating to the admission of the Diocese of Dakota. (For the Report, see p. 62.) Pending the discussion (for further consideration, see p. 132), the House adjourned.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, October 22, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Holcomb, of Indi-
ana, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of North Carolina. The Benedic-
tion was pronounced by the Bishop of Nebraska.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, pre-
sented the following Report:

REPORT No. 10.
I beg leave to report, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, that leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted to Mr. H. H. Lurton, Diocese of Tennessee; Mr. T. L. Brown, Diocese of West Virginia; Mr. J. M. Smith, Diocese of Western New York; and that Mr. J. L. Daymude, a Supplementary Deputy from the Diocese of Iowa, having presented the proper credentials, is admitted to a seat in this Convention in place of Mr. Daniel Moor, excused.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon Mr. Daymude appeared, and took his seat.

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the Committee on Rules of
Order, presented the following Reports:

REPORT No. 3.
The Committee on Rules of Order, to whom was referred the resolution making an addition to Rule 15, respectfully report that in their judgment the addition is inexpedient, and the Committee ask to be discharged.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

REPORT No. 4.
The Committee on Rules of Order, to whom was referred the resolution asking that the Standing Committee on Consecration of Bishops be abolished, respectfully report that in their judgment that Committee should not be abolished.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

REPORT No. 5.
The Committee on Rules of Order, to whom was referred the resolution relative to an addition to Rule 16, beg leave respectfully to report that they think the addition inexpedient, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the several subjects contained in the foregoing Reports.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

REPORT No. 5.
The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the Report made to the last General Convention by a Committee appointed to consider and pronounce upon the force of joint resolutions (see Journal of 1877, pp. 141-143), beg leave respectfully to report:

"First, That the joint resolutions heretofore passed by the General Convention have never been deemed to have, and ought not to be construed
1880.]  HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.  115

as having, the force of law, but as being merely the expression of an opinion.

"Second, That, in view of the different doctrine prevailing in the civil courts of our country, and to remove all doubts for the future, an amendment should be made to the Constitution which will require all future legislation to be by Canon.

"Third, That a joint resolution professing to interpret a law is only an opinion, of great weight indeed, but not obligatory."

With the third of these resolutions, namely, that which asserts the non-obligatory character of joint resolutions which profess to interpret law, your Committee find themselves unanimously in accord, but to the doctrine of the other two they cannot so assent. An act admitting a Diocese into union with the Convention cannot properly be denied to have the force of law. One Diocese at least has, as a matter of fact, been so admitted. It is therefore not accurate to say of all what may correctly be said of some joint resolutions, that they are "merely the expression of an opinion." Yet this is what the recommended resolutions do seem to say.

Secondly, Inasmuch as in their opinion occasions may arise when it will be plainly expedient to enact measures designed to have the force of law, by joint resolution rather than in any other way, your Committee cannot recommend such an alteration of the Constitution as would "require all future legislation to be by Canon."

Furthermore, it is to be observed that these very resolutions, if passed, would themselves become joint resolutions, neither more nor less, and that consequently it is difficult to see how any real relief could come to embarrassed minds from our passing them.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolutions instead of those appended to the Report above quoted:

1. Resolved, That it is inexpedient so to amend the Constitution as to require that all future legislation shall be by Canon.

2. Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Secretaries of the two Houses be instructed to compile and print, for the use of the next General Convention, a classified list of all joint resolutions heretofore passed, in order that the Convention may be able intelligently to determine which of them, if any, ought to be inserted in the Digest (as being a part of the disciplinary code of the Church).

CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 181.)

Mr. Wilder, from the same Committee, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:

REPORT No. 6.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the resolution of the Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Long Island, in the following words: viz.,

"Resolved, That the 'Standing Order' adopted October 24, 1871, be amended so as to read as follows: ---

"Resolved, That one Clerical and one Lay Delegate, to be chosen by any Convocation of all the Clergy and representatives of the Laity convoked by the authority of the Bishop of any Missionary Jurisdiction within the limits of the United States, shall have seats assigned to them in this House, with similar privileges to those of Deputies except that they shall have no vote on any question or matter; and that this be a Standing Order of the House."

Respectfully report that they have carefully considered the same, and in doing this have reviewed the argument upon a like subject contained in a Report to this House by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments of 1877, to be found in the Journal of that year on pp. 87, 88.
In the judgment of your Committee, the proposition then under consideration involves the same principle as that now before us.

To so enlarge the rights and powers of the representatives of Convocations in Missionary Jurisdictions as to permit them to participate in the discussions of this House in matters of ordering and general legislation, is giving them a voice in that legislation, making them practically Deputies in this body.

An argument oftentimes is a much more potent influence in shaping legislation or in reaching a desired result than a vote.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the "Standing Order" of 1871 reaches the extreme limit of constitutional power, and that it is neither expedient nor constitutional to grant the enlarged powers contemplated by the resolution before us.

Your Committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 192.)

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, from the Joint Standing Committee on Education, &c., presented a Report (see Appendix VIII), with appended resolution, which was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, from the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members, presented a Report (see Appendix VI), with appended resolutions, which were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, from the Joint Committee appointed at the last Convention, "On the Functions of Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen, &c.," presented a Report, which was placed on the Calendar. (For the Report, see Appendix XI.)

The Rev. Dr. Ayrault, from the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 1.

The Committee on the Consecration of Bishops having met together this day, and examined the testimonials of the Rev. George E. Dunlop, Missionary Bishop elect for New Mexico and Arizona, and the testimonials of the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer, Missionary Bishop elect for Montana, have found the same to be in due form, as prescribed by Canon, and to be signed by a canonical majority of the members of the House of Deputies of General Convention.

J. JACKSON SCOTT, Chairman.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New York, it was

Resolved, That the testimonials of the Bishops elect be sent by the Secretary to the House of Bishops for their action.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, from the Joint Committee on the Canons
relating to Ordination, presented the following Report, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons:—

The Committee to whom were referred the Canons relating to Ordination, &c., being the first eight Canons, respectfully beg leave to report in favour of the following alterations and amendments to said Canons; viz.,—

1. To add to the title of Canon 1 these words, “and of candidates for Holy Orders.” This is made proper because they recommend that Section 1 of Canon 2 be transferred to, and made a part of, Canon 1, and numbering it § ii; also adding § i to the first line, and changing the words “shall always be” to “are and ever have been.”

2. To re-number the second section of Canon 2, and make it Section 1, and so amend Clause [1] in said section as to read,—

“Every person desiring admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders is, in the first instance, to consult his Pastor or Rector, in respect thereto.”

3. In Clause [2] of said Section 1 insert (1), after the word “stating” in the fifth line; strike out Clauses (2) and (3) in the same; and change Clause (4) to (2).

4. In Clause [3], after the word “Diocese,” insert “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

5. In Clause [4] change the phrase “to the Bishop of another Diocese,” to the words, “to any other Bishop.” This is in order to include Missionary Bishops.

6. In Clause [5] change the words “in any other Diocese,” to the word “elsewhere.” This is for the same reason. Also, in the sixth line of said clause, change the words “in whose Diocese,” to “by whom;” and in the seventh line, after the words “has been,” insert the words “received as,” and in line 11, after “Diocese,” insert “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

7. Strike out all of Clause [6] of said section, as it is fully covered by another General Canon.

8. Number § iii to be § ii, and after the word “Diocese” in Clause [1] thereof insert “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

9. In latter part of Clause [3] of the same, change the words “four respectable Laymen,” to “eight Laymen, who shall certify that they are communicants, &c.;” and insert “or Missionary Jurisdiction” after word “Diocese” in ninth line of § [6].


11. Number § v to be § iv, and § vi to be § v, and in the Clause [2] thereof change the phrase “extraordinary strength of natural understanding” to “superior natural abilities.”

12. Re-number § vii to be § vi, and in Clause [2] thereof insert the article “a” before “Candidate,” and after “Diocese” in the second line insert “or Missionary Jurisdiction,” and after the word “Candidate” in the fourth line insert the word “elsewhere.”


14. Change § viii to § vii, and after the word “authority,” in the second line, strike out the words “of the Diocese,” and in the fourth line, change the phrase after the word “Bishop,” to “in the preceding sections of this Canon.”

15. Number § ix to be § viii, and change the phrase therein of “Missionary District,” to “Missionary Jurisdiction.” Re-number the next section, and in Clause [2] thereof, correct “Section iii” to “Section ii,” and insert the words “or Missionary Jurisdiction” after the word “Diocese;” and also, in Canon 3, § ii, Clause [1].

17. In § vi, Clauses [3] and [4], and in § vii, Clause [2], strike out the words "and two or more Presbyters," wherever they occur, and in Clause [3] omit the word "alone" after "Priest's Orders."

18. In Canon 5, § 2, [1], insert "or Missionary Jurisdiction" after "Diocese," where that word first occurs; and after the words "Standing Committee," change the phrase "of the Diocese in which," to the word "where."

19. In Canon 6, § iii, insert [1] at the beginning, and in line 3, after "admission," say "as such candidate," and after "three-fourths of," insert the word "all," and add a new section as follows, viz.: "[2.] A Candidate for Priest's Orders, who has been acknowledged as an ordained minister or licentiate, or who has been a student of theology, in any other denomination of Christians, may be allowed, as part of the duration of his candidacy by the Bishop, with the consent of three-fourths of all the Standing Committee, the period during which he may have been such minister or student of theology in such other denomination; Provided that the time so allowed shall not exceed two years and six months."

20. In Clause [4] of said Canon 6, change the phrase "one respectable presbyter of," to "one Presbyter in regular standing in."

21. In Canon 8, omit the first section altogether, and re-number the others accordingly; the omission being already provided for; and in the present Section ii of the same, or Section i, as re-numbered, strike out the words "in any case," after "nor," in the second line.

D. R. GOODWIN.
Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House of Deputies.

(For the Report of the Committee on Canons, see p. 162.)

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 35.

New York, 15th day of the Session,
October 22, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the following Canon be enacted, to be entitled Canon 6 of Title III, "Of organized Religious Societies within the Church."

§ I. All organized Religious Bodies in this Church of which the avowed object is the increase of holy living and of good works, and the members of which are in any manner set apart and specially devoted to such service of God in His Church as the orderly co-operation with Christ's Ministers, the edifying of His Body, the Christian education of the young, and the promotion of works of mercy and charity, are hereby declared to owe allegiance to the doctrine and ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose professed representatives and agents they become, and also due recognition of its constituted authorities and obedience to the same. And without such allegiance and obedient recognition, such organized bodies may not claim the sanction of this Church.

§ II. [1.] Women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop of this Church for the work of a Deaconess according to such form as may be authorized by the Bishop of the Diocese, unless otherwise provided for by the House of Bishops.
[2.] The duties of a Deaconess are declared to be the care of our Lord's poor and sick, the education of the young, the religious instruction of the neglected, the reclaiming of the fallen, and other works of Christian charity.

[3.] No woman shall be set apart for the work of a Deaconess until she be twenty-five (25) years of age, unless the Bishop, for special reasons, shall determine otherwise; but in no case shall the age be less than twenty-one (21) years. The Bishop shall also satisfy himself that the candidate has had an adequate preparation for her work, both technical and religious, which preparation shall have covered the period of at least one (1) year.

[4.] No Deaconess shall work officially in a Diocese, without the express authority in writing of the Bishop of the Diocese, nor in any Parish without the permission of the Rector or Minister thereof.

[5.] Deaconesses may be transferred from one Diocese to another by proper letters dimissory at the request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction they are to be so transferred.

[6.] If a Deaconess should at any time resign her office, she shall not be restored thereto unless in the judgment of the Bishop such resignation was for weighty cause. And no Deaconess shall be removed from office by the Bishop except with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese duly convened.

[7.] The Constitution and rules for the government of any Institution for the training of Deaconesses or of any Community in which such Deaconesses are associated must have the sanction in writing of the Bishop of the Diocese in which such Institution or Community exists. All formulae of common worship used in such Institution or Community must have the like sanction, and shall be in harmony with the usage of this Church, and the principles of the Book of Common Prayer.

§ 311. [1.] Devout women desirous of living in Community under rule, with the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Authority, for the increase of self-control and the better performance of the works of charity enjoined in the Gospel, may be formed into Societies with the consent of the Bishop; and such Societies, under the conditions named below, shall be recognized as Sisterhoods in this Church.

[2.] The Constitutions and Rules of such Societies prescribing their organic structure, the qualifications for entrance, the regulations for common life, and the scope and methods of their work, must have the written approval of the Bishop then exercising jurisdiction in the Diocese; and the said Constitution and Rules so far as thus approved shall be unalterable by the same Bishop or by the Sisterhood within his Diocese, except by their joint act and agreement.

[3.] The form and order for entrance into such Sisterhood shall be drawn up and prescribed by the Bishop of the Diocese, unless otherwise provided for by the House of Bishops.

[4.] The Bishop shall have Episcopal Supervision and Canonical authority over Sisterhoods within his jurisdiction, and may act as Visitor thereof.

[5.] Every such Sisterhood may have its Chaplain or Pastor, who shall be nominated by the Society within the Diocese, and subject to the approval of the Bishop, and who shall be a Clergyman in Priest's Orders canonically subject to the Bishop.

[6.] In matters concerning only the Christian walk and conversation of the Sisters as individuals—their personal concerns and private devotional life—Sisters are free to govern themselves in the sight of God, so that all be done in the spirit and methods commended by this Church. But the formulae of common worship in a Sisterhood, and all devotional practices in such worship (other than as usual in this Church), and the books of devotion or religious instruction used in ministering to others, shall be subject to the examination and approval of the Bishop, and shall be in harmony with the usage of this Church and principles of the Book of Common Prayer.
No Sisterhood shall send any of its members to another Diocese to work there except on the request of the Bishop of that Diocese, and with the consent of its own Bishop; nor shall any member of a Sisterhood work officially among the people of any Parish of this Church without the consent of the Rector or Minister thereof.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Preamble and Affirmation adopted by the Bishops in Council be entered upon the Journal of the House of Bishops and communicated to the House of Deputies.

PREAMBLE AND AFFIRMATION.

WHEREAS, The Lambeth Conference of 1878 set forth the following declaration, to wit:

"We gladly welcome every effort for reform upon the model of the primitive Church. We do not demand a rigid uniformity; we deprecate needless divisions; but to those who are drawn to us in the endeavour to free themselves from the yoke of error and superstition, we are ready to offer all help, and such privileges as may be acceptable to them, and are consistent with the maintenance of our own principles as enunciated in our formularies." Which declaration rests upon two indisputable historical facts:—

1st, That the Body calling itself the Holy Roman Church has, by the decrees of the Council of Trent in 1565, and by the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854, and by the decree of the Infallibility of the Pope in 1870, imposed upon the consciences of all the members of the National Churches under its sway, as of the Faith, to be held as of implicit necessity to salvation, dogmas having no warrant in Holy Scripture or the ancient creeds; which dogmas are so radically false as to corrupt and defile the Faith; and

2d, That the assumption of a universal Episcopate by the Bishop of Rome, making operative the definition of Papal Infallibility, has deprived of its original independence the Episcopal Order in the Latin Churches, and substituted for it a Papal Vicariate for the superintendence of Dioceses; while the virtual change of the Divine Constitution of the Church as founded in the Episcopate, and the other Orders, into a Tridentine Consolidation, has destroyed the autonomy, if not the corporate existence, of National Churches:

Now, therefore, we Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, assembled in Council as Bishops in the Church of God, asserting the principles declared in the Lambeth Conference, and in order to the maintaining of a true unity, which must be a unity in the Truth, we hereby affirm:

That the great primitive rule of the Catholic Church, "Episcopatus unus, cujus a singulis in solidum pars tenetur," imposes upon the Episcopates of all National Churches holding the primitive Faith and Order, and upon the several Bishops of the same, not the right only, but the duty also, of protecting, in the holding of that Faith, and the recovering of that Order, those who, by the methods before described, have been deprived of both; and, further, the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled in Council, not meaning to dispute the validity of Consecrations by a single Consecrator, put on record their conviction that in the organization of Reformed Churches, with which we may hope to have communion, they should follow the teaching of the Canons of Nicaea; and that, where Consecration cannot be had by three Bishops of the
Province, Episcopal Orders should at all events be conferred by three Bishops of National Churches.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 37.

New York, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the fourth condition of Title II, Canon 11, § 11, be stricken out, and that the following condition now numbered “5” be numbered “4.”

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 38.

New York, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in consideration of the request contained in his letter of this date, desiring that his nomination as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory be recalled, the House of Bishops asks permission of the House of Deputies to recall its Message No. 33, communicating the nomination of the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

Messages No. 35 and 37 were referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Reports of the Committee, see pp. 189 and 175.)

On motion, the request contained in Message No. 38 was granted.

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day, to wit, the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Canons relating to the election of an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Virginia.

(For the Report, see p. 102.)

The House took a recess.

The President having resumed the Chair, the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from a Special Joint Committee, presented the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the Message of the House of Bishops asking for a Joint Committee to consider and report whether the day in which this House sits as a part of the Board of Missions is to be considered as one of the “three days” of Article 3 of the Constitution, respectfully report, that, after conference with the Committee from the House of Bishops, they are of the opinion that a declaratory resolution would not suffice to reach the matter; and, further, that it is inexpedient at present to ask for an amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution, for the reason that the modes of business and days of session of the Board of Missions do not seem as yet definitely and permanently fixed.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee be discharged from further consideration of this matter.

In behalf of the House of Deputies,

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.
On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Order of the Day (see p. 121). The question being on the resolution appended to the request of the Diocese of Virginia presented by the Rev. Dr. Hanckel, of that Diocese, the Clerical delegation from the Diocese of Virginia called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders. Of the Clergy, there were 48 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 11; nays, 32; divided, 5. Of the Laity, there were 44 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 18; nays, 23; divided, 3.

**DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.**

**CLERICAL VOTE.**


**Mr. Littell. — Nay.**

**EASTON.** — The Rev. Dr. Barber, and the Rev. Mr. Dashiel. — *Aye.*

**The Rev. Dr. Barton. — Nay.**


**KANSAS.** — The Rev. Drs. Reynolds, and Beatty. — *Aye.*

**NEW JERSEY.** — The Rev. Dr. Franklin, and the Rev. Mr. Langford. — *Aye.*

**The Rev. Dr. Hills. — Nay.**

**NORTH CAROLINA.** — The Rev. Drs. Buel, and Huske, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes. — *Aye.*

**The Rev. Dr. Watson. — Nay.**

**OHIO.** — The Rev. Drs. Rulison, Bodine, and Brown. — *Aye.*

**PENNSYLVANIA.** — The Rev. Drs. Buchanan, and Goodwin. — *Aye.*

**The Rev. Dr. Hare. — Nay.**

**RHODE ISLAND.** — The Rev. Messrs. Greer, and Richards. — *Aye.*

**The Rev. Mr. Henshaw. — Nay.**


**WESTERN NEW YORK.** — The Rev. Drs. Shelton, and Rankine. — *Aye.*

**The Rev. Mr. Doty. — Nay.**

**LAY VOTE.**

**ALABAMA.** — Messrs. Dox, and Nelson. — *Aye.*

**CONNECTICUT.** — Messrs. Seymour, Harrison, and Stark. — *Aye.*

**GEORGIA.** — Mr. Whittle. — *Aye.*

**IOWA.** — Mr. Davmune. — *Aye.*

**KANSAS.** — Mr. Bartholow. — *Aye.*

**KENTUCKY.** — Messrs. Stevenson, and Robinson. — *Aye.*

**Mr. Cornwall. — Nay.**

**LOUISIANA.** — Mr. Race. — *Aye.*

**MARYLAND.** — Messrs. Wyman, and Blair. — *Aye.*

**MASSACHUSETTS.** — Messrs. Shattuck, and Bennett. — *Aye.*

**MICHIGAN.** — Mr. Trowbridge. — *Aye.*

**NEBRASKA.** — Mr. Mead. — *Aye.*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.** — Mr. Low. — *Aye.*

**OHIO.** — Messrs. Delano, and Mather. — *Aye.*

**PENNSYLVANIA.** — Messrs. Harrison, and Coffin. — *Aye.*

**RHODE ISLAND.** — Messrs. Goddard, and Hoppin. — *Aye.*

**Mr. Stiness. — Nay.**

**VIRGINIA.** — Messrs. Sheffey, and Taylor. — *Aye.*

**WESTERN MICHIGAN.** — Mr. Chapin. — *Aye.*

**WEST VIRGINIA.** — Messrs. Thompson, Craighill, and Smith. — *Aye.*
HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

128

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.


ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Trimble. — Nay.


CENTRAL NEW YORK. — The Rev. Drs. Van Deusen, and Ayrault, and the Rev. Mr. Lockwood. — Nay.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Knight, and Breck. — Nay. The Rev. Mr. Jones. — Aye.


MICHIGAN. — The Rev. Drs. Worthington, and Harris, and the Rev. Mr. Butler. — Nay.


MISSISSIPPI. — The Rev. Drs. Sansom, and Douglas, and the Rev. Mr. Linn. — Nay.


NEBRASKA. — The Rev. Mr. Millsapgh, and the Rev. Dr. Oliver. — Nay. The Rev. Dr. McNamara. — Aye.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — The Rev. Messrs. Ferguson, Smith, and Dawson. — Nay.


LAY VOTE.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Dunglison. — Nay.
FOND DU LAC. — Mr. Perry. — Nay.
MINNESOTA. — Mr. Wilder. — Nay.
MISSISSIPPI. — Mr. Bailey. — Nay.
NEW YORK. — Messrs. Fish, and Nash. — Nay.
TENNESSEE. — Mr. Thompson. — Nay.
TEXAS. — Mr. Hutchins. — Nay.
VERMONT. — Mr. Clement. — Nay.
WISCONSIN. — Mr. Doe. — Nay.

DIOCESES DIVIDED.

CLERICAL VOTE.

NEW YORK. — The Rev. Dr. Smith. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Dix. — Nay.

LAY VOTE.

EASTON. — Mr. Adkins. — Aye. Mr. Walker. — Nay.
PITTSBURGH. — Mr. Smith. — Aye. Mr. Burgwin. — Nay.

The resolution, therefore, was not adopted.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 36. New York, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the first eight Canons of Title I be amended as follows:

By making Title I read as follows:

Of the Orders in the Ministry, of Candidates for Orders, and of the Doctrine and Worship of the Church.
By making the heading of Canon 1 read as follows:—

Of the Orders of Ministry in this Church, and of Candidates for Orders.

By making the present section of Canon 1 read as follows:—

§ 1. In this Church there are, and ever have been, three Orders in the Ministry, namely: Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

By making present § i, of present Canon 2, stand as § ii, of Canon 1.

By making § ii, of Canon 2, stand as § i; By striking out the words “to be admitted” in first line of [1.] of the same section, and inserting the words “admission as a;”

By striking out the words “immediate spiritual” in the third line, and inserting after the word “Rector” in same line, the words “in respect thereto;”

By inserting “(1)” after the word “stating” in the fifth line of [2.] of the same section; by striking out the following: “(2) whether he is prepared at once to apply for recommendation to be admitted Candidate; (3) or, if not so prepared, where he proposes to prosecute preparatory studies, and whether he expects or desires aid in such studies while a Postulant;”

And by changing “(4)” in the twelfth line to “(2).”

By inserting in the second line of [3.] of the same section, after the word “Diocese,” the words “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

By striking out the words “the Bishop of another Diocese,” in [4.] of the same section, and inserting in their place the words “any other Bishop;”

By inserting the word “elsewhere” in place of the words “in any other Diocese,” in the third line of [5.] of the same section; by inserting the words “by whom” in place of the words “in whose Diocese,” in the sixth and seventh lines; by inserting the words “received as” after the words “or has been,” in the seventh line; and by inserting the words “or Missionary Jurisdiction” after the word “Diocese” in the eleventh line.

By striking out all of [6.] of the same section.

By making present Section iii stand as § ii; and by inserting after the word “Diocese” in the fourth line of [1.] the words “or Missionary Jurisdiction;”

by striking out in the seventh and eighth lines of [3.] the words “four respectable,” and inserting in their place the word “eight;” by inserting after the word “Laymen” in the eighth line, the words “who shall certify that they are;” by inserting after the word “Diocese” in the ninth line of [6.] the words “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

By making present Section iv stand as § iii; by striking out the words “of the Diocese,” at the close of [2.] of the same section; by inserting the words “Examining Chaplains” in place of the words “Examiners of Candidates for Priesthood,” in the fourth line of [3.]; and by inserting “Section ii of” after the words “prescribed in,” in the fifth line of the same clause.

By making present Section v stand as § iv.

By making present Section vi stand as § v; by inserting the words “superior natural abilities” in place of the words “extraordinary strength of natural understanding,” in the sixth and seventh lines of [2.] of the same section.

By making present Section vii stand as § vi; by inserting the article “a” after the word “become” in the second line of [2.] of the same section; by inserting the words “or Missionary Jurisdiction” after the word “Diocese” in the second line of the same clause; by inserting the word “elsewhere” instead of the words “in any other Diocese,” in the fourth and fifth lines of the same clause; by striking out the words “of the Diocese,” in the third and fourth lines of [4.]; by substituting “ii” instead of “ili,” and “ii” instead of “iv” in the second and third lines of [5.]; by substituting “i” instead of “ii,” and “ii” instead of “iii” in seventh line of [7.].

By making present Section viii stand as § vii; by striking out the words “of the Diocese,” in the second line of same; and by substituting at the close of same, the words “the preceding sections of this Canon” in place of the words, &c., “Section iii, Section iv, and Section vi, of this Canon.”
By making present Section ix stand as § viii; and by substituting the word "jurisdiction" in place of the word "District," in the eighth line of § vi.

By making present Section x stand as § ix; and by substituting "(Section ii)" for "(Section iii)" in the second line of § vii of the same section; and by inserting after the word "Diocese" in the third line, the words "or Missionary Jurisdiction."

By inserting "or Missionary Jurisdiction" after the word "Diocese" in the second line of § ii of Canon 4.

By substituting "person desiring to become a candidate for the Priesthood," in place of the words "Postulant or Candidate," in the second line of § ii of Canon 4; and by striking out all of § iv of same section.

By italicising the word "only" in the second line of § iii of Canon 4.

By striking out the words "and two or more Presbyters" in the fifth line of § iii, and in the sixth and seventh lines of § iv, of § vi of Canon 4; and by striking out the words "and two Presbyters" in the sixth line of § ii of § vi, and the word "alone" in the second line of § iii of same section of Canon 4.

By inserting the words "or Missionary Jurisdiction" after the word "Diocese" in the fifth line of § ii of Canon 5; and substituting the word "where" in place of the words "of the Diocese in which," in the third and fourth lines of § ii of the same section.

By making the present clause of Section iii of Canon 6, stand as § i, and inserting the words "as such candidate" after the word "admission" in the third line, and inserting the word "all" after the words "three-fourths of" in the fourth line.

By introducing a new clause to be numbered § ii as follows: § ii. A candidate for Priest's Orders, who has been acknowledged as an ordained minister or licentiate, or who has been a student of theology in any other denomination of Christians, may be allowed, as part of the duration of his candidature, by the Bishop with the consent of three-fourths of all the Standing Committee, the period during which he may have been such minister or student of theology in such other denomination; Provided, that the time so allowed shall not exceed two years and six months.

By substituting the words "one Presbyter in regular standing in," in place of the words "respectable Presbyter of" in the third line of § iv of Canon 6.

By striking out all of § i of Canon 8, and re-numbering the other sections accordingly.

By striking out all in any case" in the third line of § i (new number).

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

MESSAGE No. 40.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it appoints as its Committee of Conference, asked for in the Message No. 38 from the House of Deputies [in reference to action as to the powers to be exercised by the Federate Council of the Diocese of Illinois]:—

The Bishop of Easton, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Illinois.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.
New York, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

Message No. 41.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in the resolution communicated in Message No. 38 from the House of Deputies [as to the support, &c., church schools, and colleges].

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

Message No. 39 was referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 162.)

The House proceeded to the Second Order of the Day, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Canons, relating to the amendment of the Canon providing for the election of an Assistant Bishop. (See p. 52.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, October 23, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, and the Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Arkansas. The Benediction was pronounced by the Missionary Bishop of Utah.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, presented the following Report:

Report No. 4.
The Committee on Expenses beg leave respectfully to report: —

They made an estimate that the travelling expenses of the members of the Convention would be twenty-five thousand dollars. They have since ascertained that the travelling expenses of the members of this Convention are thirty thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars. An assessment of fourteen cents for each communicant would be necessary to provide this sum. With this information before the House, your Committee propose again the resolution of their last Report.

(For the resolution, see p. 105.)

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, offered the following amendment to the resolution of the Committee:

And that this Committee be empowered to take full and final action touching the travelling expenses of the members of the next General Convention.
The amendment was adopted; and the amended resolution was then adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, from the Joint Committee on a place for holding the next Convention, presented the following Report, the resolution appended to which was adopted:

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the selection of a place for the next meeting, have considered the matter, and beg leave to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the meeting of the General Convention in the year 1883 be held in the city of Philadelphia.

R. M. ABERCRORBIE, Chairman on part of House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Mr. Dunglison, of Central Pennsylvania, in behalf of Mr. Coppée, from the Committee on the Spanish translation of the Book of Common Prayer, presented the following Report:

The Committee on the Spanish translation of the Book of Common Prayer beg leave to report that they are unanimously agreed that a better version than the one we now have is desirable and necessary, as our present one contains many blemishes and inaccuracies from the titlepage throughout. It was prepared, we understand, for the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, by a Spaniard now deceased, who used for the Psalter, Epistles, and Gospels, a translation of the Bible into Spanish which was made by Cipriano de Valera in the seventeenth century, and differs as much from the modern use of the Spanish language as does the English of the time of Henry VIII from that of the present time.

In the prosecution of their duties, the Committee have obtained for collation with our version several translations of the Prayer Book of the Church of England into Spanish, none of which is found to be much superior to our own.

The only way therefore to obtain a satisfactory version, as it would seem, is to make an entirely new translation, collating throughout those already made, adopting their excellences, and avoiding their defects. In this conviction, the member most competent, in behalf of the Committee, has commenced a new translation; the Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, Litany, and a part of the Communion Office, being now ready for the press, while he is prepared to go on and complete the work as soon as funds can be obtained to meet the considerable outlay which the stereotyping and printing of so large a work would cost.

It would be a great gain, in the judgment of the Committee, could sufficient means be had, to have issued in separate form the Daily and other Offices most frequently in use, leaving to be done in the future the other portions of the Prayer Book as means may be obtained.

The Committee are of the opinion that a considerable improvement of our present version may be made by the alteration, where required, of single words or phrases, which would not call for new plates, and would involve only a small expense. Whether enough can be gained in this way to make it worth undertaking, a more detailed examination of the matter than the Committee have been able as yet to make is requisite.

The Committee venture, therefore, to recommend that they be continued, with full power to do in the premises what they may deem best, and
find practicable with the means to be obtained. They therefore offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Spanish translation of the Book of Common Prayer be continued, and that they be authorized to prepare and publish a new translation of parts or the whole of the Prayer Book, or to amend the present version by the alteration of words or phrases so far as they may consider it advisable and find to be financially practicable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. YOUNG.
W. E. MCLAREN.
JOACHIM DE PALMA.
HENRY COPPEE.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was referred to the Committee on Expenses. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 189.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Buel, of North Carolina, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution be instructed to consider and report to this House as to the purport of the concluding provision of Article 8 of the Constitution, whether in their judgment the adoption of a Lectionary or part of a Lectionary under that provision, has the effect of substituting such Lectionary, or such part, for the Lectionary, or part thereof, now in the Prayer Book.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 174.)

The following resolution, offered by the same gentleman, was, on motion, referred to the same Committee:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the eighth Article of the Constitution be amended by striking out all after the words "Provided, however," and substituting therefor the following, viz.: "That when the alteration or addition is an amendment of the Lectionary, such amended Lectionary, having been proposed in one General Convention, may at the option of the Clergy be used instead of the Lectionary in the Prayer Book, until final action upon it is had at the subsequent General Convention."

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this proposed change be communicated to the several Dioceses according to the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 174.)

The Rev. Dr. Hall, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:—

REPORT NO. 7.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom Message No. 30 from the House of Bishops was referred, respectfully report:—

This Message contains two resolutions: one, looking to a Constitutional Commission appointed by ballot to consist of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven Laymen, to consider and report to this or the next Convention all amendments to the Constitution which may be referred to them by the concurrent action of both Houses; the second resolution, authorizing the said Constitutional Commission to consider any amendments of our organic law which the experience of the first century of our history may suggest.

In the judgment of the Committee, the sessions of this body have advanced too far to make desirable any change of our present method of pro-
ceedings, by transferring this class of amendments from the Committee appointed under the rules of this House to a new Commission. We are now precluded by a rule of order from introducing any new matters into the business of this body, and your committee are not aware of any pending "concurrent action of both Houses" which requires the consideration of such a Commission.

In regard to the second resolution, looking to the appointment of a Constitutional Commission to sit until the next Triennial Convention in order to consider any amendments or improvements of our organic law which the experience of the first century of our history may suggest, the Committee would refer with satisfaction to the full reports already made to past Conventions. See Journals of 1874, p. 156, and 1877, p. 57, and reiterate the opinion there expressed by the resolution appended to the latter, in which the last Convention concurred (see Journal, p. 63), "That it is inexpedient to institute any Commission to revise and amend the Constitution of this Church."

The Committee thereupon recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved. That this House do not concur in Message No. 39 of the House of Bishops.

All which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 8.)

The Rev. Dr. Benedict, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:—

REPORT No. 8.

Your Committee on Amendments to the Constitution were required in 1877 to consider "whether any proposed alteration of the Constitution is adopted which has not received the concurrent vote of the Clerical Deputation and the Lay Deputation in a majority of the Dioceses which have adopted the Constitution." The Report of your Committee is to be found on pp. 88-90 of the Journal of the Convention of that year. It pronounces the opinion that "a vote taken by Orders is a compliance with the requirements of the ninth Article of the Constitution interpreted in the light of the second Article." The resolution appended concludes in these words: "The votes in the affirmative must be a majority of the number of the Dioceses which have adopted our Constitution in each Order, and the concurrence of both Orders in each Diocese cannot be required." This was the unanimous opinion of your Committee in 1877.

The Report was not acted on, but, referred to the Convention of 1880, comes again for review before your Committee. It has been again considered and discussed. It appears that Article 2, which prescribes the mode of voting by Dioceses, was an Amendment of the Constitution finally adopted in 1886. It was ratified by a concurrent vote of Orders in a large majority of the Dioceses. But the votes were counted by Orders and not by Dioceses. Four Dioceses, New Jersey, Mississippi, Michigan, and Maryland, have the Clergy vote recorded Aye, while the Lay vote was No, or divided. The inference is that a concurrence of both Orders in each Diocese was not considered necessary to a vote of the Diocese, but that the vote by Orders was determined by a majority of that Order in all the Dioceses taken by itself.

No amendment of the Constitution has ever been adopted by such a vote and so close a vote, so far as the record goes, as to give rise to a contest on this question. In 1886, when the full power of non-concurrence was given to the House of Bishops, we do find that the proposed amendment to the Constitution was finally adopted by a vote counted by States as units. A State was recorded as divided where the Clergy voted Aye, and the Laity
voted No. The inference may hence be drawn that such had been the mode since the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. But, since 1808, there is no evidence that such a count has ever been made. In 1811, the record is, the proposed addition to the Constitution was "agreed to." Similar is the record in 1829. But in 1833, 1856, 1871, 1877, the record of the vote is so given as to show that the count was made according to the provisions of Article 2 of the Constitution. There is no evidence, so far as your Committee have ascertained, that any proposed alteration to the Constitution, having received a majority of both Orders in all the Dioceses, has failed for the reason that the Clerical deputation and the Lay deputation in any one Diocese did not concur.

After a re-consideration of the whole matter and review of Constitutional amendments passed since 1808, your Committee re-affirm the opinion pronounced in 1877, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proper manner of voting and of determining questions upon alterations of the Constitution is that presented in the second Article for a vote by Orders; but the votes for the affirmative must be, in each Order, a majority of the number of the Dioceses which have adopted the Constitution, and the concurrence of both Orders in each Diocese cannot be required.

In behalf of the Committee.

CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

Mr. Howe, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 9.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred Message No. 32 of the House of Bishops, proposing an amendment to the Constitution at the end of the second sentence of Article 8, after the word "law," in these words: "Provided that no day on which the Bishops shall sit conjointly with the House of Deputies, as the Board of Missions, shall be counted as one of the three days aforesaid," respectfully report that they have given the proposed amendment careful consideration, and are of opinion that although the sessions of the Board of Missions may and undoubtedly do in effect shorten the Constitutional period of three days, within which matters originating in the House of Deputies are to be acted upon, nevertheless the change proposed would introduce uncertainty and confusion, and thus cause greater evils than it would cure if adopted. They therefore advise non-concurrence; and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. HALL, Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the House non-concurred in Message No. 32 from the House of Bishops.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Expenses:

Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Report of the Committee on Education under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church be printed, and a copy sent to each clergymen of the Church in the United
States with the request that the subject be brought to the attention of their respective congregations.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 155.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the House of Deputies respectfully request the House of Bishops to give them information, during the present session of the Convention, respecting the organization known as the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church, and particularly to say whether the Consecration of a Bishop for the said organization was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution, and what were the guarantees, pledges, and promises given to the Bishops of this Church prior to the Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Riley, and what Creed and Liturgy are now in use in the said organization, with any other matters relating to the subject upon which they may deem it desirable that the members of our Communion should be informed.

(For a Message on this subject, from the House of Bishops, see p. 176.)

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 11.

On behalf of the Committee on Elections, I beg leave to report that Rev. Jacob Le Roy, Supplementary Deputy from the Diocese of New Hampshire, having presented the proper credentials, has been admitted to a seat in this Convention, in place of Rev. Lorenzo Sears, who has been granted leave of absence; and that leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted to Rev. R. R. Swope, Diocese of West Virginia, and Mr. Henry Ingalls, Diocese of Maine.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon the Rev. Jacob Le Roy appeared, and took his seat.

The House proceeded to the Order of the Day, to wit, the Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, relating to the admission of the Diocese of Dakota. (For the Report, see p. 62.) The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Judd, of Illinois (see p. 75), to the resolution appended to the Report of the Committee, the Clerical delegation from Nebraska called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders.

Of the Clergy there were 48 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 23; nays, 19; divided, 6. Of the Laity there were 45 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 15; nays, 28; divided, 2.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

Clerical Vote.


The Rev. Dr. Payne. — Nay.

ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Trimble. — Aye.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Mr. Whitehead, Knight, and Breck. — Aye. The Rev. Mr. Jones. — Nay.


MISSOURI. — The Rev. Dr. Schuyler, and the Rev. Mr. Betts. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Runcie. — Nay.


WESTERN NEW YORK. — The Rev. Dr. Shelton, and the Rev. Mr. Doty. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Rankine. — Nay.


LAY VOTE.

ARKANSAS. — Mr. Deuell. — Aye.


EASTON. — Mr. Walker. — Aye.


GEORGIA. — Mr. Whittle. — Aye.


IOWA. — Mr. Daymude. — Aye.


MINNESOTA. — Messrs. Wilder, and Daniels. — Aye.

MISSISSIPPI. — Mr. Bailey. — Aye.

NEBRASKA. — Mr. Mead. — Aye.


DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALABAMA. — Mr. Barnwell. — Nay.


LOUISIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Girault. — Nay.


PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Hare, Buchanan, Goodwin, and Davies. — Nay.


LAY VOTE.

ALABAMA. — Messrs. Dox, Clark, and Nelson. — Nay.


CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Dunglison. — Nay.


FLORIDA. — Mr. Dotterer. — Nay.

KENTUCKY. — Messrs. Stevenson, Cornwall, and Robinson. — Nay.

LONG ISLAND. — Mr. Pierrpoul. — Nay.

LOUISIANA. — Mr. Race. — Nay.

MARYLAND. — Messrs. Wyman, and Blair. — Nay.


NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. Low. — Nay.

NEW JERSEY. — Messrs. Wilson, and Pugh. — Nay.

NEW YORK. — Mr. Fish. — Nay.

NORTH CAROLINA. — Mr. De Rosset. — Nay.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. — Mr. Garthwaite. — Nay.

OHIO. — Messrs. Moss, Deland, and Mather. — Nay.

PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Harrison. — Nay.


SOUTH CAROLINA. — Messrs. McCrady, Leesene, and Markley. — Nay.
The proposed amendment, therefore, was not adopted.

The question recurring on the resolution appended to the Report of the Committee, it was adopted.

The President appointed Mr. Comstock, of Central New York, on the Committee of Conference on the subject of the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois, in place of Mr. Hay, of Pittsburgh, who has been excused from further attendance on the Convention.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 42.

New York, 16th day of the Session, October 28, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the General Convention in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, acting in conformity with the recommendation of the Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion held at Lambeth Palace, July, 1878, do hereby appoint a Board to whom shall be communicated any Book of Common Prayer intended to be used by native congregations in Heathen countries in communion with the Anglican Church; and no such Book shall be held to have been authorized for use in public worship by any Mission of this Church until it shall have received the sanction of such Board, and also the sanction of a similar Board sitting in England, should such a Board have been appointed.

2. Such Board shall consist of eight members, as follows, who, by their offices, are related to the subject; namely, —
The Presiding Bishop.
The Permanent Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions.
The Chairman, for the time being, of the Committee of this House on the Prayer Book.
The Chairman, for the time being, of this House on Foreign Missions.
The Bishop in charge of American Churches on the Continent of Europe.
The Chairman of the Sub-Committees of the Foreign Committee on the Missions of Africa, China, and Japan respectively.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

(For concurrence in this Message, see p. 155.)

NEW YORK, 16th day of the Session, October 23, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message No. 41 from the House of Deputies [discharging Joint Committee on Three Days' Rule].

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, 16th day of the Session, October 23, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:


Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, 16th day of the Session, October 23, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Bishop of Connecticut be appointed a member of the Joint Commission on Church Archives, in place of the Bishop of Northern New Jersey, deceased.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, Message No. 42 was referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 155.)

On motion, the House concurred in Messages No. 44 and 45.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, Report No. 3 of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to Graduated Representation in the House of Deputies. (For the Report, see p. 63.)

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the resolution appended to the Report of the Committee by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

[Resolved,] the House of Bishops concurring, That the second Article of the Constitution be amended by striking out the first fourteen lines to the words, "a vote of the Convention," inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
The Church in each Diocese shall be entitled to representation by at least one Clerical and one Lay Deputy in every General Convention. If a Diocese have fifty or more resident Clergymen, it shall be entitled to two Deputies of each Order; if it have one hundred or more resident Clergymen, it shall be entitled to three Deputies of each Order; if it have two hundred or more resident Clergymen, it shall be entitled to four Deputies of each Order, and no more. The Deputies shall be residents in the Diocese which they represent, the Laymen being communicants; and they shall be chosen in the manner prescribed by the Diocesan Convention. Before the meeting of each General Convention, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop to act, of the Standing Committee of each Diocese, to transmit to the Secretary of the General Convention a list of the names of Clergymen certified as entitled to seats in the Diocesan Convention in that year; and by such list the number of Deputies to which each Diocese is entitled shall be determined. In all questions, when required by the Clerical or Lay representation from any Diocese, the vote shall be taken by Orders; and the concurrence of both Orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the House.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That notice of the foregoing proposed amendment be given to the several Dioceses, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Constitution.

Mr. Howe, of Indiana, moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. On this question, the Clerical delegation from the Diocese of Pennsylvania called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders. Of the Clergy, there were 48 Dioceses represented,—Ayes 40, nays 5, divided 3. Of the Laity, there were 42 Dioceses represented.—Ayes 41, nays 1.

**DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.**

**CLERICAL VOTE.**

ALABAMA. — The Rev. Mr. Barnwell. — Aye.

ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Trimble. — Aye.


CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Whitehead, Knight, and Breck, and the Rev. Mr. Jones. — Aye.


The Rev. Mr. Johnson. — Nay.

EASTON. — The Rev. Drs. Barber, and Barton, and the Rev. Mr. Dashiell. — Aye.


GEORGIA. — The Rev. Dr. Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Boone. — Aye.


LONG ISLAND. — The Rev. Dr. Schenck. — Aye.

LOUISIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Girault. — Aye.


MASSACHUSETTS. — The Rev. Mr. Converse, and the Rev. Dr. Lambert, and Huntington. — Aye.

MICHIGAN. — The Rev. Mr. Clark, and the Rev. Dr. Harris. — Aye.


NEW YORK. — The Rev. Dr. Franklin. — Nay.


SPRINGFIELD. — The Rev. Dr. Easter, and the Rev. Mr. Bonnar. — Aye.

TENNESSEE. — The Rev. Dr. White, and the Rev. Mr. Fitts. — Aye.


LAY VOTE.

ALABAMA. — Messrs. Dox, Clark, and Nelson. — Aye.

ARKANSAS. — Mr. Dewell. — Aye.


CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Dunglison. — Aye.

CONNECTICUT. — Mr. Stark. — Aye.


EASTON. — Mr. Walker. — Aye.


GEORGIA. — Mr. Whittle. — Aye.


IOWA. — Mr. Daymude. — Aye.

KANSAS. — Messrs. Aloth, and Bartholow. — Aye.

KENTUCKY. — Messrs. Stevenson, Cornwall, and Robinson. — Aye.

LONG ISLAND. — Mr. Pierrepoint. — Aye.

LOUISIANA. — Mr. Race. — Aye.

MARYLAND. — Messrs. Wyman, and Blair. — Aye.
MINNESOTA. — Messrs. Wilder, and Daniella. — Aye.
MISSISSIPPI. — Mr. Bailey. — Aye.
MISSOURI. — Mr. Potter. — Aye.
NEBRASKA. — Mr. Mead. — Aye.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. Low. — Aye.
NEW JERSEY. — Messrs. Wilson, and Pugh. — Aye.
NEW YORK. — Mr. Fish. — Aye.
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. — Mr. Parker. — Aye.
QUINCY. — Mr. Wilkinson. — Aye.
SOUTHERN OHIO. — Mr. Granger. — Aye.
TENNESSEE. — Mr. Thompson. — Aye.
VERMONT. — Messrs. Williams, and Clement. — Aye.
WISCONSIN. — Mr. Doe. — Aye.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

MISSOURI. — The Rev. Drs. Schuyler, and Runcie, and the Rev. Mr. Dunlop. — Nay.
Pennsylvania. — The Rev. Drs. Hare, Buchanan, Goodwin, and Davies.
— Nay.

LAY VOTE.

ALBANY. — Mr. Forsyth. — Nay.

DIOCESES DIVIDED.

CLERICAL VOTE.

CENTRAL NEW YORK. — The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen. — Aye. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood. — Nay.
DELAWARE. — The Rev. Mr. Stone. — Aye. The Rev. Mr. Douglass.
— Nay.
PITTSBURGH. — The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Alsop.
— Nay.

The motion accordingly prevailed.

On motion, the House adjourned.
SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 25, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Howard, of Albany, and the Rev. Mr. Littell, of Delaware. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Florida.

Mr. Tufts, of New Hampshire, not previously present, appeared, and took his seat.

The Minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 12.
On behalf of the Committee on Elections, I beg leave to report that leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted to Rev. Dr. Rankine, Diocese of Western New York, Rev. E. A. Bradley, Diocese of Indiana, Rev. J. Percival, Diocese of Louisiana, Rev. W. P. Kramer, Diocese of Louisiana, Rev. E. S. Thomas, Diocese of Minnesota; and that Rev. T. M. Riley, Supplementary Deputy from Diocese of Minnesota, and Rev. J. J. Faude, Supplementary Deputy from Diocese of Indiana, and Rev. A. Buchanan, Supplementary Deputy from Diocese of West Virginia, having presented the proper credentials, have been admitted to seats in this Convention, in place of the Rev. E. S. Thomas, Rev. E. A. Bradley, and Rev. R. R. Swope, excused.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon the Rev. Messrs. Riley, Faude, and Buchanan appeared, and took their seats.

The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the Committee on the State of the Church, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 4.
The Committee on the State of the Church, to whom was referred the Message of the House of Bishops relative to marking in a special manner the centennial year of the Church, and the appointment of a Joint Committee to make arrangements for a suitable observance of the same, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and heartily concur in the proposed measure, and recommend the appointment on the part of this House as members of this Committee:

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the Rev. Dr. Davies, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stark, of Connecticut, Mr. Coppée, of Central Pennsylvania.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:
REPORT No. 5.
The Committee on the State of the Church, to whom was referred a Memorial from the Diocese of Maryland relative to the election of rectors and the support of the ministry, respectfully report that they have had the same under their careful consideration, and beg leave to offer the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That, the subject of the appointment of ministers having been considered and reported upon by the Committee on the Relations of Rectors and Vestries, this Committee have no action to recommend in regard to it.
Resolved, That in reference to the second point submitted to this Committee, viz., the support of the Clergy, it be earnestly urged upon the Bishops of the Church to make this matter the subject of special effort and personal influence among the parishes committed to their charge, and that the Chairman of this Committee be requested to present the subject in his final Report.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

On motion, the second resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.
The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report: —

REPORT No. 6.
The Committee on the State of the Church, to whom was referred the Report of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund, beg leave to report that in their opinion the Board should be continued, and strenuous efforts made for the replenishing of their Treasury.
Resolved, That it be recommended that they again appeal to the whole Church for liberal contributions to this important object.
Resolved, That an Auditing Committee be appointed by the House.

E. M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

On motion, the resolutions appended to the foregoing Report were adopted.
The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented a Report of the Committee (see Appendix I) with an appended resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Meads, from the Committee appointed at the last Convention, "On Marriage with Relatives," presented a Report.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Beach, of New York, the majority and minority Reports of said Committee were ordered to be printed in the Journal (see Appendix XII), and the whole matter was referred to the next Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, from the Special Committee on Increasing the Fund for Disabled Clergy and their Families, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar: —

On the fourth day of the present session of the General Convention, (Oct. 11), a Deputation from the House of Bishops, consisting of the Right
Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Delaware, the Right Rev. Dr. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, the Right Rev. Dr. Lay, Bishop of Easton, and the Right Rev. Dr. Dudley, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, presented to the House of Deputies, in cogent and convincing appeal and argument, the cause of disabled Clergy and the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen.

This almost unprecedented action of the House of Bishops, in urging upon the House of Deputies the earnest consideration of a measure, was avowedly designed to impress upon the latter the eminent estimate which our Right Reverend Fathers entertained of the importance of the cause they thus presented for consideration.

With the earnest words of the Bishops still fresh in our memory, and their glowing sentiments still warm in our hearts, it is scarcely necessary that your Committee should enlarge upon the merits of the matter referred to their consideration.

That the Church should first of all extend a helping hand to those who have ministered at her altars until age and infirmity have weakened their powers, is a self-evident proposition.

The sentences selected to be read while "the alms for the poor and other devotions of the people" are being received, in the office of the Holy Communion, do most unequivocally set forth the great idea that the support of the Clergy is properly derivable from the offerings of the people—that "they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." The soldier who fights his country's battles is amply supported by the government which he serves; and when he is wounded, or disabled, or incapacitated by old age, the State still supports him and his family, and when he dies there is a pension to his widow. This usage obtains in many other relations of secular life; but we are left to mourn the fact, and a humiliating fact it is, that they who give their lives for the welfare of their fellow-men and the honouring of the Lord Jesus Christ are in many instances left to terminate their ministry of toil and self-denial in circumstances of suffering poverty.

Shall not the Church care for her children as the State does for hers?

The Church presents us the manifest duty, nay, in the revelation of God, even from the beginning, it is clearly enforced, that "they who minister about holy things (should) live of the sacrifice." Now, our Right Reverend Fathers have come before us, and urged to immediate action in this pre-eminent charity, this paramount duty of humanity. Your Committee recognize the grateful fact that a step has been taken in the direction to which we are bidden, by depositing with the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, a royalty upon the publication and sale of our Hymnal. The money thus received and disbursed by the Trustees of this Fund has been the means of relieving much suffering, but the amount is still inadequate to meet the great and painful wants.

Your Committee further recognize the several Diocesan efforts in this direction, which have been organized and administered with varying measures of success; but while these serve in part to relieve the need of the disabled Clergy in the older and richer Dioceses, where they are chiefly to be found, still they do not contemplate the extension of aid to the feebler Dioceses, where no such organizations exist, nor to the vast missionary jurisdictions, where now and for many years to come, the want will be found to be greatest and the means of help the feeblest.

The immediate question is, What can be done to increase the Fund designed for general distribution?

Your Committee have had a number of projects referred to them, all of which have received their respectful consideration. There are difficulties insuperable to almost every plan, save that which is manifestly set forth in the Church's theory, as translated to us in the Offertory Sentences. The rubric in the Communion Office is in harmony with this, when it provides for the collection, not only of "alms for the poor," but for "the other devot-
(or consecrated gifts) "of the people." Now, for what are these "other devotions" of the people designed, if not for that very purpose set forth in the Offertory Sentences which ask for them? It can scarcely be too much emphasized in this connection, that the Offertory appeals only for the relief of the poor and the sustentation of the Clergy.

And then the Canon [Title I, Canon 14, § 3 of the Digest], speaking of "the Alms and Contributions of the Holy Communion" as proper to be applied by the minister, or under his superintendence, to such pious and charitable uses as shall by him be thought fit; after dividing a certain part for the relief of the poor, which may rightly be called the "Alms," what "pious and charitable use" can possibly be made of the other part, called "Contributions," of as great and pressing import, of as high and holy character, of as appropriate and divinely ordered description, as giving relief to our suffering brothers, who have spent their lives in fatherly offices in the "household of faith"?

Your Committee feel the difficulty of fixing, at once, upon any method which shall be general and final, but prefer to submit such measures as shall be rather tentative, while proposing further investigation in the way of correspondence and the compilation of statistics.

Your Committee therefore beg to submit the following resolutions for the approval of this House:—

1. Resolved, That the Committee appointed to consider the subject of the Increase of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, be continued, with an increased membership, with instructions to act in the premises during the time intervening before the next General Convention, to the end that they may the better accomplish the objects for which the Committee was raised.

2. Resolved, That this House do earnestly request the several Diocesan Conventions or Councils, that they duly consider, and if they find it expedient, approve, commend, and endorse, the eminent charity embraced in the purpose and effort of this Committee.

3. Resolved, That every Minister in charge of a Congregation be requested to reserve, from this time forth, out of "the alms and other devotions" of the people, collected upon each and every occasion of the administration of the Lord's Supper, a percentage of the whole amount, not less than one nor more than ten per cent, at the discretion of the Minister, the same to be forwarded and paid over to the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen.

4. Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to correspond with the authorities of each Diocese and Missionary Jurisdiction, for the purpose of collecting facts and statistics bearing upon the subject committed to them, such as the local provision now made in certain Dioceses for the relief of disabled Clergy and their families, the wants that now exist, and that are unsupplied, the irregular and unorganized assistance that is now being extended, and all other information that shall contribute to a full exhibit of the present condition of this charity and its probable future; and that this Committee prepare and present to the next General Convention a digest of all the information thus gathered, with reference to further and more formal action.

5. Resolved, That this Committee be further instructed to inquire into the practicability of founding a Sustentation Fund, for supplementing the salaries of Clergymen who have not suitable support.

6. Resolved, That the Secretary of the House of Deputies be instructed to publish this report in the Church Press, to send copies to the Bishops of the Church and to the Secretaries of the Conventions or Councils of the Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions, with the request that the report be submitted to the consideration of the several Diocesan Conventions or Councils.
7. Resolved, That this Report be respectfully communicated to the House of Bishops, as the response of this Body to their request that some action be taken upon the subject of the relief of disabled Clergy and their families, and that in submitting this Report, it is hoped that it will meet the approval of our Right Reverend Fathers. All which is duly submitted.
(Signed) NOAH HUNT SCHENCK. ALFRED B. BEACH. J. PETERKIN. O. MEADS. CORTLANDT PARKER.
(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 169.)

On motion of Mr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, it was
Resolved, That this House will meet for business this and to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, the sixth Rule of Order was suspended; and on motion of the same gentleman, Message No. 26 from the House of Bishops (relating to the time of adjournment) was taken from its place on the Calendar, and concurred in.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Kansas, it was
Resolved, That a Committee of three Laymen be appointed by the Chair to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.

The President appointed as such Committee, Mr. De Rosset, of North Carolina, Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan, and Mr. Clement, of Vermont.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, permission was given to the Committee on Canons to withdraw its Report No. 29. (See p. 103.)

Mr. Burgwin, from a Special Joint Committee, presented the following Report: —

The Joint Committees on Constitutional Amendments, on Canons, and on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred the Report of the Joint Committee of the two Houses on Shortened Services, respectfully report, that in their opinion a greater flexibility in the use of the Book of Common Prayer is necessary to the growth and usefulness of the Church, and that in view of the many difficulties and objections which have been made to the different plans heretofore proposed, some of these objections being of the gravest nature, we believe that these contrariant opinions may be completely harmonized, and the end so much desired may be effectually reached by amending the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer, as proposed in the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer be amended so as to read as follows, and that such proposed amendment be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, in order that it may be adopted in the next General Convention according to Article 8 of the Constitution.
THE RATIFICATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

By the Bishops, the Clergy, and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in General Convention assembled.

The General Convention of this Church, having heretofore, to wit: on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1789, set forth a Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, and thereby established the said book, and declared it to be the Liturgy of this Church, and required that it be received as such by all the members of the same, and be in use from and after the 1st day of October, A. D. 1790; the same book is hereby ratified and confirmed, and ordered to be the Use of this Church from this time forth.

But note, however, that on days other than Sunday, Christmas Day, the Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, it shall suffice if the Minister begin Morning or Evening Prayer at the General Confession, or the Lord’s Prayer preceded by one or more of the sentences appointed at the beginning of Morning and Evening Prayer, and end after the Collect for Grace or the Collect for Aid against Perils, with 2 Cor. xiii. 14, using so much of the Lessons appointed for the day, and so much of the Psalter, as he shall judge to be for edification.

And note also that on any day when Morning and Evening Prayer shall have been duly said, or are to be said, and upon days other than those first above mentioned, it shall suffice, when need may require, if a Sermon or Lecture be preceded by at least the Lord’s Prayer and one or more Collects found in this Book: provided that no prayers not set forth in said Book shall be used before or after such Sermon or Lecture, nor any portion of the Order for the administration of the Lord’s Supper. And note further, also, that on any day the Morning Prayer, the Litany, or the Order for the administration of the Lord’s Supper, may be used as a separate and independent service, provided that no one of these services shall be disused habitually.

James CRAIK, Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, in connection with Message No. 51 from the House of Bishops, see p. 157.)

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops, and referred to the Committee on Canons:

MESSAGE No. 48.

New York, 16th day of the Session, October 24, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That [1.] of § xvi, of Canon 15, Title I, be amended by inserting after the word “jurisdiction,” in the fourth line, the words, “by reason of advancing years (he being not less than seventy years), or for other cause:,” and by inserting after the word “thereunto,” in the ninth line, the words, “and in case of proposed resignation on account of age, he shall certify to the said House of the consent of his Diocese to such application on his part.”

That [3] of the same section be amended by inserting after the word “resign,” in the first line, the words, “for reasons as above stated;,” and by inserting after the word “thereunto,” in the fifth line, the words, “adding also the certificate of Diocesan consent, as above provided for;” and by inserting after the word “Diocese,” in the ninth line, the words, “or Missionary Jurisdiction;” and by inserting after the word “Diocese,” in the twenty-seventh line, the words, “and Missionary Jurisdictions.”

That [4] of the same section be amended, to read as follows:—

[4.] No Bishop whose resignation of his Episcopal Jurisdiction has been consummated pursuant to this section shall under any circumstances be
eligible to any Diocese now in union, or which hereafter may be in union, with this Church, nor shall he have a seat in the House of Bishops; but he may perform Episcopal acts at the request of any Bishop of this Church having ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the limits of his Diocese:

Provided, That a Bishop who is entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, and who has resigned his jurisdiction by reason of age, shall not thereby lose his seat in the House of Bishops.

That [5] of the same section be amended, to read as follows: —

[6.] A Bishop who has resigned his Episcopal jurisdiction shall still be subject in all matters to the Canons and authority of the General Convention.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE NO. 47. NEW YORK, 16th day of the Session, October 24, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Title II, Canon 12, entitled "Regulations respecting the Laity," be amended so as to read as follows: —

TITLE II, CANON 12.

On the Godly Discipline of the Laity.

§ i. If any persons within this Church shall offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons shall be repelled from the Holy Communion agreeably to the rubric.

§ ii. It is not requisite, before repelling a person from the Holy Communion, that he shall have been convicted of crime in a civil court.

§ iii. Because the Church doth not judge of secret intentions, but only of the outward and visible actions that carry scandal as well as sin in them, and because discipline extends not to men's private thoughts, but to their open actions, men are to be the more reminded that there are secret sins whereof the Church cannot take cognizance, such as pride, envy, discontent, covetousness, and evil concupiscence, for which, no less than for flagrant acts of impiety, God will surely call them into judgment; and because the object of ecclesiastical discipline is not only to put away scandal, but also to secure the reformation of the offender, and to bring him to a better mind, and because no man is to be deemed incorrigible until he shall have been admonished of his fault, the minister shall not fail to use a sound discretion in ministering private counsel and advice before proceeding to discipline.

§ iv. [1.] Every minister, before repelling any person from the Holy Communion, shall inform him of the allegations against him, and shall afford him opportunity to make personal explanations.

[2.] The notice to a person, that he presume not to come to the Holy Communion, shall be given distinctly and explicitly, either personally or in writing.

§ v. [1.] A minister repelling any person from the Holy Communion shall, without unnecessary delay, report his action to the Ordinary, that is, the Bishop, together with a statement of the charges made; and such notice of repulsion shall be deemed and taken as a sufficient presentment to the Bishop of the person repelled, for the offences specified therein, in order that the Bishop may take judicial action thereon.

[2.] If no complaint be made by the person repelled, the Bishop may, in his discretion, take the charges pro confesso, and proceed no further; or he
may restore the person repelled, if the reasons for such repulsion seem to
him insufficient.

[8.] If a person repelled from the Holy Communion shall demand an
investigation, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to institute an inquiry in
such manner as may be directed by the Canon of the Diocese; and, should
no such Canon exist, the Bishop shall proceed according to such principles
of law and equity as will insure an impartial decision.

[4.] If the Bishop shall have reason to believe that any person has been
repelled from the Holy Communion, and if no account thereof has been
given, he may require such account to be given within thirty days; and in
default thereof he may make inquiry, and deliver his godly judgment in
the premises.

[5.] If a scandal arise in a congregation, and the minister be in serious
doubt as to his duty, he shall refer the case to the Bishop, who shall take
cognizance thereof, and shall deliver his judgment in the premises.

[6.] If the Bishop shall have reason to believe that any person within his
Diocese who frequents the Holy Communion is an open and notorious
scandal, or in ministerial charge, he escapes discipline, the Bishop may of his own
motion institute an inquiry, and deliver judgment in the premises.

[7.] In all the proceedings herebefore indicated, whether by the minis-
ter, the Bishop, or by a commission acting under the Bishop's authority,
the person accused shall be entitled to the usual protection of law. He
shall have specific notice of the charges, with reasonable precision as to time
and place; he shall at all times during an investigation have liberty to be
present, and in due time and order to produce testimony, and to make his
defence.

[8.] When an investigation shall have been made in any of the cases
mentioned in this section, the Bishop may confirm the action of the Minis-
ter repelling, or he may specify the conditions of restoration, or he may
direct the person to be restored to the Holy Communion. In case of great
heinousness of offence, the Bishop may suspend the person from the Holy
Communion for a definite time, or until such person shall be restored by the
Bishop himself.

[9.] If any person shall be under criminal indictment, the Minister may
suspend him from the Holy Communion until the indictment be disposed of;
but for the avoidance of prejudice, the investigation and the judgment
shall be deferred until the case is determined in the civil court.

[10.] If the Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical authority of
the Diocese, it shall be the Ordinary for the purposes of this Canon, so far
as to receive complaint and make investigation; but the judgment shall be
made by a Bishop invited by the Standing Committee to examine the record
and pronounce thereon.

§ vi. [1.] A person repelled or suspended in any Congregation or Diocese
from the Holy Communion shall not come to the Holy Table in any other
Congregation until permitted to do so by competent authority, nor shall
any Minister receive to the Lord's Supper any person so repelled or sus-
pended.

Provided, That nothing in this Canon shall be so construed as to require
a Minister to refuse the Sacrament to a penitent person in imminent danger
of death.

[2.] A person repelled from the Holy Communion may be restored by the
Minister who repelled him, if the Bishop has taken no action in his case, or
by the Bishop of the Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, by any Bishop act-
ing at the request of the Standing Committee; or, if the person shall have
removed into another Diocese and been a bona fide resident therein for one
year, then by the Bishop of that Diocese.

§ vii. A Communicant removing from one parish to another shall pro-
cure from the Rector, if any, or, if there be no Rector, from one of the
Wardens, a certificate stating that he is a Communicant in good standing; and the Rector of the Parish, or the Congregation to which he removes, shall not enroll him as a Communicant without such certificate.

Provided, however, That when by reason of Providential circumstances, and without fault of the Communicant, such certificate cannot be procured, the Rector may accept such other evidence, to the same effect, as shall satisfy him of the good standing of the person applying to be enrolled.

In consideration of this proposed action, the House of Bishops desire to say, that in their judgment it is both expedient and necessary to provide some directory for the Parochial Clergy in discharging the duties, often delicate and difficult, imposed upon them by the Rubrics in the Communion Office; and, inasmuch as there are occasions when discipline must be used, the House of Bishops ask the co-operation of the House of Deputies in providing such rules and methods as may serve for the guidance of the Minister, and secure effectiveness of administration and adequate protection to all persons who may be repelled under the Rubric.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, the Rule of Order, requiring the foregoing Message to be referred to the Committee on Canons, was suspended. On motion of the same gentleman, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Message No. 47 from the House of Bishops be referred to a Joint Committee of Conference, and that such Committee on the part of this House shall consist of three Presbyters and three Laymen.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 174.)

The President appointed as members of said Committee on the part of this House:

The Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Maryland, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Andrews, of Southern Ohio, Mr. Meads, of Albany, and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 48.

New York, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message 37 from the House of Deputies [altering the boundaries of the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac].

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 49.

New York, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Title III, Canon 1, § 11, be amended as follows:

By inserting after the word "which" in second line of [1.] the words "are named:" by substituting in place of the words "or in any other manner shall become," in fourth and fifth lines, the words "together with all other Articles that are now or shall hereafter become;" and by inserting after the word "committed" in the seventh line, the words "when not
otherwise expressly provided for;" by inserting the word "or" after the word "boxes" in the seventh line of [2]; by striking out all the words after the word "Church" of the eleventh line of [3], and substituting in their place the words as follows:—

"The Letter of Consecration issued by the Bishops at each Act of Consecration shall be duly prepared by the Registrar in such form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe; and the signatures thereto of the Consecrator and at least two Bishops assisting shall be secured by the Registrar in person or by Deputy, at the immediate time and place of Consecration. The said letter shall be placed on file with special care, and a Minute thereof made in the record. A duly engrossed and certified copy of the letter shall also be made for the newly consecrated Bishop."

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

New York, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a new Section, as follows, to be numbered § ii, be introduced after § i of Canon 2 of Title II, viz.:—

§ ii. If a minister of this Church, by reason of conviction for crime and consequent imprisonment, shall be prevented from such personal presence and such other acts as may be canonically required of him in any ecclesiastical process, it shall not thereby be rendered incompetent for the Church to exercise discipline on the offender; but the Bishop, with the advice and consent of his Standing Committee, may suspend such minister from the exercise of his ministry until he may be enabled to present himself for trial, and until he shall so present himself, or be presented, and the trial be concluded.

And that the present Section ii be numbered § iii.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

Messages No. 49 and 50 were referred to the Committee on Canons. (For the Reports of the Committee, see pp. 189 and 190.)

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops:—

New York, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs with that House in its Message No. 33 [continuing the Joint Committee on the Lectionary, and that it has also adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, by a constitutional majority of Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, That the House of Bishops concurs in Message No. 34 from the House of Deputies, with the following amendment, viz.:—

After the words "permitted to be used in this Church," to insert the words "as alternative for the lessons now appointed in the Book of Common Prayer."

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The motion having been made to concur in Message No. 51 from the House of Bishops, the question was taken by Dioceses and Orders. The whole number of Dioceses represented in the Clerical Order was 48, — ayes, 48.

Whole number of Dioceses represented in the Lay Order, 38, — ayes, 38.
DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.


LAY VOTE.


The motion accordingly prevailed by a constitutional majority of Dioceses and Orders.

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops:

**MESSAGE No. 52.**

NEW YORK, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Deputation consisting of two Bishops, two Presbyters, and two Laymen, be appointed to attend the next Provincial Synod of Canada, to bear the greetings of this Church, and to promote the joint interests of the two Churches, the Presiding Bishop being allowed to fill all vacancies in the Deputation occurring after its appointment.

And the House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has appointed as such Deputation, on its part, the Bishop of Easton, and the Bishop of Missouri.

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 52; and the President appointed as members of the Deputation, on the part of this House, the Rev. Dr. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Southern Ohio; Mr. Corning, of Albany; and Mr. Howe, of Indiana.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

**MESSAGE No. 53.**

NEW YORK, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the meeting of the General Convention in the year 1883 be held in the city of Philadelphia.

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, that the Joint Committee on the Translation of the Prayer Book into the Italian Language be continued, and that they request Professor Nash to complete his work, and that the Committee be authorized to put his translation on trial in this country and in St. Paul's Church, Rome, till the next General Convention.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, Message No. 54 was referred to the Committee on Expenses. (For the Report of the Committee, see p. 189.)

The House of Bishops concurred in the election of the persons named in the list communicated in Message No. 53 from the House of Deputies as Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 53.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar; to wit, the Report of the Committee on the revision of Rules of Order relating to the Committee on Canons sitting during the recess. (For the Report, see p. 66.) On motion, the House agreed to the Report of the Committee.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it does not concur in Message No. 43 from the House of Deputies [amending Title I, Canon 15, § v (striking out provision as to an Assistant Bishop in case of extent of Territory)], for the reason that cases may arise in the future, as they have in the past, where such provision will be found desirable, and because, under the Canon as it now stands, the Convention can always pass judgment upon individual cases.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the whole subject of Testimonials, including Message No. 33 from the House of Deputies on that subject, and also the Report of the Committee of the House of Deputies, to whom the subject was referred at the last General Convention, be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses for report at the next General Convention.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.
On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 57.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the consideration of the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Huntington (see p. 71) relating to alterations in the Prayer Book, in the direction of liturgical enrichment, &c.

Pending the discussion of the subject, the House adjourned to meet this afternoon on the rising of the Board of Missions. (For the Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Missions, see p. 358.)

The House met at 8 P.M., and resumed the consideration of the subject under discussion at the hour of adjournment this morning. The question recurring on the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Lay delegation from the Diocese of Minnesota called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders. Of the Clergy, there were 43 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 33; nays, 9; divided, 1. Of the Laity there were 35 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 20; nays, 11; divided, 4.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALABAMA. — The Rev. Mr. Barnwell. — Aye.
ARKANSAS. — The Rev. Dr. Trimble. — Aye.
CENTRAL NEW YORK. — The Rev. Drs. Van Deusen, and Ayrault, and the Rev. Mr. Lockwood. — Aye.
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Whitehead, Knight, and Breck, and the Rev. Mr. Jones. — Aye.
CONNECTICUT. — The Rev. Dr. Harwood, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson. — Aye.
        The Rev. Dr. Beardsley. — Nay.
ILLINOIS. — The Rev. Mr. Sweet. — Aye.
INDIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Faude. — Aye.
KENTUCKY. — The Rev. Mr. Pettis. — Aye.
MINNESOTA. — The Rev. Mr. Clark. — Aye.
MISSISSIPPI. — The Rev. Mr. Marks, and the Rev. Dr. Douglas. — Aye.
MISSOURI. — The Rev. Dr. Runcie. — Aye.
NEBRASKA. — The Rev. Dr. Oliver. — Aye.
HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

1880.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. — The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and the Rev. Mr. Degen. — Aye.
QUINCY. — The Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, and the Rev. Mr. Morrow. — Aye.
SPRINGFIELD. — The Rev. Mr. Bonnar. — Aye.
TENNESSEE. — The Rev. Dr. Shoup, and the Rev. Mr. Gray. — Aye.

LAY VOTE.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Dunglison. — Aye.
FLORIDA. — Mr. Dotterer. — Aye.
FOND DU LAC. — Mr. Jenkins. — Aye.
GEORGIA. — Mr. Whittle. — Aye.
ILLINOIS. — Mr. Judd. — Aye.
INDIANA. — Mr. Howe. — Aye.
KANSAS. — Mr. Bartholow. — Aye.
KENTUCKY. — Messrs. Stevenson, and Cornwall. — Aye.
MARYLAND. — Mr. Wyman. — Aye.
MASSACHUSETTS. — Mr. Shattuck. — Aye.
MISSOURI. — Mr. Wilkins. — Aye.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. Tusfs. — Aye.
NEW JERSEY. — Mr. Hance. — Aye.
NORTH CAROLINA. — Mr. De Rosset. — Aye.
PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Coffin. — Aye.
SOUTH CAROLINA. — Messrs. McCrady, and Markley. — Aye.
SOUTHERN OHIO. — Mr. Andrews. — Aye.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALBANY. — The Rev. Drs. Payne, and Harison. — Nay.
EASTON. — The Rev. Drs. Barber, and Barton. — Nay. The Rev. Mr. Dibrell. — Aye.
LOUISIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Girault. — Nay.
PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Hare, Buchanan, and Goodwin. — Nay. The Rev. Dr. Davies. — Aye.
Lay Vote.

Albany. — Mr. Meads. — Nay.
Michigan. — Mr. Trowbridge. — Nay.
Minnesota. — Mr. Wilder. — Nay.
Northern New Jersey. — Mr. Meigs. — Nay.
Ohio. — Mr. Mather. — Nay.
Vermont. — Mr. Clement. — Nay.
Virginia. — Mr. Sheffey. — Nay.

Dioceses Divided.

Clerical Vote.


Lay Vote.

Connecticut. — Mr. Seymour. — Aye. Mr. Stark. — Nay.
New York. — Mr. Nash. — Aye. Mr. Fish. — Nay.
Tennessee. — Mr. McNeal. — Aye. Mr. Thompson. — Nay.
Western New York. — Mr. Fisher. — Aye. Mr. White. — Nay.

The resolution was accordingly adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee of Conference, on the Federate Council in the Dioceses in Illinois, presented the following Report:

The Committee of Conference appointed on the part of this House to meet and confer with a corresponding Committee on the part of the House of Bishops on the subject of the powers submitted to this Convention by the Dioceses in Illinois, and specially as regards the institution by said Dioceses of an Appellate Court, respectfully report, that such Conference has been held, but without resulting in any agreement. Your Committee therefore ask to be discharged from all further consideration of the subject.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Eighteenth Day's Proceedings.

Tuesday, October 26, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, of Minnesota, and the Rev. Mr. Cobbs, of West Virginia. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Missouri.
Mr. Screven, of Georgia, not previously present, appeared and took his seat.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention be authorized to print separately such number of the Report of the Committee on Education, and other Reports and Documents, as may be called for, and dispose of them at the cost of printing.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Expenses:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses be instructed to arrange for the preparation of a full Daily Report of the Proceedings of the House of Deputies at the next General Convention.

(For the Report of the Committee, see p. 167.)

The Rev. Dr. Breck, from the Committee on the Prayer Book, presented the following Report, the resolution appended to which was adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concur with Message No. 42 from the House of Bishops.

The Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Southern Ohio, presented a memorial of the late Mr. John R. Johnson, of the Diocese of Georgia, which on his motion was referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members.

The Rev. Dr. Ayraunt, of Central New York, offered the following resolution, which was placed on the Calendar:

Resolved, That the Presiding Bishop of this Church be respectfully requested so to arrange the opening services that the Clerical Deputies Elect of this House shall have place assigned them in the Procession and in the Church.

(For the consideration of the resolution, see p. 193.)
The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

**Message No. 58.**

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message 52 from the House of Deputies, asking for a Committee of Conference on the proposed Canon for the Godly Discipline of the Laity; and it appoints as such committee on its part, —

The Bishop of Easton, the Bishop of Missouri, and the Bishop of Iowa.

*Attest:* HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

**Message No. 59.**

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved, That it appoints as members, on its part, of the Joint Committee on the due celebration of the Centennial of this Church (see Message 48, from the House of Deputies), —*

The Bishop of Connecticut, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the Bishop of Iowa.

*Attest:* HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

**Message No. 60.**

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer be amended so as to read as follows, and that such proposed amendment be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, in order that it may be adopted in the next General Convention, according to Article 8 of the Constitution.*

**The Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer.**

*By the Bishops, the Clergy, and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in General Convention assembled.*

The General Convention of this Church, having heretofore, to wit: on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1789, set forth a Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, and thereby established the said Book, and declared it to be the Liturgy of this Church, and required that it be received as such by all the members of the same, and be in use from and after the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1789; the same book is hereby ratified and confirmed, and ordered to be the Use of this Church from this time forth.

But note, however, that on days other than Sundays, Christmas Day, and Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, it shall suffice if the Minister begin Morning or Evening Prayer at the General Confession or the Lord’s Prayer preceded by one or more of the Sentences appointed at the beginning of Morning and Evening Prayer, and end after the Collect for Grace or the Collect for Aid against Perils, with 2 Cor. xiii. 14, using so much of the Lessons appointed for the day and so much of the Psalter as he shall judge to be for edification.

And note also that on any day when Morning and Evening Prayer shall have been duly said, or are to be said, and upon days other than those first above mentioned, it shall suffice, when need may require, if a Sermon or Lecture be preceded by at least the Lord’s Prayer and one or more Collects found in this book: provided that no prayers not set forth in said book shall
be used before or after such Sermon or Lecture, nor any portion of the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper. And note further, also, that on any day the Morning Prayer, the Litany, or the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, may be used as a separate and independent service: provided that no one of these services shall be disused habitually.

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 61.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the whole subject of the "Functions of Rectors and Wardens and Vestrymen," together with the Report of the Joint Committee already submitted, be referred to a Joint Committee consisting of three Bishops, three Presbyters, three Laymen, to report at the next General Convention; and the House of Bishops appoints as such Committee on its part,—
The Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Massachusetts.

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 62.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Evangelical Hymns, as they stand in the English Prayer Book, to wit: the Magnificat, the Song of Simeon, and that of Zacharias, be added to the Hymnal at the end of the Hymns in metre.

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 63.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has nominated as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory the Rev. John Adams Paddock, D.D., of the Diocese of Long Island.

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Messages No. 61 and 62, and Message No. 63 was made the Order of the Day for this afternoon at two o'clock. (See p. 161.)
The House proceeded to the Order of the Day; to wit, the Report of the Special Committee on Shortened Services. (For the Report, see p. 144.)

On motion of Mr. Fish, of New York, the first sentence of the last paragraph was amended by substituting the word "Office" for the word "Order."

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Southern Ohio, the same sentence was further amended by omitting the words, "nor any portion of the Office for the Administration of the Lord's Supper."
On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the same sentence was further amended by omitting the words, "provided that no prayers not set forth in said Book shall be used before or after such Sermon or Lecture."

The question recurring on the resolution of the Committee thus amended, the Lay Delegation of the Diocese of Virginia called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders.

Of the Clergy, there were 47 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 41; days, 5; divided, 1. Of the Laity, there were 41 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 35; nays, 3; divided, 3.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALABAMA. — The Rev. Mr. Barnwell. — Aye.
CENTRAL NEW YORK. — The Rev. Dr. Ayrualt, and the Rev. Mr. Lockwood. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Van Deusen. — Nay.
EASTON. — The Rev. Drs. Barber, and Barton, and the Rev. Mr. Dashiel. — Aye.

GEORGIA. — The Rev. Dr. Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Boone. — Aye.
The Rev. Mr. Weed. — Nay.
ILLINOIS. — The Rev. Dr. Locke, and the Rev. Mr. Sweet. — Aye.
NEBRASKA. — The Rev. Mr. Millsbaugh, and the Rev. Dr. Oliver. — Aye.
NORTH CAROLINA. — The Rev. Dr. Watson, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes. — Aye.
PENNSYLVANIA. — The Rev. Drs. Hare, Goodwin, and Davies. — Aye.
WESTERN NEW YORK. — The Rev. Dr. Shelton, and the Rev. Mr. Doty. — Aye.
WISCONSIN. — The Rev. Dr. Adams, and the Rev. Mr. Royce. — Aye.

LAY VOTE.
ARKANSAS. — Mr. Deuell. — Aye.
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Dunglison. — Aye.
EASTON. — Mr. Walker. — Aye.
FLORIDA. — Mr. Dotterer. — Aye.
FOND DU LAC. — Mr. Jenkins. — Aye.
INDIANA. — Mr. Howe. — Aye.
KANSAS. — Messrs. Alioth, and Bartholow. — Aye.
KENTUCKY. — Messrs. Stevenson, and Cornwall. — Aye.
LOND ISLAND. — Messrs. Pierrepont, Prince, and Nicoll. — Aye.
MARYLAND. — Mr. Wyman. — Aye.
MICHIGAN. — Mr. Trowbridge. — Aye.
MISSOURI. — Mr. Wilkins. — Aye.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Messrs. Low, and Tufts. — Aye.
NEW JERSEY. — Messrs. Wilson, and Hance. — Aye.
NEW YORK. — Mr. Fish. — Aye.
OHIO. — Mr. Mather. — Aye.
PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Coffin. — Aye.
The amended resolution was accordingly adopted.

The President having resumed the chair, the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, from the Standing Committee on the State of the Church, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 8.

The Committee on the State of the Church, by the direction and under the authority of Section 1, Canon 3, of Title III, beg leave to nominate to the House the following named gentlemen as Trustees of the Missionary Bishop’s Fund, to serve till the meeting of the next General Convention:

Mr. Lewis N. Whittle, of Georgia, Mr. Henry Meigs, of Northern New Jersey, John H. Stebbins, of Massachusetts, Mr. E. T. Wilder, of Minnesota, Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon, of New York.
On motion, the persons named in the foregoing Report were elected.

The President appointed as members of the Joint Committee on the Functions of Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen, on the part of this House:—

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the Rev. Dr. Davies, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Meads, of Albany, Mr. Nash, of New York, and Mr. Lamberton, of Central Pennsylvania.


On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the House proceeded to vote, by ballot, on the nomination.

The President appointed as tellers of the Clerical vote, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of New Hampshire, and Mr. McWhorter, of Central New York; of the Lay vote, the Rev. Mr. Seabrease, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Pierrepont, of Long Island.

The tellers reported that there were of the Clergy 47 Dioceses represented, — 40 ayes, 6 nays, 1 undecided; and of the Laity, 38 Dioceses represented, — 35 ayes, 2 nays, 1 divided.

The President announced the election of the Rev. John Adams Paddock as Missionary Bishop of Washington.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to prepare the necessary testimonials of the Bishop elect, to be signed by the members of the House.

The following Messages were received from the House, of Bishops:—

**Message No. 64.**

New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it appoints as the members of the Joint Committee on Testimonials, &c., on its part:—

The Bishop of Connecticut, the Bishop of Long Island, the Bishop of Albany.

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

**Message No. 65.**

New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it does not concur in Message 57 from the House of Deputies [proposing a Resolution amending the Ratification of the Book
of Common Prayer]: that it asks for a Committee of Conference, and that it
has appointed as such Committee on its own part:—
The Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Easton, and the Bishop of
Western Michigan.
Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the request contained in the foregoing Message for a
Committee of Conference was granted, and the President appointed
as members of said Committee on the part of this House:—
The Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Rhode
Island, the Rev. Mr. Upjohn, of Maine, Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, Mr.
Wilder, of Minnesota, and Mr. Sheffey, of Virginia.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, the
House receded from its action respecting the powers of the Feder-
ate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois, and concurred in the action
of the House of Bishops, as communicated in Message No. 19,
from that House. (See p. 76.)

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, present-
ed the following Report:—

REPORT No. 30.
The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred amendments to
Canons 2 and 6 of Title I, relating to the admission of Postulants as Candid-
ates for Holy Orders; also Message No. 39 from the House of Bishops,
communicating sundry amendments to the first eight Canons of Title I;
also a report from a Committee raised by this House upon the same subject:
also the report of a Joint Committee appointed by the last General Conven-
tion, to report to this Convention on the subject of Testimonials, respect-
fully report in view of the complicated character of the amendments proposed,
and of the fact that the subject of Testimonials involving the considera-
tion of large portions of the first eight Canons of Title I, has been already re-
ferred to a Special Joint Committee to report at the next General Convention,
that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Amendments to the
Canons on Ordination contained in Message No. 39 from the House of Bishops,
the amendments to the same Canons presented to this House by
the Committee appointed by this House to consider and report upon the
said Canons on Ordination, together with the amendments to Canons 2
and 6 of Title I, and also the report of the Committee appointed by the
House of Deputies at the last General Convention on the subject of Testi-
monials, be referred to the Joint Committee on Testimonials which has
been appointed to report to the next General Convention, and that if neces-
sary the powers of the said Committee be enlarged accordingly.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was
adopted.
The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the same Committee, presented the
following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:—
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed substitute for Title I, Canon 9, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the same, with amendments as follows:—

Resolved, That the following amendment of Title I, Canon 9, be adopted. Title I, Canon 9, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

**Of Lay Readers.**

§ 1. [1.] A Lay Communicant of this Church may receive from the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction in some Parish or Mission station of which he is registered as a Communicant, a written license to act as Lay Reader.

[2.] Such license may be given by the Bishop, of his own motion, for service in any vacant Parish, Congregation, or Mission.

[3.] But where a Rector is in charge, his request and recommendation must have been previously signified to the Bishop.

[4.] Such license must be given for a definite period not longer than one year from its date; but it may be renewed from time to time by the Bishop's endorsement to that effect.

§ ii. [1.] A Lay Reader so licensed shall not act as such in any Diocese other than his own, unless he shall have received another license from the Bishop of the Diocese in which he desires to serve.

[2.] If he be a student in any Theological Seminary, he shall also obtain the permission of the presiding officer of such Institution.

[3.] Every Lay Reader shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Bishop or Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese.

[4.] He shall not use the Absolutions, nor the Benedictions, nor any part of the Communion Service, nor any office of the Church, except that for the Burial of the Dead.

[5.] He shall not deliver sermons or addresses of his own composition; and in all matters relating to the conduct of the service, and as to the Sermons or Homilies to be read, he shall conform to the directions of the Minister in charge of the Parish, Congregation, or Mission in which he is serving, or, where there is no Minister in charge, to the directions of the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese.

[6.] He shall not assume the dress appropriate to Clergymen ministering in the Congregation.

[7.] He shall not without urgent reason read any part of the service, except the Lessons, when a Clergyman is present.

[8.] This Canon shall not prevent students in any College or Seminary from reading such parts of the Chapel Services as may be assigned to them from time to time by the Presiding Officer.

§ iii. The license of any Lay Reader may be revoked at the discretion of the Ecclesiastical authority.

§ iv. No Lay Reader shall act as such in a Congregation, which, in the judgment of the Ecclesiastical authority, is able to secure the services of an ordained Minister, except as hereinafter provided.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

(For the consideration of the Report, see p. 193.)

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:—

REPORT No. 32.

The Committee on Canons have had under consideration the resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, in relation to the action of the Bishops of this Church in the case of the late Bishop of Michigan.
And said Committee now beg leave respectfully to report:—

It appears from the document referred to in the resolution, that the Bishops were assembled under Title I, Canon 15, Section xvi [3.], of the Digest, to act upon the resignation by the then Bishop of Michigan of his jurisdiction and office as Bishop of said Diocese, and that, while so assembled, they proceeded also to take into consideration a communication made to them by said Bishop of Michigan, and under his own hand, in which communication, as is alleged, he declared that he did resign and relinquish his office as a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and did request that such resignation and relinquishment might be acted upon by the Bishops of said Church at the earliest convenient season, upon such length and manner of notice as might be thought best by the Presiding Bishop. It appears also from said document that said Bishop of Michigan had, prior to the time of said meeting, abandoned his Diocese, and left the territory of the United States, while grave allegations touching his moral character existed, thus “declining to promote any investigations” of said allegations.

The Bishops seem to have been of the opinion, under these circumstances, that as the Bishop of Michigan had invoked their action in the premises, and as this voluntary resignation, relinquishment, and abandonment of his office by said Bishop could only be made effective by his deposition from the same, his communication, taken in connection with the facts above stated, might be regarded by them as in effect a plea of “Guilty” to the grave allegations referred to, and called for the sentence of deposition, which they thereupon proceeded to pronounce.

Under Title II, Canon 9, of the Digest, a Bishop of this Church may be tried for crime or immorality, and suspended or deposed from the Ministry. The jurisdiction over such cases is in a court composed exclusively of Bishops to be selected as in said Canon provided. We are inclined to the opinion that the action of the Bishops, acting as a Court, although not organized in the manner prescribed by the Canon, may reasonably be regarded as that of a Court de facto and therefore prima facie valid.

It would certainly be a very delicate matter, and as far as we know wholly unprecedented, for this House to sit in judgment upon the judicial action of the Bishops in a case in which the exclusive jurisdiction was with them, and in which under circumstances of great complication and difficulty, at the request of the party implicated, as is alleged, they proceeded in such manner as to them seemed wisest and best, and saved the Church from needless scandal and reproach. There was nothing in the course pursued by the Bishops that looks like an assumption of arbitrary power; and, if they erred at all, it was undoubtedly from an anxiety to dispose of the sad case before them with the least possible injury to the cause of sound morals and religion.

The Committee regard their views above stated as a substantial answer to the question submitted to them; and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

The undersigned member of the Committee on Canons, although unable to agree with the views set forth in the Report of the Committee No. 32, desires to express his full concurrence in the conclusion that the Committee recommend no action upon the matter to the House of Deputies.

FRANCIS HARISON.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.
The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the same Committee, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:—

REPORT No. 33.
The Committee on Canons, who were instructed "to consider and report what positive legislation, if any, is needed in order to facilitate the union of Dioceses for the promotion of such common interests as cannot well be provided for by the separate action of such Dioceses or by the General Convention," respectfully report, that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following amendment to Title III, Canon 8, be adopted:—

Title III, Canon 8, hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

Canon 8.
Authorizing the Formation of a Federate Convention or Council of the Dioceses within any State, or in contiguous States. It is hereby declared lawful for the Dioceses now existing or hereafter to exist, within the limits of any State, or of any two or more contiguous States, to establish for themselves a Federate Convention, or Council, representing such Dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within the limits aforesaid; but before any determinate action of such Convention, or Council, shall be had, the powers proposed to be exercised thereby shall be submitted to the General Convention for its approval.

Nothing in this Canon shall be construed as forbidding any Federate Council from taking such action as they may deem necessary to secure such legislative enactments as the common interests of the Church in the State or States may require.

By order of the Committee.
ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 194.)

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:—

REPORT No. 34.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 31 from the House of Bishops, proposing an amendment to Title I, Canon 8, respectfully report:—

The proposed amendment appears to be intended as a substitute for both §§ i and ii of Canon 8; but it may be sufficient for the present to compare it with the present § ii, when it will be found that the essential point is to require the Bishop to obtain not the advice and consent, but only the advice, of three-fourths of the Standing Committee, in order to ordain a Deacon to the Priesthood before the expiration of the regular time.

Upon this the Committee beg to observe that while "advice and consent" is the usual phrase, "advice" seems to be a stronger expression than "consent." One may possibly "consent" to that which one cannot "advise," but can hardly "advise" that to which one will not "consent." But the Committee have reason to believe that the purpose of the amendment proposed is to take away the necessity of obtaining the "consent" of the Standing Committee, and only to leave the obligation of consulting them. If this be intended, and if it be in itself desirable, the Committee think it should be more plainly expressed; and, if the House wishes so to amend the Canon, they will, upon being so instructed, prepare an amendment in suitable form for that purpose.
It is understood by the Committee, that this amendment of the Canon is by some regarded as bringing it into harmony with the Rubric at the end of the Ordering of Deacons; — "And here it must continue in that office of a Deacon the space of a whole year (except for reasonable causes it shall otherwise seem good unto the Bishop)," &c.; as though the effect of this were to lodge the whole discretion in the Bishop, and the requirement of the consent of the Standing Committee were an interference with the rights secured to the Bishop by the Book of Common Prayer.

In refutation of this argument, if it be needed to add any thing to the consideration that the Rubric has hitherto been so interpreted (the Canon having for very many years made it necessary for the consent of the Standing Committee to be obtained by the Bishop, before admitting a Deacon to the Priesthood), and that it only incidentally refers to the discretion of the Bishop, while its main purpose is to inform the Deacon of the general rule, and therefore an exposition of the limitations upon that discretion would be out of place, the Committee proceed to examine some other considerations. It may be understood that the Ordinal has always, both in that of the Church of England (from which the above-quoted phrase is literally taken), and in our own, stood side by side with the Canons, never as an independent authority. And Canon 32, of 1603, does limit, to a certain extent, the Episcopal discretion in this matter. Moreover, if the construction now understood to be claimed were given to the Rubric at the end of the Ordinal of Deacons, a similar construction should, by parity of reasoning, be given to the last sentence of the Preface to the Ordinal. "And the Bishop, knowing either by himself, or by sufficient testimony, any person to be a man of virtuous conversation, and without crime; and, after examination and trial, finding him sufficiently instructed in the Holy Scripture, and otherwise learned, as the Canons require, may . . . admit him a Deacon," &c. If this be so, the only rightful function of our Canons on Ordination and Candidates for Orders is to declare, for the guidance of the Bishop, the learning to be required.

The Committee feel that the statement of this carries with it its own refutation. In their view, the discretion of the Bishop is limited by the Canon Law of the Church; and this limitation should be maintained and regarded not as an interference with the Bishop's authority, but as an aid to its rightful exercise. The conditions upon which Holy Orders may be conferred, including regulations as to the time which must elapse between the reception of Deacons' and Priests' Orders, seem to the Committee to be proper subjects of Canonical legislation; and they are confirmed in this belief by the fact that the persons to be ordered Deacons and Priests are required to declare that they think that they are truly called to their Ministry, "according to the Canons of this Church."

Having thus set forth their views on the question of a supposed or suggested conflict between the Rubric in the Ordinal and the provisions of the present Canon, the Committee content themselves with reporting that they see no sufficient reason for giving up any of the restraints now provided against undue haste in advancing Deacons to the Priesthood; and they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House does not concur with the House of Bishops in the amendment to Title I, Canon 8, proposed by that House in their Message No. 31.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.
The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, from the Joint Committee on the Prayer Book in the German Language, presented the following Report:—

The Joint Committee on the German Prayer Book respectfully report, that the work has been faithfully carried forward by the Rev. Dr. Siegmund, aided by competent critics in Europe and America, whom he has invited to consider and revise his work. Your Committee, by correspondence and otherwise, have co-operated with their learned and laborious friend to whom the work has been assigned. There is nothing wanting but Morning and Evening Prayer, which is to be published as soon as the Germans have finished their revision of Luther's Version of the Psalter. In the mean time there is in use, in divers German Missions, the whole of these two Offices, the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, and the ten Selections and Proper Psalms in Luther's Unrevised Version. The work of translating is thus completed, and the work of publication waits only for the German revisers of the Psalter and for the subsequent official approbation of Morning and Evening Prayer, with Psalter, by the Committee.

The following is a list of the Offices, &c., of the Prayer Book which have been so far translated, passed by the Committee, and printed in single parts:—

The Baptismal Offices, the Solemnization of Matrimony, the Churching of Women, the Visitation Offices, the Communion of the Sick, the Burial of the Dead, Family Prayers, Prayers at Sea, the Catechism, and the Thirty-Nine Articles; the Ordinal (printed, but still in hand), with the Litany and Communion belonging to it, the Offices for Consecration of Churches, and for Institution of Ministers, the Confirmation, the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels.

Your Committee respectfully ask to be continued in charge of this important work.

A. CLEVELAND COXE.

DANIEL R. GOODWIN.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the Committee was continued.

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses be instructed to arrange for the preparation of a full Daily Report of the Proceedings of the House of Deputies at the next General Convention; provided that in this way no expense be incurred by this Convention.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on the State of the Church relating to polygamy in the Territories. (For the Report, see p. 74.) On motion, the preamble and resolution recommended by the Committee were adopted.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the same Committee, relating to the proposed Revision of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures. (For the Report, see p. 74.) On motion, the preamble and resolution recommended by the Committee were adopted, with the following
amendment to the resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Hare, of Pennsylvania: viz., add to the resolution the words,—

Provided, That nothing in the above resolution shall be construed as requiring the Committee appointed by this Convention to make their report, before the Convocation of Canterbury shall have had a reasonable amount of time to act upon the Report of the Committee appointed by that Convocation: viz., its Committee of Revision.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:—

MESSAGE No. 66. New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That this House concurs in Message No. 55 from the House of Deputies [appointing a Joint Committee in re the Enrichment of the Prayer Book, &c.].

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 67. New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to confer with a Committee of the House of Deputies to arrange for the place and time when the closing services of this Convention shall be held;
And that the House of Bishops appoints as its Committee:—
The Bishop of Vermont and the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, it was voted that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Committee of the House of Bishops; and the President appointed the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York, Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Nelson, of Alabama.

The Rev. Dr. Hoffman, from said Committee of Conference, reported that the closing services of the Convention be held in this Church to-morrow evening at eight o'clock, at which time the Pastoral Letter will be read.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Canons, relating to the "Organization of the Church for the Coloured People of Virginia." (For the Report, see p. 78.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The President appointed as members, on the part of this House, of the Committee called for in said resolution:—

The Rev. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Marks, of Mississippi, the Rev. Mr. Girault, of
Louisiana, the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia, Mr. Dox, of Alabama, and Mr. Whittle, of Georgia.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, from the Committee on Elections, presented the following Report: —

I beg leave to report, on behalf of Committee on Elections, that the Rev. Henry Anstice, D.D., having presented the proper testimonials, has been admitted as a Deputy from the Diocese of Western New York, in place of the Rev. James Rankine, D.D., excused.

CLINTON LOCKE, Chairman.

Whereupon the Rev. Dr. Anstice appeared, and took his seat.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisterhoods. (For the Report, see p. 79.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the several sections of the resolution offered by the Committee were taken up seriatim. The several sections having been adopted, on motion, the resolution of the Committee was adopted.

The House took a recess.

The House resumed its session at eight o'clock.

The President appointed as members, on the part of this House, of the Joint Committee on Testimonials: —

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Devereux, of Ohio.

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops: —

MESSAGE No. 68.
New York, 18th day of the Session, October 28, 1880.
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution: —
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Prayer Book in German be continued.
Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in the foregoing Message.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck; of Long Island, the Report of the Committee on Increasing the Fund for Disabled Clergy and their Families was taken from its place on the Calendar, and the resolutions appended thereto were adopted. (See p. 141.)

The President appointed as additional members of said Committee, in accordance with the first resolution: —
The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Northern New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Drowne, of Long Island, Mr. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pierrepont, of Long Island.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, in favour of reducing the number of members of the House of Deputies. (For the Report, see p. 83.) The question recurring on the resolution appended to the Report, the Clerical delegation from Connecticut called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders.

Of the Clergy, there were 45 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 16; nays, 23; divided, 6.

Of the Laity, there were 36 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 14; nays, 20; divided, 2.

### Dioceses Voting in the Affirmative

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### Lay Vote

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1880.]

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. 171

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Sheffey. — Aye.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALBANY. — The Rev. Drs. Harison, and Howard. — Nay.
CALIFORNIA.—The Rev. Dr. Beers. — Nay.
CENTRAL NEW YORK.—The Rev. Dr. Ayrault. — Nay.
CONNECTICUT.—The Rev. Drs. Beardsley, Harwood, and Doshon, and
the Rev. Mr. Johnson. — Nay.
FLORIDA.—The Rev. Dr. Scott. — Nay.
ILLINOIS.—The Rev. Mr. Sweet. — Nay.
KANSAS.—The Rev. Dr. Beauty, and the Rev. Mr. Hickcox. — Nay.
KENTUCKY.—The Rev. Dr. Tidball, and the Rev. Mr. Pettis. — Nay.
The Rev. Dr. Perkins. — Aye.
LOUISIANA.—The Rev. Mr. Girault. — Nay.
— Nay.
MASSACHUSETTS.—The Rev. Mr. Converse, and the Rev. Drs. Lambert,
and Brooks. — Nay.
MISSISSIPPI.—The Rev. Drs. Sansom, and Douglas. — Nay.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Rev. Messrs. Ferguson, Smith, Dawson, and
LeRoy. — Nay.
NEW JERSEY.—The Rev. Mr. Dr. Haris. — Nay.
NEW YORK.—The Rev. Dr. Beach, Hoffman, and Smith. — Nay.
PENNSYLVANIA.—The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Goodwin, and Davies. —
Nay. The Rev. Dr. Hare. — Aye.
QUINCY.—The Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, and the Rev. Mr. Morrow. — Nay.
SPRINGFIELD.—The Rev. Mr. Bonnar. — Nay.
TENNESSEE.—The Rev. Dr. White, and the Rev. Mr. Gray. — Nay.
WEN DE—The Rev. Dr. Hanckel, and Peterkin. — Nay.
WESTERN MICHIGAN.—The Rev. Messrs. Conover, and Bancroft, and
the Rev. Dr. Schetky. — Nay. The Rev. Mr. Mortimer. — Aye.

LAY VOTE.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.—Mr. McWhorter. — Nay.
LONG ISLAND.—Messrs. Prince, and Nicoll. — Nay. Mr. Pierrapont.
— Aye.
MAINE.—Mr. Gardiner. — Nay.
MARYLAND.—Mr. Wyman. — Nay.
MINNESOTA.—Mr. Wilder. — Nay.
MISSOURI.—Mr. Wilkins. — Nay.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. Tufts. — Nay.
NEW JERSEY.—Mr. Hance. — Nay.
OHIO.—Mr. Mather. — Nay.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Messrs. Harrison, and Coffin. — Nay.
SOUTHERN OHIO.—Mr. Smith. — Nay.
SPRINGFIELD.—Mr. Candee. — Nay.
VERMONT.—Mr. Clement. — Nay.
Western New York.—Messrs. White, and Fisher.—Nay. Mr. Macomb.—Aye.

DIOCESES DIVIDED.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Long Island.—The Rev. Dr. Snively.—Aye. The Rev. Dr. Schenck. —Nay.


Northern New Jersey.—The Rev. Dr. Eccleston.—Aye. The Rev. Dr. Farrington.—Nay.

Pittsburgh.—The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and the Rev. Mr. Meech.—Aye. The Rev. Dr. Alsop, and the Rev. Mr. Rafter.—Nay.

Western New York.—The Rev. Dr. Anstice.—Aye. The Rev. Mr. Doty.—Nay.


LAY VOTE.

Pittsburgh.—Mr. Burgwin.—Aye. Mr. Smith.—Nay.

West Virginia.—Mr. Craighill.—Aye. Mr. Smith.—Nay.

The resolution, therefore, was not adopted.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, Report No. 4, of the Committee on the Prayer Book, relating to changing certain words in the Litany. (For the Report, see p. 85.)

On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, Report No. 5, from the same Committee, relating to a new Suffrage and Response in the Litany. (For the Report, see p. 85.)

The Rev. Dr. Buel, of North Carolina, offered the following amendment to the resolution of the Committee:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following Suffrage and Response be inserted in the Litany, immediately after the supplication for Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, viz.:

"That it may please Thee, O Lord of the Harvest, to send forth Labourers into Thy Harvest:

"We beseech Thee to hear us, Good Lord."

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this proposed change be communicated to the several Dioceses, according to the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution.

On motion, the amendment was referred to the Special Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment of the Prayer Book.

The resolution appended to the Report of the Committee was then adopted.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, Report No. 27 of the Committee on Canons, relating to the Form of Letters Dimissory. (For the Report, see p. 94.)
On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Franklin, of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the testimonials of the Bishop elect of Washington Territory be referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

The President appointed as members on the part of this House, of the Special Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, &c.: —

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, of Maryland, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. Garrison, of New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Harison, of Albany, Mr. Fish, of New York, Mr. Coppée, of Central Pennsylvania, Mr. Sheffey, of Virginia, Mr. Wilder, of Minnesota, Mr. Andrews, of Southern Ohio, Mr. Smith, of Western New York, and Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh.

On motion, the House adjourned.

NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Tennessee, and the Rev. Mr. Jenckes, of Iowa. The Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Vermont.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Ayrault, from the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, presented the following Report: —

REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on the Consecration of Bishops would respectfully report that they have met and examined the testimonials of the Rev. John A. Paddock, D.D., Missionary Bishop elect for the Territory of Washington, and certify that they are in due form as prescribed by Canon, and that they have been signed by a Canonical majority of the Deputies of this House.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to place these testimonials before the House of Bishops for their final action.

J. JACKSON SCOTT, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Benedict, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, presented the following Report: —

REPORT NO. 10.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom were referred two resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Buel, of North Carolina: —

1st, One asking our judgment whether the adoption of a Lectionary or part of a Lectionary, under the provision of Article 8, is a substitution of it for the Lectionary in use; and

2d, Proposing an amendment of the Article 8, touching the amendment of the Lectionary,—ask leave to report:—

That the session is too far advanced, and the Committee too much reduced in number, to enter upon the consideration of the subjects proposed, and therefore offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of these subjects.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL BENEDICT, Chairman pro tem.

On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, from the Joint Committee of Conference on the subject of the Godly Discipline of the Laity, presented the following Report:—

The Joint Committee of Conference, to whom was referred the proposed Canon on the "Godly Discipline of the Laity," have had the subject under consideration. They find the Canon as amended to be free from the objections urged against the Canon as originally reported to this House. As amended, it provides mainly for the protection of the Laity from possible injudiciousness on the part of the Clergy in the exercise of discipline. They would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That the following Canon be enacted to be numbered Title II, Canon 12, On the Godly Discipline of the Laity. (Signed)

HENRY C. LAY, Bishop of Easton.
C. F. ROBERTSON, Bishop of Missouri.
WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Bishop of Iowa.
JOHN COTTON SMITH.
EDW. Y. BUCHANAN.
MEYER LEWIN.
O. MEADS.
J. W. STEVENSON.
JOHN W. ANDREWS.

(For the Canon proposed, see Message No. 47 from the House of Bishops, p. 146.)

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, the subject was referred to the next General Convention.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That all Committees, Joint Committees, and Commissions, with power to sit during the period intervening between the Triennial Conventions, be instructed to report on the first business-day of the session of the General Convention; and that, in every case where action is contemplated, the Report must be in print.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Harison, of Albany, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That all Joint Committees be instructed to meet for organization before the separation of their members at the Convention at which they are appointed.
The Rev. Dr. Harison, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:—

REPORT NO. 35.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 37, proposing the repeal of the fourth condition contained in § 11 of Canon 11 of Title II, relating to the case of Ministers who have abandoned the Communion of this Church, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and are of the opinion that it is not desirable to repeal the condition referred to. If a Minister have abandoned the Communion of this Church; it seems to us that he should not hastily and without due probation be restored to the Ministry. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House does not concur in the amendment of Title II, Canon 11, Section ii, by repealing the fourth condition contained therein, as communicated to this House by the House of Bishops in their Message No. 37.

By order of the Committee.
ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report, which was placed on the Calendar:—

REPORT NO. 36.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 46 from the House of Bishops, proposing amendments to Title I, Canon 15, Section xvi, relating to the acceptance of the resignation of a Bishop by reason of advancing years, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and are of the opinion that, while the House of Bishops is already competent to accept the resignation of one of their number for the reason stated, it is for the most part desirable that an aged Bishop should retain his jurisdiction with the aid, if needful, of an Assistant Bishop. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House does not concur with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the amendments to Title I, Canon 15, Section xvi, communicated by them in their Message No. 46.

By order of the Committee.
ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

(For the consideration of this Report, see p. 194.)

The Rev. Dr. Buel, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Special Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, &c.:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Enrichment of the Liturgy be instructed to print their Report, and send copies thereof to all the Bishops, and to all the members-elect of the next General Convention, two months before its meeting.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Joint Committee on securing for each Territory a Missionary Bishop of its own. (For the Report, see p. 105.) The
first six resolutions appended to the Report were severally adopted, and the persons named in the seventh resolution were elected.

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops:

**NEW YORK, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.**

The House of Bishops begs to communicate the following information in response to the Message of Inquiry [No. 44] received from the House of Deputies in relation to the Mexican Commission, &c.:—

By Article 10 of the Constitution, it is entirely within the competence of the Bishops of this Church to consider and take action on the request from proper authorities in a foreign country to consecrate a Bishop thereof.

The Bishops have taken action in the case of such a request from the authorities of the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant on earth.

Believing that it is very desirable that full information in respect to their action in the premises should be communicated to the Church, they gladly comply with the request contained in Message No. 44 from the House of Deputies.

The brief history of their action is contained in a paper read at the Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Riley, and published in "The Spirit of Missions" for August, 1879, and is as follows:—

"WHEREAS, A covenant, or articles of agreement, concord, and union, have been entered into between the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, said covenant having been adopted and confirmed by the said Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled in Council in the city of New York on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and having been adopted and confirmed by duly-appointed Representatives of the said Mexican Church in the city of Mexico on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six;"

"AND WHEREAS, It was further stipulated, in the covenant above mentioned, that the said Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States would name from among themselves a Commission of seven Bishops, with whom the Bishop or Bishops so to be consecrated for the said Mexican Church should be associated as a temporary Board of Administration for the Episcopal government of the said Mexican Church; and that a majority of the said Commission should be competent to take order for the consecration of Bishops for said Church, as the necessity may arise, on the demand of said Church;"

"AND WHEREAS, It was further resolved by the said Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Council assembled, that, when the ratification of the aforesaid covenant shall have taken place, the Commission, so appointed as above stated, is empowered to receive, examine, and report to the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, upon the evidence of election and testimonials of qualification of the person or persons presented by the Synodical authority of the said Mexican Church for consecration to the Episcopate;"
And it was further resolved that the presiding Bishop is hereby requested and empowered, when he shall have received any such report from the said Commission, to take order for the consecration of such person or persons as may be reported to him by the said Commission as duly elected and qualified.

And whereas, the said Bishops in Council on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1876, did appoint the Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, the Right Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, Bishop of Ohio, the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, the Right Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh, and the Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, to be their Commission for the purposes above recited:

Now, therefore, we, the Bishops above named, composing the said Commission so appointed and empowered, do certify that, after examination of the evidence of election and testimonials of qualification of the Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley, D.D., certified to us as duly elected Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, having found the same satisfactory, we reported to the Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D.D., Presiding Bishop, that the said Henry Chauncey Riley was duly elected and qualified.

Whereupon the above-named Presiding Bishop took order for the consecration of the said Henry Chauncey Riley by his letter, in manner and form as follows:

NEW YORK, May 17, 1879.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Delaware.

The Mexican Commission appointed by the House of Bishops having requested the Presiding Bishop to take order for the consecration of the Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley, D.D., Bishop Elect of the Valley of Mexico, order is hereby taken accordingly.

Time, St. John Baptist Day, June 24, 1879; place, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Consecrator, Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Preacher, Bishop Coxe, of Western New York; Presenters, Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, and Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; present and assisting, Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island.

(Signed) B. B. SMITH, Presiding Bishop.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the city of Pittsburgh this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and have hereunto suffixed a letter of our Right Reverend Brother, the Bishop of Maryland, authorizing his name to be subscribed to our action herein certified.


Baltimore, June 17, 1879.

My dear Bishop,—I thank you for your kindness in submitting to my examination the proposed form of Testimonial to be read at the consecration of Dr. Riley, and of his promise of conformity.
"I have given the documents the best attention I am able to give at the present time, and have nothing to suggest in the way of alteration or improvement.

"Of course I concur in the proposal that they should be used at the approaching solemnity.

"I have given attention, too, to the comments that have been made on our relations to the Mexican Church, and have found no occasion to depart from my concurrence in the action of the Committee presided over by yourself.

"Heartily bidding God-speed to all engaged in so good a work, as I believe this to be, of Christian charity and obedience, I humbly desire to be considered as associated with the Commission in its action pertaining to this matter.

Very faithfully your loving friend and brother,

WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM, Bishop of Maryland,
Senior Member of the Commission on the Mexican Episcopal.

RIGHT REV. DR. LEE, Bishop of Delaware.

"In lieu of the usual 'Promise of Conformity,' not adapted to the present occasion, the Bishop elect made such promise in these words:

"'In the name of God, Amen. I, Henry Chauncey Riley, chosen Bishop of the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the Valley of Mexico in the Republic of Mexico, do hereby promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the said Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the same are set forth in the covenant entered into between the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and the said Mexican Church, ratified by the said Bishops in Council on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and by the synodical authorities of the said Mexican Church on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

"'So help me God, through Jesus Christ.'

"The action taken under Article 10 of the Constitution was in pursuance of the following resolutions of the Bishops, October 29, 1875, to wit:—

"Article I. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in consideration of the fact that nearly all the Clergy and members of the said Mexican Church owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, but are Mexican citizens, do hereby recognize the aforesaid Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ Militant upon earth, as of right, as also in point of fact, a foreign Church, to all intents and purposes within the meaning of the tenth Article of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

"But while the aforesaid Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in
the United States do thus recognize the said Mexican Church to be a foreign Church, yet during its early growth and development it shall continue to enjoy the nursing care of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, until the said Mexican Church shall attain to a sufficiency in its Episcopate for the administration of its own affairs, according to the requirements of the ancient Canons and primitive usages of the Church of Christ.

"ARTICLE II. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, acting under the aforesaid tenth Article of the Constitution, and relying upon the stipulations contained in the following Articles of this Covenant, agree to consecrate to the office of Bishop one or more persons duly elected by the said Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, after receiving satisfactory evidence of their election by the said Church, and of their fitness and qualifications for such a high and holy vocation.

"ARTICLE III. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States furthermore agree to name from among themselves a Commission of seven Bishops with whom the aforesaid Bishop or Bishops to be consecrated for the said Mexican Church shall be associated as a temporary Board of Administration for the Episcopal Government of the said Mexican Church. A majority of the same shall be competent to take order for the consecration of future Bishops of said Church as the necessity may arise on the demand of said Church. The said temporary Board of Administration shall be furthermore empowered to administer all the discipline pertaining to the Episcopal Order of the Ministry of said Church until at least three Bishops shall be elected, consecrated, and canonically established in the said Church; it being understood that this temporary Board of Administration shall be governed in the exercise of their Episcopal administration, judgments, and acts, by the provisions contained in the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, so far as the same can be applied to the divergent circumstances of the said Mexican Church, and are consistent with its rights and privileges as a distinct National Church.

"ARTICLE IV. The Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, assures and certifies the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, that it receives the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, including all the books called Canonical, as they are enumerated in the sixth Article of Religion of the Protestant Episcopal Church (excluding those commonly called Apocryphal), as the Word of God, and containing all things necessary to salvation; that it professes the Catholic and Apostolic Faith as set forth in the words of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds; that it receives and observes the two Sacraments of Baptism and the Supper of the Lord ordained by Christ Himself, and none others; that it holds that, from the Apostles' times, there have been these Orders of the Ministry, Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons, and desires to perpetuate them for itself; that it rejects the errors, novelties, and superstitions of the Church of Rome, as the same are set forth and rejected by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in her Articles of Religion, as well as such as have been introduced since the date of framing such Articles; and the said Mexican Church further covenants not to receive or establish any doctrines or articles of belief contrary to the doctrines held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and set forth in its formularies.

"ARTICLE V. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church furthermore agree to consider such testimonials of character and qualification for the Episcopate sufficient in form as shall be equivalent to the formulated testimonials required by the Bishops of the Church of England, before they conveyed the Episcopate to this Church.
"ARTICLE VI. (1.) And for the preservation of the Common Faith, and of the Doctrines of the Lord Jesus, the said Mexican Church binds itself to prepare a Service Book for Public Worship and for the Administration of Confirmation and other sacred Rites; the Apostles’ Creed and the Creed commonly called Nicene being therein included; the said Service Book to conform in its essential features to the formularies of Primitive and Apostolic Churches, and to be approved by the Commission of Bishops in this Covenant established; and the said Church further binds itself to require a profession of faith in the terms of the Creeds aforesaid as a condition for admission to Holy Orders.

"(2.) And the said Mexican Church in her office for the administration of Holy Baptism will preserve such a due Scriptural presentation of the authority and intent of that Sacrament, with the use of the Matter and Form prescribed by our Divine Lord and Master, as shall be satisfactory to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church or to the Commission of Bishops by them appointed.

"(3.) And in her office for the administration of the Lord’s Supper, the said Mexican Church will preserve such Liturgical forms as are essential thereto, that is to say: particularly a due Scriptural presentation of the authority and intent of that Sacrament, with the use of the Matter and Form prescribed by our Divine Master and Lord, and with such further provisions as shall render said office conformable to the general outline and spirit of the Primitive Liturgies in the judgment of the Bishops aforesaid, or of the Commission of Bishops by them appointed.

"IV. Resolved, That the Commission to be appointed for that purpose (namely, what is now commonly known as the Mexican Commission) is hereby empowered to correspond with the representatives of the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, in order to the final ratification of the afore-recounted Articles of Agreement.

"V. Resolved, That when such ratification shall have taken place, the Commission aforesaid is hereby empowered to receive, examine, and report to the Presiding Bishop upon the evidence of election and testimonials of qualification of the person or persons presented by the synodical authority of the Mexican Branch for ordination to the Episcopate.

"V. Resolved, That the Presiding Bishop is hereby requested and empowered, when he shall have received any such report from the said Commission, to take order for the consecration of such person or persons as may be reported to him by said Commission as duly elect and qualified.

"The provisions of Article VI are not yet fully complied with.

"The Liturgy at present in use by the Mexican Branch of the Church is incomplete, and subject to further amendment. It is used tentatively until it shall have been amended to the satisfaction of the Commission by a Synod of that Church, sitting under the Presidency of the Bishop thereof. So soon as the Commission shall have received a copy of such Liturgical offices, and approved of them as being in accordance with the terms and spirit of the Covenant, that Liturgy will be translated and laid before the Church.

"The Bishops of the Commission have made a full report to the Bishops of this Church, which, at their request, will be published in the Journal of the General Convention.

"The ‘guarantees, pledges, and promises given to the Bishops of this Church, prior to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Riley, are contained in the afore-reicted covenant, entered into between the authorized Delegates from the Synod of said Church, acting for that Church, and the Commission of seven Bishops, acting for this Church, who were empowered to take ‘conclusive action’ on the part of this Church.

"The only action taken by the Commission since this consecration has related to suggestions for the emendation of the Offices of Baptism, and the administration of the Lord’s Supper, and to the absence of the Bishop from his Diocese.
"In compliance with their urgent request, it is understood that he will arrive in this country by the middle of November; and it is expected that he will immediately return to his jurisdiction in the Valley of Mexico."

The House of Bishops have taken the following action in relation to the subject:

Resolved, That the Bishops are in accord with the Bishops of said Commission in the policy they suggest touching the future administration of the matters in question, and do accordingly heartily concur with the said Commission in their judgment that no order should be taken for the consecration of another Bishop in Mexico until the Bishop already consecrated shall have actually entered upon his work, and until the terms of the covenant touching the preparation of a Liturgy shall have been duly complied with, and until the approbation of a majority of the Bishops of this Church to any such consecration shall have been signified to the Presiding Bishop, that he may take order for the same.

Resolved, That the Bishops recognize the zeal and assiduity of the Bishops composing the Mexican Commission in discharging the delicate and difficult duty which has devolved upon them; and that the House will proceed to appoint a Commission, to be called the Mexican Commission, to consist of the Bishops of Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New York, Pittsburgh, and Long Island, and two others to be appointed by ballot.

The House of Bishops has reconstituted the Mexican Commission as follows: viz., the Bishops of Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New York, Pittsburgh, Long Island, and Albany.

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to the force of Joint Resolutions. (For the Report, see p. 114.) On motion, the first resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, the second resolution was amended by striking out the words, "as being part of the disciplinary code of the Church." The resolution thus amended was then adopted.

Mr. Burgwin, from a Joint Committee of Conference, presented the following Majority Report:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses as to the resolution concerning the "Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer" have agreed to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Deputies, as contained in the printed copy of Message No. 57 to the House of Bishops, be adopted, with the following amendment: p. 2, line 12, after the words "this book," insert the words, "provided that no prayers, not set forth in said book or otherwise authorized by this Church, shall be used before or after such sermon or lecture."

JOS. C. TALBOT.
HENRY C. LAY.
GEO. D. GILLESPIE.
SAMUEL UPJOHN.
HILL BURGWIN.
HUGH W. SHEPPEY.
E. T. WILDER.
The Rev. Dr. Brooks, from the same Committee, presented the following Minority Report:—

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the proposed Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer, beg to offer their Report.

They would recall to this House that it acted deliberately after much discussion, directed not to the main purpose of the proposed change, viz., to secure shortened services and so greater flexibility in the use of the Prayer Book, but specifically to the restrictive clauses in said proposed change; that on motion of a Clerical Deputy from Southern Ohio one of these two clauses was stricken out; and on motion of a Clerical Deputy from Long Island the other clause was stricken out; that on the final vote upon the whole matter, which vote was taken by Dioceses and Orders, the Clerical vote was 41 ayes, 5 nays, and 1 Diocese divided; and the Lay vote, 35 ayes, 8 nays, and 3 Dioceses divided; showing that a very strong majority of this House, namely, nearly seven-eighths of the Clergy and seven-eighths of the Laity, were content with its action upon the restrictive clauses.

They would further report that they have not felt it consistent with their loyal duty as members of a Committee of Conference on the part of this House to labour for the defeat of the clearly expressed intention of this House.

They believe that no anxiety for shortened services can justify the members of this House in sacrificing the time-honoured liberty in the Mother Church of England and in the Church in this country of free prayer after the due use of the appointed offices of this Church or in the less formal services of Chapel or Lecture-Room. They regard it wiser to endure a little longer what is only a temporary inconvenience or hinderance which the Church will sooner or later see its way frankly to remove, than to secure a measure of relief in one quarter at the grave cost of severe repression in another and more important quarter.

They observe finally that the gravest objection exists to restrictive legislation through indirect methods, and that the proper mode of restraining wanted hereditary liberties of the members of this Church is through plain Canonical action.

They therefore recommend the following resolution as a substitute for that offered by the majority of the Committee:—

Resolved, That the House of Deputies adhere to its action in the question under consideration.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.
C. A. L. RICHARDS.

The Rev. Dr. Brooks moved the resolution appended to the Minority Report as a substitute for that appended to the Majority Report.

On this resolution, the Lay delegation of the Diocese of Western New York called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders.

Of the Clergy there were 46 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 12; nays, 26; divided, 8. Of the Laity there were 40 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 11; nays, 25; divided, 4.
DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.

ALABAMA. — The Rev. Mr. Barnwell. — Aye.


MICHIGAN. — The Rev. Dr. Harris, and the Rev. Mr. Butler. — Aye.

MISSOURI. — The Rev. Dr. Runcie, and the Rev. Mr. Dunlop. — Aye.

QUINCY. — The Rev. Dr. Leffingwell. — Aye.


WESTERN NEW YORK. — The Rev. Mr. Doty, and the Rev. Dr. Anstice. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Shelton. — Nay.


LAY VOTE.

ARKANSAS. — Mr. Deuell. — Aye.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. — Mr. Dunglison. — Aye.


FLORIDA. — Mr. Dotterer. — Aye.

FOND DU LAC. — Mr. Jenkins. — Aye.


IOWA. — Mr. Daymude. — Aye.


RHODE ISLAND. — Mr. Goddard. — Aye.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.


EASTON. — The Rev. Dr. Barton. — Nay.


The Rev. Mr. Wright. — Aye.


INDIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Holcomb. — Nay.


KENTUCKY. — The Rev. Dr. Tidball, and the Rev. Mr. Pettis. — Nay.

The Rev. Dr. Perkins. — Aye.

LOUISIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Girault. — Nay.


MINNESOTA. — The Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, and the Rev. Mr. Livermore. — Nay.
NEW YORK. — The Rev. Drs. Dix, Beach, and Hoffman. — Nay. The Rev. Dr. Smith. — Aye.
TENNESSEE. — The Rev. Dr. White, and the Rev. Mr. Fitts. — Nay. The Rev. Dr. Shoup. — Aye.
TEXAS. — The Rev. Mr. Lee. — Nay.

LAY VOTE.
EASTON. — Mr. Walker. — Nay.
ILLINOIS. — Mr. Judd. — Nay.
INDIANA. — Mr. Howa. — Nay.
KENTUCKY. — Messrs. Stevenson, and Cornwall. — Nay.
MARYLAND. — Mr. Wyman. — Nay.
MICHIGAN. — Mr. Trowbridge. — Nay.
MINNESOTA. — Messrs. Wilder, and Daniels. — Nay.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. Tufts. — Nay.
NEW YORK. — Messrs. Fish, and Nash. — Nay.
NORTH CAROLINA. — Mr. DeRosset. — Nay.
SOUTH CAROLINA. — Messrs. McCrady, and Markley. — Nay.
SOUTHERN OHIO. — Mr. Andrews. — Nay.
SPRINGFIELD. — Mr. Candee. — Nay.
VERMONT. — Mr. Williams. — Nay.

DIOCESES DIVIDED.

CLERICAL VOTE.
CENTRAL NEW YORK. — The Rev. Dr. Ayrault. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Van Deussen. — Nay.
1880.] HOUSE OF DEPUTIES. 185


NEBRASKA. — The Rev. Dr. Oliver. — Aye. The Rev. Mr. Millsbaugh. — Nay.


LAY VOTE.

KANSAS. — Mr. Bartholow. — Aye. Mr. Alloth. — Nay.

NEW JERSEY. — Mr. Wilson. — Aye. Mr. Hance. — Nay.

PITTSBURGH. — Mr. Smith. — Aye. Mr. Burgwin. — Nay.

TENNESSEE. — Mr. Thompson. — Aye. Mr. McNeal. — Nay.

The resolution was therefore not adopted.

The question being taken on the resolution appended to the Majority Report, the Clerical Delegation of the Diocese of Rhode Island called for a vote by Dioceses and Orders.

Of the Clergy there were 46 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 25; nays, 15; divided, 6. Of the Laity there were 40 Dioceses represented, — ayes, 27; nays, 9; divided, 4.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

CLERICAL VOTE.


EASTON. — The Rev. Dr. Barton. — Aye.

FLORIDA. — The Rev. Mr. Weller, and the Rev. Dr. Scott, and Carter. — Aye.


INDIANA. — The Rev. Dr. Wakefield. — Aye.


LOUISIANA. — The Rev. Mr. Girault. — Aye.


MINNESOTA. — The Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, and the Rev. Mr. Livermore. — Aye.

SPRINGFIELD. — The Rev. Dr. Easter, and the Rev. Mr. Bonnar. — Aye.
TENNESSEE. — The Rev. Dr. White, and the Rev. Mr. Fitts. — Aye. The Rev. Dr. Shoup. — Nay.
WESTERN MICHIGAN. — The Rev. Mr. Bancroft, and the Rev. Dr. Schetky. — Aye.
WISCONSIN. — The Rev. Dr. Adams, and the Rev. Mr. Royce. — Aye.

LAY VOTE.

ALBANY. — Mr. Meads. — Aye.
EASTON. — Mr. Walker. — Aye.
FLORIDA. — Mr. Dotterer. — Aye.
ILLINOIS. — Mr. Judd. — Aye.
INDIANA. — Mr. Howe. — Aye.
KANSAS. — Messrs. Allof, and Bartholow. — Aye.
KENTUCKY. — Messrs. Stevenson, and Cornwall. — Aye.
LONG ISLAND. — Messrs. Pierrepont, Prince, and Nicoll. — Aye.
MARYLAND. — Mr. Wyman. — Aye.
MICHIGAN. — Mr. Trowbridge. — Aye.
MINNESOTA. — Messrs. Wilder, and Daniels. — Aye.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. Tufts. — Aye.
NEW JERSEY. — Messrs. Wilson, and Hance. — Aye.
NEW YORK. — Messrs. Fish, and Nash. — Aye.
NORTH CAROLINA. — Mr. DeRosset. — Aye.
SPRINGFIELD. — Mr. Candee. — Aye.
VERMONT. — Mr. Williams. — Aye.
VIRGINIA. — Messrs. Sheffey, and Taylor.
WESTERN NEW YORK. — Mr. Fisher. — Aye.

DIOCESES VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE.

ALABAMA. — The Rev. Mr. Barnwell. — Nay.
CALIFORNIA. — The Rev. Mr. Githens. — Nay.
The resolution was accordingly adopted by a Constitutional majority of the Dioceses and Orders.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 70.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it does not concur in the action of the House of Deputies contained in its Message 68 [communicating Canon on Deaconesses], for the following reasons, viz.: —
The House of Bishops, on the fourteenth day of its session, acted on the Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisterhoods, amended the Canon proposed by the said Committee by the addition of a section concerning Sisterhoods, and communicated their action to the House of Deputies; and this action, they have reason to believe, has never been considered by that House. They respectfully object to such a disposition of their deliberate action.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 71.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concur in Message No. 63 [continuing Committee on German Prayer Book], in Message No. 64 [communicating preamble and resolution on polygamy], in Message No. 71 [referring Canons on Ordination, &c., to Joint Committee on Testimonials, &c.], in Message No. 72 [referring proposed petition in Litany to Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment], in Message 75 [instructing Joint Committees to meet for organization], and in Message 76 [as to when Joint Committees shall report], from the House of Deputies.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 72.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House does not concur in Message No. 66 from the House of Deputies [relating to a revision of the Bible, &c.], for the reason that there is now no time to consider so vast and important a matter at the present session.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 73.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurs in the resolution contained in Message 57 of the House of Deputies [proposing an amendment to the Ratification of the Prayer Book] with the following amendment, to wit: on p. 2, line 12, after the words "this book," insert the words "provided that no prayers not set forth in said book, or otherwise authorized by this Church, shall be used before or after such sermon or lecture."

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The House took a recess.

The President having resumed the chair, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are most cordially tendered to the Rector and Trustees of the Church of the Holy Trinity for their liberality and thoughtful consideration in providing for the comfort of the members of this body, and to the ladies especially, who have so courteously ministered to our refreshment at our daily recess.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:
REPORT NO. 37.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 35 from the House of Bishops, communicating a proposed Canon to be entitled "Of Organized Religious Societies within the Church," respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution. They have considered the same as fully as the time permitted, having received it at their meeting on Monday, October 25, at one p.m.

In view of the adoption by the House of a Canon Of Deaconesses, the Committee think it unnecessary to report upon the Section relating to them; and, as to the remainder, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Sisterhoods being voluntary organizations of Church people for Church work, and already under the jurisdiction of the Bishops and authorities of the Dioceses and Parishes respectively in which their work is carried on; this House deems it unnecessary and inexpedient at present to legislate in respect to such Sisterhoods, and therefore does not concur with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the Canon proposed by them in their Message No. 35.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the whole subject was laid on the table. (For further consideration, see p. 196.)

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 5.
Respecting the printing of the Prayer Book in the Spanish and Italian languages, your Committee do not recommend that the General Convention assume this expense and responsibility, but recommend that the House of Deputies concur in the action of the House of Bishops as reported in Message No. 54, with the addition of the proviso in the following resolution:

Resolved. That this House concurs in Message No. 54 of the House of Bishops, with the addition of the words, "provided that all this can be done without expense to the Convention."

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, from the Committee on Canons, presented the following Report:

REPORT NO. 38.
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 49 from the House of Bishops, communicating a proposed amendment to Title III, Canon 1, Section iii, relating to the duties of the Registrar at the Consecration of Bishops, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved. That this House concurs with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the amendment to Title III, Canon 1, Section ii, with the amendment, that the said Section do read as follows:

§ ii. [1.] The journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents, which are named under Canon 17 of Title I, entitled, Of Securing an Accurate
View of the State of the Church, together with all other articles that are now or shall hereafter become the property of either House of the General Convention of this Church, shall be committed, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to the keeping of a Presbyter to be elected by the House of Deputies, upon nomination of the House of Bishops, who shall be known as the Registrar of the General Convention.

[2.] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure all such journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents now in existence; to arrange, label, file, index, and otherwise put in order, and provide for the safe keeping of the same, and all such others as may hereafter come into his possession, in fire-proof box or boxes, or in some safe and accessible place of deposit, and to hold the same under such regulations and restrictions as the General Convention may from time to time provide.

[3.] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a proper and sufficient book of record, and to enter therein a record of the Consecrations of all the Bishops of this Church, designating accurately the time and place of the same, with the names of the Consecrating Bishops, and of others present and assisting; to have the same authenticated in the fullest manner now practicable; and to take care for the similar record and authentication of all future Consecrations in this Church. Due notice of the time and place of every such Consecration shall be given by the Presiding Bishop to the Registrar; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend such Consecration, either in person or by deputy. He shall prepare, in such form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe, duplicate originals of the Letter of Consecration; and he shall procure the same to be immediately signed and sealed by the Consecrating Bishop, and by at least two of the Bishops assisting at such Consecration; and one of said duplicate originals said Registrar shall deliver to the newly-consecrated Bishop; and the other he shall carefully file among the papers in his custody; and he shall enter a minute thereof in his record.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report:

REPORT No. 39.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 50 from the House of Bishops, communicating a proposed new Section to be added to Title II, Canon 2, providing for the suspension of a Minister who has been convicted of a crime, and consequently imprisoned, respectfully report that since, in every Diocese, the mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons may be instituted by the Diocesan Convention, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House does not concur with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the proposed new Section to be added to Title II, Canon 2, communicated to this House in their Message No. 50.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution appended to the foregoing Report was adopted.
The same gentleman, from the same Committee, presented the following Report: —

Report No. 40.

The Committee on Canons, being charged by Title IV, Canon 2, with the duty of appointing at the close of the Session two of their number to certify the changes made in the Canons, including a correction of the references made in any Canon to another, in connection with a similar Committee from the House of Bishops, respectfully report that they have appointed for the above-named purpose the Revs. Alfred A. Watson, D.D., and Francis Harison, D.D., and recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, That information of the appointment by the Committee on Canons of this House, of the Revs. Alfred A. Watson, D.D., and Francis Harison, D.D., under the provisions of Title IV, Canon 2, be sent to the House of Bishops.

The Committee further report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Committees of the two Houses appointed to certify the changes in the Canons, be authorized to examine, and if necessary to amend, the marginal notes appended to the Canons in the printed Digest.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Right Reverend the Historiographer of this Church be requested to revise the Note appended to the Constitution in the printed copies, so as to set forth more completely the various amendments that have been made in it since its adoption.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolutions appended to the foregoing Report were severally adopted.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops: —

MESSAGE NO. 74.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Joint Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, be appointed to nominate Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged and Infirm and Disabled Clergymen.

And the House of Bishops has appointed as such Committee on its own part, —

The Bishop of New York, the Bishop of Rhode Island, and the Bishop of Vermont.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 75.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Joint Committee on the French Version of the Book of Common Prayer be continued, and that the Committee be requested to report to the next General Convention.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.
NEW YORK, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops has received with lively satisfaction the Communication from the House of Deputies, contained in its Message No. 70, informing it of the action taken looking to the increase of the fund for Disabled Clergymen and their families. The Bishops hail with joy this prospect for the relief of our suffering brethren, and of the families of those departed, and heartily approve the action taken.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Messages No. 74 and No. 75, from the House of Bishops.

The President appointed as members on the part of this House, of the Committee called for in Message No. 74:—

The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Mr. Langford, of New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina, Mr. Cornwall, of Kentucky, Mr. Forsyth, of Albany, and Mr. Conover, of New Jersey.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to the privileges, in this House, of Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions. (For the Report, see p. 115.)

Mr. Prince, of Long Island, offered the following amendment as a substitute for the resolution reported by the Committee:—

Resolved, That the Standing Order adopted October 24, 1871, be amended so as to read as follows:—

Resolved, That one Clerical and one Lay Delegate, to be chosen by any Convocation of all the Clergy and representatives of the Laity, convoked by the authority of the Bishop of any Missionary Jurisdiction within the limits of the United States, shall have seats assigned to them in this House, with similar privileges to those of Deputies, except that they shall have no vote on any question or matter; and that this be a Standing Order of the House.

The amendment was adopted; and the amended resolution was then adopted.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:—

NEW YORK, 10th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Joint Commission on Archives be and are hereby authorized, in connection with the Registrar, to take such conclusive action as may be necessary to obtain a proper place for disposing the documentary and other matters that now are, or may hereafter come, under the care of the Registrar of the General Convention.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.
On motion, the House concurred in Message No. 77 from the House of Bishops.

The House proceeded to the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relating to a Constitutional Commission. (For the Report, see p. 129.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hance, of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are justly due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. T. L. James, Postmaster of this city, and his obliging assistant, for the admirable postal arrangements so courteously made by him for the accommodation of the members of this House.

The House proceeded to the business of the Calendar, to wit, the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Ayrault, relating to the opening services of the Convention. (For the resolution, see p. 155.) On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the Committee on Canons, relating to Lay Readers. (For the Report, see p. 163.) On motion of Mr. Cornwall, of Kentucky, the whole subject was referred to the next General Convention.
The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the same Committee, relating to Federate Councils. (For the Report, see p. 165.) On motion of the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, the whole subject was referred to the next General Convention.

The House proceeded with the business on the Calendar, to wit, the Report of the same Committee relating to the acceptance of the resignation of a Bishop. (For the Report, see p. 175.) On motion, the resolution appended to the Report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That the very cordial thanks of this House are hereby presented to the Rev. George D. Wildes, D.D., Secretary of the Local Committee of Arrangements, for the postal facilities afforded the members of this body by his intervention, and for many other kindly offices he has exercised toward members of this House during the present session.

The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, from a Committee of Conference, presented the following Report:

The Committee appointed to nominate persons proper to be elected Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, recommend the re-election of the Trustees actually in charge of the Fund up to this date: —

The Bishops of Delaware and Easton; the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D.; Mr. Stephen P. Nash; Mr. William Alexander Smith; Mr. Lloyd W. Wells.

WM. A. HITCHCOCK,
Chairman of the Committee on part of this House.

On motion, the persons named in the foregoing Report were elected Trustees of said Fund.

Mr. Shattuck, from the Committee on Expenses, presented the following report:

REPORT No. 6.

The Committee on Expenses, to whom was referred the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Enrichment of the Liturgy be authorized to print their Report, and send copies thereof to all the Bishops, and to all the members elect of the next General Convention two months before its meeting:

Beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the same, and do not deem it expedient to recommend the adoption of said resolution. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses be discharged from the further consideration of this subject.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the thanks of this House be tendered to the Rev. Dr. Baardsley, its President, for the ability and vigor, the promptness, courtesy, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the difficult duties of the chair.

On motion, the resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Shoup, of Tennessee, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are presented to the Secretary and his Assistants for their admirable services during the present session.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE NO. 81.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the following persons be elected Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, &c.:—

The Bishops of Delaware and Easton; the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D.; Mr. Stephen P. Nash; Mr. William Alexander Smith, Mr. Lloyd W. Wells.

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 82.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in Message No. 81 from the House of Deputies [appointing Trustees of Missionary Bishops' Fund].

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 83.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, It does not concur in Message No. 81 from the House of Deputies, for the reason that the House of Bishops is unable to learn from the terms of the resolution what is the subject matter proposed to be inquired into.

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in No. 81 of the foregoing Messages.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Maryland, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be returned to the Rector and Vestry of St. George's Church in this city for the use of the Church, for the opening services of the General Convention, and for their hospitality to the members.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, it was

Resolved, That the Memorial presented by the Council of the Diocese of Virginia on the subject of giving to the coloured people of Virginia and the
other Southern States, when desired, a full and complete Church organization of their own, be sent up to the House of Bishops, in explanation of Message No. 67 of this House.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, it was

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Professor Eggleston be added to the Joint Committee on the French Prayer-Book.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 84.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has appointed as members of the Special Joint Committee on its part on Liturgical Enrichment:

The Bishop of Connecticut, the Bishop of Easton, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Western New York, the Bishop of Florida, the Bishop of Albany, the Bishop of Central New York.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 85.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it concurs in its Message 90 [adding a member to Committee on French Prayer-Book].

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, Message No. 35 (relating to Deaconesses and Sisterhoods) from the House of Bishops (see p. 118) was taken from the table.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, the whole subject was referred to the next Convention.

The following Message was received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE No. 86.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Bishops asks for a Committee of Conference on Message 91 from the House of Deputies [non-concurring in action of the House of Bishops communicated in its Message No. 46, proposing amendments to Title I, Canon 15, § 16], and that it has appointed as such Committee on its own part, the Bishops of Nebraska and Quincy.

Attest: HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the Committee of Conference asked for in the foregoing Message was granted, and the President appointed as members thereof:

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Beach, of New York, Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, and Mr. Delano, of Ohio.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New York, it was
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the House of Bishops, and inform them that this House is ready to adjourn.

The President appointed as members of such Committee:—

The Rev. Dr. Ayrault, of Central New York, and Mr. Nelson, of Alabama.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish to the Board of Managers, &c., a copy of the Report of the Committee on Missions of this House, for their information and for publication should they see fit.

The following Messages were received from the House of Bishops:—

MESSAGE No. 87.  
New York, 19th day of the Session,  
October 27, 1880.  
In response to the communication accompanying Message No. 92 [in relation to organization of congregations of the coloured race] the House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that they feel constrained to adhere to the action heretofore communicated in Message No. 83, for the reason following:—

The Bishops do most heartily sympathize with all efforts for the benefit of the coloured race, and are ready to consult and labour for this important end; but they cannot agree to any inquiry into the expediency of providing special organizations for various classes of persons in the one family of God, thus narrowing the unity of the Diocese, and departing from the principle that the Bishops should exercise territorial jurisdiction.

Attest:  
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 88.  
New York, 19th day of the Session,  
October 27, 1880.  
The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops respectfully informs the House of Deputies that it is as yet unprepared to adjourn, because it awaits notice of the concurrence or non-concurrence of the House of Deputies in reference to its Message No. 35, sent down on the fifteenth day of the session; and it further awaits the report of a Committee of Conference of the two Houses now in session.

Attest:  
HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

On motion, the House non-concurred in Message No. 35, from the House of Bishops.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, from the Committee of Conference appointed (see p. 196), reported, recommending that the House reconsider its action on the Report of the Committee on Canons. (For the Report, see p. 177.)

Pending a discussion of this subject, the Secretary of the House of Bishops appeared, and announced that that House had no further communication to make to the House of Deputies, and was ready for adjournment.

On motion it was
Resolved, That, when the House adjourns, it adjourn to attend Divine Service this evening, at the hour appointed for the reading of the Pastoral Letter; and that after that Service the House stand adjourned sine die.

The Minutes of this day's session were read and approved.

On motion, the House adjourned.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 8 P.M.

The House united with the House of Bishops in Divine Service, at the hour appointed for the reading of the Pastoral Letter.

After religious services, conducted by the Bishop of Nebraska, the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, and the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, the Pastoral Letter (see p. 344.) was read by the Bishop of Kentucky, presiding in the House of Bishops; the Gloria in Excelsis was sung; and the Benediction was pronounced by the Presiding Bishop.

E. EDWARDS BEARDSLEY,

President.

Attest:

CHAS. L. HUTCHINS,

Secretary.
HOUSE OF BISHOPS.
OFFICERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

PREVISING BISHOP.
The Rt. Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D.D.,
Bishop of Kentucky.

SECRETARY.
The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.,
New York.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
The Rev. William Tatlock, D.D.,
Stamford, Conn.
LIST OF BISHOPS.


Alfred Lee, D.D., Bishop of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.

William Mercer Green, D.D., Bishop of Mississippi. Vicksburg, Miss.


Thomas March Clark, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Providence, R.I.


Henry Benjamin Whipple, D.D., Bishop of Minnesota. Faribault, Minn.


Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Western New York. Buffalo, N.Y.


Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Utah, and having jurisdiction in Idaho. Salt Lake City, Utah.


Charles Franklin Robertson, D.D., Bishop of Missouri. St. Louis, Mo.


Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D.D., Bishop of Long Island. Brooklyn, N.Y.


Frederic Dan Huntington, D.D., Bishop of Central New York. Syracuse, N.Y.


LIST OF BISHOPS.

William Bell White Howe, D.D., Bishop of South Carolina. Charleston, S.C.

John Scarbrough, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey. Trenton, N.J.


Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Shanghai. Shanghai, China.
Thomas Alfred Starkey, D.D., Bishop of Northern New Jersey. Newark, N.J.


BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES.
Horatio Southgate, D.D., late Missionary Bishop at Constantinople. Morrisania, N.Y.

William Forbes Adams, late Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

BISHOPS CONSECRATED SINCE THE ADJOURNMENT.
George Kelly Dunlop, Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.
Leigh Richmond Brewer, Missionary Bishop of Montana.

Elected by the House of Bishops under the Provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution.

Henry Chauncey Riley, D.D., Bishop of the Valley of Mexico.
This being the day appointed in the Constitution, and the place appointed by the last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the meeting of this body, the Right Reverend the Bishops of Kentucky, Delaware, Mississippi, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Easton, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, Montana, Florida, Georgia, Vermont, Missouri, Oregon, Long Island, Albany, Central New York, Nevada, South Carolina, Central Pennsylvania, Niobrara, Massachusetts, the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina; the Bishops of Colorado, Wisconsin, Western Texas, Northern Texas, the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, the Bishops of New Jersey, Western Michigan, Southern Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Cape Palmas, Quincy, West Virginia, Springfield, Michigan, Northern New Jersey, and Louisiana, attended Divine Service with the House of Deputies in St. George's Church. There were present also the Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh, and the Right Rev. Dr. Herzog, Bishop of the Old Catholic Church in Switzerland.

Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector of St. George's, the Rev. Dr. Wildes, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., the
Rev. C. L. Hutchins, Secretary of the House of Deputies, and the Rev. Dr. Tatlock, Assistant Secretary of the House of Bishops. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of California, from Jeremiah viii, 11. The Holy Communion was administered by the Presiding Bishop, assisted by the Bishops of Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, New York, Edinburgh, and Bishop Herzog.

After Divine Service the Bishops assembled in the Chapel of St. George's Church.

The Presiding Bishop took the Chair.

The Bishops of Quincy, West Virginia, Springfield, Michigan, Northern New Jersey, and Louisiana, consecrated since the last meeting of the House, were severally introduced to the House, by Bishops who assisted at their consecrations.

The roll was called by the Secretary, and the Bishops above named appeared and took their seats.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That the House proceed to the election of a Secretary, and that the ballot be dispensed with;

which was adopted.

On nomination of the Bishop of Nebraska, the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., was elected Secretary, and announced that, with the approbation of the Presiding Bishop, he had appointed the Rev. William Tatlock, D.D., as Assistant Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to inform the House of Deputies that this House is organized, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That when this House adjourns on Thursday the 7th inst., it adjourn to meet together with the House of Deputies, as the Board of Missions, on Friday the 8th inst. (the day appointed by Canon for the meeting of the said Board), immediately after Morning Prayer; for the purpose of receiving and hearing the Report of the Board of Managers, and for the further purpose of hearing brief statements from the several Missionary Bishops regarding the progress of the work in their respective Districts.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the elected members of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of its two Missionary Committees, be admitted to seats in the Board of Missions with the right to participate in its deliberations.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, or in his absence the Senior Bishop present, will take his seat as President of the meeting of the Board of Missions, supported by the President of the House of Deputies. The Secretaries of the two
Houses, and the Secretaries of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, will act as Secretaries of the meeting of the Board of Missions.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That the Right Rev. Dr. Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh, and the Right Rev. Dr. Herzog, Bishop of the Old Catholic Church in Switzerland, be invited to honorary seats in this House; that if agreeable to themselves this House will receive them to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Minutes; and that the Presiding Bishop be requested to take order for their reception.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That, when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Thursday morning, one hour after the hour appointed for Morning Prayer.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPEL OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK,
Thursday, October 7, 1880.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, the Presiding Bishop in the Chair.

The roll being called, there were present as yesterday, with the addition of the Bishop of Maryland.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Louisiana read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

The Bishops of Connecticut and Long Island introduced to the House the Right Rev. Dr. Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh, who was welcomed by the Presiding Bishop.

The Bishop of Edinburgh addressed the House, after which he was conducted to a seat beside the Presiding Bishop.

The Presiding Bishop presented a communication from the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, which was read by the Secretary.

The Bishops of Albany and Florida introduced to the House the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Herzog, Bishop of the Old Catholic Church in Switzerland, who was welcomed by the Presiding Bishop.

Bishop Herzog addressed the House, after which he was conducted to a seat beside the Presiding Bishop.
A Committee of the House of Deputies was introduced by the Secretary, and announced that that House had organized by the appointment of the Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D.D., as President, and the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins as Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That the Rules of Order of the last House be the Rules of Order for this House.

The Presiding Bishop appointed the Bishops of Iowa and Michigan a Committee to prepare daily reports for the press under Rule XVI.

The Presiding Bishop appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On the Admission of New Dioceses. — The Bishops of New York, Indiana, and Oregon.
On Consecration of Bishops. — The Bishops of Delaware, Texas, and Virginia.
On Foreign Missions. — The Bishops of Ohio, Maryland, Nibraska, South Carolina, and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.
On the Prayer Book. — The Bishops of Western New York, Georgia, and South Carolina.
On Memorials. — The Bishops of Nebraska, Central New York, and Western Michigan.
On the General Theological Seminary. — The Bishops of California, Missouri, and New Hampshire.
On Despatch of Business. — The Bishops of Montana, Vermont, and Western Texas.
On Christian Education. — The Bishops of Mississippi, Wisconsin, and New Jersey.

The Presiding Bishop presented a memorial from the Church in Liberia, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Memorials.

Also a memorial from the Missionary Districts of Idaho and Montana, which was so referred.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented a memorial from sundry Churchwomen in relation to the Hymnal, which was so referred.

The Bishop of Iowa presented a memorial from the Missionary Jurisdiction of Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses.
The Presiding Bishop presented a communication from the Convocation of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

Sundry other memorials were also referred to the Committee on Memorials.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report:

The Joint Committee on the Admission of Ministers of other Christian Bodies into the Ministry of this Church, respectfully report the following Canon:

A Candidate for Priest's Orders, who has been acknowledged as an ordained Minister or Vicar, or as a candidate for the ministry, of any other denomination of Christians, may be allowed, as part of the duration of his candidacy, by the Bishop, with the consent of all the members of the Standing Committee, the period during which he may have been a minister, student of theology, or candidate, in such other denomination; Provided, that the time so allowed shall not exceed two years and six months.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Bishop of Connecticut.

A. N. LITTLEJOHN,
Bishop of Long Island.

DANIEL R. GOODWIN.
T. STAFFORD DROWNE.
JEREMIAH C. GARTHWAITE.
HENRY P. BALDWIN.

Which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Bishop of Albany presented the Report of the Joint Committee on Testimonials and Certificates.

On motion of the Bishop of Easton, it was ordered that the forms accompanying this Report be printed for the use of the House.

The Bishop of Cape Palmas presented his Report, with certain correspondence, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

On motion of the Bishop of Long Island, it was

Resolved, That this House will adjourn, daily, at 4 P.M., and will take a recess, daily, of one hour at 1 P.M.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**NEW YORK, 1st day of the Session, October 6, 1880.**

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concurs in Message No. 2 from the House of Bishops, in reference to the meeting of the Board of Missions, on Friday the 8th inst.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
The Bishop of Albany presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Commission on Correspondence with the Bishops and Synods of the Old Catholic Communion in Germany and Switzerland, present to the House the Report made to it by its invaluable Secretary, now absent in Europe, where he has been in attendance upon the Old Catholic Congress. They beg leave, also, to lay before the House a copy of the Prayer Book of the Catholic Christian Church of Switzerland, the originals of the letters translated in the Secretary's Report, and a translation of the Liturgy, which they ask to have spread in full upon the Minutes of the House.

WM. CROSWELL DOANE,
Of the Commission.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was ordered that the documents appended to this Report be printed in the Appendix to the Journal.

The House took a recess of an hour.

The House resumed its session.

The Bishop of Nebraska presented the following Report: —

The Committee on Memorials, to whom was referred the Memorial of certain persons and churches in the Republic of Liberia, beg leave to report that the whole subject is not only one of great importance, but also one intimately connected with the work of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, and involving questions that the members of the Committee of this House on Foreign Missions are more or less familiar with: therefore, Resolved, That the aforesaid petition and accompanying papers be laid before the Committee of the House of Bishops on Foreign Missions for their consideration.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.
G. D. GILLESPIE.

And, on his motion, the resolution was adopted.

The following Messages were received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 2.
New York, 2d day of the Session,
October 7, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following preamble and resolution: —

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the Clerical and Lay Deputies to this Convention, that it is not only desirable, but will be productive of happy results, that they should avail themselves of this propitious opportunity of being introduced to the Right Reverend Bishops of our Church:

Be it resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully invited to appoint a time and place, when they can find it convenient to meet the members of the House of Deputies for the purposes contemplated by this resolution.

Attest:
CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 3.
New York, 2d day of the Session,
October 7, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That, the House of Deputies is fully impressed with the impor-
tance of the early election of a Bishop for the Missionary Jurisdiction of
New Mexico and Arizona, as essential to the growth and prosperity of the
Church in that Jurisdiction.

Resolved, That with the utmost respect, this House submits the subject
to the House of Bishops, with the expression of the hope, that action may
be taken in the matter at a sufficiently early day to avoid the possibility of
a repetition of the difficulty arising from a declination.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That the House of Bishops will have great pleasure in comply-
ing with the request of Message No. 2 from the House of Deputies, and
that it asks for a Committee on the part of the House of Deputies to
arrange for the proposed meeting of the two Houses for social intercourse.

The Bishop of Maine presented the following Report: —

OCTOBER 7, 1880.

The Committee on Domestic Missions met, and considered the Memorial
of the Convocation of the Missionary Jurisdiction of New Mexico and
Arizona.

It was thereupon

Resolved, That the Committee on Domestic Missions respectfully recom-
mand that the Prayer of the Convocation of the Missionary Jurisdiction of
New Mexico and Arizona, requesting the House of Bishops to elect a
Bishop for said Jurisdiction, be granted.

THOS. A. JAGGAR, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Nebraska, it was

Resolved, That Message No. 3 from the House of Deputies, together with
the resolution reported by the Committee on Domestic Missions, be made
the Order of the Day for Monday next, October 11, at three o'clock P.M.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That the hour of adjournment of this House on Saturdays be
one o'clock P.M.

The Presiding Bishop appointed as members of the Joint Com-
mittee on the part of this House, to carry out the wish of the
House of Deputies, expressed in Message No. 2 from that House,
the Bishops of Missouri and Massachusetts.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Canons relating
to Candidates for Holy Orders, and to Ordination of Deacons and Priest,
being the first eight Canons of Title I, be referred to a Committee of three
Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, to consider what changes, if
any, are required in said Canons, to bring them into harmony with each
other, and to adapt them to the present condition and needs of this Church.

On motion of the Bishop of Western Michigan, it was

Resolved, That Canon 14 of Title I be referred to the Committee on
Canons to consider the advisableness of adding to § 1[1], after the words,
"It is hereby required, that" the words, "prior to the call of a Rector to
any Church or Parish, the Vestry shall inform the Bishop of their intended action, and," which was adopted.

The Bishop of Ohio presented the Report of the Committee on Provinces, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed for the use of the House, and was made the Order of the Day for Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock A.M.

The Presiding Bishop appointed as members, on the part of this House, of the Joint Committee on the Re-adjustment of the Canons relating to Ordination, the Bishops of Connecticut, Kansas, and Albany.

On motion, the House adjourned.

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THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New York, Friday, October 8, 1880.

The House met with the House of Deputies in the Board of Missions.

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FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New York, Saturday, October 9, 1880.

The House met, and the Presiding Bishop took the chair.
The roll was called. Present, as before.
The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Northern New Jersey read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.
The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.
The Presiding Bishop appointed, as the Committee to prepare a Pastoral Letter, the five senior Bishops.
The Presiding Bishop asked leave to retire from the chair daily, before the Reports of Committees are presented.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That it is always agreeable to the feelings of the members of this House to see the Presiding Bishop in the chair, but that they also desire that he should consult his own strength and convenience as to the time when he shall leave the chair.

The Presiding Bishop having retired, the Bishop of Delaware took the chair.
The Bishop of Quincy presented memorials from the Dioceses of Illinois, Springfield, and Quincy, and offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the General Convention gives its approval to the powers proposed to be exercised by the Federate Council of the Dioceses within the State of Illinois, as contained in the Memorial of said Council;

which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Memorials.

The Bishop of Nebraska presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Committee on Memorials, to whom was referred the petition of certain Churchwomen, asking for the consent of the House of Bishops to bind up with the Prayer Book a number of hymns selected from the Hymnal, beg leave to report that they have considered the subject, and they are not able to recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, for the reasons,—

First, That, if granted, any other body of Church people might make a similar request with regard to certain other of the hymns, and that thereby confusion might be created throughout our Churches, and uniformity be destroyed; and,

Secondly, Because it would seriously interfere with the present arrangement between the “Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen,” &c., and the publishers of the Hymnal, by which a royalty is secured for the purposes of said Fund.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.
GEO. D. GILLESPIE.

The Bishop of Nebraska presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Committee on Memorials, to whom was referred the petition of the Convocation of the Missionary District of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, asking that a division of said District be made, on account of its great size and its constant and rapid growth, beg leave to recommend that said petition be referred to the Committee of this House on the Domestic Missions of the Church.

In making this reference, your Committee take the liberty of expressing their opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.
GEO. D. GILLESPIE.

On motion of the Bishop of Nebraska, the petition referred to was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The Bishop of Missouri presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Joint Committee appointed in the matter of arranging the time and place for the proposed meeting of the members of the Houses of General Convention, for the promotion of mutual acquaintance and social intercourse, beg leave respectfully to report that they recommend Tuesday next, 12th instant, between the hours of two and three, as the time, and the drawing-room of the Windsor Hotel as the place, for such a meeting. They therefore offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That Tuesday next, 12th inst., from the hour of two to three
o'clock, and the drawing-room of the Windsor Hotel, be the time and place for the proposed meeting of the members of the two Houses for the interchange of friendly greetings.

Resolved, That the acknowledgments of the General Convention be conveyed to the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel for their courteous proffer of their house for the occasion, and the Secretary of the House of Deputies be requested to convey to them this expression of our feeling.

C. F. ROBERTSON,
BENJ. H. PADDOCK,
Committee of the House of Bishops.

GEORGE WHITE,
CHARLES BRECK,
CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE,
Committee of the House of Deputies.

On his motion the resolutions appended to the Report were adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Massachusetts, the Report of the Joint Committee on the Admission of Ministers of other bodies, referred to the Committee on Canons, was withdrawn from that Committee, and referred to the Special Committee on the readjustment of the Canons on Ordination.

On motion of the Bishop of Mississippi, seconded by the Bishop of Albany, it was

Resolved, That this House, missing from its Triennial gathering the presence of the Bishops of North Carolina, Pittsburgh, and New Hampshire, detained by illness, sends greeting to the absent brethren, with the assurance of the unfailing affection of the Bishops, and of their earnest prayers that God will abundantly comfort, and in His good time restore their brethren to health.

On motion of the Bishop of Albany, it was

Resolved, That the Rules of Order be amended by inserting, as No. 4 in the Order for the First Day's Session, the following:

"If any member or members of the House shall have died since its last meeting, the Presiding Bishop shall then announce, without word or comments, the fact and the date of such deaths, after which he shall say the 'Collect for All Saints' Day;"

And that this rule be made operative on Monday morning next, immediately after the calling of the roll.

On motion of the Bishop of Nebraska, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider the propriety of adding the following section to Canon 15, Title I, to wit:

Any Bishop of this Church who has attained the age of seventy years, or has been a Bishop for twenty-five years, may on his motion retire from his jurisdiction on signifying his intention to do so to his Diocese and to the Presiding Bishop.

Such retiring Bishop shall continue to hold his seat in the House of Bishops, and when he is the Senior Bishop shall be the Presiding Bishop.
The Bishop of Missouri offered the following preambles and resolution, viz.: —

WHEREAS, the term “Communicant” is frequently used in our Canons and is not defined, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the meaning of the word in the Church is exceedingly vague;

AND WHEREAS, It is highly expedient, that for the purpose of exactness in statistics, and other reasons, there should be a common understanding as to the meaning in which the term is used: therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to the Joint Committee on Godly Discipline to consider the expediency of reporting a Canon in which the meaning of the term, as used in the Canons, may be defined;

which was adopted.

The Bishop of Delaware presented the Third Triennial Report of the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, which was read by the Secretary. (See Appendix V.)

The Bishop of Easton offered the following resolutions, viz.: —

Resolved, That the Bishops of Delaware and Minnesota and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky be appointed a Committee on the part of this House to convey and express to the House of Deputies the conviction of the Bishop of the Church concerning the imperative necessity of making some provision, available in all the Dioceses and Missionary Districts, for the relief of infirm and disabled Clergymen, and of the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen.

Resolved, That the House of Deputies be respectfully invited, if it be agreeable to it to receive such Committee, to appoint an hour when the Committee may convey their Message; and that the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Deputies;

which were adopted.

On motion, the Bishop of Easton was added to the Committee.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Trustees of the Fund to inquire whether it may not be possible and wise to obtain a royalty on all future editions of the Prayer Book published by authority.

The Bishop of Kansas offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider the expediency of so modifying those sections of Canon 15, Title I, which have reference to the formation of missionary districts and the election of Missionary Bishops, as to provide for the change of such districts into Dioceses, and the change of such Missionary Bishops into Diocesan Bishops, at the earliest time compatible with the interests of such districts and the rights of such Bishops;

which was adopted.

The Bishop of Colorado offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That a paragraph, to be numbered (7), be introduced after Paragraph (6), § vii, Canon 15, Title I, to the following effect: —

“Every such Bishop shall select, at the first appointment of such Stand-
ing Committee, the Constitution and Canons of some Diocese of this Church, and by the advice and consent of such Standing Committee he shall make such modifications in the said Constitution and Canons as in his and their judgment local circumstances may require; and the Constitution and Canons so modified shall be in force and valid for the government of his jurisdiction until a Diocesan Convention or Council, lawfully organized, shall frame the Constitution and Canons of his Diocese;”

which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

On motion of the Bishop of Iowa, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider, and, if in their judgment such a measure is practicable, to report to this House a plan for the appointment of coadjutor Bishops in Dioceses where additional Episcopal supervision may be required, said coadjutor Bishops to have defined jurisdiction, together with the right of succession in the Dioceses where they may be appointed.

On motion of the Bishop of Maryland, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be requested to inquire into the expediency of making some provision to meet the case of a Clergyman removing from his parochial charge, and entering on duty elsewhere, and yet claiming to be Rector of the abandoned parish; and, if so, that they be requested to make such provision.

The Bishop of Virginia offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That it is incumbent upon the several Dioceses to make provision for the entertainment of their own Deputies to the General Convention.

The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky offered the following as a substitute, viz.:

Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, That it be referred to a Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, to consider the expediency of increasing the assessment to be paid by the Dioceses to the General Convention, so as to pay the expenses per diem of the Bishops, and the Clerical and Lay Deputies, members of the General Convention.

On motion of the Bishop of Long Island, the resolution and substitute were laid on the table.

The Bishop of Quincy offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That there be added to the third (3d) of the Standing Orders of the House of Bishops, at the close, the words, “or by appointment of the Bishops present at the Consecration;”

which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on the Prayer-Book.

The Bishop of Cape Palmas offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That Canon 15, § viii [4], Title I, be amended by adding: But in cases where Candidates are so isolated by their position in missionary
fields as to render it impossible for them to obtain the testimonials required by Canons 6 and 8, that the Bishop of that Jurisdiction may accept in lieu of said testimonials the same forms, signed by all Communicants in good standing, whose residence renders them able to testify;

which, on his motion, was referred to the Joint Committee on the Re-adjustment of the Canons on Ordination.

On motion of the Bishop of Mississippi, it was

Resolved, That this House do adjourn immediately after prayer said in behalf of members of the House detained from its sessions by illness.

The Bishop presiding offered prayer, after which the House adjourned.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New York, Monday, October 11, 1880.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the chair.

The roll being called, there were present as before, with the addition of the Bishops of Western New York, New Hampshire, and Fond du Lac, and the exception of the Bishops of Illinois and Northern New Jersey.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Michigan read a portion of Scripture.

The Presiding Bishop announced the deaths of members of the House since the last meeting, viz.:


and offered prayer, including the Collect for All Saints' Day.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

The following Messages were received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 4. New York, 2d day of the Session, October 7, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has appointed the hour of Daily Morning Prayer, at half-past nine o'clock A.M.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 5. New York, 4th day of the Session, October 9, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in Message No. 4 from the House of Bishops [on Canons on Ordination], and has appointed as members, on the part of this House, of the Committee called for in said Message:
The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Beers, of California, the Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York; Mr. Bennett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Ingalls, of Maine, Mr. Smith, of Western New York.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania presented the Report of the Joint Committee on Christian Education, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.:

1. Resolved, That the title of the subject confided to the Committee be hereafter changed from "Christian Education" to "Education under the auspices and control of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

2. Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and that the suggestions contained in it are approved and earnestly recommended to the adoption and action of the Church.

On motion, the first resolution was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, the Report was re-committed.

The following Message was received, viz.:

NEW YORK, 5th day of the Session, October 11, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies accedes to the request contained in Message No. 6 from the House of Bishops, in reference to receiving their Committee to convey the expression of that House as to the imperative necessity of making provision for the Relief of Infirm and Disabled Clergymen, and of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen; and fixes as the time to receive the Committee the hour immediately after the recess of to-day.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, it was

Resolved, That when this House takes a recess, it be until three P.M., in order that the House may attend at the time and place above referred to.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the Report of the Joint Committee on Securing for the Indians the Protection of the Civil Law (see Appendix X), to which the following resolution was appended, viz.:

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to observe what action is taken by Government for extending to the Indians legal protection for their civil rights, and placing them under obedience to the law, to promote, by such measures as the Committee shall deem expedient, legislation suitable to accomplish those ends, and report from time to time what action shall have been had in the premises.

On motion, the resolution as reported was adopted.

The following Messages were received, viz.:

NEW YORK, 5th day of the Session, October 11, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a special committee be appointed, to consist of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, to take into consideration, and to report at an early day, on the desirability and feasibility of completing the working missionary organization of this Church, by the appointment, as suggested by the Right Reverend R. H. Clarkson, D.D., of Nebraska, of a Missionary Bishop for every Territory at present without a Bishop of its own.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, 5th day of the Session, October 11, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, Article III, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:—

ARTICLE III. There shall be a Board of Missions of such Society, composed of the Bishops of this Church, the members for the time being of the House of Deputies of the General Convention of this Church, the Delegates from the Missionary Jurisdictions to the said House of Deputies, the Members of the Board of Managers for the time being as hereinafter described, with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees. The Bishops, and the other Members of the Board of Missions, may sit together, or apart, as they may decide. The Board of Missions thus constituted shall convene on the third day of the Session of the General Convention, and shall sit from time to time as the business of the Board shall demand.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this amendment shall take effect immediately.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Nebraska, the House concurred in Message No. 7 of the House of Deputies, (a committee on the subject of completing the missionary organization of the Church).

The Bishop presiding appointed as such Committee, the Bishop of Nebraska, the Bishop of Central New York, and the Bishop of Maryland.

On motion of the Bishop of Long Island, the House concurred in Message No. 8 of the House of Deputies, enlarging the Board of Missions.

The House took a recess.

The House met after recess.

The Order of the Day was called, being Message No. 4 of the House of Deputies; and the resolution reported by the Committee on Domestic Missions (in relation to the appointment of a Bishop for New Mexico and Arizona).

On motion of the Bishop of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That this House will proceed to the nomination of a Missionary Bishop for New Mexico and Arizona on Thursday the 14th Inst., at eleven o'clock.
The Bishop of Oregon presented a Memorial from the Missionary District of Oregon and Washington, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The Bishop of Albany presented to the House certain documents in relation to the Catholic Christian Church in Switzerland, for the Archives of the House.

The Bishop of Missouri offered the following resolution, viz.:

That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to report a change in Title III, Canon 1, § ii, [1.] 2d line, page 129, from Canon 15 to Canon 17, said change being required by alteration in the numbering of the Canons;

which was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Long Island, viz.:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the following be appointed as members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Churches: the Rev. William F. Morgan, D.D., the Rev. Robert S. Howland, D.D., Hon. Hamilton Fish, and Hon. Levi P. Morton; in accordance with the provisions of Title III, Canon 6, Section iii, sub-section 7;

which was adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, October 12, 1860.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the Chair.

The roll was called; present, as yesterday.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Springfield read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

The Bishop of Maine presented the following report, viz.:

The Committee on Domestic Missions, to whom was referred the memorial of the Convocation of the Missionary District of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, respectfully recommend that the prayer of the memorialists be granted, and that Montana be set off as a separate jurisdiction.

The Committee also beg leave to report, that in reference to the Communication from the Bishop and Clerical Representative of Oregon and Washington Territory, the Committee is not prepared to recommend the division asked:

First, Because there is no formal evidence of any request for such division from the Convocation of Oregon and Washington;

Second, Because it appears that Oregon certainly, if not Washington Terri-
tory, is or will very soon be able to become an independent Diocese, and in this way secure the desired relief.

HENRY A. NEELY, Chairman.

THOS. A. JAGGAR, Secretary of Committee.

On motion of the Bishop of Montana, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions be made the Order of the Day at 11 A. M. on Friday, 16th.

The Bishop of Nebraska presented the following report, viz.:

The Committee on Memorials, to whom was referred a petition on the subject of the necessity of Ecclesiastical discipline in a certain specified case, beg leave to report that they have examined the Memorial carefully, and they consider that no action is necessary by this House;

First, Because this House cannot entertain questions of Ecclesiastical discipline; and,

Second, Because there is now in process of canonical adjudication the very case specified in the petition; and the Committee beg leave to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.
G. D. GILLESPIE.

On motion, the Committee was discharged.

The Order of the Day was called, being the report of the Special Committee on Provinces; and the Bishop of Ohio moved the adoption of the resolution appended to the report, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committees on Amendments to the Constitution and on Canons be, and they are hereby, instructed to report a Canon or Canons embodying the following provisions, to wit:—

1. The establishment of five Provinces within the territory of the United States; namely, a Province of the Atlantic, of the Lakes, of the Gulf, of the Missouri, and of the Pacific; generally bounded by the lines of the Alleghanies, the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico, the Missouri River, and the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains; providing for a subsequent division of these Provinces as necessity may arise.

2. That in all legislation concerning a Provincial system, the independence of existing Dioceses which may not assent to the system shall be guarded and preserved.

3. That membership in a Province shall be voluntary, until all the existing Dioceses within its bounds shall have assented to its terms of association; after which time the Province shall include all Dioceses within its bounds, and membership shall be no longer voluntary.

4. That the legislation of a Province shall affect only those Dioceses which shall have become members thereof.

5. That Provincial legislation shall extend to all subjects affecting the interests of the Church within its bounds, except those included in the powers retained by the General Convention, and except the discipline of Bishops, and except those powers which are exclusively Diocesan.

6. That the election of Bishops shall continue to be within the power of Dioceses.

7. That the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America shall continue to be the Supreme Legislative Body uniting the Churches, maintaining the authority and integrity of that version of the Sacred Scriptures, which is “appointed to be read in

Churches," of the Book of Common Prayer, and of the other symbols of this Church, governing Provinces, corresponding with Foreign Churches, and representing all the Dioceses.

8. That the General Convention shall meet statedly once in nine years.

9. That the discipline of Bishops shall continue to be under the authority of the General Convention.

10. That Courts of Appeal from the decisions of Diocesan Authorities or of the House of Bishops shall not be established except by the act of the General Convention.

11. That in accordance with the terms of the foregoing propositions the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare such amendments to the Constitution as may be necessary to enable the Dioceses of this Church to organize themselves as Provinces.

The Bishop of Albany offered the following as an amendment, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committees on Amendments to the Constitution and on Canons be, and they are hereby, instructed to report such amendments as may be needed to the Constitution, and such Canon or Canons as are needed, to establish Provinces within the Territory of the United States.

The Bishop of Missouri moved, as a substitute, the following, viz.:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to divide this Church into Provinces.

Pending the discussion of the above, the Bishop of Nebraska moved to postpone the whole subject to Friday next at 3 p.m., which was adopted.

The Bishop of Western New York offered the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Constitutional Commission be appointed by ballot, to consist of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven Laymen, to consider all amendments of the Constitution which may be referred to the same by the concurrent action of both Houses of this General Convention, and to report upon the same at this session, or at the next Triennial Meeting of this Convention. And further,

Resolved, That the same Commission be authorized to consider any other amendments or improvements, of our Organic Law, which the experience of the first century of our history may suggest, and to report upon the same at the next General Convention;

which, on his motion, were made the Order of the Day for Thursday, October 14, at 12 m.

The following Messages were received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 9.

New York, 5th day of the Session, October 11, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in Message No. 10, from the House of Bishops (relating to the appointment of "the Standing Committee on Foreign Churches.")

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
New York, 6th day of the Session, October 12, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it appoints as members on its part of the Joint Committee to consider the feasibility and desirability of completing the working missionary organization of this Church:

The Rev. Dr. Beers, of California, the Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, of Minnesota, the Rev. Dr. Deshon, of Connecticut; Mr. Bailey, of Mississippi, Mr. Mills, of New Jersey, Mr. Andrews, of Southern Ohio.

Attest:

CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, for the Joint Committee on Christian Education, reported that that Committee had ceased to exist.

On motion, the House took a recess until 3 P.M., in order to take part in the social re-union of the members of the General Convention at the Windsor Hotel.

The House assembled after recess.

The Bishop of Easton presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Lectionary, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed, and made the Order of the Day for Monday, October 18, at 12 M.

The Bishop of Connecticut offered the following resolution, viz.:—

Resolved, That the following be made the Eleventh Rule of Order, viz., "Reports of Committees appointed to sit during the recess, if not acted upon at once, shall, when presented, be made the Order of the Day for a time fixed;"

which was adopted.

On his motion, the Rule of Order previously numbered Eleven was ordered to be numbered Twelve, and the following Rules to be numbered accordingly.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three Bishops be appointed to act with a Committee of the House of Deputies as a Joint Committee on Expenses.

The Bishop presiding appointed, on the part of this House:—

The Bishop of Indiana, the Bishop of Missouri, and the Bishop of Iowa.

The Bishop of Connecticut moved,

The House of Deputies concurring, that, instead of embodying amendments to the Canons in a resolution, such Canons or parts of Canons shall be engrossed as amended, and sent from one House to another with an accompanying Message;

which was adopted.
On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet immediately after the close of the sessions of the Board of Missions if the hour be not later than four P.M.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1880.

The House met with the House of Deputies in the Board of Missions.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Thursday, October 14, 1880.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the Chair.

The roll being called, there were present as before, with the addition of the Bishop of Alabama.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of West Virginia read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

On the request of the Bishop of Niobrara, leave was granted for the introduction to the House of the Rev. Mr. Gravatt, Rector of Hampton, Va., with some twenty Indian children under his instruction in the Hampton Institute, who were addressed by the Presiding Bishop.

The following Message was received, viz. :—

MESSAGE No. 11.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society embodied in Title III, Canon 9, be adopted:—

Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, Article III, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

ARTICLE III. There shall be a Board of Missions of such Society, composed of the Bishops of this Church, the members for the time being of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, the Delegates from the Mis-
sionary Jurisdictions to the said House of Deputies, the members of the Board of Managers as hereinafter described, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees. The Bishops and the other members of the Board may sit together or in two Houses, as they may decide. When sitting together, the Senior Bishop present shall preside. The Board of Missions thus constituted shall convene on the third day of the session of the General Convention, and shall sit from time to time as the business of the Board shall demand.

Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, Article IV, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

**ARTICLE IV.** There shall be a Board of Managers, comprising all the Bishops as members *ex officio*, and fifteen Presbyters and fifteen Laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every Triennial Meeting of the General Convention, who shall have the management of the General Missions of this Church, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number. Eight Clerical members and eight Lay members shall constitute a quorum. This Board of Managers shall, when the Board of Missions is not in session, exercise all the corporate powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The Board of Managers shall report to the Board of Missions on the third day of the session of the General Convention. But nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any surviving life-members of the Board of Missions.

Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, Article VII, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

**ARTICLE VII.** No person shall be appointed a Missionary who is not at the time a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of regular standing; but nothing in this section precludes the Board of Managers from making pecuniary appropriations in aid of Missions under the care of other Churches in communion with this Church, or of employing laymen or women, members of this Church, to do missionary work.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

In motion, the Message was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 12.** New York, 6th day of the Session, October 12, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the Committee on Expenses be authorized to act as a Joint Committee, the other members being those appointed by the House of Bishops.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Presiding Bishop presented a communication from the Archbishop of Canterbury, enclosing one from the Bishop of Rangoon appealing for the establishment of a mission of this Church in the province of Arakan, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions. (See Appendix xvi.)

The Bishop of Northern Texas presented his Triennial Report; and

The Bishop of Colorado presented his Triennial Reports of the 
Missionary Districts of Colorado, and New Mexico and Arizona: both which were referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The Order of the Day being called, being the nomination of a Bishop for New Mexico and Arizona,

On motion of the Bishop of Quincy, the motion making this nomination the Order of the Day was reconsidered.

The question being on the original motion of the Bishop of Indiana, that the House proceed to nominate a Bishop for New Mexico and Arizona,

The Bishop of Western New York moved that the nomination of a Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona be made the Order of the Day on Thursday, 12 M.; which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was ordered that the House go into Council at 2 p.m. on Friday.

The House took a recess.
The House met after recess.

The following Messages were received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 13.

NEW YORK, 8th day of the Session, October 14, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in Message No. 11 from the House of Bishops (in reference to the change of Title of the Joint Committee on Education).
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 14.

NEW YORK, 8th day of the Session, October 14, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Commission, composed of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, be appointed to inquire and report upon the subject of Church Incorporations as existing among us, and the methods of Tenure of Church Property; and

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has on its part appointed the following as members of the said Commission: — The Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama, the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, the Rev. Mr. Chapin, of Minnesota; Mr. McGuffey, of Southern Ohio, Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, of Illinois.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in the above Message, and the Bishop presiding appointed as members of such Commission on the part of this House, the Bishops of Central New York, Maine, and Nevada.

On motion of the Bishop of Albany, the Commission on Correspondence with the Bishop and Synod of the Old Catholic Communion in Germany was discharged, and the subject committed to
the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform.

On motion of the Bishop of Florida, the Commission on Correspondence with the Hierarchy of the Eastern Churches was discharged, and the subject committed to the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform.

On motion of the Bishop of Rhode Island, the Rev. Edward Kenney, in charge of the Congregation in Havana, was permitted to address the House.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the resolutions of the Bishop of Western New York in relation to a Constitutional Commission, the first resolution was adopted.

On motion, the vote was reconsidered.

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed to Tuesday next.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the Report of the Joint Committee on Shortened Services, appointed at the last Convention. (For the Report, see p. 54.)

On motion, the Report was ordered to be printed, and made the Order of the Day for Wednesday next, at 12 M.

The Bishop of Western New York presented the following Report, viz.:

The Standing Committee on the Prayer-Book respectfully report:—

That the Standing Order No. 3, which the Committee have been directed to consider in its apparent conflict with the first Rubric in the Form of Ordaining or Consecrating a Bishop, is easily revoked if the apparent discrepancy be found, on inquiry, to be a real and a serious one. On the other hand, the alteration of the Rubric in question, in view of the said Standing Order, is a measure which your Committee is not prepared to advise. They beg therefore to be excused from a further consideration of the subject.

A. CLEVELAND COXE.
JNO. W. BECKWITH.
W. B. W. HOWE.

On motion, the Committee was discharged.

The Bishop of Quincy renewed his motion as follows, viz.:

Resolved, That there be added to the (3d) third of the Standing Orders of the House of Bishops, at the close, the words, “or by appointment of the Bishops present at the Consecration;”

Pending the discussion of which, the House adjourned.
The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the Chair.
The roll was called; present, as yesterday.
The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Quincy read a
portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.
The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.
The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report,

viz.: —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the
Bishop of Western Michigan, touching a proposed change of [1.] of Section i,
of Canon 14, Title I, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of
the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the first six lines of
[1.] of Section ii, of Canon 14, Title I, be amended to read as follows: —

[1.] It is hereby required, that, prior to the election of a Minister into
any Church or Parish, the Vestry shall consult the Bishop; and, on the
election of a Minister, shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the Bishop,
or, where there is no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese,
notice of the same, in the following form, or to this effect.
Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee.
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

which, on his motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report,

viz.: —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the
Bishop of Missouri, touching a proposed change in the second line of [1.] of
Section ii, of Canon 1, Title III, so as to read Canon 17, instead of Canon 15,
respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That [1.] of Section ii, of
Canon 1, Title III, be amended to read Canon 17, instead of Canon 15, in
the second line.
Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee.
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On his motion, the resolution as reported was adopted.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report,

viz.: —

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of
Nebraska, touching a proposed addition to Canon 15, Title I, respectfully
report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That [1.] of Section xvi, of
Canon 15, Title I, be amended by inserting after the word "jurisdiction,"
in the fourth line, the words, "by reason of advancing years (he being not
less than seventy years of age), or for other cause;" and by inserting after
the word "thereto" in the seventh line, the words, "and in case of pro-
posed resignation on account of age, he shall also certify the said House of the consent of his Diocese to such application on his part."

That [3.] of the same section be amended by inserting after the word "resign," in the first line, the words, "for reasons as above stated;" and by inserting after the word "thereunto," in the fifth line, the words, "adding also the certificate of Diocesan consent, as above provided for," and by inserting after the word "Diocese," in the ninth line, the words, "or missionary jurisdiction;" and by inserting after the word "Diocese," in the twenty-seventh line, the words, "and missionary jurisdiction."

That [4.] of the same section be amended to read as follows: —

[4.] No Bishop whose resignation of his Episcopal jurisdiction has been consummated pursuant to this section, shall, under any circumstances, be eligible to any Diocese now in union, or which may hereafter be admitted into union, with this Church; nor shall he have a seat in the House of Bishops; but he may perform Episcopal acts at the request of any Bishop of the Church having Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, within the limits of his Diocese.

That [5.] of the same section be amended so as to read as follows: —

[5.] A Bishop who has resigned his Episcopal jurisdiction shall still be subject, in all matters, to the Canons and authority of the General Convention.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee,
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, this Report was made the Order of the Day for Saturday, at 12 m.

On motion, the Order of the Day was suspended, and the Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Maryland, touching the expediency of making some provision to meet the case of a clergyman removing from his parochial charge, and entering on duty elsewhere, and yet claiming to be Rector of the abandoned parish, respectfully report, that, having considered the matter, they do not deem it expedient to recommend such a provision, as it seems a matter for Diocesan action. The Committee ask, therefore, to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee,
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On his motion, the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Iowa, touching the practicability of a plan for the appointment of Coadjutor Bishops, respectfully report that having considered the matter, they do not deem it expedient to recommend any legislation on the subject, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee,
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.
On his motion, the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Cape Palmas touching a proposed addition to Canon 15, § viii [4.], Title 1, respectfully report, that, having considered the matter, they do not deem such an addition necessary, for the reason that the end desired by the proposed change is already provided for by other sections of the Canon.

The Committee ask therefore to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee,
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On his motion, the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Colorado, touching a proposed addition to Section vii of Canon 16, Title 1, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the sub-section now numbered [7.] of Section vii of Canon 16, Title 1, be numbered [8.], and that a sub-section to be numbered [7.] be introduced after [8.] as follows: —

[7.] Every such Bishop on the appointment of such Standing Committee shall select the Constitution and Canons of some Diocese of this Church, and by the advice and consent of such Standing Committee he shall make such modifications in the said Constitution and Canons as in his own and their judgment local circumstances may require; and the Constitution and Canons so modified shall be in force and valid for the government of his jurisdiction, until a Diocesan Convention or Council lawfully organized shall frame the Constitution and Canons of his Diocese.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On his motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the Report of the Committee on Domestic Missions, in re New Missionary Districts of Montana and Washington;

The Bishop of Montana offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That the House of Bishops consent to, and do hereby, divide the Missionary District of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, into two Missionary Districts, of which the Territories of Utah and Idaho shall constitute one, and the Territory of Montana the other;

which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Montana, it was

Resolved, That the present Bishop of Montana be assigned to the charge
of Utah and Idaho, and be styled the Bishop of Utah with jurisdiction in Idaho.

The Bishop of Utah offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this House will proceed as the Order of the Day to nominate a Missionary Bishop for Montana, on Thursday next, October 21, at 12 M.

On motion of the Bishop of Quincy, it was, as a substitute for the foregoing,

Resolved, That this House will consider the question of the nomination of a Missionary Bishop for Montana, on Tuesday next at 2 P.M.

The consideration of the Committee's Report being continued, the Bishop of Oregon offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops consent to, and do hereby, divide the Missionary District of Oregon and Washington into two Missionary Districts, of which the Territory of Washington shall constitute one, and the State of Oregon the other;

which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Oregon, it was

Resolved, That the present Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory be assigned to the charge of the Missionary District of the State of Oregon.

On motion of the Bishop of Quincy, it was

Resolved, That the consideration of the nomination of a Bishop for Washington Territory be made the Order of the Day immediately after the consideration of the nomination of a Bishop for Montana.

The Bishop of Easton presented the Report of the Joint Committee on Godly Discipline of the Laity, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed for the use of the House, and made the Order of the Day for Wednesday, October 20, at 2 P.M.

The following Message was received, viz.:

New York, 8th day of the Session, October 14, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the powers to be exercised by the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois be, and the same are hereby, approved, which powers are as follows:

DECLARATION OF POWERS.

First, The organizing and administering an Appellate Court for adjudicating cases brought before it by appeal from the Courts of the Dioceses within the limits of the State of Illinois; the mode of procedure having been first instituted by the several Dioceses under the permission already granted by Article 6 of the Constitution of the General Convention.

Second, The charge and care of such Educational and Charitable Institu-
tions as it may canonically establish, or as may be placed under its jurisdiction.

Third. The charge and conduct of matters pertaining to the extension of the Church (such as the work of Church-building, and the assistance of feeble Parishes and Missions), so far as these matters may be intrusted to it.

Fourth. The acceptance and administration of all funds and donations of any kind which may be given or intrusted to it.

Fifth. And the said Federate Council shall have full power to enact all regulations necessary to its organization and continuance; and to the ends contemplated in the foregoing declaration, not inconsistent with or repugnant to the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention of this Church, or of any one of the Dioceses concerned, or the Law of the Rubric as contained in the Book of Common Prayer and Offices of this Church.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 16.

New York, 9th day of the Session,
October 16, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform be continued, and that its name be changed to "The Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations."

Resolved, That the number of members of this Commission be fixed at twenty-four, viz.: Eight Bishops, eight Presbyters, and eight Laymen.

Resolved, That the membership of the Commission be constituted for the next three years as follows, viz.: —


Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the Rules of Order were suspended.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, the House concurred in Message No. 16 of the House of Deputies.

The House took a recess.

The Bishops having sat as a Council, and the Council having risen, the House resumed its session.

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, it was

Resolved, That the House go into Council on Tuesday next, at 11 A.M.

The Order of the Day being called, being the whole subject of Provinces, the amendment moved by the Bishop of Albany, and the substitute moved by the Bishop of Missouri, having been, by consent, withdrawn, leave was granted to the Bishop of Ohio to withdraw his motion for the adoption of the resolution reported by the Special Committee on Provincial Synods.
The Bishop of Ohio moved the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the General Convention will proceed to take order for organizing Provinces in this Church.

The Bishop of Missouri moved, as a substitute, the following, viz.:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to divide this Church into Provinces.

Pending the discussion of this resolution, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the rules were, on motion, suspended.

On motion, Message 15 of the House of Deputies was referred to the Committee of Canons.

The following Message was received:

MESSAGE NO. 17. New York, 9th day of the Session, October 15, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to authorize their Committees on Constitutional Amendments, on Canons, and on the Prayer-Book, to sit in joint session with the corresponding Committees of this House, to consider the Report of the Joint Committee on Shortened Services.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, leave was granted to the Committees named to sit jointly with the corresponding Committees of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE NO. 18. New York, 9th day of the Session, October 15, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Title II. Canon 1, is hereby amended by the addition of the following section:

§ IV. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all members of this Church to attend and give evidence, when duly summoned to do so, in any Ecclesiastical trial or investigation under the authority of this Church.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 18, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The following Message was received, viz.:

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, when this House adjourn, it be to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
The following Message was received, viz.: —

**MESSAGE No. 20.**

New York, 9th day of the Session, October 15, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this Convention will strive so to conduct its business in future as to be able to adjourn on Saturday, the 22d inst.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Despatch of Business.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was ordered that the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution be enlarged by the addition of one member.

The Bishop presiding appointed the Bishop of Easton as such additional member.

On motion of the Bishop of Albany, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Despatch of Business be instructed to report on Monday some method of securing a more prompt discharge of the business of the House.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was ordered that the whole subject of Provinces be made the Order of the Day for Monday at 2 p.m., if the House be in session at that time.

The following resolution was offered by the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky: —

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions to consider and report upon the expediency of uniting the Missionary Jurisdictions of Dakota and Niobrara, and placing the united jurisdiction under the care of the present Bishop of Niobrara;

which was adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned.

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**TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

**SATURDAY, October 16, 1880.**

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the Chair.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Iowa read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.

The roll was called; present, as yesterday.

The Minutes were read, and on motion approved.

On motion, the Report of the Joint Committee on the Lectionary was made the Order of the Day for Thursday at 12 m.
Invitations were received to visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and St. Luke's Home, which were read by the Secretary, and, on motion, accepted with thanks.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 11 from the House of Deputies, proposing certain amendments in Title III, Canon 9, respectfully report:—

That they recommend concurrence in the same with the exception of one clause, to wit, "The Bishops and the other members of the Board of Missions may sit together, or in two Houses, as they may decide. When sitting together, the senior Bishop present shall preside;" and they offer the following resolution, viz.:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Title III, Canon 9, as now reported be adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Committee on Canons to whom was referred Message No. 15 of the House of Deputies, touching proposed powers to be exercised by the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois, respectfully report, that, having had the subject under consideration, they find themselves unable to recommend concurrence in the proposed Canon for the reasons that it is a case, and the first case, so far as they know, in which the General Convention has been asked to legislate for a single State, and we deplore such legislation; and because it authorizes, by indirection, the establishing of an Appellate Court, a subject which ought to be inaugurated, if inaugurated at all, by the deliberate action of the General Convention legislating for the whole Church.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House does not concur in the Canon proposed in Message No. 15 from the House of Deputies, for the reasons that it is legislation for a single State, and because it authorizes by indirection the establishing of an Appellate Court, a subject which ought to be inaugurated, if inaugurated at all, by the deliberate action of the General Convention legislating for the whole Church.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

The Bishop of Springfield moved, as a substitute for the resolution reported by the Committee:—

That the House do concur in Message 15 of the House of Deputies.

The Bishop of Missouri moved, as an amendment to the substitute proposed by the Bishop of Springfield, the following, viz.:—

Resolved, That this House concurs in Message 15 of the House of Deputies, with the exception of the first of the powers named; with which it does not concur because it does not deem it expedient to act upon the matter of an appellate system for this Church in the manner proposed; which was adopted.
The question being on the Bishop of Springfield's substitute as amended;

The Bishop of Quincy moved the addition of the words, "and asks for a Committee of Conference," which was not adopted.

The substitute as amended was then adopted.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee to whom was referred Message No. 18 from the House of Deputies beg leave to report that they have given the subject their best consideration, and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this House do concur in Message No. 18 of the House of Deputies, in regard to amending Title II, Canon I, § iv, declaring the duty of members of the Church to attend as witnesses.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On his motion the resolution as reported was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Despatch of Business be the Committee on the part of this House to meet any Committee appointed by the House of Deputies in the matter of the expedition of business, and time of adjournment of this Convention.

The Bishop of Alabama presented the Report of the Joint Committee on "Deaconesses and Sisters," appointed at the last Convention (for the Report, see p. 79), which on his motion was made the Order of the Day for Thursday at 2 P.M.

The Bishop of Missouri offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, to consider and report whether the day in which this House sits as a part of the Board of Missions is to be counted as one of the three days in which this House can consider the action coming to it from the House of Deputies;

which was adopted.

The Bishops of Western Texas, Niobrara, and Central Pennsylvania were granted leave of absence on Monday.

The Bishop of Iowa offered the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

WHEREAS, Prior to the next session of the General Convention the one hundredth anniversary of the earliest attempts for organization on the part of the Clergy of the American Church will occur, to wit: the centennial of the election, by the Clergy, of the first Bishop of Connecticut, which took place at Woodbury on the 25th of March, 1783; and the meeting of the Clergy of Maryland at Washington College, May, 1783, and that on the 18th of August in the same year, by which the "Declaration of Fundamental Rights of the Protestant Episcopal Church" was enacted;
AND WHEREAS, There will occur in the following Triennium the one hundredth anniversaries of the first Convention of Clergy and Laity held in this country, to wit: that assembled in Christ Church, Philadelphia, May 24, 1784; and the more general meeting of representatives of the Church in a number of States in the city of New York, October 6 and 7, 1784; and the Consecration of the first Bishop of Connecticut at the hands of the Bishops of the Church in Scotland, November 14, 1784; and the first General Convention of the Church in the Middle and Southern States held in September and October, 1785;

AND WHEREAS, In the following Triennium there will take place the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the First Bishops of Pennsylvania and New York in the chapel at Lambeth, February 4, 1787, as also that of the completion of the organization of the American Church by the union of all of its members in the Convention of October, 1789, the adoption of its general ecclesiastical Constitution, and the completion of its Apostolic College;

AND WHEREAS, It is eminently fitting that a period at once so interesting and important be made the occasion of solemn thanksgivings to Almighty God, and opportunity should be afforded for the reception of the grateful offerings of the people of God: therefore be it

Resolved, That the whole subject of our approaching centennial anniversaries be committed to a Committee of this House to prepare and report a plan for the suitable commemoration of these historical events; the said plan, when reported and approved, to be communicated to the House of Deputies for their approval and co-operation.

The Bishop presiding appointed as such Committee: —

The Bishops of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Iowa.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Commission on the Revision of the Course of Theological Studies have held two meetings during the recess, and have before them an accumulation of valuable papers containing the results of correspondence with members of Theological faculties and others, and also the suggestions of individual members of the Commission. But they have felt embarrassed by the illness and subsequent lamented death of the late Bishop of Maryland, and at a later date by the regretted illness of the Bishop of North Carolina. They are therefore unable at this time to report on the subject committed to them; and they ask to be continued, and that the vacancy in the Commission should be filled.

They recommend the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Commission on Theological Studies be continued, and the vacancies in the Commission be filled.

J. WILLIAMS.
G. T. BEDELL.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee to whom was referred the request of the House of Deputies to "provide, by a Commission of learned Divines, or otherwise, for the setting forth of an accurate and authentic version, in the English language, of the Creed and the other Acts of the undisputed Councils concerning the
Faith," ask leave to report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—


J. WILLIAMS.
WM. BACON STEVENS.
A. N. LITTLEJOHN.
BENJ. H. Paddock.

(Vide Journal of 1877, p. 342.)

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of California presented a Memorial from the Bishop of Honolulu, in relation to obtaining aid in building a Cathedral, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Memorials.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was ordered that the Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisterhoods be printed for the use of the House.

The Bishop of Easton presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, have had under consideration the resolution of the House of Bishops requesting them to inquire into the expediency of increasing the means at their disposal by requiring payment of a royalty on all authorized editions of the Book of Common Prayer, and respectfully report:—

Inasmuch as there is no copyright of the Book of Common Prayer, it is not in the power of the General Convention to levy a tax upon its publication.

To impose such a tax upon the certificate and authorization of the Bishop, would tend to promote the publication of unauthorized editions.

Moreover, apart from these difficulties, we deem it inexpedient for any action to be taken which would enhance the cost of the Book of Common Prayer.

ALFRED LEE.
HENRY C. LAY.
HENRY C. POTTER.
MORGAN DIX.
LLOYD W. WELLS.
WM. ALEX. SMITH.
S. P. Nash.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Bishop of Easton presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Joint Committee on Godly Discipline, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Missouri, in relation to the definition of the word Communicant, beg leave to report that, in their opinion, any definition of such word beyond its general and commonly-accepted meaning of "one in the Communion of the Church," must be left to the judgment and discretion of the Clergy, as particular exigencies for its more precise definition may arise.
1880.]  

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

On motion, the Committee was discharged.
On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 2 P.M. on Monday.

The House adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

2 P.M., MONDAY, October 18, 1880.

The House met, the Bishop of Mississippi in the chair.
The roll being called, there were present the Bishops of Mississippi, Connecticut, Minnesota, Easton, Indiana, Alabama, Nebraska, Missouri, Massachusetts, Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, the Bishops of Colorado, Southern Ohio, Iowa, and Quincy.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, the House adjourned to Tuesday morning.

TWELFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, October 19, 1880.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the chair.
The roll was called; present, as on Friday.
The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Cape Palmas read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.
The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.
The Bishop of Rhode Island presented a Memorial from the Cuba Church Missionary Guild, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Memorials.
The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 21.

NEW YORK, 10th day of the Session, October 18, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs with the House of Bishops in Message No. 18 (in reference to Canon 9, Title III, "Of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society").

Attest:  

CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
The following Message was received, viz.: —

**MESSAGE NO. 22.**

New York, 11th day of the Session, October 18, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved,* the House of Bishops concurring, That the subject of the Register and Enumeration of Communicants be commended to the careful consideration of the Diocesan Conventions and of the Clergy.

2. *Resolved,* the House of Bishops concurring, That the requirement of the Canon, that Communicants removing shall procure a certificate showing that they are entitled to be received as in good standing, be commended to the special attention of the Church.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 22, House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

**MESSAGE NO. 23.**

New York, 11th day of the Session, October 18, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That this House concurs with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the resolution on the subject of the Engrossing of Canons, communicated to this House in their Message No. 13.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Missouri, "That it be referred to said Committee to consider and report whether the day on which this House sits as a part of the Board of Missions is to be considered as one of the three days in which this House can consider the action coming to it from the House of Deputies," report that they have considered the question referred to them, and find nothing in it of a Constitutional character, but one of mutual agreement between the two Houses. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That a Joint Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the question presented in the resolution of the Bishop of Missouri." J. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

On his motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Maine presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Domestic Missions, to whom was referred a proposition to unite the missionary jurisdictions of Dakota and Niobrara, and placing the united jurisdictions under the care of the present Bishop of Niobrara, respectfully report that they deem it inexpedient to take such action, on the ground that this jurisdiction is already organized as a Diocese, and has with great unanimity requested the Bishop of Nebraska to continue his Episcopal supervision; and furthermore, in its application for admission into union with the General Convention, it has pledged itself to make provision within the next two years for the support of a Bishop.

H. B. WHIPPLE, Chairman.
The Bishop of Utah presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Despatch of Business, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Albany, and Message No. 20 from the House of Deputies, concerning a method to secure the more prompt discharge of the business of this House, and the desirability of reaching an adjournment of the General Convention on Saturday, the 23d inst., beg leave respectfully to report, that they find the prospect that the Reports of eight Committees, as yet unheard, may be presented to the House; and that with pending matters, including the consideration of the nominations of three Missionary Bishops, and the eight Orders of the Day already on the Calendar, there is much need of effort to expedite the business of the House.

Yet there seems no reason why the House should not concur in Message No. 20, which only urges upon the Convention to strive to conduct business so as to be able to adjourn on the 23d inst.

In the effort to secure the prompt discharge of the business of the House, your Committee ask attention to the Fifth Rule of Order, which suggests that a member ought not to speak more than once in the same debate; and, while not prepared to report any Rule of Order limiting the time of occupation of the floor, they beg leave to urge upon the consideration and conscience of members of the House the desirability of reducing now their remarks and arguments to the utmost brevity.

It has seemed also to your Committee that some clear time should be allowed at the morning session for the regular business arising from the call of the Standing Committees, and therefore that no Order of the Day should not be allowed to trench upon such time;

And that, when the nomination of one Missionary Bishop is before the House, it would be well to have at the same time before it any other nominations that are to come up.

Therefore your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1. That this House concur in Message No. 20 from the House of Deputies.
2. That no Order of the Day be fixed for an earlier hour than 12 M.
3. That no new matter be introduced after Wednesday, the 20th inst., without the consent of two-thirds of the House.
4. That on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22d, there be evening sessions of the House, beginning at 7.30 o'clock.
5. That the House fix one day for the nominations of the Bishops for the three vacant Missionary Districts; and that said nominations be made successively at one time after the use of the appointed Form of Devotion.
6. That Tuesday, 19th, at 12 M., be set apart for the purpose named in the above resolution.

Signed in behalf of the Committee.

DAN'L S. TUTTLE, Chairman.

On motion, the first resolution as reported was adopted.

On motion, the second resolution was not adopted.

On motion, the third resolution was adopted.

On motion, the fourth resolution was not adopted.

On motion, the fifth resolution was adopted.

On motion, the sixth resolution was adopted.

The Bishop presiding appointed the House Committee on the Despatch of Business as the Committee of Conference with the Committee of the House of Deputies, in re the counting of the days of the session.
On motion of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisters, made the Order of the Day for Thursday at 2 P.M., was made the Order for to-morrow, Wednesday, at 11 A.M.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the re-adjustment of the Canons on Ordination, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Bishop of Ohio presented a communication in reference to a prayer, for those at Sea, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book.

The Bishop of Albany presented the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book to report upon a proposal in this General Convention to make the following changes in the Book of Common Prayer:

1st. Instead of the “Venite exultemus Domino,” as now printed, to substitute Ps. xcv. in whole.

2d. To add to the “Benedicte omnia opera” the last verse of the Canticle.


3d. To add to the Versicles in the Order of Daily Morning and Evening Prayer the Versicles immediately after “Let us pray,” —

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Christ, have mercy upon us.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

And also after the words, “And grant us thy salvation,” the Versicles, —

O Lord, save our Rulers.

And mercifully hear us when we call upon thee.

Endue thy ministers with righteousness.

And make thy chosen people joyful.

O Lord, save thy people.

And bless thine inheritance.

Give peace in our time, O Lord.

Because there is none other that fighteth for us but only thou, O God.


which was adopted.

The Bishop of Albany presented, on behalf of Bishop Herzog, for the Archives of the House, a specimen of the proposed Prayer Book of the Christian Catholic Church in Switzerland.

The House went into Council.

The Council having risen, it was on motion

Resolved, That the House of Bishops sit as a Council at 8 P.M. on Friday.

The House took a recess.
The House assembled after recess.

On motion of the Bishop of Utah, it was

Resolved, That the Order of the Day (which was the nomination of a Bishop for New Mexico) be postponed until after the Order of the Day of 2 P.M., concerning the consideration of nominations of Bishops for the Missionary Districts of Montana and Washington be passed upon.

The Bishop of Utah moved

That this House will proceed, immediately after the nomination of a Bishop for New Mexico and Arizona, to nominate two Bishops for the Missionary Districts of Montana and Washington, respectively.

The question having been, on call, divided, the motion was adopted, so far as concerns the nomination of a Bishop for Montana.

On motion of the Bishop of Oregon, it was

Resolved, That the House will proceed, immediately after the nomination of a Bishop for Montana, to nominate a Bishop for Washington.

On motion of the Bishop of Utah, it was

Resolved, That the House do now proceed, after the use of the appointed form of devotion, to the nominations successively of these three Missionary Bishops, viz., for New Mexico and Arizona, for Montana, and for Washington.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Louisiana read a portion of Scripture, and the Bishop presiding offered the prescribed form of devotions.

The Bishops of Northern New Jersey and Michigan were appointed tellers, and the Bishops cast their ballots for a Presbyter to be nominated to the House of Deputies, as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

The tellers having reported, it was found that the Rev. George K. Dunlop had received a majority of the votes, and he was therefore declared to be nominated.

On motion, it was ordered that this nomination be communicated to the House of Deputies.

The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky moved that the House proceed to ballot at 10.30 A.M. to-morrow.

The Bishop of Indiana moved as an amendment that the House do now proceed to ballot, which was adopted.

The Bishops of Northern New Jersey and Michigan were appointed tellers, and the Bishops cast their ballots for a Presbyter to be nominated to the House of Deputies, as Missionary Bishop of Montana.
The tellers having reported, it was found that the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer had received a majority of votes cast, and he was therefore declared to have been nominated.

On motion, it was ordered that this nomination be communicated to the House of Deputies.

The Bishop of Edinburgh having taken leave of the House, the Bishop presiding read the Prayer for Persons going to Sea.

On motion, the House adjourned.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1880.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the chair.

The roll was called; present, as yesterday.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Fond du Lac read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

The Bishop of Delaware offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That this House will adjourn on Wednesday next;

which was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.:

NEW YORK, 12th day of the Session, October 18, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following amendment to Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, be adopted:

Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV. There shall be a Board of Managers, comprising all the Bishops, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, as members ex-officio, and fifteen Presbyters and fifteen Laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every triennial meeting of the General Convention, who shall have the management of the General Missions of this Church, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number. Eight Clerical members and eight Lay members shall constitute a quorum. This Board of Managers shall, when the Board of Missions is not in session, exercise all the corporate powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

The Board of Managers shall report to the Board of Missions on or before the third day of the session of the General Convention. But nothing
herein contained shall affect the rights of any surviving life-members of the Board of Missions.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 24, from the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

NEW YORK, 12th day of the Session, October 10, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, That this House does not concur in the adoption of the amendment to Title I, Canon 15, section 7, communicated by the House of Bishops in their Message No. 16 (referring to the selection of Constitution and Canons by Bishops in Missionary Jurisdictions).

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

NEW YORK, 12th day of the Session, October 10, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concurs in the Model Amendment to the Constitution and Canons of the Church of England, presented by the House of Bishops in Message No. 22.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the Report of the Joint Committee on the Re-adjustment of the Canons of Ordination, presented by the Bishop of Connecticut, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the first eight Canons of Title I be amended as follows: —

By making Title I read as follows: Of the Orders in the Ministry, Candidates for Orders, and of the Doctrine and Worship of the Church.

By making the heading of Canon 1 read as follows: Of the Orders of Ministry in this Church, and of Candidates for Orders.

By making the present Section of Canon 1 read as follows: § 1. In this Church there are, and ever have been, three Orders in the Ministry, namely: Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

By making present § i of present Canon 2, stand as § ii of Canon 1.

By striking out the words, "to be admitted," in first line of [1.] of same section, and inserting the words, "admission as a;" by striking out the words, "immediate spiritual," in the third line, and inserting after the word "Rector," in same line, the words, "in respect thereto;"

By inserting (1) after the word "stating," in the fifth line of [2.] of the same section; by striking out the following: "(2) whether he is prepared.
at once to apply for recommendation to be admitted Candidate; (3) or, if not so prepared, where he proposes to prosecute preparatory studies, and whether he expects or desires aid in such studies while a Postulant;” and by changing (4), in the twelfth line, to (2).

By inserting in the second line of [3.] of the same section, after the word “Diocese,” the words, “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

By striking out the words, “the Bishop of another Diocese,” in [4.] of the same section, and inserting in their place the words, “any other Bishop.”

By inserting the word “elsewhere,” in place of the words, “in any other Diocese,” in the third line of [5.] of the same section; by inserting the words, “by whom,” in place of the words, “in whose Diocese,” in the sixth and seventh lines; by inserting the words, “received as,” after the words, “or has been,” in the seventh line; and by inserting the words, “or Missionary Jurisdiction,” after the word “Diocese,” in the eleventh line.

By striking out all of [6.] of the same section.

By making present section iii, stand as § ii; and by inserting after the word “Diocese,” in the fourth line of [1.] the words, “or Missionary Jurisdiction,” by striking out, in the seventh and eighth lines of [3.] the words, “four respectable,” and inserting in their place the word “eight;” by inserting after the word “Laymen,” in the eighth line, the words, “who shall certify that they are;” by inserting after the word “Diocese,” in the ninth line of [6.] the words, “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

By making present section iv, stand as § iii; by striking out the words, “of the Diocese,” at the close of [2.] of the same section; by inserting the words, “examining chaplains,” in place of the words, “examiners of Candidates for Priesthood,” in the fourth line of [3.]; and by inserting “section ii of,” after the words, “prescribed in,” in the fifth line of the same clause.

By making present section v, stand as § iv.

By making present section vi, stand as § v; by inserting the words, “superior natural abilities,” in place of the words, “extraordinary strength of natural understanding,” in the sixth and seventh lines of [2.] of the same section.

By making present section vii, stand as § vi; by inserting the article “a” after the word “become,” in the second line of [2.] of the same section; by inserting the words, “or missionary jurisdiction,” after the word “Diocese,” in the second line of the same clause; by inserting the word “elsewhere,” instead of the words, “in any other Diocese,” in the fourth and fifth lines of the same clause; by striking out the words, “of the Diocese,” in the third and fourth lines of [4.]; by substituting ii instead of iii, and iii instead of iv, in the second and third lines of [5.]; by substituting ii, instead of ii, and iii, instead of iii, in seventh line of [7.].

By making present section viii stand as § vii.

By striking out the words, “of the Diocese,” in the second line of same; and by substituting at the close of same the words, “the preceding sections of this Canon,” in place of the words, etc., “section iii, section iv, and section vi, of this Canon.”

By making present section ix stand as § viii; and by substituting the word “jurisdiction,” in place of the word “District,” in the eighth line of same.

By making present section x stand as § ix; and by substituting (“section ii”) for (“section iii”) in the second line of [2.] of the same section; and by inserting after the word “Diocese,” in the third line, the words “or Missionary Jurisdiction.”

By inserting, “or Missionary Jurisdiction,” after the word “Diocese,” in the second line of [1.], § ii of Canon 3.

By substituting, “person desiring to become a candidate for the Priesthood,” in place of the words, “Postulant or Candidate,” in the second line of [1.] § ii, of Canon 4; and by striking out all of [4.] of same section.
By italicising the word "only," in the second line of [1.] § iii of Canon 4.

By striking out the words, "and two or more Presbyters," in the fifth line of [3.], and in the sixth and seventh lines of [4.] of § vi of Canon 4; and by striking out the words, "and two Presbyters," in the sixth line of [2.] of § vii; and the word "alone," in the second line of [3.] of same section of Canon 4.

By inserting the words, "or Missionary Jurisdiction," after the word "Diocese," in the fifth line of [1.] of § ii of Canon 5; and substituting the word "where," in place of the words, "of the Diocese in which," in the third and fourth lines of [2.] of the same section.

By making the present clause of section iii of Canon 6, stand as [1.], and inserting the words, "as such candidate," after the word "admission," in the third line, and inserting the word "all," after the words, "three-fourths of," in the fourth line.

By introducing a new clause, to be numbered [2.], as follows:—

[2.] A candidate for Priest's Orders who has been acknowledged as an ordained Minister or licentiate, or who has been a student of Theology in any other denomination of Christians, may be allowed as part of the duration of his candidature by the Bishop, with the consent of three-fourths of all the Standing Committee, the period during which he may have been such minister or student of theology in such other denomination: provided, that the time so allowed shall not exceed two years and six months.

By substituting the words, "one Presbyter, in regular standing in," in place of the words, "respectable Presbyter of," in the third line of [4.] of § iv. of Canon 6.

By striking out all of § i of Canon 8, and re-numbering the other sections accordingly; by striking out the words, "in any case," in the third line of § i (new number).

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion of the Bishop of Easton, the Report of the Committee on Canons was recommitted, for the purpose of considering Canon 8, § ii, in its relation to the Rubric.

On motion, the Order of the Day was suspended pro tem.

The Bishop of Ohio presented the Triennial Report of the Bishop of Shanghai, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Functions of Rectors and Vestries, with a proposed Canon, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Bishop of Massachusetts moved that the Order of the Day, being the election of a Presbyter to be nominated as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, be postponed, which was adopted.

The Bishop of Massachusetts offered the following resolution, viz.:—

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a substitute for the Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisters, viz.:—
Resolved, That the following Canon be enacted, to be entitled Canon 6 of Title III, "Of Organized Religious Societies within the Church."

§ i. All organized Religious Bodies in this Church, of which the avowed object is the increase of holy living and of good works, and of which the members are in any manner set apart and specially devoted to such service of God in His Church as orderly co-operation with Christ's Ministers, the edifying of His Body, the Christian education of youth, and the promotion of works of mercy and charity, are hereby declared to owe allegiance to the doctrine and ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose professed representatives and agents they become; and also due recognition of, and obedience to, its constituted authorities. And without such allegiance and obedient recognition such organized bodies may not claim the sanction of this Church.

§ ii. [1.] Women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop of this Church for the work of a Deaconess according to such form as may be authorized by the House of Bishops, or, in default thereof, by such form as may be set forth by the Bishop of the Diocese.

[2.] The duties of a Deaconess are declared to be the care of our Lord's poor and sick, the education of the young, the religious instruction of the neglected, the reclaiming of the fallen, and other works of Christian charity.

[3.] No woman shall be set apart for the work of a Deaconess until she be twenty-five (25) years of age, unless the Bishop, for special reasons, shall determine otherwise, but in no case shall the age be less than twenty-one (21) years. The Bishop shall also satisfy himself that the candidate has had an adequate preparation for her work, both technical and religious, which preparation shall have covered the period of at least one (1) year:

[4.] No Deaconess shall work officially in a Diocese without the express authority of the Bishop of the Diocese, or, in any Parish without the permission of the Rector or Minister thereof.

[5.] Deaconesses may be transferred from one Diocese to another by proper letters dimissory, at the request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction they are to be so transferred.

[6.] If a Deaconess should at any time resign her office, she shall not be restored thereto unless in the judgment of the Bishop such resignation was for weighty cause. And no Deaconess shall be removed from office by the Bishop except with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese duly convened.

[7.] The Constitution and Rules for the government of any institution for the training of Deaconesses, or of any community in which such Deaconesses are associated, must have the sanction in writing, of the Bishop of the Diocese in which such Institution or Community exists. All formularies of common worship used in such Institution or Community must have the like sanction, and shall be in harmony with the usage of this Church, and the principles of the Book of Common Prayer.

§ iii. [1.] Devout women desirous of living in community, under rule, with the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Authority, for the increase of self-consecration to God, and the better performance of the works of faith enjoined in the Gospel, may be formed into Societies with the consent of the Bishop; and such Societies under the conditions named below shall be recognized as Sisterhoods in this Church.

[2.] The Constitutions and Rules of such Societies, prescribing their organic structure, the qualifications for entrance, the regulations for the common life, and the scope and methods of their work, must have the written approval of the Bishop then exercising jurisdiction in the Diocese; and the said Constitution and Rules, so far as thus approved, shall be unalterable by the same Bishop or by the Sisterhood within his Diocese, except by their joint act and agreement.
The form and order for entrance into such Sisterhood shall be drawn up and prescribed by the Bishop of the Diocese, unless otherwise provided for by the House of Bishops.

The Bishop shall have Episcopal supervision and canonical authority over Sisterhoods within his jurisdiction, and may act as Visitor thereof.

Every such Sisterhood may have its Chaplain or Pastor, who shall be nominated by the Society within the Diocese, and approved by the Bishop; and who shall be a Clergyman in Priest's Orders, canonically subject to the Bishop.

In matters concerning only the Christian walk and conversation of the Sisters as individuals,—their personal concerns and private devotional life,—Sisters are free to govern themselves in the sight of God, so that all be done in the spirit and methods commended by this Church. But the formularies of common worship in a Sisterhood, and all devotional practices in such worship (other than as usual in this Church), and the books of devotion or religious instruction used in ministering to others, shall be subject to the examination and approval of the Bishop, and shall be in harmony with the usage of this Church and principles of the Book of Common Prayer.

No Sisterhood shall send any of its members to another Diocese to work there except on the request of the Bishop of that Diocese, and with the consent of its own Bishop; nor shall any member of a Sisterhood work officially among the people of any Parish of this Church without the consent of the Rector or Minister thereof;

which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed.

The Order of the Day being called,

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, the election of a Presbyter to be nominated as Bishop of Washington Territory was made the Order of the Day for Thursday, at 11 A.M.

The Bishop of Albany offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That Rule II of the General Rules of Order be amended to read:

The Committees shall be appointed by ballot unless otherwise ordered. The Senior Bishop, by consecration, of the Bishops so appointed, shall act as the chairman. The Standing Committees, to be appointed not later than the second day of the session, shall be as follows:—

1. On the Admission of New Dioceses.
2. On the Consecration of Bishops.
3. On Amendments to the Constitution.
5. On the General Theological Seminary.
6. On Domestic Missions.
7. On Foreign Missions.
12. On Christian Education.
13. A Committee to prepare a Pastoral Letter; of which Committee the Presiding Bishop shall be Chairman.

Each of these Committees shall consist of not more than five nor less than three members, at the discretion of the President.

The Bishop of Easton moved:—

That the resolution be referred to a Committee consisting of the five Senior Bishops.
The Bishop of Virginia moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was not adopted.

The question being on the motion of the Bishop of Easton, it was not adopted.

The question being then on the original motion of the Bishop of Albany, it was not adopted.

The Bishop of Kansas offered the following resolution, viz.: —

That the following be adopted as a substitute for § vii of Canon 15 of Title I.

Any Bishop elected and consecrated under this section shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, and shall be eligible to the office of Diocesan Bishop in any organized Diocese within the United States. Whenever, in any State or Territory within the jurisdiction of such Missionary Bishop, there shall have been, during the year previous, not less than six Parishes, and not less than six Presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new Diocese, regularly settled in a Parish or Congregation, and qualified to vote for a Bishop, then such State or Territory shall be organized as a Diocese.

Immediately upon the fulfillment of the Constitutional conditions here cited, it shall be the duty of the Missionary Bishop of such Missionary Jurisdiction, or, in case there should be no Bishop, of the Standing Committee of such Jurisdiction, to take such action as is prescribed by §§ 1 and 2 of Canon 6 of Title III, for the organization of the new Diocese, and for its admission to the General Convention by adopting the General Constitution.

So soon as the new Diocese shall have been organized, and shall have acceded to the Constitution, the Bishop of such jurisdiction shall elect whether he will become the Diocesan Bishop of the new Diocese, or continue as Missionary Bishop over the remaining portions of his Jurisdiction.

If he elect to become the Diocesan Bishop of the new Diocese, he may do so, without vacating his Missionary appointment over the residue of his original Jurisdiction, provided, the majority of the Bishops consent, and that he discharge the duties of Missionary Bishop within said residue. Or, if the House of Bishops shall so determine, a Missionary Bishop may be appointed over the remaining portions of said Jurisdiction, according to the Canonical provisions now in force for the appointment of a Missionary Bishop.

If he elect to continue as Missionary Bishop over the remaining portions of said Jurisdiction, then the new Diocese may proceed to elect its own Diocesan, and to procure his consecration according to the provisions of Sections ii, iii, and iv, of Canon 15 of Title I.

On his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Bishop of Western Michigan offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book to consider and report on the advisability of this House setting forth a Prayer for Missions, to be used in the Services of the Church;

which was adopted.

The Bishop of Quincy offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons, to whom was referred back
the Report of the Joint Committees on Changes in the Canons of Ordination, be requested to consider if [2.] Section vi, Canon 4, Title I, should not be altered so as to read in lines 3 and 4, "Presbyter, who may be intending to present one or more, etc."

which was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Committee of Bishops and Clergymen be appointed, to whom shall be referred a careful revision of the Hymnal, now in use, and to report to the next General Convention, with a view to the ratification and adoption of the same, and its incorporation, if so directed, with the Book of Common Prayer;

which, on his motion, was made the Order of the Day for Friday next at 2 P.M.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Long Island:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider and report upon the expediency of repealing or modifying Sub-section 4 of Section 2 of Canon 11 of Title II, which requires that a person deposed for abandoning the Communion of this Church, or having been deposed by reason of his renunciation of the Ministry of this Church, or for other cause have also abandoned its Communion, "shall live in lay-communion with this Church for three years next preceding his application for such remission;"

which was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Springfield:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions to consider and report whether it be not advisable so to amend Paragraph 5, § vii, Canon 15, Title I, as to read substantially as follows:

Any Bishop elected and consecrated under this section shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops; and whenever there shall be the requisite number of Clergy, and Parishes or Missions, according to Section 1 of this Canon, and in other respects is prepared to comply with all the constitutional and canonical requirements for the admission of new Dioceses, it shall be his duty to summon a Convention or Council for the organization of a Diocese within his jurisdiction; and he shall be the Bishop of such Diocese when duly organized, or, if he so prefer, he may continue to be Missionary Bishop within the residue of his original jurisdiction, if there be such residue; and the same course is to be observed by the Bishop in case he elect to be such Missionary Bishop, as regards the organization of his jurisdiction into a Diocese, and in such case he shall be the Diocesan Bishop thereof; and, in any case when a Missionary Jurisdiction is erected into a Diocese without any remainder, the Missionary Bishop in such case shall be the Bishop thereof;

which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisters be made the Order of the Day for Thursday, 21st, at 2 P.M.; and
the matter of Provinces be made the Order of the Day for 11 A.M. on Friday, 23d inst.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Missouri:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Commission of Bishops, Presbyters, and Laymen be appointed to sit during the recess, and report at the next Convention whether the needs of this Church do not require other offices and prayers beside those which are now supplied, such as, for example, a service for the laying of a corner-stone of a Church or Chapel, Prayer for the Increase of the Ministry, for Missions and Missionaries, for the Conversion of the Impenitent, for Sunday Schools, for Young Men, and for other occasions for which forms of prayer and thanksgiving are needed; and also to report whether any, and, if any, what measures may be expedient for the simplifying of our services, and adapting them to the wants of the people, especially in the newer portions of our country;

which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book.

The Bishop of Iowa presented a communication from the Registrar of the General Convention, to wit:

The Registrar respectfully asks the Right Rev. House to appoint a Committee to confer with him in regard to the discharge of the duties of his office.

J. H. HOBART.

The Bishop of Iowa offered the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

Whereas, The Registrar has asked the appointment of a Committee of this House to confer with him with relation to the discharge of the duties of his office; therefore be it

Resolved, That three Bishops be appointed as a Committee for this purpose;

which was adopted.

The Bishop presiding appointed as such Committee, the Bishops of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Albany.

The Bishop of Western New York moved the adoption of the resolutions in relation to a Constitutional Commission offered on the sixth day of the session.

The question being upon the first resolution, it was adopted.

The question being upon the second resolution, it was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, the vote to make the whole subject of Provinces the Order of the Day for Friday at 11 A.M. was reconsidered, and the subject was taken up.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Joint Committee on Provinces be referred to the Constitutional Commission should such Commission be appointed.
The Bishop of Western New York offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the following suffrage and response be inserted in the Litany immediately after the supplication "for Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." viz.: "That it may please Thee, O. Lord of the Harvest! to send forth Labourers into Thy Harvest: we beseech Thee to hear us, Good Lord."

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That this proposed change be communicated to the several Dioceses according to the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution;

which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book.

The Missionary Bishop of Niobrara presented his Triennial Report, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on Canons in reference to Episcopal resignations be made the Order of the Day for Saturday next at 11 A.M.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Fond du Lac, viz.: —

Resolved, That a Committee of three Bishops be appointed to arrange and provide, on consultation with the proper authorities of the House of Deputies, for all the religious services of the next General Convention, excepting the opening and closing services of the session;

which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Joint Committee on Shortened Services be made the Order of the Day for Thursday next, at 3 P.M.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 24 of the House of Deputies, present the following resolution: —

Resolved, That this House concur in the amendment contained in such Message concerning Title III, Canon 9, §1.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution of concurrence was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Ordered, That the hour of adjournment daily henceforth be 4.30 P.M.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Kansas, viz.: —

Resolved, That the Constitutional Commission, when appointed, be
instructed to report also any changes in the Canons which, in their judgment, may be involved in the Constitutional changes which may be proposed; which was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Iowa, viz.:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Prayer-Book to inquire whether it is not expedient to take measures to correct a grammatical inaccuracy in that part of the Office for the Holy Communion known as the "Invocation," in which the words, "That He may dwell in them, and they in Him" are used in place of the words, "That He may dwell in us, and we in Him;"

which was adopted.

The House took a recess.

The House assembled after recess.

The Bishop of Iowa presented the following preambles and resolution, viz.:

WHEREAS, Special questions have been already, and are likely from time to time to be, raised as to the position of Moravian Ministers within the Territorial limits of Dioceses of our Church; and

WHEREAS, This subject has been committed by the late Lambeth Conference to a Committee for consideration and report: therefore,

Resolved, That the whole subject of the validity of Moravian Orders be referred to the Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations of the General Convention, with the request that they will consider the same in connection with the Committee of the Lambeth Conference, and report thereon to the next General Convention;

which was adopted.

The Bishop of Alabama offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of adding the words "or Missionary Jurisdiction" after the word "Diocese" in the second line of paragraph [4.], Sect. xvi in Canon 13, Title I, of the Digest;

which was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 27.

New York, 13th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs with the House of Bishops in their Message No. 9 (referring to the appointment of a Committee to observe the action of the Government in regard to extending legal protection, &c., to the Indians), and has appointed as members of such Committee on its part,—


Attest:

CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop presiding appointed, as members of the Joint Committee as above, the Bishops of Minnesota, Niobrara, and Central New York.
The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE NO. 28.  
NEW YORK, 13th day of the Session,  
October 20, 1880.  
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—  
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Managers of the Board of Missions be requested to prepare an order of business, embracing all matters which they desire to bring to the notice of the Board, which order shall be printed and presented on the third day of the session, in order that the early days of the Convention may be occupied in the consideration of the Missionary work of the Church.  
Attest:  
CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.  

On motion, the House concurred in Message 28, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE NO. 29.  
NEW YORK, 13th day of the Session,  
October 20, 1880.  
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—  
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That all Committees, Joint Committees, and Commissions, authorized to sit during the interim between the Triennial Conventions, be empowered to fill, by unanimous vote, any vacancies that may occur in their membership, with the names of any Clergymen or Laymen of this Church.  
Attest:  
CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.  

On motion, the House concurred in Message 29, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE NO. 30.  
NEW YORK, 13th day of the Session,  
October 20, 1880.  
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—  
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Committee consisting, on the part of this House, of three Clergymen and three Laymen be appointed to report to this House an appropriate place for holding the next Session of the General Convention.  
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops, that on its part it has appointed the following as members of such Committee:—  
The Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Battershall, of Albany; Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stark, of Connecticut, and Mr. Moss, of Ohio.  
Attest:  
CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.  

On motion, the House concurred in Message 30, of the House of Deputies.

The Bishop presiding appointed as such Committee on the part of this House, the Bishops of Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Louisiana.
The following Message was received, viz.: —

**Message No. 31.**

New York, 13th day of the Session, October 20, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Commission on the Tenure of Church Property be authorized to enlarge the number of its members by the addition of three or more persons, not exceeding six, learned in the law.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 31, of the House of Deputies.

The Order of the Day being called, being the Report of the Joint Committee on Godly Discipline,

The resolution reported by the Committee was considered. (For the Report and resolution, see p. 146.)

Pending the consideration of the proposed Canon, leave having been given, the Bishop of Western New York presented a communication from the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, as follows, viz.: —

New York, October 20, 1880.

To the Right Rev. the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, now assembled in General Convention.

The undersigned begs leave to state that he was a Lay Deputy from the Diocese of New York in the General Convention of the Church during the sixteen years from 1859 to 1876, but was then obliged, by the advancing infirmities of age, to retire from the active duties of the office, though he now holds the honourary station of Provisional Deputy of the Convention.

Since 1876, he has found health and time for preparing for the Government of the United States a "Consolidated Table, showing the Agricultural Progress of the Nation in cheapening the Food of America and Europe," during the decades from 1840 to 1880 inclusive, in which have been deeply laid the foundations of the American Union and its future increase. This document was deposited in the Department of State at Washington during the last month by the undersigned, who asks leave to lay before the much-revered Fathers of the Church, now convened, fifty copies for their use in their respective Dioceses, in such manner as in their good judgment may best promote the growth of the great Continental Church, whose high destinies are providentially committed to their guiding care.

With high respect,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, it was

Resolved, That this House accepts with gratitude from the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles the valuable gift of fifty copies of his Consolidated Table, etc., recognizing the utility of the same, more especially as furnishing the House with the statistical information often required in estimating the Missionary wants of our great Territorial regions; and the House assures the venerable Deputy of its recognition of his long and valuable services in the Church, and of their personal trust that God may spare him for yet more abundant labours.

On motion, the House adjourned.
FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, October 21, 1880.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the chair.
The roll was called; present, as yesterday.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Fond du Lac
read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered
prayer.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania having announced the presence of
the Lord Bishop of Huron as a deputation from the Provincial
Synod of Canada, it was ordered that he be introduced by the
Bishops of Pennsylvania, Western New York, and Northern New
Jersey, and conducted to a seat on the right hand of the Presiding
Bishop during the session. Being introduced, he was welcomed
by the Presiding Bishop, and presented an address from the Provin-
cial Synod, which was ordered to be entered on the Minutes of the
House, as follows, viz.:

To the Right Rev. the Presiding Bishop, and the Right Rev. the Bishops of
the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in Gen-
eral Convention assembled.

Right Rev. Fathers, we desire as a Delegation from the House of Bishops
of the Provincial Synod of Canada, at its last meeting held in the city of
Montreal, to assure you of the lively and affectionate interest with which
our branch of the Church ever regards your own.

Deeply conscious of the vast work which our Heavenly Father has in His
wise Providence intrusted to us in common, it is our most earnest prayer
that His grace may dispose and enable us alike faithfully to fulfil the por-
tion of that work which He has assigned to us respectively.

We would thankfully confess that we have very much to learn from the
example furnished by your wisdom, zeal, and charity; and we would hum-
bly trust that we may not be wanting, on our part, in rendering to you,
according to our power, all offices of brotherly love and Christian sympathy.

While we assure you of the grateful satisfaction with which we welcomed,
at our late meeting, a delegation from your last General Convention, we
would express our hope that such interchange of visits, on occasion of our
Triennial Assemblies, may serve to knit more closely the bonds of holy
union which exist between us, and that all other opportunities of illustrat-
ing our absolute unity in the one Body of Christ, our oneness of doc-
trine and sacred order, may be diligently and lovingly improved.

I. HURON,

Deputation from the House of Bishops of the Church in Canada.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report,

viz.:——
The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Alabama touching a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § xvi [4], respectfully report that the object of the proposed amendment is already provided for in the resolution recommended by the Committee in a former report and now before the House, which report was on the resolution of the Bishop of Nebraska in regard to the retirement of Bishops on account of age, etc.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Long Island, touching the expediency of repealing or modifying Title II, Canon 11, § ii, 4th Condition, respectfully report that, having considered the subject, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the 4th Condition of Title II, Canon 11, § ii, be stricken out, and that the following condition now numbered “5” be numbered “4.”

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was recommitted their Report on the Report of the Joint Committee on the re-adjustment of the Canons on Ordination, having considered the resolution of the Bishop of Easton touching the question, How far § ii of Canon 8, Title I, interferes with the Rubric, respectfully report that they recommend the modification of the resolution contained in their previous Report, so that Title I, Canon 8, § ii (new number § i) shall read as follows:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Title I, Canon 8, § ii, shall read:

§ i. A candidate for Priesthood shall not be ordained within three years from his admission, nor within one year from his reception of Deacon’s Orders, except for reasonable causes it shall otherwise seem good unto the Bishop, after obtaining the advice of three-fourths of all the members of the Standing Committee, at a meeting duly convened.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution of amendment was adopted.

On motion, the original resolution as amended was adopted.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Quincy, touching a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 4, § vi
[2], respectfully report that, having considered the subject, they do not
deam it expedient to recommend any amendment to the clause referred to,
as in their judgment no sufficient reason exists for a change.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee,

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

The Bishop of Kansas presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Domestic Missions, to whom was referred a proposed
amendment of [5] of Section vii of Canon 15 of Title I, with reference to the
erction of Missionary Jurisdictions into Dioceses, respectfully recommends
that, as the subject is already under consideration by the Committee on
Canons, this proposed amendment be referred to the same Committee.

THOS. A. JAGGAR, Secretary of Committee.

On his motion, the proposed amendment was referred to the
Committee on Canons.

The Bishop of Central New York presented the following Re-
port, viz.: —

The Committee on Memorials, having examined the application of the
three Dioceses in the State of Illinois for organization as a Federate Coun-
cil, ask leave to report that the mind of the House having been already
expressed in favour of the petition, and the only two features of the pro-
posed organization which appear to be questionable, viz., the use of the
term “Province,” and the erection of an Appellate Court, being otherwise
under the consideration of the two Houses, ask to be discharged from the
further consideration of the subject.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.
G. D. GILLESPIE.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from further consid-
eration of the subject.

The Bishop of Central New York presented the following Re-
port, viz.: —

The Committee on Memorials, having examined the communication
from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, addressed to the
“Bishops of the Church in the United States of America in General Con-
vention assembled,” and dated August 18, 1880, touching the erection of a
Cathedral Church in his See, recommends the adoption of the following
resolution: —

Resolved, That the House of Bishops have received with much respect and
interest the fraternal letter of the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, bearing date
August 18, 1880, and hereby expresses its sympathy with him in the large
and sacred work for Christ and His kingdom over which he has been set in
charge, and especially in the erection of a Free Cathedral Church, where
people from all lands may worship a common Lord; but, as regards the
matter of pecuniary aid, the House of Bishops feel that this must be left to
the individual members of the Church in the United States to do in the
matter as may seem right to them.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON.
F. D. HUNTINGTON.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.
The Bishop of Florida presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Unfinished Business beg leave to report that they find:

P. 245. The consideration of the Memorial of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, as to binding the Hymnal with the Book of Common Prayer, was postponed to this Convention.

P. 251. The Report of the Committee on Canons, on the subject of "a Bishop declining to visit a Parish or Congregation," was, on motion of the Chairman of that Committee, laid upon the table for the present, and appears not to have been taken up again.

P. 284. A Joint Committee was appointed, with the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, on the subject of "the Relations of a Bishop to Churches that have been consecrated," with instructions to report to this Convention.

The other Joint Committees appointed in like manner to report to this Convention, but which have not yet reported, are as follows, viz.: —

P. 334. Of Correspondence with the Hierarchy of the Eastern Church.

P. 300. On the Prayer Book in German.


P. 278. On the Prayer Book in Italian.


Pp. 335, 141. On the force of Joint Resolutions.

P. 230. To attend Canadian Synod.


On Synods of Dioceses and Suffragan Bishops.

During the General Convention of 1874, the House of Bishops having in Council, a Committee of three Bishops was appointed to investigate the validity of the Orders of the Church of Sweden, and report to the next General Convention, which Committee has not yet reported.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. YOUNG.

JOHN F. SPALDING.

The Bishop of Utah presented the following Report, viz.: —

Your Committee on Despatch of Business, to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, asking for a Joint Committee to consider and report whether the day in which this House sits as a part of the Board of Missions is to be considered as one of the "three days" of Article 3 of the Constitution, respectfully report that, after conference with the Committee from the House of Deputies, they are of the opinion that a declaratory resolution would not suffice to reach the matter; and, further, that it is inexpedient at present to ask for an amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution for the reason that the modes of business and days of session of the Board of Missions do not seem as yet definitely and permanently fixed.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Joint Committee be discharged from further consideration of this matter.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee of the House of Bishops,

DAN'L S. TUTTLE, Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged accordingly.
On motion of the Bishop of Alabama, it was

Resolved, That, until some constitutional provision shall be made in the premises, the days upon which said House shall be unable to legislate because of the sessions of the Board of Missions shall be regarded as dies nunc; and further, that this resolution be communicated by the Secretary to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

The Bishop of Wisconsin presented the Report of the Joint Committee on Education under the Auspices and Control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which, on his motion, was made the Order of the Day for Saturday at 12 m. (For the Report, see Appendix VIII.)

The Bishop of Western New York presented the Report of the Joint Committee on Marriage with Relatives, which, on his motion, was made the Order of the Day for Friday at 11.30 A.M. (For the Report, see Appendix XII.)

The Order of the Day being called, which was the election of a Presbyter to be nominated as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory,

A portion of Scripture was read by the Bishop of Springfield, and the Bishop presiding conducted the prescribed order of devotions; after which, the Bishops of West Virginia and Quincy being appointed tellers, the Bishops cast their ballots, whereupon it was found that a majority had voted to nominate to the House of Deputies the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D.D., for election as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory.

On motion, the nomination was ordered to be communicated to the House of Deputies.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the Report of the Joint Committee touching a question arising under Article 3 of the Constitution, ask leave to report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Article 3 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following words at the end of the second sentence of said article, after the word "law:" "Provided that no day on which the Bishops shall sit conjointly with the House of Deputies as the Board of Missions shall be counted as one of the three days aforesaid; and that notice of such proposed amendment be sent to the several Diocesan Conventions of this Church."

J. WILLIAMS.
THOMAS M. CLARK.
HENRY C. LAY.
RICH. H. WILMER.

On his motion, the resolution was adopted.
The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Nebraska:

Resolved, That the bounds of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Niobrara be changed so that they be as follows: "On the east and north by the Missouri River; on the south by the State of Nebraska; on the west by the 104th meridian, the Territories of Wyoming and Montana, and including the Santee Indian Reservation in Nebraska, and the several Indian Reservations on the left bank of the Missouri River, north and east of said river."

On motion of the Bishop of Easton, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The House took a recess.

The House assembled after recess.

On motion of the Bishop of Utah, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Joint Committee on Godly Discipline be resumed as the Order of the Day for Friday at 3 P.M.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on the Pastoral Letter be received immediately after the reading of the Minutes to-morrow.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, leave was granted to the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions to bring in a Report immediately after the Report of the Committee on the Pastoral Letter, to-morrow morning.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee, to which was referred the resolution offered by the Bishop of Iowa respecting the observance of the approaching centennial anniversaries of various epochs in the period of our Church's organization as an independent branch of the Church of Christ, respectfully report that they have duly considered the subject committed to them, and that they recommend the passage of the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, it is eminently fitting that the approaching centennial anniversaries of the successive steps in perfecting the organization of our American Church should have due and solemn commemoration.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Bishops of the Dioceses of Connecticut and Maryland, to take measures respectively for the suitable observance,—the one, of the election on the part of the Clergy, at Woodbury, in March, 1783, of the first Bishop of Connecticut, Dr. Samuel Seabury; and the other, of the important meetings of the Clergy of Maryland in May and August, 1783, out of which grew the "Declaration of Fundamental Rights," and the organization of the Church in Maryland.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Joint Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen be appointed to sit during the recess, and to report to the next meeting of General Convention a detailed plan or plans for the full and proper observance of the centennial anniversaries of the consecrations of the first Bishops of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York, and the completion of the organization of the General Convention, the ratification of our Book of Common Prayer, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Church; the said Report to
provide for such general observance of these important anniversaries, and
such generous thank-offerings to Almighty God for His great goodness to us
as a Church and a people, as shall mark the period embracing the years
1888-1889 as an epoch of grateful praise and beneficence to be ever memor-
able in the history of the Church of Christ.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. WILLIAMS.
WM. BACON STEVENS.
WILLIAM PINKNEY.
" WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY.

On his motion, the resolutions as reported were adopted.
The Bishop presiding appointed, as such Committee, the Bishops
of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Iowa.
The Order of the Day being called, which was the Report of the
Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisterhoods,
The Bishop of Alabama moved the adoption of the resolution
reported by the Committee.
The Bishop of Massachusetts moved that the Canon proposed
by him be substituted for the Canon as reported by the Committee,
which was adopted.

On motion, the first Section was adopted.
The question being on Section 2, the Bishop of Albany moved
to amend § ii [1.], by omitting "by the House of Bishops or in
default thereof," which was not adopted.
The first clause of § ii as reported was then adopted.
The second clause was adopted.
The third clause was adopted.
The fourth clause was adopted.
The fifth clause was adopted.
The sixth clause was adopted.
The seventh clause was adopted.

On motion, Section ii as a whole was adopted.
The first clause of Section iii was adopted.
The second clause was adopted.
The third clause was adopted.
The fourth clause was adopted.
The fifth clause was adopted.
The sixth clause was adopted.
The seventh clause was adopted.

On motion, Section iii as a whole was adopted.
The question being on the adoption of the Canon as a whole,
The Bishop of Alabama moved to amend § ii [6.], by inserting "a majority of the Clerical members" for "two-thirds of the members," which was not adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, § ii [1.] was amended by substituting the words, "drawn up and prescribed by the Bishop of the Diocese, unless otherwise provided for by the House of Bishops," for the words, "authorized by the House of Bishops," etc.

On motion, the Canon as a whole was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 32.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Lectionary be continued, and authorized to report any necessary corrections in the Table of Lessons to the next General Convention.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 33.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Report of the Committee on Testimonials, together with the papers relating thereto, be referred to the Joint Committee on the Canons relating to Ordination.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 33, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Standing Committee on Canons.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 34.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted, under the proviso to Article 8 of the Constitution, the following resolution: —

Resolved, That these Tables of Lessons from Holy Scripture are set forth and permitted to be used in this Church until the further order of the Convention.

If in any Church, upon a Sunday or Holy Day, both Morning and Evening Prayer be not said, the Minister may read the Lessons appointed either for Morning or for Evening Prayer.

At Evening Prayer on Sunday, the Minister may read the Lesson from the Gospels appointed for that day of the month, in place of the Second Lesson for the Sunday.

Upon any day for which no Proper Lessons are provided, the Lessons appointed in the Calendar for any day in the same week may be read in place of the Lessons for the day.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
On motion, it was ordered that Messages No. 32 and 34, of the House of Deputies, together with the Report of the Joint Committee on the Lectionary, be made the Order of the Day for Saturday at 12.30 p.m.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 35.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has elected as Trustees of the General Theological Seminary the persons whose names are recorded in the accompanying list.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 35, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on the General Theological Seminary.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, the Report of the Joint Committee on Shortened Services was made the Order of the Day for 12.30 P.M. on Friday.

On motion, the House went into Council.

The Council having risen, the House resumed its session.

On motion, it was ordered that the House go into Council on Monday next at 3 p.m.

The Bishop of Connecticut reported to the House certain action of the Bishops in Council in relation to an affirmation as to the duty of sustaining movements for reform in other National Churches, which, on his motion, was ordered to be entered on the Minutes of this House, and communicated to the House of Deputies.

WHEREAS, The Lambeth Conference of 1878 set forth the following declaration, to wit:

"We gladly welcome every effort for reform upon the model of the Primitive Church. We do not demand a rigid uniformity, we deplore needless divisions; but to those who are drawn to us in the endeavour to free themselves from the yoke of error and superstition, we are ready to offer all help and such privileges as may be acceptable to them and are consistent with the maintenance of our own principles as enunciated in our formularies;"

Which declaration rests upon two indisputable historical facts:—

First, That the body calling itself the holy Roman Church has, by the decrees of the Council of Trent in 1565, and by the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854, and by the decree of the Infallibility of the Pope in 1870, imposed upon the consciences of all the members of the National Churches under its sway, as of the faith to be held as of implicit necessity to salvation, dogmas having no warrant in Holy Scripture or the ancient creeds; which dogmas are so radically false as to corrupt and defile the faith; and, second, That the assumption of a universal Episcopate by the Bishop of Rome, making operative the definition of Papal Infallibility, has deprived of its original independence the Episcopal Order in the Latin Churches, and substituted for it a Papal Vicariate for the superintendence of Dioceses; while the virtual change of the Divine Constitution of the Church, as founded
in the Episcopate and the other Orders, into a Tridentine Consolidation, has
destroyed the autonomy, if not the corporate existence, of National Churches:
Now, therefore, we Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the
United States of America, assembled in Council as Bishops in the Church
of God, asserting the principles declared in the Lambeth Conference, and
in order to the maintaining of a true unity, which must be a unity in the
truth, do hereby affirm:—
That the great primitive rule of the Catholic Church, "Episcopatus
unus, cujus a singulis in solidum pars tenetur," imposes upon the Episco-
pates of all National Churches holding the primitive Faith and Order, and
upon the several Bishops of the same, not the right only, but the duty also,
of protecting, in the holding of that Faith and the recovering of that Order,
those who, by the methods before described, have been deprived of both.
The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of
America assembled in Council, not meaning to dispute the validity of Consec-
ations by a single Consecrator, put on record their conviction that, in the
organization of reformed Churches with which we may hope to have
communication, they should follow the teaching of the Canons of Nicaea; and that,
where consecration cannot be had by three Bishops of the Province, Epis-
copal orders should at all events be conferred by three Bishops of National
Churches.

B. B. SMITH,
Bishop of Kentucky.

ALFRED LEE,
Bishop of Delaware.

WM. M. GREEN,
Bishop of Mississippi.

JNO. WILLIAMS,
Bishop of Connecticut.

WM. INGRAHAM KIP,
Bishop of California.

H. POTTER,
Bishop of New York.

THOMAS MARCH CLARK,
Bishop of Rhode Island.

GREGORY THURSTON BEDELL,
Bishop of Ohio.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

HENRY CHAMPLIN LAY,
Bishop of Easton.

JOSEPH CRUikSHANK TALBOT,
Bishop of Indiana.

WM. BACON STEVENS,
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

R. H. WILMER,
Bishop of Alabama.

THOMAS H. VAIL,
Bishop of Kansas.

A. CLEVELAND COXE,
Bishop of Western New York.

ROBERT H. CLARKSON,
Bishop of Nebraska.

HENRY ADAMS NEELY,
Bishop of Maine.

DANIEL S. TUTTLE,
Missionary Bishop of Utah.

JOHN FREEMAN YOUNG,
Bishop of Florida.
JNO. W. BECKWITH,  
Bishop of Georgia.

FRANCIS M. WHITTLE,  
Bishop of Virginia.

W. H. A. BISSELL,  
Bishop of Vermont.

C. F. ROBERTSON,  
Bishop of Missouri.

B. WISTAR MORRIS,  
Missionary Bishop of Oregon.

A. N. LITTLEJOHN,  
Bishop of Long Island.

WM. CROSWELL DOANE,  
Bishop of Albany.

F. D. HUNTINGTON,  
Bishop of Central New York.

O. W. WHITAKER,  
Missionary Bishop of Nevada.

WM. WOODRUFF NILES,  
Bishop of New Hampshire.

WILLIAM FINKNEY,  
Bishop of Maryland.

W. B. W. HOWE,  
Bishop of South Carolina.

M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE,  
Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HOBART HARE,  
Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.

BENJ. H. PADDOCK,  
Bishop of Massachusetts.

J. B. LYMAN,  
Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.

JOHN F. SPALDING,  
Missionary Bishop of Colorado.

E. R. WELLES,  
Bishop of Wisconsin.

R. W. B. ELLIOTT,  
Missionary Bishop of Western Texas.

ALEX. C. GARRETT,  
Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas.

T. U. DUDLEY,  
Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

JOHN SCARBOROUGH,  
Bishop of New Jersey.

GEO. D. GILLESPIE,  
Bishop of Western Michigan.

THOMAS A. JAGGAR,  
Bishop of Southern Ohio.

WILLIAM EDWARD McLAREN,  
Bishop of Illinois.

J. H. HOBART BROWN,  
Bishop of Fond du Lac.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY,  
Bishop of Iowa.

CHARLES CLIFTON PENICK,  
Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, Western Africa.

ALEX' R BURGESS,  
Bishop of Quincy.

GEO. W. PETERKIN,  
Bishop of West Virginia.
On motion, the House adjourned.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, October 22, 1880.

The House met, the Bishop of Delaware presiding.
The roll was called; present, as yesterday.
The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Southern Ohio
read a portion of Scripture, and the Bishop presiding offered
prayer.
The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.
The Order of the Day being called, the Bishop of Delaware, for
the Committee, presented the draft of a Pastoral Letter.
The Bishop of Pennsylvania moved,

That, in consideration of the request contained in his letter of this date,
desiring that his nomination as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory
be recalled, the House of Bishops asks permission of the House of Deputies
to recall its Message No. 33, communicating the nomination of the Rev. J.
Houston Eceleston, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory;

which was adopted.
The Bishop of Ohio presented the following Report of the Stand-
ing Committee on Foreign Missions, viz.:—
The following Papers have been laid before the Committee, namely:—
1. The Triennial Reports of the Missionary Bishops of Yedo in Japan, of
Cape Palmas in Africa, of Shanghai in China.
2. The printed copy of the Minutes of the First Convention of the Pro-
estant Episcopal Church in the Republic of Liberia.
3. A memorial from the said Church, asking that they may enjoy the
Episcopal services of the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, and parts
adjacent.
4. A letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, covering a
request from the Lord Bishop of Rangoon in India.
These papers are returned to the House, that they may become matters
of record.
And your Committee present the following Report touching the matters
contained in these papers.
1. The Report of the Bishop of Cape Palmas presents several points of special interest to the House of Bishops, requiring their consideration, inasmuch as he desires counsel and advice under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. Your Committee appreciate his trials in carrying the Gospel, through the organic instrumentalities of our Church, to a people not only just emerging from heathenism, and frequently engaged in tribal wars, but who have been in frequent collision with the Liberian colonists settled on their shores. These difficulties have been enhanced by the want of means of communication between the coast and the interior, and by the gradual but constant deleterious effect of the climate on all missionary labour. We rejoice that it has pleased God to preserve him through all perils, and to give him grace amidst all difficulties to conduct the affairs of his mission so wisely and patiently as to secure a large measure of success.

The first topic which the Bishop presents to the House for their counsel is suggested by a memorial of certain Clergymen and Congregations in the Republic of Liberia.

The Clergymen and Laymen concerned are citizens of the Republic of Liberia, which is, and is acknowledged to be by several of the chief nations of the earth, an independent state.

Their relations to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have grown out of the facts: (a) that they are largely emigrants from this country, (b) that the Clergy have in time past been in a large degree supported by the Foreign Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, (c) that they were ordained by Bishops sent out by this Church, and (d) that the county of Montzerrado, in which the Clergy concerned reside, has been regarded as part of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent; for which jurisdiction this Church has consecrated Missionary Bishops under Title I, Canon 15, \( \text{§} \) v [1], which provides that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies may elect, on nomination by the House of Bishops, a suitable person to be a Bishop of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in any Missionary Station or Stations of this Church, out of the Territory of the United States, which the House of Bishops, with the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, may have designated.

By the resignation of Bishop Payne, and the removal by death of Bishop Auer, soon after his consecration, these Clergy and their Congregations were practically left without Episcopal supervision for four or five years. In 1876 they were informed by the Foreign Committee that want of funds would force it, at the close of the current year, to withdraw the pecuniary aid which it had up to that time expended. Moved by these, and perhaps by other facts, the Clergy took steps to form themselves into an independent Church, in order to their mutual help and self-support.

The call for a Primary Convention was made during a vacancy in the Episcopate of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent. The Convention met Nov. 27, 1870, and organized themselves as an independent Church. This was about the time of the election in this country of the present Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, of which election that Convention was not cognizant.

The action of the Primary Convention was communicated to the Presiding Bishop of the Church in this country, expressing among other wishes their earnest desire to remain under the fostering care of the mother Church in America, and requesting that the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent might be allowed to perform Episcopal offices for their infant enterprise.

Their action is now presented to the House of Bishops in the accompanying memorial. (Vide Appendix XIII.)

Whatever opinion your Committee might have taken of the lawfulness
of the course of the Clergy and congregations aforesaid, had they resided within the territory of the United States, they think that as these Clergy and the members of these congregations were citizens of, and resident in, a foreign State, their action was lawful; that their action did not bring them within the scope of Title II, Canon 6, but that they passed in a lawful manner from being a part of the Missionary District of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, and became an independent (though incomplete because of their lack of the Episcopate) branch of the Church of Christ.

As such they were not included in the jurisdiction given at his consecration to the Right Rev. C. C. Penick, Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, who was consecrated after they had organized as a separate Church, but were at liberty to elect a Bishop of their own or to invite the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, or any other Bishop, to perform for them Episcopal offices.

Your Committee note with pleasure the conciliatory spirit in which, notwithstanding all the perplexing questions which naturally attended the action of which this Report treats, the matter is now regarded by all the parties to it. They recommend the passage of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That it be answered to the Memorialists, that the Church in the United States fully recognizing the inherent right of Christians in a free and independent State to organize themselves as an independent branch of the Catholic Church, yet recommends that their action be by them regarded as incomplete, in view of the fact that the representatives of only a part of the congregations in the national territory were present and consenting to that action; and of the further fact that no sufficient Declaration of Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship has been by them presented.

And that it be further recommended that they, the Memorialists, acknowledge themselves to be under the Episcopal Jurisdiction, according to our laws, of the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, and that steps toward the complete organization of an independent Church, should that be deemed desirable, be taken under the Presidency of the said Bishop.

2. The second topic presented to the House is the need of a clear understanding of the meaning of Article VI, Canon 9, Title III, of the Digest, in relation to the appropriation and disbursement of Mission Funds. It is supposed by some that the last clause of this Canon, the words, namely, "with the approval of the Board of Managers," was intended to limit the whole disbursements by the local authorities. This is not the understanding of your Committee; and, upon inquiry, we learn that this is not the interpretation placed upon the Canon by the Foreign Committee. It is agreed that the phrase in question relates only to the three items specified in the last clause of the Canon, that clause which is terminated by the words in question.

But a further doubt remains. In case an appropriated salary has lapsed, is the amount remaining unpaid to be considered as forming part of the "gross sum" at the disposal of the local Missionary authorities? Again, are unordained assistants, either natives or foreigners, not immediately sent from this country, to be considered as Missionaries, as to whose appointment, salary, or removal, the Board of Managers is to be consulted? To the first query, your Committee answers, Yes; to the second query, No; and they are strengthened in their expression of opinion by the knowledge that in practice the Foreign Committee have felt that these interpretations were expedient. Your Committee think that it will be for the comfort of our Missionary Bishops in the foreign field to know that in the opinion of this House such is the intention of the Canon; and we cannot doubt that the Foreign Committee will in practice continue to give this interpretation to the Canon.

As to disbursements respecting real estate, and the discharge of trusts,
there can be no difference of opinion that our Missionary Bishops, as well as the Foreign Committee, are Trustees, and are alike and mutually bound by the laws of fiduciary fidelity.

Moneys given for the support of scholars in Mission schools will be treated as a trust, and applied according to the terms specified by the contributors. On these topics your Committee do not offer a resolution. If it should be advisable to determine them with authority, such a determination must be made by another Body. But they trust that this expression of opinion may meet the wishes of their brethren in the foreign field, and prevent the necessity of further discussion. If it should happily not be objected to in your venerable House, the weight of it will not be diminished.

3. A third topic is the importance of freeing our Foreign Missionary Bishops from the responsibility and care of secular affairs except in their general relation of oversight. Your Committee is reminded of the facts that the holy Apostles, in appointing Deacons to this work, did so with the design of giving themselves wholly to the ministry of the Word; and that by the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon each Bishop was instructed to appoint an Oecovrac, or steward, who should relieve him of secular duties. In our Mission to China, the Bishop has appointed a Presbyter to this work. Still more appropriately, where it is possible, might a Deacon be appointed specially to discharge this class of functions. He might sustain himself by his secular labours, whilst as occasion served ministering also in the spiritual functions of the office. Your Committee commend the suggestion to their brethren in the African and Japanese fields, not doubting that the Foreign Committee will gladly cooperate by sustaining a person wisely chosen and ordained to this office, with whom they may immediately correspond in respect to all things secular, and who will relieve his Bishop from a large share of uncongenial obligations.

On this topic your Committee add that they see by his report translating the Bishop of Cape Palmas that he has been able to accomplish so much of good with means that have been so limited.

II.

The Missionary Bishop of Shanghai reports encouraging progress in all the departments of his work. Your Committee take special note of the progressive steps so firmly taken towards the establishment of the College, deeming its full success to be of prime importance. He reports to the House particularly his action concerning the preparation of a Prayer Book to be used jointly by all the Missions of the Anglican Communion: and also the preparation of an edition of "the Bible with the Apocrypha, a set of services for daily use through the Church seasons, a Book of Homilies as a help to Catechists, a Hymnal, and a set of Catechisms to be learned by young and old alike who come under Christian training."

Your Committee supposing that the Bishop does not intend to translate the Book of Homilies into the Chinese language, but to prepare a Book of Instructions specially adapted to the circumstances, suggest for his consideration whether it may not be advisable to adopt another title for it than that which is appropriated to one of the standards of this Church.

They would also suggest the query whether it is necessary for the present, although it may be advisable hereafter, to translate the Apocrypha for the use of the late converts to Christianity: inasmuch as it is only allowed to be used in our Churches for example of life and instruction of manners, and is not of the indisputable canonical Books of Scripture, and therefore of necessary obligation.

III.

The Missionary Bishop of Yedo also reports a very favourable condition of affairs in the jurisdiction under his charge.
He also reports progress in the effort to prepare a Prayer Book for the joint use of Missionaries of the Anglican Communion in Japan.

The Bishop also calls the attention of the House to a subject of serious importance with regard to the limits of his jurisdiction, asking advice of this House.

On these two latter topics, your Committee remind the House of certain facts in the progress of the movement to accomplish unity of action between the Missionaries of the Anglican Communion, occupying the same foreign fields.

IV.

At the session of the House of Bishops in 1877, the report of your Committee on Foreign Missions recommended that steps should be taken to secure such unity.

These recommendations were adopted substantially, and were laid before the Lambeth Conference. They were of service in calling the attention of that Body to these important subjects, and were the basis of their action regarding them.

In order to perfect the action of the Lambeth Conference, it will be necessary for the House of Bishops, the House of Deputies concurring, to appoint members of a Board who will act with a Board in England in relation to Books of Common Prayer; and it will be advisable that the House of Bishops should consent to the appointment of a Board of Reference as to questions brought before them by Missionary Bishops or Missionary Societies, these Bishops to consult together as to the details of the formation and constitution of such a Board.

The questions presently at issue are the preparation of Books of Common Prayer for the Missions in Japan and China; the possible appearance of conflict of jurisdiction between the English and American Bishops in China and Japan; and the apparent conflict of jurisdiction in Liberia.

These are grave questions, which may however easily be settled by mutual conference or correspondence, if such conference and correspondence have the authority of the Churches. As to the Liturgies referred to, the purpose of the creation of a Board is not to engage in their preparation, but by correspondence to satisfy themselves of their conformity with the standards of the Faith and the principles of the Anglican Church.

The recommendations of the Lambeth Conference are as follows, viz:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION TO EACH OTHER OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS AND OF MISSIONARIES OF VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION, ACTING IN THE SAME COUNTRY.

1. Your Committee beg to submit the following Report:—

I.

2. Your Committee have before them the question of providing Books of Common Prayer for converts from heathenism, suitable to the special wants of various countries; and they recommend as follows:—

3. They think it very important that such books should not be introduced or multiplied without proper authority; and, since grave inconvenience might follow the use of different Prayer Books in the same district, in English and American Missions, they recommend that, whenever it is possible, one Prayer Book only should be in use.

that it is expedient that Books of Common Prayer, suitable to the needs of native congregations in heathen countries, should be framed; that the principles embodied in such books should be identical with the principles embodied in the Book of Common Prayer; and that the deviations from the Book of Common Prayer in point of form should only be such as are required by the circumstances of particular churches.
5. In the case of heathen countries not under English or American rule, any such book should be approved by a Board consisting of the Bishop or Bishops under whose authority the book is intended to be used, and of certain clergymen, not less than three where possible, from the Diocese or Dioceses, or district, and should then be communicated by such Bishop or Bishops, or by the Metropolitan of the Province to which any such Bishop belongs, to a Board in England, consisting of the Archbishops of England and Ireland, the Bishop of London, the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, together with two Bishops and four clergymen selected by them, and also to a board appointed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

6. No such book should be held to have been authorized for use in public worship, unless it have received the sanction of these two Boards.

14. When it is intended to send forth any new Missionary Bishop, notification of such an intention should be sent beforehand to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and to the Metropolitan of any Province near which the Missionary Bishop is to minister.

With respect to what has been submitted to us on the subject of Foreign Missions, your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable to appoint a Board of Reference, to advise upon questions brought before it either by Diocesan or Missionary Bishops or by Missionary Societies. Your Committee are further of opinion that the details of the formation and constitution of such Board ought to be referred to the Archbishops of England and Ireland, the Bishop of London, the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, with the Bishop superintending the congregations of the same upon the Continent of Europe, and such other Bishops as they may associate with themselves, who should communicate with the authorities of the various Colonial Churches, and with the existing Missionary Organizations of the Anglican Communion.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following joint resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring,
1st, The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America acting in conformity with the recommendations of the Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion holden at Lambeth Palace, July, 1878, do hereby appoint a Board to whom shall be communicated any Book of Common Prayer intended to be used by native congregations in heathen countries in communion with the Anglican Church; and no such Book shall be held to have been authorized for use in public worship by any Mission of this Church until it shall have received the sanction of such Board, and also the sanction of a similar Board sitting in England, should such a Board have been appointed.

2d, Such Board shall consist of eight members as follows, who by their offices are related to the subject, namely:—

The Presiding Bishop.
The Permanent Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions.
The Chairman for the time being of the Committee of this House on the Prayer Book.
The Chairman for the time being of the Committee of this House on Foreign Missions.
The Bishop in charge of American Churches on the Continent of Europe.
The Chairmen of the Sub-Committees of the Foreign Committee on the Missions of Africa, China, and Japan respectively.
Your Committee also recommend the passage of the following resolutions by this House, viz.:—

Resolved, That in accordance with the suggestion of the Lambeth Conference of 1878, the Presiding Bishop and the Bishop in charge of American Churches upon the Continent of Europe be, and they are hereby, authorized to associate three Bishops with themselves, who shall be a Committee to confer with a similar Committee in England, Ireland, and Scotland as to the details of the formation and constitution of a Board of Reference as to Foreign Missions of the Anglican Communion, and who shall be the members of such Board of Reference should it be formed.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Board of Reference aforesaid, or to the members of it appointed from this House, provided no general Board shall be formed, to act with power, in conjunction with the Bishops of Japan and China respectively, in indicating the districts within which the said Bishops of China and Japan shall labour, and that this House of Bishops hereby assents to the changes of limits of jurisdiction and of title, if need be, accordingly.

V.

RANGOON. —The suggestion of an opportunity to labour in the cause of Missions side of our brethren of the Church of England in the Empire of India, is very grateful to us. A common faith, a common heritage in the principles that unite us as a Church, a common hope in the ultimate triumph of the Gospel over the ancient mighty forms of erroneous religion in India, and the claims of kindred and brotherhood, forbid us to decline such an invitation except for weighty reasons. But the rapid extension of our own nation, covering a territory larger than the whole Continent of Europe, its demands for Missionary effort far beyond the possibility of our meeting them adequately, coupled with our responsibilities for Foreign Missions to those nations which, once Eastern, are now Western to us as our nearest neighbours across the Pacific, and our obligations to the Western coast of Africa, render it impossible that we should enter on the attractive field opened to our Church by the brotherly suggestion of the Bishop of Rangoon.

We therefore recommend the following resolution, viz.:-

Resolved, That the statement now made be respectfully communicated to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, with the assurance of the earnest sympathy of this House in the great Missionary work in which they are privileged to be engaged.

Pending the discussion of the resolutions reported by the Committee, the House took a recess.

The House assembled after recess.

The question being on the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Missions,

The first resolution reported was, on motion, adopted. (In relation to recommendations to the newly-formed Church in Liberia.)

The second resolution after having been referred back to the Committee for completion, was, on motion, adopted. (Joint resolution in relation to a Board on a Common Prayer Book.)

The third resolution was, on motion, adopted. (In relation to the Committee of Conference with an English Committee on the subject of a Board of Reference as to Foreign Missions.)
The Presiding Bishop, with the assent of the Bishop in charge of the American Churches on the Continent of Europe, appointed the following three Bishops under the foregoing resolution, to wit: the Bishops of Connecticut, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The fourth resolution was, on motion, adopted. (Of reference to this Board of the matter of limits of jurisdiction of English and American Bishops.)

The fifth resolution was, on motion, adopted. (In relation to Rangoon.)

The Bishop of Western New York from the Joint Committee on Marriage with Relatives presented a Report. The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania also presented a Minority Report. (See Appendix XII.)

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, it was

Resolved, That the further consideration of the subject of this Report be postponed till the next General Convention.

and also, —

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged, and that the report of the minority be printed with the Report of the Committee in the Journal.

On motion of the Bishop of Albany, it was ordered that the English Table of Prohibited Degrees be printed with the Report of the Committee.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the Report of the Joint Committee on Shortened Services, the Order was, on motion, discharged.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the resolution of the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, in re the appointment of a Committee to Revise the Hymnal, the resolution was not adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.:

New York, 14th day of the Session, October 21, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House adheres to its former action as set forth in their Message No. 15 (in reference to the powers to be exercised by the Federate Council of the Dioceses of Illinois) to the House of Bishops, and respectfully requests the House of Bishops to appoint a Committee of Conference to act with a similar Committee of this House, and this House appoints as members of such Committee on its part,

The Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut; Mr. Fish, of New York, Mr. Judd, of Illinois, Mr. Hay, of Pittsburgh.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
On motion, the House concurred in Message 36, of the House of Deputies.

The Bishop presiding appointed as members on the part of this House of such Committee of Conference, the Bishops of Easton, Central Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

The following Message was received, viz.:

NEW YORK, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the consent of the House of Deputies, the House of Bishops concurring, be and is hereby given to the proposed change in the boundary line between the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac, which boundary line is defined as follows: "All that part of the State of Wisconsin lying north and east of the south line of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams, Wood, and Clark Counties, and east of the west line of Range four west, continued to the northern boundary of the State of Wisconsin, and also such portion of Dodge County as is or may be included in the city of Waukon."

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses.

The following Message was received, viz.:

NEW YORK, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution offered by the Joint Committee on Education under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church:

Resolved, "That the Bishops and Clergy be most earnestly requested to bring this subject to the attention of the members of this Church, that they remind the people of their duty to support and build up our own schools and colleges, and to make education under the auspices of this Church superior in all respects to that which is afforded in other Institutions."

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 38, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.:

NEW YORK, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.
The House of Deputies herewith transmits to the House of Bishops the Testimonial in favour of the Rev. George K. Dunlop, Missionary Bishop-elect of New Mexico and Arizona, the said Testimonial having been signed by a Constitutional majority of both Orders of this House;

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

The following Message was received, viz.:
The House of Deputies herewith transmits to the House of Bishops the Testimonial in favour of the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer, Missionary Bishop-elect of Montana and Idaho, the said Testimonial having been signed by a Constitutional majority of both Orders of this House;

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

The Bishop of Connecticut offered the following resolution, viz.:—

Resolved, That Title III. Canon 1, § ii be referred to the Committee on Canons to ascertain what changes may be necessary to give greater practical efficiency to the same;

which was adopted.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the Report of the Joint Committee on Godly Discipline, it was, on motion of the Bishop of Easton,

Resolved, That the vote adopting portions of the proposed Canon be reconsidered.

The question being taken on the several portions of the Canon proposed,

On motion, the title was amended so as to read, "The Godly Discipline of the Laity."

On motion, the first section was adopted.

On motion, paragraph [2.] as proposed was numbered Section ii.

The second section was adopted.

The third section was adopted.

The fourth section was adopted.

The first paragraph of Section v was adopted.

The second paragraph was adopted.

The question being on the third paragraph of Section v, the Bishop of Michigan moved to amend by substituting for the words after "Canons of the Diocese," the following: "and should no such Canon exist, the Bishop shall proceed according to such principles of law and equity as will insure an impartial decision;"

which was adopted.

The third paragraph as amended was then adopted.

The fourth paragraph was adopted.

The fifth paragraph was adopted.

The question being on the sixth paragraph, the Bishop of West-
ern Michigan moved as an amendment that after the words "parochial connection," the words be added: "or vacancy in ministerial charge;" which was adopted.

The Assistant Bishop of North Carolina moved to add the words, "or for any other cause;" which was not adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the sixth paragraph, it was adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the seventh paragraph, the Bishop of Maine moved to strike out the last sentence, "The investigation," &c.; which was adopted.

On motion, the seventh paragraph as amended was adopted.

The eighth paragraph was adopted.

The ninth paragraph was adopted.

The tenth paragraph was adopted.

The first clause of Section vi was adopted.

The second clause was adopted.

The question being on the seventh section, the Bishop of Maine moved as an amendment to substitute for the words, "be required to receive," the word "enroll," and to add the words, "Provided, however, that when, by reason of Providential circumstances and without fault of the communicant, such certificate cannot be procured, the Rector may accept such other evidence, to the same effect, as shall satisfy him of the good standing of the person applying to be enrolled;" which was adopted.

On motion, Section vii as amended was adopted.

On motion, the Canon as amended was adopted.

The Bishop of Easton moved that the following be incorporated in the Message to the House of Deputies, communicating the above action, viz.:

In communicating this proposed action, the House of Bishops desire to say that, in their judgment, it is both expedient and necessary to provide some directory for the Parochial Clergy in discharging the duties, often delicate and difficult, imposed upon them by the rubrics in the Communion Office; and inasmuch as there are occasions when discipline must be used, the House of Bishops asks the co-operation of the House of Deputies in providing such rules and methods as may serve for the guidance of the Minister, and secure effectiveness of administration and adequate protection to all persons who may be repelled under the rubric; which was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.:

...
New York, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee asked for in Message No. 22 from the House of Bishops (to determine whether days in which the House of Bishops sits as a part of the Board of Missions Messages could be considered from this House) be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 41, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

New York, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies do grant the permission asked for in Message No. 38, of the House of Bishops, namely, to recall its Message No. 38, communicating the nomination of the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory, and hereby returns the same.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the nomination of a Missionary Bishop for Washington Territory was made the Order of the Day for Saturday after the reading of the Minutes.

The Bishop of Long Island asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session, which was granted.

On motion, it was ordered that the Prayer for Persons going to Sea be used in his behalf.

On motion, it was ordered that a seat be placed on the right of the President for the Bishop of Mississippi.

The Bishop of Albany offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Rev. Francis Harrison, S.T.D., of the Diocese of Albany, be appointed custodian of the stereotype-plates of the Standard Prayer Book, in place of the Rev. Dr. Haight, deceased;

which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to inquire into the expediency of providing such further legislation as may enable an Ecclesiastical Court of this Church to reach the case of a Minister who may be under condemnation by a civil court for crime, and thereby restrained from personal attendance upon said Ecclesiastical Court.

On motion of the Bishop of Iowa, it was

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Bishop of Connecticut be appointed a member of the Joint Commission on Church Archives, in place of the Bishop of Northern New Jersey, deceased.

On motion, the House adjourned.
SIXTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, October 23, 1880.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the chair.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Illinois read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.

The roll was called; present, as yesterday, except the Bishops of Long Island, Kentucky, Connecticut, Northern New Jersey, Virginia, Niobrara, Assistant of Kentucky, and Michigan.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

The Bishop of Delaware presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, to whom were referred Message No. 39 from the House of Deputies, transmitting the testimonial in favour of the Rev. George K. Dunlop, Missionary Bishop elect of New Mexico and Arizona; and Message No. 40, transmitting the testimonial in favour of the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer, Missionary Bishop elect of Montana, report that said testimonials are in conformity with Canonical requirements, and move the adoption of the subjoined resolutions.

ALFRED LEE, Chairman.

On motion of the Bishop of Delaware, it was

Resolved, That the House of Bishops consents to the consecration of the Rev. George K. Dunlop, Rector of Grace Church, Kirkwood, in the Diocese of Missouri, Missionary Bishop elect of New Mexico and Arizona, and requests the Presiding Bishop to take the necessary measures for such consecration.

On motion of the Bishop of Delaware, it was

Resolved, That the House of Bishops consents to the consecration of the Rev. Legh Richmond Brewer, M.A., Rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, in the Diocese of Central New York, Missionary Bishop elect of Montana, and requests the Presiding Bishop to take the necessary measures for such consecration.

The Bishop of Indiana presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, to whom was referred Message No. 37 of the House of Deputies, giving the consent of said House to the proposed revision of the boundary-line between the Dioceses of Wisconsin and Fond du Lac, recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, That this House hereby concurs with the House of Deputies in the resolution conveyed to it in Message No. 37 from that House.

H. POTTER, Chairman.

JOS. C. TALBOT.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the nomination of a Presbyter for the Episcopate of Washington Territory,
On motion, the nomination was made the Order of the Day, immediately after the call of the Committees, on Monday next.

The Missionary Bishop of Dakota presented his Triennial Report, which, on his motion, was referred to the Standing Committee on Domestic Missions.

On motion, the Bishop of Louisiana was granted leave of absence until Monday evening.

On motion, the Bishop of Michigan was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the Report of the Committee on Canons in re Episcopal resignations,

On motion, the resolution as reported by the Committee was amended by striking out the words proposed to be added in [4.]:

"except in the case of resignation by reason of age as above specified," and the words: "no Bishop whose resignation has been completed as above shall be competent to become the Presiding Bishop of this Church," and by adding the following, viz.: "Provided, that a Bishop who is entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, and who has resigned his jurisdiction by reason of age, shall not thereby lose his seat in the House of Bishops."

On motion, the section as amended was adopted.

On motion, the last section was adopted.

On motion, the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Connecticut, touching the expediency of making such changes as may be necessary to give greater practical efficacy to Title III, Canon I, § ii, having considered the matter, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Title III, Canon I, § ii, be amended as follows:

By inserting after the word "which" in second line of [1.] the words, "are named;" by substituting in place of the words, "or in any other manner, shall become," in fourth and fifth lines, the words, "together with all other articles that are now or shall hereafter become;" and by inserting after the word "committed" in the seventh line, the words, "when not otherwise expressly provided for."

By inserting the word "or" after the word "boxes" in the seventh line of [2.].

By striking out all the words after the word "Church" of the eleventh line of [3.], and substituting in their place the words as follows:

"The Letter of Consecration issued by the Bishops at each act of Consecration shall be duly prepared by the Registrar, in such form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe; and the signatures thereto of the Conse-
crator, and at least two Bishops assisting, shall be secured by the Registrar in person or by deputy, at the immediate time and place of consecration. The said Letter shall be placed on file with special care, and a minute thereof made in the record. A duly engrossed and certified copy of the Letter shall also be made for the newly consecrated Bishop.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.  
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Massachusetts, touching the expediency of providing such further legislation as may enable an Ecclesiastical Court of this Church to reach the case of a minister who may be under condemnation by a civil court for crime, and thereby restrained from personal attendance upon said Ecclesiastical Court, having considered the matter, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a new section as follows, to be numbered § ii, be introduced after § 1 of Canon 2 of Title II, viz.:

§ ii. If a minister of this Church, by reason of conviction for crime and consequent imprisonment, shall be prevented from such personal presence and such other acts as may be canonically required of him in any ecclesiastical process, it shall not thereby be rendered incompetent for the Church to exercise discipline on the offender; but the Bishop, with the advice and consent of his Standing Committee, may suspend such minister from the exercise of his ministry until he may be enabled to present himself for trial, and until he shall so present himself, or be presented, and the trial be concluded;

And that present Section ii be numbered § iii.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.  
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution as reported was adopted.

The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Springfield, touching a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § vii [§], respectfully report that having considered the matter, they do not deem it expedient to recommend the proposed change: 1st, Because it leaves no discretion to the Bishop having Missionary Jurisdiction in reference to the formation of a Diocese: 2d, Because it contemplates the creation of Dioceses without the proper safeguards, which this Committee deem necessary in the premises, and because also, in the judgment of the Committee, its provisions are at variance with the conservative spirit which has characterized the legislation of this Church.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.  
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.
The Order of the Day being called, which was the Report of the Joint Committee on the Lectionary, and Messages 32 and 34, from the House of Deputies,

On motion of the Bishop of Easton, it was, by a Constitutional majority of Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops,

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurs in Message 34, House of Deputies, with the following amendment, viz.:

After the words, "permitted to be used in this Church," to insert the words, "as alternative for the Lessons now appointed in the Book of Common Prayer."

On motion, the House concurred in Message 32, of the House of Deputies. (Continuing the Joint Committee on the Lectionary.)

The Bishop presiding presented an invitation from the Home for Incurables, which, on motion, was accepted with thanks.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Deputation, consisting of two Bishops, two Presbyters, and two Laymen, be appointed to attend the next Provincial Synod of Canada, to bear the greetings of this Church, and to promote the joint interests of the two Churches, the Presiding Bishop being allowed to fill all vacancies in the Deputation occurring after its appointment.

On motion, the Report of the Committee on Testimonials and Certificates was made the Order of the Day for Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

The Bishop of Western Michigan presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Memorials respectfully reports,

That a Memorial of the Cuba Church Missionary Guild has been placed in the hands of your Committee.

The Memorialists respectfully request the House of Bishops to consider and decide:

First, Whether the Mission in Cuba shall be continued; and
Second, If so, in what manner it shall be brought into organic relation to the Church, and provision be made for its direction and support.

They represent:

That the Bishops in Council in 1871, took order for sending a Clergyman to minister to foreign residents in the Island of Cuba;

That the Rev. Edward Kenney was sent under such order; that for nine years he has continued his labors there;

That the Bishops in 1874 and 1875 endorsed and approved his work, and authorized the publication of their approval;

That as to Episcopalian supervision, it is under the charge of the Bishop having jurisdiction of Congregations in Foreign Lands, and as to management and support, it depends upon the Cuba Church Missionary Guild, a voluntary association;

That "they do not deem it proper, and are not willing, any longer to hold such a position." The Memorial implies that the Guild will continue their relation so far as securing funds is concerned.

Your Committee on a careful consideration of the whole subject are not
On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was
Resolved, That the question of maintaining a Mission in Cuba be referred to the Board of Missions.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was
Resolved, That the Bishops of this House do not consider themselves responsible for sustaining the Mission in Cuba.

The Bishop of Nebraska, from a Joint Committee on inquiring into the desirability and feasibility of appointing a Missionary Bishop in every Territory not already provided with one, presented a Report. (See p. 105.)

On motion of the Bishop of Nebraska, the Report was made the Order of the Day for Tuesday next, at 12 n.

On motion, the Order of the Day, being the Report of the Committee on Education, etc., was discharged.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the Report of the Registrar of the General Convention. (See Appendix xviii.)

The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the selection of a place for the next meeting of the Convention, have considered the matter, and beg leave to propose the following resolution: —
Resolved, The House of Deputies concurring, That the meeting of the General Convention in the year 1853 be held in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. BACON STEVENS, 
Chairman on part of House of Bishops.

On motion, the resolution as reported was adopted.

The Bishop of California presented the Report of the Committee on the General Theological Seminary, which, on motion, was recommitted.

The Bishop of New Hampshire presented the following Report of the Committee to attend the Provincial Synod of Canada, viz.: —

The undersigned, appointed by the Presiding Bishop by authority committed to him (p. 319, Journal 1877) to supply vacancies in the Commission appointed at the last Convention, to convey fraternal greetings of that body to the Provincial Synod of Canada, which convened in the city of Montreal, Sept. 8, 1880,
Report, that they attended to the duty assigned to them, were received very cordially by the Synod, and invited to take seats on the platform.
They also invited the Synod to send a Delegation from their honourable body to this Convention.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. NILES.
E. E. BEARDSLEY.
WM. PAYNE.

The Bishop of Central New York presented the following Report, viz.:

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on procuring a translation of the Book of Common Prayer into the Italian language ask leave to report that, having requested Professor F. P. Nash, a native Tuscan, now of Baltimore, a competent Italian and English scholar, to undertake such a translation, received from him, more than a year ago, a printed volume containing the results of his work so far as to the end of the Office for the Administration of the Lord’s Supper. A copy of this volume is herewith transmitted to the House, and forms a principal part of the Committee's Report. Your Committee took the view that there was no authority for the public use of this translation without the action of this House, and we believe it has not, in fact, been so used. It has, however, been submitted to the critical examination of two distinguished scholars born and resident in Italy, one of whom is an eminent student in liturgical literature, and both of them have emphatically approved it, as respects literal, idiomatic, and general liturgical propriety, only suggesting some emendations, which have been submitted to Professor Nash, the translator.

Your Committee feel obliged to present herewith a MS. of another Italian Version of the Prayer Book, made by the Rev. C. Stauder, a member of this Committee, which is offered as a Minority Report, Mr. Stauder not having access to this House.

Your Committee recommend that the Committee be continued, that Professor Nash be requested to complete his work, and that the Convention provide the means of printing and binding fifty copies thereof, Professor Nash having already incurred a considerable personal expense for this object without remuneration.

The Committee also advise that discretion be given them to put this version, at its completion, upon trial, both here and in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Nevin of St. Paul’s Church, Rome, a member of this Committee.

In behalf of the Committee.

F. D. HUNTINGTON, Chairman.

On motion of the Bishop of Central New York, it was

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Translation of the Prayer Book into the Italian language be continued, and that they request Professor Nash to complete his work, and that the Committee be authorized to put his translation on trial in this country, and in St. Paul’s Church, Rome, till the next General Convention.

The Bishop of Central New York presented the following Report, viz.:

The Commission on the Tenure of Church Property beg leave to report the following resolution, and ask for its adoption:

Resolved, That whereas the questions submitted to this Commission are such as demand extensive inquiry and prolonged consideration, the Commission be authorized to enlarge the number of members by the addition of
three or more persons, not exceeding six, learned in the law, and also to fill any vacancies.

F. D. HUNTINGTON.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of California presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Standing Committee on the General Theological Seminary respectfully report that they have referred to them a list of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, elected by the House of Deputies.

It appears from Message No. 35 of the House of Deputies, that the aforesaid list of Trustees was made up in conformity with the requirements of the Canon on the subject.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz.:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concur in the election of the persons named in the list communicated in Message No. 35 from the House of Deputies.

WM. INGRAHAM KIP, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.:

New York, 15th day of the Session, October 22, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following amendment to Title I, Canon 15, Section v, be adopted:

Title I, Canon 15, Section v, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

§ v. When a Bishop of a Diocese is unable, by reason of old age, or other permanent cause of infirmity, to discharge his Episcopal duties, one Assistant Bishop may be elected by and for the said Diocese, who shall, in all cases, succeed the Bishop in case of surviving him. The Assistant Bishop shall perform such Episcopal duties, and exercise such Episcopal authority in the Diocese, as the Bishop shall assign to him; and, in case of the Bishop's inability to assign such duties, declared by the Convention of the Diocese, the Assistant Bishop shall, during such inability, perform all the duties and exercise all the authorities which appertain to the office of a Bishop. No person shall be elected or consecrated a Suffragan Bishop, nor shall there be more than one Assistant Bishop in a Diocese at the same time.

Attest:

CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 43, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The following Message was received, viz.:

New York, 16th day of the Session, October 23, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies respectfully request the House of Bishops to give them information, during the present session of the Convention, respecting the organization known as the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church, and particularly to say, whether the Consecration of a Bishop
for the said organization was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution, and what were the guarantees, pledges, and promises given to the Bishops of this Church prior to the Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Riley, and what Creed and Liturgy are now in use in the said organization, with any other matters relating to the subject upon which they may deem it desirable that the members of our Communion should be informed.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 44, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, and the Committee on Canons, sitting together.

On motion, the above reference was reconsidered, and the Message was referred to the Bishops of Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New York, Pittsburgh, and Long Island.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

NEW YORK, 16th day of the Session, October 23, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in Messages No. 44 and 45 from the House of Bishops: the first relating to the appointment of the Rev. Francis Harison, S.T.D., as Custodian of the stereotyped plates of the Standard Prayer Book; and the second relating to the appointment of the Bishop of Connecticut, as a member of the Joint Committee on Archives.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 25, 1880.

The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the chair.

The roll was called; present, as before, except the Bishop of Connecticut, and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of New Jersey read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.

The Presiding Bishop appointed, as members on the part of this House, of the Deputation to visit the Provincial Synod of Canada, the Bishop of Easton, and the Bishop of Missouri.
The Bishop of Western New York presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred a Prayer to be used in the churches of our seaport towns, in behalf of persons at sea, begs leave respectfully to report that, in the judgment of said Committee, it is inexpedient to recommend such action to this Convention as would be necessary to insert this prayer among the Offices of the Prayer Book, from which it is compiled. As a form, however, which may be useful to many in seaport cities, and to make it more generally known, your Committee incorporate it in this Report as follows:—

"O eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens, and rulest the raging of the sea; who hast compassed the waters with bounds until day and night come to an end: Be pleased to receive into Thy almighty and most gracious protection the persons of all those whose business is on the great deep. Preserve them from the dangers of the sea, and the violence of the elements: that they may return in safety to enjoy the blessings of the land, with the fruits of their labours, and with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercies, to praise and glorify Thy Holy Name through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." And your Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

A. CLEVELAND COXE.
JNO. W. BECKWITH.
W. B. W. HOWE.

On motion, the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The Bishop of Florida presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on the Spanish translation of the Book of Common Prayer beg leave to report that they are unanimously agreed that a better version than the one we now have is desirable and necessary, as our present one contains many blemishes and inaccuracies, from the titlepage throughout. It was prepared, we understand, for the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, by a Spaniard now deceased, who used for the Psalter, Epistles, and Gospels, a translation of the Bible into Spanish, which was made by Cipriano de Valera, in the seventeenth century, and differs as much from the modern use of the Spanish language as does the English of the time of Henry VIII. from that of the present time.

In the prosecution of their duties, the Committee have obtained for collation with our version, several translations of the Prayer Book of the Church of England into Spanish, none of which is found to be much superior to our own.

The only way, therefore, to obtain a satisfactory version, as it would seem, is to make an entirely new translation, collating throughout those already made, adopting their excellences and avoiding their defects. In this conviction, the member most competent, in behalf of the Committee, has commenced a new translation, the Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, Litany, and a part of the Communion Office being now ready for the press, while he is prepared to go on and complete the work, as soon as funds can be obtained to meet the considerable outlay which the stereotyping and printing of so large a work would cost.

It would be a great gain, in the judgment of the Committee, could sufficient means be had, to have issued, in separate form, the Daily and other Offices most frequently in use, leaving to be done in the future the other portions of the Prayer Book, as means may be obtained.

The Committee are of the opinion that a considerable improvement of
our present version may be made by the alteration, where required, of single words or phrases, which would not call for new plates, and would involve only a small expense. Whether enough can be gained in this way to make it worth undertaking, a more detailed examination of the matter than the Committee have been able, as yet, to make, is requisite.

The Committee, therefore, venture to recommend, that they be continued, with full powers to do in the premises what they may deem best, and find practicable with the means to be obtained. They, therefore, offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Spanish translation of the Book of Common Prayer be continued, and that they be authorized to prepare and publish a new translation of parts or the whole of the Prayer Book, or to amend the present version by the alteration of words or phrases, so far as they may consider it advisable, and find to be financially practicable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. YOUNG.
W. E. McLAREN.
JOACHIM DE PALMA.
HENRY COFFEE.

The Bishop of Missouri moved to amend the resolution by adding the words, "provided that it be done without charge on the Convention Fund," which was adopted.

The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania presented the following Report: viz., —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 43 from the House of Deputies, touching a proposed amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § 5, having considered the matter, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurs in the amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § 5, contained in Message No. 43 from the House of Deputies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, it was not adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Maine, it was

Resolved, That this House non-conurs in the action of the House of Deputies, for the reason that cases may arise in the future as they have in the past, where such a provision will be found desirable, and because, under the Canon as it now stands, the Convention can always pass judgment upon individual cases.

The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the Report of the Committee of the House of Deputies on Testimonials, having considered the matter, respectfully report that as the Report was referred to the Committee on Canons after the Committee on Ordination had been discharged, and as it involves many amendments to Canons for which some amendments have already been recommended, the Committee do not deem it advis-
able, at this late day of the Session, to take other action than to recommend
the adoption of the following resolution: —
Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the whole subject of
Testimonials, including Message 33 from the House of Deputies, and the
Report of the Committee of the House of Deputies, to whom the subject was
referred at the last General Convention, be referred to a Joint Committee of
the two Houses, for report at the next General Convention.
All which is respectfully submitted.
On behalf of the Committee.
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.
The Order of the Day being called, which was the nomination
of a Bishop for Washington Territory,
The Bishop of Indiana moved that the nomination of a Bishop
for Washington Territory be made the Order of the Day for Tues-
day, after the reading of the Minutes.
There being an equal number of votes for and against the
motion, the Bishop presiding cast his vote in the negative, and
the motion was not adopted.
The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Illinois read a
portion of Scripture, and the Bishop presiding conducted the pre-
scribed order of devotions. The Bishops of Western Michigan
and Southern Ohio having been appointed tellers, the Bishops cast
their ballots, when it was found that the Rev. William A. Leonard,
of the Diocese of Long Island, had received a majority of votes.
On motion, the action of the House was ordered to be com-
nunicated to the House of Deputies.
The House then adjourned, to attend the meeting of the Board
of Missions.

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday, October 26, 1880.
The House met, the Presiding Bishop in the chair.
The roll was called; present, as yesterday, with the addition
of the Bishop of Connecticut and the Assistant Bishop of Ken-
tucky, and the exception of the Bishop of Wisconsin.
The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of Northern Texas
read a portion of Scripture, and the Presiding Bishop offered prayer.
The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.
The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 46.**

*New York, 17th day of the Session,*

October 25, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it does not concur in Message No. 32 from the House of Bishops [referring to amendment of Article 3 of the Constitution, as to days in which the two Houses sit conjointly being counted as days of the session].

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 46, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 47.**

*New York, 17th day of the Session,*

October 25, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the view of the state of the Church be transmitted herewith to the House of Bishops, asking their prayers and blessings, and requesting them to prepare and cause to be published, a Pastoral Letter to the members of the Church.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 47, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on the Pastoral Letter.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 48.**

*New York, 17th day of the Session,*

October 25, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and heartily concur in the proposed measure sent down to this House from the House of Bishops in their Message No. 34 [referring to the centennial of the Church], and have appointed as members of such Joint Committee, on the part of this House, The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the Rev. Dr. Davies, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Coffin, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stark, of Connecticut, Mr. Coppée, of Central Pennsylvania.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 49.**

*New York, 17th day of the Session,*

October 25, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies conveys in Message No. 26 from the House of Bishops [that this General Convention adjourn sine die on Wednesday next, October 27].

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 50.**

*New York, 17th day of the Session,*

October 25, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:
Resolved. That the House of Deputies concurs in the amendment proposed in Message No. 51 from the House of Bishops [in reference to the use of the Lectionary, &c.].

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 51.

New York, 17th day of the Session,
October 25, 1850.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concurs in Message No. 53 from the House of Bishops [as to the place of meeting of the next General Convention].

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 52.

New York, 17th day of the Session,
October 25, 1850.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, that Message No. 47 from the House of Bishops [communicating Canon on Godly Discipline] be referred to a Joint Committee of Conference, and that such Committee, on the part of this House, consist of:

The Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Maryland, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Andrews, of Southern Ohio, Mr. Meads, of Albany, Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 53.

New York, 17th day of the Session,
October 25, 1850.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concurs in Message No. 52 from the House of Bishops [appointing a Deputation to the next Provincial Synod of Canada], and appoints, on its part:

The Rev. Dr. Knight, of Central Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Southern Ohio; Mr. Corning, of Albany, Mr. Howe, of Indiana.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 52, of the House of Deputies.

The Presiding Bishop appointed as members of the Committee of Conference on the part of this House on Message 52, of the House of Deputies (in re Canon of Godly Discipline communicated in Message 47, of the House of Bishops), the Bishop of Easton, the Bishop of Wisconsin, and the Bishop of Iowa.

The Bishop of New York presented an invitation from Hon. Richard Lathers to a reception of the two Houses at New Rochelle.
On motion, the Secretary was ordered to acknowledge the invitation, and to express the regret of the House that at this late period of the session it will be impossible to accept it.

On motion of the Bishop of Maine it was voted,

To reconsider the resolution to inform the House of Deputies of the nomination by this House of the Rev. Wm. A. Leonard, as Missionary Bishop of Washington, on account of a letter just received from Mr. Leonard, declining to accept that office.

The Bishop of California moved that the nomination of a Missionary Bishop for Washington Territory be indefinitely postponed.

The Bishop of Nebraska moved that the nomination be the Order of the Day immediately after the call of the Committees, which was adopted.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report, viz.:

The Joint Committees on Constitutional Amendments, on Canons, and on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred the Report of the Joint Committee of the two Houses on Shortened Services, respectfully report, that, in their opinion, a greater flexibility in the use of the Book of Common Prayer is necessary to the growth and usefulness of the Church, and that in view of the many difficulties and objections which have been made to the different plans heretofore proposed, some of these objections being of the gravest nature, we believe that these contrariant opinions may be completely harmonized and the end so much desired may be effectually reached by amending the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer, as proposed in the following Resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer be amended so as to read as follows, and that such proposed amendment be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, in order that it may be adopted in the next General Convention according to Article 8 of the Constitution.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

By the Bishops, the Clergy, and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in General Convention assembled.

The General Convention of this Church, having heretofore, to wit: on the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1789, set forth and established A Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, and thereby established the said book and declared it to be the Liturgy of this Church, and required that it be received as such by all the members of the same, and be in use from and after the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1790; the same book is hereby ratified and confirmed, and ordered to be the use of this Church from this time forth.

But note, however, that on days other than Sundays, Christmas Day, the Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, it shall suffice if the Minister begin Morning or Evening Prayer at the General Confession, or the Lord's Prayer preceded by one or more of the Sentences appointed at the beginning of Morning and Evening Prayer, and end after the Collect for Grace or the Collect for Aid Against Perils, with 2 Cor. xiii, 14, using so much of the Lessons appointed for the day, and so much of the Psalter, as he shall judge to be for edification.
And note also, that on any day when Morning and Evening Prayer shall have been duly said, or are to be said, and upon days other than those first afore mentioned, it shall suffice, when need may require, if a Sermon or Lecture be preceded by at least the Lord's Prayer and one or more Collects found in this book, provided that no prayers not set forth in said book shall be used before or after such sermon or lecture, nor any portion of the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper. And note further also, that on any day the Morning Prayer, the Litany, or the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, may be used as a separate and independent service, provided that no one of these services shall be disused habitually.

On motion, the resolution as reported was adopted.

The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee of this House on Foreign Missions consider and report upon the expediency of suggesting to the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the propriety of considering whether in view of the mortality which has constantly hindered the progress of our Mission in Africa, it be not expedient to change the location of the Mission;

which was adopted.

The Order of the Day having been suspended for the purpose, on motion of the Bishop of Missouri it was

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee to consider during the recess, and to report at the next Convention, such amendments of Title I, Canon 15, § vii, as will facilitate the formation of Dioceses out of Missionary Jurisdictions, and the election of Missionary Bishops to be the Diocesans thereof.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri it was

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee to consider during the recess, and report at the next General Convention, such amendment to Title I, Canon 15, § ii, as will provide that notice shall be furnished to Bishops-nominate of the consent of a majority of the Bishops, or of the House of Bishops, as the case may be, to their election.

The Presiding Bishop appointed as the Committee referred to in the foregoing resolutions, the Bishops of Pennsylvania, Long Island, Central Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.

The Bishop of Easton presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee appointed on behalf of this House to confer with a Committee of the House of Deputies, touching the disagreement of the two Houses in the matter of approving the powers proposed to be exercised by the Dioceses of Illinois, Quincy, and Springfield, in Federate Council united, respectfully report:

It appears that among the powers which we are asked to approve, is the power of establishing appellate courts for the use and benefit of the Dioceses uniting in the proposed Federate Council of Illinois.
It is not affirmed that the Federate Council, when established, can, of its own motion, establish an appellate court; but that the several Dioceses by passing an act in identical terms may make provision for appeal from a court strictly and properly Diocesan, to a court representative of the three Dioceses uniting in the federation.

It is affirmed that in the judgment of eminent legal authorities, the right to erect such a tribunal already exists, under Article 6 of the Constitution of the General Church. The Dioceses concerned would be content either to have the express approval of the General Convention as to the power proposed to be exercised, or else an intimation that any such approval is superfluous, the matter being wholly within the discretion of the Dioceses concerned.

We dismiss therefore any discussion of the expediency of establishing appellate courts, whether for the whole Church or for a portion of it, and address ourselves to the question whether it is competent for a Diocese, under the Constitution and Canons of this Church, to make any provision whereby a case determined in a court properly Diocesan, and subject to review by the Diocesan Bishop, may be remanded for review to a tribunal composed of Bishops or members of other Dioceses, affiliated in a Federate Council.

Article 6 of the Constitution provides:

"In every Diocese the mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons may be instituted by the Convention of the Diocese."

Under this clause each Diocese is empowered to establish its own court, and its appellate court also, within its proper jurisdiction. We cannot, however, find in this clause any authority for establishing a mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons, which sets the case beyond the review of the Diocesan Bishop and which introduces an extra-diocesan authority between the Bishop and his Clergy.

It has been argued, that a feeble Diocese, not having a sufficient number of disinterested Presbyters, apart from the Presenter and the Standing Committee, is at liberty to provide that the court may be supplemented by calling in Presbyters from adjoining Dioceses, and that by parity of reason a Diocese may provide a warf of appeal made up from several Dioceses.

But, if we grant the premises, the conclusion does not follow. In the former case the court is still Diocesan, although some of its members are extra-diocesan, and its conclusions are not final, but need the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese. In the latter case the ultimate resort is not, as now, to the Bishop of the Diocese.

We are fortified in these opinions when we examine the provisions of discipline in the first seven Canons of Title I of the Digest. Amenability is first of all defined.

"Every minister shall be amenable, for offences committed by him, to the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Clerical members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident at the time of the charge."

And in the various cases specified through several pages, it is the Bishop, who sometimes with, and sometimes without, the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, inhibits, disciplines, and publishes. We search in vain in Ordinal, Constitution, or Canon, for any indication that a Clergyman is amenable to any other authority than his own Bishop, or that, when a Diocesan Court has pronounced its judgment, there is room for the interposition of any revising power save the Bishop himself.

We are not unmindful of the seeming boldness of differing upon a question of law from the eminent jurists who have represented the House of Deputies in this Conference. We have endeavored to weigh their arguments very carefully, and must adhere to the opinion that, whether with or without the approval of the General Convention, it is ultra vires for any
The Bishop of Illinois presented a minority Report, as follows, viz.:—

The undersigned, in dissenting from the opinions expressed by a majority of the Committee of this House, begs first to call attention to the fact, that the Dioceses of Illinois have already entered on the federated relation authorized by Title III, Canon 8, and that the proposed powers have been submitted to this General Convention for approval, by the Federate Council of Illinois already established. The undersigned further notes the fact that both Houses have already taken concurrent action of approval on all the proposed powers, except that one which relates to the formation of an appellate court. It was with reference to that power only that Committees were appointed to confer.

The majority of the Committee of this House contend that it is not competent for a Diocese under the Constitution of the General Convention to lodge appellate jurisdiction in any body not composed of members of the Diocese.

What is the language of the Constitution?

"In every Diocese, the mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons may be instituted by the Convention of the Diocese."

It should be distinctly noticed that the Constitution makes no reference to the right of a Diocese to try Presbyters and Deacons, nor does it assume to direct the Diocese as to the mode in which it shall exercise that right. An article which was not framed in order to convey the right of trying Presbyters and Deacons can scarcely be presumed to deny the right of appeal; and, if it submits the mode of trial to the individual Diocese, surely it must submit also the mode of appeal. There is, indeed, nothing in the article which requires a Diocese to make up its court from its own Clergy. The Dioceses ordinarily choose to do so; but if one Diocese should canonically order its court, of first resort, to be composed of Clergy of another Diocese, there is nothing in this Article to prevent it. It may choose its own mode.

As to an Appellate Court, the majority of the Committee say that they cannot find in this Article any warrant for the introduction of an extra-diocesan authority between the Bishop and his Clergy. But neither can they find any warrant in this article for the introduction of an intra-diocesan authority between the Bishop and his Clergy. The Constitution does not touch this question. It contemplates only the question of mode. If, therefore, it is competent for a Diocesan Convention to adopt the mode of introducing a Diocesan Court between a Bishop and his Clergy, it is equally competent for such Convention, if it chooses, to adopt the mode of introducing between a Bishop and his Clergy, an Appellate Court under the form of a Federate Council. The Constitution is entirely silent as to the composition of the Diocesan Courts, whether of first resort or of appeal.

The majority of the Committee notice the argument drawn from the practice of supplementing Diocesan Courts by calling in Presbyters from adjoining Dioceses, which practice, by parity of reasoning, would justify a Diocese in conferring appellate jurisdiction upon a Federate Council. The majority of the Committee grant the premise, but deny the conclusion. "In the former case," they say, "the court is still Diocesan, although some of its members are extra-diocesan, and its conclusions are not final, but need the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese."

But this argument fails to the ground when we consider: (1) That an Appellate Court which has been created by a Diocese cannot properly be termed extra-diocesan; (2) That appeals are not proposed to be taken
from the Bishop of a particular Diocese, but from the decisions of an Ecclesiastical Court in that Diocese; and (3) That no Diocese or Dioceses would have a right to deprive a Bishop of the final function of pronouncing sentence, or mitigating sentence, upon his own Presbyter or Deacon, duly convicted after appeal. Nothing would come between a Bishop and his Clergy that does not come between them now, viz., a court created by the Diocese under Article 6 of the Constitution. The rights of the Diocesan would be fully conserved. A Federate Council, sitting as a Court of Appeal, would limit his powers not one whit more than a Diocesan Court sitting as a court of first resort.

The majority of the Committee further object that the Presbytery or Deacon ought to be amenable only to his Bishop, and they inform us that they “search in vain in Ordinal, Constitution, or Canon, for any indication that a Clergyman is amenable to any other authority than his own Bishop, or that when a Diocesan Court has pronounced its judgment, there is room for the interposition of any revising power save the Bishop himself.” And yet in the very Canon which they quote (Title II, Canon I) we read this language: “Every minister shall be amenable for offences committed by him, to the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Clerical members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident at the time of the charge.” The sweeping assertion of the majority of the Committee, therefore, falls to the ground, and with it the argument it was designed to substantiate. A Presbyter may be amenable to some one else than his own Bishop.

But if the clause respecting the Clerical members of the Standing Committee were absent, the language of the Canon would make nothing for the view entertained by the majority of the Committee. “Every minister shall be amenable for offences committed by him, to the Bishop.” The word “amenable” cannot be made to cover the whole process of trial, verdict, appeal, and final sentence. Such an interpretation would put the General Convention in the position of contradicting by Canon the article of its Constitution which remits to the Convention of each Diocese the mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons. If the word of the Canon means any thing more than the general statement that in the Bishop or the Clerical members of the Standing Committee repose the primary and the final authority, then all other courts are unauthorized, and the Dioceses cannot enjoy the privilege granted by the Constitution.

That the first seven Canons of Title II are not intended to deprive the Dioceses of discretion, but rather incline the other way, is made evident by the language of § ii of the same Canon when it provides a mode of serving citations “unless a Diocesan Convention shall otherwise provide.” As the majority of the Committee has declined to enter upon the question of expediency, in connection with this power asked for by the Federate Council of Illinois, the undersigned feels that it does not become him to say any thing on that aspect of the question.

For the reasons stated, and for others which might be adduced, he dissents from the opinion that it is ultra vires for any Diocese or Dioceses to establish an Appellate Court composed of members of affiliated Dioceses. Any such action, to become ultra vires, must be contrary either to the Constitution, or to the Canons. But it has been shown to be contrary to neither. The Constitution and Canons do not provide for courts, either of first resort, or of appeal for trying Presbyters and Deacons, neither do they forbid. They remit the whole matter to the discretion of the Dioceses, and this General Convention in authorizing the establishment of Federate Councils, consented to the grouping of Dioceses in a State, clothed with all their discretionary powers. That such was the animus of the Convention became manifest in 1871, when both Houses concurred in approving for New York, precisely the powers which are asked for by Illinois.

WILLIAM E. McLAREN.
On motion of the Bishop of Easton, the Committee of Conference was discharged.

The Bishop of Quincy offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops recede from its action respecting Message No. 15 from the House of Deputies, and concur with the resolution contained in that Message;

which was not adopted.

The Order of the Day being suspended, the following Message was received, viz.:

**New York, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.**

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concurs in Message No. 57 from the House of Bishops [referring the whole subject of Testimonials to the Joint Committee, to report at the next General Convention].

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop presiding appointed, as members of the Joint Committee on Testimonials on the part of this House, the Bishops of Connecticut, Long Island, and Albany.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**New York, 17th day of the Session, October 25, 1880.**

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Committee to consist of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven Laymen be appointed to consider and report to the next General Convention, whether in view of the fact that this Church is soon to enter upon the second century of its organized existence in this country, the changed conditions of the national life do not demand certain alterations in the Book of Common Prayer in the direction of Liturgical enrichment and increased flexibility of use.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 55, of the House of Deputies, was made the Order of the Day for this afternoon at three o'clock.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.**

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concurs in Message No. 42 from the House of Bishops [relating to the use of the Book of Common Prayer by native congregations in Heathen Countries].

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Massachusetts presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the Report of the Joint Committee on the Functions of Rectors and Wardens and Vestrymen,
having considered the matter, respectfully report, that they do not recommend the passage of the two Canons proposed in the Report of the Joint Committee, for the reasons that the said Canons seem to them in some respects in conflict with the rights of Parishes, and with the laws of some of the States; and also because, owing to the long-continued illness of the Chairman of the Joint Committee, and the death of the Rev. Dr. Rudder, the mover of the resolution, the Report states that “the Committee have not given to this most important subject the consideration which its magnitude demands.”

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the whole subject of the Functions of Wardens and Vestrymen, together with the Report of the Joint Committee already submitted, be referred to a Joint Committee, consisting of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, to report at the next General Convention.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution as reported was adopted.

The Bishop presiding appointed, as members on the part of this House of such Joint Committee, the Bishops of Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

The Bishop of Maine presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Committee on Domestic Missions, to whom was referred the resolution of the Bishop of Nebraska, proposing a change of the boundaries of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Niobrara, respectfully report that, having duly considered the reasons given for such a change, they would recommend consent to it, and they offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House so changes the bounds of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Niobrara that they shall be hereafter as follows, viz.: On the east and north, the Missouri River; on the south, the State of Nebraska; on the west, the 104th meridian, the Territories of Wyoming and Montana, and including the Santee Indian Reservation on the left branch of the Missouri River, north and east of said river.

H. A. NEELY, Acting Chairman.

On motion, the resolution as reported was adopted.

The Bishop of Western New York presented the following Report, viz.:—

The Committee on the Prayer-Book have had before them the following matters referred to them for consideration, etc., viz.: Resolutions,—

1. For a suffrage in the Litany for the increase of the Ministry;
2. For a Commission of Bishops, Presbyters, and Laymen, to make certain additions to the Prayer Book;
3. For the addition of a Prayer for Missions;
4. For sundry additions, as, e.g., the Magnificat and Nunc dimittis from the English Prayer-Book;
5. For the correction of a grammatical error in the Eucharistic Office.

Your Committee feel, very deeply, the importance of nearly every suggestion that has been made, and more especially the demand of the Church for the restoration of the Evangelical Hymns; but the conclusions to which they have been brought are indicated in the following resolutions, viz.:—
1. Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer Book be discharged from further consideration of these subjects.

2. Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Evangelical Hymns, as they stand in the English Prayer Book, to wit, the Magnificat, the Song of Simeon, and that of Zacharias, be added to the Hymnal at the end of the hymns in metre.

A. CLEVELAND COXE.
JNO. W. BECKWITH.
W. B. W. HOWE.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Western New York presented a Report from the Joint Committee on the German Prayer Book, and offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Joint Committee in charge of the Prayer Book in German be continued;

which was adopted.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the nomination of a Missionary Bishop for Washington Territory.

The Bishop of Ohio moved that the nomination be postponed to the next meeting of the House of Bishops, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

The House being bidden to prayer, the Bishop of New Jersey read a portion of Scripture, and the Bishop presiding offered prayer. The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky and the Bishop of Western Texas were appointed tellers, when the Bishops cast their ballots, and it was found that the Rev. John A. Paddock, D.D., of the Diocese of Long Island, had received a majority of votes; and he was therefore declared to be chosen to be nominated to the House of Deputies for election as Missionary Bishop of Washington Territory.

On motion, this nomination was ordered to be communicated to the House of Deputies.

On motion, the Order of the Day was suspended.
On motion, the House went in to Council.
The Council having risen, the House resumed its session.
Bishop Herzog took leave of the House.
The House took a recess.
The House assembled after recess.
The Bishop of Connecticut presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, to whom was referred Message No. 46 of the House of Deputies, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That in consequence of the failure of the Joint Committee on Despatch of Business to reach any agreement as to the construction of Article 3 of the Constitution, and further, in consequence of the non-concurrence of the House of Deputies in the amendment to said Article proposed on the part of this House, and communicated to the House of Deputies in Message No. 32, this House can only be governed in their construction of Article 3 of the Constitution by their resolution passed on the 14th day of this Session.

The Committee respectfully ask to be discharged.

J. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution was adopted, and the Committee discharged.

The Bishop of Easton moved the following resolutions, viz.: —

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops recognize the zeal and assiduity of the Bishops composing the Mexican Commission, in discharging the delicate and difficult duty which has devolved upon them, and that the House will proceed to fill the vacancy in said Commission, caused by the death of the late lamented Bishop of Maryland.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops are in accord with the Bishops of said Commission in the policy they suggest touching the future administration of the matters in question, and do accordingly heartily concur with the said Commission in their judgment that no order should be taken for the consecration of another Bishop in Mexico, until the Bishop already consecrated shall have actually entered upon his work, and until the terms of the Covenant touching the preparation of a Liturgy shall have been duly complied with, namely, that the Offices of the Holy Communion and Holy Baptism shall be made conformable to the general outline and spirit of the Primitive Liturgies; and until the approbation of a majority of the Bishops of this Church to any such consecration shall have been signified to the Presiding Bishop, that he may take order for the same.

The question being on the first resolution, it was, on motion, divided, and the first clause of the first resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Albany moved, as a substitute for the second clause of the first resolution, the following, viz.: —

"And that the House will proceed to appoint a Commission to be called the Mexican Commission, and to consist of the Bishops of Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New York, Pittsburgh, and Long Island, and two others to be elected by ballot;"

which was adopted.

The second resolution was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer be amended so as to read as follows, and that such proposed amendment be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, in order that it may be adopted in the next General Convention according to Article 8 of the Constitution: —
THE RATIFICATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

By the Bishops, the Clergy, and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in General Convention assembled.

The General Convention of this Church, having heretofore, to wit, on the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1789, set forth and established a Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, and thereby established the said book and declared it to be the Liturgy of this Church, and required that it be received as such by all the members of the same, and be in use from and after the first day of October, A.D. 1790; the same book is hereby ratified and confirmed, and ordered to be the use of this Church from this time forth.

But note, however, that on days other than Sunday, Christmas Day, the Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, it shall suffice if the Minister begin Morning or Evening Prayer at the General Confession, or the Lord's Prayer preceded by one or more of the sentences appointed at the beginning of Morning and Evening Prayer, and end after the Collect for Grace, or the Collect for Aid Against Perils, with 2 Cor. xiii, 14, using so much of the Lessons appointed for the day, and so much of the Psalter, as he shall judge to be for edification.

And note also, that on any day when Morning and Evening Prayer shall have been duly said, or are to be said, and upon days other than those first afore mentioned, it shall suffice when need may require, if a Sermon or Lecture be preceded by at least the Lord's Prayer and one or more Collects found in this book.

And note further also, that on any day the Morning Prayer, the Litany, or the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, may be used as a separate and independent service, provided that no one of these services shall be disused habitually.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That this House does not concur in Message 57, from the House of Deputies, and asks for a Committee of Conference.

The Bishop presiding appointed as such Committee, the Bishops of Easton, Indiana, and Western Michigan.

The Bishop of Albany offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this House do appoint a Commission of their own number to inquire into, and report upon, the various questions relating to the Moravian Episcopate; and that all papers now in the hands of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Relations be referred to said Commission when so appointed;

which was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 58.

NEW YORK, 18th day of the Session, October 29, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concur in Message No. 62 from the House of Bishops [as to adding to the Hymnal, after the Hymns, the Magnificat and the Song of Simeon, and that of Zacharias].

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the Report of the Joint Committee on completing the Missionary Organization of
the Church, the Bishop of Nebraska moved the adoption of the resolutions reported by the Committee.

On motion of the Bishop of Utah, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject be postponed to the next General Convention.

The Bishop of Western Michigan moved,

That a Committee of five Bishops be appointed to consider, and, if in their judgment necessary, report to the House of Bishops at the next General Convention, a suitable mode of nominating Missionary Bishops; which was adopted.

The Bishop of Connecticut presented the Report of the Committee on the Pastoral Letter, and moved the adoption of the proposed letter as the Pastoral Letter of this House, which was adopted.

The House proceeded to ballot for two additional members of the Mexican Commission. The Bishops of Niobrara and Colorado were appointed tellers; and, the Bishops having cast their votes, it was found that the Bishop of Connecticut and the Bishop of Albany had been elected.

The Bishop of Delaware having resigned his place on the Mexican Commission, it was, on motion of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, voted that this House will not accept his resignation.

The Order of the Day being called, the Bishop of Missouri moved that this House concur in Message 55, of the House of Deputies (on the appointment of a Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment), which was adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that the House proceed to ballot for members of such Joint Committee on Wednesday at 11 A.M.

The Bishop of Albany offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That the House of Deputies be asked to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of the House with special regard to the matters to be submitted to the Joint Commission proposed in Message No. 55;

which was not adopted.

The Bishop of Rhode Island moved the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to convey the grateful thanks of the House of Bishops to the Rector, Trustees, and Congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, for their generous and unwearied hospitality extended to the Convention during its present session;

which was adopted.
The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Foreign Missions, to whom was referred the resolution of the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, touching the expediency of changing the location of our Mission in Africa, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops commends to the careful consideration of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the question of changing the location of our Mission in Africa to some point from which the heathen may be as readily reached, and where the Foreign Missionaries will not be exposed to the pestilence which has proven fatal to so large a number of those who went forth to this work.

G. T. BEDELL.
WILLIAM PINKNEY.
W. B. W. HOWE.
W. H. HARE.
T. U. DUDLEY.

which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Albany, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Bishops are due to the Rev. Dr. Wildes for his courteous and indefatigable devotion to all matters connected with their comfort during the session of this Convention.

The Bishop of Mississippi asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session, which was granted.

On motion of the Bishop of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to confer with a Committee of the House of Deputies to arrange for the place where, and time when, the closing services of this Convention shall be held.

The Chair appointed the Bishop of Vermont and the Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.

The following Messages were received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 59.

New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in Message No. 61 from the House of Bishops [referring the matter of the Functions of Rectors, &c., to a Joint Committee], and appoints on its part as members of said Committee:—

The Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, the Rev. Dr. Davies, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Orlando Meads, of Albany, Mr. S. P. Nash, of New York, Mr. Lamberton, of Central Pennsylvania.

Attest:

CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 60.

New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Deputies recede from its former action, and concurs in the action of the House of Bishops contained in their Message No. 19 [defining the powers of the Federate Council of the Dioceses in Illinois].

Attest:

CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
The Bishop of Ohio presented the following Report, viz.:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MESSAGE NO. 44 OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

By Article 10 of the Constitution, it is entirely within the competence of the Bishops of this Church to consider and take action on the request from proper authorities in a foreign country to consecrate a Bishop therefor.

The Bishops have taken action in the case of such a request from the authorities of the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant on earth.

Believing that it is very desirable that full information in respect to their action in the premises should be communicated to the Church, they gladly comply with the request contained in Message No. 44 from the House of Deputies.

The brief history of their action is contained in a paper read at the Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Riley, and published in "The Spirit of Missions" for August, 1879, and is as follows:

"WHEREAS, A covenant, or articles of agreement, concord, and union, have been entered into between the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, said covenant having been adopted and confirmed by the said Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled in Council in the city of New York on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and having been adopted and confirmed by duly appointed Representatives of the said Mexican Church in the city of Mexico on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six;

"In which covenant the said Bishops did recognize the aforesaid Mexican Church, as being of right, as also in point of fact, a foreign church to all intents and purposes, within the meaning of the tenth Article of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; and did agree to consecrate the office of Bishop one or more persons duly elected by the said Mexican Church, after receiving satisfactory evidence of their election by the said Church, and of their fitness and qualifications for such a high and holy vocation;

"AND WHEREAS, It was further stipulated, in the covenant above mentioned, that the said Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States would name from among themselves a Commission of seven Bishops, with whom the Bishop or Bishops so to be consecrated for the said Mexican Church should be associated as a temporary Board of Administration for the Episcopal government of the said Mexican Church; and that a majority of the said Commission should be competent to take order for the consecration of Bishops for said Church, as the necessity may arise, on the demand of said Church;

"AND WHEREAS, It was further resolved by the said Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Council assembled, that, when the ratification of the aforesaid covenant shall have taken place, the Commission, so appointed as above stated, is empowered to receive, examine, and report to the presid-
ing Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, upon the evidence of election and testimonials of qualification of the person or persons presented by the Synodical authority of the said Mexican Church for consecration to the Episcopate;

And it was further resolved that the presiding Bishop is hereby requested and empowered, when he shall have received any such report from the said Commission, to take order for the consecration of such person or persons as may be reported to him by the said Commission as duly elected and qualified;

And whereas, The said Bishops in Council on the twenty-ninth day of October, A.D. 1875, did appoint the Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, the Right Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, Bishop of Ohio, the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox, Bishop of Western New York, the Right Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh, and the Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, to be their Commission for the purposes above recited:

Now, therefore, we, the Bishops above named, composing the said Commission so appointed and empowered, do certify that, after examination of the evidence of election and testimonials of qualification of the Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley, D.D., certified to us as duly elected Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, having found the same satisfactory, we reported to the Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D.D., Presiding Bishop, that the said Henry Chauncey Riley was duly elected and qualified.

Whereupon the above-named Presiding Bishop took order for the consecration of the said Henry Chauncey Riley by his letter, in manner and form as follows:

NEW YORK, May 17, 1879.

"THE RIGHT REV. DR. LEE, Bishop of Delaware.

The Mexican Commission appointed by the House of Bishops having requested the Presiding Bishop to take order for the consecration of the Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley, D.D., Bishop Elect of the Valley of Mexico, order is hereby taken accordingly.

Time, St. John Baptist Day, June 24, 1879; place, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Consecrator, Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Preacher, Bishop Coxe, of Western New York; Presenters, Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, and Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; present and assisting, Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island.

(Signed)

B. B. SMITH, Presiding Bishop.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the city of Pittsburgh this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and have hereunto suffixed a letter of our Right Reverend Brother, the Bishop of Maryland, authorizing his name to be subscribed to our action herein certified.

(Signed)

WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland (per order).

ALFRED LEE,
Bishop of Delaware.

GREGORY THURSTON BEDELL,
Bishop of Ohio.

WILLIAM BACON STEVENS,
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

A. CLEVELAND COXE,
Bishop of Western New York.

JOHN B. KERFOOT,
Bishop of Pittsburgh.

ABRAM NEWKIRK LITTLEJOHN,
Bishop of Long Island.
Baltimore, June 17, 1879.

"My dear Bishop,—I thank you for your kindness in submitting to my examination the proposed form of Testimonial to be read at the consecration of Dr. Riley, and of his promise of conformity.

"I have given the documents the best attention I am able to give at the present time, and have nothing to suggest in the way of alteration or improvement.

"Of course I concur in the proposal that they should be used at the approaching solemnity.

"I have given attention, too, to the comments that have been made on our relations to the Mexican Church, and have found no occasion to depart from my concurrence in the action of the Committee presided over by yourself.

"Heartily bidding God-speed to all engaged in so good a work, as I believe this to be, of Christian charity and obedience, I humbly desire to be considered as associated with the Commission in its action pertaining to this matter.

Very faithfully your loving friend and brother,

William R. Whittemore, Bishop of Maryland,
Senior Member of the Commission on the Mexican Episcopate.

Right Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Delaware.

"In lieu of the usual 'Promise of Conformity,' not adapted to the present occasion, the Bishop elect made such promise in these words: —

"'In the name of God, Amen. I, Henry Chauncey Riley, chosen Bishop of the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the Valley of Mexico, in the Republic of Mexico, do hereby promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the said Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the same are set forth in the covenant entered into between the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and the said Mexican Church, ratified by the said Bishops in Council on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and by the synodal authorities of the said Mexican Church on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

"'So help me W, through Jesus Christ.'

"The action taken under Article 10 of the Constitution was in pursuance of the following resolutions of the Bishops, October 29, 1875, to wit: —

2. "Resolved, That the Bishops in Council assembled, by their Commission to be appointed with full authority to represent the said Bishops, in conclusive action, agree to the ratification of Articles of Agreement with the Mexican Branch, duly represented by its constituted synodical authority in the following form and tenor, to wit: —

COVENANT.

"In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen. The following covenant, or articles of agreement, concord, and union, between the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, of the first part, and the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, of the second part, establishes the ensuing stipulations, mutually entered into by the two Churches aforesaid: —

Art. I. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in consideration of the fact that nearly all the clergy and members of the said Mexican Church owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, but are Mexican citizens, do hereby recognize the aforesaid Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, as of right, as also in point
of fact, a foreign Church, to all intents and purposes within the meaning of
the tenth Article of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the United States of America.

"But while the aforesaid Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in
the United States do thus recognize the said Mexican Church to be a for-
"enign Church, yet during its early growth and development it shall continue
to enjoy the nursing care of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United
States, until the said Mexican Church shall attain to a sufficiency in its
Episcopate for the administration of its own affairs, according to the re-
quirements of the ancient Canons and primitive usages of the Church of
Christ.

"ARTICLE II. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the
United States, acting under the aforesaid tenth Article of the Constitution,
and relying upon the stipulations contained in the following Articles of
this Covenant, agree to consecrate to the office of Bishop one or more per-
sons duly elected by the said Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of
our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, after receiving satisfactory evi-
dence of their election by the said Church, and of their fitness and qualifi-
cations for such a high and holy vocation.

"ARTICLE III. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the
United States furthermore agree to name from among themselves a Com-
mision of seven Bishops with whom the aforesaid Bishop or Bishops to be
consecrated for the said Mexican Church shall be associated as a temporary
Board of Administration for the Episcopal Government of the said Mexican
Church. A majority of the same shall be competent to take order for the
Consecration of future Bishops of said Church as the necessity may arise
on the demand of said Church.

"The said temporary Board of Administration shall be furthermore
empowered to administer all the discipline pertaining to the Episcopal
Order of the Ministry of said Church until at least three Bishops shall be
elected, consecrated, and canonically established in the said Church; it
being understood that this temporary Board of Administration shall be
ruled in the exercise of their Episcopal administration, judgments, and
acts, by the provisions contained in the Constitution and Canons of the
Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, so far as
the same can be applied to the divergent circumstances of the said Mexican
Church, and are consistent with its rights and privileges as a distinct
National Church.

"ARTICLE IV. The Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord
Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, assures and certifies the Bishops of the
Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, that it receives the Holy
Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, including all the books called
Canonical, as they are enumerated in the sixth Article of Religion of the
Protestant Episcopal Church (excluding those commonly called Apocryphal),
as the Word of God, and containing all things necessary to salvation; that
it professes the Catholic and Apostolic Faith as set forth in the words of the
Apostles' and Nicene Creeds; that it receives and observes the two Sacra-
ments of Baptism and the Supper of the Lord ordained by Christ Himself,
and none others; that it holds that, from the Apostles' times, there have
been these Orders of the Ministry, Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons, and
desires to perpetuate them for itself; that it rejects the errors, novelties,
and superstitions of the Church of Rome, as the same are set forth and
rejected by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in her
Articles of Religion, as well as such as have been introduced since the date
of framing such Articles; and the said Mexican Church further covenants
not to receive or establish any doctrines or articles of belief contrary to the
doctrines held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and
set forth in its formularies.

"ARTICLE V. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church further-
more agree to consider such testimonials of character and qualification for the Episcopate sufficient in form as shall be equivalent to the formulated testimonials required by the Bishops of the Church of England, before they conveyed the Episcopate to this Church.

"ARTICLE VI. (1.) And for the preservation of the Common Faith, and of the doctrines of the Lord Jesus, the said Mexican Church binds itself to prepare a Service Book for Public Worship and for the Administration of Confirmation and other sacred Rites; the Apostles' Creed and the Creed commonly called Nicene being therein included; the said Service Book to conform in its essential features to the formularies of Primitive and Apostolic Churches, and to be approved by the Commission of Bishops in this Covenant established; and the said Church further binds itself to require a profession of faith in the terms of the Creeds aforesaid as a condition for admission to Holy Orders.

"(2.) And the said Mexican Church in her office for the administration of Holy Baptism will preserve such a due Scriptural presentation of the authority and intent of that Sacrament, with the use of the Matter and Form prescribed by our Divine Lord and Master, as shall be satisfactory to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church or to the Commission of Bishops by them appointed.

"(3.) And in her office for the administration of the Lord's Supper, the said Mexican Church will preserve such Liturgical forms as are essential thereto, that is to say: particularly a due Scriptural presentation of the authority and intent of that Sacrament, with the use of the Matter and Form prescribed by our Divine Master and Lord, and with such further provisions as shall render said office conformable to the general outline and spirit of the Primitive Liturgies in the judgment of the Bishops aforesaid, or of the Commission of Bishops by them appointed.

"III. Resolved, That the Commission to be appointed for that purpose (namely, what is now commonly known as the Mexican Commission) is hereby empowered to correspond with the representatives of the Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, Militant upon earth, in order to the final ratification of the afore-recounted Articles of Agreement.

"IV. Resolved, That when such ratification shall have taken place, the Commission aforesaid is hereby empowered to receive, examine, and report to the Presiding Bishop upon the evidences of election and testimonials of qualifications of the person or persons presented by the synodal authority of the Mexican Branch for ordination to the Episcopate.

"V. Resolved, That the Presiding Bishop is hereby requested and empowered, when he shall have received any such report from the said Commission, to take order for the consecration of such person or persons as may be reported to him by said Commission as duly elect and qualified.

"The provisions of Article VI are not yet fully complied with.

"The Liturgy at present in use by the Mexican Branch of the Church is incomplete, and subject to further amendment. It is used tentatively until it shall have been amended to the satisfaction of the Commission by a Synod of that Church, sitting under the Presidency of the Bishop thereof. So soon as the Commission shall have received a copy of such Liturgical offices, approved of them as being in accordance with the terms and spirit of the Covenant, that Liturgy will be translated and laid before the Church.

"The Bishops of the Commission have made a full report to the Bishops of this Church, which, at their request, will be published in the Journal of the General Convention.

"The guarantees, pledges, and promises given to the Bishops of this Church, prior to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Riley, are contained in the afore-recited covenant, entered into between the authorized Delegates from the Synod of said Church, acting for that Church, and the Commis-
sion of seven Bishops, acting for this Church, who were empowered to take
'conclusive action' on the part of this Church.

"The only action taken by the Commission since this consecration has
related to suggestions for the emendation of the Offices of Baptism, and the
administration of the Lord's Supper, and to the absence of the Bishop from
his Diocese.

"In compliance with their urgent request, it is understood that he will
arrive in this country by the middle of November; and it is expected that
he will immediately return to his jurisdiction in the Valley of Mexico."

The House of Bishops have taken the following action in relation to the
subject: —

Resolved, That the Bishops are in accord with the Bishops of said Com-
mission in the policy they suggest touching the future administration of the
matters in question, and do accordingly heartily concur with the said Com-
mission in their judgment that no order should be taken for the consecra-
tion of another Bishop in Mexico until the Bishop already consecrated shall
have actually entered upon his work, and until the terms of the covenant
touching the preparation of a Liturgy shall have been duly complied with,
and until the approbation of a majority of the Bishops of this Church to
any such consecration shall have been signified to the Presiding Bishop,
that he may take order for the same.

Resolved, That the Bishops recognize the zeal and assiduity of the
Bishops composing the Mexican Commission in discharging the delicate
and difficult duty which has devolved upon them; and that the House will
proceed to appoint a Commission, to be called the Mexican Commission, to
consist of the Bishops of Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New
York, Pittsburgh, and Long Island, and two others to be appointed by
ballot.

The House of Bishops has reconstituted the Mexican Commission as
follows: viz., the Bishops of Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania,
Western New York, Pittsburgh, Long Island, and Albany.

ALFRED LEE
G. T. BEDELL,
WM. BACON STEVENS,
A. CLEVELAND COXE.

Which, on motion, was ordered to be printed for the use of the
House.

On motion, the House adjourned.

NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1880.

The House met, the Bishop of Delaware in the chair.
The roll was called; present, as yesterday.

The House being bid den to prayer, the Bishop of Western Texas
read a portion of Scripture, and the Bishop presiding offered
prayer.

The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.
The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 62.
New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That this House does not concur with the House of Bishops in the amendment to Title I, Canon 8, proposed by that House in their Message No. 31 [relating to a candidate for the Priesthood, etc.].
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 63.
New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Joint Committee on the Translation of the Prayer Book into German be continued, to report to the next General Convention.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 63, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 64.
New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following preamble and resolution:
WHEREAS, The work of the Church of Christ, and the best interests of Christian civilization, are seriously impeded in one of the Territories of the United States, by the existence of polygamy, recognized by a large proportion of the community as a religious institution; and,
WHEREAS, Polygamy is not only contrary to the law of God, but is also forbidden, under severe penalties, in the Territories of the United States by Act of Congress, which Act has been declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States: therefore, be it
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That while there are peculiar difficulties in the execution of this law, — owing to the religious fanaticism, doubtless oftentimes sincere, by which the institution of polygamy is upheld, and especially to the fact that the interests of many innocent persons are unhappily involved, — it is still the duty of every Christian and citizen of this Republic, to use his influence to aid the United States Government, in bringing about as speedily as possible, a merciful, but firm, enforcement of the law in regard to polygamy, or bigamy, in the Territories of the United States.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 64, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 65.
New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That this House concurs with the House of Bishops in their
The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 66.**

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Committee be appointed, consisting of five Bishops, five Presbyters, and five Laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and report to the next General Convention upon the subject of the expediency of a Revision of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scripture at the present time, and also in what respects, if any, the Revised Version, so far as previously published, may be in their judgment superior to the King James Version as found in the Standard Bible of 1611.

Provided, That nothing in the above resolution shall be construed as requiring the Committee appointed by this Convention, to make their Report before the Convocation of Canterbury shall have had a reasonable amount of time to act upon the Report of the Committee appointed by that Convocation, viz., its Committee on Revision.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, it was

Resolved, That this House does not concur with the action of the House of Deputies in its Message No. 66, for the reason that there is now no time to consider so vast and important a matter at the present session.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 67.**

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint Committee of three Bishops, five Clergymen, and two Laymen be appointed to consider what amendment, if any, of the Canons is desirable with respect to the relation to this Church of Congregations of the Coloured race, and to report to the next General Convention;

And that the Committee on the part of this House consist of the Rev. Dr. Handel, of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Marks, of Mississippi, the Rev. Mr. Girault, of Louisiana, the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia; Mr. Peter M. Dox, of Alabama, Mr. L. N. Whittle, of Georgia.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Easton, it was

Resolved, That this House does not concur in Message 67, of the House of Deputies, for the reason that it is unable to learn, from the terms of the resolution, what is the subject-matter proposed to be inquired into.

The following Message was received, viz.:

**MESSAGE No. 68.**

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following Canon, to be entitled "Of Deaconesses," be adopted.

OF DEACONESES.

1. Women of devout character and approved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop of this Church for the work of a Deaconess according to such form as shall be authorized by the House of Bishops, or, in default thereof, by such form as may be set forth by the Bishop of the Diocese.

2. The duties of a Deaconess are declared to be the care of our Lord's poor and sick, the education of the young, the religious instruction of the neglected, the reclaiming of the fallen, and other works of Christian charity.

3. No woman shall be set apart for the work of a Deaconess until she be twenty-five years of age, unless the Bishop, for special reasons, shall determine otherwise, but in no case shall the age be less than twenty-one years. The Bishop shall also satisfy himself that the applicant has had an adequate preparation for her work, both technical and religious, which preparation shall have covered the period of at least one year.

4. No Deaconess shall work officially in a Diocese without the express authority in writing of the Bishop of the Diocese, nor in any Parish, without the permission in writing of the Rector or Minister thereof.

5. Deaconesses may be transferred from one Diocese to another, by proper letters of dismissal, at the request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction they are to be so transferred.

6. If a Deaconess should at any time resign her office, she shall not be restored thereto, unless in the judgment of the Bishop such resignation was for weighty cause. And no Deaconess shall be removed from office by the Bishop except with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese duly convened.

7. The Constitution and Rules for the government of any institution for the training of Deaconesses, or for any community in which such Deaconesses are associated, shall have the sanction in writing of the Bishop of the Diocese, in which such Institution or Community exists. All formularies of common worship used in each Institution or Community shall have the like sanction, and shall be in harmony with the usages of this Church, and the principles of the Book of Common Prayer.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Connecticut, it was

Resolved, That the House of Bishops does not concur in the action of the House of Deputies, contained in Message No. 68, for the following reason, viz.: The House of Bishops on the 14th day of its session acted on the Report of the Joint Committee on Deaconesses and Sisterhoods, amended the Canon proposed by the said Committee by the addition of a section concerning Sisterhoods, and communicated their action to the House of Deputies; and this action, they have reason to believe, has never been considered by that House. They respectfully object to such a disposition of their deliberate action.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 69.

NEW YORK, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it appoints as the members of the Joint Committee on Testimonials, etc., on its part, —
The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Devereux, of Ohio.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
The following Message was received, viz. :

MESSAGE NO. 70.

NEW YORK, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Committee appointed to consider the subjects of the increase of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, be continued, with an increased membership, with instructions to act in the premises during the time intervening before the next General Convention, to the end that they may the better accomplish the objects for which the Committee was raised.

2. Resolved, That this House do earnestly request the several Diocesan Conventions or Councils, that they duly consider, and if they find it expedient, approve, commend, and indorse, the eminent charity embraced in the purpose and effort of this Committee.

3. Resolved, That every Minister in charge of a Congregation be requested to reserve, from this time forth, out of “the alms and other devotions” of the people, collected upon each and every occasion of the administration of the Lord’s Supper, a percentage of the whole amount, not less than one nor more than ten per cent, at the discretion of the Minister, the same to be forwarded and paid over to the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen.

4. Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to correspond with the Authorities of each Diocese and Missionary Jurisdiction, for the purpose of collecting facts and statistics bearing upon the subject committed to them, such as the local provision now made in certain Dioceses for the relief of disabled Clergy and their families, the wants that now exist, and that are unsupplied, the irregular and unorganized assistance that is now being extended, and all other information that shall contribute to a full exhibit of the present condition of this charity and its probable future; and that this Committee prepare and present to the next General Convention a digest of all the information thus gathered, with reference to further and more formal action.

5. Resolved, That this Committee be further instructed to inquire into the practicability of founding a Sustentation Fund, for supplementing the salaries of Clergymen who have not suitable support.

6. Resolved, That the Secretary of the House of Deputies be instructed to publish this Report in the Church Press, to send copies to the Bishops of the Church, and to the Secretaries of the Conventions or Councils of the Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions, with the request that the Report be submitted to the consideration of the several Diocesan Conventions or Councils.

7. Resolved, That this Report be respectfully communicated to the House of Bishops, as the response of this Body to their request that some action be taken upon the subject of the relief of disabled Clergy and their families, and that, in submitting this Report, it is hoped that it will meet the approval of our Right Reverend Fathers.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following Message was received, viz. :

MESSAGE NO. 71.

NEW YORK, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the amendments to
the Canons on Ordination contained in Message No. 29 from the House of Bishops, the amendments to the same Canons presented to this House by the Committee appointed by this House to consider and report upon the said Canons on Ordination, together with the amendments to Canons 2 and 6 of Title I, and also the Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Deputies at the last General Convention on the subject of Testimonials, be referred to the Joint Committee on Testimonials, which has been appointed to report to the next General Convention, and that, if necessary, the powers of said Committee be enlarged accordingly.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 71, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 72.
New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the subject of the accompanying resolution be referred to the Joint Committee on "Liturgical Enrichment, etc.," for consideration during the recess.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following Suffrage and Response be inserted in the Litany, immediately after the supplication for Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, viz.: —

"That it may please Thee, O Lord of the Harvest, to send forth labourers into Thy harvest.

"We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord."

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 72, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 73.
New York, 18th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.
The House of Deputies herewith transmits to the House of Bishops the Testimonial in favour of the Rev. John Adams Paddock, Missionary Bishop-elect of Washington Territory, the said Testimonial having been signed by a Constitutional majority of both Orders of this House.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 73, of the House of Deputies, with the Testimonial accompanying the same, was referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 74.
New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has appointed as members of the Special Joint Committee on its part on Liturgical Enrichment, etc.: —

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, of Maryland, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. Garrison, of New Jersey; Mr. Fish, of New York, Mr. Coppee of Central Pennsyl-
The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 75.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That all Joint Committees be instructed to meet for organization before the separation of their members at the Convention at which they are appointed.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 75, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 76.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That all Committees, Joint Committees, and Commissions, with powers to sit during the period intervening between the Triennial Conventions, be instructed to report on the first business day of the session of the General Convention, and that in every case where action is contemplated the Report must be in print.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 76, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 77.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House does not concur in the amendment of Title II, Canon 11, Section ii, by repealing the fourth condition contained therein, as communicated to this House by the House of Bishops in their Message No. 37.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The following resolution was offered by the Bishop of Quincy: —

Resolved, That the Secretary of the House be requested to present, to-day, to the Presiding Bishop, the records of the House, that he may cause to be entered therein the action of the Bishops, on the 3d of September, 1880, in the matter of the resignation of Dr. McCook, late Bishop of Michigan; which was adopted.

The Bishop of Delaware presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee on Consecration of Bishops, to whom was referred Message No. 73, from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, with the Testimonial in favor of the Rev. John A. Paddock, D.D., Missionary Bishop-
elect of Washington Territory, report that the said Testimonial is in accordance with Canonical requirements.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons report that, in accordance with the requisition of Title IV, Canon 2, § ii, requiring this Committee to appoint two of their number to certify the changes, if any, made in the Canons, etc., they have appointed as their Committee, —

The Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the Bishop of Massachusetts.

By order of the Committee.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

The Bishop of Maine presented the following Report of the Standing Committee on Domestic Missions:

The Committee on Domestic Missions, to whom were referred the Triennial Reports of the various Missionary Bishops in the Domestic field, have had before them the Reports of all but one of those Bishops, and find in them satisfactory testimony to the faithfulness of the labourers in that field, cheering tokens of progress, and much to stimulate the Church to more vigorous efforts in the great Missionary cause. These Reports being, however, wholly statistical, and not exhibiting the conditions or circumstances under which the work is done, cannot serve so well as do the Annual Reports made by the same Bishops to the Board of Missions, for the basis of a just estimate of the extent and value of the labours of our Missionary Bishops. Believing, therefore, that the members of the Church already have through these latter Reports, and those of the Domestic Committee, fuller and more suggestive information respecting the condition, needs, and prospects of our various Missionary Jurisdictions than could be deduced from these statistical tables; and considering also that the tabular digests submitted to us will be published, in connection with the Report of the Committee on the State of the Church, your Committee deem it unnecessary to dwell more particularly upon the facts presented in them. But it may be of some advantage in the future to refer to one or two points noted by us in our examination of them: —

First: But very few of these Reports, as presented to us, are quite complete, giving all the items called for.

Secondly: Some of the headings of the forms furnished for the Reports have been variously interpreted; so that a comparison of the returns under those headings is hardly practicable, and accurate information is not always given.

These remarks would, no doubt, find a wider application in a survey of the Diocesan Reports.

Your Committee deem it especially desirable, and, indeed, essential, to correctness in a general statement of the offerings of the Church, that, under the heading, "Total Amount of Salaries and Parochial Expenses," should be included only the contributions of the members of parishes or congregations within the reporting jurisdiction to those objects.

Your Committee venture to suggest, in conclusion, that any facts or figures in the Reports of the Missionary Bishops indicating a purpose and effort, on the part of the parishes or missions within their jurisdictions, to become less dependent upon external aid, and on the part of the whole Jurisdiction to attain the position of an independent Diocese, are of peculiar interest to the Church.

On behalf of the Committee.

H. A. NEELY.
The Bishop of Indiana presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee of Conference on the Disagreement of the two Houses as to the resolution concerning the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer have agreed to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Deputies, as contained in the printed copy of Message No. 57 to the House of Bishops, be adopted, with the following amendment:

Page two, line twelve, after the words, "this book," insert the words, "provided, that no prayers not set forth in said book, or otherwise authorized by this Church, shall be used before or after such sermon or lecture."

JOS. C. TALBOT,
HENRY C. LAY,
GEO. D. GILLESPIE,
Committee of House of Bishops.

The Bishop of Delaware moved that the whole subject be postponed to the next General Convention; which was not adopted.

The question being on the resolution as reported by the Committee of Conference, it was adopted.

The Bishop of Vermont presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies respecting the place, time, and services for the closing of the General Convention, would respectfully report:

That, in conference with the Committee of the Lower House, it was unanimously resolved to recommend, that the closing service of the General Convention should be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. A. BISSELL, Chairman.

On motion, the House adopted the recommendation reported by the Committee.

On motion of the Bishop of Vermont, it was

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That a Joint Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, be appointed to nominate Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen.

The Bishop presiding appointed as members of such Joint Committee, the Bishops of New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The Order of the Day being called, which was the balloting for members of the Joint Committee on Liturgical Enrichment, the Bishops of South Carolina and Central Pennsylvania were appointed tellers; and, the Bishops having cast their ballots, it was found that the Bishops of Connecticut, Easton, Pennsylvania,
Western New York, Florida, Albany, and Central New York had received a majority of votes, and they were declared to have been appointed.

On motion, the House went into Council.

The Council having risen, the House resumed its session.

The Bishop of Missouri presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Joint Committee on the French Prayer Book respectfully report that they have during the recess suffered from the loss by death of their Chairman, the late Bishop of Louisiana. They present the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Committee on the French version of the Book of Common Prayer be continued, its number completed, and the Committee be requested to report at the next General Convention.

HORATIO POTTER.
C. F. ROBERTSON.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Western New York offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That a Committee of this House, consisting of three Bishops, be appointed to consider and report at the next Convention whether the hymn commonly called the "Athanasian Creed" may not properly be added to the Hymnal, with the omission of the enacting clauses, after the example of Catholic usage in reciting the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed.

The Bishop of New York moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was not adopted.

The question being on the resolution, it was not adopted.

The Bishop of Easton presented the following Report, viz.: —

The Committee appointed to confer, etc., concerning the proposed Canon of the Godly Discipline of the Laity, respectfully report that the two Committees have agreed to recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That Title II., Canon 12, entitled "Regulations respecting the Laity," be amended so as to read as follows: —

Title II., Canon 12. "On the Godly Discipline of the Laity."

§ i. If any persons within this Church shall offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons shall be repelled from the Holy Communion agreeably to the Rubric.

§ ii. It is not requisite before repelling a person from the Holy Communion, that he shall have been convicted of crime in a civil court.

§ iii. Because the Church doth not judge of secret intentions, but only of the outward and visible actions that carry scandal as well as sin in them, and because discipline extends not to men's private thoughts, but to their open actions, men are to be the more reminded that there are secret sins whereof the Church cannot take cognizance, for which, no less than for flagrant acts of impiety, God will surely call them into judgment; and because the object of ecclesiastical discipline is not only to put away scandal, but also to secure the reformation of the offender, and to bring him to a better mind, and because no man is to be deemed incorrigible until he shall
have been admonished of his fault, the minister shall not fail to use a sound discretion in ministering private counsel and advice before proceeding to discipline.

§ iv. [1.] Every minister, before repelling any person from the Holy Communion, shall inform him of the allegations against him, and shall afford him opportunity to make personal explanations.

[2.] The notice to a person that he presume not to come to the Holy Communion, shall be given distinctly and explicitly, either personally or in writing.

§ v. [1.] A minister repelling any person from the Holy Communion, shall, without unnecessary delay, report his action to the Ordinary, that is, the Bishop, together with a statement of the charges made; and such notice of repulsion shall be deemed and taken as a sufficient presentment to the Bishop of the person repelled, for the offences specified therein, in order that the Bishop may take judicial action thereon.

[2.] If no complaint be made by the person repelled, the Bishop may, in his discretion, take the charges pro confesso and proceed no further, or he may restore the person repelled if the reasons for such repulsion seem to him insufficient.

[3.] If a person repelled from the Holy Communion shall demand an investigation, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to institute an inquiry in such manner as may be directed by the Canons of the Diocese, and, should no such Canon exist, the Bishop shall proceed according to such principles of law and equity as will insure an impartial decision.

[4.] If the Bishop shall have reason to believe that any person has been repelled from the Holy Communion, and if no account thereof has been given, he may require such account to be given within thirty days, and in default thereof he may make inquiry, and deliver his godly judgment in the premises.

[5.] If a scandal arise in a Congregation, and the minister be in serious doubt as to his duty, he may refer the case to the Bishop, who may advise him as to his duty in the premises.

[6.] If the Bishop shall have reason to believe that any person within his Diocese who frequents the Holy Communion is an open and notorious evil-liver, and that by reason of uncertainty of parochial connection, or vacancy in ministerial charge, he escapes discipline, the Bishop may, of his own motion, institute an inquiry, and deliver judgment in the premises.

[7.] In all the proceedings hereinbefore indicated the person accused shall have specific notice of the charges, with reasonable precision as to time and place; he shall at all times during an investigation have liberty to be present, and in due time and order to produce his testimony and to make his defence.

[8.] When an investigation shall have been made in any of the cases mentioned in this section, the Bishop may confirm the action of the minister repelling, or he may specify the conditions of restoration, or he may direct the person to be restored to the Holy Communion: in case of great heinousness of offence, the Bishop may suspend the person from the Holy Communion for a definite time, or until such person shall be restored by the Bishop himself.

[9.] In the case of any person suspended from the Holy Communion under criminal indictment, the investigation and the judgment shall be deferred until the case is determined in the civil court.

[10.] If the Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, it shall be the Ordinary for the purposes of this Canon, so far as to receive complaint and make investigation; but the judgment shall be made by a Bishop invited by the Standing Committee to examine the record and pronounce thereon.

§ vi. [1.] A person repelled or suspended in any Congregation from the Holy Communion, shall not come to the Holy Table in any other Congrega-
tion until permitted to do so by competent authority, nor shall any minister receive to the Lord's Supper any person so repelled or suspended. Provided, that nothing in this Canon shall be so construed as to require a minister to refuse the sacrament to a penitent person in immediate danger of death.

[2.] A person repelled from the Holy Communion may be restored by the minister who repelled him, if the Bishop has taken no action in his case, or by the Bishop of the Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, by any Bishop acting at the request of the Standing Committee; or, if the person shall have removed into another Diocese and been a bona fide resident therein for one year, then by the Bishop of that Diocese.

§ vii. A communicant removing from one parish to another shall procure from the Rector, if any, or, if there be no Rector, from one of the Wardens, a certificate stating that he is a communicant in good standing, and the Rector of the parish or the congregation to which he removes shall not enroll him as a communicant without such certificate. Provided, however, that when by reason of Providential circumstances, and without fault of the communicant such certificate cannot be procured, the Rector may accept such other evidence, to the same effect, as shall satisfy him of the good standing of the person applying to be enrolled.

HENRY C. LAY, for the Committee.

On motion of the Bishop of Easton, the resolution reported by the Committee of Conference was postponed to the next General Convention.

The Bishop of Maine presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee on Provinces be continued, with power to sit during the recess; and that their Reports, and all papers presented to this House, and all matters acted upon in either House of the General Convention, referring to the question of Federated Dioceses, be referred to that Committee to report upon the whole subject to the next General Convention;

which was adopted.

The Bishop of Albany offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Bishops of this Church, in issuing notices of their several acts of discipline, be counselled hereafter to include among those whom they shall notify, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin, the Primus of the Scottish Church, the various Metropolitans of the Colonial Churches in Communion with the Church of England, and the Bishops of the Churches in Haiti and the Valley of Mexico, and that these Bishops be earnestly asked to send notifications of acts of discipline in the several Churches to the Presiding Bishop of this Church, and that the Presiding Bishop be asked to communicate this resolution to the Bishops named;

which was adopted.

The Bishop of Albany offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, in accordance with the recommendation of the Lambeth Conference, urging emphatically the importance of letters commendatory being given by their own Clergymen to members of their flock going from one country to another, That the Presiding Bishop be requested to call the attention of the Archbishops and Metropolitans of the Churches of England and Ireland, the Colonial Churches in Communion with them, and of the Primus of Scotland, to the great importance of inducing their Clergy
to give letters of commendation to members of the Church emigrating to America;
which was adopted.

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, it was ordered that the Commission on the Revision of the Course of Theological Study be continued, and the vacancy caused by the death of the Bishop of Maryland be filled.

The Bishop presiding appointed to fill such vacancy the Bishop of California.

The Bishop of Missouri offered the following resolution, viz.:—

Resolved. That the Secretary of this House be requested to communicate formally to the Missionary Bishops elected during this General Convention, the fact of their election, and of the consent of this House to their consecration;
which was adopted.

The Bishop of Delaware presented the following resolution, viz.:—

Resolved. That the House of Bishops consents to the Consecration of the Rev. John A. Paddock, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, in the Diocese of Long Island, Missionary Bishop-elect of Washington Territory, and requests the Presiding Bishop to take the necessary measures for such Consecration;
which was adopted.

On motion of the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, it was

Resolved, That the House of Bishops has received with lively satisfaction the communication from the House of Deputies, informing it of the action taken, looking to the increase of the Fund for Disabled Clergy and their families. The Bishops hail with joy this prospect for the relief of our suffering brethren, and of the families of those departed, and heartily approve the action taken.

The House took a recess.
The House assembled after recess.
The Bishop presiding directed the following record to be placed in the Minutes of the House, viz.:—

"A meeting of Bishops having Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, duly convened, and acting under [3.] § xvi, Canon 15, Title 1, of the Digest, was held Aug. 28, 1878, and on several successive days by adjournment.
"On September 3, a majority of all the Bishops recognized in the Canon as above quoted, being present and acting, the Presiding Bishop presented the resignation by the Right Rev. Samuel A. McCoskey, Bishop of Michigan, of his Jurisdiction. The same was referred to a Committee, and, after their Report, was unanimously accepted, and the Bishopric of the Diocese of Michigan declared to be vacant."

ALFRED LEE, Presiding over the House of Bishops.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:—
The Joint Commission on Archives, to whom has been referred the Report of the Registrar of the General Convention, begs leave to report,—

That, in their judgment, the time has arrived when it is important to make some permanent provision for the safe keeping of the documentary and other matter now committed to the care of the Registrar, but for which there have hitherto been no means at his command. The Joint Committee deem it advisable to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain some special and convenient place in the city of New York, that may be set apart for the preservation of the Archives and other matter now belonging to the General Convention; and for the due discharge of theRegistrar's office.

They further recommend that a Committee of this body, or other persons competent to such a trust, be authorized, in connection with the Registrar and Assistant Registrar, to lay aside such papers as may be purely of a private and family character, and if desired so to do, to restore them to the authorized representatives of such persons or families.

The Committee also recommend that the Treasurer of the Convention Fund be authorized to pay the Registrar the sum of one hundred dollars a year to meet the necessary expenses of his office. They therefore present the following resolution:—

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the Joint Commission on Archives be and are hereby authorized, in connection with the Registrar, to take such conclusive action as may be necessary to obtain a proper place for depositing the documentary and other matters that now are or may hereafter come under the care of the Registrar of the General Convention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BACON STEVENS.
E. E. BEARDSLEY.
HAMILTON FISH.
ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.:

New York, 19th day of the Session,
October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolutions from the Joint Committee on securing for each Territory a Bishop of its own:—

1. Resolved, That it is important, as soon as it can be properly done, to complete the organization of this Church, by placing a Missionary Bishop in every Territory now without one.

2. Resolved, That, with a view to make suitable provision for sustaining this enlarged Episcopate, a Committee of twenty-one be created to be appointed by the House of Deputies, and to serve for three years.

3. Resolved, That this Committee be known as the Finance Commission, for the endowment and support of the Missionary Episcopate.

4. Resolved, This Commission shall be auxiliary to the Managers of the Board of Missions, and act under the direction of the Board of Missions, and shall remain in office until their successors are appointed. It shall be renewed at each session of the Triennial Convention.

5. Resolved, It shall have power to raise money for the endowment of the Missionary Episcopates other than those now existing, and also for their adequate support until such endowment is completed.

6. Resolved, It shall raise funds by donation and subscription, and keep a separate account of its moneys whether for endowment or support; and invest the endowment-fund, and carry the income derived from it to the fund for current support.

7. Resolved, The following Committee is nominated:—

The Bishop of New York, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of
Long Island, the Bishop of Central New York, the Bishop of Albany, the Bishop of Western New York, the Bishop of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. M. Dix, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Davies, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, jun., the Rev. Dr. W. A. Suively, the Rev. Dr. Meyer Lewin; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Erastus Corning, Mr. S. G. Wyman, Mr. R. C. Winthrop, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. H. Coppee, Mr. Lemuel Coftin.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Quincy offered the following resolution, viz.: —

Resolved, That the third Standing Order be amended, by inserting after the word "or," the words, "in his absence," so that the whole amendment shall read: "add at the close of Standing Rule Three as follows: ‘or, in his absence, by the Bishop present at the Consecration;’"

which was adopted.

The Bishop presiding appointed the following as the Commission on Moravian Orders, viz.: —

The Bishop of Connecticut, the Bishop of Ohio, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Florida, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

On motion, the resolution postponing action on the Report of the Joint Committee on the Completion of the Missionary Organization of the Church to the next General Convention, was reconsidered.

The Bishop of Nebraska moved that the House do concur in Message 78, of the House of Deputies.

The Bishop of Maine offered as a substitute the following resolution, viz.: —

That this House non-concurs in Message 78, of the House of Deputies, for the reason that this House has taken action upon those resolutions, postponing the consideration of them to the next General Convention;

which was adopted.

The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE NO. 79.
New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution from the Committee on Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses as to the resolution concerning the Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer: —

Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Deputies, as contained in the printed copy, Message No. 58, to the House of Bishops, be adopted with the following amendment: page two, line twelve, after the words, "this book," insert the words, "provided that no prayers not set forth in said book, or otherwise authorized by this Church, shall be used before or after such Sermon or Lecture."

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 79, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.: —
HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

1880.]

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs with the House of Bishops in their Message No. 54, to this House [in reference to the Translation of the Prayer Book into the Italian Language], with the following proviso:—

"Provided, That all this can be done without expense to the Convention."

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 80, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.:

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House does not concur with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the proposed new Section to be added to Title II, Canon 2, communicated to this House in their Message No. 50.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has appointed the Rev. Alfred A. Watson and Rev. Francis Harison, under the provisions of Title IV, Canon 2, and has adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Committee of the two Houses appointed to certify the changes in the Canons be authorized to examine, and, if necessary, to amend, the marginal notes appended to the Canons in the printed Digest.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Right Reverend the Historiographer of this Church, be requested to revise the Note appended to the Constitution in the printed copies, so as to set forth more completely the various amendments that have been made in it since its adoption.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 82, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.:

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in Message No. 75 from the House of Bishops, relating to the Committee on the French Version of the Book of Common Prayer.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House concurs with the House of Bishops in the
adoption of the amendment to Title III, Canon 1, Section ii, with the amendment that the said Section do read as follows:—

§ ii. [1.] The journals, files, papers, reports and other documents, which are named under Canon 17 of Title I, entitled, Of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church, together with all other articles that are now or shall hereafter become the property of either House of the General Convention of this Church, shall be committed, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to the keeping of a Presbyter to be elected by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, upon nomination of the House of Bishops, who shall be known as the Registrar of the General Convention.

[2.] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure all such journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents now in existence; to arrange, label, file, index, and otherwise put in order, and provide for the safe keeping of, the same, and all such others as may hereafter come into his possession, in fire-proof box or boxes, or in some safe and accessible place of deposit, and to hold the same under such regulations and restrictions as the General Convention may from time to time provide.

[3.] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a proper and sufficient book of record, and to enter therein a record of the Consecration of all the Bishops of this Church; designating accurately the time and place of the same, with the names of the consecrating Bishops, and of others present and assisting; to have the same authenticated in the fullest manner now practicable; and to take care for the similar record and authentication of all future Consecrations in this Church. Due notice of the time and place of every such Consecration shall be given by the Presiding Bishop to the Registrar; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend such Consecration, either in person or by deputy. He shall prepare, in such form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe, duplicate originals of the Letter of Consecration; and he shall procure the same to be immediately signed and sealed by the Consecrating Bishop and by at least two of the Bishops assisting at such Consecration; and one of said duplicate originals said Registrar shall deliver to the newly consecrated Bishop; and the other he shall carefully file among the papers in his custody, and enter a minute thereof in his record.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, Message 84, of the House of Deputies, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

NEW YORK, 19th day of the Session,
October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in Message No. 74 from the House of Bishops, calling for the appointment of a Joint Committee, to nominate Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, and has appointed, as members on its part, of said Committee:

The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Mr. Langford, of New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina; Mr. Cornwall of Kentucky, Mr. Forsyth, of Albany, Mr. Conover, of New Jersey.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of New York, of the Committee on New Dioceses, to whom was referred the application of Dakota to be erected into a Diocese, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and was discharged accordingly.
The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee on Canons to whom was referred Message 84 on the Duties of the Registrar, report that they approve of the same, and recommend the following Resolution:

Resolved, That this House concurs with the House of Deputies in Message No. 84 concerning the Duties of Registrar.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Albany moved that the following proposed addition to the Constitution and Canons be referred to the Committee on Provinces, viz.:

Add to Article 5.

All the Dioceses that may at any time be formed within the bounds of that which was originally one regularly organized Diocese, shall form a Province, bearing the name of the original Diocese, and with a Provincial Synod of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, possessed of all legislative power subordinate to that of the General Convention. The Bishop of the chief city and original See shall in all cases be the Presiding officer of the Province, with the title of Primus.

Adjoining Dioceses, or Missionary Jurisdictions, severally co-terminous with States or Territories, may form a Province possessed of the powers mentioned above, provided it be done by the consent of all the Bishops and Conventions or Convocations (voting by Orders) of the Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions concerned. But each such Diocese shall become a Province by itself, ipso facto, upon the erection of one or more new Dioceses within its limits.

Canon 8.

Of Provincial Synods.

Resolved, &c.:

§ 1. It is hereby declared to be the duty of the Dioceses now existing or hereafter to exist within the limits of any State or Commonwealth to establish a Provincial Synod, representing such Dioceses; and it is hereby declared lawful for such Dioceses co-terminous with States as are contiguous to each other, by a vote of both Orders with the approval of their respective Bishops to establish a Provincial Synod, representing such Dioceses: provided that all the Dioceses within the limits of one State must belong to the same Provincial Synod.

§ 2. The primary meeting of the Synod of Dioceses to be created within the limits of one State shall be called by the Bishop of the original Diocese, within six months after the erection of the new see or sees shall be completed by the consecration of a Bishop or Bishops; and in the case of Dioceses already existing within one State, or of such contiguous State Dioceses as shall determine to confederate, the primary meeting shall be called not later than Jan. 1, A.D. 1882.

§ iii. The Synods shall be composed of the Bishops of the confederating Dioceses, and of Clerical and Lay Deputies as follows: one Clerical and one Lay Deputy from each Diocese in the Province; with one additional Clerical Deputy for every ten Clergymen entitled to seats in the Diocesan Convention by the rules thereof, and one additional Lay Deputy (who shall be a communicant), for every thousand communicants reported at the next preceding Diocesan Convention; all Clerical Deputies to be chosen by the Clergy alone, and all Lay Deputies by the Laity alone in Diocesan Convention assembled.
§ iv. The Provincial Synod so constituted shall have all power of making and amending Constitutions and Canons for the several Dioceses, and all enactment of laws, for whose violation a Clergyman may be tried.

§ v. It shall have authority to constitute within the limits of the Province an Appellate Court, to which all appeals may be made from the decisions of Diocesan Courts.

§ vi. It may discharge such other duties not now belonging to the General Convention, as such Synod shall decide, or as shall be relegated to it by the General Convention; except that no power can be relegated from the General Convention touching the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures, the Ritual Law, or the Book of Common Prayer of the Church.

§ vii. The Bishop of the original or oldest See shall be the President of the Synod with the title of Primus, and shall have the rights of the Convenor of the Synod, and such other duties, not conflicting with the Constitution and Canons of this Church, as the Synod may assign to him.

The above proposed additions were referred accordingly.

On motion of the Bishop of Albany, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Bishops are due to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for their faithful labours and considerate courtesy in the interest of the efficient discharge of business, and the personal convenience of the Bishops.

The Bishop of New York presented the following Report, viz.:

The Committee appointed to nominate persons proper to be elected Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, recommend the re-election of the Trustees actually in charge of the Fund up to this date;—


HORATIO POTTER.
THOMAS M. CLARK.
W. H. A. BISSELL.

The following Message was received, viz.:

MESSAGE No. 86. New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has elected the following persons as Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund to serve till the next General Convention:—

Mr. L. N. Whittle, of Georgia, Mr. H. Meigs, of Northern New Jersey, Mr. J. H. Stebbins, of Massachusetts, Mr. E. T. Wilder, of Minnesota, Mr. W. G. Langdon, of New York.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

MESSAGE No. 87. New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Deputies concurs in Message No. 77 from the House of Bishops, relating to the authorization of the Joint Commission on Archives in connection with the Registrar, etc.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.
New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That this House does not concur in Message No. 80 of the House of Bishops, relating to a Constitutional Commission.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop presiding appointed, to fill the vacancy in the Joint Committee on the French Prayer Book, the Bishop of Louisiana.

The Bishop presiding appointed as members of the Committee on the Mode of nominating Missionary Bishops:—

The Bishops of Connecticut, Western New York, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Western Michigan.

The following Messages were received:—

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it concurs in the election of the persons named in its Message No. 81, as Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, etc.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Professor Egleston be added to the Committee on French Prayer Book.
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion, the House concurred in Message 90, of the House of Deputies.

The following Message was received, viz.:—

New York, 19th day of the Session, October 27, 1880.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That this House does not concur with the House of Bishops in the adoption of the amendments to Title I, Canon 15, Section xvi, communicated to them in their Message No. 46 [on the retirement of a Bishop by reason of age].
Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Nebraska moved that this House ask for a Committee of Conference on Message 91, of the House of Deputies, which was adopted.

The Bishop presiding appointed as members of such Committee of Conference, the Bishop of Nebraska, and the Bishop of Quincy.
The following Message was received, viz.: —

MESSAGE No. 92.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Memorial presented by the Council of the Diocese of Virginia, on the subject of giving to the Coloured people of Virginia and the other Southern States, when desired, a full and complete organization of their own, be sent up to the House of Bishops, in explanation of Message No. 67 of this House.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Easton it was

Resolved, That the following Message be sent to the House of Deputies, viz.: —

In response to the communication contained in Message No. 92, the House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that they feel constrained to adhere to the action heretofore communicated in Message No. 83 for the reason following: —

The Bishops do most heartily sympathize with all efforts for the benefit of the coloured race, and are ready to consult and labour for this important end; but they cannot agree to any inquiry into the expediency of providing special organizations for various classes of persons in the one family of God, thus marring the unity of the Diocese, and departing from the principle that the Bishops should exercise territorial jurisdiction.

MESSAGE No. 93.

The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution: —

Resolved, The House of Deputies accedes to the request for a Committee of Conference, asked for by the House of Bishops in Message No. 86, and names as such Committee on the part of this House: —

The Rev. Dr. Beach of New York, Rev. Dr. Hutton of Maryland, Mr. Seymour of Connecticut, Mr. Delano of Ohio.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

On motion of the Bishop of Albany, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a Form for the Letter of Consecration of a Bishop, required by the Canon on the Registrar.

The Bishop presiding appointed as such Committee, —

The Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Maryland, and the Bishop of Albany.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania, on the part of the above-named Committee, reported the following Form, viz.: —

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

To all the faithful in Christ Jesus throughout the world, Greeting: Be it known unto you that we, by Divine permission Bishop of , assisted by the Right Reverend , Bishop of , and the Right
Reverend Bishop of , as also by the , under the protection of Almighty God in [church and city], in the State of , on the , in the year of our Lord , did then and there, in the presence of a congregation of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of , and of many other Dioceses, according to the due and prescribed order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and in conformity with the Canons thereof, ordain and consecrate our beloved in Christ, the Reverend Presbyter, of whose sufficiency in good learning, soundness in the Faith, and purity of manners, we were fully ascertained, into the Sacred Office of a Bishop in the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of God; he having been duly elected Bishop of the Diocese of 
Given under our hand and seals, in the city of and State of 
which was adopted.

A Committee of the House of Deputies appeared, and announced that that House was now ready to adjourn.

On motion of the Bishop of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the House of Bishops respectfully informs the House of Deputies that it is as yet unprepared to adjourn, because it awaits notice of the concurrence or non-concurrence of the House of Deputies in reference to its Message No. 35, sent down on the fifteenth day of the Session; and it further awaits the Report of a Committee of Conference of the two Houses, now in session.

NEW YORK, 19th day of the Session, October 26, 1880.

MESSAGE NO. 94.
The House of Deputies informs the House of Bishops that it has adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it does not concur in Message No. 35 from the House of Bishops, relating to Deaconesses and Sisterhoods.

Attest: CHAS. L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

The Bishop of Quincy, from the Committee of Conference on Message 91, of the House of Deputies (non-concurrence in Message 46, of the House of Bishops, in re retirement of Bishops for the reason of age), reported that the matter would be brought before the House of Deputies for reconsideration.

On motion of the Bishop of Quincy, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Deputies that this House has no further communication to make; but will take a recess pending any communication which that House has to make to the House of Bishops.

On motion, the House took a recess.

The House met after recess, and repaired to the Church of the Holy Trinity, with the House of Deputies, to hear the reading of the Pastoral Letter.
The Minutes were read, and, on motion, approved.
On motion, the House adjourned, sine die.

BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH,  
Presiding Bishop.

Attest:
HENRY C. POTTER,  
Secretary.

WILLIAM TATLOCK,  
Assistant Secretary.
The Board of Missions met in the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, October 8, at 10 A.M. The Bishop of Kentucky in the chair, supported by the President of the House of Deputies, the Secretaries of the House of Bishops and of the House of Deputies, together with the Secretaries of the Domestic and Foreign Committees acting as Secretaries.

The Presiding Bishop made an opening address.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter presented and read the Triennial Report of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (see Appendix II.), together with a list of accompanying documents.

The Bishop of Kentucky retiring, the Bishop of Delaware took the chair.

The Bishop of Maine presented the following resolution, which, on motion of the Bishop of Missouri, was made the Order of the Day for the second day of the meeting of the Board of Missions, immediately after the reading of the Minutes:

Resolved, That this Board heartily approve the plan proposed by its Board of Managers, for securing more general and systematic contributions to the support of the Missionary work of the Church, and earnestly commend its adoption in every Diocese and Parish.

The Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota addressed the Board.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Williams read the Report of the Missionary Bishop of Yedo.

The Missionary Bishop of Montana addressed the Board.
The Missionary Bishop of Oregon addressed the Board, followed by the Missionary Bishops of Nevada and of Niobrara.

On motion, the Board took a recess until 2 P.M.

The Board having re-assembled, the Bishop of Delaware resumed the chair.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. Hay, of Pennsylvania, read the Report of the Bishop of the Church in Haiti.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Forrester, of New Mexico, it was

Resolved, That time be allowed to Bishop Spalding, in charge of the Missionary Jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona, to present the claims of that field, after his presentation of the work in his own jurisdiction.

The Missionary Bishop of Colorado addressed the Board, both upon the Missionary work in Colorado, and upon that in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Missionary Bishop of Western Texas addressed the Board, followed by the Missionary Bishops of Northern Texas, and of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent.

On motion of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That after the singing of a hymn and the Benediction, the Board adjourn to meet in the same place on Wednesday next, to hear the Reports of other Missionary Bishops, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Hymn 289 was sung, the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Delaware, and the Board stood adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 13, 10.30 A.M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, the Bishop of Delaware in the chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. W. P. Craighill, of West Virginia, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears from the Eighth Annual Report of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, just printed, that their work in the
year 1879-80 has been to raise the large sum of $125,579.45 in money and other donations for missionary purposes;

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of this Board are hereby given to the Woman's Auxiliary for their very great assistance in this important work, and we devoutly ask for it and for them the blessing of the great Head of the Church.

Resolved, That the officers of the Woman's Auxiliary be requested to be present at the public meetings of this Board, if agreeable to them, and that suitable seats be prepared for them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be furnished with as little delay as practicable to the Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary, Miss Julia C. Emery.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania presented and read the Report of the Missionary Bishop of Shanghai.

The Lord Bishop of Edinburgh, the Right Rev. Dr. Cotterell, addressed the Board.

The Bishop of Mississippi having taken the chair, the Bishop of Delaware, in the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Riley, addressed the Board upon the work of the Church in Mexico.

The Bishop of Delaware having resumed the chair, on motion of the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, it was

Resolved, That hereafter during the sessions of this Board, speeches be limited to twenty minutes.

The Rev. J. Kimber, Secretary of the Foreign Committee, by permission of the Board made a statement in reference to the hospital work in China.

The Bishop of Nebraska addressed the House, and presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishop of Kansas be allowed twenty minutes to present the work of the Church in his Diocese.

The Bishop of Kansas thereupon addressed the Board.

The Bishop of Minnesota addressed the Board, and presented the following resolution, the consideration of which was, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, postponed till after recess:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Convention, sitting as the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the time has come to endow the Episcopate of each Missionary Jurisdiction with an endowment of at least twenty-five thousand dollars;

And that the privilege and duty of creating such endowments be earnestly commended to the consideration of the members of the Church whom God has intrusted with wealth, that they may aid in the founding of great Dioceses of the Church, and connect their names with lasting memorials to His glory, and the advancement of His kingdom.
On motion of the Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of one Bishop, one Presbyter, and one Layman be appointed to report upon the permanent organization of the Board of Missions.

Resolved, That the Committee thus proposed report at the next meeting of the Board of Missions.

Resolved, That the Senior Bishop present be requested to act as temporary Chairman, and the Secretary of the House of Deputies as temporary Secretary, until action be had upon the Report of the Committee above proposed.

The Chair appointed as such Committee: —

The Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson, of North Carolina, Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburgh.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of two Bishops, two Presbyters, and two Laymen be appointed to nominate a Board of Managers for the ensuing three years.

The Chair appointed the Committee as follows: —


The Board took a recess at 1 P.M.

The Board having re-assembled at 2 P.M., the resolution of the Bishop of Minnesota was taken up, and after full discussion was adopted.

The Board entered upon the consideration of the resolution offered on the first day of the Session by the Bishop of Maine. (See p. 331.) The subject being still under discussion, on motion of Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 10.30 A.M., and that the pending resolution be made the Order of the Day at that time, after the reading of the Minutes.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 18, 10.30 A.M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, the Bishop of Delaware in the chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania, from the Special Committee on
Permanent Organization, presented the following Report, which, on motion, was adopted: —

The Committee appointed under the resolution, "That a Committee of one Bishop, one Presbyter, and one Layman be appointed to report upon the permanent organization of the Board of Missions," beg leave to report: That, after due deliberation, they recommend the following plan, believing it to be at once simple and effective.

1. The Board of Missions shall convene on the third day of the Session of the General Convention, after each House shall have met separately and been called to order as Houses, so that the records of the two Houses may coincide, and be continuous.

2. The Presiding Officer of the Board of Missions shall be the Senior Bishop present, assisted by the President of the House of Deputies sitting beside him.

3. The Secretary of the Board of Missions, when thus assembled, shall be the Secretary of the House of Deputies, assisted by the Secretaries of the two Committees of the Board, Foreign and Domestic.

4. The Record of the Proceedings of the Board of Missions, certified by the Presiding Officers and the Secretaries, shall be printed in the Journal of the General Convention, immediately after the Proceedings of the House of Bishops, and in the same manner as those Proceedings.

5. The Board of Missions shall adopt such Rules of Order as may be proper for such an assembly, and frame such By-Laws as may be necessary for the efficient working of the Board.

6. Upon the call of five members of either House, the vote of the Board of Missions shall be taken by both Houses, the Bishops voting by themselves, and the other members by themselves; and the concurrence of a majority of each House (a quorum of each being present) shall be requisite for the passage of any measure.

It is believed that these few Rules or Standing Orders will suffice for the permanent organization of the Board.

We are not called upon to report any By-Laws or Rules of Order.

The Bishop of Western Michigan presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted: —

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of the Chairmen of the Committees of the House of Bishops on Domestic and on Foreign Missions, and of the Committee of the House of Deputies on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Secretaries of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, be appointed a Committee to report as soon as practicable what business should at this time come before the Board.

The Board entered upon the consideration of the Order of the Day, to wit, the resolution offered by the Bishop of Maine on the first day of the Session. (See p. 331.) Pending the discussion, the Board took a recess.
The Board re-assembled at 2 P.M.

The Bishop of Ohio, from the Committee appointed to facilitate the business of the Board, called attention to the necessity of electing a Treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, to perform such duties as cannot be performed by the Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees; and moved that such treasurer be elected, and that the Board of Managers have power to fill a vacancy if it occur. On motion of the same, Mr. L. W. Wells was elected Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, from the Committee to nominate a Board of Managers, presented the names of the following persons, who were thereupon, on motion of the Bishop of Ohio, elected the Board of Managers for the ensuing three years: —

The Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, New York; the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, New York; the Rev. Dr. H. Dyer, New York; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, Long Island; the Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, Long Island; the Rev. Dr. J. A. Paddock, Long Island; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, New York; the Rev. W. N. McVickar, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. J. L. Reese, Albany; the Rev. Dr. G. Leeds, Maryland; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Eccleston, Northern New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. T. F. Davies, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. J. Saul, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. W. Tatlock, Connecticut; the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, jun., New York; Mr. F. S. Winston, New York; Mr. J. C. Garthwaite, Northern New Jersey; Mr. G. N. Titus; Mr. C. Vanderbilt, New York; Mr. W. Scott, New York; Mr. C. R. Marvin, New York; Mr. W. G. Low; Mr. B. Stark, Connecticut; Mr. L. Coffin, Pennsylvania; Mr. H. P. Baldwin, Michigan; Mr. Cutting; Mr. Potter; Mr. Jos. W. Fuller, Albany; Mr. John A. King, Long Island; Mr. Conyngham, Central Pennsylvania.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the late Board of Managers be empowered to call a meeting of the new Board of Managers for organization.

On motion of Mr. Prince, of Long Island, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the general subject of adequate and systematic aid for the erection of new Churches, and especially to consider the expediency of organizing a Society of the whole American Church to promote Church-building, and of inaugurating the formation of a Centennial Fund of a million dollars for that purpose; said Committee to report at the meeting of this Board on Monday next.

On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, at 2 p.m., at which time consideration of the Missionary work in Haiti shall be the Order of the Day.

The following communication was received from the House of Bishops:
To the Board of Missions,

The undersigned beg to communicate to the Board of Missions the following resolutions adopted by the House of Bishops on Friday, October 14, 1880, viz.:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops consent to, and do hereby, divide the Missionary District of Montana, Idaho, and Utah into two Missionary Districts, of which the Territories of Utah and Idaho shall constitute one, and the Territory of Montana the other.

Resolved, That the present Bishop of Montana be assigned to the charge of Utah and Idaho, and be styled the Bishop of Utah with jurisdiction in Idaho.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops consent to, and do hereby, divide the Missionary District of Oregon and Washington into two Missionary Districts, of which the Territory of Washington shall constitute one, and the State of Oregon the other.

Attest:

HENRY C. POTTER,
Secretary House of Bishops.

Consideration of the pending resolution (see p. 331), of the Bishop of Maine having been resumed, the resolution was adopted.

The Bishop of Virginia presented the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, to consider whether they cannot and ought not to make a much more liberal appropriation of funds than they have heretofore done, to preach the gospel to the four millions of coloured people in the Southern States of our country.

The Bishop of Albany presented the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the two Committees be instructed before the 1st of January, 1881, to send copies of the plan proposed by the Board of Managers, with specimen-books of subscription, to every Bishop of this Church, asking his earnest co-operation in the effort to introduce the plan into every Parish in his Diocese, at the earliest possible day.

The Chair appointed as the Committee under Mr. Prince's resolution (see p. 336), the Bishop of Western Texas; the Rev. Dr. Schenck, the Rev. D. O. Kelley; Hon. L. Bradford Prince; Mr. Lemuel Coffin.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Ohio, the Reports of the Board of Managers and of the Missionary Bishops, and accompanying documents, were referred to the General Convention.

On motion, the Board adjourned.
FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 25, 2 P.M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, the Bishop of Nebraska in the chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following communication was received from the House of Bishops:

HOUSE OF BISHOPS, NEW YORK, October 25, 1880.

To the Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church.

I beg to communicate the following resolution adopted by the House of Bishops at its session on Saturday, October 23, 1880, viz.:

Resolved, That the question of maintaining a Mission in Cuba be referred to the Board of Missions.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY C. POTTER, Secretary.

The Board entered upon the consideration of the Order of the Day, viz.: The work of the Church in Haiti.

On motion of the Bishop of Western New York, permission was given to the Rev. J. Robert Love, M.D., about to engage in the Missionary work in Haiti, to address the Board.

On motion of the Bishop of Maine, the resolution offered by him on the first day of the session, approving the plan proposed by the Board of Managers for securing more general and systematic contributions, was reconsidered.

On motion of the Bishop of Maine, the fifth head in the proposed plan was amended by the insertion of the word "aggregate" before the words "amount of their subscriptions," and the amended plan was thereupon adopted by the passage of the pending resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Saul, of Pennsylvania, presented the following resolutions, which, on motion of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Paddock, of Long Island, were referred to the Board of Managers with power to act:

Resolved, That an Educational Commission be appointed by the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to consist of six Bishops, six Clergymen, and six Laymen, three of each order being residents of Northern Dioceses and three of each order being residents of Southern Dioceses, with full power and authority to organize and establish an Institution for the Theological education and training in the Doctrines, Worship, and Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of
America, of coloured men, to minister to Congregations of Coloured people. The aforesaid Institution to be designated as a Theological Institute, Training School, College, or University.

2. Resolved, That the aforesaid Commission be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to apply for an act of incorporation of the aforesaid Institution in the Southern State in which the Commission may deem it expedient to locate it. Provided that such Institution shall not be established in any Diocese without the consent of the Bishop thereof.

3. Resolved, That one Bishop, two Clergymen, and two Laymen shall be requisite to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

4. Resolved, That the Commission aforesaid shall have power to supply by ballot any vacancies which may occur in its membership, to be elected from persons of the same order and section as that from which the member whose seat may become vacant, was appointed.

5. Resolved, That the Commission aforesaid shall from time to time report its proceedings or action to the Board of Managers of this Society, and also to this Society represented in its Board of Missions at its triennial meetings.

6. Resolved, That the Commission aforesaid shall continue in the exercise of the power and authority now granted during the pleasure of this Society.

Mr. Prince of Long Island, from the special Committee of five to take into consideration the general subject of adequate and systematic aid for the erection of new churches, presented the following Report: —

That they have considered as fully as circumstances would permit the very important and comprehensive subjects presented in said resolution, and referred to them.

No necessity is so pressing upon the Church at large at this time, as the erection of churches in the newer settlements of our growing country; and no duty is more incumbent upon the Board of Missions than to endeavour in some way to meet that necessity.

The importance of Church buildings in the early days of new communities, and especially of occupying the ground before society becomes settled in a direction adverse to Churchly influence, cannot be over-estimated, and is so obvious as to need no argument.

And the work is one which in a country like ours, and especially at the West, where the hamlet of to-day is the city of to-morrow, will not admit of delay.

Other Christian bodies appreciate this fully: a recent Baptist publication says, "It makes one dizzy to think of the possibilities of the matchless domain lying between the great river and the great ocean. No man can overestimate the imperative necessity of supplying those Western States and Territories with all the evangelizing agencies, wherever there is a centre to put them in and people to be influenced. This necessity is at flood tide, and no great denomination of Christians can disregard it without peril."

And the last Annual Report of the American Congregational Union says, "The importance of building early cannot be over-estimated." "The Society that builds first in a new settlement 'holds the fort' through succeeding decades and centuries."

Heretofore there has been no organized effort in which the whole of our Church has been engaged, to accomplish the object suggested; and the Bishops of new Dioceses, and especially those in charge of Missionary Jurisdictions, have been forced almost constantly to make appeals either publicly, or personally, to the faithful and liberal of the Laity, for the aid absolutely essential to the successful and permanent planting of the Church in the scattered though growing settlements of the frontier.
It is certainly time that the Church came up to the performance of its duty in this respect, by the organization of regular, permanent, and systematic methods, which will give the requisite aid to every worthy attempt to supply suitable places of worship, and at the same time insure to the benevolent the certainty that the greatest possible advantage will be derived from their offerings.

Your Committee might have recommended some plan or organization for the collection and immediate distribution of funds to aid in Church building, but that the recent formation of the "Western Church Building Society," which we understand is to be extended to other Dioceses and Jurisdictions than those at present within its scope, looks to action in that direction; and, however desirable some system including the whole American Church may be, we preferred not to suggest any thing which could, even by misconception, be thought at all to clash with the operations of that most important and useful agency.

We have therefore confined our attention to that portion of the resolution relating to the formation of a permanent Building Fund.

Of the importance and desirability of such a fund, there can be no question; the amount to be accomplished by the annual donation of the income of a million dollars to aid in the erection of Churches, no man can estimate. Even supposing that income to be but fifty thousand dollars a year, and that five hundred dollars is appropriated in aid of each church, a hundred new churches annually would be the result. That there is room for such an increase, and will be for many years to come, no one familiar with the field can doubt. One Missionary Bishop has told us that twenty-five churches could be built this fall in a single State in his Jurisdiction, if he could aid each to the extent of five hundred dollars; and this is no exceptional case.

As a stimulant to local effort, such donations, made conditionally on the action of the people to be so assisted, will be of incalculable value. And there can be no doubt of the ability of the Church to raise the amount suggested during the next three years. Considering the renewal of business prosperity, and the large incomes of many of our people, it is not a great sum; and, even if there was no accumulated wealth or lucrative business among us, it would require but one dollar and a half a year from each communicant to reach the amount in 1888.

We recognize, of course, however, that it is a work of magnitude, and will require an earnest, persistent, and faithful effort on the part of the whole Church to insure its accomplishment. The Church must take hold of it in earnest, and determine to make a specialty of it until the end is achieved. With this object in view, we recommend that an offering be asked from every congregation in the land, annually, during the three years allotted to the work.

As the most proper agency for the systematic conduct of the work, we propose a Commission, which shall represent every Diocese and Jurisdiction, with power to organize local auxiliary Committees and to use such means as will best promote its objects; such Commission to make a full report annually of its proceedings and the progress of the fund.

Many of the more important religious bodies in the United States have for a number of years been devoting much thought, energy, and money to the subject before us, and in the various societies and boards for "Church extension, Church erection," &c., have organized systems that are very valuable as examples. We have examined the reports of these organizations with care, and in the plan which we propose for the action of the Board of Missions have been guided somewhat by their experience.

The systems of direct donation and of loans have both been tried to a large extent, and under varying provisions. The "American Congregational Union," which has used $912,395 in its work since 1852, is now aiding entirely by loans, and has a most admirable series of blanks prepared for the purpose.
The Baptist "Church Edifice Fund," which now amounts to $355,679, is loaned out to the extent of $183,257 in aid of 213 buildings; but the necessity for a fund for purposes of direct donation has become so great that they have just inaugurated an additional fund under the name of the "Benevolent Department" to meet the want.

The Presbyterians, whose "Board of Church Erection" has disbursed $1,035,663 in ten years, in aid of no less than 1,721 houses of worship, uses the plan of donation, but requires a conditional mortgage for the purpose of protecting the property from alienation or loss.

The Methodists, through their "Board of Church Extension," employ both systems, having in fourteen years donated $1,029,596, and loaned $329,920, aiding in the two methods in the erection of 2,683 buildings; much of the money used for loaning having been returned and re-loaned during that time, and so multiplying its work.

We believe, however, that the plan which we submit, of a Permanent Fund of $1,000,000, the interest only to be used in donations, while some part of the principal may with safety be invested in loans on Church property in proper cases requiring such aid and where the security is ample, will be found to combine the advantages of all the systems that have been tried; and if faithfully carried into effect, through the united efforts of a Clergy earnest in bringing the subject before their people, and of a Laity ready to respond to the call of duty so presented, cannot fail to give an impetus to the work of the Church in the newer sections of the country which will be felt through all the years to come.

We respectfully submit a plan of organization, and recommend its adoption.

R. W. B. ELLIOTT.
NOAH HUNT SCHENCK.
D. O. KELLEY.
L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
LEMUEL COFFIN.

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE "AMERICAN CHURCH BUILDING FUND COMMISSION" AND THE "CHURCH BUILDING FUND."

There is hereby established a Commission of the Board of Missions, to be called the "American Church Building Fund Commission," which shall consist of all the Bishops of this Church, of one Clergyman and one Layman for each Diocese and Missionary Jurisdiction, to be named at the Triennial Meeting of the Board by the Bishops of said Dioceses and Jurisdictions, or, in case of their absence, by a majority of the Deputies or Delegates therefrom respectively, and of twenty members at large to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Board of Missions. Vacancies occurring between the sessions of the Board of Missions may be filled by the authorities making the original appointments.

There shall be created a permanent fund, to be called the "Church Building Fund," the principal of which shall be preserved intact and properly invested, and the income of which shall be devoted to aiding in the erection of Churches in places where such assistance shall be necessary or expedient.

It shall be the duty of the Building Fund Commission to use all proper means in their power for the formation and increase of said fund, to have the charge and custody thereof, to invest the same as shall seem to them most prudent and expedient, and to apply the income thereof in aid of the building of new churches, as they shall deem proper; provided that not exceeding five hundred dollars shall be donated to any one church for such purpose.

Said Commission may in their discretion loan portions of the principal of said fund to aid in the erection of churches where such assistance is desira-
ble, provided that in every such case the church so aided be otherwise entirely free from debt, that the loan shall not exceed one-third of the value of the property loaned upon, shall be payable in installments in not exceeding five years, with reasonable interest, and shall be secured by a bond and mortgage, or deed of trust, which shall be a first lien on said property.

Said Commission shall make such by-laws and regulations for its government and the conduct of its business as shall seem best adapted to promote its object, and shall have power to organize auxiliary Committees in Dioceses and localities where it may be thought expedient. It shall make an Annual Report of all its proceedings and of the condition of the Building Fund to the Board of Managers when in session, and to the Board of Managers thereof in other years.

The Treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society shall be Treasurer of said Commission; and twenty-five members of said Commission shall constitute a quorum when regularly convened.

In view of the very great importance of the object contemplated in the creation of this fund, and in order that it may fully reach the sum of a million dollars by the meeting of the General Convention in 1883, and thus be an offering to God as a memorial of His providential care in the past, and to be used in the extension of His kingdom in the future, the Board of Missions asks the earnest co-operation and pecuniary aid of every individual member of the Church, and particularly requests that at least once a year during the next three years the offerings of the people be specially asked and received in every parish and congregation in the land towards the increase of the Church Building Fund.

The foregoing plan, with accompanying resolution, was adopted.

BUILDING FUND COMMISSION.

ALABAMA. - Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, Richard M. Nelson.
ALBANY. - Rev. F. M. Cookson, G. B. McCarty.
ARKANSAS. - Rev. T. C. Tupper, L. H. Roots.
CALIFORNIA. - Rev. Dr. Beers, John Wigmorv.
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. - Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Charles M. Cosyngham.
FLORIDA. - Rev. O. P. Thackara, James J. Daniel.
FOND DU LAC. - Rev. William E. Wright, James Jenkins.
KENTUCKY. - Rev. Dr. Tidball, Richard A. Robinson.
LONG ISLAND. - Rev. Dr. Schenck, Henry E. Pierrepoint.
MAINE. - Rev. Samuel Upjohn, R. H. Gardiner.
MARYLAND. - Rev. Dr. Dallymple, Samuel G. Wyman.
MASSACHUSETTS. - Rev. Dr. Huntington, E. R. Mudge.
MINNESOTA. - Rev. E. S. Thomas, Isaac Atwater.
MISSOURI. - Rev. Dr. Runcie, J. J. Wilkins.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. - Rev. I. W. Beard, George L. Balcom.
NEW JERSEY. - Rev. William S. Langford, George C. Hance.
NEW YORK. - Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Stephen P. Nash.
The Board having entered upon the consideration of the communication from the House of Bishops relating to the question of maintaining a mission in Cuba, on motion of the Rev. J. Kimber it was

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Board of Managers, with power to act.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Beers, of California, it was

Resolved, That this Board 'hears with pleasure that the Laity of our Church take up the idea of an extraordinary subscription for Missionary purposes for the year A.D. 1881, one Layman having offered to be one of two hundred to contribute two hundred thousand dollars for the year named.

The Board then adjourned sine die.
THE PASTORAL LETTER.

DEAR BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY:

We deeply feel the magnitude of the duty we are called to discharge by the request of the House of Deputies now assembled for our prayers and counsel. Our Pastoral Letters, issued from time to time, must of necessity have many points of resemblance. The truth as it is in Jesus is unchangeable. The Church as an organic body, and the mutual relation of her component parts, remain the same. Like great duties are always pressing upon us. The warfare goes on unceasingly against the powers of evil. There is a world to be evangelized, sin to be rebuked, sinners to be converted, believers to be built up on their most holy faith. Beloved, we write no new thing unto you.

But while we reiterate those lessons of holy wisdom and practical godliness, which can never lose aught of their importance and indispensableness, and kindle anew our zeal and devotion at the old altar-fires, we remember that every age and region has its peculiar stamp and character. The same great truths must be differently presented to diverse races and classes of men, and at various seasons. We are not to overlook social conditions and prevailing tendencies. St. Paul preached, on Mars Hill to Athenians, in a very different style from that in which he addressed Jews, in the synagogue of Antioch in Pisidia. We should endeavour to throw ourselves into the actual breathing world around us, and speak to the living present rather than to the dead past. We should seek to know what are the needs of our country, the tendencies, dangers, exigencies of our times, to what God calls us in His Providence, what traces of His guidance and direction we can discern in our past history, and whither He points us now.

What, then, is our position?

America, when discovered, was called "THE NEW WORLD." The
name is appropriate in more senses than one. It is emphatically a new world in which our lot is cast. The seeds of the old faith have been sown in a virgin soil. Many of the old props, upon which Christianity apparently leaned, are knocked away. Time-honoured institutions of other continents are unknown. As individuals here must make their own way, with little aid from rank, ancestry, or patronage, so the Church must make her own way, and evince her power to bless men, without state connection, large endowments, or traditional veneration.

And what is our situation, the predominant characteristics, the prospective destiny, of the country in which our work for Christ is to be done?

Here is a land than which the sun shines upon no fairer, stretching from ocean to ocean, and from the Northern Lakes to the Southern Gulf, unsurpassed for the fertility of its soil, for salubrity of climate, inexhaustible mineral wealth, and advantages of inter-communication, with civil institutions conceding the greatest possible individual liberty compatible with social order, and where conscience and religion are wholly unfettered. Into this land, which is now viewed as a refuge and asylum by those anxious for change in other parts of the world, is pouring an immense tide of immigration. With rapidly augmenting population, and modern improvements in art and husbandry, the growth of the nation in wealth and power is unexampled in history. If it goes on at a rate like the present, its progress will be such as the world has never yet witnessed. But there is reason to believe that the rate of development will increase. What rank will the nation hold a half-century hence?

And this great nation will be an intelligent people. Education is widely diffused, mind stimulated, enterprise hopeful, life intense.

In this soil the tree has been planted. Its growth, at first small, has of late been accelerated. The few Parishes scattered along the Atlantic coast have multiplied and extended until the chants of our solemn service are re-echoed by the surges of the Pacific. The adaptation of our Church has been proved to the various classes of inhabitants wherever she is presented in her simple Scriptural character, and her claims enforced by zealous ministrations and holy living. We believe that she possesses elements and
principles of very great importance to the welfare of the nation, and the spread and deep-rooting of the faith of Christ. Amid restlessness and agitation, she possesses stability; amid manifold and increasing divisions, she prizes and prays for unity; amid fluctuating and unsettled opinions, she clings tenaciously to the Word of God and the ancient Creeds. While opinions respecting the origin and constitution of the Church of Christ are to a large extent vague and unsettled, and the distinction between human associations and the Church of the living God is by many unrecognized, she claims for herself a divine commission as built upon the foundation of Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone. Her government is primitive, paternal, efficient, and the share of the people in her polity and legislation is carefully guarded. She has a liturgical service that commends itself to the thoughtful, reverent, and devout. And she affirms her descent through a long line of witnesses for the Lord Jesus Christ from the beginning.

Such is the field before us. Such the capacities and endowments wherewith God has enriched us. Shall we enter in, and possess the land?

To obtain acceptance, wide influence, and moral power, our Church must have the confidence of the American people. The Christian body that shall overspread this land and leaven the nation must be trusted. And, to have this confidence, she must prove that she deserves it. Boasts and assumptions will avail little among a people so intelligent, inquiring, and sagacious.

To win this enviable position of esteem and confidence, we believe the following qualifications must be made evident:

1. Competent knowledge. The standard of scholarship, culture, and attainment must be elevated. Such a Church must keep pace with intellectual progress; must be able to deal with the great moral and social problems of the day; to grapple with the assaults of infidelity; to meet successfully the sceptic upon his own ground; to shed light upon perplexing questions, and direct bewildered minds.

2. Practical charity. Wherever she goes, blessings should follow. Her hand should be outstretched to relieve the suffering, console the wretched, raise up the fallen, guard the young, reclaim
the vicious, and minister to human need and misery in their various forms. In a utilitarian age let it be manifest that there are no more effective benevolent and philanthropic agencies than those that flow from love to the Redeemer and the redeemed.

3. Genuine sympathy with her own times and people. She must be, mind and heart, an American Church—not a fossilized relic of mediæval ages—large-hearted and alive to the pulsations around her, while firm in faith and immovable from her foundation.

4. Missionary zeal and activity. The influence by which souls are to be won, and minds moulded, is the gospel of our Lord and Saviour. "But how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" We rejoice to find this duty more and more recognized, and Missionary work a prominent feature of this Convention. The union of the two Houses, as the Board of Missions, to hearken to the recitals that come to us from home and foreign fields, to speak and listen to words of encouragement and exhortation, to devise the most effectual methods of carrying out the great commission to preach the Gospel to every creature, has been a grand and heart-cheering spectacle.

We have begun this work, and the Lord rewards us by opening new doors and presenting larger fields. As the beacon light blazes on one mountain-top, the flame kindles on the next. China and Japan, Africa and Greece, Mexico and Haiti, with our own newly-settled States and spreading Territories, lie before us inviting to holy aggressiveness. We gather already fruit from the great harvest-field, and hope for vastly more. We should attempt great things and expect great things. And energy, zeal, and liberality in this work, so full of promise, are not only indispensable that we may win fresh conquests for Christ, but also to establish our own title to the trust and adhesion of those who confess his holy Name.

5. The Church that is to take strong hold of the nation must show herself faithful; faithful to her divine Lord in holding fast His Truth; faithful to the souls of men, dealing boldly with prevalent snares, dangers, and temptations, rebuking vice wherever it is found, stripping off the disguises of sin, maintaining the cause of the wronged and down-trodden, strong in the Lord and in the power of His might. Men may for a time dislike the fearless and faithful
reprover, and desire to remain undisturbed in their sins. But conscience awakes at last. There is a witness in the breast for God and righteousness; and the Church that hath sought not to please men, but God that judgeth the heart, will, in the end, secure the verdict even of human approval.

And such a Church must be true to her own principles, and show herself consistent with her profession. A Church, reformed and purified in the fires of martyrdom, that shall be ashamed of her own title, within whose walls shall be introduced, by little and little, practices and rites once discarded, and which, if they teach any thing, teach errors once repudiated, that casts longing eyes back upon the land of former bondage, can take no surer way to forfeit irretrievably the confidence and respect of the American people.

In applying the principles just enumerated, we urge:—

1. Upon our brethren of the Clergy to give all diligence to show themselves workmen that need not to be ashamed. Apprehending rightly their high vocation to be labourers in the Lord’s harvest-field at a period so critical, with opportunities so grand and responsibilities so solemn, let them make full proof of their ministry, and evidence their apostolic commission. We would have you, dear brethren, richly furnished for your great work. To our young brethren, preparing for the sacred office, we say, Grudge not the time and exertion required for thorough preparation. Aim at clear understanding of the Holy Scriptures in the original tongues. Acquaint yourselves with the results of the ripest criticism. Master not only the elements of theological knowledge, but also connected and subsidiary branches, and this not to parade your attainments or win reputation for scholarship, but that you may be competent to guide the minds of your people, and to handle topics that buttress and elucidate the Scriptures. Qualify yourselves to maintain the inspiration and integrity of the Word of God against gainsayers. Be ready to give an answer to every man that asketh the reason of your hope, with strong assurance, albeit with meekness and fear.

Unbelief has always been one of the formidable enemies of our holy religion, unchanged in spirit, while variable in aspect. The scepticism of the day assumes the form of superior wisdom and
profonder acquaintance with the material world, and is at once subtle and bold. It will not do for the Minister of Christ to despise this adversary, or to think that words of authority or denunciation from the pulpit will silence cavillers, or allay the doubts and misgivings of thoughtful hearers. Neither, while he deprecates such doubts, should he impute them as a matter of course to unreasonable prejudice and hatred of truth. Rather let him deal kindly and candidly with the doubter. If he can make it apparent that he is as well or better acquainted with the subject than his unsettled hearer, and can without harshness or reproachful language expose the sophistry and meet the objection, he may, through the blessing of God, deliver those who had become entangled in the snares of popular scepticism.

But while we strongly urge our Clergy and candidates for Orders to fit and qualify themselves to contend with the infidelity of the day, we at the same time express our deep conviction that the vital truths connected with the work of redemption and the salvation of men should be the customary, as they are the noblest themes, of the Ministry. "We preach Christ crucified." We deal with men under varying conditions, but all needing to be brought to repentance and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The heart-plague is universal, and there is but one remedy. To make men Christians, not merely in name but in reality, to enable them to lead holy lives, and to die in peace and hope, nothing will suffice but the old simple, solemn verities of the everlasting Gospel, preached with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. Let no ambition for display of learning, nor desire to be thought original and large-minded, draw you away from the discharge of your high and glorious errand, as God's ambassadors, sent to beseech men, in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God.

2. Our dear brethren of the Laity we exhort fully to co-operate with their pastors in furthering the great interests of the kingdom of Christ. All of us are alike redeemed with the same precious blood, and look forward to the same inheritance. The self-consecration, made by the communicant at the Lord's table, is as full and unreserved as that made by the Minister at his Ordination. And the Christian, who offers and presents himself a living sacrifice to God, will not withhold the time, the toil, the treasure, where-
with he can glorify his Saviour. The services of Christian men and women in works of charity, whether for the bodies or souls of men, are becoming more highly appreciated. The Church cannot dispense with such helpers, and desires earnestly that their numbers may increase. There is room and occupation for all who are willing thus to prove the sincerity of their love. The ordained leaders of the Sacramental host cannot fight this great battle single-handed.

The remarkable openings of the Missionary enterprises of our Church, to which we have alluded, demand of necessity increased expenditure. In order adequately to meet present obligations and to take advantage of opportunities which the Providence of God may present, there will be needed the munificent donations of the affluent, and the free-will offerings of the poor, lesser in amount, certainly not of less value in the Master's eye. At the present time, when returning prosperity is gladly welcomed by men of business, when plenteous harvests have rewarded our husbandry, when industry is recompensed and enterprise encouraged, shall the Church ask in vain for the means needed to carry out her grand mission of love, at home and abroad? What can so effectually preserve us from the snares and dangers of increasing wealth as the honouring of the Lord with our substance, and with the first fruits of our increase? The consecration of a liberal share of our means to the Giver of all will prevent our riches from being cankered and corroded, and our blessings from proving a curse.

The manifest prosperity and rapidly-increasing wealth of our country impose upon us the duty not only to remind you of "the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, It is more blessed to give than to receive," but also to warn you against the dangers to Christian sobriety which attend such a condition. The Parable of the Sower is now most applicable. How many hearers of the Word are like the seed sown among the thorns! "They go forth, and are choked with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection." The whole time and thought of many active and thriving men are given to getting and spending, days devoted to absorbing occupations, and nights to festivity and amusement. What is there left for God and the soul? Growing luxury, extravagance in living, impatience of any restraints upon
self-indulgence, passionate fondness for amusements of an exciting
and corrupting character, are patent to the observing eye. There
is reason to apprehend that these tendencies are increasing among
those who name the name of Christ. Entertainments, which a few
years ago were deemed unsuitable to those who kneel at the table
of the Lord, are now patronized and defended. It seems to be
taken for granted that the cautions of Holy Writ against being
conformed to this world have been heretofore interpreted in too
narrow and scrupulous a spirit, and that a laxer period demands
wider range and greater liberty.

Is the Church, then, to take her tone and colour from the world?
In a pleasure-loving and frivolous age are disciples of the Lord
Jesus Christ to run to the same excess of riot? Is the baptismal
renunciation of the world, no less than of the flesh and the Devil,
an unmeaning formula? Is the friendship of the world no longer
enmity with God? Such, dear brethren, is not the judgment of
your Bishops. Nay: at such a time we are constrained still more
earnestly to repeat the counsels and cautions which we have given
in our former Pastoral Letters, as well as in other ways. In the
Apostle's prediction of 'perilous times in the last days,' his pic-
ture of degeneracy culminates in the declaration, 'Men shall be
lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, having a form of god-
liness, but denying the power thereof.'

Now more than ever should disciples of Christ determine to lead
sober, righteous, and godly lives, and to keep themselves unspotted
from the world. The flame of pure devotion and holy love and
heavenward aspiration will be inevitably smothered by the deaden-
ing atmosphere of places where unhallowed fascinations abound,
and gilded vice puts forth her blandishments. 'Let your modera-
tion be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand.'

Among the signs of the times fitted to awaken the anxiety of the
patriot and the concern of the Christian is the increasing desecra-
tion of the Lord's Day. With the reverent observance of the day,
set apart for the worship of Almighty God, is most intimately
connected our public welfare, as well as the prosperity of religion.
Our blessed Lord has said, 'The Sabbath was made for man.'
It is one of the strong bulwarks of national virtue, order, and
stability, a blessed boon to the toil-worn, and the acceptable time
for men to learn the will of God and the way of eternal life. We desire to call your attention to our Canon entitled, "Of the Due Celebration of Sundays."

"All persons within this Church shall celebrate and keep the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, in hearing the Word of God read and taught, in private and public prayer, in other exercises of devotion, and in acts of charity, using all godly and sober conversation." We affectionately urge our people to do all that in them lies to preserve for themselves and their families the blessings of this hallowed day, and to refrain from countenancing by their example any of the ways of its too common profanation.

In our Pastoral Letters a place has often been given to family religion, but not oftener than its vast importance deserves. Upon the purity and order of the home depends the safety of the State; upon the Christian character of the home, the life and holiness of the Church. Unless our baptized youth are taught the import of their early dedication to God, the Church will not glow with fervent love, and adorn the doctrine of her God and Saviour. Whatever may be her external growth and splendour, her representative type will be Sardis, having a name to live while she is dead. The dangers of which we have spoken should appeal powerfully to parents and sponsors. The seductive aspect of the world, and the throwing down of old defences and barriers, render their care and fidelity now more than ever indispensable to save our children and youth from surrounding temptations, and to prepare them for their duties in the household of faith. Before being thrust into the activities and perils of social life, they should be clad in the whole armor of God. Let not the Good Shepherd be robbed of the lambs of His flock.

Brethren of the Clergy and Laity here assembled, we part from you with emotions of most sincere affection and esteem. None of our General Conventions have evinced more unity of spirit and brotherly kindness. Animated discussions and differences of opinion have never produced any departure from the courteous bearing and mutual respect which become the intercourse of Christian brethren. We carry away with us impressions which we shall delight to cherish. The influence for good of our triennial meetings in drawing together representative men from all parts of our
country, and leading us to feel more truly that we are one body in 
Christ, has never been more highly appreciated; and to your Bishops 
it has been a great privilege to participate with the House of 
Deputies in the important and interesting deliberations of the 
Board of Missions. Let the fruits of our gathering be enhanced 
diligence in the blessed service of Christ, unfeigned love, and obe-
dient, godly lives, so that those who now separate one from another 
may all be re-assembled "at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ 
with all His saints."

"Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our 
Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood 
of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work 
to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His 
sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. 
Amen."
APPENDICES.
APPENDICEs.

APPENDIX I.—1.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The Committee on the State of the Church make their final Report as near the close of the session as possible, in order that they may have time carefully to consider the important subjects submitted or suggested to them, and that each Diocese and Missionary Jurisdiction may have the fullest opportunity of presenting completed statistics from which may be prepared the General Tabulated Digest that shows the gradual progress and actual numerical strength of the Church in these United States; and we are glad to say, that the habitual neglect of past years in making these needed returns, has not been repeated at this General Convention, and we are, at the time of offering this report, in possession of all the Journals and Tabular Digests required by the Canon.

Again, as during the triennial period preceding 1877, the Church is to be congratulated that so few of her Reverend Fathers have been called from their fields of labour, that nearly all have been spared to bless yet longer with their varied wisdom and ripe experiences, their respective flocks, and extend the growing borders of the Redeemer's kingdom. We take especial pleasure in remembering in this connection our venerable Presiding Bishop, whom the Church will ever delight to honour, while she thanks the Lord for his long years of faithful service, gentle guardianship, and loving devotion, before "coming to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

The Rt. Rev. Joseph P. B. Wilmer, D.D., was summoned to the companionship of the departed who rest in peace, December 2, 1878, after an Episcopate of twenty-two years. Humble, earnest, and faithful unto the end, not only his brethren in the Episcopate, and his afflicted Diocese, but the entire Church, feel very deeply the great loss that has been sustained, and the value of the services he rendered while permitted to labour for Christ and the good of souls. This, and the other vacancies made by death in the ranks of our chief Pastors, may be filled by others young, ardent, and devoted, yet we shall find it difficult in many years to replace the fruits of their study, experience, and learning, while their departure brings prominently before us the admonition, "Be ye also ready."

The Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D.D., entered into rest, August 357
14, 1879, after an Episcopate of twenty years. Before his consecration, he had had the singular privilege and great happiness of ministering to the same congregation in his native city, Philadelphia, from the period of his admission to the Diaconate, while he had the satisfaction of knowing he enjoyed the love and confidence of the members of one of the oldest parishes, distinguished for intelligence, refinement, and devotion to all good works. Of positive and pronounced convictions, varied learning, and large natural and acquired gifts, he preserved a singular consistency of teaching and example in the administration of his own Parish and Diocese; and in both, as in the Church generally, his great worth is held in affectionate remembrance.

The Rt. Rev. William R. Whittingham, D.D., LL.D., was called to join the company of the faithful in Paradise, October 17, 1879, after an Episcopate of thirty-nine years. From its beginning he exercised a large influence, awakened zeal and admiration, and commanded a deep and general respect, all which were retained till his work was finished. If his learning was more general and profound than that of his associates in the Episcopate, and they willingly conceded to him the most exalted position in this particular, yet his piety was so genuine, his humility so deep, and his sense of sin so oppressive and abiding, that he seemed to have no place for pride, desire of commendation, or love of those honours which are cheerfully accorded to extraordinary gifts and acquirements. Having spent the greater portion of his pecuniary means in purchasing a library of rare value, with the fruits of the study of which he adorned a long Episcopate, need we be surprised that when he came to leave this world, as guileless as a little child, he showed his value of sound and varied learning by bequeathing to his Diocese that same valued means of his own wonderful knowledge, large usefulness, and high exaltation?

What is there of primitive zeal, apostolic boldness, large erudition, and saintly holiness, of which the name of Whittingham will not hereafter be in the estimation of every discriminating and thoughtful Churchman, the expressive and comprehensive synonyme?

During the last three years there have been added to the Episcopate the following Bishops:—

The Rt. Rev. Joseph Samuel Isaac Schereschewsky, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, China; consecrated October 31, 1877.


Our attention has been called in a special and very emphatic manner to the subject of the appointment of rectors and ministers to their respective fields of labour, and the necessity of their suitable maintenance. We know there is a diversity of practice in this particular, and it is essential that right views on these important subjects should prevail. If we
keep to certain fundamental principles, we believe there will be no occa-
sion for diversity of practice or any dissatisfaction. While the very lan-
guage of the civil law places the election of the Rector generally in the
hands of the Wardens and Vestry, yet there is a practical modification
of this arrangement in the fact that most Vestries will be unwilling to
exercise this power against the will and preferences of other members
of the Congregation, who are usually consulted before final action. So
on the other hand, we recognize the Bishop as a Father, the Ruler and
Provider for his flock. His wishes and preferences are to be recognized;
his counsel should be sought; and no election should be consummated
if he declares his positive and fixed disapproval. He best knows the
character and wants of his Parishes, and is more fully acquainted with
the qualifications of the Clergy; and who is better fitted to bring the
Minister and people together in happy and useful pastoral bonds, than he
to whom the whole flock is committed? And so, if that people fail in
giving that Minister his needed maintenance, if they embarrass him in
his work by withholding his just dues, or making his support so limited
as to cause the burden of his anxieties to be, not the cure of souls, but
providing food and raiment for himself and those dependent upon him;
or if that Minister become a mere self-seeker, a lover of ease, and neg-
lect the holy responsibilities of his office, and his people thereby suffer,—
who so well as the Bishop, in either case, can interpose, and remedy evils
before they terminate in separation? The matter of pecuniary support
is one that must necessarily be delicate and personal, and no Rector is
willing to press it upon the attention of his Vestry, but will rather suffer,
or if he can, retire, and seek some other Parish. But in this emergency,
while we speak with diffidence, it would seem to be the province of the
Bishop to use his kindly offices in the interests of both, and afford per-
nal counsel; and we think in many, if not most cases, it would be
heeded. We are convinced there is wide-spread suffering among many
of the Clergy, on account of inadequate maintenance; and we venture
to express the opinion, that careful inquiry, wise suggestions, and tender
remonstrance, would bring cheerfulness and comfort to many homes
where there are now depression and doubt, if not great privation, as in the
case of Ministerial neglect. On the other hand, a similar course would
be followed by awakened interest, greater industry, and a life of earnest
devotion to the duties of the pastorate.

We commend to the attention of the Church what was said by the Com-
mittee on the State of the Church in 1877, relative to the Missionary
Bishops’ Fund, and urge its claim upon the liberality of all our congre-
gations.

The work of the Church throughout the land has been marked, as in
all former years, by positive advances, and strengthened with increasing
numbers. It has never been her policy to aim at extraordinary progress
in brief periods of time, and then relax her energies, suppress her zeal,
and retire from the field for a time, as if she had purchased exemption
from continuous labour by seasons of unusual industry and large
force; but recognizing the divine law of growth, “first the blade, then
the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear,” and the important fact
that “the kingdom of God cometh not with observation,” she strives to
secure continuous accessions to her ranks and new measures of strength
each passing year; although she can point to no Pentecostal gathering on
a single day.
This gradual and regular enlargement of her borders we discover has been made in almost every Diocese, and the Missionary Jurisdictions furnish reasons for still larger contributions and appropriations than have ever yet been made. The introduction of the meetings of the Board of Missions into the days of the sessions of the General Convention, the large attendance not only of the Bishops and Deputies, but visitors from the city and different parts of the country, the unusual interest and eloquence of most of the speakers, and the large measure of information they have imparted, augur well for the future, and we trust will enable the Managers, with new agencies and improved modes of operation, to secure results that will rejoice every lover of the Master's work. In this connection, we desire to call attention to what seems to us an unequal distribution of the means and working force at our command. While we would not diminish, but rather increase, all the appliances and instrumentalities for carrying the blessings of the Gospel to the Western States and Territories which are being populated with such marvellous rapidity, while the aborigines of this land, mostly found there, are receiving our sympathy and aid, and arousing increasing zeal in their civilization and evangelization, and we wish they were twenty-fold greater, — why is it that the Southern Dioceses, depressed and impoverished, receive no more of the Church's benefactions, and are left to carry on their Mission work with little more assistance than can be secured within their own limits? Why is it that those four millions of the coloured race found there, now clothed with the elective franchise, eligible to all places of trust, to our legislatures, to seats in Congress, and acting in many instances as teachers of the young, should awaken far less enthusiasm, and call forth not a moiety of the liberality that the Indian does, who is clothed with no such responsibility, has no opportunity for exercising such large influence, and, un instructed himself, is incapable of instructing others? We invoke the attention of the whole Church to this inconsistency and inequality in our interest, sympathy, and charity. We invoke the consideration of the Managers of the Board of Missions to their neglected condition, the claims they have upon the white race; and we humbly trust, that at the end of the next triennial period, we shall find that new life and power have been infused into the Church in all our Southern Dioceses, that new fields will have been occupied, that the coloured race will have largely shared in our benefactions and labours, and through them, under the divine blessing, in all the comforts, enlightenment, and eternal hopes of the Gospel.

As we contemplate these and other fields before us, we see and feel the great importance of that divine institution, the ministry, whose increase is not only inadequate to our needs, but out of all proportion to that inflowing tide which is crowding our land, and that native population, which makes us wonder of the civilized world. And yet we have many unemployed ministers, from causes and for reasons into which we do not feel it is now our province to inquire. We however know the fact that there is comparatively little increase, and, because so little, are we not encouraging admissions of some with very imperfect qualifications, thus lowering the standard of the profession, and diminishing the prospects of permanent usefulness? When we "gather in of every kind" with little discrimination, and sometimes because our ranks are thin, do we not thereby offer inducements to many of limited gifts and capacity, and discourage the approach of those who would be drawn
APPENDIX L

by more elevated associations, and gladly strive to reach a higher standard of ministerial fidelity?

We think we see in some of the Clergy a disposition to conform to tastes, sentiments, and opinions which once were neither consistent with ministerial fidelity, nor approved by the worldly-minded. Places are frequented, amusements are indulged in, and opinions are advocated, which make them popular perhaps with those who gladly welcome them as companions, but have no respect for their instructions or admonitions. To escape the imputation of being Puritanical, they approach, if they do not enter, the realms of worldly conformity, levity, and indifference. In the administration of their parishes, and securing means for their maintenance, they permit and countenance just those things which the natural man loves, and in which the young take most delight. Churches were once built by lotteries, but the moral sense was at last offended, and they were prohibited. Now theatricals, dances, suppers, and whatever else will draw money from the throng who love excitement and amusement, are presented as attractions for securing the means with which to carry on the Church's work. We believe these practices are destroying public respect for many teachers of our holy religion, and confidence in the power of Christianity. They evidence a low standard of ministerial fidelity, when permitted; they alienate the best friends of the Gospel, and those who would become its friends; and they appeal to motives from which men should not act in the Redeemer's service, or making offerings for His holy work, while they cause the enemies of God to blaspheme. But, though we use this language, we believe there is another class of His servants who are doing most noble work, practising self-denial and endurance that bring forth richest fruits, and show that they are animated by a spirit that enables them not "to count their lives dear" if they extend the kingdom of the Redeemer and save the souls for which He died. Only such as these can meet the foes that we have to encounter in our day and generation. Not only sin in all its protean forms, not only the temptations in the world, and worldliness in the Church, but we have besides, a many-faced, many-armed, ever-changing form of unbelief to encounter, and we may well ask, "Who is sufficient for these things?" From the papers of a recent Church Congress in England we extract these significant expressions, which may be applied with no less truthfulness to corresponding classes in this country, and which confirm in some degree the epigram familiar to many, 'that the working classes care as little for the dogmas as the upper classes for the practice of Christianity.' Says one, in speaking of the upper classes, "the unlimited scepticism, the positive license of a conscious ungodliness, and a resolute self-trust and self-will, are their only rule of life." The Bishop of Bedford, who reported on the industrial classes, says that "the feeling of the masses is that of simple indifference." Of the middle classes it was said, "they contain the religious might of the nation, but they display deplorable moral weakness in reference to commercial transactions." Such a gloomy picture, we all know, may in some places be duplicated here, if not with more positive and with more varied features. And how are we to meet the foe and overcome the growing evil? By multiplying volumes upon the evidences of Christianity? By mingling in the arena of heated controversy? By simply proclaiming from the pulpit the logical argument, the multiform testimony, and the clear statements of the Book of inspiration, with the
impressive power and earnest appeal of the skilled orator? All these are among the valued means for accomplishing great results; but we do not believe they are the most efficient. In all the past, when the most defiant enemies of divine truth have arisen, and they have sent forth their Goliaths as champions to challenge and defy the armies of the living God, the victor has been he who with intellectual gifts could exhibit in a living example the greatest measure of trust in God, the most exalted piety, the highest standard of personal holiness, and stand like an anvil, uninfluenced and unmoved by the greatest power of a determined foe. Personal character formed and moulded by the simple principles of the Gospel, elevated far above that which the world's morality enjoins, in the world but not of the world, familiar with sacrifice and labour, and conscious of the necessities of the race, is to-day the most convincing argument in establishing the truth of our holy religion. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds, casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." And this personal character will be increased and elevated when it is associated in the common brotherhood of the faith, and the great work of the Gospel is carried on and perpetuated in "the unity of the Spirit and in the bond of peace." Perhaps never, in our history of nearly a century as an organized Church, have we had greater reason for mutual congratulations and common thanksgivings, than at this Convention, during which there has been no acrimonious debate, no vote indicating partisan opinions has been taken, and no unkind word has been spoken to break the uniform harmony and concord which have characterized our proceedings. May the good Spirit ever keep us in this blessed peacefulness and concord, and our only rivalry and strife be to find who will be the most faithful workers in the kingdom of our common Lord!

The Reports of the several Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions are herewith presented, and form a part of this Report.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the view of the state of the Church here presented be transmitted to the House of Bishops, asking their prayers and blessings, and requesting them to prepare and cause to be published a Pastoral Letter to the members of the Church.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN M. VAN DEUSEN, Chairman.

GEORGE MORGAN HILLS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1880.
## APPENDIX I — 2.

### TABULAR VIEW OF SOME OF THE CHIEF ITEMS OF STATISTICS CONTAINED IN THE TRIENNIAL REPORTS.

#### DIOCESES.

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**Missionary Jurisdictions:**

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**Total**

|                       | 101,724          | 23,579       | 17,571      | 70,011          | 32,062          | 65,282          | 57,304         |

**JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.**
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<th>Offerings</th>
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**Missionary Jurisdictions.**

| Colorado and Wyoming | 247 25 | 623 60 | 265 41 | | | 54 45 |
| Dakota | | | | | | |
| Montana, Idaho, and Utah, | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 308 06 | 1,196 53 | | | | |
| New Mexico and Arizona | 5,906 00 | 4,948 22 | 1,179 80 | 78 37 | 72 25 | 660 08 |
| Northern California | | | | | | |
| Northern Texas | 200 36 | 110 30 | | | | |
| Oregon and Washington | 722 25 | 1,196 53 | | | | 418 08 |
| Western Texas | 1,388 16 | 6,948 22 | 1,179 80 | 78 37 | 72 25 | 660 08 |
| Cape Palmas | 1,765 00 | 1,086 00 | 323 00 | | | 190 00 |
| Japan | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | | | | | | |
### APPENDIX L

**TABULAR VIEW OF SOME OF THE CHIEF ITEMS OF STATISTICS CONTAINED IN THE TRIENNAL REPORTS—Concluded.**

#### Offerings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Education for the Ministry</th>
<th>Apprehended in Clergy House</th>
<th>Widows and Orphans of Clergy</th>
<th>Other Charitable and Benevolent Institutions</th>
<th>Total Amount of Charitable and Benevolent Expenditures</th>
<th>Total Amount of Charitable and Benevolent Income</th>
<th>Total Offerings for Religious and Benevolent Purposes</th>
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<td>4,936 28</td>
<td>4,936 28</td>
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<td>(2,049 00 included)</td>
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### Appendix I.—8.

**Summaries, and Comparative Views of the Principal Items of Statistics of Church Progress.**

**1850.**

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<td>Clergy in 29 Dioceses</td>
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<td>Sunday-School Pupils in 19 Dioceses</td>
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**1853.**

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**1856.**

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### APPENDIX I

#### 1859.

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**1871**

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## APPENDIX I

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<td>Collegiate Institutions in 14 Dioceses</td>
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<td>Asylums for Orphans in 17 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction</td>
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<td>Total Offerings for Religious Purposes in 38 Dioceses and 7 Missionary Jurisdictions</td>
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### 1874.

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<td>{ Adults in same }</td>
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Parish-School Scholars in 24 Dioceses and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions ......................................................... 36,943
Church Hospitals in 17 Dioceses and 3 Missionary Jurisdictions, ................................................................. 34
Church Orphan Asylums in 20 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction .......................................................... 33
Church Homes in 17 Dioceses ................................................................. 25
Academic Institutions in 27 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions ............................................................... 48
Collegiate Institutions in 16 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions ............................................................. 19
Theological Institutions in 15 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions .................................................. 17
Other Institutions in 12 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions, ................................. 68
Communion Alms in 31 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction .......................................................... $536,317 93
Episcopal Fund, Total Income in 35 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ................................. 442,136 20
Diocesan Expenditures, Convention, etc., in 36 Dioceses .............................................................. 199,564 21
Offerings for Diocesan Missions in 35 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ........................................ 456,417 25
Offerings for Domestic Missions in 34 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions ............................................. 496,527 10
Offerings for Home Missions for Coloured People in 21 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction .................. 34,494 62
Offerings for Indian Missions in 16 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ................................. 64,472 23
Offerings for Foreign Missions in 33 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions ......................... 231,701 76
Offerings for the Education of the Ministry in 30 Dioceses ................................................................. 170,031 00
Offerings for Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund in 24 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ......................... 125,522 02
Offerings for Widows and Orphans of Clergy in 7 Dioceses .......................................................... 35,308 33
Offerings for Other and Miscellaneous Charities in 19 Dioceses .................................................. 830,316 93
Total of Charitable Offerings and Income in 39 Dioceses and 7 Missionary Jurisdictions .......... $11,622,836 77
Total of Salaries and Parochial Expenses in 25 Dioceses ............................................................. 6,400,167 88
Total Offerings for Religious Purposes in 39 Dioceses and 7 Missionary Jurisdictions ......................... $17,964,024 85
Number of Parishes not reporting in 19 Dioceses .......................................................... 303

1877.

Number of Dioceses ............................................................................. 45
Number of Missionary Jurisdictions .......................................................... 13
Lay Readers in 33 Dioceses and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions, .......................................................... 786
Candidates for Holy Orders in 42 Dioceses and 4 Missionary Jurisdictions ................................. 376
Deacons Ordained in 42 Dioceses and 4 Missionary Jurisdictions .................................................. 363
Deacons in 41 Dioceses and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions .......................................................... 262
Priests Ordained in 42 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions .................................................. 348
APPENDIX I.

Priests in 43 Dioceses and 8 Missionary Jurisdictions........ 2,762
Whole number of Clergy in 43 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions.................. 3,082
Parishes in 39 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions...... 2,401
Missions in 36 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions... 950
Churches Consecrated in 39 Dioceses and 7 Missionary Jurisdictions...................... 200
Churches and Chapels in 38 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions...................... 3,053
Rectories in 38 Dioceses and 8 Missionary Jurisdictions... 832
Families in 24 Dioceses and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions...... 80,734
Number of Souls in 16 Dioceses and 3 Missionary Jurisdictions.......................... 242,150

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Infants in 41 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions} & : 101,847 \\
\text{Baptisms,} & \text{Adults in the same} : 25,302 \\
\text{Not specified} & : 2,606
\end{align*} \]

Confirmonations in 43 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions.............................. 77,638
Marriages in 42 Dioceses and 8 Missionary Jurisdictions...... 29,351
Burials in 42 Dioceses and 8 Missionary Jurisdictions........ 61,200
Communicants added in 29 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions...................... 33,399
Communicants died in 21 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions......................... 5,461
Communicants in 43 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions.............................. 297,987
Sunday-School Teachers in 42 Dioceses and 7 Missionary Jurisdictions.................... 30,923
Sunday-School Scholars in 43 Dioceses and 7 Missionary Jurisdictions.................... 250,984
Parish-School Teachers in 22 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions.................... 817
Parish-School Scholars in 20 Dioceses and 3 Missionary Jurisdictions..................... 10,847
Church Hospitals in 20 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions........................... 27
Church Orphan Asylums in 20 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction......................... 30
Church Homes in 21 Dioceses........................................ 34
Academic Institutions in 28 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions....................... 81
Collegiate Institutions in 12 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions...................... 14
Theological Institutions in 15 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction...................... 16
Other Institutions in 13 Dioceses................................... 32
Communion Alms in 32 Dioceses and 3 Missionary Jurisdictions.............................. $551,892 87
Episcopal Fund, Total Income in 40 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions................ 498,348 86
Diocesan Expenditures, Convention, etc., in 39 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions........ 176,212 08
Offerings for Diocesan Missions in 40 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions ........................................... 500,766 40
Offerings for Domestic Missions in 37 Dioceses and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions ............................................. 461,606 17
Offerings for Home Missions for Coloured People in 27 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ................................. 35,280 77
Offerings for Indian Missions in 24 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions .................................................... 74,374 80
Offerings for Foreign Missions in 38 Dioceses and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions ................................................... 231,303 30
Offerings for Education for the Ministry in 30 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ........................................ 129,604 05
Offerings for Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund (including, in 7 Dioceses, the offerings for Widows and Orphans of Clergy) in 30 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ................................... 142,265 62
Offerings for Widows and Orphans of Clergy in 7 Dioceses .............................................................................. 53,835 67
Offerings for Other and Miscellaneous Charities in 33 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions ................................ 4,116,493 00
Total of Charitable Offerings and Income (including, in 31 Dioceses, the amount of Salaries and Parochial Expenses) in 40 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions ........................................... 8,725,082 20
Total Offerings for Religious Purposes in 43 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions ........................................... $21,535,506 58
Parishes not reporting in 28 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ................................................................. 229

1880.

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<td>Free Churches and Chapels in 29 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions</td>
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### APPENDIX I

Rectories in 44 Dioceses and 10 Missionary Jurisdictions .......................... 1,001
Families in 33 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions .......................... 101,724
Number of Souls in 28 Dioceses and 5 Missionary Jurisdictions .................. 255,470

| Infants in 45 Dioceses and 13 Missionary Jurisdictions .......................... 100,214
| Adults in 45 Dioceses and 12 Missionary Jurisdictions .......................... 137,617
| Not specified in 3 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction ....................... 4,934

Confirmations in 48 Dioceses and 13 Missionary Jurisdictions ...................... 79,011
Marriages in 48 Dioceses and 12 Missionary Jurisdictions ........................ 32,902
Baptisms in 45 Dioceses and 13 Missionary Jurisdictions .......................... 66,283
Communicants added in 29 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions ............... 57,304
Communicants died in 26 Dioceses and 4 Missionary Jurisdictions ................. 7,752
Communicants in 48 Dioceses and 13 Missionary Jurisdictions ..................... 344,789
Sunday-School Teachers in 46 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions .......... 81,304
Sunday-School Scholars in 47 Dioceses and 13 Missionary Jurisdictions ........ 287,253
Parish-School Teachers in 25 Dioceses and 7 Missionary Jurisdictions ....... 920
Parish-School Scholars in 24 Dioceses and 8 Missionary Jurisdictions .......... 12,287
Church Hospitals in 20 Dioceses and 4 Missionary Jurisdictions ................ 33
Church Orphan Asylums in 24 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions .......... 41
Church Homes in 16 Dioceses .................................................................. 29
Academic Institutions in 29 Dioceses and 9 Missionary Jurisdictions ........... 93
Collegiate Institutions in 12 Dioceses and 3 Missionary Jurisdictions ......... 15
Theological Institutions in 13 Dioceses and 3 Missionary Jurisdictions ....... 16
Other Institutions in 10 Dioceses ...................................................... 80
Communion Alms in 40 Dioceses and 8 Missionary Jurisdictions .................. 582,553 93
Episcopal Fund, Total Income in 40 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions 495,430 91
Diocesan Expenditures, Convention, etc., in 42 Dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions 216,690 12
Offerings for Diocesan Missions in 48 Dioceses and 4 Missionary Jurisdictions 506,832 88
Offerings for Domestic Missions (of which in 21 Dioceses, $20,067.19 were specified for Home Missions for the Coloured People, and in 21 Dioceses, $43,843.41 were specified for Indian Missions) in 44 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions 515,917 61
Offerings for Foreign Missions in 38 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions 

$274,163 45

Offerings for Education for the Ministry in 31 Dioceses

101,217 44

Offerings for Aged and Infirm Clergy (including, in 9 Dioceses, the offerings for Widows and Orphans of Clergy) in 45 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction

135,296 70

Offerings for Widows and Orphans of Clergy in 13 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction

67,251 79

Offerings for Other and Miscellaneous Charities in 30 Dioceses and 4 Missionary Jurisdictions

1,983,285 96

Total of Charitable Offerings and Income in 45 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions

6,602,203 67

Total of Salaries and Parochial Expenses in 39 Dioceses and 6 Missionary Jurisdictions

10,465,935 71

Total Offerings for Religious Purposes in 48 Dioceses and 13 Missionary Jurisdictions

20,251,824 94

Parishes not reporting in 23 Dioceses and 1 Missionary Jurisdiction

217
APPENDIX II.—1.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS.

The Committee on Missions do not deem it necessary to give to the Convention an outline of what has been done since their last Report, in the several departments of Missionary activity under the care of this Church; neither do they think it necessary to make any special reference to the needs and opportunities of the different fields, inasmuch as that information has already been given to the members of the Convention when in attendance upon the Board of Missions. Your Committee would simply call attention to the fact that the change which was effected at the last Convention in the constitution of the Missionary Board has been shown by actual experiment to be a very decided and unquestionable success. The present Missionary Canon may not be perfectly satisfactory in all particulars, and it is quite possible that further legislation will be from time to time needed in order to give it a more complete and practical efficiency. One great and important result, however, has been already accomplished, and that is, that, instead of a brief and necessarily superficial abstract submitted by the Committee on Missions, there is now presented to the members of the General Convention, the more appealing and effective statements of those who are actively engaged in the Missionary work. Your Committee would also particularize the fact that there has been a very great reduction in the central expenses; the annual appropriation for this purpose being just about one-half of what it was under the old arrangement. As nearly as can be ascertained, the expense account is but seven (7) per cent of the whole amount contributed by the Church at large. Your Committee would invite special notice to this as an evidence of the strict economy which has characterized the Board of Management; and they hope that this prudent and business-like method of proceeding will have the effect to inspire such confidence in the management of the Church's missionary operations, as to invite a larger and more generous free-will offering upon the part of the people, and thus reduce still further the percentage of the central expenses.

The Missionary Conferences which have been held from time to time in different parts of the country, during the past three years, under the direction of a Committee of the Board of Managers, have been invariably attended with a large measure of success. Each locality where these Conferences were held, seemed to awaken responsive to the appeals of the missionary spirit, and the practical results which have followed are of the most grateful and gratifying character. It only remains that these Missionary Conferences be made more frequent, and that well-selected places in all parts of the country, even those very remote, be made, month after month, rallying-points of missionary zeal, gathering places
JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

of our missionary forces, fresh points of departure for missionary enterprise.

Appended to this Report will be found a copy of the Report of the Board of Managers of the Board of Missions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, Chairman.
D. H. GREER, Secretary.

APPENDIX II.—2.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers respectfully presents to the General Convention, constituted as a Board of Missions, its First Triennial Report.

The Board met for organization in the City of New York, Oct. 30, 1877, directly after its appointment. The two Secretaries, together with the Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, were re-elected, and the elected Managers were divided in equal numbers to constitute said Committees for the next three years. Of the Foreign, the venerable Bishop of New York was chosen permanent Chairman, and of the Domestic Committee, the Bishop of Long Island.

The Board has held fourteen stated sessions and one special session, assembling bi-monthly for the first year and a half, and, for the balance of the time, once a quarter.

Until February, 1878, the work among the coloured population of the South was continued in charge of a distinct Executive Committee, and, in like manner, Missions among the Indians were intrusted to a Special Committee until Jan. 1, 1879, since which dates both of these departments have been under the oversight of the Domestic Office.

To the Foreign Committee was confided at a yet earlier day the administration of funds collected by the Mexican League and others for the maintenance of the Church in Mexico, known as "The Church of Jesus."

This accession to the duties of the respective Committees imposed upon them a burden of no inconsiderable weight, but not such as positively to demand an additional working force. In consequence of the rigid economy practised by the Board, the ratio of expenses to the amount of receipts has been gradually lowered to six and four-tenths per cent in the Domestic Department and to less than eight in the Foreign. Attention is especially called in this connection to the circular upon the subject issued in February, 1878.

As compared with the collections of the Board of Missions during the three years preceding the last General Convention, the gatherings of this Board for a corresponding period are somewhat in excess. The total income for Missions from 1874 to 1877 was $332,397.96, while from
From 1877 to September last it reached the sum of $948,958.04. But this was the aggregate of offerings for home and abroad. The Domestic Committee, since the last General Convention, have fallen short, in their returns, of the standard attained in the triennium previous, $120,000 and more; the Foreign, on the contrary, have advanced $148,000 beyond any earlier figure. A part of the increase in the Foreign Department is to be traced to the transfer of large Mexican collections to its care and disbursement. But, whatever the explanation, the pleasant fact remains that the Church is no loser. What she has missed by the ebb of the tide in one quarter, she has gained by its flow in another. The Board has made strenuous efforts to introduce to the Church a system of offerings by means of stated individual subscriptions throughout the several Dioceses, which, however, it confesses have been only partially successful. Wherever the plan has been worked, the results have entirely justified it.

To the Foreign Missions of the Church attention has been attracted by the extraordinary opening to Western civilization in the Islands of Japan; in the establishment and partial endowment of a Christian College in China; in the extension of evangelical enterprise in Africa to the station at Cape Mount and to interior tribes; in the flourishing condition of the Mission Schools in Greece; and, lastly, in the succour of the infant Church of Haiti, and the fostering care of the movement for reform in the Mexican Republic—so striking in its beginnings, so checkered and variable in its progress. These are salient interests, which this Church can neither afford nor dare to overlook.

But opportunities as signal in the growing States and Territories of our own vast continent, and responsibilities as grave in the care of the red man and the black, have lost something of their force from being often presented, and have failed, for the time being, to awaken as they ought the Christian conscience and heart.

It is most gratifying, however, to be able to report that the sphere of Domestic Missions has been in no wise curtailed, notwithstanding the diminution of wonted supplies. Through the judicious expenditure of means and the self-denial of Missionaries, the Committee have been able to meet their obligations in full, barring a debt of seven or eight thousand dollars.

The Board very thankfully acknowledges the efficiency of the Mexican League, and the untiring assistance of the Woman's Auxiliary. The latter of these agencies has contributed $105,524.40 in money, besides books, clothing, and hospital stores valued at $208,004.40.

The American Church Missionary Society, happily affiliated with the Board of Missions at the last General Convention, has worked harmoniously at its side, and rendered valuable service.

The Managers have taken great pains to carry out their instructions under the Canon by providing for Missionary Conferences in different parts of the country, which have been largely attended, and whose earnest discussions of vital topics of the day have been warmly commended by the press.

From the office of the two Committees "The Spirit of Missions" and "The Young Christian Soldier and the Carrier Dove" have gone statedly forth, laden with fresh intelligence for old and young.

For an account in detail of the doings of the Board, and every thing connected with its important trust, the Reports of the Domestic and
Foreign Committees, of the Missionary Bishops, of the American Church Missionary Society, of the Woman's Auxiliary, and other helpers, together with summaries of accounts and reports of special committees, are presented.

It has become the sad duty of the Managers to record the deaths of four of their number—Cyrus Curtiss and Stewart Brown, of New York, ripe in years as in charities and virtues; William Welsh of Philadelphia, ever young, notwithstanding age, as inventive of ways of usefulness as he was efficient in following them, as ready to enlist himself as to stimulate others, as generous as he was devoted; and Thomas A. Tillinghast, of Troy, just entering upon the active labours of this Society.

To these must be added the names of Samuel H. Huntington, always the friend of Missions, and an honoured member of the Board under its former constitution, and Samuel Dexter Denison, who for thirty years was the genial, faithful, and accomplished officer of the Foreign Committee.

By order and on behalf of the Board of Managers, GEORGE LEEDS, H. DYER, A. T. TWING, J. KIMBER, Special Committee.

APPENDIX II. — 8.

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

I.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOP OF CAPE PALMAS AND PARTS ADJACENT.

I beg leave to submit this my Triennial Report. I sailed from the United States on the 24th of October, 1877, for Liberia, West Africa, via England. Touched Nova Scotia, where I preached Oct. 28. On Nov. 8, landed in England, where we remained until Nov. 17, when we sailed for Liberia on steamer "Benin," touching Madeira, Teneriffe, Grand Canaries, Sierra Leone. At this last-named place I was visited by a delegation of some twenty Mohammedan professors from their college located there. On Dec. 6, at 11 a.m., I landed at Monrovia, and the work in my jurisdiction was begun.

This mission to Africa may be said to have come fairly under the supervision of our Church since the year 1839. I found that it swept along the seacoast from Berriby, a point 60 miles south of Cape Palmas, to Cape Mount, 270 north, and reaching as far back interior as our strength could press it. Here I found about 25,000 Liberians (this term is applied to the negroes from foreign countries with their descendants), and about 200,000 natives or aborigines. This latter population is
APPENDIX II.

divided into a vast number of little tribes, rendering them easier to be kept in subjection by the Liberian Government, but far more difficult to reach and mould by missionary effort. This can readily be understood when I state that, in our school at Cavalla, though there were but 90 scholars, I was told they represented no less than 21 different languages. This portion of Africa presents some very serious difficulties which draw out and will continue to test the patience, power, and piety of the Christians who may carry the Gospel to them. Among which I would note, the almost ceaseless feuds and wars among these little tribes; the difficulty of penetrating the interior, as there is no river or natural highway, and no horses or roads, which can be used for travelling any distance, so that the back country is very inaccessible from the front line of our operations. Another very serious difficulty, attending our location, is the unhealthiness of it, the constant sapping of physical and mental strength by malaria, which renders not only the efforts of our white labourers difficult, but, I think, has a like effect but in a different degree upon all who are living within its bounds. And while I can candidly and believingly say that I think that the immediate danger of death from this climate has been greatly exaggerated, I think also that the depilation of mental energy has been underrated.

Again, there are many and grave considerations springing out of the experiments of colonization, and the action and reaction of the colonists and natives on one another. Our efforts therefore are necessarily much influenced by the presence and power of a government other than our own, through which government we must move to reach the aborigines within and beyond its limit. I mention these facts, because they lie at the basis of an intelligent comprehension of our African work.

II. — CONDITION OF MISSION PROPERTY.

I found on my arrival every single building within the Mission's keeping not only in a bad, but an unsafe condition, and set to work as best I could to remedy this sad state of affairs. I asked for $10,000 with which I promised to put up all needed buildings, make all necessary repairs, and secure our property for the next ten years. I got $150 in response. This I took as God's indication for a change in the cost and manner of carrying on our work, and so I commenced economizing down to the last cent, and adopting as far as possible such style of buildings and dress for our native Christians as would be within their reach. We were enabled to put up three modern wooden buildings at Cape Mount, with six native houses at different stations, repair the Orphan Asylum, paying as we went. Henceforth I shall strive to adapt our work and its facilities as nearly as possible to the natives' ability.

III. — THE OUTLOOK

Is very deceptive, and varies as one becomes more and more acquainted with the great science of Missions. The casual passer-by, gazing on the surface, is ready to exclaim, "These missions have done wonders." If he looks a little longer and deeper, he will see much insincerity beneath this fair exterior, and will probably pronounce the effort a failure. But the man who can look deeper still into the great charnel-house of heathenism, and realize what salvation is, and wherein lies true success, will say there is a steady advance towards light and life, and that Jesus is
still true to his promise to be with his advancing legions to the end of the world. The leaven is surely working, and a higher, truer life is surely becoming stronger and stronger in some breasts. The Holy Ghost is as able to regenerate an African in Africa as an American in America. But we must not expect to reap beyond our sowing. If our Church sows little, she certainly will reap little, and if she gives grudgingly, she cannot be blest in her deed.

IV. — The Liberian Church Movement.

This has been by far one of the most trying issues that has been forced upon me. Prior to my election in 1876 the Clergy and some of the Laity moved towards the establishment of an independent Church, Episcopal in its government, and standing in the same relation to our and the English Churches that the Haitian Church stands. This matter was precipitated by the fact that our Board of Missions withdrew pecuniary aid from certain Ministers and Churches within Liberia. A correspondence passed between the movers in this matter and the Presiding Bishop; but I was not communicated with until my departure from this country and my arrival in Liberia, December, 1877, when I met the leaders in this movement. They considered that by the action of the Foreign Committee they had been cut adrift entirely from our branch of the Church, ecclesiastically as well as financially, and claimed that self-preservation demanded this course. I found further that they had formed no Constitution or canon, but that this whole work of Church organization had been passed over with the assertion that they would conform as nearly as possible to the Church of England and United States in these respects, and that they would ask Episcopal services from these branches of the Anglican communion until such time as they could get and support a Bishop of their own. Left as I was to face this delicate question, I assured them of their mistake in imagining they had been cut off from any of the benefits of our Church other than pecuniary aid, and further said that if they would express their desire to return to full union with this Church, and give the same to me in writing, I would pass over the whole matter as if it never had been, giving them the same Episcopal oversight and brotherly sympathy as the other Churches within the jurisdiction. Before leaving, I was informed that this organization had invited Bishop Crowther of the English Church to visit them, and perform Episcopal acts. To this I replied I had no objections to Bishop Crowther’s confirming for them; but if he should proceed to ordain likewise, without the consent or approval of the Ecclesiastical authorities of the jurisdiction, that this would place every thing beyond my control, and compel me to fall back on my Church in Council assembled for further orders.

In the February following, Bishop Crowther visited Messara County, confirmed and advanced two Deacons and to the Priesthood, without any consultation, without permission or credentials from the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Jurisdiction whatever, or making any report of his doings to said authorities. On my arrival, I was asked to place myself in the same relationship that Bishop Crowther had done; this I declined to do, and, on asking if the members of this body would submit to discipline at my hand in case of an Ecclesiastical offence, I was assured they would not. Upon this I wrote an open letter to the disaffected Churches, in which I promised to such members as preferred to remain within our Church that they should have my sympathy, and, as far as my power
extended, my support, and asked that any desiring this would write to me. In answer to this circular I received no response save from the Crozierville Congregation, asking to still be considered members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. I therefore ordained Mr. Edward Hunte (a candidate for Orders from this congregation) Deacon, and appointed him to its charge despite the bitter protest of Rev. A. Russel, the former pastor, but now one of the leaders in the new movement. And I have every reason to believe that the newly-ordained Deacon has discharged his office well. I next deemed it my duty to proceed against the Clergymen of this new organization as directed by Canon 6, Title II. I therefore laid the matter before my Standing Committee, who in due time and form certified me of the abandoning of our communion by the parties aforesaid; and on this I proceeded to give the notice required prior to deposition; but upon further prayer and meditation, I deemed it wise and to the glory of God's cause to suspend final action until the whole matter could be laid before this Convention; and in so doing, I must beg the leniency of the Church for what appears outwardly a failure to execute promptly the letter of her law, but what I am sure she will appreciate as a fulfilling of the spirit of Him who said, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice," and I felt that the Canon, though it appears to meet the needs of the case, was never formed with any such prospect before it; and, had I pressed its severity, I would not have carried out the mind and feeling of our Church. As time rolled on I tried to make the members of the new organization realize their position. The result is the accompanying memorial which I herewith submit together with this entire case in the shape of correspondence; (for prudence dictates that all should be done to preserve the record); I therefore beg that this Convention will take such steps as it deems fittest to afford the fullest counsel and help to all parties concerned. The gravity of the case is vast, for we are taking a step towards the grand science of Church propagation that may be held up for the guidance of coming centuries. We should therefore speak our combined counsel, and send forth our most faithful conclusions free from any one man's ideas or bias, but in the fear of God and with deepest love for perishing humanity.

ARTICLE VI, CANON 9, TITLE III.

I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of this Convention a serious difficulty arising from the ambiguous, if not contradictory, language of Article VI, Canon 9, Title III. As that Canon now stands it may prove a deadlock to the progress of any mission of this Church. We are told that appropriations to organize Missionary Jurisdictions having Bishops must "be disbursed by the local authorities thereof . . . with the approval of the Board of Managers." Now, if the Board of Managers does not approve, what then? But suppose the authorities in the field and the Board of Missions are of one mind, there must be a necessary delay of from three to six months before this can be ascertained, during which time either the work is at a stand-still, or the authorities in the field have taken the approval for granted and acted accordingly. I have experienced the most embarrassing situations from this Canon, and do ask for some action on it which will leave a clear path of duty open to all concerned.

In making this request there is a danger more serious than even the
contradictory shape of the Canon in question. It is this: making the Bishop overseer of the moneyed transaction of our Missions. To complicate the Episcopal office with the finances of the Jurisdiction is sooner or later sure to produce trouble, and weaken the power and force of the Church: we keep the name, but have abolished the office of Deacon, and put its duties on Bishops; and it is joining together what God has not joined, and what the Apostolic Council put asunder, when the whole twelve gave it as their decision, "It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables." (Acts vi. 2.) St. Paul refused to be implicated in such matters, but we are in danger of reversing their decisions and demanding that a Bishop be made a judge and divider over God's temporal as well as spiritual heritage. Brethren, we know that reason forbids this as loudly to-day as in the Apostles' time, and we cannot violate their decision in this matter without wronging the Episcopate and weakening the whole Church. Let us remember that the Church is our Lord's organization for the propagation of His truth in its vital and organic power to the saving, comforting, rejoicing, and glorifying of men, and, in order to do this, we are bound to move along the groove of His law. I therefore implore that this burden shall not be laid on the chief shepherds, but committed to the judgment of the wisest and best men our Church can send into the field, with such godly advice as a Bishop may be able to give, something corresponding to the Missionary organizations for Diocesan missions in our own land. No Foreign Board can do this work intelligibly, and no Bishop can assume it without bringing on him a burden, danger, and moral weakening of his influence; he ought not to suffer, causing his charge to miss that full, free, unwarped sympathy they so much need, but are sure to lose in a greater or less degree so long as their Bishop holds their bread and meat in his hands. I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting here one more thought, which is this: that money raised for missionary purposes should be expended by members who come from the nation where the money is raised. The heathen have not the experience in financial matters which would enable them to be wise dispensers of our means. Men must learn to make money, ere they will know how to use it wisely. By observing this, not rigidly, but wisely and lovingly, we will economize our own strength most perfectly, and develop that of the heathen most rapidly and surely.

Since writing my report, I have received the following letter from China, and take the liberty of sending it on for your consideration, with my own views. Permit me to say that the writer, while in this country eighteen months ago, took issue with my views, but work in the field converted him.

**St. John's College, China.**

Aug. 25, 1880.

**My dear Brother,—** It is but fair, and also my pleasure, to tell you the result of actual experience since my return to my field, in regard to the working of the Committee under the Canon we had under discussion. 1st. let me say that I was Missionary sub-Treasurer in 1873-74. Now I am Treasurer for the China Mission. I find restrictions and a tendency to exact close adherence to what has been predetermined, such as was not the case at the earlier date. Mr. Thompson, ex-Treasurer, testifies to the same. I wrote the New-York office to this effect; but they disputed the point. I doubt not that possible interpretation of old
APPENDIX II.

by-laws, not enforced at any previous date, explains their attitude. It is very irksome to Bishop Schereschewsky; and were he present at General Convention he would earnestly endeavour to have matter decided one way or the other, as to what is meant by the Canon. I definitely propose this compromise: That salaries of Foreign staffs and schools under fixed appropriations, e.g., St. John's, the Bohlen School, etc., should stand as in estimates; while general headings, as Out-Work, Native Agents, and all miscellaneous items, should be specified generally, as calling for a sum (say five thousand dollars), and that sum should be at the Bishop's discretion, for the work more directly under his supervision. This guards trusts and otherwise unprotected missionaries far from home and friends. Bishop Schereschewsky would be content with this. How it will strike you I do not know. They did not see their way clear to accepting my proposal at the Booms. So the General Convention is our ultimate appeal.

Your classmate and fellow missionary,

Wm. J. Boone.

(A copy) C. C. Penick.

CONCLUSION.

Such are the most important outlines the work and its needs present to my mind. We have done much in Africa; but it is hardly a beginning. We must go on hiding the leaven of life in this vast mass of darkness and degradation. I would recommend the enlarging and running our schools to their fullest capacity; this is clearly and unmistakably our work, to throw life and light into Africa, and leave for the most part her children to assimilate and organize it into shape, such as their nature and God's glory demands. We can give but outlines; they must fill them in. To us is left the duty and glory of lifting up Jesus before the heathen; but God must give the increase.

We have had the expending of about eighteen thousand dollars annually, all told. With this amount we have kept one Bishop, ten Clergy, fifteen teachers, one physician in the field, besides over three hundred scholars at school, one-half of whom we lodged, fed, and clothed. In addition, we have opened and carried forward the Cape Mount farming operations, including the farm and buildings, besides many other works of minor importance; and, be it said to the rest of man and glory of God, we owe no man any thing, save to love one another.

C. CLIFTON PENICK,

Bishop of Cape Palmas and Parts Adjacent, West Africa.

Oct. 1, 1880.

II.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOP OF YEDO.

Full yearly Reports on the condition of this Missionary Jurisdiction having been made to the Board of Missions, it will be unnecessary to enter now minutely into particulars of the state of the work.

The number of Clergy has increased, the Mission has grown slowly, and the prospects seem brighter than at any previous time.

At a Conference in 1878, at which the Bishop of Victoria, the Bishop of Yedo, and all the Missionaries of the American and English Churches
(15) were present, it was unanimously resolved that there should be but one Book of Common Prayer in Japanese, and a Committee was appointed to prepare the Book. The Committee have published the Morning and Evening Prayer and Litany, the Offices for the administration of the Holy Communion, Baptism, and Confirmation, and the Catechism. Most of the other parts of the Prayer Book have been translated, and will probably be published next year.

To avoid any conflict of jurisdiction between the English and American Bishops in Japan, it has been proposed that Japan should be divided, the English Missionaries remove from Tokio, and be placed under an English Bishop to be appointed for Osaka, and that the American Missionaries leave Osaka, and come North. No definite action — so far as is known — has yet been taken in the matter, and whether or not such an arrangement will be made is uncertain. If it is to be made, the sooner it is settled the better it will be for the interests of the Mission.

Respectfully submitted,
C. M. WILLIAMS,
Missionary Bishop of Yedo.

III.

THE TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY JURISDICTION OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

Having been consecrated after the close of the last General Convention, I returned to my field of work by way of England. While there, I attended the sessions of the second Lambeth Conference, and thus met many who are working in the widely-separated fields that our mother Church has been called by God to occupy. On reaching China, I was met by the news of our sad loss through the removal of Miss Fay from the sphere of her long and honoured service. As soon as possible a site was secured, and buildings erected, and a beginning made to establish the College and Theological School of St. John. Work has been laid out and begun whereby the Bible, Prayer Book, and other books necessary may be provided for this people in the most widely-used form of the book language. The advancement of three Deacons to the Priesthood, and the admission of three natives to the Diaconate, making our roll of native Clergy now at work six, call for thankfulness, as also our goodly proportion of candidates for Holy Orders. For full particulars, I respectfully refer to my Annual Reports to the Board of Missions.

S. I. J. SCHERESCHEWSKY, Missionary Bishop.

SHANGHAI, August 11, 1880.
IV.

REPORT OF THE BISHOP OF HAITI.

The accompanying statistics of Church work in Haiti for the last three years show a feeble increase in the numerical strength of this infant Church.

Nevertheless there has been during this period that which figures cannot show, viz.: an increase among its members of the knowledge of the ways of the Church, greater attachment to the same, and a decided deepening of their inner spiritual life.

Our Church in Haiti also occupies the high vantage-ground of being the only religious denomination exercising independent local jurisdiction in the country, and aspiring to a complete national organization in conformity with the usages of the Christian Church of primitive times. In pursuance of this object, this feeble Church has now twice as many native ordained Clergymen in its ministry as all the other religious bodies, Roman Catholic and Protestant combined. It has also more advanced stations than any of them, established in the interior country districts among the rural population where the heathen customs of Africa have hitherto prevailed, unopposed by the light of the Gospel, for the last four centuries.

Our work here has already conquered the esteem and respect of the government and people of Haiti, and enjoys the full protection of the authorities under the guaranties of the Constitution and laws of the country.

So far, then, we have every thing to encourage us in our work, and we have now only to maintain a patient continuance in well-doing, to go onward, under the blessing of God upon our labours, from conquest to conquest, in extending a pure militant branch of the Church of Christ in this independent isle, the queen of the Antilles.

JAMES THEODORE HOLLY, Bishop of Haiti.

Port au Prince, July 25, 1880.
**TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE HAITIEN MISSION FROM AUGUST, 1878, TO JULY, 1880.**

**The Rt. Rev. J. T. HOLLY, D.D., Bishop.**

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**JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.**

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ARTICLE I. This institution shall be denominated The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

ARTICLE II. This Society shall be considered as comprehending all persons who are members of this Church.

ARTICLE III. There shall be a Board of Missions of such Society composed of the Bishops of this Church, and the members for the time being of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, the Delegates from the Missionary Jurisdictions to the said House of Deputies, the members of the Board of Managers as hereinafter described, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees. The Board of Missions thus constituted shall convene on the third day of the session of the General Convention, and shall sit from time to time as the business of the Board shall demand.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be a Board of Managers, comprising all the Bishops, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, as members ex officio, and fifteen Presbyters and fifteen Laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every triennial meeting of the General Convention, who shall have the management of the General Missions of this Church, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number. Eight Clerical members and eight Lay members shall constitute a quorum. This Board of Managers shall, when the Board of Missions is not in session, exercise all the corporate powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The Board of Managers shall report to the Board of Missions, on or before the third day of the session of the General Convention. But nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any surviving life-members of the Board of Missions.

ARTICLE V. The Board of Managers is authorized to form, from its own members, a Committee for Domestic Missions, and a Committee for Foreign Missions, and such other Committees as it may deem desirable to promote special Missionary work, and is also authorized to appoint such officers as shall be needful for carrying on the work.

ARTICLE VI. The Board of Managers is intrusted with power to establish and regulate such Missions as are not placed under Episcopal supervision, and to enact all by-laws which it may deem necessary for its own government and for the government of its Committees: Provided, always, that in relation to organized Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions having Bishops, the appropriations shall be made in gross to such Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions, to be disbursed by the local authorities thereof. The Board shall notify to the several Bishops the gross sums so appropriated; and those Bishops shall regulate the number of Mission Stations, appoint the Missionaries, and assign to them their stipends, with the approval of the Board of Managers.
ARTICLE VII. No person shall be appointed a Missionary who is not at the time a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of regular standing; but nothing in this section precludes the Board of Managers from making pecuniary appropriations in aid of Missions under the care of other Churches in communion with this Church, or of employing Laymen or women, members of this Church, to do Missionary work.

ARTICLE VIII. The Board of Managers is authorized to promote the formation of auxiliary Missionary Associations, whose contributions, as well as those specially appropriated by individuals, shall be received and paid in accordance with the wish of the donors, when expressed in writing. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to arrange for public Missionary meetings, to be held at the same time and place as the General Convention, and at such other times and places as may be determined upon, to which all auxiliaries approved by the Board of Managers may send one Clerical and one Lay Delegate.

ARTICLE IX. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any time by the General Convention of this Church.


APPENDIX II. — 5.


BOARD OF MANAGERS.
All the Bishops of this Church, members ex officio.
The Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, ex officio.
And, appointed by the General Convention of 1880 sitting as the Board of Missions:—
The Rev. John Cotton Smith, D.D.
The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.
The Rev. H. Dyer, D.D.
The Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D.
The Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D.D.
The Rev. John A. Paddock, D.D.
The Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D.D.
The Rev. William N. McVickar.
The Rev. George Leeds, D.D.
The Rev. J. Livingston Reese, D.D.
The Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D.D.
The Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D.
The Rev. James Saul, D.D.
The Rev. William Tatlock, D.D.
The Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D.D.
Mr. F. S. Winston.
APPENDIX II.

Mr. J. C. Garthwaite.
Mr. George N. Titus.
Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Mr. William Scott.
Mr. Charles R. Marvin.
Mr. William G. Low.
Mr. Benjamin Stark.
Mr. Lemuel Coffin.
Mr. H. P. Baldwin.
Mr. R. Fulton Cutting.
Mr. Howard Potter.
Mr. Joseph W. Fuller.
Mr. John A. King.
Mr. C. M. Conyngham.

COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.
The Rev. George Leedes, D.D.
The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.
The Rev. N. H. Schenck, D.D.
The Rev. T. F. Davies, D.D.
The Rev. J. L. Reese, D.D.
The Rev. William N. McVickar.
The Rev. James Saul, D.D.
The Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D.D.
Mr. George N. Titus.
Mr. William Scott.
Mr. H. P. Baldwin.
Mr. J. C. Garthwaite.
Mr. W. G. Low.
Mr. Lloyd W. Wells, ex officio.
Mr. John A. King.
Mr. Benjamin Stark.

Mr. Lloyd W. Wells, Treasurer, 22 Bible House, New York.

COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
The Rev. John Cotton Smith, D.D.
The Rev. H. Dyer, D.D.
The Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D.
The Rev. John A. Paddock, D.D.
The Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D.D.
The Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D.D.
The Rev. W. Tatlock, D.D.
The Rev. Joshua Kimber, ex officio.
Mr. F. S. Winston.
Mr. Lemuel Coffin.
Mr. Charles R. Marvin.
Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Mr. James M. Brown, ex officio.
Mr. R. Fulton Cutting.
Mr. Howard Potter.
Mr. C. M. Conyngham.
Mr. Joseph W. Fuller.

The Rev. Joshua Kimber, Secretary, 23 Bible House, New York.
Mr. James M. Brown, Treasurer, 23 Bible House, New York.
APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOPS' FUND.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund respectfully submit this their third triennial Report.

The results of their efforts during the past nine years have been so small that justice to the Trustees seems to require a brief review of the means they have taken to make the Canon effective.

Canon 9, Title III, of the Digest, seems to have been in existence nearly thirty years; but, so far as we can discover, no efforts were made to put it in practical operation until the Convention of 1871, when the following persons were elected Trustees under it, viz.: Cambridge Livingston, of New York, Henry Meigs, of New Jersey, John B. Stebbins, of Massachusetts, William H. Battle, of North Carolina, and Lewis N. Whittle, of Georgia.

The Church has been called upon to deplore the loss by death, at a ripe old age, of two eminently faithful and devoted servants in two of these Trustees, Cambridge Livingston and Judge Battle, than whom none have been more worthy or distinguished in her service.

In 1871, the Trustees appealed, through the Church press, for contributions to this fund, the small result of which was reported to the Convention of 1874. In the latter year, as directed by that Convention, a pressing circular was sent by the Trustees to each Rector in the United States, and the result reported to the Convention of 1877. At that session, the re-election of Trustees, as required by the Canon, seems to have been inadvertently overlooked; notwithstanding which, upon consultation, the Trustees directed the sending to each Rector the usual circular appeal. The response to this was so small, amounting only to $63.09 over the cost of printing and postage of the documents, that it was considered useless to repeat the operation since.

The surviving Trustees of the Fund respectfully ask to be relieved from further responsibility under this Canon, unless the Convention can devise some plan which will secure a greater interest in the subject than has been manifested by the Church at large during their administration of the trust. Surely, while the Church by its rules is so careful that a Diocesan Bishop shall be provided in advance with an adequate support, our large and increasing body of Missionary Bishops should not be entirely dependent upon spasmodic and uncertain voluntary gifts.

The Treasurer of the Fund submits herewith a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements since his account rendered to the Convention of 1877. It will be seen that the Fund now consists of two thousand
dollars of United States six per cent registered stock of 1881, and cash
in his hand, eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.
If the foregoing request of the Trustees, to be discharged from further
responsibility under the Canon, be granted, they respectfully suggest to
the Convention the propriety of ordering some disposition to be made of
the funds in hand.
They request that the Auditing Committee, provided by Section 6 of
the Canon, be appointed by the Convention.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
HENRY MEIGS, Treasurer,
L. N. WHITTLE,
Trustees.

New York, October, 1880.

THE MISSIONARY BISHOPS' FUND OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
In Account Current with Henry Meigs, of New York, Trustee and
Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

1877.

October. Balance in Treasurer’s hands, as per ac-
count rendered to the Convention of 1877, $45 62
E. S. Buchanan ....................... 10 00
Dec. 26. St. Mary’s School, Knoxville, Ill.,
Rev. C. W. Leffingwell for Bishop
Tuttle .................................. 12 00

1878.

Jan. 2. Grace Church, Orange, N.J., E. Ack-
ley, Treasurer ....................... 38 00
Jan. 15. St. Peter’s Church, Smyrna, Del.,
Rev. A. S. Johns .................... 19 75
Feb. 4. six months’ interest on $1,700 U. S.
6’s, of 1881, $51 gold, at 102 ...... 52 02
April 29. Epiphany Church, Washington, D.C.,
Rev. W. Faret, D.D. ............... 22 05
July 31. six months’ interest on $1,700 U. S.
6’s, 1881, $51 gold, at 100½ ....... 51 26
Dec. 30. six months’ interest on $1,800 U. S.
6’s, 1881, $51 gold, at 100½ ....... 54 00

1879.

W. S. Southgate ..................... 26 85
July 3. six months’ interest, $1,800 U. S. 6’s,
1881 ................................. 54 00

Amount carried forward ............. $387 55
**APPENDIX III.**

*Amount brought forward* .................. $327 55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 26</td>
<td>From six months' interest, $1,800 U. S. 6's, 1881</td>
<td>54 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July  8</td>
<td>six months' interest, $1,800 U. S. 6's, 1881</td>
<td>54 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.  1</td>
<td>Balance of interest on small balances to date, at 4 per cent</td>
<td>12 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>$506 02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

**1877.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov.  3</td>
<td>Paid Rev. Dr. Twing, by order of the Trustees, the special pledges to Domestic Bishops (per last account rendered), $26 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. Dr. Kimber — same to foreign Bishops</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 19</td>
<td>printing, envelopes, and postage, 3,100 circulars</td>
<td>65 56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1878.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>for $200 U. S. 6's, of 1881, at 104 1/2...</td>
<td>209 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1880.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July  3</td>
<td>for $100 U. S. 6's, of 1881, at 107 1/4...</td>
<td>107 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance now in the hands of the Treasurer, E. E., and certificates for $2,000 U. S. 6 per cent Registered Stock of 1881</td>
<td>424 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New York, October 1, 1880.**

HENRY MEIGS, Treasurer and Trustee.

We have examined the above account, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the same correct.

C. TROWBRIDGE,
CHAS. CLEMENT,
Auditing Committee.

Oct. 26, 1880.
APPENDIX IV.—1.

TRIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United
States.

The Trustees of the General Theological Seminary have the honour to
present this their Triennial Report, in compliance with the second article
of the Constitution.

For the details of the proceedings of the Board since the last meeting
of the General Convention, they beg leave to refer to the printed docu-
ments, which are herewith transmitted.

I.—PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The property and financial condition of the Seminary, as reported at
the last annual meeting of the Trustees, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Real Estate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64 lots and buildings (Seminary Block), not valued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82 lots on Central Block (18) leased and house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 lots on Wharf Block (20 leased)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 lots, Total value of real estate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Property. Bonds and Mortgages. Trust Funds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Herring &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Stuyvesant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Mead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herminus M. Welle's estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed by Equitable Trust Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour Prize, Jersey City Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop G. W. Doane Scholarship Endowment Bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. McGleney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund (collected, and deposited in Merchants' Bank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library (18,586 vols.), not valued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 Scholarship Endowments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop G. W. Doane Scholarship Bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;St. Mark's Church in the Bowery&quot; Professorship of Ecclesiastical History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles and Elizabeth Ludlow Professorship Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles and Elizabeth Ludlow Memorial Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McVicar Prize Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour Prize Bond (and one year's interest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Endowment Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Professorship (accumulating fund)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due city of New York, to commute quit-rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund, for amount received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Surplus assets, in cash and in real estate | $245,533 29 |

396
The depreciation in the value of real estate, and depression in business, from which the country is only just beginning to recover, have continued to affect the income derived from the lease of lots. The Committee on Real Estate at the last annual meeting reported the rents of the leased lots as more than two thousand dollars less than in 1877. Of the thirty-eight lots then under lease, the Committee had been obliged to reduce the rents on twenty of them to prevent their being abandoned by the tenants; and not a single application had been received during the preceding year to lease any of the nineteen lots which were vacant. The Committee are confident that this condition of the property is not due to any want of diligence on the part of the agent, as the owners of the adjoining property have been equally unsuccessful in securing tenants. Under these circumstances, the Treasurer has been compelled to use about six thousand dollars of the capital of the institution, during each of the past three years, to meet its current expenses; and a like sum will be required annually for some years to come, even with the present inadequate salaries of the professors (which average less than two thousand dollars a year to each professor), unless the endowment is largely increased by generous gifts and bequests. This will appear from the following statement for the present year:

**Estimated Expenses, 1880-81.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxes, insurance, and agents' commissions</td>
<td>$3,790.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of six professors</td>
<td>$12,974.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>$3,252.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors, etc.</td>
<td>$1,519.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prizes</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and repairs</td>
<td>$2,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes payable</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimated Income, 1880-81.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$6,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations (say)</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deficiency** $6,570.00

If this were all that the Trustees could report, the outlook before the Seminary would be very dark, for the total absorption of its small endowment and final closure of the Institution could not be very distant. But during the last year everything has assumed a more encouraging aspect. The number of students is larger than at any previous period in its history, so that about one-third of all the candidates for Holy Orders in the United States are now receiving instruction within its walls. The spirit which led its earlier benefactors to devise liberal things in its behalf is again reviving. Signs of interest have been manifested in quarters which have not for many years regarded the Seminary with favour, and the whole Church is beginning to be enlisted in its behalf.

As soon as practicable after entering on the duties of his office, the new Dean took measures to convene a number of Churchmen, both Clerical and Lay, prominent in commercial circles, and representing different shades of Church sentiment, to spread before them the financial condition of the Seminary. The meeting was in every respect a notable one. The call was signed by the venerable Bishop of New York, the Rev. Drs. Dyer, Dix, John Cotton Smith, Morgan, and Potter; Messrs. John J. Cisco, James M. Brown, F. S. Winston, Samuel D. Babcock, and George
M. Miller. The gathering was one of such harmony and heartiness, the expressions of interest in the Seminary, and the readiness evinced to set on foot efforts to relieve it, not only from its present embarrassment, but to enlarge the scope of its influence and power, were so warm and re-assuring, that a Committee was appointed to call the attention of the Church to its condition and needs, and to secure an additional endowment of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In their circular statement, a copy of which is appended to this Report, this Committee state that they believe “that the opportunity is now afforded for all to unite in an effort to place the Seminary in a position to raise the standard of Clerical education in our country; to become what no Diocesan institution can be, —a school of the prophets to which all can look up; and to render it for all time a centre of unity and of untold blessings to our whole Church.”

Already, in response to this appeal, since the last Report of the Treasurer and Finance Committee to the Board of Trustees, donations of more than fifty thousand dollars have been received or pledged in addition to the six thousand dollars acknowledged in the foregoing statement. Reference to these munificent and generous gifts, which include the endowment of a Professorship, the endowment of a special Lectureship, and the endowment of a Fellowship, will be made in a subsequent part of this Report.

 Contributions.

The amount of contributions from the several Dioceses to October 1, 1850, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dioceses</th>
<th>Reported in 1857</th>
<th>Added since</th>
<th>Total to October, 1850</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$71.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>$71.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>155.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>79.15</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>7,150.00</td>
<td>63.00</td>
<td>7,213.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>228.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>228.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1,000.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>258,584.74</td>
<td>40,727.84</td>
<td>290,312.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western New York</td>
<td>4,114.08</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>4,164.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>9,123.68</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,123.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>310.87</td>
<td>127.62</td>
<td>438.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>25,963.78</td>
<td>1,280.21</td>
<td>27,243.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>11,318.08</td>
<td>124.10</td>
<td>11,442.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>60,569.63</td>
<td>26,646.45</td>
<td>87,216.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>78.21</td>
<td>98.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>8,002.88</td>
<td>106.41</td>
<td>8,109.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>322.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>322.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>4,276.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,276.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>54,074.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>54,074.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>190.47</td>
<td></td>
<td>190.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>106.57</td>
<td></td>
<td>106.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>125.73</td>
<td></td>
<td>125.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>413.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>413.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cash received for the Seminary from donations, since its establishment in 1818: $500,092.78
## SCHOLARSHIPS.

The number of scholarships is now twenty-six; they are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Scholarship</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>The Name of the Nominator</th>
<th>Original Endowment</th>
<th>Amount, 1880</th>
<th>Annual Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bishop White</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Bishop and Council of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$3,901 40</td>
<td>$104 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Troy</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>8,360 21</td>
<td>100 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Bishop of North Carolina</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,500 00</td>
<td>157 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bishop Kemp</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Bishop of Maryland</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>8,640 80</td>
<td>172 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and do.</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100 00</td>
<td>105 00</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
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<td>do. do. do.</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100 00</td>
<td>2,100 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Bishop of New Jersey</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,250 00</td>
<td>115 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bishop Hobart</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Bishop of Virginia</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,728 28</td>
<td>180 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thomson</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Edward A. Newton</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,907 60</td>
<td>185 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Walworth</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Rector of Grace Church, New York</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>9,028 28</td>
<td>181 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rhee</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Rector of Church of Ascension, New York</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,426 00</td>
<td>121 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Rector of St. George's Church, New York</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,372 40</td>
<td>118 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>George W. Mandus</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Standing Committee of the Theological Seminary</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,020 80</td>
<td>131 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Zion Church</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Rector of Zion Church, New York</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,768 00</td>
<td>205 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mary W. Walsh</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Rector of Zion Church, New York</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,768 00</td>
<td>188 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Blackwell</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Rector of Zion Church, New York</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>8,150 00</td>
<td>187 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Bishop of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,040 00</td>
<td>102 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sands</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Heirs of A. B. Sands</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,200 00</td>
<td>110 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Francis Vinton</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Bishop of New York</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,586 00</td>
<td>141 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pierrapont</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>W. O. Pierrapont and Bishop of Central New York</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,980 00</td>
<td>199 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Dalmazy</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Bishop of Western New York*</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,200 00</td>
<td>150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>St. Thomas' Church*</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Rector of St. Thomas' Church</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,500 00</td>
<td>228 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>John H. Talman</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Rector of St. Luke's Church</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,500 00</td>
<td>228 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bishop G. W. Doane</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Rector of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J.</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,500 00</td>
<td>228 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The endowments of the last three scholarships are not in the hands of the Treasurer.
II. — Amendments to the Constitution.

The Amendments to the Constitution, which were submitted to the last meeting of your honourable body, with a view to reducing the number of the Trustees, and by you modified in several particulars, have not been acted upon by the Board of Trustees, owing to the defective wording of the resolution of concurrence passed by the House of Deputies, which awakened grave doubts in the minds of many members of the Board as to whether the amendments, in any form, were perfected by the last General Convention. After careful consideration, and in view of the prospect of a more liberal endowment and consequent enlarged scope of the Seminary, the Board at its last annual meeting committed the whole subject of proposed amendments to the Constitution to a Special Committee, with power to fill vacancies, and to add to their number if they see fit, with a view to maturing a plan to be presented to the General Convention of 1883.

III. — Department of Instruction.

The Rev. George F. Seymour, D.D., LL.D., “St. Mark’s Church in the Bowery” Professor of Ecclesiastical History, after filling his important chair with rare energy and ability for fourteen years, during four of which he discharged the duties of Dean with singular fidelity and devotion, resigned that he might accept the Bishopric of Springfield, to which he had been elected.

At a special meeting of the Trustees, held October 23, 1878, the vacancies created by the resignation of Bishop Seymour were filled by the election of the Rev. Eugene Aug. Hoffman, D.D., Rector of St Mark’s Church, Philadelphia, as Permanent Dean, and the Rev. Thomas Richey, D.D., Rector of St. John’s Church, Waverly, Md., to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History. Both these gentlemen accepted their appointments, and entered on the duties of their respective offices at the beginning of the Academical year 1879–80. The Committee on the last examination of the students took occasion in their Report to “express their pleasure at the able administration of affairs during the past year by the new Dean,” and to “congratulate the Professor of Ecclesiastical History on the evident success of his first year’s labour, and on the interest in his important department, which he has plainly maintained in the students.”

The Rev. Edward H. Van Winkle, M.A., has been appointed Tutor in Latin, Greek, and the English Bible, in the place of the Rev. George W. Douglas, M.A., who relinquished his duties to become Assistant to the Rector of Calvary Church, New York.

Valuable and instructive courses of lectures have again been delivered on subjects supplemental to the course of study. The Bishop of Central New York has given three courses, two on “Preaching,” and one on “The Relation of the Inward Life of the Clergy to their Public Offices;” Professor Eggleston of Columbia College, two courses on the “Relations of Science and Religion;” and Dr. S. Austen Pearce, a course on “Harmony and the Science of Music.”

The professors and students during the past three years have enjoyed good health, and been diligently engaged in their work. The Committee on the Examination placed on record in their last Report, that “it was obvious to those who had been long on that Committee, that there has been a marked improvement of late in the character of the work done
by the students, and in the whole tone of scholarship;" while the new
Dean adds that "it is but just to the students to say that personal in-
quiry revealed the fact that, with but rare exceptions, they are devoting
themselves to their studies up to the full measure of their strength.
And he trusts that it will not be considered out of place if he puts on
record his conviction from personal observation, that nowhere else are
the great truths of the Gospel, as set forth in the ancient Creeds, and
interpreted by the standards of our own Church, more faithfully taught
than in this our General Theological Seminary."

IV. — ENDOWMENTS.

It is with sincere pleasure that the Trustees are able to report the lib-
eral and munificent donation of twenty-five thousand dollars by Samuel
V. Hoffman, Esq., of New York, in the name of his son, the present
Dean, to endow the Professorship of Pastoral Theology, with the condi-
tions that it shall be known hereafter as "THE EUGENE A. HOFFMAN
PROFESSORSHIP OF PASTORAL THEOLOGY," and that the right of nomi-
nation given in Chap. ix, § 1, of the Statutes shall be vested in the Rev.
E. A. Hoffman, D.D.

They have also been much gratified by the information that Mr. George
A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has placed ten thousand dollars in the
hands of trustees as an endowment for annual courses of lectures in
connection with the Seminary, by godly and well-learned men, for the
defence and confirmation of the Gospel, and to be called "THE BISHOP
PADDOCK LECTURESHIP FUND." The lecturers are to be elected an-
nually by a "Board of Appointment," consisting of the Dean of the
Seminary and the Bishops of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Long
Island. The subjects of the lectures are to be "such as appertain to the
defence of the religion of Jesus Christ, as revealed in the Holy Bible
and illustrated in the Book of Common Prayer, against the varying
errors of the day, whether materialistic, rationalistic, or professedly reli-
gious, and also to its defence and confirmation in respect of such central
truths as the Trinity, the Atonement, Justification, and the Inspiration
of the Word of God; and of such central facts as the Church’s divine
Order and Sacraments, her historical Reformation, and her rights and
powers as a pure national Church, and other subjects unanimously ap-
proved by the Board of Appointment as being both timely and also with-
in the true intent of this Lectureship."

It is earnestly hoped that foundations for several more such Lectures-
ships, in connection with the Seminary, will ere long be given by some
of those whom God has blessed with means, to be a perennial fountain of
blessing to the Church and the land.

It is also pleasing to state that, in response to an appeal of the Dean,
Miss Caroline Talman, the munificent benefactress of the Church of the
Beloved Disciple in New York, has agreed to increase the amount she
gave several years since to endow a Scholarship to ten thousand dollars,
and to give the whole sum to found the first Fellowship in the Seminary,
to be known as the "JOHN H. TALMAN FELLOWSHIP."

If a dozen such Fellowships could be endowed, it would not only ena-
blish the Trustees to enlarge the scope of the Institution and lift the
standard of its education, but raise up a class of well-read theologians,
who could successfully combat the assaults which are from time to time
made upon the Christian Faith.
V. — Students.

The number of students during the last three years, as reported in the annual catalogues, has been as follows: —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877-78</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-79</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-80</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the number of students has been very gratifying. There has never been so large a number in the institution at any one period since its organization as during the last year. And still more satisfactory is the report that those admitted were, as a body, better prepared than any class that has entered for a long period. If the number continues to increase, it will be necessary to provide additional accommodations. Many of the students have again been indebted to the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning for its liberal aid.

The late Dean revived the custom of adding to the Catalogue the names of the alumni, with the chief positions which those deceased held while living, and the present cures of those in active service. This exhibit shows how large a share the Seminary has had in moulding the thought of the Church in the past, and how wide-spread and far-reaching her influence is in directing and shaping all the activities and energies of her religious life to-day. She has given more than a score of Bishops to the Episcopate.¹ Her alumni are teaching in almost every theological seminary in the United States, and they fill many of the most important parishes. Surely it will be very unwise to withhold from such an institution endowments which will enable it, at all times, to command the ablest minds of the Church for its professorial chairs.

VI. — Library.

The library has been increased by the large addition of 1,297 volumes, and 487 pamphlets. Of these 820 volumes were purchased by friends from

¹ The following names are in the list of the alumni: —
Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, D.D., Bishop of Missouri.

The following were students: —
the library of the late Professor Walton, and presented to the Seminary. The names of the donors are recorded in the library. The number of volumes at present in the library is 16,849, and of pamphlets 9,864. A complete card catalogue has recently been made. It is much to be regretted that the Seminary is still without a suitable fire-proof building in which to keep this valuable library, or the means to employ a suitable person to devote his whole time to the care of its treasures and render them more available to the Church.

VII. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair, and the students' rooms in a much better condition than at the last report, owing to the alterations made by the late Dean, with money which he raised for the purpose. The grounds have been re-graded and seeded, new walks laid out, and the fences repaired and painted, at a cost of more than a thousand dollars, by means of liberal offerings from the neighbours. They present a much more sightly appearance than for many years past.

It is not too much to say that if the present number of students is to be maintained, much more if it is to be increased, additional buildings will be imperatively demanded. The present chapel, lecture-rooms, refectory, and dormitories are all uncomfortably crowded, while the Dean and three of the professors have no houses provided for them. Is it too much to hope that the time is not far distant when commodious and suitable buildings for all these purposes will be erected on the ample and beautiful site which the liberality of Dr. Clement C. Moore provided for the purpose, by some who would consecrate their wealth by building for Christ and His Church?

In conclusion, the Board of Trustees desire to express their devout gratitude to Almighty God for the encouraging prospects before the Seminary. Never before has its Faculty been in more perfect accord. Never has its general management been more in consonance with the tone of influence and instruction which the whole Church would most cordially approve. Never before has there been greater promise of awakening a general interest in its behalf, and never has it had so wide a field of usefulness opened before it. The Trustees are determined to keep it on a basis, like that on which it was founded, as broad and comprehensive as the Church itself; and to make it in reality, as well as in name, the General Theological Seminary, or as Bishop Hobart styled it, "The great National Institution of the Church." They only wait the increase of its needed endowments to raise its standard of education as high as that of any institution of learning in the land. Then will it be, perhaps even more than any other of our general institutions, a bond of union to the different Dioceses. Created and sustained by their united efforts, in working for it they will be drawn nearer to each other in the bonds of a common brotherhood. Receiving its students from all portions of the country, and sending them out to witness for Christ in all the Dioceses, it will keep them, by the Divine blessing, in the unity of spirit and in the bond of peace. Thus it will forestall distractions and divisions which might otherwise arise, and promote the peace and prosperity of our Church.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM G. FARRINGTON,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Committee charged with the duty of securing an endowment for our General Theological Seminary earnestly ask the attention of all Churchmen to the following statement:—

In their judgment the time has come in the history of the Institution for inaugurating measures to enlist the interest of the whole Church. The authorities of the Seminary and the Committee are fully in accord in this matter. By its Constitution all the Bishops are Trustees, and all the Dioceses are represented in its management, and have a voice, if they will exercise it, in its control. It was founded, and will be kept, on a basis as broad and comprehensive as the Church itself. The Committee believe that the opportunity is now afforded for all to unite in an effort to place the Seminary in a position to raise the standard of clerical education in our country; to become what no Diocesan institution can be, a school of the prophets to which all can look up; and to render it for all time a centre of unity and of untold blessings to our whole Church.

For many years it has been striving to do its important work under very great difficulty, owing to want of any thing like a sufficient endowment. It has educated more than a score of our Bishops, and over twelve hundred of our clergy, representing every Diocese and every school of thought in our Church. On its honoured roll of graduates are to be found the names of Bishops Whittingham, and Lee, and Kip, and Odenheimer, and Vail, and Coxe, and Tuttle, and Robertson, and Morris, and Whittaker, and Paddock, and Lyman, and Burgess. It has to-day more than one hundred young men preparing for the ministry within its walls. And yet hitherto it has been too often neglected by those who have made other institutions of learning an honour to our country.

The impression has prevailed, that it has a large landed endowment which eventually will provide for all its needs, or that its financial affairs have not been judiciously managed. Both of these statements are wide of the truth. Its present endowment never has furnished, and never can yield, sufficient income to meet its current expenses—a large portion of its property being in the form of trust funds for the benefit of indigent students. Its net income last year, available for the salaries of its Dean and six professors, and ordinary current expenses, was only $7,625.14! For several years past it has been steadily consuming $6,000 of its small endowment to meet its daily expenses; and but for the fact that gentlemen have been found willing to serve on its Faculty without any, or with very inadequate, remuneration for their services, its doors would have been closed long ago. Such a condition of things ought not to be allowed to go on any longer.

To call the attention of Churchmen to its wants, and to secure the aid required, the undersigned, at a large meeting of influential laymen, held recently at the office of Mr. F. S. Winston, were appointed a Committee to lay these facts before our Church, and to secure, if possible, an additional endowment of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. More than this will, of course, be required to provide what the Seminary so much needs, additional buildings, a suitable chapel, a fire-proof library, proper lecture-rooms, a refectory, and more dormitories for the students. But this sum will enable the Trustees to carry it on without infringing on its endowment, and to pay the professors salaries on which they can
live with comparative comfort, and devote all their time to their important work.

The Committee suggest the following as among the more pressing of its needs:

1. To endow the office of Dean and four unendowed Professorships, to be named after the Donor, $50,000 each. $250,000
2. To complete the endowment of two Professorships now partially endowed, $25,000 each. 50,000
3. To endow, at least, three Lectureships at $10,000 each, to be named after the Donor, to secure annual courses of Lectures from some of the ablest men in the Church. 30,000

Pledges for any of the above objects, payable at a future day, but bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum until the pledges are paid, may be made if not convenient to pay the full amounts at the present time.

E. A. HOFFMAN,
Dean of the Seminary.

MORGAN DIX,
H. DYER,
ISAAC H. TUTTLE,
JOHN J. CISCO,
SAMUEL D. BARCOCK,
WILLIAM SCOTT,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
GEORGE McCULLOCH MILLER,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT.

NEW YORK, April, 1880.

APPENDIX IV.—2.

LIST OF TRUSTEES OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Chosen by the General Convention of 1880.

[The number affixed to each Diocese is the number of Trustees nominated by that Diocese to the General Convention.]


DIOCESE OF FOND DU LAC, 3. — The Rev. Martin V. Averill; the Rev. Francis Moore; Mr. James B. Perry.


DIOCESE OF KANSAS, 1. — The Rev. Charles Reynolds, D.D.


DIOCESE OF MAINE, 1. — The Rev. Merritt H. Wellman.

Hodges, S.T.D.; the Rev. George K. Warner; the Rev. S. Chipman Thrall, D.D.; the Rev. John Y. Gholson, D.D.; Mr. J. Stockstill; Mr. Lawrence Thomson; Mr. George W. Dobbin; Mr. Randolph Barton; Mr. Charles Albert.


DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN, 2. — The Rev. Lawrence S. Stevens; Mr. W. N. Carpenter.


Williamson; Mr. George De L. Harison; Mr. James C. Fargo; Mr. Henri M. Braem; Mr. Charles E. String; Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon; Mr. Charles H. Constoi; Mr. William Scott; Mr. William A. Smith; Mr. George R. Schieffelin; Mr. W. Bayard Cutting.


DIocese of Pittsburgh, 6.—The Rev. William White, D.D.; the Rev. Robert J. Coster; the Rev. G. Arnold Carstensen; Mr. John H. Schoenberger; Mr. Hill Burgwin; Mr. Alfred Howell.


DIocese of South Carolina, 16.—The Rev. P. J. Shand, D.D.; the Rev. W. H. Hanckel; the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D.D.; the Rev. A. T. Porter, D.D.; the Rev. R. S. Trapler; the Rev. E. R. Miles; the Rev. H. O. Judd; the Rev. E. C. Edgerton; Mr. T. M. Hanckel; Mr. C. G. Memminger; Mr. H. D. Lessene; Mr. J. J. P. Smith; Mr. A. C. Haskell; Mr. Charles Sinkler; Mr. J. Witherspoon; Mr. W. C. Courtney.


DIocese of Texas, 2.—The Rev. Lindsay P. Rucker; Mr. Alfred S. Richardson.

DIocese of Vermont, 4.—The Rev. Edward R. Atwill; the Rev. Francis W. Smith; the Rev. William H. Collins; Mr. Thomas H. Canfield.

DIocese of West Virginia, 3.—The Rev. R. Rush Swope; the Rev. W. H. Meade, D.D.; Mr. W. P. Craighill.

DIocese of Western Michigan, 4.—The Rev. Louis L. Noble; the Rev. Herbert J. Cook; the Rev. Sidney H. Woodford; Mr. David Fisher.

APPENDIX V.


The operations of the Board during the last three years, like those of years preceding, have been an endeavour to meet a very great want with very inadequate resources. The cases brought to our knowledge have been numerous and affecting; and it has been a grief to us that we could do so little. But, on the other hand, the meagre aid that we could impart has been so acceptable, and has elicited such expressions of gratitude, as greatly to cheer and encourage us. In our former Reports we have called attention to the fact that there exists a large amount of destitution and suffering among the class of persons for whose benefit this trust was established. In our new and weaker Dioceses very little, if any, provision has yet been made for worn-out labourers, or for the widows and orphans whom they leave behind them.

Instances of distress among the persons above referred to are not obtruded upon public notice, and few of them come to the knowledge of kind-hearted individuals to whom the Lord has given wealth. The Bishop may alone be informed of such need. Of his sympathy the sufferer is always assured. But our Bishops are not generally in a situation to extend much pecuniary relief.

During the past three years assistance has been extended by the Board to thirty-two aged or disabled Clergymen, and to seventy-one widows or families of deceased Clergymen,—in all one hundred and three cases, in thirty-seven Dioceses. As the whole income at our disposal was only about $14,000, the appropriations were of course scanty. The Board has sought to awaken a wider interest in behalf of their work by statements published in the Church Press as well by our Triennial Reports printed in the Journals of the General Convention, but not very successfully. The obligation resting upon the Church is not gainsaid. The question is admitted to be one not merely of charity, but of indebtedness to those who, having done the work of the Church, are left penniless and comfortless when their strength faileth, and to the widows and orphans, whose natural protectors are removed by death. But with a few exceptions there has been shown thus far little disposition to discharge this debt fairly. Of the $28,210 disbursed, since our organization, to those contemplated by our trust, only $5,600 have come from Churches and living donors. The residue has been mainly from the Royalty on the Hymnal. The wise forethought which nine years ago secured this provision has alleviated much distress, and gladdened many hearts and homes.
Financial exhibit for the last three years:

Receipts from Royalty on 256,452 Hymnals: $7,299.33
Contributions from Churches: 2,401.35
Contributions from individuals: 2,488.24
Legacy: 200.00
Interest on investments: 2,460.00
Total: $14,759.42
Paid annuitants: $8,700.00
Special appropriations: 4,225.00

Balance: $1,834.42

The total receipts from Royalty on 625,801 Hymnals for nine years, $21,968.72.
The payments to beneficiaries, $28,210.
Invested fund, $13,000.
The business of the trust has been conducted without charge or expense.
Three Clergymen and four widows have departed this life since our last Report.

New York, October, 1880.

Alfred Lee, President.
APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

The Committee on the Memorials of Deceased Members respectfully report:

At the meeting for organization held Oct. 12, 1880, the Committee resolved: "That the model of the report approved by the last General Convention should be followed in the preparation of the report for the present Convention," and "that such memorial as the Committee might propose should have reference only to members of the House of Deputies, and be confined to those of the last past and present Convention, deceased before the presentation of the report." This decision was made in view of the probable action of the House of Bishops in memoriam of their number who have deceased since the last General Convention. The proposition referred to the Committee, to confine the Memorial to the simple facts in the life of the member deceased, did not seem expedient, as it would present only a bare and formal necrology; but your Committee were led by it to condense their report as far as consistent with a proper mention of the individual traits, eminent virtues, and faithful services of those who have shared in our deliberations, and whose lives and works are held in grateful memory.

1. Within two months after the adjournment of the General Convention of 1877, the Rev. James H. Eames, D.D., for many years a member of this House, entered into rest Dec. 10, 1877. Born in Dedham, Mass., Nov. 29, 1814, graduated at Brown University in 1839; he was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest in 1842. His first charge was that of the Church of the Ascension, Wakefield, R.I., where he remained four years, and then became rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence. In 1850 he engaged in missionary work in the Diocese of Rhode Island until in 1858, he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Concord, N.H., where he remained for nineteen years, until his death. He represented the Dioceses of Rhode Island and New Hampshire in the General Convention, and was for many years a member of the Standing Committees in the latter Diocese. As a devout Christian, devoted priest, faithful pastor, and courteous and genial friend, he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and will be long and affectionately remembered.

2. On the twelfth day of December, 1877, Dr. William T. Balfour, of the Diocese of Mississippi, departed this life in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He had been a Lay Deputv to the General Convention for the last nine years previous to his death. For twelve years he had been a member of the Standing Committee in his Diocese, and Junior Warden of Christ Church, Vicksburg. He was a thoroughly informed and devoted Churchman, adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour by an upright and
consistent life, was unwavering in his love for the Church, and zealous in every good work.

3. In January, 1878, the Rev. Samuel Chase, D.D., was called from earth to the rest of Paradise. For many years he was a Deputy from the Diocese of Illinois to the General Convention, in whose councils his mature judgment always had influence and weight. His ministry was almost contemporaneous with the organic existence of the Diocese to which he was so profoundly attached, and with whose interests he was so closely identified. As a canonist, a counsellor, a legislator, a missionary, an educator, a theologian, and, above all, a priest, he shone brightly, and his works do follow him.

4. The Rev. John Crosdale, D.D., a member of the last General Convention from the Diocese of Easton, was born in Baltimore, July 18, 1818, and died in Worcester County, Md., March 11, 1878. He was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. He became Rector of Coventry Parish on the fourth Sunday in Advent, 1842. For thirty-six years he administered this Parish in connection with Pocomoke Parish in Worcester County. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Maryland for twenty-one years, Deputy to the General Convention from that Diocese in 1868, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Easton, and Deputy to the General Convention from the formation of that Diocese until his death. He received the degree of D.D. in 1874. His life was one of singular devotion and sacrifice, of prominent labour and usefulness. His teaching was clear and forcible, his business capacity and administrative ability conspicuous, his life and ministry a shining light. In the words of his Bishop, "he was by unanimous consent the Foreman of the Diocese. His long service and invincible patience, his well-balanced judgment, and his singular courtesy and consideration for others, made all to do him honour and love him dearly."

5. Frederick W. Brune, in 1877 a member of this House from the Diocese of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, and died there in the sixty-sixth year of his age, in July, 1878. He was a graduate of Harvard University; and, entering the profession of the law, he distinguished himself by his talents, success, and faithful discharge of the important trusts committed to his care. His judgment and forensic efforts placed him among the leaders of the bar in Maryland. For many years he was a member of the Diocesan Convention of Maryland, and, since 1868, a member of this House. He was characterized by earnestness of purpose, sincerity and consistency of character, religious enterprise, and generous charity.

6. James W. Clarke, a Deputy from Central New York to the General Convention of 1877, was born in Brookfield, N.Y., in 1815. He was a man of marked capacity, judgment, and integrity. In 1864, he retired from a lucrative business which he had built up by his skill and industry, and became President of the First National Bank of Oxford. Elected a trustee of the Oxford Academy in 1853, he rendered valuable service in promoting education. He was warden of St. Paul's Parish, Oxford, and represented it in Diocesan Conventions, was a member of the Board of Missions, and in 1871, 1874, and 1877 was a Deputy to the General Convention. Liberal with his ample means, and faithful to his trusts, he has left behind him a pleasant memory and bright example.

7. The Hon. Lyman Tremain, Lay Deputy from the Diocese of Albany
in the General Convention of 1874 and 1877, entered into rest, Nov. 80, 1878. He was a distinguished jurist, whose skill and eloquence as an advocate won eminent recognition. He served with ability and integrity as a member of Congress, and as Attorney General of the State of New York. From an early period of his life he was a faithful communicant of the Church, and for several years he was a Vestryman of St. Peter’s Parish, Albany. A loyal son of the Church, he was ever ready with money and counsel to render her service; and in his last, long, and painful illness, as well as in his laborious life, he illustrated the simplicity and intensity of his Christian faith.

8. Since the last General Convention, the Diocese of North Carolina has been called to mourn the loss of Gen. James G. Martin. He represented his Diocese in the last and in several previous General Conventions, most faithfully fulfilling his duty in that position, as he ever did in all the positions to which the Providence of God called him. He was very active and influential in planting the Church in our Western Territories, acting often as Lay Reader and Catechist. Later in life he laid aside the sword, and entered the profession of the law, in which he became eminent. Always ready for every good work, he superintended a school for white children and one for coloured people. Whatever his hand found to do, he did it with all his might, till, compelled by sickness to remit his labors, he peacefully fell asleep in Jesus.

9. William H. Battle, for many years a member of the General Convention from North Carolina, died since the meeting of that body in 1877. He was a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of her University. As a member of the Legislature, and judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts, he discharged the duties of those offices with the most exemplary fidelity. He was a member of this body since 1856, and always exhibited a zeal in its proceedings, and a zealous devotion to the best interests of the Church. As a private Christian he was meek, gentle, pious and charitable; and, after a life of useful Christian virtue, went to his rest in a good old age beloved of all the people.

10. William Welsh, long a Deputy to the General Convention from the Diocese of Pennsylvania, died when about three-score and ten years of age, in Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1879. Mr. Welsh declined public civil office; but no man was more public-spirited. A friend of Missions, an advocate of lay co-operation, a philanthropist whose zeal extended to the bodily as well as spiritual welfare of his fellow-men, a man whose energy and uniring industry seldom failed to give success to the many enterprises in which he embarked, a cheerful and plentiful giver, our departed brother deserves to be long and faithfully remembered by the Church, by the Indian race, by the city in which his life was spent, and especially by its poor, its orphans, its deaf and dumb, and every institution of mercy. He was a bright and shining light, and we rejoice in that light.

11. The Rev. James De Koven, D.D., departed this life at Racine College, Wisconsin, March 19, 1879. He was born in Middletown, Conn., Sept. 19, 1831. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, at the age of twenty, entered the General Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1854, and in the same year was ordained Deacon. He went to Wisconsin in 1855, and, being ordained Priest, became Rector of St. John Chrysostom’s Church, Delafield, and Tutor of Ecclesiastical History in the Seminary at Nashotah. His remarkable gifts as an educator were so apparent that in 1859 he was made Warden of Racine College, and a
career of ever-increasing success began for that Institution then in its infancy. In 1868 he was sent by his Diocese to the General Convention, and was returned thither in 1871, 1874, and 1877, being in the last three recognized as among the foremost members of the lower House for ability and power to attract the public interest. He was elected Bishop of Illinois in 1875. His singular gifts as an educator, his wise administrative and organizing powers, his profound learning as a theologian, his earnest convictions of duty, his magnetic power over young men, his marvellous gifts as an orator and preacher, his beautiful Christian life, are recognized by the Church at large. His life has been to the Church, and all who knew him, a benediction.

12. The Rev. Isaac G. Hubbard deceased suddenly March 30, 1879. He was born in Claremont, N.H., April 13, 1818. graduated at Trinity College in 1839, was ordained Deacon in 1845, and Priest in 1847. He passed the first four years of his Priesthood in Potsdam, N.Y., and then for a few months was the assistant of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. In 1852 he became the Rector of Grace Church, Manchester, N.H., where he remained until 1866, when failing health compelled him to retire. He filled the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Claremont, until 1875, when he took charge of the Parish of West Claremont, in which he continued till the hour of his death. In the General Convention for many years Chairman of the Committee on the Prayer Book, a member of the Standing Committee of his Diocese, the life and labours of this inwardly true and holy man were consecrated to the best interests of the Church he loved.

13. The Rev. William Rudder, D.D., entered into Rest Jan. 29, 1880. Educated at Trinity College, and a graduate of that Institution and of the General Theology Seminary; soon after his ordination he became assistant to Rev. Dr. Hawks, and then Rector of St. Paul's, Albany. For sixteen years he was Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia; and was elected as a Deputy from the Diocese of Pennsylvania to the General Convention of 1874 and 1877, in whose proceedings he took an active and distinguished part. The testimony of those who knew him best, bears witness to his endowment "with lofty intellectual power, a fluency of expression and faculty of cogent reasoning, with which he joined the treasures of great erudition and the fervour of profound conviction, while in all his connections with the various organizations of the Church and all the relations of life he commanded respect and admiration. In no man was ever more entirely separated a jealous and honourable ambition from any care or solicitude about himself. His remarkable qualifications for usefulness and eminence placed him where all must acknowledge him justly to belong, — among the foremost of the Clergy of the Church."

14. The Hon. Samuel H. Huntington deceased at Hartford, Conn., on the fourth day of February, 1880, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was elected by the Diocese of Connecticut as Deputy to the General Convention for nine different sessions. In early life he chose the law as his profession. In due time he was elevated to the bench, and proved himself an able judge, calm and unprejudiced in judgment, and eminently just. His death closed a long, pure, and faithful life of Christian service. His interest and care extended to every part of the Church's work at home and abroad. Lofty in his motives, and eminently upright, he has been gathered to the blessed company of those who rest from their labours, waiting for the resurrection of the just.
APPENDIX VI.

15. De Witt Parshall, for the nine years next preceding his death a member of this House from the Diocese of Western New York, died at his house in Lyons, Wayne County, N.Y., May 12, 1880, aged sixty-eight years. He was for many years one of the most active, enterprising, and useful citizens of Wayne County, and had been repeatedly called to places of public honour and trust by his fellow-citizens. For many successive years he was a warden of his parish, a Delegate to the Diocesan Convention, and one of the Trustees of Hobart College. Of unblemished integrity, wise, and prudent, he fulfilled all the duties of life with singular fidelity, and died lamented most by those who knew him best.

16. The Hon. Peter R. L. Peirce, Deputy from the Diocese of Western Michigan, departed this life Nov. 12, 1878. He was born in Genesee, Livingston County, N.Y., May 29, 1821. At an early age he entered upon the practice of the law. Mr. Peirce filled many offices of honour and trust, and always to the best interests of his constituents, and with distinguished credit to himself, having been successively Recorder of the city of Grand Rapids, and thrice Mayor of the same, and State Senator. He was a devout member of the Church, and for a long series of years an efficient member of the Vestry of St. Mark’s Church, Grand Rapids. He had frequently represented that parish in the Diocesan Council, and the Diocese in the General Convention of the Church. The Diocese of Western Michigan was mainly indebted for its existence to his zeal and influence. He was a man of strong practical wisdom, excelled by few in administrative ability, full of cheerfulness, keen wit, and humor which made him a welcome guest in every company. He was a faithfult friend, but, best of all, he was a sincere humble, earnest disciple of the Lord Jesus. “To him to live was Christ; to die was gain.”

17. The Rev. J. L. Steele, D.D., a Deputy from the Diocese of Florida in the last General Convention, fell a victim to the yellow-fever in Key West on the 13th of October, 1878. At the time of his decease, and for several years previous, he was Rector of the two parishes of St. Paul’s and St. Peter’s, Key West. The Bishop says of him, that “his labours in these two parishes were too abundant for his strength, but were signalily blessed of God, and accomplished large and most important results.” Such devoted life spent for Christ and his Church will have its glorious reward.

18. Cambridge Livingston deceased at Annandale, New York, Sept. 17, 1879. He was born at Claverack, Dutchess County, N.Y., April 29, 1812. Educated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. For many years a Vestryman of Trinity Church, New York, and connected with many of the Boards and Institutions of the Church, the loss of his presence and help is deeply deplored. Abreast the age in its expansion of thought and culture, his life was full of manly ambition, and his career a success. His well-balanced moral judgment and the kindly sentiments of his heart were well known. He was a man of eminent wisdom, prudence, and firmness; practical, trustworthy, patient, and self-sacrificing; unflinching in his advocacy of the truth, devout and unostentations in his piety, a most devoted and faithful son of the Church; and we thank God for the good example of one who, having finished his course in faith, now rests from his labours.

19. John Richards Johnson, Deputy from the Diocese of Georgia in the General Conventions of 1874 and 1877, and Deputy elect to this
Convention, entered into his blessed rest at Savannah, Oct. 23, 1880. He was born in Frederick, Md., April 5, 1818. He filled the offices of Junior Warden of St. John's Church, Savannah, Treasurer of the Diocese and of Diocesan Missions, and Treasurer of the City, with ability and with fidelity to every trust. Of unblemished integrity and marked efficiency, an earnest Churchman and an humble Christian, he has gone to meet his award: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Committee recommend that the House adopt the following resolutions:

-Reolved, That this House, while recognizing the mercy of God in sparing so many members of the last Convention to represent the Church in her present Council, mourn the absence of those fellow-labourers in the vineyard of Christ who have departed hence in the Lord, and desire to bear witness to their valuable and useful lives and works, while they pray that the light which shone forth from them may lead us to glorify our Father in Heaven, and that we, with them, may pass from the Church militant to the Church triumphant.

Resolved, That, in view of the propriety of presenting the memorials of deceased members at an early stage of the proceedings of the General Convention, the Chairman of this Standing Committee be instructed to request the Deputies of the next General Convention to prepare and bring on the first day of its session such memorials as they may desire to present.

Resolved, That the Report and memorial of the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members be printed as an appendix to the Journal of this House.

Respectfully submitted.

R. M. ABERCROMBIE, Chairman.
JOHN O. BARTON, Secretary.
APPENDIX VII.—1.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ECCLESIASTICAL RELATIONS AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.

The Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform respectfully report,—

That, for the more efficient carrying-on of the work intrusted to them, the following Sub-Committees have been appointed:—

1. On Oriental Churches:—

2. On the Old Catholic and other Reformed Movements in Europe:—

3. On the Church in Sweden, and other Churches of Northern Europe:—
   THE BISHOP OF LONG ISLAND, THE REV. THOMAS F. DAVIES, D.D., MR. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.*

4. On Religious Bodies at Home and Abroad looking to a Return to Primitive Order:—

5. On Correspondence with Foreign Chaplains:—
   THE REV. N. H. SCHENCK, D.D.

The Bishops on the Sub-Committee on Oriental Churches had, at the Lambeth Conference of 1878, opportunity of consultation with brethren of other branches of the Anglican Communion, who had given special attention to the subjects referred to them. From these brethren they learned much that was interesting, and, in turn, they informed them of what had been done by our Committee. The political changes taking place at the very time of the Lambeth Conference must have a momentous influence upon the welfare of the Eastern Churches. Some of these, e.g., the British occupation of Cyprus, and the protectorate over Asia Minor, are likely to affect in no slight degree the relations between the Eastern and the Anglican Communions. Shortly after the landing of British troops in Cyprus, the Bishop of Gibraltar visited that island, taking with him a letter from the Primate of All England to the Archbishop of the ancient Autocephalous Church. The meeting between the Archbishop of Cyprus and the Bishop of Gibraltar was a most cordial one.

* Deceased.
The Bishop assured the Archbishop that he, and the Clergy subject to him, would in no wise interfere with the work of the Greek Clergy. They came not as rivals, but as friends and allies, ready to give help, if such were desired, in the way of promoting education, supplying books, etc. The Archbishop shared the Bishop’s desire that friendly relations between the Church of England and the Eastern Churches might be promoted by the presence of the English on the island. He was well aware of the brotherly feeling which the English Church had for his own, and he was himself anxious for a manifest unity between the two Churches. The help proffered by the Bishop would be gratefully received.

On the publication of the Journal of the last General Convention, copies of the same were sent, by one of our members, the Rev. Dr. Hale, to the chief hierarchs of the East. Courteous answers were received from the Patriarchs of Constantinople and of Antioch. Translations of these letters follow herewith:


+ Most Pious Presbyter of the Church of St. John, Auburn, N.Y.,

Charles R. Hale, Secretary of the Commission of Bishops, our beloved son in the Lord.

Grace be to your Reverence, and Peace from God.

We received, with great pleasure, your letter of the 3d of last May, accompanied by the Transactions of the Great Synod of the American Church; as also your letter sent in November of the year 1876. Thanking your Reverence for sending these, we are impelled again to announce to the God-loved Bishops, and to the others, who make up the Synod of the Anglican Church in America, that we shall not cease to strengthen to the utmost of our power the holy bond of love, and to approach to a nearer fellowship, convinced that thereby, and through Gospel love towards each other, we shall come, by God’s gift, to the holy miracle of the unity of the Churches.

Expressing the interest with which we have followed your continued God-loved labors towards this end, we shower down upon your Reverence, and upon the other Reverend Members of that Synod, our hearty prayers and blessings, beseeching for you, and for your labors, the best of gifts from the Giver of all good things, the Most High God, whose grace and boundless mercy be with your Reverence.

In behalf of His Holiness, who is ill, he who administers for him.

+ Agathangelus of Ephesus, who prays for you in Christ.

August 4, 1878.

Reverend Presbyter of the Church of St. John, Baltimore, Md., our beloved son in the Lord, Charles R. Hale.

Grace be to your esteemed Reverence, and Peace from God.

With great satisfaction we received the filial letter of your Reverence, beloved by us, dated last May, with the accompanying volume, containing the Journal of the Great Synod of the American Church. We are always sincere admirers of the zeal of the estimable members of that Church for the most accurate investigation of the truth. We cease not continually to pray that power from on High distinguishing your most salutary counsels for the common enlightenment by the Holy Ghost, may strengthen you in every way, unto the speedier
APPENDIX VII.

419
discernment of the secure and plain road which leads to the light of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus our Lord, whose grace and boundless mercy, with our brotherly greeting, be throughout life with you all.

Hierotheus of Antioch,
in Christ your brother, and one who prays for you.

Damascus, Syria, August 18, 1878.

The letter signed by Agathangelus of Ephesus, in behalf of the Patriarch of Constantinople, was one of the last, if not the very last, letter of Joachim II. The next day, the venerable and large-hearted Patriarch was called to his rest.

He has been succeeded by one of like name, in the prime of life, and full of energy and zeal, of whom a person well qualified to speak thus wrote at the time of his accession: "It is not without hope that the friends of that ancient Church welcome the elevation to its first see of a man of so firm, liberal, and cultivated mind, as Joachim III., Patriarch of Constantinople." The new Patriarch, by his zeal in reforming abuses, and in prosecuting the education of the Clergy, and in his encouragement of more frequent and more earnest preaching of the word of God than had been usual, seems to show that the hopes expressed in regard to him were well founded.

The Churches of Servia and Roumania, which were until recently dependencies of the Church of Constantinople, have become autocephalous Churches.

The Bulgarian Church difficulty, into which political, quite as much as ecclesiastical, elements have entered, awaits, it would seem, before final settlement, further political developments.

In the Patriarchate of Alexandria, there have been no very noteworthy occurrences the past three years.

September 2, 1880, Procopius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, departed this life, at the age of seventy-seven. For several years past, he had lived in great retirement. Of his successor, Hierotheus, we have, as yet, learned but the name.

In Russia, a new translation of the Scriptures, begun under the authority of the Holy Synod, about twenty-five years since, has recently been finished. Measures have been taken to promote its wide circulation. Most heartily do we join in the words of a very prominent Russian, in this connection, and "pray God to show the saving power of his Holy Word in making the orthodox people of Russia go forward in truth and piety."

The Russian Missionary See of Alaska, which had been for some time vacant, has been filled, by the promotion to the Episcopate of one who was most favorably known to some of our Clergy and Laity as Father Nestor, the chaplain of the Russian fleet which visited New York in 1863. The organ of the Russian Missionary Society, speaking of his appointment, expressed the hope that "his Episcopate would be a source of close and intimate relations between the Orthodox Russian Church and the Church of North America." The Bishop has most favourably impressed those who have met with him since his coming to our land.

Innocent of Moscow, that missionary hero, who labored for forty-five years among the heathen of Kamchatta and Alaska, before he was made Metropolitan of Moscow, having been called away in a good old age, has had a worthy successor in Macarius, known as one of the most learned theologians of Russia. A scholar who would do credit to any land, Macarius is giving special attention to the advancement of theological learning.
The Orthodox Missionary Society continues its beneficent labors, and finds in the new Metropolitan of Moscow, as in his predecessor, a President devoted to its interests, and zealous in promoting its welfare. The Russian Mission to Japan is especially successful. The converts there number six thousand souls. The head of this mission, who has labored nearly twenty years in Japan, has lately been consecrated a Bishop.

From Greece, several interesting letters have been received from the Rev. Dr. Hill, who has abundant reason to know that his half-century of labor among the people of that land has been crowned with an abundant harvest. A Church newspaper has recently been established in Athens, "If Ορθοδόξης Σουλά." It is edited by a Professor of Theology at the University. Among its chief aims are to advocate the study of God's Holy Word, and to promote the better observance of His Holy Day.

The Bishop of Gibraltar lately paid a visit to the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople. In the course of conversation, the Patriarch spoke of the high esteem which his Church had for the Holy Scriptures, which he stated were read through, in the Armenian Churches, thrice yearly. He mentioned also, and greatly deprecated, the proselytizing energy of some religious teachers who had come among them. The Bishop of Gibraltar said that proselytism was "not in accordance with the principles of the English Church. We hold," said he, "that if a Church needs reform, it should come from within, not from without. When we are consulted by individuals, we abstain from detaching them from the Church in which they were baptized. While we are ready to advise, we urge such persons to remain within the fold of their Church, to be centres of light, if light were needed." The Bishop congratulated the Patriarch on the recent return to his Church of some who had withdrawn from it.

The fraternal mission from the Church of England to the Assyrian Christians of Kurdistan, commonly called Nestorians, asked for by their Ecclesiastical authorities, and sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, has not yet been fully established, owing to the difficulty of finding suitable persons to carry on a work so important, and at the same time of so delicate a nature.

Three of the Bishops on the Sub-Committee on the Old Catholic movement took part in the discussions relative to the Old Catholics at the Lambeth Conference, and at the important meeting held at Farnham Castle at the close of that Conference, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester. Different members of our Committee have also been in correspondence with leading Old Catholics, and with English and American Clergy and Laity interested in this work.

Neither in Germany nor in Switzerland has the movement greatly extended of late. In each country, the favor shown the Old Catholics, for a time, by the respective governments, has been withdrawn. There is reason, however, to think that this withdrawal has led to the elimination of undesirable elements, and that the good cause in each country has been strengthened and become more distinctly a religious movement. Among the more important of recent events in connection with the reform movements in Europe, may be mentioned the Swiss Synod at Geneva, May 20, 1880, and the Congress of German Old Catholics at Baden-Baden, Sept. 11-14, 1880.

At the Swiss Synod, composed of thirty-seven Clergymen and forty-seven Lay Delegates, the principal work done was the adoption of a reformed Prayer Book in German, the more important parts thereof.
being also set forth in an authorized French version. This Gebetbuch, framed from ancient materials, is avowedly, in several respects, patterned after the Book of Common Prayer. From the use of such a service-book, in the vernacular, great good may well be expected.

We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at the presence with us, as an honored guest, of the Right Rev. Edward Herzog, D.D., the Christian Catholic Bishop of Switzerland.

At Baden-Baden, one of our number, the Rev. Dr. Hale, was in attendance, the bearer of letters of hearty sympathy from our venerable Presiding Bishop, from our Chairman, the Bishop of Connecticut, and from the Bishops of Western New York, Pittsburgh, and Albany, letters which were most warmly received. Dr. Hale reports that at this Congress, composed of about a hundred and fifty delegates, Clerical and Lay, a most excellent spirit prevailed. Important subjects were discussed with great earnestness and ability. The public meetings held in connection with the Congress were largely attended, and the full and thorough exposition of the true principles of Church Reform, by such men as Bishop Reinkens, Dr. Von Schulte, and Professor Michaelis, listened to with the greatest interest. We cannot but believe that this Congress will have a most happy influence on the progress of Old Catholicism.

In Austria, recent changes in the laws of the land have made it possible for the Old Catholics to organize. They have not been slow to embrace the opportunity, and on St. Peter's Day, 1880, the first legally authorized Old Catholic Synod of Austria was held in Vienna. The Synodal and parochial regulations, heretofore provisional, were definitely adopted, and the use of the language of the people in divine service decreed.

In France, also, since last General Convention, there have been political changes favorable to the cause of reform. It has at last been possible for M. Hyacinthe-Loyson to begin the work of establishing religious services on the principle of the ancient Gallican Church. Despite the very undesirable character of the place he has had to use for his chapel in Paris (a third-rate theatre, in a comparatively obscure street), the attendance at the services shows that they meet a real want. The lease of the present building is on the point of expiring, and cannot be renewed. Should it be possible, as is hoped, to provide a more suitable place for Church services, there is good reason to think that the gain would be great and immediate. So soon as a fitting house of worship for the Gallicans of the French capital has been secured, M. Loyson proposes leaving the charge of the Paris congregation, for a time, to his two able fellow-labourers, and visiting some of the larger towns of France, in several of which there is a manifest desire, on the part of men whom Romanism repels, and whose religious needs French Protestantism does not satisfy, for a Church reformed after the primitive model.

Among the Churches of Northern Europe, the so-called Jansenist Church of Holland, from whom the Old Catholics of Germany received the Episcopate, still holds the position it has so long maintained, of protest against some of the chief errors of Romanism. The members of this Church, few in number, though intelligent and devout, have, perhaps not unnaturally, stood on the defensive, and shrank from trying to exert an influence on those around them. Of late, however, we understand there are tokens that some at least of her children are awakening to a fuller appreciation of the opportunities God has given this Church and its consequent responsibilities.
In our Western States are very many thousands of Scandinavians. Mindful more especially of the many members of the Church of Sweden who have made their homes in his Diocese, the Bishop of Iowa last year authorized the use, within his jurisdiction, of a Mission Service Book, taken from the Book of Common Prayer, and translated into Swedish under his direction.

Copies of this Mission Service were sent, among others, to the Archbishop of Upsala, who wrote concerning it to the Bishop of Iowa the following letter, in English:

"UPSALA, January 18, 1880.

"MY LORD BISHOP,—It is now a month since I had the honor to receive your letter of last November, and a translation into Swedish of several portions of the excellent American common prayer-book. I thank you with all my heart for your kindness, and I hope that my Swedish countrymen may fully appraise the precious gift from your hand. God bless you, and His Church amongst all people!

"I am, my Lord Bishop, with most cordial greetings, your lordship's brother in Christ.

"A. N. SUNDBERG, Archbishop of Upsala.

"The Most Reverend W. S. Perry, Bishop of Iowa."

In July, 1879, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Nevill, Bishop of Dunedin, visited Sweden, under a commission from the Bishop of London, to hold confirmation in the English chapels in that country. In a letter to the Bishop of London, Bishop Nevill gives a most interesting account of his visit. The King of Sweden and many influential Ecclesiastics and Laymen expressed an earnest desire that the Swedish and the Anglican Churches might know more of each other, and that, as a result, there might be nearer relations between them. From the Rev. F. S. May, D.D., who accompanied Bishop Nevill on this visit, as his chaplain, we have learned further interesting particulars of like character.

The Rev. A. Nicholson, D.D., formerly British Chaplain at Gothenburg, Sweden, has recently published a work based on official documents, entitled "The Apostolic Succession in the Church of Sweden." He gives such strong proofs as to establish if not the conclusion, at least prima facie validity of Swedish Orders. Should it be found, on further investigation, that intimate relations can properly be established between the Anglican and Swedish Churches, such a result would have a most happy influence not only on those Churches, but would doubtless affect, in a manner greatly to be desired, the Churches of Norway, Denmark, and Finland, and greatly aid us in our endeavours to promote the spiritual interests of the Scandinavians who have come to dwell among us.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WILLIAMS, G. T. BEDELL, WM. BACON STEVENS, A. C. COXE, A. N. LITTLEJOHN, F. D. HUNTINGTON, NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, GEORGE LEEDS, THOMAS F. DAVIES, JOHN FULTON, CHARLES R. HALE, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, JOHN A. KING, EDWARD H. WRIGHT.

Joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reform.
APPENDIX VII.


NOTE.

At the Christian Catholic Synod held at Geneva, May 20, 1880, under the presidency of Bishop Herzog, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. The Liturgy for the Holy Communion which is contained in the Christ-Katholisches Gebetbuch is approved.
2. In all Congregations where the Communion Service is said in the language of the country, no other Liturgy for the Holy Communion is permitted to be used.
3. For supplying Rubrics, and for putting out an edition suitable for liturgical use, a Commission of five members of the Synod (two Germans, two French, and the Bishop as President) is appointed.

The members of the Commission appointed under the Bishop are Professor Hirschwalder, of Berne, Pfarrer Hassler, of Basle, and the Cures Vimeaux and Cadoux of Geneva.

The following translation is made from a revised copy of the Gebetbuch sent to the Rev. Dr. Hale, by Bishop Herzog, in which one or two typographical errors are corrected.

LITURGY OF THE MASS.

Preparation.

While the Priest prepares for celebrating is said in a low voice,—

I will wash my hands in innocency, etc., etc. [Ps. xxvi, from v. 6, with Gloria Patri.]

A. — MISSA CATECHUMENORUM.

An act of Penitence on the part of the Congregation.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Amen.

[From] Ps. lxxxiii.

Priest. I will go unto the Altar of God.
People. Even unto the God of my joy and gladness.

Priest. Give sentence with me, O God, and defend my cause against the ungodly people: O deliver me from the deceitful and wicked man.

People. For Thou art the God of my strength, why hast Thou put me from Thee: and why go I so heavily while the enemy oppresseth me?

Priest. O send out Thy light and Thy truth, that they may lead me: and bring me unto Thy holy hill, and to Thy dwelling.

People. And that I may go unto the Altar of God, even unto the God of my joy and gladness.
Priest. And upon the harp will I give thanks unto Thee, O God, my God: Why art thou so heavy, O my soul, and why art thou so disturbed within me?

People. O put thy trust in God: for I will yet thank Him, which is the help of my countenance and my God.

Priest. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost.

People. As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be: world without end. Amen.

In the Mass for the Dead and in Passion tide this Psalm is omitted.

Priest. So will I go unto the Altar of God.

People. Even unto the God of my joy and gladness.

Priest. Our help is in the name of the Lord,

People. Who hath made heaven and earth.

Priest. O God, turn Thou unto us, and quicken us,

People. That Thy people may rejoice in Thee.

Priest. O Lord, show Thy mercy upon us,

People. And grant us Thy salvation.

Priest. Lord, hear our prayer,

People. And let our cry come unto Thee.

Priest. Put away from us, we pray Thee, 0 Lord, our misdeeds, that we, with clean hearts, may worthwhile approach Thy holy of holies; Through Christ our Lord.

People. Amen.

Priest. I confess before the Almighty and All-holy God, before all His elect, and before you, my brethren, that I have often and grievously sinned, in thought, word, and deed, through my fault, my own, my great fault. (Here he strikes thrice upon his breast.) And I pray all the elect of God, and you, my brethren, to beseech of God for me for His mercy and forgiveness.

People. The Almighty God have mercy upon thee, forgive thee thy sins, and bring thee unto everlasting life.

Priest. Amen.

People. We confess before the Almighty and All-holy God, before all His elect, and before thee, the Priest of the Lord, that we have sinned in thought, word, and deed, through our fault, our own, our great fault, and we pray all the elect of God, and thee, the Priest of the Lord, to beseech of God for us for His mercy and forgiveness.

Priest. The Almighty God have mercy upon you, forgive you your sin, and bring you unto everlasting life.

People. Amen.

Priest. The Almighty and merciful God grant unto us Remission, Absolution (here Priest and people sign themselves with the sign of the Cross), and Pardon of our sins.

People. Amen.

INTROIT.

(On the Epistle side.)

Instead of the following Introit, which, on working days and on such days as have no special Introit appointed, is said in whole or in part, is here always to be inserted on Sundays and Feast Days of the Church year, the passage of Scripture appointed for the Day.
Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, etc., etc. [St. Luke i, 68-79.]

Kyrie Eleison.

Priest. (At the midst of the Altar.) Let us pray for the welfare and unity of the Christian Churches.

People. Lord, have mercy upon us (Kyrie eleison).

Priest. Let us pray for our Fatherland, and for all in authority in it in Church and State.

People. Christ, have mercy upon us (Christe eleison).

Priest. Let us pray for the sick and the troubled, for the oppressed and the needy, for the erring and the sinful.

Lord, have mercy upon us (Kyrie eleison).

Gloria [in Excelsis].

This is omitted during Advent, and from Septuagesima to Easter, and also in the Mass of the Dead, and in Votive Masses.

Priest. Glory be to God on High,

People. And on earth peace to men of good-will.

1. We praise Thee, we bless Thee, we worship Thee,
2. We give thanks to Thee for Thy great glory,

1. O Lord God, Heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.
2. O Lord, the Only Begotten Son, Jesus Christ;
1. O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father;
2. Thou that takest away the sins of the world,

Have mercy upon us.

1. Thou that takest away the sins of the world,
Receive our prayer.
2. Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father,
Have mercy upon us.

1. For Thou only art holy;
2. Thou only art the Lord;
1. Thou only art Most High,
2. Jesus Christ,
1. With the Holy Ghost,
2. In the glory of God the Father. Amen.

Priest. The Lord be with you,
People. And with thy spirit.

The Collect, or Church Prayer.

Priest. (On the Epistle side.) Let us pray. Here is to be inserted the Collect for the Day, this prayer [usually] ending with . . . Through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord,

People. Amen.

The Epistle.

Priest. A lection from the Epistle of the Holy Apostle ——, at the ——, or, a lection from the Book of ——, or, a lection from the Book of the Prophet ——.

Here is always to be inserted the Special Lection appointed for the Sunday or Holyday.

People. Thanks be to God.
Gaspd. &ilocen&EpistZeandthe
Inaaidinabmaoice:-
Cleansewinheartand
lip, 0
h-thatwe
maygladlyreceive
Thy
precepts, and show them forth in word and life.

Priest. The Lord be with you,
People. And with thy spirit.

Priest. The words of the Holy Gospel according to ——
People. Glory be to Thee, O Lord.

Priest. At that time spake Jesus, and said . . .
The Lection for the Day is to be looked for under the heading of the Sunday or [other] Holyday in question.

B. — Missa Fidelium.

The [Nicene] Creed.

To be said at the midst of the Altar, but only on Sundays and high festivals.

Priest. I believe in one God,
People. The Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth, of all things visible and invisible:
And in one Lord Jesus Christ, The only-begotten Son of God, Begotten of His Father before all worlds, God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God, Begotten, not made, Being of one substance with the Father, By whom all things were made; Who, for us men, and for our salvation, came down from Heaven, And was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man; And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate. He suffered and was buried; And the third day He rose again, according to the Scriptures; And ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father; And He shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead; Whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life; Who proceeded from the Father, Who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified, Who spake by the prophets. And I believe in one Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins; And I look for the Resurrection of the Dead, and the Life of the world to come. Amen.

The Offertory.

Priest. The Lord be with you,
People. And with thy spirit.

The offerings of the people are now to be gathered.

The Offertory Sentence for the Day is to be looked for under the appointed Lection of the Sunday or Holyday in question.

This will be said by the Priest and Congregation silently: —

The Priests shall be holy unto their God, and not profane the name of their God, for the offerings of the Lord . . . and the bread of their God they do offer, therefore they shall be holy (Lev. xxii. 6).

Priest, holding the Paten with the Host before him:

For the celebration for which we prepare, we set apart, O Lord, Heavenly Father, these Gifts, and we give Thee thanks for all the temporal and spiritual blessings which Thou of Thy goodness dost, without ceasing, bestow upon us unworthy.
The Priest, on the Epistle side, poureth wine and water into the chalice, then goeth to the midst of the altar, and holding up the chalice, saith: —

O God, Who didst wondv to man, and now hast more wonderfully renewed it, send Thine Holy Ghost upon us, that through the celebration of the sacrificial Death of Thy Son, we may enter into fellowship with the Godhead of Him who vouchsafed to become a partaker of our manhood.

The Priest, turning to the people, then saith: —

Pray, brethren, that our celebration may be acceptable to God, our Almighty Father.

People. Sanctify, O Lord, our hearts, and let our celebration be made to the glory of Thy name, to our salvation, and to the welfare of all Thine Holy Church.

Priest. Amen. Bless +, O Lord, these Gifts, and sanctify us, that we may be a sacrifice acceptable unto Thee, through our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, who liveth and reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, God —

The Preface.

Priest. — world without end.
People. Amen.
Priest. The Lord be with you,
People. And with thy spirit.
Priest. Lift up your hearts.
People. We lift them up unto the Lord.
Priest. Let us give thanks unto our Lord God.
People. It is meet and right.

Priest. It is meet, right, and our bounden duty and privilege, that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto Thee, Holy Lord, Almighty Father, Everlasting God; Who, with Thine only-begotten Son, and with the Holy Ghost, art one God and one Lord; not in the unity of one Person, but in the Trinity of one Substance: For that which we believe, in the Light of Thy revelation, of Thy Godhead, That we believe also of Thy Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Therefore we praise Thee, Holy, Triune, Everlasting God, joining in the praises of all holy spirits:

Holy, holy, holy

(For other Prefaces, see below.)

People. Is the Lord God of Hosts; Heaven and earth are full of Thy glory;
Hosanna in the Highest!
Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord;
Hosanna in the Highest!

CANON.

Consecration.

So look down, then, O merciful Father, graciously upon these Gifts, as Thou didst regard with favor the sacrifice of Abel, Abraham, and Melchisedek.

Thou hast, in Thy mercy, given unto us Thine only-begotten Son, that He, as the Eternal High Priest, should by His own Blood enter in once
into the Holy Place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. Through this Thy Son Thou hast taught us how we should celebrate the mystery of His death, and be partakers of the blessing of His Sacrifice.

Send to us also, we humbly pray Thee, Thine Holy Ghost, the Bestower of all Life and of all Holiness, and let these earthly gifts be changed to heavenly, glorious, spiritual Offerings, that this Bread which we break may be the Communion of the Body of the Lord, and the Cup which we bless the Communion of the Blood of Jesus Christ;

Here the Priest takes the Bread into his hands.

Who, the night before He suffered, took Bread into His Holy and Venerable Hands, lifted up His Eyes to Thee, 0 God, His Almighty Father, Gave thanks to Thee, Blessed It +, brake, and gave It to His disciples, saying:—

Take and eat ye all of it, FOR THIS IS MY BODY.

Priest. Amen.

Priest (taking the Cup into his hands): —

Likewise, also, after supper, He took the Cup into His Holy and Venerable Hands, and again gave thanks, Blessed it, and gave it to His disciples, saying:—

TAKE AND DRINK YE ALL OF THIS; FOR THIS IS THE CUP OF MY BLOOD OF THE NEW AND EVERLASTING TESTAMENT, THE MYSTERY OF FAITH, WHICH SHALL BE SHED FOR YOU, AND FOR MANY, FOR THE REMISSION OF SINS.

Do this for My Memorial.

People. Amen.

The Oblation.

Wherefore, 0 Lord, we Thy servants have in remembrance the Holy Passion of This Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, and likewise His Resurrection from the dead, and His glorious Ascension; Look upon the unending love of Thy Son, who came down from His Heavenly Exaltation, and was obedient unto Thee, even unto the death upon the Cross, and whom Thou, 0 Heavenly Father, hast exalted to Thy right hand. On Him hast Thou laid our iniquities, and hast placed our sins on His shoulders. He hath borne our guilt, and on the Cross done away with the writing of accusation against us.

We present Him before Thee as our pure, holy, and immaculate Sacrifice. He hath had compassion upon our infirmity, and hath, in ordaining this Sacred Feast of His Body and Blood, set up for us an Altar on which we may find forgiveness, and obtain favour with Thee forever. He is gone now to intercede for us, who, while abiding with us, yet ever stands in Thy sight, as our Great High Priest, to procure salvation for us.

Grant, then, we humbly pray Thee, 0 Lord, our Heavenly Father, that all we who at this Altar partake of the Most Holy Body and Blood of Thy Son, may be filled with all heavenly benediction and grace; Through the same, Christ our Lord.

Commemoration of the Saints.

United in Christ Jesus our Saviour and Mediator, with all those who have been made partakers of Thy mercy, 0 God, we honor the memory of Mary the Holy Mother of our Saviour, of the Patriarchs, of the
APPENDIX VII.

Prophets, the Apostles, the Evangelists, and all the Saints. We thank Thee, O Heavenly Father, that thou hast given unto them the crown of everlasting life; we pray Thee, let their words and their example be blessed to us, and hear Thou their intercessions for Thy Church on earth.

Intercession for the Departed.

Let us commend to Thee, O Lord, all our Brethren and Sisters, who have gone before us with the sign of the Faith, and who now rest in the sleep of Peace. Regard not their faults and infirmities, but look upon our High Priest, our Advocate with Thee, Jesus Christ the Righteous. For his faithfulness' sake grant unto all who sleep in Christ a place of Refreshment, of Light, and of Peace. Especially do we pray Thee for NN. and for all for whom we have it in mind to pray.

Intercession for the Living.

But let us sinners, who hope in Thy mercy, also have part in the heavenly inheritance, with Thine Holy Apostles and Martyrs and all the Saints. Lead all who confess Thy name to a right knowledge of Thy glory, which shineth forth to us from the face of Christ, Thy Son. Sanctify us in Thy Truth, as He sanctified Himself for us. And as Thy Son is one with Thee, so let us be one with Him, that we may attain the blessed mansions which He hath prepared for us.

Preserve, purify, and strengthen Thine Holy Catholic Church. Order all our days in Thy peace. Especially be mindful of Thy servants NN., and of all who have commended themselves to our prayers.
We pray Thee for this, through Christ our Lord, through whom Thou, Everlasting Father, dost always make these good gifts, and dost sanctify, vivify, bless, and impart them unto us. Through whom +, and with whom +, and in whom +, all honour and glory be unto Thee, O God the Father Almighty, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, world without end.

People. Amen.

Priest. Let us pray.

Taught by salutary precepts, directed by the divine command, we dare to say,—

Our Father,
Who art in heaven,
Hallowed be Thy name.
Thy kingdom come,
Thy will be done
On earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread;
And forgive us our trespasses,
As we forgive those who trespass against us;
And lead us not into temptation,


At the breaking of the Host over the Chalice.

Priest. The Peace of the Lord be ever with you.

People. Amen.
O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, Have mercy upon us.
O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, Have mercy upon us.
O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, Grant us Thy Peace.

Instead of "Have mercy upon us," shall be said in a Mass of the Dead, "Give to them that sleep everlasting rest," and the third time, "Give to them that sleep, peace and everlasting rest."

O Lord Jesus Christ, who saidst to Thine Apostles: Peace I leave with you, My Peace I give unto you, Regard not my sins, but the faith of Thy Church, and give to her that Peace and Unity which is according to Thy will.

(The preceding Prayer is omitted in a Mass of the Dead.)

O Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the Living God, who according to the will of the Father, by the operation of the Holy Ghost, hast through Thy death given life to the world, Deliver me through Thy Most Holy Body and Thy Most Holy Blood, from all my sins, and from all evil. Grant that I may ever cleave to Thy commandments, and that I may never be separated from Thee.

The participation of Thy Body and Blood, O Lord Jesus Christ, which I, unworthy sinner, dare to receive, may it not tend to my judgment or condemnation, but of Thy goodness may it redound to the preservation of my soul and body, and be to me an healing medicine. Amen.

I will take the Bread of Heaven (he holds the Consecrated Host over the Paten, in his left hand), and call upon the Name of the Lord. (Then he bows down humbly over the Holy Sacrament, and smiles thrice upon his breast.)

O Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldest come under my roof, but speak the word only, and my soul shall be healed. (To be said thrice.)
The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve my soul unto everlasting life. Amen.

Then he receives the Body of the Lord.

After he has spent some time in devotion, he uncovers the Chalice, kneels down, empties what is on the Paten into the Chalice, and takes this in his hands, with the words:

What shall I render unto the Lord for all the benefits that He hath done unto me? I will receive the Cup of Salvation, and call upon the Name of the Lord. I will call upon the Lord, which is worthy to be praised, so shall I be safe from mine enemies.
The Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve my soul unto everlasting life. Amen.

Then he drinks what is in the Chalice.

(For the Communion of the Faithful, see the Ritual.)
APPENDIX VII.

After the Communion.

What we have partaken with the mouth, that let us with a pure mind receive, and from this temporal reception, let us have eternal salvation.

Let Thy Body, O Lord, of which I have partaken, and Thy Blood which I have drunk, remain in my soul, and grant that, after this refreshment through this Holy Sacrament, no spot of sin may remain in me. Amen.

Concluding Prayers and Blessing.

Priest. The Lord be with you,
People. And with thy spirit.
Priest. Let us pray.

(The concluding Prayer of the Day is always to be looked for under the heading of the Special Sunday or Feast Day.)

[This Prayer usually ends with:]

. . . Through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord.
People. Amen.
Priest. The Lord be with you.
People. And with thy spirit.
Priest. Let us alway thankfully praise the Lord.
People. Thanks and praise be ever given to Thee. Amen.

Let the homage of our service, O Holy Trinity, be acceptable unto Thee; and grant that this sacrifice which we have offered, through Thy mercy, tend to the salvation of us, and of all whom we have remembered in our intercessions; through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Priest. The Blessing of God Almighty, the Father +, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be upon you. Amen.

To show more fully the character of the service are herewith given:—

The Variable Parts of the Liturgy for Easter Day.

Introit. I shall not die, but live;
And declare the works of the Lord.
Open me the gates of righteousness,
That I may go into them, and give thanks unto the Lord.
I will thank Thee, for Thou hast heard me,
And art become my salvation.
The same stone which the builders refused
Is become the head stone in the corner.
This is the Lord's doing,
And it is marvellous in our eyes.
This is the day which the Lord hath made;
Let us be glad and rejoice in it. Alleluia!

Ps. cxviii, 17, 19, 21-24.

Collect. O God, who by the Victory over Death of Thine Only Begotten Son, hast this day opened unto us the gates of Heaven;
Assist us by Thy grace, that we may bring to good effect the good desires Thou dost put into our minds; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Epistle. 1 Cor. v, 7, 8.
Offertory. God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them, and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation. For He hath made Him to be sin for us who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him. 2 Cor. v. 19, 21.

Proper Preface. It is indeed meet, right, and our bounden duty and privilege, at all times to praise Thee, O Lord, but more joyfully and more especially now, on this Easter Day (in this Easter-tide), in which Christ, our Holy Sacrifice, was offered for us; for He is the very Paschal Lamb, which bare the sin of the world. He hath, by His death, destroyed death for us, and by His rising hath brought everlasting life to light. Therefore, with the choirs of Heaven, the congregations of earth shout forth, in glad acclaim, now and evermore,—

Holly, Holy, Holy, etc.

Concluding Prayer. Father, death is swallowed up in victory; since Jesus lives, we also shall live in Him; Unite all Christendom, in the joy and peace of Him whom Thou hast raised to a new and endless life; Through the same, Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.


PRAYERS AT THE GENERAL COMMUNION.

Act of Penitence before the Communion.

O God, Heavenly Father! We have met together in Thine Holy sight, to partake of the Sacred Feast which Thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, instituted the night before His Passion. But before we come to Thine Holy Table, we call to mind the solemn warning of the Apostle, "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that Bread and drink of that Cup. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's Body." Help us, Holy God, before whom the inmost thoughts are manifest, and heartily to repent of our sins, that we may be worthy of Thy forgiveness, and may partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Lord to our souls' health.

We cast ourselves down before Thee in penitence, Most Merciful God, and acknowledge our sinfulness.

People. We acknowledge our sinfulness.

Priest. We have failed to perceive Thy fatherly kindness, have enjoyed Thy gifts without thankfulness, have murmured against Thy Providence.

People. We acknowledge our sinfulness.

Priest. We have neglected to confess Thy Name, in word and deed, have oftimes honoured Thee with the lips, whilst the heart was far from Thee, have oftimes had our honour more at heart than Thine.

People. We acknowledge our sinfulness.

Priest. We have allowed ourselves, for temporal advantage and the pleasures of the senses, to be drawn off from the way of Thy Commandments.

People. We acknowledge our sinfulness.

Priest. We have been negligent in the discharge of the duties of our calling.

People. We acknowledge our sinfulness.
We have not fulfilled the duties of justice and love towards our neighbor.

People. We acknowledge our sinfulness.

Priest. We have cherished in our hearts evil suspicions, and feelings of hatred and revenge, against our fellow-men, and given up ourselves to sinful thoughts and desires.

People. We acknowledge our sinfulness.

Priest. But like as a father pitieth his children, so wilt Thou have mercy upon us, when we truly repent us of our faults, and are steadfastly purposed to amend. For we have an Advocate with Thee, Jesus Christ the Righteous, who is the Atoning Sacrifice for our sins. And Thou hast said, "I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that he turn from his way and live." Therefore, trusting in Thee, we cry to Thee, O God.

Priest. Have mercy upon us! Father of eternal love and endless mercy, O God, have mercy upon us! Father of eternal love and endless mercy, O Lord Jesus Christ, Thou Friend of the repentant sinner, have mercy upon us.

People. O Holy Ghost our Comforter, and Giver of Grace, have mercy upon us.

Priest. Let us pray.

O God, Whose property is ever to have mercy and to forgive, receive our humble petitions, that we, and all Thy servants who are bound with the chains of our sins, may, through the pitifulness of Thy great mercy, be loosed.

We pray Thee, O Lord, hear our humble petitions, and be gracious unto those who in penitence confess their sins, grant us remission, and make us partakers of Thy grace.

Show us, O Lord, Thy mercy, deliver us from our sins, and save us from the punishment that we have deserved.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord.

People. Amen.

Father in Heaven, All-knowing God, we repent us of our sins, and renounce them all before Thine holy sight. We will earnestly endeavor to correct our faults, to make amends for all the harm that we have done, and for all the offences that we have given, and strive with all our powers after holiness in thought and in deed. We will therefore thankfully improve to our souls' health the countless tokens which Thou givest us for our admonition and warning, through Thy word, through our consciences, through friend and foe, through the fate and the example of other men. Strengthen us by Thy grace, for the fulfilling of these our purposes. We ask it through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord.

People. Amen.

One of the Communicants, or all together, shall then say aloud:

I confess before the Almighty and All-holy God, before all His elect, before thee, the Priest of the Lord, and before you, my brethren, that I have sinned in thought, word, and deed, through my fault, my own, my great fault.

I repent of all my sins, and I pray all the elect of God, and thee, the Priest of the Lord, and you, my brethren, to beseech of God for me for His pardon and forgiveness.
The Almighty God pardon you, forgive you your sins, and bring you to everlasting life.

People. Amen.

Priest. The Almighty and Merciful God grant unto you Remission, Absolution —, and Pardon of your sins.

People. Amen.

Before receiving the Holy Communion.

Priest. O Lord Jesus Christ, Thou Most Merciful Saviour, In the night in which Thou wast betrayed Thou didst make a dying bequest, through which Thy servants, to the end of days, should have a pledge of Thine atonement, and a means by which they might share therein. Thou hast made an offering of Thy Body and an Atoning Sacrifice for us on the Cross, and hast given it, with the Blood of the New Testament, to us, to eat and to drink.

We thank Thee, O Lord, for Thy wondrous sacrifice, for this Institution of Thy love, and we pray Thee give unto us Thine Holy Spirit, that we may reverently honor this Mystery of Mysteries, and, in Thee, one with those who with us have been redeemed. We ask it for the divine love with which Thou hast given Thyself for us. Amen!

Then the Priest goes to the Altar, holds up a consecrated Host, and says:—

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. 1

Then, thrice,

O Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldest come under my roof, but speak the word only, and my soul shall be healed.

At the distribution of the Communion.

The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve thy soul unto everlasting life. Amen.

The Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve thy soul unto everlasting life. Amen.

1 Bishop Herzog wrote to the Rev. Dr. Hale, Feb. 6, 1839: "I will, in a second edition, change the words, 'Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world,' before the distribution of the Holy Communion, because I have understood that these words are taken as affixing the doctrine of transubstantiation. I should be very much obliged if you would kindly tell me if any among you find any essential difference in our liturgy, such as might hinder intercommunion."
Most Loving Saviour! We thank Thee that Thou hast permitted us to be partakers of Thine Holy Feast. With new strength would we go forward on the way to the everlasting home. Be Thou ever with us, let us not depart from Thy ways, let us not become weak and sink down faint-hearted, be Thou our Guide, and strengthen us evermore with the Bread of Everlasting Life.

Together have we gone to Thy Table, in Thee have we all been united, so let us all remain for the time to come, united in patience and forbearance, in good-will and cordial sympathy.

Pour forth Thy Spirit of Peace over our Fatherland, that our people may serve Thee in true piety and virtue, that it may love truth and justice, be strong in time of need and danger, and careful, modest, and sober in the days of prosperity.

Loving Father, we pray Thee humbly for Thine Holy Catholic Church, fill it with all truth, and in all truth with all peace, cleanse it where it is corrupted, guide it where it is in error, enlighten it where it is in darkness, turn it to the right where it has fallen into superstition, correct it where it is in fault, confirm and strengthen it where it is in the right. Where any thing is lacking to it, bestow it upon it, where it is sundered and divided, heal its rents and unite it.

We pray Thee for this, O Thou Holy One of Israel, Through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Priest. Amen.

People. Amen.
APPENDIX VIII.

I.—REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

The Joint Committee on Christian Education respectfully beg leave to report as follows:—

A Committee on Christian Education was first appointed at the General Convention of 1868; and it has been continued, with constant changes in the personnel of its membership, by the Conventions of 1871, 1874, and 1877. Of the present committee there are only three of those who reported at the last General Convention.

With these changes in the constitution of the Committee, there will be found considerable variety of opinions in the various reports,—all, however, grounded upon the paramount importance of the subject, and all urgent for judicious, but prompt, activity on the part of the Church. As yet, however, it seems not too much to say, that very little of systematic effort has been produced by the reports of the Committee, or the deliberations of the General Convention.

This is due, at least in part, to a want of clear definition in the title of the subject proposed. The phrase "Christian education" is of so extended a meaning, and covers so many significates, that it seems to your Committee not happily chosen to express what the Convention really desires to bring before the Church. When we speak of providing Christian education for a child, we mean, generally, instruction in Christian doctrine, as embodied in the Church Catechism, and in Christian practice of holy living; or, in the oft-repeated and comfortable words of Scripture, rearing children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Such Christian education is given in the Sunday school, the Church, and the family. But, surely, something more than this is intended to be conveyed by the words "Christian education." Living in what is called a Christian land, and concerned as we are that our children shall be instructed, first of all, in "the principles of the doctrine of Christ," we find it necessary to carry our educational system much farther, to fit our young people for their duties as Christian men and women in the every-day walks of life. Under this title we really include general education on all subjects of human inquiry which have for their purpose to make men and women practical and useful in their day and generation.

But most of this knowledge is secular; and it may be asked, How has it any thing to do with Christianity? It is the same in matter and form, by whomsoever it is imparted. There is, strictly speaking, no Christian mathematics, no Christian chemistry or physics; and, if we pass from theoretical instruction to practice, a Mormon engineer may be educated to build bridges and construct railroads as well as a Christian;
a Jew may be learned in chemistry or astronomy; a Unitarian may be, and often is, a better scientist than an Orthodox Churchman.

But the rarest secular accomplishments are as nothing in the balance when weighed against the word of God and the salvation of men. The best secular learning, unguarded by the doctrines of Christianity, is never content to remain secular; it sets forth arrogant claims of a quasi-religious character,—a religion of humanity, in direct opposition to the truth as it is in Jesus. Indeed, we are led to observe that, in the marvellous advance of material science in this age, unbelief has resulted from partial knowledge, and, in some cases, that the scepticism which seeks to dissipate doubt has gone out of its way to defy Christianity. Devout men who are ignorant and weak are frightened, and deplore this condition of things. What will it lead to? They feel the strong ground giving way under their feet.

Not so the Christian athlete, infused with the spirit of the Church. He finds a new cause for activity and energy; he hastens to bring to the front the complementary truths of God's word and providence. He takes and subsidizes the knowledge gained by his opponent, and hedges it for safe and holy keeping within the precincts of the Church of the living God, which asserts itself anew in this controversy as "the pillar and ground of the truth."

And here are presented the highest functions of Christian education,—to see that Christian children receive the best secular instruction with the condition that whatever is taught, both in matter and manner, shall be in accordance with Christian doctrine.

With regard to the work of education accomplished under the direct control of other Christian bodies, this Convention has no immediate concern. Without failing to recognize differences in doctrine and practice, we may be justly thankful for all honest efforts in the education of the people of the land, and for the success which they achieve; but our own duty is clear, and is large enough to tax all our energies.

It is for the Church to take the subject of education into her own hands; to surround and guard her children in all their training with the instruction and influence of religion, according to her own tenets and order; to establish parish schools for the young, and attract others than her own children by the excellence and beauty of the teaching; to create and foster institutions of higher learning, for the instruction of young men and young women,—Church-academies, colleges, and universities, open to all, but distinctively teaching all secular branches, under the auspices and guidance of the Church. If this work can be carried on with energy and vigor, without in any way entering into controversy or antagonism with other religious denominations, it will, in the judgment of your Committee, be the best way of providing for what is called Christian education. For Christian education, in the intentment of this Convention, is, in the committee's judgment, education under the auspices and guardianship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Thus, including all secular knowledge, it is sought to sanctify it by the transcendent power of the Faith; to accompany it at every stage with that careful Christian training in the Church, which, if one receives as a child, when he is old he will not depart from it.

This is the strategic point against which the enemy of souls brings
his strongest batteries to bear; and here the most uncompromising battle must be fought. If he can secure the young, his absolute conquest is assured. To do this, he arrays himself in angelic guise on the side of science and education: he would seduce the young, pervert their teachers, and deceive, if possible, the very elect.

Holding these views, your Committee would offer the following suggestions:—

I. That the title under which the Committee is appointed should be changed from "Christian Education," to "Education under the Auspices and Control of the Church." This would exclude controversy, and concentrate our efforts.

II. That it be strongly recommended to all Churchmen, to use their means and energies in founding and maintaining parochial schools and other Church institutions of various grades, commensurate with the demands of the age and the needs of our people, in science, literature, and art. This includes the idea of securing such endowments as will give permanence, and enable Church-schools to compete successfully with others in the matter of charges; for under this head it is well to take into serious consideration whether, as a rule, our institutions are not more expensive to pupils than those of many other Christian bodies. This is at least notably true in comparison with Roman Catholic schools, where the sisters and fathers, saving in the matter of their living expenses, give their services as teachers and guardians, and thus relieve the schools of a large item in salaries. Our Church-schools are becoming more and more popular; and many persons, not Churchmen, are beginning to send their children, to avail themselves of the elevating and refining influences which they exert, and are universally considered to exert, on the character of the pupils. The greater expenses may, to some degree, neutralize the effects of this popularity. Much might be done in this regard, and indeed something is being done in schools for girls, by the use of sisterhoods and brotherhoods; and your Committee would strongly urge upon those religious persons, without other ties, to give their time and services to this good cause. Such, too, would be the best of teachers. Cultivated ladies are in many places devoting themselves as nurses to the sick and wounded; why should they not become nurses and guardians of the souls and bodies of the young under the guidance of the Great Physician?

III. Your Committee would deprecate the practice, on the part of Churchmen, of sending their children to schools specifically under the auspices and control of other denominations, in which the religious teaching is different from that of the Church. The rationale of this is obvious: In Roman Catholic schools, both the doctrine and the practice are, in our opinion, erroneous; and, besides, the pupils are taught that our Holy Church is no part of the Church of Christ at all, but a schismatic body. The practice of sending Protestant children to such schools has been prolific of perversions. Many other bodies deny the distinctive claims of our Orders, and the efficacy of the Sacraments. And there are other schools of no religious denomination, eager in the pursuit of physical science, which permit it to be clearly seen that they are emancipated from all faith, and count the blood of the Covenant, whereby we are sanctified, an unholy thing. With such, the Age of Reason has come again, and there is no place for God and His Church.

IV. In the opinion of your Committee, too much care cannot be taken
in providing proper education, especially of a high order, for girls. We need not enter for a moment upon the question of the co-education of the sexes. It has really grown out of a desire to give to woman an opportunity to profit by the highest learning, at present only to be obtained in our great colleges and universities. It grows out of a manifest need which we should seek to supply, by founding and improving schools exclusively for girls, with an advanced curriculum. Much has been already done in this direction. It cannot be too strongly urged upon the Church to foster such schools, not only on account of their direct claims, but because out of them comes the endearing and powerful influence of wives and mothers who mould the men who shall be the soldiers and heroes in the sacramental host. The higher education of boys will thus receive an indirect but strong impulsion from the higher education of girls.

V. It is a source of pride and satisfaction, that, in the absence of a concerted system of Church schools and colleges, under direct Diocesan control, there are numerous well-ordered private schools, under Church influence, which offer to parents good opportunities for the education of their children, in their immediate localities.

These are the fruit of private enterprise, but in most cases references are made to Bishops, Clergymen, and distinguished Churchmen, whose names seem to afford a guaranty of sound religious teaching. It would be well, whenever practicable, to place such schools, in some form or other, under Diocesan control, in order to be perfectly sure that they are free from all defects or delinquencies in this respect, which the Church would not countenance.

Such, in brief, are the views of your Committee on Christian Education in the Church. In order to give more practical point to these views and suggestions, the Committee have in preparation a statement of the work being accomplished in the different Dioceses, in order that the members of our Church may be to some extent informed of the progress made, and the opportunities afforded, in various localities, for the education of our children. The statement is made up in part of the reports on the subject in the latest Convention Journals, and in part from the not very numerous responses to a circular note of inquiry sent to each of the Bishops. Incomplete as it may be, it may be regarded as the beginning of a valuable digest, which may be perfected in the future. It is proposed by the Committee to ask for its publication as an Appendix to this Report.

It occurs to your Committee further to recommend that in the Diocesan Journals there be a separate statement of the educational work in each Diocese; as in many of them it has been a difficult and tedious task to find the desired information, scattered as it is in the parochial reports and in the addresses of the Bishops.

The Committee conclude by offering the following resolutions: —

I. That the title of the subject confided to the Committee be hereafter changed from “Christian Education” to “Education under the Aupsices and Control of the Protestant Episcopal Church.”

II. That the suggestions contained in the report are approved, and earnestly recommended to the adoption and action of the Church.

For the Committee.

HENRY COPPÉE.
II.—REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Your Committee respectfully beg leave to submit the following:—

At the last General Convention a Joint Committee was appointed to serve during the recess, and to present before this body a matured plan and tabulated statistics, bearing upon the subject of education. That Committee presented their Report, which was, by the House of Deputies, accepted, together with the resolutions thereto appended. In the House of Bishops it was, after discussion, referred back to the Committee, and they, in turn, referred the Report, and the whole duty of considering the subject further, to us, the Joint Standing Committee of this present session.

We find, by examination, that the papers presented by former Committees, when taken together, cover nearly the whole ground. The first Committee on this subject was appointed by the General Convention of 1865. The same Committee has been continued, with yearly changes in its membership, until the present time.

It is to us a matter of regret, that the previous reports relating to Christian Education, containing as they do much that bears directly upon the most pressing need, and upon the most important part of the Church's work in this present age, should be buried out of sight in the pages of our Convention Journals. These reports represent the wisdom of our most able legislators, and the plans and longings of the Church's most earnest leaders. Some of them have since been called away from the discipline and stewardship of this life into the rest of the blessed dwellers in that paradise beyond the grave, where the shadowy and partial becomes at last the perfect knowledge.

In our judgment, there is no subject more vital, none more closely connected with the well-being, nay, the very life of the Church, than this which you have asked us to consider. In its broader scope, and in its deeper soundings, it touches and includes every other interest, both secular and sacred. The whole growth of Christianity and the stability of society depend upon the kind of education which our children are receiving. "This," you say, "is a familiar truth." Very likely, but how many believe and act upon it? "But it is a platitude, a threadbare statement." Perhaps it is; nevertheless, it constitutes a living principle. It is the root out of which every thing else must grow to a healing or else a deadly fruitage.

And your Committee, profoundly impressed as they are with the importance of this, cannot help lamenting, and expressing their surprise at the woeful lack of interest which Churchmen generally, and especially the members of this representative body, manifest in regard to education. We busy ourselves fashioning an elaborate superstructure of canonical legislation, either careless or ignorant of the question whether the foundation upon which we are building be solid rock or shifting sand. The cry for men, and for money wherewith to carry on the Church's work, is heard from almost every Diocese. In our recent missionary meetings, we have just been devising ways and means for supplying whatsoever is lacking, and wondering why soldiers and consecrated offerings of princely wealth come not to the help of the Lord
against the flood of spiritual indifference, and sin, and heathenism, that is rolling in, with mighty and increasing power, upon this fair civilization of modern times.

More labourers and more money are certainly and sorely needed. But there is needed more, and first of all, a right and loyal spirit in the Church itself,—that is, in each and every member of the same. And this must be the result of a true Christian training. This is the power without which the most perfect system of machinery will stand motionless. This is the life without which the outward organism is dead.

"The Church," said the late Bishop Wilberforce, "has always been tempted to substitute something else for the simple work of bringing individual souls, one by one, into the fellowship of Christ's love and sacrifice,"—that is, of educating them in regard to their personal duties, training them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Hence, we claim that the subject assigned to our Committee underlies every other which this Convention has to consider. At the very foundation of every thing stands this one imperative and universal need and duty; namely, that the Church educate properly and religiously its own members.

In our report we desire, therefore, to set forth at the outset what seems to us to be the correct theory of Churchly training, and, next, to mention some of the several ways in which that theory may be made effective. In other words, we wish to remind you of the true principle and the proper methods of education under the auspices of the Church. And we shall endeavour to touch only upon such points as have been passed over in the previous reports relating to this subject.

I. — The Principle.

And, in the first place, we would call attention to the daily increasing importance of that particular kind of training which this Church has been commissioned, and is fitted to impart. While we are in fullest sympathy with every honest effort to enlighten the ignorant, and to make the world wiser, while we feel that the work of every conscientious teacher is to be commended, we, at the same time, hold that education under the auspices of this Church has merits and advantages which are wanting in other systems. We say this in no spirit of arrogance or narrow bigotry. We do not claim to be better than other educators, but we believe in the superior excellence of the principles which we hold. We prize them not because they are ours, but because God revealed them, and because he has promised to work through them upon human souls, and thereby to lift the world heavenward.

Holding as we do the unchanged and the unchangeable Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, we possess, to begin with, something definite and fixed. We have a standard of truth, a sure basis of investigation, an unfailing clew to the labyrinth of knowledge.

Now, the special function of the Church is to teach. It was established by God to be a "witness of the truth." The nearer we get at the root of this question, the more clearly it will be seen that the distinction commonly supposed to exist between secular and religious truth, and, consequently, between secular and religious education, is fictitious and unreal. The Church is the body divinely commissioned to teach. The kingdom of truth is one and undivided. It includes whatsoever God
has, in any way, made known. It covers the laws of nature, as well as those of the Spirit unfolded through a supernatural revelation; the meaning of the "elder scriptures writ in the rocks," as well as the things communicated to the world through living oracles. In short, it includes natural science, and history, and philology, and every branch of human learning.

Two conclusions follow from this: (1) Without religion, all teaching must be essentially imperfect. There is a yet living, though forgotten, significance in the fact that the term "university" was first given to theological schools, because in the opinion of the world's earlier scholars theology included all the sciences. The Gospel reveals not merely its own facts, but also the meaning of every thing else which can possibly become the subject of human investigation and discovery. It furnishes the only satisfactory explanation of creation, and of history, because it shows the purpose for which the world was made, and the end towards which the stream of progress is tending. It tells us something definite concerning the whence and the whither of humanity. Hence, the education always needed, and, needed now more than ever, because the whole drift of the age is setting in an opposite direction towards materialism and secularism, the only education which can satisfy the wants of men, and fulfil the purpose designed by God, must be grounded upon the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

(2) From the principle already mentioned, a second conclusion also follows. Education under the auspices of this Church must include not only religious but also secular knowledge. Its schools should be able to claim patronage on account of something besides their religiousness. In other words, they should be prepared to teach "whatev[er] things are true," in the most thorough and effective way. The Church ought to furnish every kind of instruction which the age demands, putting foremost, indeed, the things which are most essential,—the eternal truths which God has revealed in his Word,—but not despising or ignoring those which pertain to this world.

II. — Methods.

In conclusion, your Committee would suggest some of the many methods whereby the principle which we have set forth may be carried out, and made to produce its legitimate results. And here we can do little more than hint at possibilities. We need, speaking now in a general way, Christian homes, Christian schools, and Christian colleges.

(1) The Church's public institutions ought to be established upon firm and permanent foundations, so that the teachers engaged in them can devote all their time and thought to their proper work, and not be distracted by anxiety concerning support. On the other hand, there is needed just as much a class of men and women who are willing to make teaching their life-work, labouring not for hire, but in the spirit of self-sacrifice. There may not be any absolute necessity for organized sisterhoods and brotherhoods, as such, provided the services which they render can be secured in other ways. Nevertheless, the services themselves are imperatively needed; for, if the Church is to educate the nation,—and God hath set her here for that purpose,—she must have schools for all classes, for the rich and for the poor; for those who prefer to pay liberally for their instruction, and for those who can pay little or nothing.
APPENDIX VIII.

(2) We would also, in this connection, call your attention to the great good which would result from endowing scholarships and fellowships. By scholarships, for example, our schools and colleges could furnish instruction free of expense. If, as ought to be the case, they were awarded after a competitive examination, they would draw into our own institutions the better and more promising scholars, many of whom now go elsewhere. In this way the ranks of the ministry might be constantly recruited with worthy young men. They could then feel that they have earned a right to the privileges which they enjoy, and are not the recipients of charity. And this is a noble feeling, a mark of Christian manliness. By means of fellowships connected with our collegiate and theological institutions, this Church might eventually stand before the world as a leader and authority in every kind of learning. Each man has his natural vocation. Some are fitted to serve as parish workers, and others as preachers, and others as instructors. There are others still who were designed to be students only, explorers and investigators, spending their years in the seclusion of libraries, bringing out therefrom "things new and old." Scholarships will make our colleges permanent. They are the best possible form of endowment, for they establish a direct link of communication between the institution itself and those who can deservedly enjoy its privileges. Fellowships will make our colleges the centres of learning.

(3) We would suggest, moreover, the advantages which would result from the official recognition of schools, even if such schools have no immediate connection with the Diocese. It would be well, we think, if each Diocese appointed a Board of Visitors, whose duty it should be to visit officially every parochial and private school within the State, and consult with rectors and teachers concerning their work. If it were deemed advisable, these visitors might make an annual report to the Diocesan Convention, embodying whatsoever facts would be likely to interest the Church at large. Such reports would form a reliable basis from which the Committee of this body could frame such a statement of facts as they have long desired to furnish.

Besides, this plan would go far towards removing that feeling of isolation which now frequently hangs as a heavy burden upon the hearts of Christian teachers. It seems to them that they are standing alone, working single-handed, and struggling, if not groping onward without leadership, bereft of even the slightest manifestation of sympathy on the part of the Church, under whose nominal auspices, and in whose behalf, they are toiling.

Nor would we have you overlook the great benefit which would result if these Boards of Visitors in several contiguous Dioceses, as, for example, those in the Eastern and Middle, those in the Western, and those in the Southern States, would, from time to time, meet in conference, for the discussion of topics and methods connected with the great work of education here in our own country, and throughout the world. We think there is need of a more concentrated and better-organized effort in the prosecution of this, the Church's fundamental work. We ought to multiply the resources and increase the value of the institutions already existing, rather than go on adding indefinitely to the number of them. Let it be known and felt, that along with the brotherhood of faith there should be a brotherhood of learning.

This Church has not yet recognized as it ought the dignity and the
sacredness of the ministry of teaching. Preaching and instruction are essentially one. The woman who guides young children towards the right understanding, even of earthly things, may be doing a work just as holy as that of the ordained sermonizer. It should not be forgotten that St. Paul places teaching foremost among the different ministries established by the Lord. "God," he says, "hath set in the Church first apostles, secondly prophets, thirdly teachers; after that, miracles, gifts of healing," and so on. And the great commission given to the Church by its Risen Head included this very office. His ambassadors were told to disciple human souls by baptizing them into the Triune Name, and then to teach them obedience to whatsoever He had commanded. The heart and conscience of the Church need to be quickened to a recognition of this. When the body shares the devotion of its Divine Head, when this tremendous gravitation of society towards the earthly shall have been overcome by the inspiring and uplifting power of the Holy Ghost, the necessity of Christian education will be better understood. The present apathy of Churchmen towards their own institutions, the meagreness of their patronage compared to what the cause demands, are among the saddest signs of the age. They indicate a lack of faith. Yet, although the resources available for education under the guidance of the Church are limited; though the numbers gathered in her own institutions are relatively few, there is no reason for despair. One well-educated man or woman, one soul built as a living stone into the spiritual household of Christ, one person pure in heart, strong in faith, and furnished with noble and sound principles, is worth more in God's sight, and will effect more good in the world, than can be wrought by scores of those whose learning has been gained apart from Christ.

Your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishops and Clergy be most earnestly requested to bring this subject to the attention of the members of this Church; that they remind the people of their duty to support and build up our own schools and colleges, and to make education under the auspices of the Church superior in all respects to that which is afforded in other institutions.

W. M. GREEN, Chairman.
EDWD. B. WELLES.
JOHN SCARBOROUGH.
HENRY A. COIT.
EDWIN E. JOHNSON.
A. TOOMER JOHNSON.
WM. B. BODINE.
R. W. OLIVER.
WM. K. DOUGLAS.
R. A. LAMBERTON.
HENRY COFFEE.
S. M. CURTIS.
REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON TESTIMONIALS.

The Committee, to whom was referred at the last General Convention the whole subject of Testimonials, beg leave to report,—

A misleading idea as to the character and object of the present Committee is conveyed by a title given to it more than once in the Journal of 1877. It is called a "Joint Committee on Testimonials and Certificates." In some unaccountable way it came to be mixed up with a Standing Committee of the House of Bishops on Forms of Certificates, with which it has no connection. Its story may be told in a single word. Certain resolutions, bearing on the matter of Testimonials for Holy Orders, were referred by this House to its Committee on Canons; who, finding it impossible to give that consideration to the same, which its importance demanded, moved a reference of "the whole subject of Testimonials" to a Special Committee to report to the next Convention. Under the action of the House upon this motion of reference, three Deputies were appointed, one Clerical and two Lay, to carry out its intention.

The Committee numbered amongst its members the late Frederick W. Brune, of Maryland, in whose removal by death they have been called to mourn for an able and wise associate, and the Church for a devoted son.

Though not unmindful of the latitude, which by the terms of their appointment they were allowed to take, the Committee have confined their attention, as they understood it to be more particularly directed, to the examination of a field embraced within the scope and purview of the resolutions which they were charged to consider. The resolutions are found on page 64 of the Journal, and are three in number,—each of them distinct and independent of the rest.

The first was offered by the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Michigan, and reads as follows:—

"Resolved, That" the form of Testimonial, contained in Clause [2.], Section iv, Canon 8, Title I, on page 43 of the Digest of Canons, in Journal of 1874, be referred to the Committee on Canons, with instructions to inquire what change, if any, may be necessary in the language of said Testimonial in order to indicate clearly what amount of personal knowledge concerning the 'Candidate for Priesthood,' on whose behalf the Testimonial is given, is required on the part of those who may sign such Testimonial."

This is an important inquiry, as will be seen by the fact that the item of "personal knowledge" is exacted by the Church of one or more of her Presbyters for apparently a twofold purpose. In the first place, says Dr. Hawks (Constitution and Canons, p. 192), "the production of a testimonial to the Standing Committee from one respectable Presbyter, founded on his personal knowledge of the candidate, . . . stands in the
place of their personal knowledge." It is of the nature of a corroborative proof which the Standing Committee should have, in order to obviate the objection of an undue partiality for the candidate that may possibly be raised against a Rector and Vestry, or the twelve respectable members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who may testify for him. And a second reason perhaps for this Canonical requirement is to add weight to the Clerical, in distinction from the Laical side of a testimonial, which always overbalances it in point of numbers.

But an additional significance is sometimes lent to this question by the force of circumstances. It may so happen that a Vestry, called to unite with its Rector in recommending a Deacon to be advanced to Priesthood, may, from the brief period of his ministry among them or from his residence apart in some mission or school, feel obliged to rely upon the "personal knowledge" of the Rector, in subscribing their names; while he, in his turn, uniting in himself both priest and pastor, may likewise furnish the testimonial which a Presbyter must sign, and which in the eye of the law is a supplementary document. What follows? In such a state of affairs, what is the foundation on which the whole fabric of evidence is erected? It is the solitary witness of an individual Clergyman. Can his information in such a case be too full or minute? Is it possible by any change in the form of Testimonial, to "indicate clearly what amount of personal knowledge of the candidate for Priesthood" he ought to possess? There can be no judge of its amount, but his own intelligent conscience, which must measure it by the circumstances in which he is placed. If there be other witnesses besides him, it may admit of abatement; but if he stand alone, it cannot be magnified.

Your Committee are not prepared either to modify or strengthen, or in any way to explain the language of the Testimonial now under review; but they would leave it to the sober and discriminating thought of the Clergy, acting in the fear of God, to determine for themselves in each individual instance what is the demand upon them, as the occasion itself may reveal it.

They respectfully submit, however, for the better protection of the Church as well as the relief of her Clergy from unnecessary burden, that the Presbyter Certificate shall always be signed by another than the Minister of the parish or congregation in which the candidate resides. For which purpose they recommend that Clause 4, Section iv, Canon 8, Title I, be amended accordingly; so that the clause will read, "The candidate shall also lay before the Standing Committee a testimonial signed by at least one Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States [who shall always be another than the Minister of the Parish or congregation in which the candidate resides], in the following form:" And they offer the same amendment to Clause 4, Section iv, Canon 6, Title I, only changing the phraseology, "in which the candidate resides," into the words, to wit, "to which the candidate belongs."

And they also recommend that the form of Testimonials under both of these clauses be made to incorporate the requirement of "personal knowledge" in respect to the applicant, as the same is set forth in the Presbyter Certificate; so that the Testimonials, to be signed by a Rector and Vestry, shall contain the words, immediately before the concluding sentence thereof, "This testimonial is founded on our personal knowledge of the said A B for one year last past, and for the residue of the said time, upon evidence satisfactory to us."
If the objection arise, that occasions will occur, in which the members of a Vestry will not be able to testify from "personal knowledge," then let the alternative "of twelve respectable members of the Protestant Episcopal Church," who are qualified so to do, be accepted in their place. But ordinarily the Laymen no less than the Rector of a Vestry can be, and ought to be, familiar with the Deacon who is serving among them; and, if less practicable to be observant of a student who is preparing for the Diaconate at some distant point, it is nevertheless reasonable to require that men, who have given assurances to the Church "from personal knowledge and belief" on behalf of a Postulant, should feel sufficient interest in his subsequent course to keep themselves informed of his "piety, good morals, and orderly conduct;" and that the candidate likewise should maintain that measure of communication and confidence, which will enable them to speak of him with intelligent satisfaction.

To impress this mutual and joint responsibility on the one and on the other, but still more with a view to obtaining that direct and reliable information, often sadly wanting, the Committee urge the amendment they have proposed to be made in the Testimonial of an applicant for the Order of Deacon, and recommend yet farther striking out the words near the beginning of the Testimonial, "from evidence satisfactory to us," not only because they would conflict, if retained, with the change suggested, but because they encourage the opinion that such evidence is enough, where something better might be had.

The Committee proceed to the second resolution, which was offered by a Clerical Deputy from Maryland, and is thus entered on the pages of the Journal,

"Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to inquire and report to this House whether in Clause [2.] of Section iv of Canon 6 of Title I (page 38 of the Digest), and in Clause [2.] of Section iv of Canon 8 of Title I (page 43), the omission of the requirement, in respect to testimonials, that they be signed in meetings of Vestries, duly convened, with a certificate of this fact on the face of the testimonials, be accidental or intentional; and if accidental, that the committee be instructed, if they think needful, to propose to this House such change or addition as will supply the deficiency."

This inquiry had its origin in an occasional looseness of practice, said to obtain in certain quarters of the Church in allowing the signatures of Vestrymen to be affixed to testimonials without their coming together. In excuse whereof it was known to be alleged, that except for the admission of Postulants to a candidate's condition, such an assembling together is not directed by Canon. It ought certainly to be expressed, if it be not implied in the letter of the law, that a meeting which is necessary for a subordinate object is imperative for a higher and more commanding.

All corporate acts involve an obligation on the part of the actors to do them in a corporate or associate way. It may fairly be questioned, whether the members of a Vestry have any sort of authority to represent a Vestry unless duly convened, or empowered by the voice of the collective whole. To suffer individuals of an organized body to execute a trust without concert and consultation, is to reduce their work to a merely private performance, and to defeat the end for which they were organized.

The Committee are clearly of opinion that the omission in question was altogether inadvertent; and to supply the deficiency they recommend that Section iv of Canon 6, Title I, be amended by the addition of the
following clause after the form of Testimonials, to be known as Clause 3:

"Such testimonials shall be signed by the Rector and a majority of the Vestry of the Parish or Congregation to which the candidate may belong, said Vestry being duly convened, and this fact being explicitly stated on the face of the testimonials." And in Section iv, Canon 8, Title I, they recommend the same amendment, slightly varied in language: "Such testimonials shall be signed by the Rector and a majority of the Vestry of the Parish or Congregation in which the candidate resides; or if the Parish be vacant, or if the applicant be the Minister of the Parish (a Deacon desirous of Priest's Orders), by the Vestry alone, said Vestry being duly," etc.

The third and last of the resolutions, which the Committee have been called to consider, was offered by a Lay member of the deputation from Pittsburgh:—

"Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to inquire and report to this House, whether any, and, if so, what, legislation may be necessary to make the form of testimonials, set forth in the Canons, conform to the requirements of the Canons themselves."

It can hardly have escaped the attention of any, who are tolerably familiar with the contents of the Digest, that there is a want of correspondence in some of its provisions between part and part.

In that portion of the Digest, which relates to candidates for the Sacred Ministry, an example is recalled by the very matter of the resolution just now disposed of. It is provided in Clause 2, Section iv, Canon 6, and in Clause 3, Section iv, Canon 8, under Title I, that when a Rector and Vestry cannot furnish the certificate which is legally necessary, twelve respectable Laymen in this Branch of the Church may supply the want. In the Testimonial, however, to which their names are appended, no evidence is afforded of the respectability of the signers, or even of their membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This is a defect which calls for legislation. The Committee would suggest that after the opening words, "We, whose names are hereunder written," should be inserted in such cases, "members of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and that the fact of their membership be duly attested by some Clergyman or Bishop. Let Clause 2, Section iv, Canon 6, and Clause 3, Section iv, Canon 8, under Title I, be amended by the addition of the following words: "In which case the Testimonials shall commence in this wise: 'We, whose names are hereunder written, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church,' and the membership of the signers shall be duly attested by some Clergyman or Bishop."

Again, it is expressly required by Canon, that when a Postulant is recommended by the Standing Committee to be received as a candidate, they shall be "duly satisfied," as a preliminary step, "that there is not sufficient objection on grounds either physical, intellectual, moral, or religious." In the testimonials, however, laid before their body, they are definitely informed in reference to piety and morals and attachment to the Church; but the qualifications of soundness of bodily condition and of mental capacity are passed over in silence. If these are deemed of importance, above all if any deficiency in them is a matter of moment, the Standing Committee should be guarded against making a mistake. It is eminently proper that the testimonials of a Postulant should cover the whole ground they are expected to know; and therefore this Committee respectfully propose that an amendment should be made to the form of
testimonial for this end provided, Clause 2, Section iv, Canon 2, Title I, by adding at the close.—

"Moreover we certify that there is no sufficient objection, on grounds either intellectual or physical, to prevent the recommendation of said Postulant to the Bishop."

Still another example of this want of correspondence between part and part may be instanced in Sections i and iv of Canon 6, Title I. In Section i it is enacted that "a candidate for the Office and Ministration of a Deacon only shall not be ordained within one year from his admission, unless the Bishop with the consent of the Standing Committee deem it expedient to ordain him after the expiration of a shorter period, in no case to be less than six months."

The normal period of probation for one intending to advance not beyond the Diaconate is not strictly defined. It may be terminated at any point after the expiration of a year, or shortened, according to the law, to even six months. It was never in contemplation to extend its duration to the period prescribed for a candidate for Priesthood. Yet the Testimonials, set forth in Clauses 2, 4, and 5 of Section iv, require a certificate to his character for piety, soberness, and honesty, and for soundness in belief and teaching, "for the space of three years," which carry him back to his Postulant's estate, and even beyond it; at which stage in his history, it was only demanded by the law, that he should be "attached to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and not also that he should be faultless in his belief, and consistent in his teaching with her acknowledged standards. There is obviously a difference between the terms of the Testimonials on the threshold of admission, and those imposed on the candidate after entering upon a course of theological preparation. To exact of a Postulant non-liability to the charge of looseness, extravagance, or crudity of opinion, might close the door, which is kindly left open by the Church under her lighter requirement at the time of entrance.

The Committee accordingly recommend, that as in the case of Ministers or Licentiates from other Christian bodies, and of persons to be ordained on the ground of a call to a Church in which Dio Servia is celebrated in a foreign language, so likewise in this, that "the testimonials to be laid before the Standing Committee, and the testimonial given by the Standing Committee, shall be required to cover only the time since the admission of the person to a candidateship."

The same provision being wanting for candidates for Priesthood, who may be ordained to the Diaconate within three years from the date of their admission, the Committee recommend an amendment of Section v, Canon 6, Title I, by prefixing to the words, "In the case" these words, to wit: "In the case of a candidate for the Office and Ministration of a Deacon only, and of a candidate for Priest's Orders, ordained to the Diaconate within three years from his admission, and also,"—so that the section as amended will read thus: "In the case of a candidate for the Office and Ministration of a Deacon only, and of a candidate for Priest's Orders, ordained to the Diaconate within three years from his admission, and also in the case of a candidate not having had Episcopal Orders, etc., etc."

The Committee respectfully submit that these several amendments be referred to the Committee on Canons, and ask to be discharged.

GEORGE LEEDS.
HILL BURGWIN.
The undersigned, not having been able to confer fully with his surviving colleague upon the following points, would simply call them to the attention of the House with the hope that they may be referred for consideration to the Committee on Canons:

First, There seems to be a discrepancy between most of the forms of testimonials, and the provisions of the Canons which prescribe them, in this: that whereas the Canon may require the action of a Vestry or a Standing Committee, as the case may be, yet the form itself, which is to be the evidence of such action, purports to set forth only the action of individuals of those bodies.

Second, The prescribed forms would seem to be imperfect in not setting forth the facts necessary to bring them within the requirements of the Canons; nor do they provide for any official authentication as to their having been duly executed by the proper parties.

HILL BURGWIN.
APPENDIX X.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON SECURING FOR THE INDIANS THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL LAW.

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

The Joint Committee appointed at the last General Convention, with power to take such steps as in their discretion might be judicious and effective toward securing from the Government for the Indians the full protection of the civil law, respectfully report: —

The complex nature of our Government, growing out of the division and distribution of powers between the General Government and the several State Governments, renders it a somewhat difficult task to obtain such intelligent and effective legislation as will secure for the Indians that full protection which citizens enjoy under the law.

Up to a recent period the theory of the General Government in respect to the several Indian tribes was, that they were to be treated as nations, having a distinct political existence, possessing, and competent to exercise as such, certain powers and privileges, and certain rights of property in the lands they occupied, and in their other possessions. These privileges and rights have from time to time been recognized and confirmed by public treaties executed with all the forms and solemnities of such compacts between nations. They have never, however, been conceded the standing of independent nations, with all the political rights which attend such a position; but have been treated as a domestic and dependent people, their relation to our Government being analogous to that of a ward to its guardian. The Government has therefore assumed to control them in the exercise of whatever powers they claimed, as well as to protect them in the enjoyment of their acknowledged rights. In the exercise of this authority and duty, the General Government has asserted and maintained exclusive control over most questions appertaining to the civil rights of the Indians, and especially of those touching the enjoyment, alienation, and disposition of their lands. So that even in the State of New York, whose statutes have for many years accorded full protection of property and person to those Indians yet remaining within its limits, no valid disposition of their lands can be made by the Indians without the consent and approval of the General Government through its authorized agents. Yet in the older States, at least, the criminal jurisdiction of the State Governments has long since been extended, and has been vigorously exercised over the Indians residing within their borders. Those States have also legislated largely in respect to their personal property, and for the protection of their personal rights and their social privileges and immunities. In the State of New York, where several thousand Indians yet remain and maintain their tribal
relations, statutes have been passed to enable them to organize and administer an internal government and police upon their reservations, having many of the features of the municipal governments of citizens in towns and counties; and the Indians have carried on these governments successfully, have established schools, courts of justice, and other institutions of civilized communities, and have thus enjoyed most of the advantages of a government of law. In order, therefore, to secure the desired protection to all their rights of property and person for those Indians who reside within the limits of any State, it is very desirable, perhaps necessary, to secure separate or concurrent legislation by both the General and State Governments.

There is, however, little or no complaint of the want of legal protection for those Indians who reside in the States east of the Mississippi River. But the tribes residing in some of the newly-organized States, and in the Territories which comprehend the vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, are in great part destitute of that security for life and property, as well as that salutary restraint upon themselves, which can be obtained only by extending over them that protection and control which attend a government of law. And, while the Indians are making gradual though slow advances in the arts of civilized life, they receive little encouragement from the white population which crowds upon their borders, covets and grasps after their lands, and is for the most part slow to acknowledge that the Indian has "any rights which the white man is bound to respect." It is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain from the State or Territorial Governments, made up of the representatives of such white men, any legislation favorable to the Indians; and your Committee are not aware that any such legislation has even been attempted in any State or Territory west of the Mississippi. The only hope for the Indian is in the sense of justice and of its duty manifested by the General Government. Of late years it has made some important changes in its mode of dealing with the Indian tribes, and has taken steps towards a system of legislation which recognizes the possibility of elevating the Indian above the conditions of savage life, and acknowledges his capacity and rights as a man. It will be interesting and instructive to review briefly the legislation of Congress, which directly affects the condition and rights of the Indians.

Very careful and stringent laws were passed long ago to prevent and punish the encroachment of whites upon Indian lands, the taking away or injuring the cattle, horses, or other property of the Indians, and to protect them from the demoralizing and injurious influence of the unlicensed white traders who infest their borders. Other statutes provide for the punishment of certain specified crimes and offences against persons and property, whether by Indians or white persons, within the Indian country; and, as to all other crimes, it is enacted that "the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crimes committed at any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States (except the District of Columbia) shall extend to the Indian country." 1

The first great change in the policy of the Government in its dealings with the Indians is marked by an Act of Congress passed in 1871, which declares that though the treaties before then made with any Indian nation

shall remain valid and unimpaired, yet in future "no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty." And in 1870 Congress declared by law that "All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other." Your Committee believe that this statute secures to the Indians very ample and valuable rights. They can perceive no valid reason why it is not applicable to them. It comprehends in broad language "all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States." And, though cavillers may urge some plausible exposition of its terms which will exclude the Indian, yet we believe that the sound and well-established rules which govern the construction of statutes demand such an interpretation of its language as will embrace the Indians within its benign provisions. These enactments, could they be enforced, would go far toward extending to the Indians the protection of the law, so far as that can be accomplished by Acts of Congress. But their enforcement is attended with many and almost insuperable difficulties arising from the conditions of Indian life, the situation of the country where they live, and their relations to the whites who are their neighbours. The Indians, though they may feel very keenly the wrongs done them from time to time, and have a quick sense of their right to redress, are yet most ignorant alike of their legal rights, and of the forms and modes of procedure by which those rights can be enforced and maintained. In the wild and unsettled country which they inhabit, the courts and officers of the law rarely exercise their powers, and are hardly known to exist. The whites upon their borders, and with whom they come in contact, for the most part look upon the Indians as their natural enemies, and can hardly be relied on to do them justice even if compelled to appear in the courts as jurors, witnesses, or otherwise, in cases where Indian rights are at issue. And the Indians themselves, with rare exceptions, have little idea of any other remedy for injuries done them than the sword, and are but too ready to resort to violence. It results that there is but scanty redress under the law for the Indian wronged, no matter how plainly the words of the statute may declare him entitled to redress.

Your Committee believe that the General Government is earnestly desirous of improving and elevating the condition of the Indians, so that the protection of the laws may be effectively conferred upon and realized by them, and that they may enjoy all the blessings of civilization. In the last Report of the Honourable Secretary of the Interior, he declares the policy of the Government, and the ends steadily pursued by it, to be as follows:—

1. To set the Indians to work as agriculturists or herders, thus to break up their habits of savage life, and to make them self-supporting.
2. To educate their youth of both sexes, so as to introduce to the growing generation civilized ideas, wants, and aspirations.
"3. To allot parcels of lands to Indians in severalty, and to give them individual title to their farms in fee, inalienable for a certain period, thus to foster the pride of individual ownership of property, instead of their former dependence upon the tribe, with its territory held in common.

"4. When settlement in severalty with individual title is accomplished, to dispose, with their consent, of those lands on their reservations which are not settled and used by them; the proceeds to form a fund for their benefit, which will gradually relieve the Government of the expenses at present provided for by annual appropriations.

"5. When this is accomplished, to treat the Indians like other inhabitants of the United States under the laws of the land."

The Honourable Secretary comments on this policy, and urges its wisdom in words so pertinent and forcible, that we beg leave to repeat them here:

"This policy, if adopted and supported by Congress, and carried out with wisdom and firmness, will, in my opinion, gradually bring about a solution of the Indian problem without injustice to the Indians, and also without obstructing the development of the country. It will raise them to a level of civilization at least equal to that of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and probably to a higher one, considering the stimulus of individual ownership in land. It will not take away from them by force what in justice and equity belongs to them, but induce them to part with what they cannot cultivate and use themselves, for a fair compensation. It will open to progress and improvement large districts now held by Indians, which will then be of no real advantage to them, and are now to nobody else.

"It must be kept in mind that this cannot be done in a day. We are frequently told that the tribal relations must be broken up, that the reservation system must be abandoned, &c. Whatever is to be the ultimate end and result of the policy stated, it is certain that habits grown up in the course of centuries will not at once yield to a mere word of command. It is equally certain that the introduction of industrial habits, that settlement in severalty, the foundation of permanent homes, the conferring of individual title, and thereby the practical individualization of the Indian, must be accomplished first; and, in accomplishing these necessary ends, the influence of tribal authority has in many, if not in most cases, whenever well taken advantage of, been found of great usefulness in the progress of improvement. . . . Recent experience has convinced me that all the desirable ends can be most successfully reached by watching and improving every favourable opportunity for giving a wise and vigorous impulse, and lending a helping hand to the best capacities of the Indians, and that this method will bring about general good results in a shorter time than would be reached by the heroic treatment. In fact, the progress made during the last two years has been greater than might have been anticipated, and it encourages the hope that the ends above indicated may be accomplished in a comparatively short space of time."

The copious and interesting statistics set forth in the Report and accompanying documents illustrate the wisdom of the policy thus explained and enforced, and demonstrate the advance made by the Indians in agriculture, in the education of their youth, and in turning aside from the paths of savage life into the white man's way. This
result should not only encourage the Government to steadily pursue and vigorously enforce its benign policy, but should stimulate all good citizens to aid in its maintenance.

In 1879 a bill was introduced in Congress, empowering the President to establish suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and to enforce their observance; providing for the punishment of crimes committed upon the reservations, and in the Indian Territory, and conferring jurisdiction for that purpose upon certain State and Territorial Courts and District Courts of the United States. The passage of this bill was earnestly recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, and was favourably reported upon by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress; but no further action was had thereon. It is hoped that this bill will at no distant day become a law, and that Congress will add to it such further legislation as may be necessary for the more complete protection of the Indians in their personal and property rights. To secure such legislation and such earnest action by the Government as will make it effective, public opinion must be enlightened and educated, and Christian men in every part of our country made to understand and to feel that the Indian is our fellow-man, that his rights are as sacred as our own, and that it is the solemn duty of the nation to take speedy and ample measures to raise him from his oppressed and dependent condition, and to ultimately elevate him to the rank of a citizen, and thus insure him all the blessings which crown that high privilege.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen be appointed, whose duty it shall be to observe what action is taken by Government for extending to the Indians legal protection for their civil rights, and placing them under obedience to the law, to promote, by such measures as the Committee shall deem expedient, legislation suitable to accomplish those ends, and to report from time to time what action shall have been had in the premises.

J. WILLIAMS,
Chairman of Committee on the part of the House of Bishops.

MORGAN DIX,
Chairman of Committee on the part of the House of Deputies.
APPENDIX XI.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE FUNCTIONS OF RECTORS, WARDENS, AND VESTRYMEN, ETC.

The Joint Committee on the Functions of Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen, &c., beg leave to report.

This Committee was constituted by the General Convention of 1877, under the following resolution: —

"Resolved, That a Joint Committee of both Houses, consisting of three Bishops and three Clerical and three Lay Deputies, be appointed to consider and report to the next General Convention what are the several functions of Rectors, and of Wardens and Vestrymen in the control and administration of Parishes, ascertaining the rights and authority of each in the premises, according to the principles and laws of the Church, and reporting to the next General Convention what, in their opinion, is the best method of making those principles and laws of effect."

The Rev. Dr. Rudder, who moved this resolution, and enforced its adoption by a speech of great power and earnestness, had taken the subject matter of the resolution in his special charge; and was studying it in its scope and bearing with much industry, when he was suddenly removed by death.

As the Committee leaned very much on him for facts and arguments in reference to the resolution, his lamented decease left us, in February last, without any preparation, or even materials, for a report, as none of the documents, supposed to be in his possession, have come into the Chairman's hands.

The feeble health of the Chairman, then and for some time after, prevented him from taking any action in the case; and hence it was not until the 23d of June that the Committee held their first meeting in New York. Only three members came,—the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Dix, and Mr. James Parker.

The next meeting was held in New York on the 29th of September; and there were present the Chairman, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Schenck, and Mr. James Parker.

At this meeting several papers and communications were read, and the subject was well discussed.

It should be stated, however, at the outset, that, owing in part to the fact previously stated, and to others which need not be mentioned, the Committee have not given to this most important subject the consideration which its magnitude demands. None can regret this more than the

Committee: yet it has arisen from circumstances beyond their control, and hence they feel that they are not altogether responsible for the deficiency and imperfection of their Report.

In discussing the question before us, we have to accept an existing state of things, and deal with it as best we may.

We have no norm or model in the early centuries by which to shape our Parishes now.

In primitive times there were no Parishes or benefices in the modern sense of the word. There were congregations of believers, there were Sacraments, there were Deacons, Presbyters, and Bishops; but, for a long period, the congregations had scarcely any fixed place of meeting, now gathering in the synagogue, now in an upper room, now by the river side; but they almost always met in semi-secrecy, avoiding a publicity which would draw upon them persecution; and consequently, before the third century we can find no well-established instance of a separate building set apart for Christian worship, in the limits of the Roman Empire.

Any such Parochial organizations as now exist would have been regarded with jealousy by the Priests of the old doctrines, and with suspicion of sedition by the politicians of the Empire.

When, after the accession of Constantine, the organization of the Church became more regular and determined, modelling itself in some degree after the provincial system of the Roman Empire, the Parish, as we would now call it, was still but an appendage to the Diocese, without any self-governing power, or holding any special or legal relations with the Diocese, except through its minister. The circumstances of time, place, people, were all against such an organization as would include the Laity in the government and control of even so minute a portion of the Diocese as a Parish. When, later still, the sacerdotal power absorbed to itself all ecclesiastical control, the lay element was ignored, and the whole management of the churches, as individual churches or congregations, was intrusted to the Priest and the minor orders of ecclesiastics serving under him, and responsible alone to the chief Minister of the Parish, and they to the Bishop, in whose hands was centred all ecclesiastical control. This, which has been called the Diocesan system, was doubtless introduced into England by Augustine ("Stopford," 46), as the laws of King Ethelberht, established in the days of Augustine, seem to show. "It is clear," says Stopford (47), "that the 'Minster' early became the system of the Anglo-Saxon Church. It was of the nature of a collegiate Church, having cure of souls in a large district, and differed from the purely Diocesan system in that there were several Minsters in a Diocese, each having its own district, and ruled by its own Abbot, who was subject to the Bishop."

This system held sway for many years, until it gradually became relaxed under the Norman Bishops, who converted the ancient Minsters into "regular" monasteries, diverted the Minsters and the Minster Clergy from the cure of souls, gave to the thanes, or lords of lands, the right to build churches on their domains, and the right of sepulture in the graveyards annexed; and so the Parochial system, with all its legal apparatus, advowson, presentation, institution, induction, sequestration, &c., displaced the Diocesan system, and has maintained its position ever since.

It is an interesting fact, that, while in primitive times the Church in
its ecclesiastical arrangement followed the civil divisions of the empire, in England, after the Anglo-Norman period, the civil boundaries and divisions of the kingdom were, to a large extent, made conformable to the Ecclesiastical divisions of the Diocese. The ancient Parish is defined by Blackstone as being "that circuit of ground which is committed to the charge of one Parson or other Minister having cure of souls therein." Since Blackstone's time, the changes in population and other circumstances have very much modified this definition, so that at present there are no less than eight kinds of Parishes known and recognized by the statute laws of England, each having certain special rights and privileges. These Parishes are generally officered by Churchwardens and Vestrymen, whose specific duties are designated by ancient custom or by Parliamentary legislation. Their duties are partly civil and partly ecclesiastical, and are altogether different from what pertains to Vestries in our Church.

Hence it is not necessary to describe the English Parochial system, because, while ours originated from it, it has, by the change of circumstances, political and geographical, been so modified as to become almost a new system, with new powers and duties, and adjusted to its new conditions.

It may be well just here to lay down a few plain principles which may assist towards getting a right understanding of the question: — These may seem mere truisms, still they have important bearings in their practical application to the subject before us.

1st, The Church existed before any Parishes.

2d, The Clergy were set apart, as an order, before any Parishes existed.

3d, The Church and the Ministry are Divine in their origin, perpetual in their existence, and essential to the maintenance of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

4th, The Parish is purely a human institution organized diversely in diverse lands, a creature of civil law or conventional arrangement, having no Divine authority or obligation.

5th, The Wardens and Vestry are not, and cannot lawfully or scripturally be, masters and rulers of the Clergy, but they are auxiliary to the Clergy as important adjuncts and aids in the work in which they have been set by the Holy Ghost.

These premises being accepted as true, we now take up the resolution to be discussed and reported upon.

It will be noticed that the whole subject hinges on certain presupposed principles and laws of the Church on the control and administration of Parishes. The primary question then is, What are the principles and laws of the Church on this subject? Not what are the principles and laws laid down by legislatures and civil courts in reference to Parishes as corporations chartered and protected by the State, but the principles and laws of the Church; hence ecclesiastical principles and laws, to be found only in our Prayer Book and in the Constitutions and Canons of the Diocesan or General Conventions.

We are restricted in our view of Parishes to this aspect. In the Book of Common Prayer, we find an Office which bears directly on this point, and which to a large extent interprets for us the mind and will of the Church on this subject, in "An Office for the Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches."
This office is peculiarly American. There is no office corresponding to it in the Church of England. There the Institution is given, according to modern custom, by the Bishop or his Commissary reading an instrument drawn up under his seal, the pith of which document lies in these words: "We do, by these presents, commit unto you the cure and government of the souls of the Parishioners of said Parish, and do authorize you to preach the Word of God in the Parish Church aforesaid," etc. During the reading of this paper the Minister to be instituted kneels before the Bishop, holding the seal in his hand. This simple Institution, which may take place anywhere wherever the Bishop and the Clergyman may be, and not necessarily even in any place within the Diocese of the Bishop instituting, invests the Minister with all spiritual functions. His legal rights are conveyed to him by another act termed Induction, which must take place in the Church to which he is presented. This precept of Induction, issued by the Bishop to the Archdeacon, inducts him in so many words "into the real, actual, and corporeal possession of the Parish Church, and of all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging." The general manner of induction is for the person to be inducted to lay his hand on the key of the church-door or some part of the church, at the same time reading the above document, after which he opens the church-door alone, and tolls one of the bells as a public proclamation that he is in possession of the benefice. The effect of this induction is to make a person already instituted to the cure of souls the actual and lawful possessor of the freehold of the church, churchyard, rectory-house, glebe, etc., and full legal rights belonging thereto.

One step more, and the transaction is legally and ecclesiastically complete. That step is what is commonly called "Reading in," and is a compliance with a provision of the Act of Uniformity and Clerical Subscription, which requires that every person instituted or collated to any benefice with cure of souls, shall, on the first Lord's Day on which he officiates in the church, publicly and openly, in the presence of the congregation, read the Thirty-nine Articles, and immediately after make a declaration of assent to the same, saying, "I believe the doctrine of the Church of England 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 form in the said Book prescribed, and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority." This is the series of formal steps by which a Clergyman becomes settled in a Parish in the Church of England, and invested with all the rights as to freehold and other appurtenances of the benefice.

It should also be stated, and we do it in the language of Escott in his work on England, "that the Clergyman of the Church of England has attributes distinctly secular in addition to his ecclesiastical prerogatives. The Church of England is at the root of the Parochial system of England. The subdivisions of the country are ecclesiastical. The local dispensary, the poor-rate, the way-rate, are parochial institutions, in the administration of which the Clergyman has, in virtue of his position as Clergyman, a legal voice. Not merely the village Parson, Rector, or Vicar, has definite legal duties and authority, but the Clergyman's Church Warden, the Parish Clerk, the Sexton. The unity between the Church and State is typified in the administration of an English village at every turn. The Squire is a magistrate, not improbably the Rector..."
is a magistrate too. The Parish Clerk, Beadle, and Sexton, have all of them a legal and civil status, and, in a great number of cases, share with the Clergymen, whose nominees they probably are, responsibility for the order of the Parish.

It will be perceived, then, that this differs in many respects from our Office of Institution.

The first step towards the formation of this office was made by the Diocese of Connecticut, which requested the Rev. Dr. William Smith, then Rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R.I., to draw up an appropriate office. This he did in November, 1790; it was adopted and ordered to be printed by a Convention of the Clergy at Derby, Conn. (Dr. Smith was a Scotchman, ordained by one of the Nonjuring Bishops in Scotland, and, coming to this country in 1785, was settled first in Maryland, then in Rhode Island, and then, giving up his parochial charge, fluctuated as a classical teacher between New York and Connecticut, in which latter Diocese he died in 1821.)

In 1804, at the instance of the Diocese of Connecticut, the General Convention set forth an “Office of Induction,” as it was then called; and the first Canon of that year made its use mandatory in the case of every Minister that was elected Rector of a Parish. In 1808 it was again set forth, with “Induction” changed to “Instituted,” the word “shall” in the first rubric changed to “may,” and the second rubric added.

Later on, the words “at the instance of the Vestry,” and “if that office be used in the Diocese,” were added to the Canon. Title I., § i, [3].

As this is the only place in the Prayer Book which touches the functions of Rectors in the control and administration of Parishes, “according to the principles and laws of the Church,” it may be well to examine into its real force and meaning. There is a great deal of symbolism and much strong language in this Office. What does it all mean?

There is, first, the Letter of Institution by the Bishop. This is a special commission, issued by the highest authority in the Diocese, authorizing the Rector or Assistant Minister to exercise his Ministry in a particular field, and to receive and enjoy “its accustomed temporalities.” It should be remarked, however, that this becomes of right due to the Rector, not by virtue of this Instituting Letter, but by the action of the Vestry when they elect him. And the letter states the principle upon which the right of the Minister is founded, viz.: “that the Lord hath ordained that they who serve at the Altar shall live of the things belonging to the Altar;” a principle as old as the Levitical law, and re-affirmed by St. Paul in his declaration, “even so hath the Lord ordained, that they who preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel.”

This Letter of Institution gives to the vote of the Vestry selecting a Rector, the Episcopal Sanction and Seal; but it also affirms the Church’s claim that the Bishop is the source of authority within his Diocese, and that his permission is necessary before a Minister can act as such within it.

Among the strong words employed in this Institution Office to be used by the Bishop are these: “We authorize you to claim and enjoy all the accustomed temporalities appertaining to your cure,” &c.

What force have these words of the Bishop over and above the letter of invitation and acceptance which pass between the Rector and Vestry? He can claim nothing but the accustomed temporalities, which are the revenues and income of the Parish, set apart for the support of the Min-
ister, and which are his with or without the Letter of Institution. This Office, therefore, viewed from the point of the functions of Rectors in the control and administration of Parishes, confers no rights which do not exist antecedently; but it formulates in ecclesiastical language and under Episcopal authority what is termed the call to the Rectorship of a Parish. We speak not of the Office as an impressive and instructive service, deserving the greatest consideration, but simply as a legal document, held, as some improperly regard it, as a “offer of setain” to the Parish, both as a cure of souls and a corporate benefice.

There is, secondly, the delivery by the Senior Warden, of the keys of the Church to the new Incumbent. The keys here represent the Church building, and the Vestry as the legal custodians of the edifice, thus placing in their Minister’s hand the control over that building, so far as it respects the use of it as a place of worship and for the carrying on of the necessary Parochial work.

The Vestry do not thereby divest themselves of their trustee-ship of the Church property; nor does the giving and receiving of the keys convey to the Instituted Minister any right to control the revenues of the Corporation or administer its purely secular affairs.

The Presentation of the Keys is then a recognition by the civil officers of the Parish of the leadership of the Rector, its head ecclesiastically; and its head as a legal Corporation, where the words of the Charter, or the legislation of the State, declare it.

Ecclesiastically, therefore, the Rector stands alone. There is no coordinate authority in his Parish in matters spiritual pertaining to the cure of souls. In respect to certain temporal affairs, his right and authority are limited both by Canons and Charter.

There is, thirdly, the presentation of certain books to the Instituted Minister, viz.: the Bible, the Prayer Book, and the Books of Canons of the General and Diocesan Conventions. These three classes of books cover, symbolically, the whole area of the Minister’s duty: the Bible, the basis of his teaching, preaching, living; the Prayer Book, the sole formulary of public worship; the Canons, the guide of his ecclesiastical relations to the Laity, the Clergy, and the Bishop. All this, however, imposes on him nothing more than what he has already covenanted to do when he subscribed the declaration which the seventh article of the Constitution requires him to make before his ordination.

Turning now to the Lay side of this subject: The question is, What are the functions of Wardens and Vestrymen in the control and administration of Parishes according to the principles and laws of the Church?

In the Church of England, which is a State establishment, the Wardens and Vestry have peculiar and specific duties growing out of the civil relations which these officers hold to the Parish, and the Parish to the Kingdom.

The office of Churchwarden as guardian of the goods of the Church, says Ayliffe (Paregon, p. 516), dates from the latter part of the Middle Ages, when the duty of providing for the repair of the nave, and of furnishing the utensils for Divine service finally settled on the Parishioners. The Synods (or Sidesmen) are of much more ancient date, being derived from the custom observed at Episcopal Synods of calling upon certain grave laymen of the Diocese to report on oath to the Bishop respecting its moral condition.

Churchwardens, according to Burn (Eccl. Law), are Parish officers ap-
pointed to keep the Church in repair and good order, to provide for
the orderly performance of Divine worship and the administration of
the Sacrament, and for the preservation of the property belonging to the
Church. The English laws and customs impose quite a variety of duties
upon the Churchwardens; mostly of a police character, so that, in general
terms, the Churchwardens are to present all breaches of Ecclesiastical
law within their Parishes which may come to their knowledge.

It is an office, says Lord Stowell, of observation and complaint (to the
Bishop), but not of control with respect to Divine worship (Stopford,
302).

They have no right to interfere in the services of the Church, either
in respect of singing, chanting, organ-playing, or otherwise (Stop., 302).
They ought not, without the consent of the Minister, to order the bells
to be rung except for Divine service, nor are they entitled to the keys of
the Church, the custody of which belongs exclusively to the Minister.
The legal duties of Churchwardens and Vestrymen in England are two-
fold, viz.: "Those which relate to the material, fabric, and goods of the
Church of which they are guardians," and those which relate to the over-
sight of the Clergy and Laity of the Parish in respect of their observance
of, and obedience to, the Ecclesiastical laws. "The active duties of the
Office are chiefly those of providing necessaries for the Divine service,"
such as the vestments of the officiating Clergy, the bread and wine re-
quired for the Holy Communion, the lights necessary for evening ser-
dice, the salaries of the Clerk, Organist, Sexton, &c., maintaining order
during the performance of service, as provided for both by Canon law
and by Act of Parliament, the assignment of seats to parishioners, keep-
ing the Church in proper condition, and taking charge of the benefice
during vacancy or sequestration.

It is not necessary to dwell on these details which ramify into every
department of Parochial life, civil as well as ecclesiastical. We
have seen enough to show us how widely different our Parish offices
are from those in England. We have also learned by a review of the
laws governing Parishes, going back through the specifications of the Con-
itutions and Canons Ecclesiastical in 1603 to the earliest authentic
records which we have at hand, that at no time and by no law is there
any thing to be found looking towards an authority on the part of the
layman or body of laymen to interfere in any manner with the Priest in
the due and lawful exercise of his holy office.

The Laity had, indeed, at one time, and for a long time, the right
under certain Canons to present clerks to the Bishop for conduct involv-
ing the breach of moral or ecclesiastical law and order; but, when they
had laid the matter before the Bishop, their duty was at an end. They
could not act of their own motion; they could not censure or remove;
they were simple Synod's-men, or Quest-men, to ascertain certain facts
and lay the facts before the Ordinary, and there their function ended.
But even these ancient powers are now, in consequence of later legisla-
tion, practically extinct.

In all the Churches established here in Colonial times, there were
Wardens and Vestrymen, though not clothed with the powers and fran-
chises of the same class in England. In several of the Colonies, e. g.,
Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and New York, Parishes
were established, and to a great extent regulated by law, with distinct
territorial boundaries, thus as far as possible transplanting to America
APPENDIX XI.

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the duties are:
1. To provide for the Churches of which they have the
2. To make the collections which are usual in the Parishes.
3. To provide at the expense of the congregation, a sufficient quantity
of fine white bread, and good wholesome wine, for the celebration of the
Lord's Supper.
4. To provide a proper book at the charge of the Parish, in which
shall be written by the Rector, or, in case of vacancy, by one of the
Wardens, the name of every person baptized, married, or buried in the
Church, and the time when such took place.
5. To present to the Bishop of the Diocese, or, if there is no Bishop, to
the Chairman of the Standing Committee in the State, every Priest and
Deacon residing in the Parish to which they belong who has voluntarily
relinquished his sacerdotal office under such employment as belong to
laymen.
6. To take care that the church of which they have the charge be kept
in good repair, well glazed, and free from dirt and dust, as becomes the
House of God; that the churchyard be decently fenced, and to cause
that order be preserved during Divine service.
7. To diligently see that the parishioners resort to Church on Sundays, there continue the whole time of Divine service, and to gently admonish them when they are negligent.

8. To prevent any idle persons continuing in the churchyard or porch during Divine service, by causing them either to enter the Church or depart; and to prohibit the sale of any thing in the yard.

9. To give an account to the Corporation of the Church, if it has no Treasurer, at the expiration of each year, of the money they have received and what they have expended in repairs, &c.; and, when they go out of office, to give a fair account of all their money transactions relative to the Church, and to deliver up to their successors the Church property in their possession.

Some of these requirements have become inoperative and useless, but the general drift of them still remains in force.

The Institution Office, as well as the Canons of the Church, also recognizes the right of the Vestry to elect their Minister. Herein our Church differs greatly from the Church of Rome and the Church of England.

In the Church of Rome the Laity have no right to select their Clergy, and the Clergy do not wait for a call from some Cure or Parish, but are sent at the option of the Bishop when and where he pleases. To this action of the Bishop the Laity must submit. They have no choice in the matter.

In the Church of England it is notorious that the Vestries have but little voice in the choice of Rector, Vicar, and Curate.

Most of the Parishes are what are technically called "livings," and these "livings" or "benefices" are in the gift of the Crown, the High Officers of State, the Archbishops and Bishops, Cathedral Chapters, Colleges and Laymen, and women who have the right of appointment or right of advowson (jus advocacionis), as it is called, so that as Blunt (221) says, "the patronage of livings in English Dioceses is, to a large extent, Lay Patronage." These "Advowsons" and "Next Presentations" are, as is well known, a matter of barter and sale; for though by Canon law and Statute law the Clergy are forbidden "buying ecclesiastical livings" under certain grave penalties, yet Laymen and Lay Corporations may buy and sell them to any extent. Hundreds of Parishes in England are thus in the gift of persons who have but little interest in the Church, and who bestow these livings according to personal views, irrespective of the wishes of the parishioners. We have to rejoice that this is not so with us.

But this elective right of a Parish does not make the man whom they elect, their servant; nor does it make them independent of and above him, to treat him as they please, as they would any hired man. It is only the popular voice speaking through their representative organ who they will have to be their Rector; but he whom they choose is a Priest of God, a servant of Jesus Christ, and is to be set over them by the Holy Spirit. He is the bearer of a Divine commission to them, not they to him. He is charged with the full responsibility of their souls. He comes freighted with Divine blessings over and above any thing the people can give. They elect him to exercise his functions and ministry in a particular field. The vote designates the field, and may be regarded as the "lot cast into the lap;" but the vote does not make the Priest, it only accepts him as such, and limits the discharge of his duties within the particular Parish.
The last point for the Committee to consider is, "What in their opinion is the best method of making these principles and laws of effect." We answer, by a better mutual understanding on the part of the Rector, and on the part of the Wardens and Vestries, of their relations to each other. Ignorance on this point is the cause of much disquiet and friction in Parishes. If the limit of power and authority on each side were well defined, then each side would be more likely to show greater forbearance, to keep within its respective bounds, and thus avoid those collisions which shake confidence and beget dissension.

As, however, the laws which govern Vestries as civil corporations are State laws, and vary in different States, the Committee are of opinion that the Conventions of the Church in each Diocese should give careful attention to its Vestry laws and its Church Charters so as to give to the Rector the place which he should always hold as the Head of the Corporation, and so as to require, where it is possible, that the Wardens, and a majority at least of the Vestrymen, be communicants of the Church.

We further give it as our opinion, that it would tend to the strengthening of the relations between Rectors and Vestries, if the Bishops of the several Dioceses had some concurrent action with the Vestry in the choice of a Minister. The Canon law of the Church, the Office of Institution, and the Ordinal, invest the Bishop with power to dissolve, under certain conditions, the Pastoral relation, and that relation cannot be severed but with his concurrence, as provided for in the Digest; and yet, according to the present laws of the Church, he has no right to say a word in reference to bringing into his Diocese, of which he is sole custodian, and into his ecclesiastical family, of which he is the spiritual father, any Minister who may be asked by a Vestry to come into that Diocese, and take a place in that clerical family over which the Bishop presides.

The more that the Committee consider this subject, the more convinced they are of the wide and deep dissatisfaction as to the present relations between Rectors and Vestries; and the more convinced, also, that by no legislation possible for us can these evils be at once and altogether removed; they have roots which no canon law can eradicate, and go down to the inherent evils of human nature, which no legislation can change; only by patient efforts and slow processes can the desired result be reached. By the creation of a more Churchly and Scriptural idea of the nature and functions of the sacred Ministry; by the better understanding of the place and position of the Laity as adjuncts in Parish work; by gradual changes in State and Diocesan legislation, so as to bring the laws and the canons into harmony with the true principles and functions of Rectors, Wardens, and Vestries; by patient dealing with existing evils, and cautiously removing obstacles to peace; by forming a healthful and enlightened public sentiment, that shall reflect Christian forbearance and toleration of minor differences as to doctrine and worship on the one hand, and stimulate Christian love and zeal, putting forth new agencies and activities on the other,—by these and kindred lines of action and forbearance, much towards quieting the unrest, and soothing the irritation, which exists in so many of the Parishes of the Church, may be done toward remedying evils which we may not at once be able fully to remove.

We conclude, then, by presenting the following opinions; for that is what we are asked to do by the terms of the resolution:—
First, As to the functions of the Rector in the control and administration of Parishes.

1. The Rector has control over the Church-buildings so far as it respects the use of them as places of worship and for carrying on the necessary Parochial work of the Parish.
2. The Rector is the head of the Parish, — its head ecclesiastically and its head legally, except where otherwise stated by the law of the State or the Charter of the Church or Parish; and he should, therefore, when present, preside at Vestry Meetings.
3. The Rector has the right to claim and enjoy “the accustomed temporalities of the Church,” as stipulated at the time of his settlement or call, and which constitute a virtual contract of full legal and moral force binding upon both parties.
4. The Rector is responsible for the due discharge of his official duties and clerical conduct to the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese only; a fact thus stated in the Institution Office when it charges the Instituted Minister to bear in mind that he is “accountable to the Ecclesiastical authority of the Church here and to the Chief Bishop and Sovereign Judge of all hereafter;” and any complaint against a Rector in reference to his teaching or ministering must be made to the Ordinary of the Diocese.

Second, As to the functions of Wardens and Vestries. These are, in the opinion of the Committee:

1. That they have the charge and guardianship of all the corporate rights and property of the Parish, as specified by State legislation or Church Charters, or Diocesan Canons.
2. That they have the right to elect a Rector or Assistant Minister, and to ask (under the provision of § i, Canon 14, Title 1) to have him, if the Bishop be so disposed, “instituted according to the Office established by this Church, if that Office be used in the Diocese.”
3. That they are legally and morally bound to secure to the Rector or Minister the accustomed temporalities of the Church set apart for his proper maintenance and support.
4. That they are to aid the Rector, by all the secular means at their command, in maintaining the services of the Church, and the other usual agencies for strengthening and enlarging the Parish.
5. That in order to discharge these functions connected with the house of God, the support of the Ministry, and the Worship of the Church, it is fundamentally proper that those only should be intrusted with such solemn duties, who are themselves communicants of the Church, and who feel the spiritual, as well as legal, responsibility resting upon them.

A second subject which has been referred to this Committee is expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Joint Committee on the Functions of Rectors and Wardens and Vestrymen, to consider and report to the next General Convention what is the law of the Church in relation to the constitution of Vestries, and that they also report what legislation, if any, is necessary and desirable on the subject.

Your Committee would report that there is no settled law of the Church upon this subject.

The Vestry in this country corresponds to what in the Church of England is called the Select Vestry, and the law of its constitution differs
In the different Dioceses, and is almost as various as the number of the Dioceses. In some of the Dioceses qualifications of Wardens and Vestrymen are determined by the Canon law of the Diocese; in others, by the civil law of the State governing the incorporation of Parishes.

In the opinion of your Committee, uniformity is desirable to this extent, viz.: That both the Church Wardens and a majority of the Vestrymen should by General Canon be required to be recognized Communicants of the Parish.

One Warden should be chosen by the Rector, and the other by the Congregation. Beyond this your Committee does not deem it necessary or advisable to go, at present.

In order to give effect to what we believe to be the principles and laws of the Church on these subjects, the Committee have formulated their opinions in the following Canons, which they hereby present for the consideration of the Convention, and recommend for adoption.

WM. BACON STEVENS,
Chairman Committee, House of Bishops.

MORGAN DIX,
Chairman Committee, House of Deputies.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That Title I, Canon 14, § i. be amended so as to read as follows:—

§ i. (1.) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Rectorship of any existing Parish, the Vestry shall (within three calendar months from the date of such vacancy) elect a Rector for said Parish.

Notice of such election shall be given in the form following, or to this effect:—

"We ——— and ———, Churchwardens, and ———, Vestrymen (or, in case of the choice of an Assistant Minister, We A. B., Rector, and ———, Churchwardens, and ———, Vestrymen), do hereby certify to the Right Reverend ———, Bishop of the Diocese of ———, or (if there be no Bishop), to the Reverend ——— President of the Standing Committee, that Reverend ——— has been duly elected Rector (or Assistant Minister, as the case may be) of the Parish of ———, in said Diocese.

"Dated at ———.

Which certificate shall, in case of a Rector, be signed by at least one Warden and a majority of the Vestrymen; and, in the case of an Assistant Minister, by the Rector also, if he shall approve of such choice. (2.) If the Bishop and the Standing Committee be satisfied that the person so elected is a qualified Minister of this Church, and the Bishop, or (if there be no Bishop) the Standing Committee, consent to the choice made, the Bishop, or (if there be no Bishop) the President of the Standing Committee, shall so inform the Wardens and Vestrymen (or, in case of an Assistant Minister, the Rector) of said Parish, who shall then, and not before, notify the Minister elected.

If the Minister elected shall accept, the Parish authorities shall so inform the Bishop, or (if there be no Bishop) the President of the Standing Committee, who shall transmit the said Certificate of Election, together with his consent, to the Secretary of the Convention of the Diocese, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. And the Bishop or President of the Standing Committee (if there be no Bishop) shall give to the said Rector or Assistant Minister the Certificate provided for by § ii of this Canon.
If, therefore, the Bishop, or (if there be no Bishop) the President of the Standing Committee, may proceed to have him instituted according to the Office for the Institution of Ministers; but if he be a Deacon, the Act of Institution shall not take place until after he shall have received Priest's Orders. This provision concerning the use of the Institution Office shall not apply to any Parish destitute of a Church-building.

(4.) The Rector, or (in his absence) the Assistant Minister, shall have exclusive charge and control of all things affecting the spiritual interests of the Parish, subject only to the Bishop, and the Canons, Ordinances, and Rubrics. He alone shall give order concerning the worship of the Church, together with all that appertains thereto. He shall be at all times entitled to access to the Church, to open the same for administration of the Sacraments and Ordinances of the Church, worship, catechetical or other religious instruction, marriages, funerals, and all other offices or purposes authorized by the Church.

(5.) It is the duty of the Wardens to protect the Church property, and to see that all things needed for the administration of the Sacraments and Ordinances of the Church, and the orderly worship of God, are provided.

It is the duty of the Vestry to secure to the Rector and Assistant Minister a proper maintenance and support, regarding it as a most sacred duty, and as a claim of prior obligation and force, in order that they may be free to perform the duties of their sacred calling; to see that the property of the Parish is cared for and administered in accordance with the Canons, laws, and customs of the Church; that the Church buildings and Parsonage are kept in repair; that the Parish revenues are properly expended; and to elect the Rector and other Ministers as provided by this Canon.

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following additional paragraph of Title III, Canon 5, § 1, to be known as (2) of said section, be adopted:—

TITLE III.

Canon 5.

(2.) In every Parish, at the Annual Election, Wardens and Vestrymen shall be chosen as follows:—

The Rector, or Minister in charge, shall choose one Warden, and the Congregation the other.

Vestrymen shall be chosen by the Congregation.

Both Wardens, and a majority of the Vestrymen, shall be recognized Communicants of the Parish.

The qualifications of voters shall be as prescribed by the Conventions of the several Dioceses.
APPENDIX XII.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON MARRIAGE WITH RELATIVES.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee appointed in 1877 to consider the subject of "the Marriage with Relatives," that is, in the degrees heretofore prohibited by the old "Table of Kindred and Affinity," have adopted the following Report:

The only degrees of relationship, as enumerated in the old table, which have been named to your Committee as suggesting any question of Scriptural obligation, are three, with their correlative degrees for the other sex; to wit, in the case of a man:

1. Wife's sister.
2. Wife's brother's daughter.
3. Wife's sister's daughter.

It will be observed, that, if these prohibitions be removed, a man will hereafter be at liberty, by the judgment of this Church, to marry:

1. His sister-in-law.
2. His niece on his brother-in-law's side.
3. His niece on his sister-in-law's side.

And it will also be observed that the principle affected by the proposed changes is the old Canonical law, that affinity creates the same relationship as consanguinity; a law supposed to be based on the divine precept, "they twain shall be one flesh," and on the inspired comment, "this is a great mystery," — something that is not to be dissected by cold human reason, but rather accepted by faith as a sacramental verity.

Your Committee, first of all, viewed the proposed changes in the practical light of the inquiry, How would they operate on existing and time-honoured institutions? We find that in ultimate analysis they touch the whole fabric of society, and introduce a radical change into the constitution of the Christian family. This change, by parity of reason, must lead to a system of innovations of the same grave character, but such as would now be tolerated by no body among Christians.

In the next place, your Committee find that the laws which must be remodelled in order to legalize the marriages proposed are laws which rest, by no means, upon the legislation of any single Church; they are, on the contrary, laws which have been for ages universally respected by all Christians from the beginning, and handed down to us, not merely as the dictate of human prudence, but as a principle most sacred and fundamental, resting on the sure warrant of God's Holy Word.

Two principles of sound Churchmanship are thus brought prominently to mind and conscience, as bearing on the subject. First of all, this Church professes to receive whatever comes to us by unanimous consent,
provided it be not contrary to God's Word; and we are sure that what is contrary to that Holy Word has never been universally consented to in the Church of Christ. But this principle becomes more potent when affirmatively stated in behalf of laws which rest on unanimous consent as to what God's Word positively enjoins. Now, the unbroken testimony of ancient authors as to the requirements of Holy Scripture in respect to holy matrimony is faithfully presented us in the old table aforesaid, and this consent of antiquity is justly respected in the voice of our Mother Church, which asserts that the prohibitions in question rest on laws not merely ecclesiastical, but are essentially divine.

But, again, this Church professes herself "far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship;" and surely, if words mean any thing, the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England as to marriage and the constitution of the family are here re-affirmed; for what can be more essential than these to the preservation of Christian morals and civilization? Now, ever since her blessed reformation, and even before, the Church of England has published constantly, and has set up in her churches to be read by all men, a "Table of Kindred and Affinity, wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture (and our laws) to marry together."

Unless the Church of England and all the ancient Churches of Christendom have erred from the beginning as to the requirements of Holy Scripture in the fundamental doctrine and morals of holy matrimony, the questions now raised have in view nothing less than a relaxation of the law of God as revealed in His Holy Word.

And here, in our opinion, two practical considerations must be examined. First, even supposing it lawful, is it wise to accept a novel interpretation of Scripture against such overwhelming testimony? What that we hold sacred is not endangered if we begin to prefer new and private opinions to the grand system of Catholic interpretation, as it has been accepted alike by Protestants and Romanists amid all their differences upon other matters, some of them unspeakably less important? And, secondly, is any injury done to society or to Christian morals by the operation of the law which our House of Bishops, in 1808, regarded as obligatory in this Church? If so, is the evil complained of so great as to call for a remedy which many will regard as worse than the disease itself? So we must regard any abrogation of laws which the vast majority of Christians have always regarded as enacted by the Spirit of God.

In the consideration of these inquiries we have reached our practical conclusions. And here we might naturally introduce the testimony of a great cloud of witnesses who have always been regarded as authorities in this Church, and in the light of whose learning and wisdom we have been forced to our convictions. Such citations, however, seem to us unnecessary, because no qualified opponent disputes the fact that such authorities may be quoted in our favour to an almost unlimited extent. It will be said, however, that eminent critics disallow their expositions and contradict their conclusions. This is true; and we are not disposed to underestimate their just influence, nor to deny the respectability of their names. Starting from their premises, their conclusions may be honestly, though not necessarily, reached; and we are glad to recognize the fact that some who have accepted their ingenious argumentation, in all honesty and purity as a practical rule, have a claim to our respect, in view of the good and great men whose opinions have overcome their scruples.
APPENDIX XII.

But we cannot admit that the Scriptural argument is to be settled on their principles. Even where two expositions are admissible on grounds of mere criticism, we hold that the novel exposition must perish before that of the whole Church for fifteen hundred years. We do not see how this Canon of interpretation is to be gainsaid; but, unless it can be refuted, the law we are now considering is the Law of God. And now, as to any evils which are supposed to arise from the prohibitions before. Nothing in the old table is even imagined to work a social wrong except the point touching a deceased wife's sister. This is thought to bear with painful severity on some who have contracted the prohibited relations; and also, it is urged, that it prevents marriages which would greatly benefit a widower looking for a second mother to his children.

But if these prohibitions, as we have argued, are divine, no such views of mere expediency are of any weight in our inquiry. And even should we be constrained to admit the lawfulness of the marriages in question, we suppose a very grave doubt would still remain as to the expediency of giving privileges to the few at the cost of enormous disadvantages to the many. This consideration merits a few words to explain the importance with which it is invested in our minds.

The severity with which the present state of the laws bears on a few individuals who have been united in wedlock in defiance of them, entitles them to our sympathy if they have innocently encumbered themselves in this way. But it is a great duty of the Church to warn her children against even questionable conduct in matters so serious. To mitigate the penalties of indiscretion, by removing all obstacles to conduct which has always been censured by Christian moralists, is to stimulate the multiplication of cases which can never be wholly freed from a taint of illegitimacy. "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin:" but how can it be a matter of faith, even if it be a tolerated opinion, that that is right which from the beginning has been severely censured by the whole Church? No tender conscience can be quite easy in defying such considerations. Legislate as you may, the marriage of a deceased wife's sister will remain unlawful and scandalous in the convictions of a large portion of the Christian community. Is it expedient to encourage such marriages? "Whatsoever is of good report, wherein there is virtue and wherein there is praise," is commended to us as practical duty. Such marriages are of evil report almost everywhere. They are not commonly the subject of praise, and the Fathers of the Church often censure them as by no means the fruit of virtuous and continent living. If made lawful, we shall find the Clergy, and, possibly, even Bishops, involved in them, and so becoming a scandal to thousands of conscientious souls in the communion of the Church. Nor will changing the law change the fact that all Christians who reverence Holy Scripture as interpreted by ancient authors, must always be conscientiously opposed to such marriages. It follows that the peace of families will be sacrificed wherever a daughter is induced to make such relations against the convictions of parental love. To shake the established order of Christian society in behalf of a few exceptional cases, at the expense of those who are content with the time-honoured constitution of the family, is largely to increase the sources of domestic unhappiness, and seems to us the reverse of wisdom.

As to the other point. For one, here and there, who seeks a sister-in-law to wife, there are hundreds who prefer to find in such a relation a sister only. But if you make her the candidate for a possible succession
to her sister as her brother-in-law's second wife, a sister she can be no longer. She can no longer render a sister's services during a long illness to her dying sister, the married wife; and delicacy must lead her to quit the home of her brother-in-law as soon as the wife dies—that is, at the very moment when her services are ordinarily most required. She cannot continue to show a particular and tender interest in her young nephews and nieces without incurring painful disap- pointment. 

in these circumstances, as things now are, a sister-in-law becomes the natural and pure source of aid and comfort to children, and this is specially true in the homes of the poor. It is said she is therefore the rather eligible as a successor to the deceased. But this idea is founded on the sisterly relation created by the law as it now exists. Change this law: there will be no more sisters-in-law; the wife's sister will be turned out of the family organization, or, in violation of feminine propriety, she will remain in it in a very equivocal position, such as compromises a woman in the estimation of her own sex. Among the poor, as we have said, the relation of a sister-in-law to her sister's husband is often practically that of an own sister; and, while she is so regarded, she is a most important and useful member of the household. Admit the thought of future marriage: this honourable position is changed, and becomes one of great peril. In a long illness of the wife, relations are formed and pledges are prematurely interchanged as to prospective marriage, and guilt too commonly ensues. Imagine the condition of a dying woman who sees such a state of things around her as she declines into the grave. We are informed that in England the agitation of a change of law has already produced such bitter fruits in the lower walks of social life.

These considerations lead us to believe that this Church can perform no higher duty to the American people than to guard them by her testimony against any change, even in popular opinion, as to the laws of God governing the institution and relation of marriage.

They respectfully propose the passing by both Houses of the General Convention of the declaration made by the House of Bishops in 1808, in the form of a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That "the old Table of Affinity and Kindred, wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture to marry together, is now obligatory on this Church, and must remain so unless there should hereafter appear cause to alter it without departing from the Word of God, or endangering the peace and good order of this Church." 

But while reporting this resolution it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that it should lie over for consideration at the next Convention, it being obviously too late to give it adequate attention at this time.

A. CLEVELAND COXE,  
Bishop of Western New York.  
A. N. LITTLEJOHN,  
Bishop of Long Island.  
HENRY A. COIT.  
PHILANDER K. CADY.  
BENJ. STARK.  
ORLANDO MEADS.
## A TABLE OF KINDRED AND AFFINITY

Wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture and our Laws to marry together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§1. A man may not marry his</td>
<td>§1i. A woman may not marry her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Grandfather’s wife.</td>
<td>2. Grandmother’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wife’s grandmother.</td>
<td>3. Husband’s grandfather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Father’s sister.</td>
<td>4. Father’s brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mother’s sister.</td>
<td>5. Mother’s brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Father’s brother’s wife.</td>
<td>6. Father’s sister’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mother’s brother’s wife.</td>
<td>7. Mother’s sister’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Wife’s father’s sister.</td>
<td>8. Husband’s father’s brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Wife’s mother’s sister.</td>
<td>9. Husband’s mother’s brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mother.</td>
<td>10. Father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Son’s wife.</td>
<td>15. Daughter’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Wife’s sister.</td>
<td>17. Husband’s brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Son’s son’s wife.</td>
<td>21. Son’s daughter’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Daughter’s son’s wife.</td>
<td>22. Daughter’s daughter’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Wife’s son’s daughter.</td>
<td>23. Husband’s son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Wife’s daughter’s daughter.</td>
<td>24. Husband’s daughter’s son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Brother’s son’s wife.</td>
<td>27. Brother’s daughter’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Sister’s son’s wife.</td>
<td>28. Sister’s daughter’s husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Wife’s brother’s daughter.</td>
<td>29. Husband’s brother’s son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Wife’s sister’s daughter.</td>
<td>30. Husband’s sister’s son.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MINORITY REPORT.

The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, on behalf of the minority of the same Committees, presented the following Report, viz.:—

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Committees on the subject of an Authoritative Table of Degrees of Relationship between which Mar-
Marriage may not be contracted in this Church, feel themselves constrained to differ from their brethren who have just submitted their Report. They do not believe it now expedient for this Church to forbid marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister. First, because they do not find any alliance forbidden in the Word of God. The conclusion that it is contrary to the divine will is an inference drawn from the interdict, which is assumed to be correlative of the marriage of a man to the widow of his deceased brother. The undersigned do not regard this inference as legitimate. Seeing that specific relations are so largely stated in the Book of Leuiticus, the undersigned believe that all is said which was intended to be obligatory, and that an inference of further inhibition is inadmissible.

If the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister is forbidden of God, many devout readers of the Bible, and among them not a few Biblical scholars, have failed to find it out; while the other prohibitions in the English table which it is proposed to adopt are, except in so far as they grow out of and are dependent upon the one which we deem unscriptural; obviously of divine authority, and are observed by all decent people. Human law, to be operative, must be the expression of the intelligence and conscience of the community for whose guidance it is made; and, where the common sentiment is below the level desired, instruction must first be given before a statute can be expected to effect wholesome restraint.

Further, the alliance of a man with the sister of his deceased wife being not forbidden in this country by the civil nor hitherto by the ecclesiastical law of large bodies of Christians, including, as we believe, our own Church, no systematic effort meantime having been made to convince the people of the impropriety of such connection, it has come to pass that very many marriages between parties so related have taken place, and so far as we know, without any demoralizing results. On the contrary, we believe they have added largely to the sum of domestic happiness and to the welfare of the rising generation. Should the Church now pronounce these alliances incestuous, who can estimate the perplexity, the self-reproach, the shame, which would distress the hearts of multitudes of honest Christian people who have hitherto enjoyed the marriage relation with no sense of transgression against law, human or divine?

So natural is the relation referred to, and so frequently is it desired, that in the communion of Rome, by which it is forbidden, indulgences are obtained by such as can command great influence at the Vatican for the contraction of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. And in England, by act of Parliament, men who can meet the cost are granted a kindred license by getting the connection declared to be lawful after it has taken place. Agitation is incessant in Great Britain for such relaxation of the law as will allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. And it is generally conceded that the time is not far distant when the members of our Mother Church will be released from a yoke of bondage, which neither they nor their fathers have been able to bear. It seems a strange juncture for us to impose new restrictions when the Church with which we desire to be at one is preparing to throw them off.

On these considerations the undersigned believe that restrictive legislation in the direction proposed is at this time inexpedient, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —
Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to set forth as the authoritative dictum of this Church the table of degrees within which marriage is now prohibited in the Church of England, including as it does the interdict of the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife.

THOMAS M. CLARK.

M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1880.
APPENDIX XIII.

A MEMORIAL OF THE LIBERIAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST AFRICA, TO THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, U. S. A.

RIGHT REV. FATHERS IN GOD.

Sirs,—In behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the Republic of Liberia not connected with and supported by the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, we beg most respectfully to present the following memorial, to wit:

THAT WHEREAS, The several Churches represented by us were, at the close of the year 1876, cut off from all support and supervision by the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the American Church;—

AND WHEREAS, Being thus suddenly severed, we felt it necessary to form ourselves into an organization for mutual aid and self-support;—

AND WHEREAS, Immediately after the organization aforesaid we forwarded a copy of our proceedings to the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, with a letter under date of Feb. 17, 1877, asking that the Episcopal services of the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent might be continued to our Churches and stations until such time as the Church here shall be strong enough to support a Bishop. See Appendix A;—

AND WHEREAS, This earnest appeal on the part of the Liberian Church has not been granted. See Appendix B;—

AND WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the great difficulties against which we have had to struggle, the work of the Church here has been sustained for three years without interruption, the Gospel being regularly proclaimed, and our numbers considerably increased;—

AND WHEREAS, The Right Rev. C. C. Penick, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, although repeatedly solicited by us to do so, does not feel at liberty to perform any Episcopal acts for our Churches until authorized by the Church in America;—

AND WHEREAS, The Right Rev. C. C. Penick, D.D., says in a letter under date of Nov. 7, 1879, that to perform Episcopal acts for our Churches before authorized by the Church in the United States of America would be a breach of his "Consecration obligations," and an assumption of jurisdiction never given him. See Appendix C;—

AND WHEREAS, The said Bishop Penick suggests that the Liberian Church appeal to the General Convention at its ensuing session in October, and ask for special legislation to meet the special and peculiar case of the Liberian Church with the view to its recognition as a branch of the American Church;—
AND WHEREAS, The Right Rev. Bishop Penick, who expects to attend
the ensuing meeting of the General Convention, and who is well acquainted
with our peculiar circumstances and needs, kindly promises to do whatever
he can to help forward the matter of the solution of our Ecclesiastical
difficulties, so that a full and decided conclusion may be reached,
and perfect understanding may prevail:

Therefore, in view of the embarrassing position in which we are placed
as a Church, in that we are without Episcopal supervision — so necessary
to the existence and growth of our Church — and in view of our ardent
desire to do what we can to aid the efforts of foreign Christians and philanthropists in planting the Church in this land of our fathers, —

We do most earnestly memorialize the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, through your Ecclesiastical body, to resume
that Episcopal supervision and moral support of the Protestant Episcopal
Church in this country, which her infancy, her weakness, and her wide
distance from the great centres of civilization and Christianity, demand.

We do not ask, at this stage of our existence, the consecration of a Bishop; for, as there is a Missionary Bishop in the country, we deem that
unnecessary. But we do ask: —

1st. That the Liberian Church, like that in Haiti and Mexico, may be
recognized by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of
America as a branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ,
militant upon earth.

2d. That the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent
be allowed to perform Episcopal acts and services for this infant Church
until it shall be deemed expedient to choose and offer for consecration a Liberian Bishop.

3d. That a covenant, or articles of agreement, concord, and union, be
entered into between the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the Liberian Branch, of the same
nature and purport as that formed between the said American and Mexican Branch, or any such arrangement or special legislation as in your
judgment the peculiar nature of our case may demand.

4th. That the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of
America appoint a Commission of Bishops to be associated with the Bishop,
whether Missionary Bishop or otherwise, having the supervision of this Church, as a temporary Board of Administration for the Episcopal gov-
ernment of the Liberian Church.

And for this your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) ALFRED F. RUSSELL, President of Convention,
Pastor of Grace Church, Clay Ashland, and Christ Church, Crossville.
J. W. GOOD.
W. D. COLEMAN,
Delegate of Grace Church.
(Signed) J. W. BLACKLEDGE,
Rector St. Peter’s, Caldwell.
JOS. T. GIBSON,
Delegate St. Peter’s Church, Caldwell.
G. W. GIBSON,
Rector of Trinity Church, Monrovia, and St. Peter’s Chapel, Congo Town
E. J. BARCLAY,
C. T. O. C. KING,
Delegates of Trinity Church and Chapel, Congo Town.

MONROVIA, 16th of December, A.D. 1879.
APPENDIX XIV.

A MEMORIAL OF THE BISHOP OF HONOLULU TO THE CLERICAL AND LAY DEPUTIES OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN GENERAL CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

The Memorial of the undersigned Alfred Willis, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Honolulu, showeth:

1. That your Memorialist is encouraged by the sympathy and interest which has been extended in the past by the Church in the United States to the young and struggling branch of the Anglican Church in the Hawaiian Kingdom, to bring before your Convention the great need in which the Church in Hawaii stands at the present time of assistance and co-operation, in the full assurance that your Convention will not despise the day of small things through which this Church is still passing.

2. That by the Convention of Commercial Reciprocity entered into in 1875 by the United States, with His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, this kingdom has been brought into a closer relation with the United States than previously existed; and herein your Memorialist finds a strong reason to hope that as this small and youthful kingdom is now enjoying an enhanced material prosperity through the action of the Government of the United States, so, through the kindly sympathy and co-operation of the Church in that land, the Church in Hawaii may be enabled so to lengthen her cords, and strengthen her stakes, as to provide for the spiritual needs of an increasing population.

3. That among the hindrances to the growth and expansion of the Anglican Church in the Islands, not the least has been the need of a substantial structure at the seat of government, as the outward witness of the Unchanging Truth, of which the Church is the appointed herald. For, on the one hand, in the eyes of the Hawaiians familiar with the Congregational and Roman Catholic forms of worship before the arrival of the Anglican Mission, a Church has little to commend itself to them which is still a dweller in tents, while the (to them) older societies have their permanent and solid habitations; on the other hand, the power that the Church might exercise among the foreign population of Honolulu is sadly curtailed when the building in which they are invited to worship is a low wooden structure, with only a thin shingle roof to ward off the rays of a tropical sun, and in which the oppressive heat destroys all personal comfort, and stifles the power of attention.

4. That it is indeed of the first importance that a permanent sanctuary be provided with as little delay as possible. But second only to this is the importance that the sanctuary to be provided be proportionate to the position that the Church ought, and, your Memorialist trusts, will hereafter occupy in this kingdom.
5. That as long ago as 1867 the foundation was laid of the choir of a Cathedral, designed by a firm of London architects; but the work was shortly after suspended for lack of funds, and during the thirteen years that have elapsed the cases that were sent out, containing the carved stonework for the pillars, arches, and windows of the choir, have fallen into decay, and their contents now lie exposed to the action of the weather.

6. That it must depend on the measure of the support received from abroad, whether or not it will be possible ultimately to carry out the original design.

7. That it has been resolved to take immediate steps for the erection of a Cathedral Church, to be commenced in two years from the present time.

8. That the subscription-list is headed by King Kalakaua, whose name together with that of Queen Kapiolani is down for one thousand dollars. The Dowager Queen Emma will give the same. Six other names are subscribed for the same amount. It is not anticipated that more than twenty thousand dollars can be raised in Honolulu, a sum utterly inadequate, at the present high price of labour, for the erection of other than the most insignificant structure.

9. That, should it be found necessary to abandon the present design, your Memorialist trusts that through the liberal aid of Churchmen in other lands he may see a Cathedral Church erected in Honolulu which shall not be utterly contemptible in the eyes of Christendom, but such as to witness to all men that the Anglican Church in Hawaii is not an insignificant sect, but an integral portion of a branch of the Church which can look back to the days of the Apostles, and is built upon the Foundation which is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

10. That the twenty years which have passed since the foundation of the See have wrought great changes in Honolulu. Its central situation on the ocean highway between the American and Australasian Continents has already secured for it a commercial importance which will continue to increase. But the increasing wealth of the country will be found mainly in the hands of Congregationalists or of those who have little or no interest in the advancement of religion.

11. That as the meeting-point of Eastern and Western civilization, a city where Chinese merchants are in competition with American, British, and German houses, the centre of an Archipelago, the population of which is being largely recruited from China, and in a less degree from the South Sea Islands, the Anglican Church should strive to make Honolulu a citadel of the Christian faith. It should be endowed with the means of attracting the various nationalities that congregate in her streets to the haven of salvation, and of let ting the light of primitive truth shine forth with no flickering flame, as a witness not merely to be read in the capital itself, but to radiate thence along the many lines that converge thither.

12. That the building of a suitable Cathedral Church in Honolulu will be a worthy tribute to the memory of the late sovereign Kamehameha IV., at whose invitation the Church was planted here in the fulness of her Apostolic organization, and by whom the Prayer Book was translated into the Hawaiian language. It will confer an unspeakable blessing on the Hawaiian people, and not less on a multitude of your own countrymen who have settled on these Islands, and will strengthen the Church here for the work that lies before it.
Your Memorialist therefore prays your General Convention to adopt such measures as may commend themselves to the judgment of your House for enlisting the sympathy of the Church in the United States with the present needs of the Church in Hawaii, in the assurance that if through the kind instrumentality of your House those needs should be favourably regarded throughout the Church in America, an amount of assistance will be rendered which will enable a Cathedral Church to be built in Honolulu to the glory of God, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom.

And your Memorialist will ever pray that the Divine Spirit may guide your deliberations.

ALFRED WILLIS, Bishop of Honolulu.
APPENDIX XV.

(PRINTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDING BISHOP.)

CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION,
HOLDEN AT LAMBETH PALACE, JULY, 1878. LETTER FROM
THE BISHOPS, INCLUDING THE REPORTS ADOPTED BY
THE CONFERENCE.

BISHOPS PRESENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Arch-  
bishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of  
Llandaff, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of  
Bangor, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Bishop of Chester,  
the Bishop of S. Albans, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Peter-  
borough, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of  
Carlisle, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop  
of Oxford, the Bishop of Manchester, the Bishop of Chichester, the  
Bishop of S. Asaph, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of S. David's, the  
Bishop of Truro, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Lichfield,  
the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Down, the Bishop of Killaloe,  
the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Cashel, the  
Bishop of Ossory.

The Bishop of Moray (Primus), the Bishop of S. Andrew's, the  
Bishop of Edinburgh, the Bishop of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Glasgow;  
the Bishop of Brechin, the Bishop of Argyll.

The Bishop of Delaware, the Bishop of New York, the Bishop of  
Ohio, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Bishop of Western New York,  
the Bishop of Nebraska, the Bishop of Pittsburgh, the Bishop of Louisi-  
amia, the Bishop of Missouri, the Bishop of Long Island, the Bishop of  
Albany, the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, the Assistant Bishop of  
North Carolina, the Bishop of New Jersey, the Bishop of Wisconsin, the  
Bishop of Iowa, the Bishop of Colorado.

The Bishop of Haiti, the Bishop of Shanghai.

The Bishop of Montreal (Metropolitan), the Bishop of Fredericton,  
the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Ontario, the Bishop of Huron,  
the Bishop of Toronto, the Bishop of Niagara.

The Bishop of Madras, the Bishop of Colombo, the Bishop of Bom-  
bay.

The Bishop of Guiana, the Bishop of Kingston, the Bishop of Anti-  
tigua, the Bishop of Barbados, the Bishop of Nassau.

The Bishop of Sydney (Metropolitan), the Bishop of Adelaide, the  
Bishop of North Queensland.

The Bishop of Christchurch (Metropolitan), the Bishop of Dunedin.

481
The Bishop of Gibraltar.
The Bishop of Capetown (Metropolitan), the Bishop of S. Helens, the
Bishop of Maritzburgh, the Bishop of Bloemfontein, the Bishop of Pre-
toria.
The Bishop of Rupert Island (Metropolitan), the Bishop of British
Columbia, the Bishop of Saskatchewan.
The Bishop of the Falkland Islands.
The Bishop Suffragan of Dover, the Bishop Suffragan of Guildford,
the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.
Bishop Perry, Bishop McDougall, Bishop Ryan, Bishop Claughton.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL,
Secretary of the Conference.

THE BISHOP OF EDINBURGH,
Secretary of Committees.

ISAMBARD BRUNEL, D.C.L., Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely,
Assistant Secretary.

LETTER.

To the faithful in Christ Jesus, greeting:—

We, Archbishops, Bishops Metropolitan, and other Bishops of the Holy
Catholic Church, in full communion with the Church of England, one
hundred in number, all exercising superintendence over Dioceses, or
lawfully commissioned to exercise Episcopal functions therein, assem-
bled, many of us from most distant parts of the earth, at Lambeth
Palace, in the year of our Lord 1878, under the presidency of the most
reverend Archibald Campbell, by Divine Providence Archbishop of Can-
terbury, Primate of all England; after receiving, in the private Chapel
of the said Palace, the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Body and Blood,
and after having united in prayer for the guidance of the Holy Spirit,
have taken into our consideration various definite questions submitted to
us affecting the condition of the Church in diverse parts of the world.

We have made these questions the subject of serious deliberation for
many days, and we now commend to the faithful the conclusions which
have been adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE BEST MODE OF MAINTAINING UNION
AMONG THE VARIOUS CHURCHES OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

1. In considering the best mode of maintaining union among the
various Churches of our Communion, the Committee, first of all, recog-
nize with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, the essential and evident
unity in which the Church of England and the Churches in visible com-
munion with her have always been bound together.1 United under One
Divine Head in the fellowship of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church,
holding the One Faith revealed in Holy Writ, defined in the Creeds, and
maintained by the Primitive Church, receiving the same Canonical Scrip-
tures of the Old and New Testaments as containing all things necessary
for salvation, — these Churches teach the same Word of God, partake of

1 Note (A), p. 485.
the same divinely-ordained Sacraments, through the ministry of the same Apostolic orders, and worship one God and Father through the same Lord Jesus Christ, by the same Holy and Divine Spirit, who is given to those that believe, to guide them into all truth.

2. Together with this unity, however, there has existed among these Churches that variety of custom, discipline, and form of worship, which necessarily results from the exercise by each "particular or national Church" of its right "to ordain, change, and abolish ceremonies or rites of the Church ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done to edifying." We gladly acknowledge that there is at present no real ground for anxiety on account of this diversity; but the desire has of late been largely felt and expressed, that some practical and efficient methods should be adopted, in order to guard against possible sources of disunion in the future, and at the same time further to manifest and cherish that true and substantial agreement which exists among these increasingly numerous Churches.

3. The method which first naturally suggests itself is that which, originating with the inspired Apostles, long served to hold all the Churches of Christ in one undivided and visible communion. The assembling, however, of a true General Council, such as the Church of England has always declared her readiness to resort to, is, in the present condition of Christendom, unhappily but obviously impossible. The difficulties attending the assembling of a Synod of all the Anglican Churches, though different in character and less serious in nature, seem to us nevertheless too great to allow of our recommending it for present adoption.

4. The experiment, now twice tried, of a Conference of Bishops called together by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and meeting under his presidency, offers at least the hope that the problem, hitherto unsolved, of combining together for consultation representatives of Churches so differently situated and administered, may find, in the providential course of events, its own solution. Your Committee would, on this point, venture to suggest that such Conferences, called together from time to time by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of, or in consultation with, the Bishops of our Communion, might with advantage be invested in future with somewhat larger liberty as to the initiation and selection of subjects for discussion. For example, a Committee might be constituted, such as should represent more or less completely the several Churches of the Anglican Communion; and to this Committee it might be intrusted to draw up, after receiving communications from the Bishops, a scheme of subjects to be discussed.

5. Meanwhile, there are certain principles of Church order which, your Committee consider, ought to be distinctly recognized and set forth, as of great importance for the maintenance of union among the Churches of our Communion.

(1.) First, that the duly-certified action of every national or particular Church, and of each ecclesiastical Province (or Diocese not included in a Province), in the exercise of its own discipline, should be respected by all the other Churches, and by their individual members.

(2.) Secondly, that when a Diocese, or territorial sphere of administration, has been constituted by the authority of any Church or Province of this Communion within its own limits, no Bishop or other Clergyman

5 Note (B), p. 695.
of any other Church should exercise his functions within that Diocese without the consent of the Bishop thereof.¹

(3.) Thirdly, that no Bishop should authorize to officiate in his Diocese a Clergyman coming from another Church or Province, unless such Clergyman present letters testimonial, countersigned by the Bishop of the Diocese from which he comes; such letters to be, as nearly as possible, in the form adopted by such Church or Province in the case of the transfer of a Clergyman from one Diocese to another.

Passing to details, your Committee would call attention to the following points:—

I. — Of Church Organization.

6. Inasmuch as the sufficient and effective organization of the several parts of the Church tends to promote the unity of the whole, your Committee would, with this view, repeat the recommendation in the sixth Report of the first Lambeth Conference,² that those Dioceses which still remain isolated should, as circumstances may allow, associate themselves into a Province or Provinces, in accordance with the ancient laws and usages of the Catholic Church.

II. — Of Common Work.

7. Believing that the unity of our Churches will be especially manifested and strengthened by their uniting together in common work, your Committee would call attention to the great value of such co-operation wherever the opportunity shall present itself; as, for example, in founding and maintaining, in the missionary field, schools for the training of a native ministry, such as that which is now contemplated in Shanghai, and, generally, as far as may be possible, in prosecuting missionary work, such as that which the Churches in England and Scotland are maintaining together in Kaffraria.

III. — Of Commendatory Letters.

8. (1.) This Committee would renew the recommendation of the first Lambeth Conference, that letters commendatory should be given by their own Bishops to Clergymen visiting for a time other Churches than those to which they belong.

(2.) They would urge yet more emphatically the importance of letters commendatory being given by their own Clergymen to members of their flocks going from one country to another. And they consider it desirable that the Clergy should urge on such persons the duty of promptly presenting these letters, and should carefully instruct them as to the oneness of the Church in its Apostolical constitution under its varying organization and conditions.

It may not, perhaps, be considered foreign to this subject to suggest here the importance of impressing upon our people the extent and geographical distribution of our Churches, and of reminding them, that there is now hardly any part of the world where members of our Community may not find a Church one with their own in faith, order, and worship.

¹ This does not refer to questions respecting Missionary Bishops and Foreign Chaplaincies, which have been intrusted to other Committees.
² Note (C), p. 487.
IV. — Of circulating Information as to the Churches.

9. It appears that the want has been much felt of some centre of communication among the Churches in England, Ireland, Scotland, America, India, the Colonies, and elsewhere, through which ecclesiastical documents of importance might be mutually circulated, and in which copies of them might be retained for reference. Your Committee would suggest that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge might be requested to maintain a department for this purpose, supported by special contributions; and also that provision might be made for the more general dissemination, in each Church, of information respecting the acts and current history of all the rest. They recommend that the Reports and other proceedings of this Conference, which it may think fit to publish, should be communicated through this channel. They further think it desirable that the official Acts and other published documents of each representative body of this Communion, should be interchanged among the respective Bishops and the officers of such bodies.

V. — Of a Day of Intercession.

10. Remembering the blessing promised to united intercession, and believing that such intercession ever tends to deepen and strengthen that unity of His Church for which our Lord earnestly pleaded in His great intercessory prayer, your Committee trust that this Conference will give the weight of its recommendation to the observance, throughout the Churches of this Communion, of a season of prayer for the unity of Christendom. This recommendation has been, to some extent, anticipated by the practice adopted of late years of setting apart a Day of Intercession for Missions. Your Committee would by no means wish to interfere with an observance which appears to have been widely accepted, and signally blessed of God. But, as our Divine Lord has so closely connected the unity of His followers with the world's belief in His own Mission from the Father, it seems to us that intercessions for the enlargement of His Kingdom may well be joined with earnest prayer that all who profess faith in Him may be one flock under one Shepherd. With respect to the day, your Committee have been informed that the Festival of St. Andrew, hitherto observed as the Day of Intercession for Missions, is found to be unsuitable to the circumstances of the Church in many parts of the world. They, therefore, venture to suggest that, after the present year, the time selected should be the Tuesday before Ascension Day (being a Rogation Day), or any of the seven days after that Tuesday; and they hope that all the Bishops of the several Churches will commend this observance to their respective Dioceses.

VI. — Of Diversities in Worship.

11. Your Committee, believing that, next to oneness in "the Faith once delivered to the saints," communion in worship is the link which most firmly binds together bodies of Christian men, and remembering that the Book of Common Prayer, retained as it is, with some modifications, by all our Churches, has been one principal bond of union among them: desire to call attention to the fact that such communion in worship may be endangered by excessive diversities of ritual. They believe that the internal unity of the several Churches will help greatly to the union
of these one with another. And, while they consider that such large elasticity in the forms of worship is desirable as will give wide scope to all legitimate expression of devotional feeling, they would appeal, on the other hand, to the Apostolic precept that "all things be done unto edifying," and to the Catholic principle that order and obedience, even at the sacrifice of personal preferences and tastes, lie at the foundation of Christian unity, and are even essential to the successful maintenance of the Faith.

12. They cannot leave this subject without expressing an earnest hope that Churchmen of all views, however varying, will recognize the duty of submitting themselves, for conscience' sake, in matters ritual and ceremonial, to the authoritative judgments of that particular or national Church in which, by God's Providence, they may be placed; and that they will abstain from all that tends to estrangement or irritation, and will rather daily and fervently pray that the Holy Spirit may guide every member of the Church to "think and do always such thing as be rightful," and that He may unite us all in that brotherly charity which is "the very bond of peace and of all virtues."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY BOARDS OF ARBITRATION FOR CHURCHES TO WHICH SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT MAY BE APPLICABLE.

1. Your Committee beg to submit the following Report: —

2. The necessity for considering the subject which is intrusted to your Committee,—namely: Voluntary Boards of Arbitration for Churches to which such an arrangement may be applicable,—has arisen from the fact that there is no appeal from the Ecclesiastical Tribunals in the Colonial Churches to any of the ordinary Ecclesiastical Courts of England, or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, when advising her Majesty on appeals from Ecclesiastical Courts. No questions relating to the exercise of discipline in a Colonial Church can come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, except on appeal from civil courts in the colony, exercising jurisdiction in matters affecting property or civil rights. The subject, therefore, before your Committee is not the constitution or jurisdiction of Provincial or Diocesan tribunals, but whether there should be some external tribunals, or "Voluntary Boards of Arbitration," to which an appeal or reference ought to be made; how such Boards, when necessary, should be constituted; and under what circumstances they should be approached.

3. Your Committee, having taken into consideration the whole question, especially with reference to the action of some of the Colonial Churches since 1867, when a Report bearing upon this subject was prepared by a Committee of the Lambeth Conference held in that year, would make the following general recommendations: —

4. I. (a) Every Ecclesiastical Province, which has constituted for the exercise of discipline over its Clergy a tribunal for receiving appeals from its Diocesan Courts, should be held responsible for its own decisions in the exercise of such discipline; and your Committee are not prepared to recommend that there should be any one central tribunal of appeal from such Provincial tribunals.

5. (b) If any Province is desirous that its tribunal of appeal should have power to obtain, in matters of doctrine, or of discipline involving a
question of doctrine, the opinion of some council of reference before pronouncing sentence, your Committee consider that the conditions of such reference must be determined by the Province itself; but that the opinion of the council should be given on a consideration of the facts of the case, sent up to it in writing by the tribunal of appeal, and not merely on an abstract question of doctrine.

6. (c) In Dioceses which have not yet been combined into a Province, or which may be geographically incapable of being so combined, your Committee recommend that appeals should lie from the Diocesan Courts to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be heard by His Grace with such assistance as he may deem best. The circumstances of each Diocese must determine how such consensual jurisdiction could be enforced.

7. (c) As regards the very grave question of the trial of a Bishop, inasmuch as any tribunal, constituted for this purpose by a Province, is necessarily a tribunal of first instance, it would, in the opinion of your Committee, be expedient, that, when any such provisions can be introduced by voluntary compact into the Constitutions or Canons of any Church, the following conditions should be observed: —

8. (a) When any Bishop shall have been sentenced by the tribunal constituted for the trial of a Bishop in any Ecclesiastical Province, if no Bishop of the Province, other than the accused, shall dissent from the judgment, there should be no appeal; provided that the case be heard by not fewer than five Bishops, who shall be unanimous in their judgment.

9. (b) If in consequence of the small number of Bishops in a Province, or from any other sufficient cause, a tribunal of five comprovincial Bishops cannot be formed, your Committee would suggest that the Province should provide for the enlargement of the tribunal by the addition of Bishops from a neighbouring Province.

10. (c) In the event of the Provincial tribunal not fulfilling the conditions indicated in paragraph 8 of this Report, your Committee would suggest that, whenever an external tribunal of appeal is not provided in the Canons of that Province, it should be in the power of the accused Bishop, if condemned, to require the Provincial tribunal to refer the case to at least five Metropolitans or chief Bishops of the Anglican Communion, to be named in the said Canons, of whom the Archbishop of Canterbury should be one; and that, if any three of these shall require that the case, or any portion of it, shall be re-heard or reviewed, it should be so re-heard or reviewed.

11. (d) In cases in which an Ecclesiastical Province desires to have a tribunal of appeal from its Provincial tribunal for trying a Bishop, your Committee consider that such tribunal should consist of not less than five Bishops of the Churches of the Anglican Communion, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, if His Grace will consent thereto, with the assistance of Laymen learned in the law.
Your Committee beg to submit the following Report:

I.

2. Your Committee have had before them the question of providing Books of Common Prayer for converts from heathenism, suitable to the special wants of various countries; and they recommend as follows:

3. They think it very important that such books should not be introduced or multiplied without proper authority; and, since grave inconvenience might follow the use of different Prayer Books in the same district, in English and American Missions, they recommend that, whenever it is possible, one Prayer Book only should be in use.

4. It is expedient that Books of Common Prayer, suitable to the needs of native congregations in heathen countries, should be framed; that the principles embodied in such books should be identical with the principles embodied in the Book of Common Prayer; and that the deviations from the Book of Common Prayer in point of form should only be such as are required by the circumstances of particular Churches.

5. In the case of heathen countries not under English or American rule, any such book should be approved by a Board consisting of the Bishop or Bishops under whose authority the book is intended to be used, and of certain Clergymen, not less than three where possible, from the Diocese or Dioceses, or district; and should then be communicated by such Bishop or Bishops, or by the Metropolitan of the Province to which any such Bishop belongs, to a Board in England, consisting of the Archbishops of England and Ireland, the Bishop of London, the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, together with two Bishops and four Clergymen selected by them, and also to a Board appointed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

6. No such book should be held to have been authorized for use in public worship, unless it have received the sanction of these two Boards.

7. In any Diocese of a country under English rule, all such new books, being modifications or versions of the Book of Common Prayer, should be submitted, after approval by local authority, to the Board in England only.

II.

8. Your Committee have considered the case of Missions in countries not under English or American rule, and they recommend as follows:

9. In cases where two Bishops of the Anglican Communion are ministering in the same country, as in China, Japan, and Western Africa at the present time, your Committee are of opinion that under existing circumstances each Bishop should have control of his own Clergy, and their converts and congregations.

10. The various Bishops in the same country should endeavour, as members of the same Communion, to keep up brotherly intercourse with each other on the subject of their Missionary work.

11. In countries not under English or American rule, the English or American Church would not ordinarily undertake to establish Dioceses.
APPENDIX XV.

with strictly-defined territorial limits; although either Church might indicate the district in which it was intended that the Missionary Bishop should labour.

12. Bishops in the same country should take care not to interfere in any manner with the congregations or converts of each other.

13. It is most undesirable that either Church should for the future send a Bishop or Missionaries to a town or district already occupied by a Bishop of another branch of the Anglican Communion.

14. When it is intended to send forth any new Missionary Bishop, notification of such an intention should be sent beforehand to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and to the Metropolitan of any Province near which the Missionary Bishop is to minister.

III.

15. Your Committee have had before them a communication from the Bishop of Calcutta, dated June 4, 1878, containing resolutions of the Bishops of India and Ceylon, also a letter from Bishop Caldwell, dated June 1, 1878; on the subject of the relation of Bishops abroad to the Missionaries in their Dioceses or districts.

16. The questions raised by the Bishop of Calcutta's communication relate to the power and authority of the Bishop in respect of giving and withdrawing the licenses, 1st, of the Clergy under his charge; 2d, of Lay readers and catechists; also to the rights of the Bishop in reference to changes in the management, order of service, and place of worship, of any congregation.

17. As regards the licensing of the Clergy, it is admitted generally that every Missionary Clergyman, whether appointed by a society or otherwise, should receive the license of the Bishop in whose Diocese he is to labour; but your Committee are of opinion that, in case of refusal to give a license to a Clergyman, the Bishop should, if the Clergyman desire it, state the reasons of his refusal, and transmit them to the Metropolitan, who should have power to decide upon their sufficiency; such reasons should also be accessible to the person whose license is in question. Where there is no Metropolitan, the reasons should be transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who should decide in like manner.

18. As regards the withdrawal of a license, your Committee find that in some Provinces the mode of proceeding for revocation has been fixed by Canon, and the jurisdiction thus created has been established by consent. For these places it is not necessary to make any recommendations. Where no such jurisdiction exists, your Committee recommend that the Bishop should in no case proceed to the revocation of a Clergyman's license without affording him the opportunity of showing cause against it, and that, if the Bishop shall afterwards proceed to revoke the license, he should, if the Clergyman desire it, state the reasons for his decision to such Clergyman, and also to the Metropolitan, who should have power to sanction or disallow the revocation. In cases where there is no Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury should be regarded as the Metropolitan for this purpose. No such revocation should take place, except for grave Ecclesiastical offences.

19. The Bishop would probably find it desirable, where the Clergyman is connected with one of the great Missionary societies, to communicate
with the society or its local representatives before taking steps for revocation of a license.

20. With regard to Lay agents, your Committee consider it desirable that such as are employed in more important spiritual functions should have the license or other express sanction of the Bishop; and that other Laymen employed in Missionary work should be considered to have the implied sanction of the Bishop, and should not continue to be so employed, if the Bishop see fit, for a grave reason, to forbid them.

21. The authority of the Bishop in appointing places for public worship has been always admitted in the Church. Every place in which the Holy Communion is regularly celebrated should have the sanction of the Bishop.

22. Your Committee have been asked for an opinion as to Subordinate, Co-ordinate, or Suffragan Bishops in India, to minister to native congregations, within the limits of another Diocese. Your Committee think that there are manifest objections to the appointment of a Bishop to minister to certain congregations within the Diocese of another Bishop, and wholly independent of him. Your Committee think that, for the present, the appointment of Assistant Bishops, whether European or native, subordinate to the Bishop of the Diocese, would meet the special needs of India in this matter, and would offer the best security for order and peace.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE POSITION OF ANGLICAN CHAPLAINS AND CHAPLAINCIES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE.

1. Your Committee have to report that they have agreed to the following recommendations:

2. I. That it is highly desirable that Anglican congregations on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere should be distinctly urged not to admit the stated ministrations of any Clergyman without the written license or permission of the Bishop of the Anglican Communion who is duly authorized to grant it; and that the occasional assistance of strangers should not be invited or permitted without some satisfactory evidence of their ordination and character as Clergymen.

3. II. That it is desirable, as a general rule, that two Chapels shall not be established where one is sufficient for the members of both Churches, American and English; also that where there is only one Church or Chapel, the members of both Churches should be represented on the Committee, if any.

4. III. That it be suggested to the societies which partly support Continental chaplaincies, that, in places where English and American Churchmen reside or visit, and especially where Americans outnumber the English, it may be desirable to appoint a properly-accredited Clergyman of the American Church.

5. IV. That your Committee, having carefully considered a Memorial addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England by four Priests and certain other members of "the Spanish and Portuguese Reformed Episcopal Church," praying for the consecration of a Bishop, cannot but express their hearty sympathy with the Memorialists in the difficulties of their position; and, having heard a statement on the subject of the proposed extension of the Episcopate to Mexico by the American Church, they venture to suggest that, when a Bishop shall have
been consecrated by the American Church for Mexico, he might be induced to visit Spain and Portugal, and render such assistance, at this stage of the movement, as may seem to him practicable and advisable.

**Report of Committee appointed to receive questions submitted to them, in writing, by bishops desiring the advice of the Conference on difficulties or problems they have met with in their several Dioceses, and to report thereon.**

Attention has been called to the following subjects by questions submitted to your Committee:

A.

(1.) The position which the Anglican Church should assume towards the "Old Catholics" and towards other persons on the Continent of Europe who have renounced their allegiance to the Church of Rome, and who are desirous of forming some connection with the Anglican Church, either English or American.

(2.) Applications for intercommunion between themselves and the Anglican Church from persons connected with the Armenian and other Christian communities in the East.

(3.) The position of Moravian ministers within the territorial limits of Dioceses of the Anglican Communion.

B.

(1.) The West-Indian Dioceses.

(a) Their proposed Provincial organization.

(b) The position of their Diaconate.

(2.) The Church of Haiti.

C.

Local peculiarities regarding the laws of marriage.

D.

A Board of Reference for matters connected with Foreign Missions.

E.

Difficulties arising in the Church of England from the revival of obsolete forms of Ritual, and from erroneous teaching on the subject of Confession.

A.

The fact that a solemn protest is raised in so many Churches and Christian communities throughout the world, against the usurpations of the See of Rome, and against the novel doctrines promulgated by its authority, is a subject for thankfulness to Almighty God. All sympathy is due from the Anglican Church to the Churches and individuals protesting against these errors, and labouring, it may be, under special difficulties from the assaults of unbelief as well as from the pretensions of Rome.

We acknowledge but one Mediator between God and men,—the Man
Christ Jesus, who is over all, God blessed for ever. We reject, as contrary to the Scriptures and to Catholic truth, any doctrine which would set up other mediators in His place, or which would take away from the Divine Majesty of the fulness of the Godhead which dwelleth in Him, and which gave an infinite value to the spotless Sacrifice which He offered, once for all, on the Cross for the sins of the whole world.

It is therefore our duty to warn the faithful, that the act done by the Bishop of Rome, in the Vatican Council, in the year 1870, whereby he asserted a supremacy over all men in matters both of faith and morals, on the ground of an assumed infallibility, was an invasion of the attributes of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The principles on which the Church of England has reformed itself are well known. We proclaim the sufficiency and supremacy of the Holy Scriptures as the ultimate rule of faith, and commend to our people the diligent study of the same. We confess our faith in the words of the ancient Catholic creeds. We retain the Apostolic order of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. We assert the just liberties of particular or national Churches. We provide our people, in their own tongue, with a Book of Common Prayer and Offices for the Administration of the Sacraments, in accordance with the best and most ancient types of Christian faith and worship. These documents are before the world, and can be known and read of all men. We gladly welcome every effort for reform upon the model of the Primitive Church. We do not demand a rigid uniformity; we deprecate needless divisions; but to those who are drawn to us in the endeavour to free themselves from the yoke of error and superstition we are ready to offer all help and such privileges as may be acceptable to them and are consistent with the maintenance of our own principles as enunciated in our formularies.

Your Committee recommend that questions of the class now submitted to them be dealt with in this spirit. For the consideration, however, of any definite cases in which advice and assistance may, from time to time, be sought, your Committee recommend that the Archbishops of England and Ireland, with the Bishop of London, the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the Bishop superintending the congregations of the same upon the Continent of Europe, and the Bishop of Gibraltar, together with such other Bishops as they may associate with themselves, be requested to advise upon such cases as circumstances may require.

With regard to the special questions now raised respecting Moravian Orders, the above-mentioned prelates are recommended to associate with themselves such learned persons as they may deem eminently qualified to assist them by their knowledge of the historical difficulties involved.

1. The special questions submitted were the following:

1. If a Moravian Presbyter or Deacon desires to be received into the Anglican Ministry, ought I to (a) ordain him absolutely; (b) re-ordain him conditionally; (c) accept his Orders as valid, and simply give him mission in the Anglican Church?

2. Can I canonically and regularly commission a Bishop of the Unitas Fratrum in my Diocese either to confirm or to ordain for me, or to do both Episcopal acts according to the Anglican Ritual?

3. Am I justified, if called on, to confirm children, or ordain Presbyters or Deacons, or do both for the Moravians, in their Churches, and according to their Ritual?

4. May Anglican Presbyters and Deacons, with their Bishop's sanction, officiate and minister the Sacraments in Moravian Churches according to their Ritual, and invite Moravian Presbyters or Deacons to execute the functions appertaining to their office in Anglican Churches, and according to Anglican Ritual?
APPENDIX XV. 498

B.

1. (a) With respect to the West-Indian Dioceses, assuming such Dioceses to desire to be combined into a Province, your Committee advise that the formal consent of the Diocesan Representative Synods, if free (as regard their relation to the State) to give such consent, be first obtained.

The Bishops of the several Dioceses would then forward such formal consent or expressed desire to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting him to give his sanction to the formation of the Province.

Whether the General Synod of the Province should consist of the Bishops, with representatives of the Clergy and Laity of the respective Dioceses, or should consist of the Bishops of the Province only; and, in the latter case, what limitation should be imposed on the powers of such purely Episcopal Synod, — is a question which ought to be left to the Diocesan Synods to decide, with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

If the West-Indian Dioceses be formed into a Province, it seems desirable that a Metropolitan should be, in the first instance, elected from and by the Bishops of the West-Indian Dioceses.

(b) The questions submitted respecting the peculiar circumstances of the West-Indian Diaconate appear to your Committee, upon full consideration, to be such as can be adequately decided only in Diocesan or Provincial Synods.

2. Your Committee desire to express their satisfaction on learning that a Church in connection with the Anglican Communion has been planted in the island of Haiti; that a Bishop has been consecrated thereto by Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica; and that successful efforts are being made for the training of a native Ministry; and your Committee trust that God's blessing may rest upon the Bishop, Priests, and Deacons, and all other members of this Church.

C.

With regard to those questions in connection with the Laws of Marriage, which have been submitted to them, your Committee, while fully recognizing the difficulties in which various branches of the Church have been placed by the action of local legislatures, are of opinion that steps should be taken by each branch of the Church, according to its own discretion, to maintain the sanctity of marriage, agreeably to the principles set forth in the Word of God, as the Church of Christ hath hitherto received the same.

1 These questions raised the following points: —
1. The desirableness, or otherwise, of recognizing a Diaconate which, in certain cases, shall be practically permanent, instead of regarding the Diaconate as the invariable step to the Presbyterian.
2. The desirableness, or otherwise, of permitting Deacons to engage in such secular callings as are not inconsistent with the due and edifying discharge of sacred functions.
3. What modifications, if any, should be allowed as regards the intellectual qualifications and tests to be required of, and imposed on, such Laymen as desire to become Deacons without relinquishing their secular vocations.
D.

With respect to what has been submitted to us on the subject of Foreign Missions, your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable to appoint a Board of Reference, to advise upon questions brought before it either by Diocesan or Missionary Bishops or by Missionary Societies. Your Committee are further of opinion that the details of the formation and constitution of such Board ought to be referred to the Archbishops of England and Ireland, the Bishop of London, the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, with the Bishop superintending the congregations of the same upon the Continent of Europe, and such other Bishops as they may associate with themselves, who should communicate with the authorities of the various Colonial Churches, and with the existing Missionary Organizations of the Anglican Communion.

E.

Considering unhappy disputes on questions of ritual, whereby divers congregations in the Church of England and elsewhere have been seriously disquieted, your Committee desire to affirm the principle that no alteration from long-acquainted ritual should be made contrary to the admonition of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Further, having in view certain novel practices and teachings on the subject of Confession, your Committee desire to affirm that, in the matter of Confession, the Churches of the Anglican Communion hold fast those principles which are set forth in the Holy Scriptures, which were professed by the Primitive Church, and which were reaffirmed at the English Reformation; and it is their deliberate opinion that no minister of the Church is authorized to require from those who may resort to him to open their grief a particular or detailed enumeration of all their sins, or to require private confession previous to receiving the Holy Communion, or to enjoin or even encourage the practice of habitual confession to a Priest, or to teach that such practice of habitual confession, or the being subject to what has been termed the direction of a Priest, is a condition of attaining to the highest spiritual life. At the same time, your Committee are not to be understood as desiring to limit in any way the provision made in the Book of Common Prayer for the relief of troubled consciences.

These are the Reports of the Conference, and the practical conclusions at which we have arrived. Some of these conclusions have reference to the special circumstances of different branches of the One Church of Christ, according to peculiarities of their various Missionary work for the heathen, or their labors amongst their own people; some embody principles which apply to all branches of the Church Universal. They are all limited in their scope to those subjects which have been distinctly brought before the assembled Bishops. We invite to them the attention of the various Synods and other governing powers in the several Churches, and of all the faithful in Christ Jesus throughout the world.

We do not claim to be lords over God's heritage, but we commend the results of this our Conference to the reason and conscience of our brethren as enlightened by the Holy Spirit of God, praying that all throughout the world who call upon the name of the Lord Jesus Christ may be of one mind, may be united in one fellowship, may hold fast the Faith once
delivered to the saints, and worship their one Lord in the spirit of purity and love.

Signed, on behalf of the Conference,

A. C. CANTUAR.

C. J. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL,
Secretary of the Conference.

HENRY, BISHOP OF EDINBURGH,
Secretary of Committees.

I. BRUNEL, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTE A (p. 10).

The Churches thus united are, at this time, the Church of England, and the Churches planted by her in India, the Colonies, and elsewhere, most of which Churches are associated into distinct Provinces, — the Church of Ireland; the Episcopal Church in Scotland; the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, with its Missionary Branches; and the Church in Haiti. Among the external evidences of the unity of these Churches, none is more significant than that which frequently occurs,—the uniting of Bishops of different Churches, e.g., of English, Scottish, and American Bishops, in that most important function, by which the Episcopal succession is continued. On more than one occasion, also, the Church in Scotland has consecrated a Bishop in behalf of the Church of England, when legal difficulties have impeded the consecration in England.

NOTE B (p. 12).

One of the results of the first Lambeth Conference was the appointment of a Committee to prepare a Bill for placing on a more satisfactory footing the status in England of Clergy ordained by Bishops of Colonial and other Churches, outside the Church in England.

A Bill to effect this object was introduced by Lord Blachford into Parliament in the session of 1873, and became law in the session of 1874, under the name of "The Colonial Clergy Act, 1874." (37 and 38 Vict., cap. 77.)

The Act does not apply to the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. The legal disabilities of the Scottish Clergy were removed, and their position defined, by the Act 27 and 28 Vict., cap. 84.

With this exception, the Act of 1874 deals with the status of all Clergy ordained by Bishops other than Bishops of Dioceses in England and Ireland. It proceeds upon the assumption that all Clergymen so ordained may be admitted to exercise their functions in the Church of England; but that the Bishops of that Church have a right, in respect of these Clergy, to discretionary powers analogous to those which they have in the case of ordination.

The following are the provisions of the Act which affect the Clergy ordained by Bishops other than those of (1) Dioceses in England; or (2) the Church of Ireland, or (2) the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

There are six Provinces, viz.: India, with six Dioceses; Canada, with nine Dioceses; RepubliCland, with four Dioceses; South Africa, with eight Dioceses; Australia, with twelve Dioceses; New Zealand, with seven Dioceses; and there are twenty Dioceses not yet associated in Provinces.
"Sect. 3. Except as hereinafter mentioned, no person who has been or shall be ordained Priest or Deacon, as the case may be, by any Bishop other than a Bishop of a Diocese in one of the Churches aforesaid, shall, unless he shall hold or have previously held preferment or a Curacy in England, officiate as such Priest or Deacon in any Church or chapel in England, without written permission from the Archbishop of the Province in which he proposes to officiate, and without also making and subscribing so much of the declaration contained in 'The Clerical Subscription Act, 1865,' as follows (that is to say): —

"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 Church of England as therein set forth to be agreeable to the Word of God; and in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments, I, whilst ministering in England, will use the form in the said Book prescribed and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority.'

"Sect. 4. Except as hereinafter mentioned, no person who has been or shall be ordained Priest or Deacon, as the case may be, by any Bishop other than a Bishop of a Diocese in one of the Churches aforesaid, shall be entitled as such Priest or Deacon to be admitted or instituted to any benefice or other Ecclesiastical preferment in England, or to act as Curate therein, without the previous consent in writing of the Bishop of the Diocese in which such preferment or curacy may be situate.

"Sect. 5. Any person holding Ecclesiastical preferment, or acting as Curate in any Diocese in England under the provisions of this Act, may, with the written consent of the Bishop of such Diocese, request the Archbishop of the Province to give him a license in writing under his hand and seal in the following form; that is to say,—

'To the Rev. A. B.,

"We, C., by Divine Providence Archbishop of D., do hereby give you, the said A. B., authority to exercise your office of Priest (or Deacon) according to the provisions of an Act of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act respecting Colonial and certain other Clergy.'

"Given under our hand and seal on the day of'

"C. (L.B.) D.'

"And if the Archbishop shall think fit to issue such license, the same shall be registered in the registry of the Province, and the person receiving the license shall thenceforth possess all such rights and advantages, and be subject to all such duties and liabilities, as he would have possessed and been subject to if he had been ordained by the Bishop of a Diocese in England: provided that no such license shall be issued to any person who has not held ecclesiastical preferment or acted as Curate for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate two years.'

"The Act also contains the following provision as to the Consecration of Bishops:—

"Sect. 12. It shall be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Archbishop of York, for the time being, in consecrating any person to the office of a Bishop, for the purpose of exercising Episcopal functions elsewhere than in England, to dispense, if he think fit, with the oath of due obedience to the Archbishop."
Note C (p. 14).

The following extract from the Report refers to this subject: "Your Committee strongly recommend that all those Dioceses which are not as yet gathered into Provinces should, as soon as possible, form part of some Provincial organization. The particular mode of effecting this in each case must be determined by those who are concerned."

The Committee would also call attention to the concluding paragraph of the same Report: —

"In the case of the limits of an existing Province being altered, the consent of the Synod of that Province would be required for the alteration."
APPENDIX XVI.

LETTERS FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, AND THE BISHOP OF RANGOON.

ADDINGTON PARK, CROYDON,
15 Sept., 1880.

MY DEAR BISHOP,—May I commend to your kind consideration the enclosed appeal from my friend the Bishop of Rangoon? I know how warm is the interest which the American Church feels in the progress of our Missions in the East, and I cannot doubt that this request, coming from the Bishop of Rangoon, will receive full attention at the hands of the American Episcopate.

Believe me, my dear Bishop, yours very faithfully,

A. C. CANTUAR.

THE RIGHT REV.
The Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

WOKING, SURREY,
Oct. 1, 1880.

MY DEAR BROTHER IN THE LORD,—I venture to address you as Bishop of a Diocese, which, though geographically distant, is nevertheless nearly allied to your own in the bonds of ecclesiastical organization. Moreover I do this—as you will perceive by the enclosed letter—with the full concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury; whose ever large-hearted sympathy with all that belongs to our common Protestant Episcopal organization is as well known on your side of the Atlantic as on our own.

The Diocese of Rangoon — comprising the whole of British Burma — originally formed an integral portion of the See of Calcutta, and was constituted a separate See in the year 1877. To this I was appointed by letters patent from the Queen during the same year. It contains about 100,000 square miles, and consists of three separate Provinces, viz.: Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arakan. In the two former of these, the Church of England has established missions under the direction of the “Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,” the work of which, while deeply interesting and encouraging, is as much as the resources of that Society can support. Meanwhile, the Province of Arakan, which contains 13,000 square miles, is left entirely destitute of mission work. The American Baptist Missionaries once had a station there, but have abandoned it; and I have already learned, from personal communication with them in Rangoon, that they have no interest in resuming it. The field is, therefore, perfectly open, and I am naturally anxious to have it occupied.

The “Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts”
not having further funds at its disposal for this purpose, I have solicited aid from the "Church Missionary Society;" but I regret to say that this Society also is unable to enter the field.

Under such circumstances, I have come to the determination of acting upon the policy which Bishop Milman (late Metropolitan of British India) designed, but which he never had time to carry into execution; viz., to appeal to the Episcopal Church of the United States for fraternal aid and co-operation.

You are aware that the "American Baptist Board of Missions" has for many years sent out some of its best and ablest men to British Burma, and that in this sense the United States are very closely linked with my own Mission work.

It would, therefore, be a double blessing and gratification to myself, as Bishop of Rangoon, if my Episcopal brethren in the "States" could see their way to ally themselves with me by placing a Church Mission in Arakan, where the field is entirely open, and, by the occupation of which, no ground for jealousy on the part of any one could arise.

May I ask you to bring this request before your own Mission Board, with all the earnestness which it demands? It would be an act of Church fellowship which would touch our hearts in England, and awaken within us feelings of deep gratitude; one, too, which would as much tend to draw us nearer in the great Anglican Communion, as it would to strengthen my own hands in the work of my most difficult Diocesan organization.

It is only after much thought and prayer that I make this important appeal to you; and I now commend it to your consideration in the Name of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, with the fullest confidence that you will, if possible, generously entertain it. The future alone can reveal how many things may be in store for us, if the Spirit of God puts His seal of approbation upon this proposal, and opens out a path for its accomplishment.

I send this from England to save time; but I return to Rangoon this month, and shall feel obliged by your reply being addressed to me at that place.

Believe me to remain your faithful servant and brother,

J. H. RANGOON.

THE RIGHT REV.
The Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.
APPENDIX XVII.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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**Total:** $12,028.83

**Balance to new account:** $1,216.75

New York, Oct 6, 1880.

*Examined and found correct.*

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**APPENDIX XXVII**

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**Total:** $12,028.83

Lloyd W. Wells, Treasurer.

George C. Shattuck.

Lem. Coffin.

O. F. Knight.
APPENDIX XVIII.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The Registrar of the General Convention respectfully reports: —
That the documents and other articles in his charge remain as heretofore reported, with the addition of Journals of Convention and a few other papers received during the three years past. They are deposited in a room in Grace Hall in this city, with the exception of the gold alms-basin presented by the University of Oxford, which is kept with the Communion plate of Trinity Church through the courtesy of the Rector.

The Registrar would call attention to the fact that, for the use of the room above referred to, the Convention is indebted, through its officer, to the courtesy of the Rector of Grace Church, New York. The room is needed and used for other purposes; nor could the Registrar considerately ask for such accommodation as would be required for the full discharge of his duties. It is the best that can be done, however, until the Convention authorizes the hire and furnishing of a suitable office. The few articles of furniture at present in his possession were provided as heretofore reported through the kindness of the Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration.

The Registrar would respectfully suggest, that, apart from the propriety of this dependence of a permanent office of the General Convention upon personal courtesy, its importance, and the discharge of duties explicitly defined in the Canon, require some fuller and more satisfactory provision for the same.

J. H. HOBART, Registrar of the General Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1880.
APPENDIX XIX.

CHANGES IN THE CANONS ADOPTED AT THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF 1880.

We do hereby certify that the following are the changes made in the Canons by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, held in the City of New York, in the month of October, A.D. 1880.

WM. BACON STEVENS, Bishop of Pennsylvania, Committee on the part of the House of Bishops.

BENJ. H. PADDICK, Bishop of Massachusetts, Committee on the part of the House of Deputies.

ALFRED A. WATSON, Committee on the part of the House of Deputies.

NEW YORK, October 28, A.D. 1880.

Title II. — Canon 1.

§ iv. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all members of this Church to attend and give evidence, when duly summoned to do so, in any Ecclesiastical trial or investigation under the authority of this Church.

Title III. — Canon 1.

§ ii. [1.] The journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents, which are named under Canon 17 of Title I, entitled, Of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church, together with all other articles that are now, or shall hereafter become, the property of either House of the General Convention of this Church, shall be committed, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to the keeping of a Presbyter to be elected by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, upon nomination of the House of Bishops, who shall be known as the Registrar of the General Convention.

[2] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure all such journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents now in existence; to arrange, label, file, index, and otherwise put in order, and provide for the safe keeping of, the same, and all such others as may hereafter come into his possession, in fire-proof box or boxes, or in some safe and accessible place of deposit, and to hold the same under such regulations and restrictions as the General Convention may from time to time provide.

[3] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a proper and sufficient book of record, and to enter therein a record of the Consecrations of all the Bishops of this Church, designating accurately the time and place of the same, with the names of the Consecrating Bishops, and
of others present and assisting; to have the same authenticated in the fullest manner now practicable, and to take care for the similar record and authentication of all future Consecrations in this Church. Due notice of the time and place of every such Consecration shall be given by the Presiding Bishop to the Registrar, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend such Consecration, either in person or by deputy. He shall prepare, in such form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe, duplicate originals of the Letters of Consecration; and he shall procure the same to be immediately signed and sealed by the Consecrating Bishop, and by at least two of the Bishops assisting at such Consecration; and one of the said duplicate originals said Registrar shall deliver to the newly consecrated Bishop, and the other he shall carefully file among the papers in his custody, and he shall enter a minute thereof in his record.

[4.] The expenses necessary for the purposes contemplated by this Section shall be provided for by vote of the General Convention, and defrayed by the Treasurer of the same.

Title III. — Canon 9.

Title III, Canon 9, Section 1, Articles III, IV, and VII, of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, are amended so as to read as follows: —

ARTICLE III. There shall be a Board of Missions of such Society, composed of the Bishops of this Church, and the members for the time being of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, the Delegates from the Missionary Jurisdictions to the said House of Deputies, the Members of the Board of Managers as hereinafter described, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees. The Board of Missions thus constituted shall convene on the third day of the session of the General Convention, and shall sit from time to time as the business of the Board shall demand.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be a Board of Managers, comprising all the Bishops, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, as members ex officio, and fifteen Presbyters and fifteen Laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every triennial meeting of the General Convention, who shall have the management of the General Missions of this Church, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number. Eight Clerical members and eight Lay members shall constitute a quorum. This Board of Managers shall, when the Board of Missions is not in session, exercise all the corporate powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The Board of Managers shall report to the Board of Missions on or before the third day of the session of the General Convention. But nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any surviving life-members of the Board of Missions.

ARTICLE VII. No person shall be appointed a Missionary who is not at the time a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of regular standing; but nothing in this section precludes the Board of Managers from making pecuniary appropriations in aid of Missions under the care of other Churches in communion with this Church, or of employing laymen or women, members of this Church, to do Missionary work.

A true copy. Attest: CHARLES L. HUTCHINS,
Secretary of the House of Deputies.
APPENDIX XX.

RULES OF ORDER.—HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

Adopted 1859. Amended 1862, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1877, and 1880.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

1. The House shall meet for business immediately after the opening Divine Services of the General Convention, and shall be called to order by the Presiding Bishop, or, in his absence, by the Senior Bishop present.

2. Any Bishop appearing in the House of Bishops for the first time after his consecration shall then be presented to the President by one or more Bishops, and, if such be present, by one or more Bishops who took part in his consecration.

3. The roll of members shall be called by the Secretary, or the Assistant Secretary of the session of the House last preceding, or, in their absence, by a Secretary appointed pro tem.

4. If any member or members of this House shall have died since its last meeting, the Presiding Bishop shall then announce, without word or comment, the fact and the date of such death, after which he shall say the Collect for All Saints' Day.

5. The House shall then proceed to elect a Secretary. If but one candidate be nominated, the election shall be vico voce; if more than one, by ballot.

6. With the approbation of the Presiding Officer, the Secretary may, at any period of the session, appoint an Assistant Secretary.

DAILY ORDER.

I. Attendance, with the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, on the Morning Service of the Church.

II. The House shall meet for business one hour after the hour appointed for the said Morning Service, unless otherwise ordered at the previous adjournment. When the President shall have taken the Chair, new members may be introduced, as on the first day. The roll shall then be called, after which the House shall be bidden to prayer by the President. The Minutes of the last meeting shall then be read by the Secretary, and acted upon by the House.

III. On the second day of the session, after prayers, the Presiding Bishop shall lay before the House a statement of his official acts during the recess of the General Convention.

IV. The business of the House shall be disposed of in the order following:

a. Communications from the President.

b. Petitions and memorials.
c. Messages from the House of Deputies not yet disposed of.
d. Reports from Standing Committees, in the order in which the Committees are named in the First General Rule.
e. Reports from Special Committees.
f. Miscellaneous business.

V. The Order of the Day shall be taken up at the hour appointed, unless postponed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to prepare and place upon the table in front of his desk, each morning after the opening of the House, a Calendar of all Orders of the Day not yet discharged.

VI. Bishops invited to honorary seats may be introduced to the President whenever no other business occupies the House.

GENERAL RULES.

I. As an indication of our humble dependence upon the Word and Spirit of God, and following the example of primitive Councils, a copy of the Holy Scriptures shall always be reverently placed in view at the meetings of this House.

II. The Committees shall be appointed by the President unless otherwise ordered. The Bishop first-named on the Committee shall act as its Chairman. The Standing Committees, to be announced not later than the third day of the session, shall be as follows:

1. On the Admission of New Dioceses.
2. On the Consecration of Bishops.
3. On Amendments to the Constitution.
5. On the General Theological Seminary.
6. On Domestic Missions.
7. On Foreign Missions.
9. On Memorials and Petitions
12. On Christian Education.
13. A Committee to prepare a Pastoral Letter; of which Committee the Presiding Bishop shall be Chairman.

Each of these Committees shall consist of not more than five nor less than three members, at the discretion of the President.

III. No memorial, petition, or address shall come before this House unless presented by the President or some other Bishop present.

IV. All resolutions shall be reduced to writing; and no motion shall be considered as before the House until seconded.

V. Members in discussion shall address the Chair, and shall confine themselves to the point in debate. No member shall speak more than twice in the same debate without leave of the House.

VI. Every member present shall, on a division, be counted, unless personally interested in the question to be decided. When, in taking a question, the President’s vote produces a tie, the motion shall be considered as lost.

VII. The ayes and nays may be required by any three members, and shall in such cases be entered on the journal.

VIII. When a question is under consideration, no motion shall be
received unless to lay it upon the table, to postpone it to a certain time, to postpone it indefinitely, to commit it, to amend it, or to divide it; and motions for any of these purposes shall have precedence in the order herein named. The motions to lay upon the table and adjourn shall be decided without debate. The motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

IX. On motion, duly put and carried, the House may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, when a Chairman of the same shall be elected. The Junior Bishop present shall act as Clerk of the Committee, and make a record of its action.

X. Reports of Committees shall be in writing, and shall be received, of course, and without motion, for acceptance, unless recommitted by vote of the House. Reports recommending or requiring any action or expression of opinion by the House shall be accompanied by specific resolutions.

XI. Reports of Committees appointed to sit during the recess, if not acted upon at once, shall, when presented, be made the Order of the Day for a time fixed.

XII. All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair without debate, but appeal may be taken from such decision. On such appeal no member shall speak more than once without express leave of the House.

XIII. Amendments shall be considered in the order in which they are moved. When a proposed amendment is under consideration, a motion to amend the same may be made. No after-amendment to such second amendment shall be in order, but a substitute for the whole matter may be received. No proposition on a subject differing from the one under consideration shall be received under color of a substitute.

XIV. A question, being once determined, shall stand as the judgment of the House, and shall not be again drawn into debate during the same session of the Convention except with the consent of two-thirds of the House. A motion to reconsider can only be made by one who voted with the majority on the previous determination of the question.

XV. Messages from the House of Deputies shall be handed by the Secretary of this House to the President, to be laid before the House as early as may be convenient. Committees from the House of Deputies shall be admitted immediately.

XVI. The Committee on Despatch of Business shall, each day before the adjournment of the House, report any action of the House of Deputies which is liable to acquire the effect of law without the concurrence of this House.

XVII. Two of the Bishops shall be appointed by the Chair to act with the Secretary in preparing daily reports of the action of this House, and furnishing them, at their discretion, to public journalists.

XVIII. Bishops admitted to honorary seats shall be conducted to the seats assigned to them by the Bishops who introduce them; and, except when privileged business is before the House, or when this House resolves itself into a Council of Bishops, shall at all times be entitled to be present.

XIX. None of the Rules of Order shall be suspended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

XX. These rules shall be in force, in subsequent sessions of this House, until otherwise ordered.
STANDING ORDERS OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

Adopted 1832. Amended 1877.

1. The Senior Bishop of the Church present at any General Convention is the Presiding Bishop in the House of Bishops.

2. The Senior Bishop of this Church is the Presiding Bishop for all other purposes contained in the Canons.

3. The Senior Bishop of this Church present at any consecration of a Bishop is the Presiding Bishop for that solemnity, unless some other Bishop shall have been assigned to such service on any special occasion by the Presiding Bishop, or, in his absence, by the Bishops present at the consecration.

4. Seniority among the Bishops is according to the time of the consecration of each Bishop.
APPENDIX XXI.

RULES OF ORDER.—HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

ADOPTED on the ninth day of the Session, October 15, 1880; AMENDED the thirteenth day of the Session, October 20, 1880.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

Title III. Canon 1, § 1.

[4.] The Rules and Orders of the House of Deputies shall be in force in the ensuing General Convention until the organization thereof, and until they be amended or repealed by the said House.

1. The daily sessions of this House shall be opened with the Morning Service of the Church.

2. When the President takes the chair, no member shall continue standing, or shall afterward stand up, except to address the Chair.

3. When the President shall have taken the chair, the Roll of Members shall be called, and the Minutes of the preceding day read; but the same may be dispensed with by a majority of the House, to be decided without debate.

4. At the opening of the session, the President shall appoint the following Standing Committees, to wit:—

   I. On the State of the Church, to consist of one member from each Diocese; and
   II. On the General Theological Seminary.
   III. On Missions.
   IV. On the Admission of New Dioceses.
   V. On the Consecration of Bishops.
   VI. On Amendments to the Constitution.
   VII. On Canons.
   VIII. On Expenses.
   IX. On Unfinished Business.
   X. On Elections.
   XI. On the Prayer Book.
   XII. On Education under the auspices and control of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
   XIII. On Memorials of Deceased Members.
       Each to consist of thirteen members.
   XIV. On Rules of Order, to consist of five members, to which Committee shall be referred without debate all proposed amendments to the Rules of Order.

5. The Daily Order of Business shall be as follows:—

   I. Reading the Minutes.
   II. Communications from the President.
III. Reports from Standing Committees, in the following order: —
1. On Elections.
2. On the Admission of New Dioceses.
4. On the Consecration of Bishops.
5. On Amendments to the Constitution.
8. On the State of the Church.
10. On Missions.
12. On Education under the auspices and control of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
14. On Memorials of Deceased Members; and
15. Special Committees in the order of appointment.

IV. Petitions and Memorials.

V. Motions and Resolutions.

VI. Business on the Calendar.

6. The Secretary shall keep a Calendar of Business, on which reports from committees, resolutions which lie over, and other matters undisposed of, indicating the subject of each item, shall be placed in the order in which they are presented, a printed copy of which Calendar shall be furnished to each member.

7. At twelve o'clock, unless there be an Order of the Day, or as soon thereafter as the Order of the Day shall be disposed of, the business on the Calendar shall be taken up and disposed of, in the order in which it stands thereon; and a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to take up any matter out of its order on the Calendar, or to make any matter the Order of the Day for a particular time.

8. All propositions involving expense shall be referred to the Committee on Expenses before being considered, except propositions to print.

9. All resolutions shall be reduced to writing, presented to the Secretary, and by him read to the House; and no motion shall be considered before the House unless seconded.

10. If the question under debate contains several distinct propositions, the same shall be divided, at the request of any member, and a vote taken separately, except that a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisive.

11. When a question is under consideration, no motion shall be received, unless to lay it upon the table, to postpone it to a certain time, to postpone it indefinitely, to commit it, or to amend it; and motions for any of these purposes shall have precedence in the order herein named. If a motion to lay on the table an amendment be carried, the matter before the House shall be proceeded with as if no such amendment had been offered. The motions to lay upon the table, and to adjourn, shall be decided without debate. The motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

12. There shall be no debate upon a resolution which proposes to refer any matter to a Committee, or upon a motion to recommit any subject which has been before a Committee. But the member who offers such a resolution or motion may speak five minutes for the purpose of explaining its object. And if objection be made to the consideration of a resolu-
tion designed for the action of the House, without reference to a Committee, it shall lie over, and come up the next day as unfinished business. But by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, the House may at once consider the resolution. All Messages from the House of Bishops communicating any legislative action on their part shall, without debate, be referred to the proper Committee.

13. All amendments shall be considered in the order in which they are moved. When a proposed amendment is under consideration, a motion to amend the same may be made. No after-amendment to such second amendment shall be in order; but when an amendment to an amendment is under consideration, a substitute to the whole matter may be received. No proposition on a subject different from the one under consideration shall be received under color of an amendment or substitute.

14. In all questions decided numerically, the motion to reconsider must be made by one Deputy, and seconded by another who voted in the majority; or, in case of equal division, by those who voted in the negative; and in case of a vote by Orders, where there is a concurrence of both Orders, a motion to reconsider shall be made by a majority of a Deputation from any Diocese of either Order voting in the majority; and, in case of a non-concurrence of Orders, the motion to reconsider shall come from a majority of a Deputation from a Diocese of that Order which gave the majority in the negative; and, in either case, a motion to reconsider shall be seconded by a majority of any Deputation of either Order, without regard to its previous vote. And all motions to reconsider shall be made and seconded on the day the vote is taken, or the next succeeding day.

15. The Reports of all Committees shall be in writing, and shall be received of course, and without motion for acceptance, unless recommitted by a vote of the House. All Reports recommending or requiring any action or expression of opinion by the House shall be accompanied by a resolution for the action of the House therein.

16. No new business shall be introduced for the consideration of the House after the twelfth day of its session, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

17. Whenever the election or confirmation of a Bishop is under consideration, the House shall sit with closed doors.

18. All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair without debate; but any member may appeal from such decision, and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once, without express leave of the House.

19. The names of the movers of resolutions shall appear upon the Minutes of the House.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when any question is put shall, on a division, be counted, unless he be personally interested in the question under consideration.

21. While the President is putting any question, the members shall continue in their seats, and shall not hold any private discourse.

22. When any member is about to speak or deliver any matter to the House, he shall, with due respect, address himself to the President, confining himself strictly to the point in debate.

23. No member shall speak more than twice in the same debate, nor longer than fifteen minutes at one time, without leave of the House.

24. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered.
25. When the House is about to rise, every member shall keep his seat until the President leaves his chair; and before the President leaves the chair, he may make any communication to the House, or cause any notice to be read by the Secretary.

26. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be unable to attend.

27. When memorials or petitions are presented, their contents shall be concisely stated by the Deputy presenting them, and they shall be referred or laid upon the table, unless by a majority vote the memorial or petition shall be ordered to be read.

28. Reports of Committees appointed to sit during the recess, if not acted upon at once, shall, when presented, be made the order of the day for a time fixed.

29. No rule shall be suspended unless with the assent of two-thirds of the members present.
Digest of the Canons

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IN THE

United States of America,

PASSED AND ADOPTED IN GENERAL CONVENTIONS OF 1859, 1862,
1865, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1877, AND 1880.

TOGETHER WITH

The Constitution.

PRINTED FOR THE CONVENTION.
1881.
Table of Contents.

<table>
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<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title I. — Of the Orders in the Ministry, and</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the Doctrine and Worship of the Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title II. — Of Discipline</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title III. — Of the Organized Bodies and Officers of</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title IV. — Miscellaneous Provisions</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to the Digest</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONSTITUTION.

Constitution,
ADOPTED IN GENERAL CONVENTION,
IN PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1789.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America on the first Wednesday in October, in every third year, from the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and in such place as shall be determined by the Convention; and in case there shall be an epidemic disease, or any other good cause to render it necessary to alter the place fixed on for any such meeting of the Convention, the Presiding Bishop shall have it in his power to appoint another convenient place (as near as may be to the place so fixed on) for the holding of such Convention: and special meetings may be called at other times, in the manner hereafter to be provided for; and this Church, in a majority of the Dioceses which shall have adopted this Constitution, shall be represented, before they shall proceed to business; except that the representation from two Dioceses shall be sufficient to adjourn; and in all business of the Convention freedom of debate shall be allowed.

ARTICLE 2.

The Church in each Diocese shall be entitled to a representation of both the Clergy and the Laity.
### Article 3.

The Bishops of this Church, when there shall be three or more, shall, whenever General Conventions are held, form a separate House, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies composed of Clergy and Laymen.
CONSTITUTION.

Laity; and when any proposed act shall have passed the House of Deputies, the same shall be transmitted to the House of Bishops, who shall have a negative thereupon; and all acts of the Convention shall be authenticated by both Houses. And in all cases the House of Bishops shall signify to the Convention their approbation or disapprobation (the latter with their reasons in writing) within three days after the proposed act shall have been reported to them for concurrence; and in failure thereof, it shall have the operation of a law. But until there shall be three or more Bishops, as aforesaid, any Bishop attending a General Convention shall be a member *ex officio*, and shall vote with the Clerical Deputies of the Diocese to which he belongs; and a Bishop shall then preside.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bishop or Bishops in every Diocese shall be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the Convention of that Diocese; and every Bishop of this Church shall confine the exercise of his Episcopal Office to his proper Diocese, unless requested to ordain, or confirm, or perform any other act of the Episcopal Office in another Diocese by the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof.

ARTICLE 5.

A Protestant Episcopal Church in any of the United States, or any Territory thereof, not now represented, may, at any time hereafter, be admitted on acceding to this Constitution; and a new Diocese, to be formed from one or more existing
Dioceses, may be admitted under the following restrictions, viz.:—

No new Diocese shall be formed or erected within the limits of any other Diocese, nor shall any Diocese be formed by the junction of two or more Dioceses, or parts of Dioceses, unless with the consent of the Bishop and Convention of each of the Dioceses concerned, as well as of the General Convention, and such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated new Diocese.

No such new Diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than six Parishes, or less than six Presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new Diocese, regularly settled in a Parish or Congregation, and qualified to vote for a Bishop. Nor shall such new Diocese be formed if thereby any existing Diocese shall be so reduced as to contain less than twelve Parishes, or less than twelve Presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above mentioned: provided, that no city shall form more than one Diocese.

In case one Diocese shall be divided into two or more Dioceses, the Diocesan of the Diocese divided may elect the one to which he will be attached, and shall thereupon become the Diocesan thereof; and the Assistant Bishop, if there be one, may elect the one to which he will be attached; and if it be not the one elected by the Bishop, he shall be the Diocesan thereof.

Whenever the division of a Diocese into two or more Dioceses shall be ratified by the General Con-
CONSTITUTION.

Convention, each of the Dioceses shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so divided, except as local circumstances may prevent, until the same may be altered in either Diocese by the Convention thereof. And whenever a Diocese shall be formed out of two or more existing Dioceses, the new Diocese shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of that one of the said existing Dioceses to which the greater number of Clergymen shall have belonged prior to the erection of such new Diocese, until the same may be altered by the Convention of the new Diocese.

ARTICLE 6.

The mode of trying Bishops shall be provided by the General Convention. The Court appointed for that purpose shall be composed of Bishops only. In every Diocese, the mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons may be instituted by the Convention of the Diocese. None but a Bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, suspension, or degradation from the Ministry, on any Clergyman, whether Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon.

ARTICLE 7.

No person shall be admitted to Holy Orders until he shall have been examined by the Bishop, and by two Presbyters, and shall have exhibited such testimonials and other requisites as the Canons, in that case provided, may direct. Nor shall any person be ordained until he shall have subscribed the following declaration:—

I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God, and to contain all things neces-
CONSTITUTION.

Admission of Foreign Clergy.

The Book of Common Prayer.

Alterations or Additions, how to be made.

The Lectionary, how it may be amended.

necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the Doctrines and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

No person ordained by a foreign Bishop shall be permitted to officiate as a Minister of this Church, until he shall have complied with the Canon or Canons in that case provided, and have also subscribed the aforesaid Declaration.

ARTICLE 8.

A Book of Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, Articles of Religion, and a Form and Manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, when established by this or a future General Convention, shall be used in the Protestant Episcopal Church in those Dioceses which shall have adopted this Constitution. No alteration or addition shall be made in the Book of Common Prayer, or other Offices of the Church, or the Articles of Religion, unless the same shall be proposed in one General Convention, and by a resolve thereof made known to the Convention of every Diocese, and adopted at the subsequent General Convention. Provided, however, That the General Convention shall have power, from time to time, to amend the Lectionary; but no act for this purpose shall be valid which is not voted for by a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of all the Dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies.
CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 9.

This Constitution shall be unalterable, unless in General Convention, by the Church, in a majority of the Dioceses which may have adopted the same; and all alterations shall be first proposed in one General Convention, and made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, before they shall be finally agreed to, or ratified, in the ensuing General Convention.

ARTICLE 10.

Bishops for foreign countries, on due application therefrom, may be consecrated, with the approbation of the Bishops of this Church, or a majority of them, signified to the Presiding Bishop; he thereupon taking order for the same, and they being satisfied that the person designated for the office has been duly chosen, and properly qualified: the Order of Consecration to be conformed, as nearly as may be, in the judgment of the Bishops, to the one used in this Church. Such Bishops, so consecrated, shall not be eligible to the Office of Diocesan, or Assistant Bishop, in any Diocese in the United States, nor be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, nor exercise any Episcopal authority in said States.

Done in the General Convention of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Church, the 2d day of October, 1789.

Note. — When the Constitution was originally adopted, in August, 1789, the first Article provided that the triennial Convention should be held
**CONSTITUTION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>On the first Tuesday in August. At the adjourned meeting of the Convention, held in October of the same year, it was provided that the second Tuesday in September, in every third year, should be the time of meeting. The time was again changed to the third Tuesday in May, by the General Convention of 1804.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>The first Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1841.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>The second Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1856.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>The third Article was so altered by the General Convention of 1808, as to give the House of Bishops a full veto upon the proceedings of the other House.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>The fourth Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1874.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>The fifth Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1871.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>The sixth Article was put into its present form at the General Convention of 1841.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>The second sentence of the eighth Article was adopted at the General Convention of 1811.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>The words &quot;or the Articles of Religion&quot; were added to the eighth Article by the General Convention of 1829.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>The third sentence of the eighth Article was adopted at the General Convention of 1877.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>The tenth Article was finally agreed to, and ratified, in the General Convention of 1844.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>The Convention of 1838 adopted the following alterations, to wit: —</td>
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<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Striking out the word &quot;States&quot; wherever it occurred in the first and second Articles, except where</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C ONSTITUTION.

it followed the word "United" in the first part of
the first Article, and inserting in lieu of the word
"States" the word "Dioceses." Striking out the
word "States" wherever it occurred in the second,
third, and fourth Articles, and inserting in lieu
thereof the word "Dioceses."

Striking out the words "or district" in the fourth
Article.

Striking out the word "State" in the sixth Ar-
ticle, and inserting the word "Diocese."

Striking out the word "States" in the eighth
Article, and inserting the word "Dioceses"; and
in the eighth Article striking out the words "or
State" after the words "every Diocese."

Striking out the word "States" in the ninth Ar-
ticle, and inserting the word "Dioceses." Striking
out the word "State" in the ninth Article, and in-
serting the word "Diocesan."
Digest of the Canons.
# Title I.

OF THE ORDERS IN THE MINISTRY, AND OF THE DOCTRINE AND WORSHIP OF THE CHURCH.

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**CANON 1.**

*Of the Orders of Ministry in this Church.*

In this Church there shall always be three Orders in the Ministry, namely: Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

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**CANON 2.**

*Of the Admission of Persons as Candidates for Holy Orders.*

§ i. All persons seeking admission to the Ministry of this Church are to be regarded as Candidates for Holy Orders, or as Postulants for admission to Candidateship.

§ ii. [1.] Every person desiring to be admitted Candidate for Holy Orders is, in the first instance, to consult his immediate Spiritual Pastor or Rector, setting before him, freely and fully, the grounds of his desire for admission to the Ministry, together with such circumstances in his personal constitution, relations, and position, as may bear on his qualifications, or tend to affect his course of preparation.

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* Adopted in 1789. Canon 1, 1832.
* § i. Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.


**Title I.**

**Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.**

**Canon 2.**

**§ 2.** If counselled to persevere in his intention, such person shall then, with letter of approval and introduction from the Pastor or Rector, personally, if possible, or by letter, give notice of his intention to the Bishop of the Diocese, stating whether he has ever applied for admission as a Candidate in any other Diocese; (2) whether he is prepared at once to apply for recommendation to be admitted Candidate; (3) or, if not so prepared, where he proposes to prosecute preparatory studies, and whether he expects or desires aid in such studies while a Postulant; and (4) the time and place of his Baptism, Confirmation, and first Communion: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Bishop, for reasons satisfactory to himself, from receiving such application and notice, without such letter of approval and introduction, if the same, when applied for, be not given by such Pastor or Rector.

**§ 3.** Such notice must be given to the Bishop of the Diocese in which the person is actually resident, and can be received by none other.

**§ 4.** A Bishop may, at his discretion, permit the transfer of such application to the Bishop of another Diocese, for reasons seeming to him to justify such transfer.

**§ 5.** A Bishop may not receive such application from a person who has been refused admission as a Candidate in any other Diocese, or who, having been admitted, has afterward ceased to be a Candi-

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* § ii, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.
* § iv, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.
Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

Date, until he shall have caused such person to produce a certificate from the Bishop in whose Diocese he has been refused admission, or has been a Candidate, declaring the cause of refusal, or of cessation of Candidateship; and such certificate shall be laid before the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which such second application shall be made.

[6.] A Standing Committee, acting under canonical provision as the Ecclesiastical Authority of a Diocese, in vacancy, or for other causes, shall be competent to receive and do all assigned to the Bishop in the foregoing clauses.

§ iii. [1.] The Postulant for admission to Candidateship may at any time, after application to the Bishop duly made, apply to the Standing Committee of the Diocese for recommendation to the Bishop for admission as a Candidate.

[2.] In order thereto, he shall, with his application, lay before the Committee testimonials, in the following words:

We, whose names are hereunder written, testify, from our personal knowledge and belief, that A. B. is pious, sober, and honest; that he is attached to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that he is a Communicant of the said Church in good standing; and do furthermore declare that, in our opinion, he possesses such qualifications as fit him for entrance on a course of preparation for the Holy Ministry.

[3.] Such testimonials shall be signed either by the Rector and a majority of the Vestry of the

*§ ii, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.  * Added, 1871.
*§ v, Canon 4, 1856; as amended, 1871.
### Title I. CANON 2. § £III.

#### Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

Parish or Congregation to which the Postulant may belong, said Vestry being duly convened, and this fact being explicitly stated on the face of the testimonials, or, in circumstances justifying such alternative, by at least one Presbyter and four respectable Laymen, Communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

[4.] The Standing Committee shall be sole judge of the propriety of receiving testimonials signed by others than a Rector and Vestry.

[5.] A majority of members of a Standing Committee having the requisite personal knowledge of a Postulant for recommendation, may, at the discretion of the Committee, dispense with the presentation of testimonials by a Rector and Vestry, or by others of the Clergy and Laity.

[6.] The Standing Committee, on the receipt of such testimonials, or, in its discretion, on the personal knowledge of its members, being duly satisfied that there is not sufficient objection on grounds either physical, intellectual, moral, or religious, may proceed to recommend a Postulant for admission to Candidateship, by a certificate bearing the signatures of a majority of all the members of the Committee, and addressed to the Bishop of the Diocese, in the following words:

We, whose names are hereunder written, do certify that (from personal knowledge, or from testimonials laid before us, as the case may be) we believe that A. B. is pious, sober, and honest; that he is attached to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that he

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*§ v, Canon 4, 1856; as amended, 1871.
*Added, 1871.
### Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

is a Communicant of the said Church in good standing; and do furthermore declare that, in our opinion, he possesses such qualifications as fit him for entrance on a course of preparation for the Holy Ministry.

[7.] In the action of the Bishop on the first application of any Postulant for admission to Candidateship, and in that of the Standing Committee on application for its recommendatory certificate, it is always understood, and it is also at proper opportunities to be made known to every Candidate, for whatever Order of the Ministry, and enforced upon his consideration, that the Church expects of all such Candidates what can never be brought to the test of any outward standard,—an inward fear and worship of Almighty God, a love of religion and a sensibility to its holy influences, a habit of devout affection, and, in short, a cultivation of all those graces which are called in Scripture the fruits of the Spirit, and by which alone His sacred influences can be manifested.

§ iv. [1.] Upon receipt of a certificate from the Standing Committee, recommending a Postulant for admission to Candidateship, the Bishop shall require such Postulant to make signification of his intention, whether it be to become a Candidate for the office and ministration of a Deacon only, or to be a Candidate for the Priesthood also.

[2.] If the Postulant desires to be Candidate for Priesthood, as well as for the Diaconate, he

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* § iii, Canon 3, 1866; as amended, 1871.
* § v, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.
* Section adopted, 1871.
## Title I.

**Canon 2.**

### Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

must lay before the Bishop a satisfactory diploma, or other satisfactory evidence, that he is a graduate in arts of some university or college in which the learned languages are duly studied; and if the Bishop be not fully satisfied of the sufficiency of such diploma, he may remit the same, for consideration and advice, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese.*

[3.] But if the Postulant desiring to be Candidate for the Priesthood be not a graduate as aforesaid, he shall be remitted by the Bishop to the Examiners of Candidates for Priesthood, for examination as prescribed in the Canon of Examinations. In a case of emergency, the Bishop may appoint any two or more learned Presbyters to hold such examination.

[4.] On satisfactory evidence of a degree in arts, or report of satisfaction by examiners, the Bishop may, after personal conference with the Postulant, admit him to be a Candidate for Priest's Orders, and shall thereupon record his name, with the date of admission, and such other particulars as may be deemed expedient, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and forthwith give the Candidate written notice of such record.

[5.] Such admission and notification of a Candidate for Priesthood is his sufficient admission as Candidate for the Diaconate, from the date of such admission and record.

[6.] With the notification of his admission, every Candidate for Priest's Orders shall also re-

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* Sections adopted, 1871.  
* Subsections enacted, 1871.
Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

receive from the Bishop the assignment of texts of Scripture, upon which he is expected to prepare discourses for presentation at his examinations.

§ v. [1.] A Postulant for admission to Candidatesship desiring to become Candidate for the office and ministration of a Deacon only, must present to the Bishop, at the time of signification of such desire, certificates from two or more learned Presbyters, that on their personal knowledge of him, and actual examination for further satisfaction, they deem him to possess such personal qualifications, and to have attained such proficiency in the English language and learning, and in particular in the art of reading aloud, and such general acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer, as justify the expectation of his usefulness in the office of Deacon, when thereto admitted, after due trial and preparation in his Candidateship: Provided, always, that in the case of a Postulant proposing to minister in a congregation worshipping in a language other than English, testimony of proficiency in the English language may be dispensed with.

[2.] The Bishop, on receipt of such certificates, may admit a Postulant recommended by the Standing Committee as a Candidate for Deacon's Orders, and shall thereupon record his name, with the date of admission, and the names of the Presbyters signing such Certificate, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and notify the Candidate of such record.

* Subsections enacted, 1871.
Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

[3.] A Candidate for Deacon's Orders may become a Candidate for Priest's Orders by signifying to the Bishop his desire to be admitted such Candidate, complying with the provisions of Section iv of this Canon, and obtaining from the Bishop admission and entry in the proper record. His Candidateship shall then date from the time of such admission and entry, as notified by the Bishop.  

[4.] A Deacon may be admitted Candidate for Priest's Orders in the same manner.  

§ vi. [1.] When a Postulant for admission as a Candidate for Priest's Orders wishes a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and other branches of learning not strictly ecclesiastical, to be dispensed with, he shall communicate his wish to the Bishop.

[2.] If the Bishop, on consideration of the circumstances of his case, encourage him to proceed, he shall procure and lay before the Standing Committee a testimonial, signed by at least two Presbyters of this Church, certifying that in their opinion the Postulant possesses extraordinary strength of natural understanding, a peculiar aptitude to teach, and a large share of prudence, and adding any other reason for dispensation which they may believe to exist.

[3.] On the receipt of such testimonial, the Standing Committee, by a vote of two thirds of all

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* 3. § 1, Canon 5, 1856; as amended, 1871.
* b. Subsections enacted, 1871.
Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

The members thereof, may proceed to recommend the applicant to the Bishop for the dispensation asked.  

[4.] The Bishop may thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of the dispensation required, for exhibition to his examiners.  

[5.] The Bishop shall have the sole discretion of dispensation with a knowledge of the Hebrew language, in the case of any Candidate satisfactorily showing that its attainment by him is impracticable, and the Bishop's certificate of such dispensation shall exempt the bearer from examination on that subject only.  

§ vii. [1.] A person not having had Episcopal Ordination, but acknowledged as an Ordained Minister or Licentiate in any other denomination of Christians, may become a Candidate for Holy Orders in this Church.  

[2.] Such person must give notice of his desire to become Candidate to the Bishop of the Diocese in which he may be resident, stating, 1st, whether he has applied for admission as Candidate in any other Diocese; and, 2d, the ground and reasons of his desire; and, 3d, furnishing sufficient evidence of his standing in the denomination in which he has been Minister or Licentiate.  

[3.] With the aforesaid notice of desire must be forwarded a written certificate from at least two Presbyters of this Church, stating that, from personal knowledge of the Postulant, or from satisfac-
Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.

[4.] If, on receipt of such notice and certificate, the Bishop authorize further procedure, the Postulant may apply to the Standing Committee of the Diocese for recommendation; in order to which he must lay before the Committee,—

(1) A testimonial from at least twelve members of the denomination from which he comes, or twelve members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or twelve persons—in part of the denomination from which he comes, and in part of this Church—satisfactory to the Committee, certifying that the Postulant has, for three years last past, lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and

(2) A testimonial from at least two Presbyters of this Church, certifying that they believe the Postulant to be pious, sober, and honest, and sincerely attached to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church; and that, in their opinion, he possesses such qualifications as fit him for usefulness in this Church.

[5.] The Standing Committee and Bishop may then proceed as provided for in Section iii and Section iv of this Canon.*

* §§ viii, ix, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.
**C A N O N 2.**

*Of the Admission of Candidates for Holy Orders.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>§ viii.</th>
<th>Application by one who is not a citizen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[6.] Should the Postulant, applying as an ordained Minister or Licentiate of another denomination, not be a citizen of the United States, the Bishop to whom application is made shall require of him, with the notice of his intent to become a Candidate, satisfactory evidence that he has at that time resided at least one year in the United States.*</td>
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</table>

|Testimonial and residence may be dispensed with. |
|---|---|
|[7.] But should such Postulant apply on the ground of a call to a Church in which Divine Service is celebrated in a foreign language, (1) the foregoing requisition may be dispensed with; and (2) it shall be in the discretion of the Bishop and Standing Committee to dispense with the testimonials required in Section ii and Section iii of this Canon, and to accept and act upon such other evidence as in the nature of the case may be obtainable, and shall seem to their judgment fully equivalent; and (3) in such case an unanimous vote of the Standing Committee, at a meeting duly convened, shall be requisite: *Provided,* also, that the Postulant shall be required to produce to the Bishop a certificate, signed by at least four respectable members of this Church, testifying to the authenticity and credibility of the written evidences of his religious, moral, and literary qualifications; which certificate shall also be laid before the Standing Committee.b |

§ viii. In any case when the Standing Committee is the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese,

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*a § lx, Canon 3, 1866; as amended, 1871.
b A paragraph of Canon 24, of 1832; as amended, 1871.
Of Admitted Candidates.

such Committee shall be competent to receive and do all assigned to the Bishop in Section iii, Section iv, and Section vi of this Canon.

§ ix. The Bishop of the Diocese, for the purposes of this and other Canons relating to Candidates and Ordinations, shall be understood, in cases so requiring, to signify an Assistant Bishop, when so empowered under Canon 15, Section v of Title I, a Provisional Bishop, a Missionary Bishop, and any other Bishop canonically in charge of a Diocese, Missionary District, or Congregation in foreign parts.

§ x. [1.] The provisions of this and other Canons respecting Candidates for Holy Orders, extend to persons coming from places in the United States in which the Constitution of this Church has not been acceded to, equally with others.

[2.] Any such person shall apply for recommendation (Section iii) to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of the Bishop to whom his notice of intention has been given.

CANON 3.

Of Admitted Candidates.

§ i. [1.] The superintendence of a Candidate for Holy Orders, and direction of his theological studies, pertain to the Bishop of the Diocese.

[2.] In a Diocese, vacant or otherwise canonically under the Ecclesiastical Authority of the
Of Admitted Candidates.

Standing Committee, the Clerical Members of such Committee shall exercise said superintendence and direction.

[3.] Care shall be taken that the Candidate shall pursue his studies diligently, and under proper direction; and that he do not indulge in any vain or trifling conduct, or in any amusements most likely to be abused to licentiousness, or unfavorable to that seriousness, and to those pious and studious habits, which become a person preparing for the Holy Ministry.  

§ ii. [1.] A Candidate once admitted must remain in connection with the Diocese in which he has been admitted until his ordination, except as hereinafter provided.

[2.] Letters of dismission to the jurisdiction of any other Bishop of this Church may be given him by the Bishop, upon actual change of residence, or for other good and sufficient reasons, established as such to the satisfaction of the Bishop.

[3.] The convenience of attending any theological or other seminary shall not be held to be such sufficient reason or ground of change of residence.  

§ iii. A Candidate for Holy Orders shall not be allowed to accept from any Diocesan Convention an appointment as a Lay Deputy to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention.  

*§ xi, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.*
*§§ xiv, xv, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.*
*§ xiii, Canon 3, 1856; as amended, 1871.*
### Title I. CANON 4. § 4

#### Of Examinations.

| § iv. | 1. | A Candidate for Holy Orders may be licensed by the Bishop to perform the Service of the Church as a Lay Reader in his own Diocese, but in no other.  
   | 2. | Without such license a Candidate may not take upon himself such functions.  
   | 3. | With the consent of his own Bishop, a Candidate may receive such license as a Lay Reader, for temporary use, from any other Bishop, for the Diocese of such Bishop only.  
   | 4. | A Candidate so licensed shall submit to all the regulations which the Bishop licensing him may prescribe.  
   | 5. | He shall also be bound to conformity to all the other restrictions and regulations of the Canon "of Lay Readers." |

| § v. | 1. | Every Candidate for Holy Orders shall report himself to the Bishop, personally or by letter, once at least in every three months, giving account of his manner of life and progress in theological studies.  
   | 2. | Failure to make such report, not satisfactorily accounted for to the Bishop, shall be ground of refusal of admission to Holy Orders. |

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**CANON 4.**

*Of Examinations.*

§ i. In each Diocese there shall be two or more Examining Chaplains, to be appointed by the

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*§ xii, Canon 3, 1866; as amended, 1871.  
*§ Section enacted 1871.  
*Canon of 1871.*
Table: CANON 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>§ ii, iii</th>
<th>Of Examinations.</th>
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<td>Bishop, and holding their office at his discretion.</td>
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</table>

§ ii. [1.] An examination of the literary qualifications of a Postulant or Candidate shall extend to his knowledge of the English language and literature, and at least the first principles and general outlines of logic, rhetoric, mental and moral philosophy, physics and history, and the Latin and Greek languages.

[2.] A distinct report of the subjects of examination, and the satisfaction given in each, shall be made by the Examining Chaplains.

[3.] The examination may be adjourned, or repeated after an assigned period, at the discretion of the Examining Chaplains.

[4.] Such examination shall be made as prescribed in Canon 2, Section iv, [3.]

§ iii. [1.] The examination of a Candidate for the office and ministration of a Deacon only shall be so conducted as may most thoroughly ascertain the extent of his acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures of the Old and the New Testaments—in every part of which he shall be required to be well versed—and also his familiarity with the Book of Common Prayer, in all its parts and adjuncts, and with the Book of Articles.

[2.] The Candidate shall also be examined as to his sufficiency for the edifying performance of the Service of the Church, and for the ministration of the office of a Deacon, in all its parts and functions.
### Title I.  
#### CANON 4.  

**§ iv.**

**Of Examinations.**

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**[3.]** If the Candidate be one who, not having had Episcopal Ordination, has been acknowledged as an ordained or licensed Minister in any other denomination of Christians, he shall also be examined on those points in which the denomination whence he comes differs from this Church, with a view of testing his information and soundness in the same.

**[4.]** This examination shall always be conducted by the Examining Chaplains, the Bishop being present at his discretion.

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**§ iv.**

**[1.]** There shall be assigned to every *Candidate for Priest's Orders* three different examinations, at such times and places as the Examining Chaplains shall appoint.

**[2.]** Except for extraordinary reasons of great urgency, these examinations shall not be accumulated into one, but shall each be assigned as the business of a separate day.

**[3.]** Each examination shall be conducted in part orally, and in part by questions or themes pronounced in writing, to which written answers shall be made, in presence of one or more of the Examining Chaplains.

**[4.]** At the discretion of the Examining Chaplains, such written questions or themes may, or may not, be previously communicated to the Candidate.

**[5.]** At each examination the Candidate shall produce, and read, a Sermon or Discourse, composed by himself, on some passage of Scripture assigned to him for that purpose by the Bishop.
Of Examinations.

and shall also hand in two other Sermons or Discourses on some passage or passages of Scripture selected by himself; all which Sermons or Discourses shall be submitted to the criticisms of the Examining Chaplains.

[6.] At either or all of the examinations, the Examining Chaplains may, and at some one of them, at least, shall, subject the Candidate to such proof of his ability to conduct the Service of the Church in an edifying manner, and to deliver his Sermons with propriety and effectiveness, as shall fully satisfy them of his competence for the public duties of the Holy Ministry.

[7.] If the Candidate be one who, not having had Episcopal Ordination, has been acknowledged as an ordained or licensed Minister in any other denomination of Christians, and be not yet admitted to Deacon’s Orders, he shall, at the first examination, be also examined on those points in which the denomination whence he comes differs from this Church, with a view of testing his information and soundness in the same.

[8.] No examination at any theological or other literary institution shall be held to be equivalent to any one or more Canonical examinations, or allowed to supersede the same; nor shall any certificate of graduation or diploma from any theological or other literary institution be held to be sufficient ground for dispensing with any part of the Diocesan examinations of a Candidate.

§ v. The three examinations shall be,
Title I. CANON 4. § vi.

Of Examinations.

[1.] The first examination, on the Books of Scripture, the Candidate being required to give an account of the different Books, to translate from the original Greek and Hebrew, and to explain such passages as may be proposed to him.

[2.] In cases of Candidates having dispensations from Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, and other branches of learning not strictly Ecclesiastical, the first examination shall extend only to the knowledge of the text and interpretation of the English Bible, with such other matters as are comprised in what are commonly known as Introductions to the Holy Scriptures.

[3.] The second examination shall be on the Evidences of Christianity, Christian Ethics, and Systematic Divinity.

[4.] The third examination shall be on Church History, Ecclesiastical Polity, the Book of Common Prayer — its history and contents, and the Constitution and Canons of this Church, and those of the Diocese to which the Candidate belongs.

[5.] In all these examinations reference shall be had, as closely as possible, to the course of study established by the House of Bishops, and to the books therein recommended, or equivalent works of more recent date.

§ vi. [1.] The Bishop, at his discretion, may take part and preside at such examinations, and may invite the presenting Presbyter to attend.
**Of Examinations.**

The duty of presenting one or more of the Candidates for ordination.

[3.] If any Candidate for Priest's Orders be not examined by the Bishop in at least one of the examinations by the Examining Chaplains, he shall, before his ordination, be examined by the Bishop and two or more Presbyters, on the subjects above prescribed.

[4.] A Candidate ordained for a Diocese vacant or canonically under the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Standing Committee, shall, besides the examination by the Examining Chaplains, be again examined by the Bishop to whom he shall be recommended for ordination, and two or more Presbyters, on the studies prescribed by this Canon.

§ vii. [1.] The examinations of a Candidate for Priest's Orders may take place either before or after ordination to the Diaconate.

[2.] Their satisfactory passage by the Candidate shall be his sufficient examination for Deacon's Orders: Provided, that if the Bishop shall not have taken part in one or more of such examinations, then the Candidate shall be examined by the Bishop and two Presbyters in the mode prescribed in Section iii of this Canon.

[3.] The satisfactory passage of the **first** examination for Priest's Orders alone shall suffice for the admission of the Candidate to Deacon's Orders: Provided as above, and further provided that, in any case, before ordination, he be examined by the
### Title I.  CANON 5. § 1.  Provisions and Cautions concerning Ordination.

Bishop and at least two Presbyters on his familiarity with the Book of Common Prayer, in all its parts and adjuncts, and with the text of the Book of Articles; and that such examination on the Prayer Book be not held to have satisfied in his case the requisitions of the *third* examination for Priest’s Orders.

§ viii. Satisfaction given in any examination shall, in every case, be certified in writing to the Bishop, with the signatures of the examiners.

§ ix. Violation of any of the provisions of this Canon shall disqualify for ordination the Candidate implicated, and shall also subject any other party concerned to canonical procedure and censure.

§ x. [1.] A Candidate for Priest’s Orders must apply for at least his *first* and *second* examinations within three years, and his *third* within five years from his admission, or else assign, to the Bishop, causes which he shall deem satisfactory for failure so to do.

[2.] For contravention of this rule the name of the offender shall be stricken from the list of Candidates, after due warning by the Bishop.

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### CANON 5.  Provisions and Cautions concerning Ordination.

§ i. [1.] No Candidate who may be refused Holy Orders, in any Diocese, shall be ordained in any other Diocese, except by renewal of Candidateship, under the provisions of Canon 2.
Provisions and Cautions concerning Ordination.

[2.] A Bishop who shall finally reject the application of a Candidate for Holy Orders, shall immediately notify such rejection to every Bishop and other Diocesan Ecclesiastical Authority in this Church.

§ ii. [1.] A Candidate for Holy Orders, recommended by a Standing Committee, canonically acting as Ecclesiastical Authority, if he have lately resided for a length of time, not less than one year, in any other Diocese, shall apply to the Bishop of such Diocese for ordination.

[2.] Such Candidate shall, besides his recommendation from his own Diocese, apply for recommendation from the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which he seeks ordination.

§ iii. [1.] No Bishop of this Church shall ordain any person to officiate in any Congregation or Church destitute of a Bishop, situated without the jurisdiction of the United States, except with the canonically prescribed testimonials and examinations.

[2.] Should any person so ordained desire to settle in any Congregation or Parish of this Church, he must obtain a special license therefor from the Bishop, and officiate as a Probationer for at least one year.

§ iv. A Clergyman who presents a person to the Bishop for Holy Orders, as specified in the Office

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* § xvi, Canon 3, 1866; as amended, 1871.  
* § vii, Canon 4, 1866; as amended, 1871.  
* § xv, Canon 5, 1866; as amended, 1871.  

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Title I.

Canon 6. § 1, II.

Of the Ordination of Deacons.

for Ordination, without having good grounds to believe that the requisitions of the Canons have been complied with, shall be liable to Ecclesiastical censure.*

§ v. [1.] Agreeably to the practice of the primitive Church, the stated times of ordination shall be on the Sundays following the Ember Weeks, namely, the second Sunday in Lent, the Feast of Trinity, and the Sundays after the Wednesday following the 14th day of September and the 13th of December.

[2.] Occasional ordinations may be held at other times, as the Bishop shall appoint."

Canon 6.

Of the Ordination of Deacons.

§ i. A Candidate for the Office and Ministration of a Deacon only shall not be ordained within one year from his admission, unless the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, shall deem it expedient to ordain him after the expiration of a shorter period, in no case to be less than six months."

§ ii. Before the examination preceding ordination, such Candidate shall be required to present to the Bishop a testimonial from at least one Rec-

* § xii, Canon 4, 1836.
"Canon 20, 1832. In 1789 the Canon was passed without the last subsection. In 1808 this was added, and the Canon has continued unchanged since that time. 
"Enacted, 1871.
Of the Ordination of Deacons.

§ ii. A Candidate for Priest's Orders shall not be ordained to the Diaconate within three years from his admission, unless the Bishop, for urgent reasons, with the consent of three fourths of the Standing Committee, shall admit him to the Diaconate while yet prosecuting his course of theological studies; in which case he may be ordained at any time after the expiration of one year from his admission.\(^a\)

§ iii. No person shall be ordained Deacon in this Church unless he be recommended to the Bishop for ordination by the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

§ iv. [1.] In order to such recommendation, the Candidate must lay before the Standing Committee testimonials from the Minister and Vestry of the Parish or Congregation of which he is a member, or from the Vestry alone, if the Parish be vacant; or, if there be no organized Parish or Congregation where he has resided, from at least twelve respectable members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, testifying to his piety, good morals, and orderly conduct, in the following words:

We, whose names are hereunder written, do testify, from evidence satisfactory to us, that A. B., for the space of three

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\(^a\) § ii, Canon 4, 1836; as amended in 1862, and again in 1871.

\(^b\) Enacted, 1871.
Title I.

Of the Ordination of Deacons.

years last past, hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and
hath not, so far as we know or believe, written, taught, or held
anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protes-
tant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, we think him a person
worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Deacons. In wit-
ess whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this — day
of —, in the year of our Lord —.

[3.] But in case a Candidate, from some peculiar
circumstances not affecting his pious or moral char-
acter, shall be unable to procure testimonials from
the Minister and Vestry of the Parish where he
resides, the Standing Committee may accept testi-
monials, of the purport above stated, from at least
twelve respectable members of the Protestant Epis-
copal Church.

[4.] The Candidate shall also lay before the
Standing Committee a testimonial, signed by at
least one respectable Presbyter of the Protestant
Episcopal Church in the United States, in the
following words:

I [or we] do certify that A. B., for the space of three
years last past, hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and hath
not, so far as I [or we] know or believe, written, taught, or held
anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protes-
tant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, I [or we] think him a
person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Deacons.
This testimonial is founded on my [or our] personal knowledge
of the said A. B., for one year last past, and, for the residue
of the said time, upon evidence that is satisfactory to me
[or us]. In witness whereof, I [or we] have hereunto set my
[or our] hand [or hands], this — day of —, in the year of
our Lord —.

[5.] The Standing Committee, on receipt of such
 testimonials, may, at a meeting duly convened, a
majority of all the Committee consenting, proceed
Of the Ordination of Deacons.

to recommend the Candidate for ordination, by a testimonial addressed to the Bishop of the Diocese, in the following words:

We, whose names are hereunder written, certify that A. B. hath laid before us satisfactory testimonials that, for the space of three years last past, he hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and hath not written, taught, or held anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Deacons. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —.

This testimonial shall have the signatures of all consenting to it.¹

§ v. In the case of a Candidate not having had Episcopal ordination, but acknowledged as an ordained Minister or Licentiate by some other denomination of Christians, the testimonials to be laid before the Standing Committee and the testimonial given by the Committee shall be required to cover only the time since the admission of the person to a Candidateship.²

§ vi. The same provision shall apply to the case of a person to be ordained on the ground of a call to a Church in which Divine Service is celebrated in a foreign language.³

§ vii. Deacon's Orders shall not be conferred on any person under the age of twenty-one years complete.⁴

¹ §§ iv, v, Canon 4, 1856; as amended, 1871.
² § iii, Canon 4, 1856; as amended, 1871.
³ Sections enacted, 1871.
Title 1. CANON 7. § 1, 11, 111.

Of Deacons.

CANON 7.

Of Deacons.

§ i. Every Deacon shall be subject to the regulation of the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, of the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese for which he is ordained, until he receive letters of dismission therefrom to the Bishop or Eclesiastical Authority of some other Diocese, and be thereupon received as a Clergyman of such other Diocese; and he shall officiate in such places as the Bishop, or the said Clerical Members, may direct.

§ ii. [1.] No Deacon shall be settled over a Parish or Congregation, or permitted to accept of a Chaplaincy in the United States Army or Navy, until he shall have satisfactorily passed the three examinations required for Priest's Orders.

[2.] No Deacon shall officiate in any Parish or Congregation without the express consent of the Rector for the time being, where there is a Rector; nor in any case without the assent of the Bishop; and when officiating in the Parish or Congregation of a Rector, he shall be entirely subject to the direction of such Rector, in all his ministrations.

§ iii. No Deacon, who shall not have passed the examinations required for Priest's Orders, shall be

* Canon 6, 1829.  
** § xi, Canon 4, 1856.  
* This phrase touching Chaplaincies was added in 1862.  
** § ix, Canon 4, 1856.
transferred to another Diocese without the written request of the Bishop to whose jurisdiction he is to be transferred.

**CANON 8.**

*Of the Ordination of Priests.*

§ i. A Candidate for Priest’s Orders, who has been a Candidate for the Ministry of any other denomination of Christians, may be allowed as part of the duration of his Candidateship, by the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, the period during which he may have been a Student of Theology, or Candidate in such other denomination: Provided, that the time so allowed shall not exceed two years.

§ ii. A Candidate for Priesthood shall not be ordained within three years from his admission, nor, in any case, within one year from his reception of Deacon’s Orders, except by the advice and consent of three fourths of all the members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, at a meeting duly convened.

§ iii. No person shall be ordained a Priest unless he shall produce to the Bishop a satisfactory certificate from some Church, Parish, or Congregation, that he is engaged with them, and that they will receive him as their Minister; or unless he be a

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*§ x, Canon 4, 1856. § vi, Canon 5, 1856; as amended, 1871. * *Section enacted 1871.*
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<th>CANON 8.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title I.</strong></td>
<td>§ iv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Of the Ordination of Priests.</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missionary under the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to which he belongs or in the employment of some Missionary Society recognized by the General Convention; or unless he be engaged as a Professor, Tutor, or Instructor of youth in some College, Academy, or other Seminary of learning, duly incorporated, or as a Chaplain in the Army or Navy of the United States.  

§ iv. [1.] No person shall be ordained a Priest in this Church unless he be recommended to the Bishop for ordination by the Standing Committee of the Diocese for which he is to be ordained.  

[2.] In order to such recommendation, the Candidate must lay before the Standing Committee testimonials of his piety, good morals, and orderly conduct, from the Minister and Vestry of the Parish where he resides; or, if the Parish be vacant, or if the applicant be the Minister of the Parish (a Deacon desirous of Priest’s Orders), from the Vestry alone, in the following words:

We, whose names are hereunder written, do testify that A. B., for the space of three years last past, hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and hath not, so far as we know or believe, written, taught, or held anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Priests. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——.

[3.] But in case peculiar circumstances, not affecting his moral character, or the want of a Vestry

*§ x, Canon 6, 1856; as amended in 1862.*
Of the Ordination of Priests.

where he is residing or ministering, should hinder the procurement of testimonials as above, the Standing Committee may accept testimonials, of the same tenor, from at least twelve respectable members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

[4.] The Candidate shall also lay before the Standing Committee a testimonial signed by at least one Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the following form:

I do certify that A. B., for the space of three years last past, has lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and hath not, so far as I know or believe, written, taught, or held anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, I think him a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Priests. This testimonial is founded on my personal knowledge of the said A. B., for one year past, and for the residue of the said time, upon evidence that is satisfactory to me. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——.

[5.] The Standing Committee, on receipt of such testimonials, may, at a meeting duly convened, a majority of all the Committee consenting, proceed to recommend the Candidate for ordination, by a testimonial addressed to the Bishop, in the following words:

We, whose names are underwritten, members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of ——, do testify that A. B. hath laid before us satisfactory testimonials that, for the space of three years last past, he hath lived piously, soberly, and honestly; and hath not written, taught, or held anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Priests. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——.
**Title I.**

**Canon 9.**

### Of Lay Readers.

This testimonial shall have the signatures of all consenting to it.  

§ v. Candidates for the Priesthood, ordained Deacons under Section v or Section vi of Canon 6, shall not be required to have testimonials covering more time than has elapsed since their admission to Candidateship.  

§ vi. A Candidate for Priest’s Orders, ordained Deacon within three years preceding the time of his application for recommendation for ordination to the Priesthood, shall only be required to have testimonials extending back to the time of his ordination: Provided, nothing shall have in the mean while occurred that tends to invalidate the force of the evidence on which the Candidate was ordained a Deacon.  

§ vii. Priest’s Orders shall not be conferred on any person until he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years complete.

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**Canon 9.**

### Of Lay Readers.*

§ i. A Lay Communicant of this Church may receive from the Bishop a written license to conduct the service of the Church in a Congregation convened for public worship, as a Lay Reader.

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*§§ v, vii, viii, Canon 4, 1856; as amended, 1871.*

*§ iii, Canon 4, 1856; as amended, 1871.*

*§ ix, Canon 5, 1856; as amended, 1871.*

*Section enacted 1871.  * Canon of 1871.
### Of Lay Readers.

§ ii. [1.] Such appointment may be made by the Bishop, of his own motion, for service in any vacant Parish, Congregation, or Mission.

[2.] But where a Rector is in charge, his request and recommendation must have been previously signified to the Bishop.

§ iii. [1.] The Lay Reader so appointed shall be subject to any regulations prescribed by the Bishop or Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese.

[2.] He shall not use the Absolution, nor the Benediction, nor the Offices of the Church, except those for the Burial of the Dead, and for Visitation of the Sick and of Prisoners; omitting, in these last, the Absolutions and Benedictions.

[3.] He shall not assume the dress appropriate to Clergymen ministering in the Congregation.

[4.] He shall conform to the direction of the Bishop as to the Sermons or Homilies to be read; or, in the absence of such directions, if he is officiating in a Parish or Congregation having a Rector, then of such Rector.

[5.] He shall not deliver Sermons of his own composition.

[6.] He shall not, except in case of emergency, or peculiar expediency, perform any part of the Service when a Clergyman is present.

§ iv. The license authorized by this Canon may be revoked at the discretion of the Ecclesiastical Authority.
Title I.

Of Ministers Ordained in Foreign Countries, etc.

CANON 10.

Of Ministers Ordained in Foreign Countries by Bishops in Communion with this Church.

§ 1. A Clergyman coming from a foreign country, and professing to have been ordained out of the United States by a foreign Bishop in communion with this Church, or by a Bishop consecrated for a foreign country by Bishops of this Church under Article 10 of the Constitution, or by a Missionary Bishop elected to exercise Episcopal functions in any place or places out of the United States, shall, before he be permitted to officiate in any Parish or Congregation, exhibit to the Minister, or if there be no Minister to the Vestry thereof, a certificate signed by the Bishop of the Diocese, or if there be no Bishop, by the Standing Committee duly convened, that his letters of Holy Orders are authentic, and given by some Bishop in communion with this Church, and whose authority is acknowledged by this Church; and also that he has exhibited to the Bishop or Standing Committee satisfactory evidence of his pious and moral character, and of his theological acquirements; and in any case, before he shall be permitted to settle in any Church or Parish, or be received into union with any Diocese of this Church as a Minister thereof, he shall produce to the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee thereof, a letter of dismission from under the hand and seal of the Bishop with whose Diocese he has been last connected; which letter shall be,
Of Ministers Ordained in Foreign Countries, etc.

in substance, that provided for in Section vii of Canon 14 of this Title, and shall be delivered within six months from the date thereof; and when such Clergyman shall have been so received, he shall be considered as having passed entirely from the jurisdiction of the Bishop from whom the letter of dismissal was brought, to the full jurisdiction of the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Authority by whom it shall have been accepted, and become thereby subject to all the canonical provisions of this Church: Provided, that no such Clergyman shall be so received into union with any Diocese until he shall have subscribed, in the presence of the Bishop of the Diocese in which he applies for reception, and of two or more Presbyters, the declaration contained in Article 7 of the Constitution; which being done, said Bishop or Standing Committee, being satisfied of his theological acquirements, may receive him into union with this Church as a Minister of the same: Provided, also, that such Minister shall not be entitled to settle in any Parish or Church, as canonically in charge of the same, until he shall have resided one year in the United States subsequent to the acceptance of his letter of dismissal.

§ ii. And if such foreign Clergyman be a Deacon, he shall reside in this country at least one year, and obtain in this country the requisite testimonials of character, before he be ordained a Priest.*

* Canon 9, 1844; amended, 1868.
Title I.

Canon 11.

Of the Admission of Ministers ordained by Bishops not in Communion with this Church.

When a Deacon or Priest ordained by a Bishop not in communion with this Church, shall apply to a Bishop for admission into the same as a minister thereof, he shall produce a written certificate from at least two Presbyters of this Church stating that, from personal knowledge of the party, or satisfactory evidence laid before them, they believe that his desire to leave the communion to which he has belonged, has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to his moral or religious character, or on account of which it may be inexpedient to admit him to the exercise of the ministry in this Church; and he shall also, not less than six months after his application, in the presence of the Bishop and two or more Presbyters, subscribe the declaration contained in Article 7 of the Constitution; which being done, the Bishop, being satisfied of his theological acquirements, may receive him as such Minister.

Canon 12.

Of Ministers Officiating in a Foreign Language.

When a Clergyman, coming from a foreign country, and professing to be regularly ordained, shall be called to a Church of this communion in which
### CANON 13.

**Of Persons not Ministers in this Church, etc.**

Divine Service is celebrated in a foreign language, he may, with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese in which such Church is situated, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, or with the unanimous consent of the Standing Committee if there be no Bishop, and, on complying with the other requisitions of the Canons, settle in the said Church, as the Minister thereof, without having resided one year in the United States, anything in these Canons to the contrary notwithstanding.

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**CANON 13.**

**Of Persons not Ministers in this Church officiating in any Congregation thereof.**

No Minister in charge of any Congregation of this Church, or, in case of vacancy or absence, no Churchwardens, Vestrymen, or Trustees of the Congregation, shall permit any person to officiate therein, without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this Church: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to forbid communicants of the Church to act as Lay Readers.

Canon 11, Title I, Sections i and ii,* is hereby repealed: *Provided*, that such repeal shall not affect any case of a violation of said Canon committed before this date; but such case shall be

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*Canon 24, 1832.  
*Of the Digest of 1865.
### Title I. CANON 14. § 1. General Regulations of Ministers, etc.

Governed by the same law as if no such repeal had taken place.

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**CANON 14. General Regulations of Ministers and their Duties.**

§ 1. [1.] It is hereby required that, on the election of a Minister into any Church or Parish, the Vestry shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Bishop, or where there is no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, notice of the same, in the following form, or to this effect:

> We, the Churchwardens [or, in case of an Assistant Minister, We, the Rector and Churchwardens], do certify to the Right Rev. [naming the Bishop], or to the Rev. [naming the President of the Standing Committee], that [naming the person] has been duly chosen Rector [or, Assistant Minister, as the case may be] of [naming the Parish or Church].

Which certificate shall be signed by the names of those who certify.

[2.] If the Bishop or the Standing Committee be satisfied that the person so chosen is a qualified Minister of this Church, the Bishop, or the President of the Standing Committee, shall transmit the said certificate to the Secretary of the Convention, who shall record it in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

[3.] And if the Minister be a Presbyter, the Bishop, or President of the Standing Committee,

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*Canon as amended, 1863; renumbered, 1874.

**§ 2, Canon 7, 1866.**
General Regulations of Ministers, etc.

may, at the instance of the Vestry, proceed to have him instituted according to the Office established by this Church, if that Office be used in the Diocese. But if he be a Deacon, the act of institution shall not take place until after he shall have received Priest's Orders. This provision concerning the use of the Office of Institution is not to be considered as applying to any congregation destitute of a house of worship.

§ ii. No Minister, removing from one Diocese or Missionary District to another, shall officiate as the Rector, Stated Minister, or Assistant Minister of any Parish or Congregation of the Diocese or District to which he removes, until he shall have obtained from the Ecclesiastical Authority a certificate in the words following:

I hereby certify that the Rev. A. B. has been canonically transferred to my jurisdiction, and is a Minister in regular standing.

§ iii. The Alms and Contributions at the Administration of the Holy Communion shall be deposited with the Minister of the Parish, or with such Church officer as shall be appointed by him, to be applied by the Minister, or under his superintendence, to such pious and charitable uses as shall by him be thought fit.

§ iv. [1.] It shall be the duty of Ministers to prepare young persons and others for the holy

* § iii, Canon 7, 1856.  
* § iv, Canon 7, 1856.  
* Canon 83, 1832.
ordinance of Confirmation. And on notice being received from the Bishop of his intention to visit any Church, which notice shall be at least one month before the intended visitation, the Minister shall give immediate notice to his parishioners, individually, as opportunity may offer, and also to the Congregation on the first occasion of public worship after the receipt of said notice. And he shall be ready to present for Confirmation such persons as he shall think properly qualified, and shall deliver to the Bishop a list of the names of those confirmed.

[2.] And at every visitation it shall be the duty of the Minister, and of the Churchwardens or Vestry, to give information to the Bishop of the state of the Congregation, under such heads as shall have been committed to them in the notice given as aforesaid.

[3.] And further, the Ministers and Churchwardens of such Congregations as cannot be conveniently visited in any year, shall bring or send to the Bishop, at the stated meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, information of the state of the Congregation, under such heads as shall have been committed to them at least one month before the meeting of the Convention.

§ v. [1.] Every Minister of this Church shall keep a Register of Baptisms, Confirmations, Communicants, Marriages, and Funerals, within his cure, agreeably to such rules as may be provided

*Canon 26, 1832.
CANON 14.

§ vi. [1.] No Minister belonging to this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise, in the Parish, or within the parochial cure, of another Clergyman, unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the Minister of the Parish or cure, or, in his absence, from the Churchwardens and Vestrymen, or Trustees of the Congregation, or a majority of them.

[2.] Where Parish boundaries are not defined by law, or settled by Diocesan authority under Section ii of Canon 5 of Title III of this Digest, or are not otherwise settled, they shall, for the purposes of this Section, be defined by the civil divisions of the State, as follows:

* Canon 29, 1833.
Parochial boundaries shall be the limits, as now fixed by law, of any village, town, township, incorporated borough, city, or the limits of some division thereof which may have been recognized by the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, as constituting the boundaries of a Parish.

If there be but one Church or Congregation within the limits of such village, town, township, borough, city, or such division of a city or town as herein provided, the same shall be deemed the parochial cure of the Minister having charge thereof. If there be two or more Congregations or Churches therein, it shall be deemed the cure of the Ministers thereof, and the assent of a majority of such Ministers shall be necessary; but nothing in this Canon shall be construed to prevent any Clergyman of this Church from officiating in any Parish Church or in any place of public worship used by any Congregation of this Church, or elsewhere within the parochial cure of the Minister of the said Congregation, with the consent of the Clergyman in charge of such Congregation; or, in his absence, of the Churchwardens and Vestrymen or Trustees of such Congregation, or of a majority of them.

When, under Diocesan authority, a new Parish is constituted, and its boundaries defined, this Section shall be applicable to the same as so established.

[3.] If any Minister of the Church, from inability or any other cause, neglect to perform the
§ vii. [1.] A Minister of this Church removing within the jurisdiction of any Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Authority, shall, in order to gain canonical residence within the same, present to said Ecclesiastical Authority a testimonial from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which he last resided, which testimonial shall set forth his true standing and character. The testimonial may be in the following words:

I hereby certify that A. B., who has signified to me his desire to be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Authority of — , is a Presbyter (or Deacon) of — , in regular standing, and has not, so far as I know or believe, been justly liable to evil.

* Canon as amended in 1859 and 1868.
### Title I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANON 14.</th>
<th>§ vii.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### General Regulations of Ministers, etc.

When to affect canonical residence.

report, for error in religion or viciousness of life, for three years last past.

[2.] All such testimonials shall be called Letters Dimissory. No such letter shall affect a Minister's canonical residence, until, after having been presented according to its address, it shall have been accepted, and notification of such acceptance given to the authority whence it proceeded. The residence of the Minister so transferred shall date from the acceptance of his letter of transfer. If not presented within three months after its date, it may be considered as void by the authority whence it proceeded; and shall be so considered, unless it be presented within six months.

[3.] If a Minister, removing into another Diocese, who has been called to take charge of a Parish or Congregation, shall present a testimonial in the form aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to which he has removed, to accept it, unless the Bishop or Standing Committee should have heard rumors, that he or they believe to be well founded, against the character of the Minister concerned, which would form a proper ground of canonical inquiry, and presentment; in which case the Ecclesiastical Authority shall communicate the same to the Bishop or Standing Committee of the Diocese to whose jurisdiction the said Minister belongs; and, in such case, it shall not be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to accept the testimonial, unless, and until, the Minister shall be exculpated from the said charges.

When void.

When reception may be refused.
Section 15. Of Bishops.

[4.] It shall be the duty of all Ministers, except Professors in the General Theological Seminary, Professors and Tutors in any University or College which is maintained and governed by two or more Dioceses, associated for that purpose, Officers of the Board of Missions, and Chaplains in the Army and Navy, to obtain and present letters of transfer as above described, whenever they remove from one Diocese or Missionary District to any other Diocese or Missionary District, whether Domestic or Foreign, and remain there for the space of six months. But when a Diocese is divided into two or more Dioceses, any Professor in a Theological Seminary therein, which is governed by Trustees from every part of such original Diocese, may select to which of said Dioceses he shall belong, and shall not be obliged to obtain and present the above-mentioned letters of transfer.

*Canon 6, 1856; amended and renumbered, 1874.*
entitle either to the choice of a Bishop, may associate and proceed to the choice of a Bishop, to exercise jurisdiction alike in each of the associated Dioceses, if there be at the time of such choice, and have been during the year previous, nine or more such Presbyters residing in any part of such associated Dioceses, qualified as aforesaid; and the Bishop, so elected, shall exercise Episcopal jurisdiction over each of the associated Dioceses, until such time as some one of such Dioceses, having six or more Presbyters canonically qualified to elect a Bishop, shall elect him, and he shall have accepted the office as its own exclusive Diocesan; whereupon, his connection with the other associated Diocese or Dioceses shall cease and determine: Provided, always, that the Dioceses thus associated in the election of a common Bishop, and the Conventions thereof, shall, in all other respects, remain as before, unconnected and independent of each other: and Provided, also, that such association shall be dissolved on the demise of the Bishop, if not before.

[2.] A Minister is settled, for all purposes here or elsewhere mentioned in these Canons, who has been engaged permanently by any Parish, according to the rules of said Diocese, or for any term not less than one year.*

§ ii. [1.] Every Bishop elect, before his consecration, shall produce to the House of Bishops, from the Convention by whom he is elected, evi-

* Canon 2, 1844.
Of Bishops.

dence of such election; and, from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention, evidence of their approbation of his testimonials, and of their assent to his consecration; and also certificates, respectively, in the following words; such certificates, in both cases, to be signed by a constitutional majority of the members of the Diocesan Convention, or of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, as the case may be. The same evidence of election by, and the same certificate from, the members of the Diocesan Convention, shall be presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention.

Testimony from the Members of the Convention in the Diocese from whence the person is recommended for consecration.

We, whose names are underwritten, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion, or for viciousness in life; and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment, on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to that Holy Office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare that we do, in our conscience, believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, such soundness in the faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners, and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the Office of a Bishop to the honor of God, and the edifying of His Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

The above certificate shall be presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention.
### Title I. CANON 15. § iii.  

**Of Bishops.**

**Testimony from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention.**

We, whose names are underwritten, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred Office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony, on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion, or for viciousness of life; and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment, on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy Office, but that he hath, as we believe, led his life, for three years last past, piously, soberly, and honestly.

[2:] If the House of Bishops consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop, with any two Bishops, may proceed to perform the same, or any three Bishops to whom he may communicate the testimonials.\(^\ast\)

§ iii. [1.] If, during the recess of the General Convention, the Church in any Diocese should be desirous of the consecration of a Bishop elect, the Standing Committee of the Church in such Diocese may, by their president, or by some person or persons specially appointed, communicate the desire to the Standing Committees of the Churches in the different Dioceses, together with copies of the necessary testimonials; and if the major number of the Standing Committees shall consent to the proposed consecration, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned shall forward the evidence of such consent, together with other testimonials, to the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, or,

\(^\ast\) Canon 3, 1832.
Of Bishops.

in case of his death, to the Bishop who, according to the rules of the House of Bishops, is to preside at the next General Convention, who shall communicate the same to all the Bishops of this Church in the United States; and if a majority of the Bishops consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop or Bishops aforesaid, with any two Bishops, may proceed to perform the same, or any three Bishops to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

[2.] The evidence of the consent of the different Standing Committees shall be in the form prescribed for the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention; and, without the aforesaid requisites, no consecration shall take place during the recess of the General Convention; but in case the election of a Bishop shall take place within six months before the meeting of the General Convention, all matters relative to the consecration shall be deferred until the said meeting.

§ iv. No man shall be consecrated a Bishop of this Church until he shall be thirty years old.

§ v. When a Bishop of a Diocese is unable, by reason of old age, or other permanent cause of infirmity, or by reason of the extent of his Diocese, to discharge his Episcopal duties, one Assistant Bishop may be elected by and for the said Diocese, who shall, in all cases, succeed the Bishop in case of surviving him: Provided, that before the elec-

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Consent of Bishops.

Evidence of consent.

No consecration within six months of General Convention.

Age.

Assistant Bishop.

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* Canon 5, 1832.  
* Canon 8, 1832.
Of Bishops.

§ vi. A Diocese deprived of the services of its Bishop by a sentence of suspension without a precise limitation of time, may proceed to the election of a Provisional Bishop, who, when duly consecrated, shall exercise all the powers and authority of the Bishop of the Diocese during the suspension of such Bishop; and who, in case of the remission of the sentence of the Bishop, and his restoration to the exercise of his jurisdiction, shall perform the duties of Assistant Bishop prescribed by Section v of this Canon; and who in all cases shall succeed to the Bishop on his death or resignation.

§ vii. [1.] The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies may, from time to time, on nomination by the House of Bishops, elect a suitable person or per-

*Canon 6, 1832; as amended, 1871.

*Canon 3, 1850.
**CANON 15.**

**Of Bishops.**

sions to be a Bishop or Bishops of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in States or Territories, or parts thereof not organized into Dioceses. The evidence of such election shall be a certificate, to be subscribed by a constitutional majority of said House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, in the form required by Section ii of this Canon, to be given by the members of Diocesan Conventions on the recommendation of Bishops elect for consecration, which certificate shall be produced to the House of Bishops; and if the House of Bishops shall consent to the consecration, they may take order for that purpose.

[2.] The Bishop or Bishops so elected and consecrated, shall exercise Episcopal functions in such States and Territories, or parts thereof, in conformity with the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and under such regulations and instructions, not inconsistent therewith, as the House of Bishops may prescribe; and the House of Bishops may, at any time, increase or diminish the number of States or Territories, or parts thereof, over which the said Bishop or Bishops shall exercise Episcopal functions.

[3.] In case of the death or resignation of a Missionary Bishop, or of vacancy by other cause, the charge of the vacant Missionary Episcopate shall devolve on the senior Bishop of this Church, with the power of appointing some other Bishop as his substitute in said charge.

[4.] The jurisdiction of this Church extending in right, though not always in form, to all persons

| Mode and evidence of election. |
| Exercise of Episcopal functions. |
| Extent of jurisdiction. |
| Vacancy. |
| Jurisdiction over Clergy, and mode of exercising it. |
belonging to it within the United States, it is hereby enacted that each Missionary Bishop shall have jurisdiction over the Clergy in the district assigned him; and in case a presentment and trial of a Clergyman become proper, the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee appointed by the Missionary Bishop as is hereinafter provided for may make presentment; and the trial shall take place according to the Constitution and Canons of any Diocese of this Church which may have been selected by the said Missionary Bishop at the time of the appointment of such Standing Committee: Provided, that the Court shall be composed of at least three Presbyters, excluding the members of the Standing Committee and the accused. And if there be not a sufficient number of qualified Presbyters within his jurisdiction, the said Missionary Bishop may call to his aid Presbyters of any Diocese or Missionary jurisdiction sufficiently near.

[5.] Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Section shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, and shall be eligible to the office of Diocesan Bishop in any organized Diocese within the United States. And whenever a Diocese shall have been organized within the jurisdiction of such Missionary Bishop, if he shall be chosen Bishop of such Diocese, he may accept the office without vacating his Missionary appointment: Provided, that he continue to discharge the duties of Missionary Bishop within the residue of his original jurisdiction, if there be such residue.

*As amended, 1877.*
**Canon 15.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>§ viii.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Of Bishops.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[6.] Every such Bishop shall yearly appoint two Presbyters, and two Laymen communicants of this Church, resident within his Missionary jurisdiction, to perform the duties of a Standing Committee for such jurisdiction, who shall continue in office till their successors are appointed: Provided, that no Standing Committee constituted under this Section shall have power to give or refuse assent to the consecration of a Bishop.

[7.] Every such Bishop shall report to each General Convention his proceedings, and the state and condition of the Church within his Missionary jurisdiction; and, at least once a year, make a report to the Board of Missions.

§ viii. [1.] The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies may, from time to time, on nomination by the House of Bishops, elect a suitable person or persons to be a Bishop or Bishops of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in any Missionary station or stations of this Church out of the Territory of the United States, which the House of Bishops, with the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, may have designated. The evidence of such election shall be a certificate, to be subscribed by a constitutional majority of said House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, expressing their assent to the said nomination, which certificate shall be produced to the House of Bishops; and if the House of Bishops shall consent |

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*Canon 10, 1856; as amended, 1871.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title I.</th>
<th>§ viii.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Of Bishops.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limitation of jurisdiction.</strong></td>
<td>to the consecration, they may take order for that purpose.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shall have a seat in the House of Bishops.</strong></td>
<td>[2.] Any Bishop elected and consecrated under this Section, or any foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated to exercise Episcopal functions in any place or country which may have been thus designated, shall have no jurisdiction, except in the place or country for which he has been elected and consecrated. He shall <em>be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, but shall not</em> become a Diocesan Bishop in any organized Diocese within the United States, unless with the consent of three fourths of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, and also of three fourths of the Clerical and Lay Deputies present at the Session of the General Convention, or, in the recess of the General Convention, with the consent of the Standing Committees of three fourths of the Dioceses.</td>
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<td><strong>Restriction upon eligibility as a Diocesan.</strong></td>
<td>[3.] Any Bishop or Bishops consecrated under this Section, or any Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, shall, on presentment by two thirds of the Missionaries under his charge, for immorality or heresy, or for a violation of the Constitution or Canons of this Church, be tried, and, if found guilty, sentenced, in all particulars as if he were actually resident within the limits of the United States, except that the trial may be within any Diocese in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mode of presenting and trying.</strong></td>
<td>[4.] Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Section, or any Foreign Mission-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power to ordain Deacons or Presbyters.</strong></td>
<td><em>These words were thus altered in 1865.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of Bishops.

Any Bishop heretofore consecrated, or any Bishop to whom the exercise of Episcopal powers and functions in a foreign Church or Congregation shall have been assigned by the Presiding Bishop, may ordain as Deacons or Presbyters, to officiate within the limits of their respective Missions, or in such foreign Church or Congregation, any persons, of the age required by the Canons of this Church, who shall exhibit to him or them the testimonials required by Canons 6 and 8 of this Title, signed by not less than two of the ordained Missionaries of this Church who may be subject to his or their charge, or by two Presbyters of this Church, in good standing, connected with such foreign Church or Congregation.

Provided, nevertheless, that if there be only one ordained Missionary attached to the Mission, or only one Presbyter of this Church connected with such foreign Church or Congregation, and capable of acting at the time, the signature of a Presbyter in good standing under the jurisdiction of any Bishop in communion with this Church may be admitted to supply the deficiency.*

[5.] Any Foreign Missionary Bishop consecrated under this Section, or heretofore consecrated, may, by and with the advice of two Presbyters, one of whom, if necessity require, shall be a Presbyter in good standing under the jurisdiction of any Bishop in communion with this Church, dispense with those studies required from a Candidate for Deacon's Orders by the Canons of this Church:

* This Section was thus amended in 1865.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title I.</th>
<th>CANON 15.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proviso.</strong></td>
<td>Provided, that no person shall be ordained by him who has not passed a satisfactory examination, in the presence of two Presbyters, as to his theological learning and aptitude to teach: and Provided, further, that no person shall be ordained by him until he shall have been a Candidate for at least three years. Nor shall any Deacon, so ordained, be advanced to the Order of Presbyters, who has not been in Deacon's Orders for at least one year. Nor shall any Deacon or Priest, who shall have been ordained under this Section, be allowed to hold any cure, or officiate in the Church in these United States, until he shall have complied with existing Canons relating to the learning of persons to be ordained.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proviso.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restrictions.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction over resident Missionaries or Clergymen.</td>
<td>[6.] Any Foreign Missionary Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Section, or any Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, shall have jurisdiction and government according to the Canons of this Church over all Missionaries or Clergymen of this Church, resident in the district or country for which he or they may have been consecrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May appoint Standing Committee.</td>
<td>[7.] Every such Bishop may yearly appoint not less than two nor more than five Presbyters, resident within his Missionary jurisdiction and acting under the appointment of the Board of Missions, to act as a Standing Committee in such Missionary jurisdiction, upon all questions pertaining to the interests of such Missionary jurisdiction; and, in case of the absence of the Bishop from his jurisdiction, or of a vacancy in the Episcopate, said</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of Bishops.

Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority of such Missionary jurisdiction.

[8.] If any Minister of this Church, acting under a Foreign Missionary appointment, and within the jurisdiction of a Foreign Missionary Bishop of this Church, shall commit any offence which comes within the provisions of Canon 2 of Title II, Of Offences for which Ministers may be tried and punished; or shall refuse obedience to the lawful authority of the Missionary Bishop, such Clergyman shall be proceeded against according to the Constitution and Canons of any Diocese of this Church which may have been selected at the time of the appointment of the Standing Committee of such Missionary jurisdiction: Provided, that a presentment shall first be made by the members of said Standing Committee, or, if the accused party be a member of the Standing Committee, by the other member or members thereof.

[9.] The Court for the trial of such Minister shall consist of five Presbyters, excluding the members of the Standing Committee; or, if there be not five, then of all the members of such Missionary jurisdiction. If there be more than five, then shall the Standing Committee select, by lot, the five who shall compose the Court, which Court shall proceed in the trial, according to the Canons of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, so far as the same may be applicable to such a case; and where no provision is made adequate to the exigency, the Court shall consider and adjudge the case according to the principles of law and equity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title I.</th>
<th>Canon 15.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of Bishops.</td>
<td>§ ix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[10.] The sentence of the Court shall be rendered to the Bishop of such Missionary jurisdiction, who shall have power to revise and modify the same, and the decision of the Bishop shall be final and conclusive.

[11.] Every Bishop elected and consecrated under this Section, or Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, shall report to each General Convention his proceedings and acts, and the state of the Mission under his supervision. He shall also make a similar report at least once a year to the Board of Missions of this Church.

§ ix. [1.] When a Diocese, entitled to the choice of a Bishop, shall elect as its Diocesan a Missionary Bishop of this Church, if such election shall have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, evidence thereof shall be laid before each House of the General Convention, and the concurrence of each House, and its express consent, shall be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same; so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop of the Diocese which has elected him.

[2.] If the said election have taken place more than three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof, viz.: The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall give duly certified evidence of the election to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of

* Canon 1, 1850.
Of Bishops.

every Diocese. On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of the Bishops and of the Standing Committees in the election, and their express consent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned shall transmit notice thereof to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of each vacant Diocese, which notice shall state what Bishops and what Standing Committees have consented to the election. And the same Committee shall transmit to every Congregation in the Diocese concerned, to be publicly read therein, a notice of the election to the Episcopate thereof of the Bishop thus elected, and also cause public notice thereof to be given in such other way as they may think proper.⁵

§ x. It is deemed proper that every Bishop of this Church shall deliver, at least once in three years, a charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, unless prevented by reasonable cause. And it is also deemed proper that, from time to time, he shall address to the people of his Diocese Pastoral Letters on some points of Christian doctrine, worship, or manners.⁶

§ xi. [1.] Every Bishop in this Church shall visit the Churches within his Diocese at least once in three years, for the purpose of examining the state of his Church, inspecting the behavior of his Clergy, administering the Apostolic rite of Confirmation, ministering the Word, and, if he think

⁵ Canon 9, 1856.
⁶ Canon 26, 1832.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title I.</th>
<th>CANON 15.</th>
<th>§ 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Of Bishops.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit, administering the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, to the people committed to his charge. And if a Bishop shall decline, for more than three years, to visit a Parish or Congregation, for reasons which to him shall seem sufficient, it shall be the duty of the Rector or Minister, and Vestry, or of one of them, to apply to the Presiding Bishop, to appoint the five Bishops in charge of Dioceses, who live nearest to the Diocese in which such Church or Congregation may be situated, to act as a Council of Conciliation, who shall amicably determine all matters of difference between the parties, and each party shall conform to the decision of the Council in the premises. If the Presiding Bishop shall be the party within whose jurisdiction the Parish or Congregation may be, then the application shall be made to the Bishop next in seniority. And in any such case as is above mentioned, the Bishop within whose jurisdiction the Parish or Congregation may be, may, at any time, if he please, apply himself to the Presiding Bishop, for a Council of Conciliation: Provided, that if, by the action of the General Convention, any Canon shall hereafter be made for the establishment of a Council or Councils of Conciliation, for the general purpose of amicably reconciling differences of this or any other kind, then such a case as is above named shall be referred to such general Council of Conciliation, and the parties shall abide by its decision.</td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Declining to visit.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Council of Conciliation.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proviso.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clergy to supply the Bishop’s Parish.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>[2.] To enable the Bishop, who may be Rector of a Church, to make his official visitation, it shall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of Bishops.

be the duty of the Clergy, in such reasonable rotation as may be devised, to officiate for him in the performance of his parochial duties, provision being made for the payment of their expenses.

[3.] It is left to each Diocese to make provision, in such way as it may deem proper, for defraying the necessary expenses of the Bishop’s visitation.

[4.] The Bishop shall keep a register of his proceedings at every visitation of his Diocese.\(^a\)

§ xii. It is the duty of every Bishop of this Church to reside within his Diocese.\(^b\)

§ xiii. It shall be lawful for any Bishop of a Diocese who is about to leave, or has left, his Diocese, with the intention of going out of the limits of the United States, or, if remaining out of his Diocese for the space of three calendar months although without leaving the United States, to authorize, by writing under his hand and seal, the Assistant Bishop, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee of such Diocese, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof. The Assistant Bishop or Standing Committee so authorized, shall thereupon become the Ecclesiastical Authority of such Diocese, to all intents and purposes, until such writing shall be revoked, or the Bishop shall return within the Diocese: Provided, that nothing in this Canon shall be so construed as to prevent any Bishop who may have signed such writing from

\(^a\)Canon 2, 1866.  
\(^b\)Canon 1, 1866.
Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title I.</th>
<th>Canon 15.</th>
<th>§ xiv, xv.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of Bishops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercising his jurisdiction himself, so far as the same may be practicable, during his absence from his Diocese, or from permitting and authorizing any other Bishop to perform Episcopal offices for him.¹</td>
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<td>§ xiv. The Bishop of each Diocese may compose forms of prayer or thanksgiving, as the case may require, for extraordinary occasions, and transmit them to each Clergyman within his Diocese, whose duty it shall be to use such forms in his Church on such occasions. And the Clergy in those States or Dioceses or other places within the bounds of this Church in which there is no Bishop, may use the form of prayer or thanksgiving composed by the Bishop of any Diocese. The Bishop in each Diocese may also compose forms of prayer to be used before legislative and other public bodies.²</td>
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| § xv. [1.] Any Bishop, Assistant Bishop, or Missionary Bishop may, on the invitation of the Convention or the Standing Committee of any Diocese where there is no Bishop, or where the Bishop is for the time under a disability to perform Episcopal offices by reason of a judicial sentence, visit and perform Episcopal offices in that Diocese, or in any part thereof; and this invitation may be temporary, and it may at any time be revoked.  

[2.] A Diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop is for the time under a disability by reason of

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¹ Canon 3, 1833.  
² Canon 47, 1833.
Of Bishops.

of a judicial sentence, may, by its Convention, be placed under the full Episcopal charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop, who shall by that act be authorized to perform all the duties and offices of the Bishop of the Diocese so vacant or having the Bishop disabled: until, in the case of a vacant Diocese, a Bishop be duly elected and consecrated for the same; and, in the case of a Diocese whose Bishop is disqualified as aforesaid, until the disqualification be removed; or until, in either case, the said act of the Convention be revoked.

[3.] No Diocese thus placed under the full charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop, shall invite a second Bishop to perform any Episcopal duty, or exercise authority, till its connection with the first Bishop has expired. *

§ xvi. [1.] If, during the session of the General Convention, or within six calendar months before the meeting of any such Convention, a Bishop shall desire to resign his jurisdiction, he shall make known, in writing, to the House of Bishops such his desire, together with the reasons moving him thereto; whereupon the House of Bishops may investigate the whole case of the proposed resignation, including not only the facts and reasons that may be set forth in the application for the proposed resignation, but any other facts and circumstances bearing upon it, so that the whole subject of the

* Canon 4, 1847.
Of Bishops.

propriety or necessity of such resignation may be placed fully before the House of Bishops.

[2.] An investigation having thus been made, the House of Bishops may decide on the application; and, by a vote of a majority of those present, accept or refuse to accept such resignation; and in all cases of a proposed resignation, the Bishops shall cause their proceedings to be recorded on their journal; and in case of acceptance, the resignation shall be complete when thus recorded; and notice thereof shall be given to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

[3.] In case a Bishop should desire to resign at any period not within six calendar months before the meeting of a General Convention, he shall make known to the Presiding Bishop such his desire, with the reasons moving him thereunto; whereupon the Presiding Bishop shall communicate, without delay, a copy of the same to every Bishop of this Church having Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and also to the Standing Committee of the Diocese to which the Bishop desiring to resign may belong; and, at the same time, summon said Bishops to meet him in person, at a place to be by him designated and at a time not less than three calendar months from the date of his summons; and should a number not less than a majority of all the said Bishops meet at the time and place designated, they shall then have all the powers given by the previous clauses of this Section to the House of Bishops; and should a number less than a majority assemble, they shall have power to adjourn from time to time, until they can secure
The attendance of a majority of all the said Bishops. Should a proposed resignation of a Bishop be accepted at any meeting of the Bishops for that purpose held during a recess, then it shall be the duty of the Senior Bishop present to pronounce such resignation complete, and to communicate the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese, who shall cause the same to be communicated to the several Clergymen in charge of congregations therein. And it shall be the further duty of the Presiding Bishop to cause such resignation to be formally recorded on the Journal of the House of Bishops that may meet in General Convention next thereafter. If the Bishop desirous of resigning should be the Presiding Bishop, then all the duties directed in this Section to be performed by the Presiding Bishop shall devolve upon the Bishop next in seniority.

[4.] No Bishop whose resignation of the Episcopal jurisdiction of a Diocese has been consummated pursuant to this Section, shall, under any circumstances, be eligible to any Diocese now in union, or which may hereafter be admitted into union, with this Church; nor shall he have a seat in the House of Bishops; but he may perform Episcopal acts at the request of any Bishop of this Church having Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, within the limits of his Diocese.

[5.] A Bishop who ceases to have the Episcopal charge of a Diocese shall still be subject in all matters to the Canons and authority of the General Convention.
Title I.  

CANON 15.  

§ xvii.  

Of Bishops.  

[6.] In case a suspended Bishop of this Church should desire to resign at any period not within six calendar months before the meeting of a General Convention, he shall make known by letter to the Presiding Bishop such desire; whereupon the Presiding Bishop shall communicate a copy of the same to each Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction; and, in case a majority of such Bishops shall return to the Presiding Bishop their written assent to such resignation, the same shall be deemed valid and final; and written information of the said resignation shall at once be communicated by the Presiding Bishop to the Bishop and Diocese concerned, and to each Bishop of this Church.  

§ xvii. [1.] If during the recess of the General Convention, and more than six months previous to its session, any vacancy arise, either by death, resignation, or other cause, in the office of any Missionary Bishop of this Church (whether Domestic or Foreign), the House of Bishops shall, on the written request of twelve members of the same, be convened by the Presiding Bishop, or, in case of his death, by the Bishop who, according to the rules of the House of Bishops, is to preside at the next General Convention; and thereupon may proceed to fill any and every such vacancy that may then exist, by electing a suitable person or persons to be a Bishop or Bishops of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions within the ——

*Canon 2, 1860.
Of Bishops.

district, country, territory, station, or jurisdiction, where such vacancy or vacancies may exist; and in case of such election, they shall, by the Presiding Bishop, or by some person or persons specially appointed, communicate the fact of such election to the Standing Committees of the Churches in the different Dioceses; and each Standing Committee that shall consent to the proposed consecration shall forward the evidence of such consent to the Presiding Bishop, or Bishop as aforesaid. And if the major number of the Standing Committees shall consent to the proposed consecration, the Presiding or other Bishop as aforesaid shall forward copies of the evidence of such consent to each Bishop of this Church then within the limits of the United States; and if a majority of such Bishops consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop or Bishop aforesaid, with any two Bishops, or any three Bishops to whom he may communicate the testimonials, may proceed to perform the same.

[2.] The evidence of the consent of the different Standing Committees shall be in the form prescribed for the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in General Convention; and without the aforesaid requisites no consecration shall take place of any Missionary Bishop elected during the recess of the General Convention.

[3.] Every Bishop elected and consecrated under this Section shall have the several functions, jurisdiction, powers, and rights granted by any Canon or Canons of this Church to Missionary...
Title I.

Canon 16.

§ 1. Of a List of the Ministers of this Church.

Bishops, whether Domestic or Foreign, according as such Bishop shall be elected to be a Domestic or a Foreign Missionary Bishop; and shall in all matters be subject to the Canons and authority of the General Convention.

Canon 16.

Of a List of the Ministers of this Church.

§ 1. The Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies shall keep a register of all the Clergy of this Church, whose names shall be delivered to him in the following manner, that is to say: Every Bishop of this Church, or where there is no Bishop the Standing Committee of the Diocese, shall, at the time of every General Convention, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the said Secretary, a list of the names of all the Ministers of this Church in their proper Diocese, annexing the names of their respective cures, or of their stations in any colleges or other seminaries of learning; or, in regard to those who have not any cures or other stations, their places of residence only; and also, with particulars of time and place, of all Ministers belonging to the Diocese, who had been ordained to the Diaconate or the Priesthood, or have been deposed, or have died, since the preceding General Convention; and the said list shall, from time to time, be published in the journals of the General Convention.

* This Section was added in 1865, and the Canon was renumbered, 1874.

* Canon 48, 1832; as amended, 1868.
Mode of Securing an Accurate View, etc.

§ ii. And, further, it is recommended to the several Bishops of this Church, and to the several Standing Committees, that, during the intervals between the meetings of the General Convention, they take such means of notifying the admission of Ministers among them as, in their discretion, respectively, they shall think effectual to the purpose of preventing ignorant and unwary people from being imposed on by persons pretending to be authorized Ministers of this Church.

CANON 17.

Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church.

§ i. As a full and accurate view of the state of the Church, from time to time, is highly useful and necessary, it is hereby ordered that every Minister of this Church, or if the parish be vacant the Wardens, shall present, or cause to be delivered, on or before the first day of every Annual Convention, to the Bishop of the Diocese, or where there is no Bishop to the President of the Convention, a statement of the number of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, and Funerals, and of the number of Communicants in his Parish or Church; also the state and condition of the Sunday Schools in his Parish; also of the amount of the Communion alms, the contributions for Missions, Diocesan, Domestic, and Foreign, for Parochial Schools, for Church purposes

* Canon 48, 1832; renumbered, 1874.
Title I  

Mode of Securing an Accurate View, etc.

in general, and of other matters that may throw light on the state of the same. And every Clergyman, not regularly settled in any Parish or Church, shall also report the occasional services he may have performed; and, if he have performed no such services, the causes or reasons which have prevented the same. And these reports, or such parts of them as the Bishop shall think fit, may be read in Convention, and shall be entered on the journals thereof.

§ ii. At every Annual Diocesan Convention, the Bishop shall deliver an Address, stating the affairs of the Diocese since the last meeting of the Convention; the names of the Churches which he has visited; the number of persons confirmed; the names of those who have been received as Candidates for Orders, and of those who have been ordained, suspended, or degraded; the changes by death, removal, or otherwise, which have taken place among the Clergy; and in general, all matters tending to throw light on the affairs of the Diocese; which address shall be inserted on the journals.

§ iii. At every General Convention, the journals of the different Diocesan Conventions, since the last General Convention, together with such other papers, viz., Episcopal charges, addresses, and pastoral letters, as may tend to throw light on the state of the Church in each Diocese, shall be presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.
### CANON 17.

**Mode of Securing an Accurate View, etc.**

A Committee shall then be appointed to draw up a view of the state of the Church, and to make report to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; which report, when agreed to by the said House, shall be sent to the House of Bishops, with the request that they will draw up, and cause to be published, a Pastoral Letter to the members of the Church. And it is hereby made the duty of every clergyman having a pastoral charge, when any such Letter is published, to read the said Pastoral Letter to his congregation on some occasion of public worship.

§ iv. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese, or of the person or persons with whom the journals or other Ecclesiastical papers are lodged, to forward to the House of Deputies, at every General Convention, on or before the first Monday of the session, the documents and papers specified in this Canon.

§ v. It shall be the duty of the Bishop and Standing Committee of the Church in every Diocese, or if there be no Bishop, of the Standing Committee only, to prepare, previously to the meeting of every General Convention, a condensed report, and a tabular view of the state of the Church in their Diocese, comprising therein a summary of the statistics from the parochial reports, and from the Bishop's addresses, specifying, as far as possible, the capital and proceeds of the Episcopal fund, and of all Benevolent and Mis-
### Title I. CANON 18.

**Of Publishing Editions, etc.**

visionary associations of Churchmen within the Diocese, and present the same to the Secretary of the House of Deputies on or before the first Monday of the session, for the purpose of aiding the Committee on the State of the Church, appointed by the House of Deputies, in drafting their reports.\(^a\)

§ vi. All incorporated schools, all parochial schools, all academies and colleges, and all hospitals, asylums for orphans or other children of either sex, maintained at the expense, or conducted under the management of members of this Church, are expected to report annually to the Bishop of the Diocese at the annual Convention, such reports to be disposed of as the parochial reports; and at every General Convention the tabular view of the state of the Church in each Diocese, and the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, shall include the results of such reports.\(^b\)

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**CANON 18.**

**Of the Mode of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Standard Bible of this Church.**

The Bishop of this Church in any Diocese, or where there is no Bishop the Standing Committee, is authorized to appoint, from time to time, some suitable person or persons to compare and correct all new editions of the Bible by the standard edition

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\(^a\) Canon 12, 1853; amended, 1874.

\(^b\) This Section was added in 1862; and the Canon renumbered, 1874.
### CANON 19.

#### Of Publishing Editions, etc.

Agreed upon by the General Convention, and a certificate of their having been so compared and corrected shall be published with said book.

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#### CANON 19.


§ i. The Bishop of this Church in any Diocese, or where there is no Bishop the Standing Committee thereof, shall appoint one or more Presbyters of the Diocese, who shall compare and correct all new editions of the Common Prayer Book, the Articles, Offices, Metre Psalms and Hymns, by a copy of the standard edition; and a certificate of said editions having been so compared and corrected shall be published with the same. And in case any edition shall be published without such correction, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or where there is no Bishop, of the Standing Committee, to give public notice that such edition is not authorized by the Church.

§ ii. [1.] The octavo edition of the Book of Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, Articles of Religion, and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, set forth by the General Convention, in the year of our Lord 1871,

*Canon 44, 1832; renumbered, 1874.*


**Title I.**

**CANON 20.**

*Of the Due Celebration of Sundays.*

and published by the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, is hereby declared to be the standard edition.

[2.] The stereotype plates of the said edition shall be in the custody of a Presbyter appointed by the General Convention, and no alteration, correction, or emendation of any sort in the said plates shall be made except under the direction of the said custodian, acting with the advice and consent of a Joint Committee, appointed by the General Convention, consisting of two Bishops and two Presbyters; and all alterations, corrections, and emendations thus made shall be reported by the said custodian, in writing, to the next General Convention, and entered upon the Journal of the House of Deputies.

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**CANON 20.**

*Of the Due Celebration of Sundays.*

All persons within this Church shall celebrate and keep the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, in hearing the Word of God read and taught, in private and public prayer, in other exercises of devotion, and in acts of charity, using all godly and sober conversation.

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* Canon 7, 1847; as amended, 1871; renumbered, 1874.

* Canon 41, 1832.
CANON 21.

Of Parochial Instruction.

The Ministers of this Church who have charge of parishes or cures, shall not only be diligent in instructing the children in the Catechism, but shall also, by stated catechetical lectures and instruction, be diligent in informing the youth and others in the Doctrine, Constitution, and Liturgy of the Church.

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CANON 22.

Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer.

§ 1. Every Minister shall, before all sermons and lectures, and on all other occasions of public worship, use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same is or may be established by the authority of the General Convention of this Church; and in performing such service, no other prayers shall be used than those prescribed by the said Book.

§ ii. [1.] If any Bishop have reason to believe, or if complaint be made to him in writing by two or more of his Presbyters, that within his jurisdiction ceremonies or practices not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines, have been introduced by any Minister

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* Canon 28, 1832.
* Canon 45, 1832.
Title I.

Canon 22. § 11.

Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer.

during the celebration of the Holy Communion (such as,

a. The elevation of the Elements in the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made.

b. Any act of adoration of or toward the Elements in the Holy Communion, such as bowings, prostrations, or genuflections; and

c. All other like acts not authorized by the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.)

It shall be the duty of such Bishop to summon the Standing Committee as his Council of Advice, and with them to investigate the matter.

[2.] If, after investigation, it shall appear to the Bishop and Standing Committee that ceremonies or practices not ordained or authorized as aforesaid, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines, have in fact been introduced as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, by instrument of writing under his hand, to admonish the Minister so offending to discontinue such practices or ceremonies; and if the Minister shall disregard such admonition, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to cause him to be tried for a breach of his ordination vow.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the presentment, trial, and punishment of any Minister under the provisions of Section 1, Canon 2, Title II of the Digest.

[3.] In all investigations under the provisions of this Canon, the Minister whose acts or practices are
the subject-matter of the investigation, shall be notified, and have opportunity to be heard in his defence. The charges preferred, and the findings of the Bishop and Standing Committee, shall be in writing, and a record shall be kept of the proceedings in the case.

CANON 23.

Of Church Music.

§ i. The Selection of the Psalms in metre, and Hymns which are set forth by authority, and Anthems in the words of Holy Scripture, are allowed to be sung in all Congregations of this Church before and after Morning and Evening Prayer, and also before and after sermons, at the discretion of the Minister, whose duty it shall be, by standing directions, or from time to time, to appoint such authorized Psalms, Hymns, or Anthems as are to be sung.

§ ii. It shall be the duty of every Minister of this Church, with such assistance as he may see fit to employ from persons skilled in music, to give order concerning the tunes to be sung at any time in his church, and especially it shall be his duty to suppress all light and unseemly music, and all indecency and irreverence in the performance by which vain and ungodly persons profane the service of the sanctuary.

* This Section enacted, 1874.
Of the Consecration of Churches.

CANON 24.

Of the Consecration of Churches.

§ i. No Church or Chapel shall be consecrated until the Bishop shall have been sufficiently certified that the building and ground on which it is erected have been fully paid for, and are free from lien or other incumbrance; and also that such building and ground are secured, by the terms of the devise, or deed, or subscription by which they are given, from the danger of alienation from those who profess and practise the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, except in the cases provided for in Sections ii and iii of this Canon: Provided, that this shall not preclude the alienation of lots for burial in vaults or otherwise, nor apply to land owned by the Church corporation and not necessary for religious uses.

§ ii. It shall not be lawful for any Vestry, Trustees, or other body authorized by law of any State or Territory, to hold property for any Diocese, Parish, or Congregation, to incumber or alienate any consecrated Church or Chapel without the previous consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which such Church or Chapel be situated: Provided, that this section shall not be operative in any State with the laws of which, relating to the title and holding of property by religious corporations, the same may conflict.
**Of the Consecration of Churches.**

§ iii. No consecrated Church or Chapel shall be removed, taken down, or otherwise disposed of for any "unhallowed, worldly, or common use," without the previous consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which such Church or Chapel may be situate.

*Canon of 1868; as amended, 1871.*
Title II. OF DISCIPLINE.

Canon 1.

Of Amenability and Citations.

§ i. Every Minister shall be amenable, for offences committed by him, to the Bishop, and if there be no Bishop to the Clerical members of the Standing Committee, of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident at the time of the charge.

§ ii. Unless a Diocesan Convention shall otherwise provide, a citation to any Minister to appear, at a certain time and place, for the trial of an offence, shall be deemed to be duly served upon him if a copy thereof be left at his last place of abode within the United States, sixty days before the day of appearance named therein; and in case such Minister has departed from the United States, by also publishing, six months before the said day of appearance, a copy of such citation in some newspaper printed at the seat of government of the State in which the Minister is cited to appear.*

§ iii. A notice or citation required by any Canon of this Church, when no other mode of service is provided, may be served by leaving a copy with the party, or at his last place of abode within the United States; and if he shall have left the United

* Canon 5, 1835.
Of Offences for which Ministers may be Tried, etc.

States, by also publishing a copy thereof in some newspaper printed at the seat of government of the State or Territory where such party last resided.

§ iv. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all members of this Church to attend and give evidence, when duly summoned to do so, in any Ecclesiastical trial or investigation under the authority of this Church.

CANON 2.

Of Offences for which Ministers may be Tried and Punished.

§ i. Every Minister of this Church shall be liable to presentment and trial for the following offences, viz.:

[1.] Crime or immorality.
[2.] Holding and teaching publicly or privately, and advisedly, any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.
[3.] Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention.
[4.] Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the Diocese to which he belongs.
[5.] Any act which involves a breach of his Ordination vows.

And, on being found guilty, he shall be admonished, suspended, or degraded, according to the Canons of the Diocese in which the trial takes place, until otherwise provided for by the General Convention.

Added, 1868.

Added, 1880.

Canon of, 1868.
Title II. CANON 3. § 1.

Misdemeanor in another Diocese.

\[\text{§ ii. If a Minister of this Church shall be accused, by public rumor, of discontinuing all exercise of the ministerial office without lawful cause, or of living in the habitual disuse of public worship or of the Holy Eucharist according to the Offices of this Church, or of being guilty of any or either of the offences enumerated in Section i, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, of the Clerical members of the Standing Committee, to see that an inquiry be instituted as to the truth of such public rumor. And, in case of the individual being proceeded against and convicted according to such rules or process as may be provided by the Conventions of the respective Dioceses, he shall be admonished, suspended, or degraded, as the nature of the case may require, in conformity with their respective Constitutions and Canons.}\]

CANON 3.

Of a Clergyman in one Diocese or Missionary District chargeable with Misdemeanor in another.

\[\text{§ i. If a Clergyman of this Church, belonging to any Diocese or Missionary District, shall have conducted himself in any other Diocese or Missionary District in such a way as to be liable to presentment under the provisions of Canon 2, Title II, the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority}\]

* Canon 37, 1833; as amended, 1868.
CANON 3. § II.

**Misdemeanor in another Diocese.**

where he is canonically resident, exhibiting, with the information given, reasonable ground for presuming its correctness. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, when thus notified, shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending Clergyman, or shall request the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which the offence or offences are alleged to have been committed, to proceed against him, it shall be within the power of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District within which the offence or offences are alleged to have been committed, to institute proceedings according to the mode provided by the Convention thereof; and the decision given shall be conclusive.

§ ii. If a Clergyman shall come temporarily into any Diocese, under the imputation of having elsewhere been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor, by violation of the Canons or otherwise, or if any Clergyman, while sojourning in any Diocese, shall misbehave in any of these respects, the Bishop, upon probable cause, may admonish such Clergyman, and forbid him to officiate in said Diocese. And if, after such prohibition, the said Clergyman so officiate, the Bishop shall give notice to all the Clergy and Congregations in said Diocese, that the officiating of the said Clergyman is, under any and all circumstances, prohibited; and like notice shall be given to the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, to the Standing Committee, of the Diocese to which the said Clergyman belongs. And such pro-
Title II. CANON 4. § 1, 11.

Of the Dissolution of a Pastoral Connection.

Prohibition, how long to continue. Hibernation shall continue in force until the Bishop of the first-named Diocese be satisfied of the innocence of the said Clergyman, or until he be acquitted on trial.

Applicable to Clergymen ordained in foreign countries.

Notice of prohibition.

Resignation or removal of a Rector.

Separation and dissolution of Pastoral connection.

§ iii. The provisions of the last Section shall apply to Clergymen ordained in foreign countries by Bishops in communion with this Church: Provided, that in such case notice of the prohibition shall be given to the Bishop under whose jurisdiction the Clergyman shall appear to have last been, and also to all the Bishops exercising jurisdiction in this Church.*

CANON 4.

Of Differences between Ministers and their Congregations, and of the Dissolution of a Pastoral Connection.

§ i. A Rector, canonically elected and in charge, or an Instituted Minister, may not resign his Parish without consent of the said Parish or its Vestry (if the Vestry be authorized to act in the premises); nor may such Rector or Minister be removed therefrom by said Parish or Vestry against his will, except as hereinafter provided.

§ ii. In case any urgent reason or reasons should occasion a wish in a Rector or Minister as aforesaid, or in the Parish committed to his charge, to bring about a separation and a dissolution of all

* Canon 6, 1850; amended, 1874.
Of the Dissolution of a Pastoral Connection.

pastoral relation between such Minister and Parish, and the parties be not agreed in respect of such separation and dissolution, notice of such desire and disagreement may be given by either party to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction, in writing. And in case of any difference between the Minister and Parish or Vestry as aforesaid, which may not be satisfactorily settled by the godly judgment of the Bishop alone, or which he may decline to consider without counsel, the Bishop (or if the Diocese be vacant, any Bishop selected by the Ecclesiastical Authority), acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction, or with that of the Presbyters only of said Standing Committee (if both parties shall assent to such limitation in writing), shall be the ultimate arbiter and judge; and refusal to accept and comply with the arbitration and judgment on the part of the Minister aforesaid, shall not work a continuance of lawful and canonical Rectorship or settlement beyond the date fixed, conditionally or otherwise, for its termination by such arbitration and judgment, should such termination be recommended and required; but such pastoral connection shall, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, cease and terminate as therein required. But such refusal shall subject the Minister so refusing to inhibition by the Bishop aforesaid from all ministerial offices and functions within the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction; and such refusal on the part of a Parish shall disqualify it
### Title II. CANON 5.

#### § 1. Of Renunciation of the Ministry.

From representation in the Convention of the Diocese until it shall have been declared by the Ecclesiastical Authority to have given satisfactory guarantees for the acceptance of and compliance with the arbitration and judgment.

§ iii. In case of the regular and canonical dissolution of the connection between a Minister and his congregation, the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee, shall direct the Secretary of the Convention to record the same. But if the dissolution of the connection between a Minister and his Congregation be not regular or canonical, the Bishop or Standing Committee shall lay the same before the Convention of the Diocese, in order that the above-mentioned penalties may take effect.

§ iv. This Canon shall not be in force in any Diocese which has made, or shall hereafter make, provision by Canon upon this subject, nor in any Diocese with whose laws or charters it may interfere.

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### CANON 5.

#### Of Renunciation of the Ministry.

§ i. If any Minister of this Church, against whom there is no ecclesiastical proceeding instituted, shall declare, in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction to which he belongs, his renunciation of

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*Canon 33, 1832; as amended, 1877.*
Of Renunciation of the Ministry.

the Ministry of this Church, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to record the declaration so made; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction, of any Bishop who, being requested by the Standing Committee, shall consent to act in the matter, to depose such person from the Ministry, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Clergymen, that the person so declaring has been deposed from the Ministry of this Church: Provided, however, that if the Bishop shall be satisfied that the person so declaring is not amenable for any canonical offence, and that his renunciation of the Ministry is not occasioned by foregoing misconduct or irregularity, but is voluntary and for causes, assigned or known, which do not affect his moral character, he shall so declare in pronouncing and recording said deposition, and shall, if desired, give a certificate to this effect to the person so deposed; and he shall also give due notice of such deposition from the Ministry to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary Jurisdiction of this Church, in the form in which the same is recorded.

§ ii. If the Ecclesiastical Authority shall have reason to believe that the person so declaring has acted hastily and unadvisedly, action on such declaration may be postponed for the space of not more than six months, during which time such person may withdraw his application.
Title II.  CANON 6.  § 1.  

Abandonment by a Presbyter or Deacon.

§ iii. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, to whom such declaration is made, shall have ground to suppose that the person making the same is liable to presentment for any canonical offence, such person may, in the discretion of the said Ecclesiastical Authority, be put upon trial for such offence, notwithstanding such declaration of renunciation of the Ministry.*

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CANON 6.  
Of the Abandonment of the Communion of this Church by a Presbyter or Deacon.

§ i. If any Presbyter or Deacon shall, without availing himself of the provisions of Canon 5 of this Title, abandon the Communion of this Church, by an open renunciation of the doctrine, discipline, or worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, or in any other way, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese to make certificate of the fact to the Bishop of the Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Bishop of an adjacent Diocese; which certificate shall be recorded, and shall be taken and deemed by the Ecclesiastical Authority as equivalent to a renunciation of the Ministry by the Minister himself, and the said Bishop may then proceed to suspend for six months the Presbyter or Deacon so certified.

* Canon 5, 1850; as amended, 1877.
Clergyman absenting himself from his Diocese.

as abandoning the Communion of this Church. Notice shall be given to the said Minister by the said Bishop receiving the certificate, that, unless he shall within six months make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the Ministry of this Church.

§ ii. And if such declaration be not made within six months, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to depose said Minister from the Ministry, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Presbyters, that he has been so deposed: Provided, nevertheless, that if the Minister so renouncing shall transmit to the Bishop receiving the certificate a retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offence, the Bishop may, at his discretion, abstain from any further proceedings.

CANON 7.

Of a Clergyman absenting himself from his Diocese.

When a Clergyman has been absent from the Diocese to which he belongs during five years, without reasons satisfactory to the Bishop thereof, he shall be required by the Bishop to declare the cause or causes thereof in writing; and if he refuse to give his reasons, or if they be deemed insufficient by the Bishop, the Bishop may, with the advice and con-
### Abandonment by a Bishop.

sent of the Clerical members of the Standing Committee, suspend him from the Ministry; which suspension shall continue until he shall give, in writing, sufficient reasons for his absence; or until he shall renew his residence in his Diocese; or until he shall renounce the Ministry according to Canon 5 of this Title. In the case of such suspension as above provided for, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to give notice thereof to every Bishop of this Church, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese wherein there is no Bishop.

### CANON 8.

**Of the Abandonment of the Communion of the Church by a Bishop.**

If any Bishop, without availing himself of the provisions of Section xvi of Canon 15 of Title I, abandon the Communion of this Church, either by an open renunciation of the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of said Bishop to make certificate of the fact to the Presiding Bishop, together with a statement of the acts or declarations which prove such abandonment, which certificates shall be recorded by the Presiding Bishop; and the Presiding Bishop, with the con-

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*Canon 2, 1841.*
Abandonment by a Bishop.

sent of the three Bishops next in seniority, shall then suspend said Bishop from the exercise of his office and ministry until such time as the House of Bishops shall consent or refuse to consent to his deposition; and in case the Bishop so abandoning the Communion of the Church be the senior Bishop, the Bishop next in the order of seniority shall be deemed to be and shall act as the Presiding Bishop under this Canon.

Notice shall then be given to said Bishop by the Bishop receiving the certificate, that unless he shall, within six months, make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, and shall demand a trial, he will be deposed from the Ministry. And if such declaration be not made within six months, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Bishop to convene the House of Bishops, and if a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled at the time to seats in the House of Bishops, shall at such meeting give their consent, the said Presiding Bishop, or the senior Bishop present, shall proceed to depose from the Ministry the Bishop so certified as abandoning, and to pronounce and record in the presence of two or more Bishops, that he has been so deposed: Provided, nevertheless, that if the Bishop so certified as abandoning, shall transmit to the Presiding Bishop a retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offence, the Bishop may at his discretion abstain from any further proceedings.

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*Canon of 1859, amended 1874.*
Title II. CANON 9.

§ 1. Any Bishop of this Church may be presented for trial on charges for the following offences, viz.: 1. Crime or immorality. 2. Holding and teaching publicly, or privately and advisedly, any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. 3. Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention. 4. Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the Diocese to which he belongs. 5. Any act which involves a breach of his Ordination or Consecration vows.

§ 2. [1.] The proceedings shall commence by charges in writing; and, except when the charge is holding and teaching doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, shall be signed by either

Five male communicants of this Church, in good standing, belonging to the Diocese of the accused, of whom two at least must be Presbyters; or,

By seven male communicants of this Church, in good standing, of whom two at least shall be Presbyters, and three of which seven shall belong to the Diocese of the accused.

[2.] Whenever a Bishop of this Church shall have reason to believe that there are in circulation rumors, reports, or charges affecting his moral or religious character, he may, if he please, acting in conformity with the written advice and consent of any two of his brother Bishops whom he may
Of the Trial of a Bishop.

select, demand of the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, or if he be the Bishop affected by such rumors, or if he be related to him within the degrees hereinafter mentioned, then to the Bishop next in seniority not so related, to convene a Board of Inquiry in the mode hereinafter set forth, to investigate such rumors, reports, and charges, and to proceed, in all respects, according to the provisions of this Canon, as if charges had been formally made in either of the two modes first mentioned in this Section.

[3.] Whenever charges are formally made in either of the modes first above mentioned, the accusers may, if they choose, select a lay communicant of this Church, of the profession of the law, to act as their adviser, advocate, and agent, in preparing the accusation, proofs, etc., until such time as a Board of Inquiry is convened in such manner as is hereinafter provided for; or they may prepare such charges themselves, without regard to any particular form; and, in either case, the grounds of accusation must be set forth with reasonable certainty of time, place, and circumstance.

§ iii. The charges, having been prepared in either of the modes first above mentioned, shall then be delivered to the Presiding Bishop, if he be not the accused, nor related to the accused in any degree mentioned hereinafter in this Canon; in either of which cases the charges shall be delivered to the next Bishop in seniority not so related.
§ iv. A Board for making a preliminary inquiry into charges thus preferred, shall be constituted as follows, whenever such Board shall be necessary, viz.:

[1.] The Presiding Bishop, or senior Bishop, as the case may be, to whom such charges are delivered, shall take the list of Clerical and Lay Deputies to the last General Convention that was held before such charges were presented, and from that list shall choose by lot two Presbyters and two Laymen from the deputation of the Diocese of the accused, and two Presbyters and two Laymen from each of the respective deputations of the three Dioceses adjoining that of the accused; and if there be not three adjoining, of the three nearest thereto; and if more than three Dioceses adjoin that of the accused, those three that have the largest number of canonically resident Presbyters in them shall be accounted adjoining, for the purposes of this Canon; and the sixteen individuals thus selected by lot shall constitute the Board of Inquiry, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for doing business.

[2.] The Presiding Bishop, or next in seniority, as the case may be, immediately after thus selecting by lot the Board of Inquiry, shall give notice thereof to each member of said Board, and direct him to attend, at a time and place designated by him, and organize the Board; and it shall be the duty of each member so to attend. The place must be within the Diocese of the accused. The Presiding Bishop shall, at the same time, send a
Of the Trial of a Bishop.

copy of the charges to the senior Presbyter of those thus selected by lot from the four Dioceses.

[3.] On assembling, the Board shall organize by choosing from among themselves a President and Secretary, and shall also appoint a Church Advocate, who must be a lay communicant of this Church, and of the profession of the law, and who thenceforward shall, in all stages of the proceedings, if a trial be ordered, represent the Church, and be the party on the one hand, while the accused is the party on the other. The sittings of the Board shall be private; the Church Advocate shall not attend as prosecuting counsel, but shall be at all times at hand and in readiness to give his advice in all questions submitted to him by the Board.

[4.] In conducting the investigation, the Board shall hear the accusations, and such proof as the accusers may produce, and shall determine whether, upon matters of law and of fact, as presented to them, there is sufficient ground to put the accused Bishop upon his trial; and in such investigation, as well as in all cases of trial by an Ecclesiastical Court now authorized, or hereafter to be authorized, by the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention, the laws of the State in which such investigation or trial is had, so far as they relate to the law of evidence, shall be adopted and taken as the rules by which the said Board or Court shall be governed. If a majority of the Board present on such investigation shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds to put the accused Bishop upon his trial,
they shall direct the Church Advocate to prepare a presentment, to be signed by such of the Board as agree thereto; and to that end shall place in his hands all the charges, together with the testimony that has been laid before the Board.

[5.] The Board shall then direct the Church Advocate to transmit to the Bishop from whom they received the charges, the presentment thus signed; and shall cause him also, without delay, to send to the accused Bishop a copy of the same, certified by the Church Advocate to be correct.

[6.] If a majority of the Board present shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient ground to put the accused Bishop upon his trial, in such case the charges, together with a certificate of the President of the Board of its refusal to make a presentment, shall be sent to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, to be deposited among the archives of that House. And no proceedings shall thereafter be had by way of presentment on such charges, except upon the affidavit of a respectable communicant of the Church of the discovery of new testimony as to the facts charged, and setting forth what such testimony is.

[7.] No presentment shall be found in any case, unless the alleged offence shall have been committed within five years next before the day on which the charges were delivered to the Presiding or senior Bishop. But if the accused shall have been convicted of the alleged offence in a State court, notwithstanding five years may have elapsed since its commission, a presentment may be founded on
**Of the Trial of a Bishop.**

charges delivered to the Presiding or senior Bishop, at any time within one year after such conviction.

§ v. [1.] When a presentment has been made by the Board of Inquiry, or a majority thereof, to the Bishop from whom they receive the charges, it shall be the duty of such Bishop forthwith to give to the accused written notice to attend, at some place not more than one hundred miles from the place of residence of the accused Bishop, and at some time not less than twenty days after the time of serving such notice, either personally, or by some agent authorized by him in writing to act for him in the premises, for the purpose of selecting the Bishops who shall form the Court for the trial of the said accused Bishop upon the said presentment. He shall also give notice to the Church Advocate of the time and place appointed for such selection.

[2.] At the time and place appointed in the notices, the Bishop who has given the notices shall attend; and, in the presence of the accused Bishop, or of his agent authorized as aforesaid, and also in the presence of the Church Advocate, or of such person or persons as may attend in his behalf, or, if no person shall attend on behalf of one or both, of two Presbyters named by himself, the said Bishop shall cause to be placed in a vessel the names of all the Bishops of this Church entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, then being within the territory of the United States, except the accused and those Bishops who may be related to him either by con-
Of the Trial of a Bishop.

sanguinity or affinity, in the direct ascending or descending line, or as brother, uncle, or nephew. He shall then cause eleven of the said names to be drawn. The names so drawn shall be entered upon a list as they are drawn, and the accused, or his agent, may strike off the list one name, and the said Church Advocate, or his agent, another name, and so on alternately, until the number be reduced to seven. If it shall happen that either party shall neglect or refuse to strike, then the Bishop who has given the notices shall reduce the number to seven by striking off so many of the last drawn names as will reduce the list to that number. The seven Bishops whose names remain, or a majority of them, when assembled, shall constitute the Court for the trial of the accused upon the presentment.

[3.] The Court having been thus constituted, the Bishop to whom the presentment was made shall immediately communicate to each Bishop who has thus been by lot designated as one of the triers, the fact that he is a member of the Court. He shall also appoint a time and place for the assembling of the Court. The time shall not be less than two nor more than six calendar months from the day on which the notice should arrive at the most distant Diocese, in the ordinary course of the public mail. The place shall be within the Diocese or Missionary field of the accused Bishop, unless where the same may be of such difficult access, in the judgment of the Presiding or senior Bishop, that reasonable convenience may require the ap-
## Of the Trial of a Bishop.

The accused the names of the members of the Court, and inform him of the time and place appointed for its meeting, and summon him then and there to appear and answer. He, or any other Bishop of this Church having charge of a Diocese, shall have power, until the Court assembles, upon the application of either the Church Advocate or the accused, to issue a summons for witnesses.

§ vi. The Bishops who constitute the Court, or a majority of them, having assembled according to the notice given them, which notice it is hereby made their duty to obey, shall proceed as follows, viz.:

1. They shall elect a President out of their own number, and appoint a Presbyter of the Church as Clerk, and, if necessary, another Presbyter as Assistant Clerk; and when thus organized, the President shall direct the Clerk to call the names of the Church Advocate and the accused; and if both appear, he shall then cause the Clerk to read the presentment which was delivered to the Presiding or senior Bishop, whose duty it is hereby made to deliver the same to the Court upon its organization.

2. The accused shall then be called upon by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified copies.</th>
<th>Summons of the accused.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power to summon witnesses.</td>
<td>Course of proceeding on the trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President.</td>
<td>Clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading the presentment.</td>
<td>The call to plead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Title II

**Canon 9.**

**§ vi.**

**Of the Trial of a Bishop.**

The Court to say whether he is guilty or not guilty of the offence or offences charged against him, and his plea shall be duly recorded; and on his neglect or refusal to plead, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him, and the trial shall proceed: Provided, that, for sufficient cause, the Court may adjourn from time to time: and Provided, also, that the accused shall, at all times during the trial, have liberty to be present, and in due time and order produce his testimony, and to make his defence.

[3.] If the accused neglect or refuse to appear in person, according to the notice served on him as aforesaid, except for some reasonable cause to be allowed by the Court, they shall proceed to pronounce him in contumacy, and notify him that sentence of suspension or degradation will be pronounced against him by the Court at the expiration of three months, unless within that time he tender himself ready, and accordingly appear and take his trial on the presentment. But if the accused shall not tender himself before the expiration of the said three months, sentence of suspension or degradation from the Ministry may be pronounced against him by the Court.

[4.] The accused being present, and the trial proceeding, it shall be conducted according to the principles of the common law, as the same are generally administered in the United States; nor shall any testimony be received at the trial, except from witnesses who have signed a declaration in the following words, to be read aloud before the wit-
Of the Trial of a Bishop.

ness testifies, and to be filed with the records of the Court:

I, A. B., a witness summoned to testify on the trial of a presentment against the Right Rev. ———, a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, now pending, do most solemnly call God to witness that the evidence I am about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help me God!

And if it be necessary to take the testimony of an absent witness on a commission, such testimony shall be preceded by a similar written declaration of the witness, which shall be filed and transmitted with his or her deposition to the Court. The testimony of each witness shall be reduced to writing.

And in case there is ground to suppose that the attendance of any witness on the trial cannot be obtained, it shall be lawful for either party to apply to the Court, if in session, or if not, to any member thereof, who shall thereupon appoint a commissary to take the deposition of such witness; and such party so desiring to take the deposition shall give to the other party reasonable notice of the time and place of taking such deposition, accompanying such notice with the interrogatories to be propounded to the witness; whereupon it shall be lawful for the other party, within six days after such notice, to propound cross-interrogatories; and such interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, if any be propounded, shall be sent to the commissary, who shall thereupon proceed to take the testimony of such witness, upon oath or affirmation, and transmit it under seal to the Court. But no deposition shall
Of the Trial of a Bishop.

**Title II. CANON 9. § vi.**

| Mode of service. | be read at the trial, unless the Court have reasonable assurance that the attendance of the witness cannot be procured, or unless both parties shall consent that it may be read: Provided, that in any Diocese in which the civil government has authorized the Ecclesiastical Courts therein to issue summons for witnesses, or to administer an oath, the Court shall act in conformity to such laws. |
| Service of notices and papers. | [5.] All notices and papers may be served by a summoner or summoners, to be appointed by the Court, when the same is in session, or by a member thereof; and the certificate of any such summoner shall be evidence of the due service of a notice or paper. In case of service by any other person, the fact may be proved by the affidavit of such person. The delivery of a written notice or paper to the accused party, or to the Church Advocate, or leaving it, or a copy thereof, at the residence, or last known residence, of either, shall be deemed sufficient service of such notice or paper on the Church Advocate and accused, respectively. If the person to be served with any notice or paper shall have left the United States, it shall be a sufficient service thereof to leave a copy of such notice or paper at his last place of abode within the United States, sixty days before the day on which the appearance, or other act required by the said notice or paper, is to be performed. |
| Certificate of service. | [6.] The accused party may, if he think proper, have the aid of counsel; and if he should choose to have more than one counsel, the Church Advocate may have assistant advocates, to be named by |
| Accused may have counsel. | |
the accusers; but in every case the Court may regulate the number of counsel who shall address the Court, or examine witnesses. The Church Advocate shall be considered the party on one side, and the accused on the other. All counsel must be communicants of the Church.

[7.] The Court, having fully heard the allegations and proofs of the parties, and deliberately considered the same, after the parties have withdrawn, shall declare respectively whether, in their opinion, the accused is guilty or not guilty of each particular charge and specification contained in the presentment, in the order in which they are set forth; and the accused shall be considered as not guilty of every charge and specification of which he shall not be pronounced guilty by a majority of the members of the Court.

[8.] The decision of the Court as to all the charges and specifications of which a majority of the members of the Court have found him guilty, shall be reduced to writing, and signed by those who assent to it; and the decision thus signed shall be regarded as the judgment of the Court, and shall be pronounced in the presence of the parties, if they shall think proper to attend.

[9.] If the accused shall be found guilty of any charge or specification, the Court shall proceed to ask him whether he has anything to say before the sentence is passed, and may, in their discretion, give him time to prepare what he wishes to say, and appoint a time for passing the sentence; and before passing sentence, the Court may adjourn.
Of the Trial of a Bishop.

from time to time, and give the accused reasonable opportunity of showing cause to induce a belief that justice has not been done, or that he has discovered new testimony; and the Court, or a majority of its members, may, according to a sound discretion, grant him a new trial; but, in such new trial, no Bishop shall sit who has already been a trier. Before passing sentence, the accused shall always have the opportunity of being heard, if he have aught to say in excuse or palliation.

[10.] The accused having been heard, or not desiring to be heard, the sentence of the Court shall then be pronounced, and shall be either admonition, suspension as defined by the existing Canons of this Church, or degradation, as the offence or offences adjudged to be proved shall seem to deserve. It shall be the duty of the Court, whenever sentence has been pronounced, whether it be upon a trial, or for contumacy, to communicate such sentence to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese of this Church; and it shall be the duty of such Authority to cause such sentence to be made known to every Clergyman under his jurisdiction.

[11.] Every Court shall keep a full record of its proceedings, including the whole evidence given before it. Should any Court refuse to insert in its record a statement of any testimony which has been received, or of any decision which the Court has made, or of any fact which has occurred in Court, or any paper which either party has produced, it shall be the right of either party to file
### Of the Trial of a Bishop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exceptions</th>
<th>How kept and attested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An exception in writing, containing a statement of such evidence, decision, or fact, or referring to or describing such paper, which paper shall also be filed with the exception. All exceptions and papers so filed shall become parts of the record.

12. Such records shall be kept by the Clerk, and inserted in a book, to be attested by the signatures of the President and Clerk. Every such book, and all papers connected with any trial, shall be deposited with the Registrar of the General Convention. Such books and papers shall be open to the inspection of every member of this Church.

13. Every Court, constituted under the authority of this Canon, may be attended by one or more lay advisers, who shall be communicants of this Church, and of the profession of the law. Such advisers may be present at all the proceedings of the Court, but they shall have no vote in any case whatever; it shall be their duty to give in person to the Court an opinion on any question not theological, upon which the Court or any member thereof, or either party, shall desire an opinion. If a dispute shall arise whether any question be or be not theological, it shall be decided by the Court by a majority of votes. The Court may always, by unanimous consent, appoint an adviser or advisers. If they are not unanimous, each member of the Court may name a candidate; if not more than three are named, they shall all be advisers; if more than three are named, the Court shall reduce them to three by lot.


Title II.  

Canon 9.  § vii, viii.

Of the Trial of a Bishop.

§ vii. [1.] Any Bishop of this Church may be presented for holding and teaching doctrine inconsistent with that of this Church, by any Bishop in communion with this Church and not under suspension or degradation. No Bishop shall be presented in any other mode for this offence; and it shall not be lawful for two or more persons to unite in any such presentation. The Bishop making such presentation shall appoint a Church Advocate.

[2.] Every presentment for alleged erroneous doctrine shall be signed by the person making it, and shall be addressed to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and delivered to the senior Bishop entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, and not being the accused or the accuser, whose duty it shall be to convene a Court for the trial of the accused. The Court shall be composed of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, except the accuser and the accused. Three fourths of such Bishops shall constitute a quorum; but the consent of two thirds of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops shall be necessary to a conviction.

§ viii. [1.] If charges be preferred against a Missionary Bishop who is not a Diocesan, such Missionary Bishop shall be required by the Presiding or senior Bishop to name some one of the three Dioceses nearest to his District or Missionary field: and such selection having been made, the proceed-
Of Sentences.

The proceedings shall then be precisely such as, under this Canon, they would be were he the Diocesan of the Diocese named by him. Should the Missionary Bishop refuse to name a Diocese, then the Presiding Bishop may name any one of the three above designated, and the effect shall be the same as if the nomination had been made by the accused Missionary Bishop.

[2.] If charges be preferred against a Bishop having no jurisdiction, he shall be proceeded against precisely as if he were the Diocesan of the Diocese in which he has his civil residence.

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**Canon 10.**

**Of Sentences.**

§ 1. Whenever the penalty of suspension shall be inflicted on a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, in this Church, the sentence shall specify on what terms, or at what time, said penalty shall cease.

§ 2. When any Minister is deposed from the Holy Ministry, he is deposed therefrom entirely, and not from a higher to a lower Order in the same; and whenever a Minister shall be deposed, the Bishop who pronounces sentence shall, without delay, give notice thereof to every Minister and Vestry in the Diocese, and also to all the Bishops of this Church, and where there is no

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*Canon 1, 1866.*  *See the Constitution, Article 6.*  *Canon 3, 1847.*
Title II.

Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences.

Bishop, to the Standing Committee; and the notice shall specify under what Canon the said Minister has been deposed.

[2.] Deposition, displacing, and all like expressions, are the same as degradation.*

Canon 11.

Of the Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences.

§ 1. The Bishops of this Church, who are entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, may altogether remit and terminate any judicial sentence which may have been imposed, by Bishops acting collectively as a judicial tribunal; or modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time, or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which such sentence shall utterly cease, and be of no further force or effect: Provided, that no such remission or modification shall be made except at a meeting of the House of Bishops, during the session of some General Convention, or at a special meeting of the said Bishops, which shall be convened by the Presiding Bishop on the application of any five Bishops; three months' notice, in writing, of the time, place, and object of the meeting being given personally to each Bishop, or left at his usual place of abode: Provided, also, that such remission or modification be assented to by a number of said Bishops, not less than a majority of the

* Canon 39, 1832. This Section was amended in 1862, in 1871, and in 1877.
§ ii. A Bishop of this Church may, for reasons which he shall deem sufficient, remit and terminate any sentence of deposition or degradation pronounced by him upon a Presbyter or Deacon; but he shall exercise this power only upon the following conditions:

1. That he shall act with the unanimous advice and consent of his Standing Committee.

2. That he shall first submit his proposed action, with his reasons therefor, to the judgment of five of the Bishops of this Church, whose Dioceses or Missionary Jurisdictions are nearest to his own, and shall receive in writing, from at least four of said Bishops, their approval of the said remission and their consent thereto.

3. That before remitting such sentence he shall require the person to be restored to the Ministry to subscribe the declaration set forth in Article 7 of the Constitution.

4. That in case such person was deposed for abandoning the Communion of this Church, or having been deposed by reason of his renunciation of the Ministry of this Church, or for other cause, he have also abandoned its Communion, the Bishop, before granting such remission, shall be satisfied that such person has lived in lay-communion with

*Canon 2, 1847.
CANON 12.

Regulations respecting the Laity.

§ 1. A communicant removing from one parish to another shall procure from the Rector (if any) of the Parish of his last residence, or, if there be no Rector, from one of the Wardens, a certificate stating that he or she is a communicant in good standing; and the Rector of the Parish or Congregation to which he or she removes shall not be required to receive him or her as a communicant until such letter be produced.\(^a\)

§ ii. \([1.\] If any persons within this Church offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons shall be repelled from the Holy Communion, agreeably to the rubric.

\([2.\] There being the provision in the second rubric before the Communion Service requiring that every Minister repelling from the Communion

\(^a\) § ii, added, 1871; and amended, 1877.  \(^b\) Canon 13, 1853.
Regulations respecting the Laity.

shall give an account of the same to the Ordinary, it is hereby provided that, on the information to the effect stated being laid before the Ordinary, that is, the Bishop, it shall not be his duty to institute an inquiry, unless there be a complaint made to him in writing by the repelled party, within three months from such repulsion. But on receiving complaint, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, unless he think fit to restore him from the insufficiency of the cause assigned by the Minister, to institute an inquiry, as may be directed by the Canons of the Diocese in which the event has taken place. And should no such Canon exist, the Bishop shall proceed according to such principles of law and equity as will insure an impartial decision. And the notice, given as above by the Minister, shall be a sufficient presentation of the party repelled.*

[3.] In case of great heinousness of offence on the part of members of this Church, they may be proceeded against to the depriving them of all privileges of Church membership, according to such rules or process as may be provided by the General Convention; and until such rules or process shall be provided, by such as may be provided by the different Diocesan Conventions.†

* This clause was thus amended in 1865.
† Canon 42, 1839.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title II.</th>
<th>CANON 13.</th>
<th>§ i, ii, iii, iv.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of Marriage and Divorce.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANON 13.</strong></td>
<td>Of Marriage and Divorce.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ i. If any persons be joined together otherwise than as God's Word doth allow, their marriage is not lawful.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii. No Minister, knowingly after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage; but this Canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.</td>
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<td>§ iii. If any Minister of this Church shall have reasonable cause to doubt whether a person desirous of being admitted to Holy Baptism, or to Confirmation, or to the Holy Communion, has been married otherwise than as the Word of God and discipline of this Church allow, such Minister, before receiving such person to these ordinances, shall refer the case to the Bishop for his godly judgment thereupon: Provided, however, that no Minister shall, in any case, refuse the Sacraments to a penitent person in imminent danger of death.</td>
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<td>§ iv. Questions touching the facts of any case arising under Section ii of this Canon shall be referred to the Bishop of the Diocese or Mission-</td>
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</table>
CANON 13.

§ v. This Canon, so far as it affixes penalties, does not apply to cases occurring before it takes effect, according to Canon 4, Title IV.*

*Canon of 1868; amended 1877.
Title III.

OF THE ORGANIZED BODIES AND OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

CANON 1.

Of the General Convention. a

§ i. [1.] The right of calling special meetings of the General Convention shall be in the Bishops. This right shall be exercised by the Presiding Bishop, or, in case of his death, by the Bishop who, according to the rules of the House of Bishops, is to preside at the next General Convention: Provided, that the summons shall be with the consent, or on the requisition, of a majority of the Bishops, expressed to him in writing.

[2.] The place of holding any Special Convention shall be that fixed on by the preceding General Convention for the meeting of the General Convention, unless circumstances shall render a meeting at such a place unsafe; in which case the Presiding Bishop may appoint some other place.

[3.] The Deputies elected to the preceding General Convention shall be the Deputies at such Special Convention, unless in those cases in which other Deputies shall have been chosen in the mean time by any of the Diocesan Conventions, and then such other Deputies shall represent in the Special Convention the Church of the Diocese in which they have been chosen. b

[4.] The Rules and Orders of the House of Dep-

a See Constitution, Articles 1, 2, and 3.  b Canon 49, 1832.
uties shall be in force in the ensuing General Convention, until the organization thereof, and until they be amended or repealed by the said House.

§ ii. [1.] The journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents, which are named under Canon 17 of Title I, entitled, Of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church, together with all other articles that are now, or shall hereafter become, the property of either House of the General Convention of this Church, shall be committed, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to the keeping of a Presbyter to be elected by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, upon nomination of the House of Bishops, who shall be known as the Registrar of the General Convention.

[2.] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure all such journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents now in existence; to arrange, label, file, index, and otherwise put in order, and provide for the keeping of, the same, and all such others as may hereafter come into his possession, in fire-proof box or boxes, or in some safe and accessible place of deposit, and to hold the same under such regulations and restrictions as the General Convention may from time to time provide.

[3.] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a proper and sufficient book of record, and to enter therein a record of the Consecrations of all the Bishops of this Church, designating accurately the time and place of the same, with the names of the Consecrating Bishops, and of others present and assisting; to have the same authenticated.

b Added, 1874.  c Amended, 1880.
cated in the fullest manner now practicable; and
to take care for the similar record and authent-
cication of all future Consecrations in this Church.
Due notice of the time and place of every such
Consecration shall be given by the Presiding Bishop
to the Registrar; and thereupon it shall be the duty
of the Registrar to attend such Consecration, either
in person or by deputy. He shall prepare, in such
form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe, du-
plicate originals of the Letters of Consecration;
and he shall procure the same to be immediately
signed and sealed by the Consecrating Bishop, and
by at least two of the Bishops assisting at such
Consecration; and one of the said duplicate ori-
ginals said Registrar shall deliver to the newly
consecrated Bishop; and the other he shall care-
fully file among the papers in his custody; and he
shall enter a minute thereof in his record.*

[4.] The expenses necessary for the purposes
contemplated by this Section shall be provided for
by vote of the General Convention, and defrayed
by the Treasurer of the same.\textsuperscript{b}

§ iii. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the
House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, whenever any
alteration of the Constitution is proposed, or any
other subject submitted to the consideration of the
several Diocesan Conventions, to give a particular
notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of
this Church in every Diocese.\textsuperscript{c}

§ iv. At every triennial meeting of the General
Convention, a Treasurer shall be chosen, who shall

\textsuperscript{a} As amended, 1877, and 1880.
\textsuperscript{b} Canon 4, 1853; as amended, 1871.
\textsuperscript{c} Canon 1, 1832.
**Canon 2.**

*Of Standing Committees.*

§ 1. In every Diocese there shall be a Standing Committee, to be appointed by the Convention thereof, whose duties, except so far as provided

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Of Standing Committees.</th>
<th>§ 1</th>
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<td>remain in office until the next stated Convention, and until a successor be appointed. It shall be his duty to receive and disburse all moneys collected under the authority of the Convention, and of which the collection and disbursement shall not otherwise be regulated; and to invest, from time to time, for the benefit of the Convention, such surplus funds as he may have on hand. His account shall be rendered triennially to the Convention, and shall be examined by a Committee acting under its authority. In case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, it shall be supplied by an appointment to be made by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to which he belonged; and the person so appointed shall continue to act until an appointment be made by the Convention.</td>
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<tr>
<td>His duties</td>
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<td>How vacancy to be filled</td>
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<td>Expenses of General Convention</td>
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<td>Diocesan ratio</td>
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<td>Duties of Standing Committee</td>
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*Cannon 1, 1841.* *Cannon 8, 1855; as amended 1868.*
### Title III. CANON 3. § 1, ii.

**Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.**

for by the Canons of the General Convention, may be prescribed by the Canons of the respective Dioceses. They shall elect from their own body a President and a Secretary. They may meet on their own adjournment from time to time; and the President shall have power to summon special meetings whenever he shall deem it necessary.

§ ii. In every Diocese where there is a Bishop, the Standing Committee shall be a Council of Advice to the Bishop. They shall be summoned on the requisition of the Bishop, whenever he shall wish for their advice. And they may meet of their own accord, and agreeably to their own rules, when they may be disposed to advise the Bishop.

§ iii. When there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee is the Ecclesiastical Authority for all purposes declared in these Canons.*

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**CANON 3.**

**Of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishops’ Fund.**

§ i. It shall be the duty of the General Convention, at each triennial session, on the nomination of the Standing Committee on the State of the Church, to appoint five laymen of this Church, to constitute a Board of Trustees of the Missionary Bishops’ Fund.

§ ii. It shall be the duty of such Trustees to take charge of all contributions of money or real

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*Canon, 1832.
### CANON 3.

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<th>§ iii, iv, v.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.</strong></td>
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</table>

estate which may be made to them, and accompanied by designation from the donors thereof, for any or either of the purposes herein specified, viz.:

1. For the present support of any Missionary Bishop of this Church.
2. For investment, the interest or proceeds to be applied to such present support.
3. For the support of Bishops of this Church in new Dioceses, or in regions in which the Church is not yet organized.
4. For the endowment of the Episcopate in new Dioceses, or in regions in which the Church is not organized.

§ iii. All contributions, the disposition of which may not have been designated by the donors, shall be applied by the said Board of Trustees, according to their discretion, for the above-named objects, until the direction of the General Convention in the premises.

§ iv. All moneys received by either of the Missionary Committees of the Board of Missions specifically for either of the purposes designated in this Canon, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees hereby constituted, accompanied by a statement of the directions of the donors.

§ v. The Board of Trustees, hereby constituted, shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall keep fair ac-
Title III.

Canon 4.

Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

Counts of all the receipts and expenditures of the Board. These accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of any Bishop of this Church, or of any accountant appointed for the purpose by any three Bishops of this Church. The Board shall have power to make all necessary disbursements in the discharge of their trust.

§ vi. The Board shall make a triennial report to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies on the third day of the session of the General Convention; and shall accompany their report with an account of their receipts and disbursements during the last three years. It shall be the duty of the House to refer such account to a committee to be audited.

§ vii. Such Trustees are hereby empowered to procure an act of incorporation for the purposes and objects specified in this Canon.*

Canon 4.

Of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese to forward to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, at every General Convention, a certificate of the nomination, by the Diocese, of a Trustee or Trustees for the General Theological Seminary; and without such certificate the nomination shall not be confirmed.†

* Canon 2, 1863. "Canon 1, 1847."
Of Congregations and Parishes.

CANON 5.

Of Congregations and Parishes.

§ i. Whereas, a question may arise whether a congregation within the Diocese of any Bishop, or within any Diocese in which there is not yet any Bishop settled, may unite themselves with the Church in any other Diocese, it is hereby determined and declared that all such unions shall be considered as irregular and void: and that every congregation of this Church shall be considered as belonging to the body of the Church of the Diocese within the limits of which they dwell, or within which there is seated a Church to which they belong. And no Clergyman, having a Parish or cure in more than one Diocese, shall have a seat in the Convention of any Diocese other than that in which he resides."

§ ii. [1.] The ascertaining and defining of the boundaries of existing Parishes or parochial cures, as well as the establishment of a new Church or Congregation, and forming a new Parish within the limits of any other Parish, is left to the action of the several Diocesan Conventions, for the Dioceses respectively.

[2.] Until a Canon or other regulation of a Diocesan Convention shall have been adopted, the formation of new Parishes, or establishment of new Churches or Congregations within the limits of other Parishes, shall be vested in the Bishop of

*Canon 43, 1832.
**Title III.**

### CANON 5.  

#### § iii.

**Of Congregations and Parishes.**

The Diocese, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee thereof; and in case of there being no Bishop, in the Ecclesiastical Authority.

[3.] Nothing contained in this Section shall affect any legal rights of property of any Parish.

§ iii. [1.] It shall be lawful, under the conditions hereinafter stated, to organize a Church or Congregation in any foreign country (other than Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof), and not within the limits of any foreign Missionary Bishop of this Church.

[2.] The Bishop in charge of such Congregations, and the Standing Committee hereinafter provided for, may authorize any Presbyter of this Church to officiate temporarily at any place to be named by them, within any such foreign country, upon being satisfactorily assured that it is expedient to establish at such place a Congregation of this Church. Such Presbyter, having publicly officiated at such place not less than four Sundays consecutively, may give notice, in the time of Divine Service, that a meeting of the members of this Church attending such services will be held, at a time and place to be named by him, to organize a Church or Congregation. All male persons of full age belonging to this Church may take part in said meeting. And the said meeting may proceed to effect an organization, subject to the approval of the said Bishop and Standing Committee, and in

*Canon of 1869.*
Of Congregations and Parishes.

conformity to such regulations as the said Standing Committee may prescribe.

[3.] Such Church or Congregation shall be required, in its Constitution, or Plan, or Articles of Organization, to recognize and accede to the Constitution, Canons, Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and particularly to submit to and abide by such directions as may be, from time to time, received from the Bishop in charge, and the Standing Committee hereinafter provided for, in order to its being received under the direction of the General Convention of this Church.

[4.] In order to such reception, it shall be required to declare its desire therefor, duly certified by the Minister, one Churchwarden, and two Vestrymen or Trustees of said Church or Congregation.

[5.] Such certificate, and the Constitution, Plan, or Articles of Organization, shall be submitted to the General Convention during its session, or to the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops at any other time; and in case the same are found satisfactory, a certificate thereof shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention, who shall thereupon place its name on the list of foreign Churches under the direction of the General Convention; and also a copy of the same shall be forwarded to and filed by the Registrar of the Church, and such Church or Congregation shall thereupon become subject to and placed under the Episcopal govern-
Of Congregations and Parishes.

[6.] Such Presiding Bishop may, from time to time, by written commission under his own signature and seal, assign to any other Bishop of this Church, having jurisdiction in the United States, the full Episcopal charge of such Churches or Congregations, and the Clergymen officiating therein, for such period of time as he may deem expedient: Provided, such commissions shall not extend to a period longer than three years, and shall then cease and determine, unless renewed by the Presiding Bishop.

[7.] To aid the Presiding Bishop, or the Bishop in charge of these foreign Churches, in administering the affairs of the same, and in settling such questions as may, by means of their peculiar situation, arise, there shall be a Standing Committee, to consist of communicants of this Church, who shall be chosen and elected as follows: Each Church or Congregation, thus in union with the General Convention, shall have the right to nominate, to the Bishop in charge, one person, who shall be a communicant, and the General Convention shall nominate four persons, of whom two at least shall be Clergymen, who shall hold office until the General Convention next ensuing, and until their successors are elected, and together they shall constitute the said Standing Committee, of which the Bishop in charge of said foreign Churches shall be the chairman. Said Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in the same. A majority of all the mem-
Of Congregations and Parishes.

Members resident in the United States shall be a quorum. This Standing Committee shall be a Council of Advice to the Bishop. They shall be summoned on the requisition of the Bishop, whenever he shall desire their advice. And they may meet of their own accord, and agreeably to their own rules, when they may be disposed to advise the Bishop.

[8.] In case a Clergyman in charge of either of these Congregations in foreign lands shall be charged with either of the punishable offences, as specified in Section i of Canon 2 of Title II of the Digest, it shall be the duty of the Bishop in charge of such Churches to summon the Standing Committee above provided for, and to see that an inquiry be instituted as to the truth of such public charges; and should there be reasonable grounds for believing them to be true, the Bishop in charge and the Standing Committee, shall appoint a Commission, consisting of three Clergymen and two Laymen, whose duty it shall be to obtain all the evidence in the case from the parties interested, and who shall, if possible, hold their meeting in the place where the accused resides, giving to the accused all rights under the Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church which can be exercised in a foreign land. The judgment of said Commission, solemnly made and subscribed to, shall then be sent to the Bishop in charge, and to the Presiding Bishop, and, if approved by them, shall be carried into effect: Provided, that no such Commission shall recommend any other discipline than admonition or removal from his charge as
Of Congregations and Parishes.

Canon 5.

If there be but one such Church or Congregation within the limits of any city, said city shall be deemed the parochial cure of the Minister having charge of the same, and no new Church or Congregation shall be established therein, unless with the consent of the Bishop in charge, and of the Standing Committee herein appointed. Nor shall any Church or Congregation be organized in any foreign city, under the provisions of this Canon, unless with the approval of the Bishop in charge, and the Standing Committee herein provided for.

In cases of difference between the Minister and his Congregation, the Bishop in charge shall, with the Standing Committee, duly examine the same, and said Bishop and Standing Committee shall have full power to settle, and, if possible, adjust such differences upon the recognized principles of Ecclesiastical law, as laid down in the Canon law of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

No Clergyman shall be allowed to take charge of such Congregation until he shall have been nominated by the Vestry thereof (or, if there
Canon 6.

Of the Organization of New Dioceses.

be no such Vestry, by the Standing Committee, provided for by this Canon), and approved by the Bishop in charge; and when such appointment shall have been accepted by the Clergyman so appointed, he shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Bishop in charge.

Canon 6.

Of the Organization of New Dioceses.

§ 1. Whenever any new Diocese shall be formed within the limits of any other Diocese, or by the junction of two or more Dioceses, or parts of Dioceses, and the same shall have been ratified by the General Convention, the Bishop of the Diocese within the limits of which another is formed, or in case of the junction of two or more Dioceses, or parts of Dioceses, the Bishop of eldest consecration over the Dioceses furnishing portions of such new Diocese, shall thereupon call the Primary Convention of the new Diocese, for the purpose of enabling it to organize, and shall fix the time and place of holding the same, such place being within the territorial limits of the new Diocese.

§ 2. In case there should be no Bishop who can call such Primary Convention, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, then the duty of calling such Convention for the purpose of organizing, and the duty of fixing the time and place of its meeting,

* As amended, 1877.  See the Constitution, Article 5, 1856.
**Title III.**

**Canon 7.**

*Of the Requisites of a Quorum.*

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<th>When it must be made.</th>
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<td>Division of a Diocese.</td>
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<td>New Diocese admitted into union on organization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naming of new Diocese.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A majority is a quorum.</td>
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shall be vested in the Standing Committee of the Diocese within the limits of which the new one is erected, or the Standing Committee of the eldest of the Dioceses by the junction of which, or parts of which, the new Diocese may be formed. And such Standing Committee shall make such call immediately after the ratification of a division by the General Convention.a

§ iii. Whenever one Diocese is about to be divided into two Dioceses, the Convention of such Diocese shall declare which portion thereof is to be the new Diocese, and shall make the same known to the General Convention before the ratification of such division.b

§ iv. Whenever the formation of a new Diocese shall be ratified by the General Convention, such new Diocese shall be considered as admitted under Article 5 of the Constitution, so soon as it shall have organized in Primary Convention, in the manner prescribed in the previous Sections of this Canon, and the naming of the new Diocese shall be a part of its organization.c

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**Canon 7.**

*Of the Requisites of a Quorum.*

In all cases in which a Canon of the General Convention directs a duty to be performed, or a power to be exercised, by a Standing Committee,

- Amended 1874.
- Canon 8, 1838.
- § iv added 1871.
Formation of a Federate Convention, etc.

or by the Clerical members thereof, or by any other body consisting of several members, a majority of the said members, the whole having been duly cited to meet, shall be a quorum; and a majority of the quorum so convened shall be competent to act, unless the contrary is expressly required by the Canon.

**CANON 8.**

Authorizing the Formation of a Federate Convention or Council of the Dioceses within any State.

It is hereby declared lawful for the Dioceses now existing or hereafter to exist, within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a Federate Convention, or Council, representing such Dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within the limits aforesaid; but before any determinate action of such Convention, or Council, shall be had, the powers proposed to be exercised thereby shall be submitted to the General Convention for its approval.

Nothing in this Canon shall be construed as forbidding any Federate Council from taking such action as they may deem necessary to secure such legislative enactments as the common interests of the Church in the State may require.  

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*Canon of 1855.*

*bCanon of 1863.*
**CANON 9.**

*Of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.*

§ 1. The Constitution of the said Society, which was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, is hereby amended and established so as to read as follows:

*Constitution of The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, as established in 1820, and since amended at various times.*

**ARTICLE I.** This institution shall be denominated The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

**ARTICLE II.** This Society shall be considered as comprehending all persons who are members of this Church.

**ARTICLE III.** There shall be a Board of Missions of such Society, composed of the Bishops of this Church, and the members for the time being of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, the Delegates from the Missionary Jurisdictions to the said House of Deputies, the members of the Board of Managers as hereinafter described, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees. The Board of Missions thus constituted shall convene on the third day of the session of the General Convention, and shall
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<th>ARTICLE IV.</th>
<th>There shall be a Board of Managers, comprising all the Bishops, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, as members <em>ex officio</em>, and fifteen Presbyters and fifteen laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every triennial meeting of the General Convention, who shall have the management of the General Missions of this Church, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen, and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number. Eight Clerical members and eight Lay members shall constitute a quorum. This Board of Managers shall, when the Board of Missions is not in session, exercise all the corporate powers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The Board of Managers shall report to the Board of Missions, on or before the third day of the session of the General Convention. But nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any surviving life-members of the Board of Missions.</th>
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<td>ARTICLE V.</td>
<td>The Board of Managers is authorized to form, from its own members, a Committee for Domestic Missions and a Committee for Foreign Missions, and such other Committees as it may deem desirable to promote special Missionary work, and is also authorized to appoint such officers as shall be needful for carrying on the work.</td>
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<td>ARTICLE VI.</td>
<td>The Board of Managers is entrusted with power to establish and regulate such Missions as are not placed under Episcopal super-</td>
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Of the Constitution, etc.

vision, and to enact all by-laws which it may deem necessary for its own government and for the government of its Committees: Provided, always, that in relation to organized Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions having Bishops, the appropriations shall be made in gross to such Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions, to be disbursed by the local authorities thereof. The Board shall notify to the several Bishops the gross sums so appropriated; and those Bishops shall regulate the number of Mission Stations, appoint the Missionaries, and assign to them their stipends, with the approval of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VII. No person shall be appointed a Missionary who is not at the time a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of regular standing; but nothing in this Section precludes the Board of Managers from making pecuniary appropriations in aid of Missions under the care of other Churches in communion with this Church, or of employing laymen or women, members of this Church, to do Missionary work.

ARTICLE VIII. The Board of Managers is authorized to promote the formation of auxiliary Missionary Associations, whose contributions, as well as those specially appropriated by individuals, shall be received and paid in accordance with the wish of the donors, when expressed in writing. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to arrange for public Missionary meetings, to be held at the same time and place as the General Convention, and at such other times and places as may be determined upon, to which all auxiliaries ap-
proved by the Board of Managers may send one Clerical and one Lay Delegate.

**ARTICLE IX.** This Constitution may be altered or amended at any time by the General Convention of this Church.

§ ii. All Canons, and all action by or under the authority of the General Convention, so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this Canon and of such amended Constitution, are hereby repealed: *Provided, however, that nothing herein shall in any manner impair or affect any corporate rights of the said Society, or any vested right whatever.*

§ iii. This Canon shall take effect immediately.

- Canon of 1871; as amended, 1877, and 1880.
CANON 1.
Of Repealed Canons.

WHENEVER there shall be a repealing clause in any Canon, and the said Canon shall be repealed, such repeal shall not be a re-enactment of the Canon or Canons repealed by the said repealing clause.

CANON 2.
Of the Enactment, Amendment, and Repeal of Canons.

§ 1. In all cases of future enactment, the same, if by way of amendment of an existing provision, shall be in the following form: "Title —, Canon —, Section —, Clause —, is hereby amended so as to read as follows." And if the enactment is of an additional Clause, Section, or Canon, it shall be designated as the next Canon or next Section, or next Clause of a Canon or Section, in the order of numbering of the Title to which the subject properly belongs; and if a Canon or Section or Clause be stricken out, the existing numbering shall be retained until a new edition of the Canons be directed, or until changed as in the next Section provided.

* Canon 11, 1838.
* As amended, 1877.
**CANON 4.**

**Of the Time when New Canons shall take Effect.**

§ ii. The Committee on Canons of each House of the General Convention shall, at the close of each Session of the General Convention, appoint two of their number to certify the changes, if any, made in the Canons, including a correction of the references made in any Canon to another, and to report the same, with the proper arrangement thereof, to the Secretary, who shall print the same in the Journal.

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**CANON 3.**

**Of the Time of these Canons taking Effect.**

These Canons shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1860; from and after which day all other Canons of this Church are hereby, and shall be deemed to be, repealed: Provided, that such repeal shall not affect any case of a violation of existing Canons committed before that date; but such case shall be governed by the same law as if no such repeal had taken place.

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**CANON 4.**

**Of the Time when New Canons shall take Effect.**

All Canons hereafter enacted, unless otherwise specially ordered, shall take effect on the first day of January following the adjournment of the General Convention at which they are made.  

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* Added, 1859; amended, 1877.  
* Canon of 1859.  
* Canon of 1871.
The foregoing is a true copy of the Constitution and Canons.

BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, D.D., LL.D.,

Presiding Bishop.

Attest, HENRY C. POTTLE, D.D.,

Secretary of the House of Bishops.

E. EDWARDS BEARDSLEY, D.D., LL.D.,

President of the House of Deputies.

Attest, CHARLES L. HUTCHINS,

Secretary of the House of Deputies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, A.D. 1880.

Joint Committee to certify the Changes made in the Canons by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, held in the City of New York, in the Month of October, A.D. 1880.

WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D.D., LL.D.,

Bishop of Pennsylvania,

BENJAMIN HENRY PADDOCK, D.D.,

Bishop of Massachusetts,

Committee on the part of the House of Bishops.

ALFRED A. WATSON, D.D.,

Committee on the part of the House of Deputies.

FRANCIS HARISON, S.T.D.
Appendix.

Joint Resolution of the Two Houses of General Convention on the duty of the Clergy of this Church in the matter of bearing arms:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, that it is incompatible with the duty, position, and sacred calling of the Clergy of this Church to bear arms.

Explanatory Note, by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies:

The spirit and intent of this resolution do not extend to the office of Chaplain in either branch of the Military Service, nor to that of Professor or Instructor in any Military or Naval Academy. The duties of these offices are civil, and entirely compatible with the duties of the Sacred Ministry.

Order.

Of the Organization of the House of Deputies, and prescribing the Duties of the Secretary.\b
(Adopted October 15, 1841; amended October 2, 1844, October 9, 1874, October 26, 1874, October 8, 1877, and October 26, 1877.)

§ i. At the time and place appointed for the meeting of the General Convention, the Secretary, or in his absence one of the Assistant Secretaries,

\a Appendix and Explanatory Note, ordered in 1855.
\b Ordered to be printed as an appendix to the Digest, 1874.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Organization of the House of Deputies, etc.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ries, in the order of their appointment, or in the absence of all, the person appointed as hereinafter provided by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the General Convention is to meet, shall call to order the members present of the House of Deputies, and record the names of those whose testimonials, in due form, shall have been presented to him; which record shall be <em>prima facie</em> evidence that the persons whose names are therein recorded are entitled to seats in the House of Deputies. If there be a quorum present, by the record, the Secretary shall so declare, and the House shall proceed to organize by the election by ballot of a President from the members of the House, and of a Secretary; and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to an election. So soon as a President and Secretary have been elected, a committee shall be appointed to wait upon the House of Bishops, and inform them of the organization of the House of Deputies, and its readiness to proceed to business. The Secretary shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the House; transcribe them, with all reports, into a book provided for that purpose; preserve the Journal and Records of the House; deliver them to his successor; and perform such other duties as may be directed or assigned to him by the House. He may, with the approbation of the House, appoint three Assistant Secretaries, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries shall continue in office until the organization of the next Convention, and until their successors be chosen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organization of the House of Deputies, etc.

If, during the recess of the General Convention, a vacancy should occur in the office of Secretary, the duties thereof shall devolve upon the Assistant Secretaries; or if the Assistant Secretaries shall die or resign, a Secretary shall be appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the next General Convention is to meet.

§ ii. In order to aid the Secretary in preparing the list specified in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese to forward to him, as soon as may be practicable, a copy of the Journal of the Diocesan Convention, together with a certified copy of the Testimonials of Members aforesaid. He shall also forward a duplicate copy of such Testimonials to the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the next General Convention is to meet.

§ iii. The Secretary of the House of Deputies and the Treasurer of the Convention, although not returned as Deputies to the Convention, shall be entitled to seats upon the floor of the House, and, with the approval of the President, to speak on the subjects of their respective offices.
Standing Order.

Of Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions.

(Adopted by the House of Deputies, October 24, 1871; and amended October 27, 1880.)

Resolved, That one Clerical and one Lay Delegate, to be chosen by any Convocation of all the Clergy and representatives of the Laity, convoked by the authority of the Bishop of any Missionary Jurisdiction within the limits of the United States, shall have seats assigned to them in this House, with similar privileges to those of Deputies, except that they shall have no vote on any question or matter: and that this be a Standing Order of the House.

Standing Resolution.

Of the Expenses of the Presiding Bishop.

(Adopted by the House of Deputies, October 18, 1877.)

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay, from time to time, on the order of the Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, such expenses as he may necessarily incur in the execution of his office for clerk hire, printing, stationery, etc., not exceeding four hundred dollars in any one year; it being understood that the travelling expenses of the Presiding Bishop are paid by the Diocese or other body at whose instance they are incurred.
INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

Title I. — Of the Ministry, Doctrine, and Worship.

Canon 1. — Of the Orders of Ministry in this Church

Canon 2. — Of the Admission of Persons as Candidates for Holy Orders.

§ I. — Who are deemed Candidates, or Postulants

§ II. — Notice of Intention

1. Consultation with Rector
2. Notice to Bishop
3. Testimonials for Standing Committee
4. Transfer of Application permitted
5. An Applicant previously refused Admission not to be received without Certificate
6. Competency of Standing Committee acting as Ecclesiastical Authority

§ III. — Application of Postulant for Admission as a Candidate

1. Postulant may apply to Standing Committee after due Application to Bishop
2. Testimonials for Standing Committee
3. To be signed by Rector and Vestry, or Presbyter and four Laymen
4. Standing Committee Sole Judge of Testimonials
5. In case of Personal Knowledge, Committee may Dispense with Testimonials
6. Certificate from Standing Committee
7. A Cultivation of the Fruits of the Spirit expected of Postulants and Candidates

§ IV. — Postulant to signify Intention

1. Whether to become a Candidate for the Diaconate only, or for the Priesthood also
2. Or an Examination
3. Admission and Record as Candidate for Priest's Orders
4. Sufficient for Candidatesship for the Diaconate
5. The Bishop to assign to the Candidate Texts for Sermons

§ V. — A Postulant for Candidatesship for the Diaconate only

1. Must present Certificates of Personal Qualifications
2. On receipt of which, Admission and Record as Candidate may follow
3. A Candidate for Deacon's Orders may become a Candidate for Priest's Orders
4. A Deacon may be admitted in the same manner

§ VI. — Dispensation from Latin, etc.

1. Postulant shall Communicate wish for Dispensation to the Bishop
2. Testimony of Extraordinary Ability required
3. On receipt of which, Standing Committee may recommend a Dispensation
4. Bishop may thereupon grant Certificate
5. Bishop sole discretion of Dispensation of the Hebrew Language
INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

Title I.—Of the Ministry, Doctrine, etc. (Continued).

Canon 2. — Of the Admission of Persons, etc. (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ vii.</td>
<td>Application of a Minister of another Denomination.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>An Ordained Minister, or Licentiate of another Denomination, may become a Candidate.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Notice of Desire to be given to Diocesan</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Certificate from Presbyters</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.]</td>
<td>Application to Standing Committee with (1) Testimonial from Twelve Persons, (2) Testimonial from Two Presbyters.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.]</td>
<td>Bishop and Standing Committee may then proceed</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6.]</td>
<td>Application by one who is not a Citizen</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[7.]</td>
<td>Testimonial and Residence may be dispensed with</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ viii.</td>
<td>Standing Committee when the Ecclesiastical Authority competent to act</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ix.</td>
<td>The “Bishop of the Diocese” defined for the purposes of these Canons</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ x.</td>
<td>Extent of the Application of these Canons</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>To Persons coming from places in the United States, where the Constitution of the Church has not been acceded to.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>To which Standing Committee such person shall apply</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canon 3. — Of Admitted Candidates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Supervision of Candidates</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Pertains to the Bishop</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>In vacant Dioceses, to the Clerical Members of Standing Committee</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Care to be taken</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Admitted Candidates</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Not to be transferred</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Save for Sufficient Cause</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>What is not a Sufficient Reason</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Candidates not eligible in General Convention</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>Candidates may be licensed as Lay Readers</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>By the Bishop in his own Diocese</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Without such License not to Lay Reader</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Temporary License may be granted by another Bishop</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.]</td>
<td>Licensed Candidates to submit to Regulations</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canon 4. — Of Examinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Examining Chaplains</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Literary Qualifications of Postulant</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Extent of Literary Examination</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Report of Examination to be made</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Examination may be Adjourned, or Repealed</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.]</td>
<td>To Conform to the Requirements of [3] of § iv of Canon 2 of Title I.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Examination of Candidates for Diaconate only</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

## Title I.—Of the Ministry, Doctrine, Etc. (Continued).

### Canon 4.—Of Examinations (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>(Continued.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>On the Holy Scriptures and Book of Common Prayer</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sufficiency for the Performance of the Services</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A Candidate who has been a Minister of another Denomination, to be examined on the Points of Difference between said Denomination and this Church</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Examinations to be Conducted by the Examining Chaplains</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>Examinations of Candidates for Priest's Orders</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To be Three in Number</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Not to be Accumulated</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>In part Oral, in part in Writing</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Questions may be Previously Communicated</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sermons to be Produced</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Proof of Ability as a Reader and Speaker to be given</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A Candidate who has been a Minister of another Denomination to be Examined on Points of Difference between the Denomination and this Church</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Examination by the Examining Chaplains not to be Superseded</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ v.</td>
<td>The Three Examinations</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The First Examination</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>In case of a Dispensation</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The Second Examination</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Third Examination</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Reference to be had to the Established Course of Study</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vi.</td>
<td>Participation of the Bishop in Examinations for Priest's Orders</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bishops may be Present and Preside</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>May invite Presbyter who is to present the Candidate</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Must be Present at one Examination</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Re-examination</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vii.</td>
<td>When Examinations for Priest's Orders may take place</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Before or after Ordination to Deaconate</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If passed, Sufficient for Deacon's Orders</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Satisfaction passage of First Examinations for Priest’s Orders sufficient for Deacon’s Orders, Proviso</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ viii.</td>
<td>Certificate of Satisfaction to be given by Examiners</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ix.</td>
<td>Violation of this Canon a Disqualification for Ordination</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ x.</td>
<td>Limitation of Time</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Examinations to be within Five Years</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If not, a loss of Candidateship</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

Title I. — Of the Ministry, Doctrine, etc. (Continued).

Canon 5. — Provisions and Cautions concerning Ordination.

§ 1. — Previous Rejection of Application in another Diocese. 36
   [1.] Renewal of Candidateship required 36
   [2.] Notice of Rejection to be given 37
§ 2. — Candidates from Vacant Dioceses 37
   [1.] To apply to Actual Diocesan for Ordination 37
   [2.] And to the Standing Committee of said Diocese for Recommendation 37
§ 3. — Ordination of persons to Officiate without the Jurisdiction of the United States 37
   [1.] Not to be permitted without the Prescribed Testimonials and Examinations 37
   [2.] Special License required for Settlement 37
§ 4. — Liability of presenting Clergymen 37
§ 5. — Times of Ordination 38
   [1.] At the Ember Seasons 38
   [2.] Occasional Ordinations permitted 38

Canon 6. — Of the Ordination of Deacons.

§ 1. — Candidateship to continue One Year 38
§ 2. — Testimonial from Rector 38
§ 3. — Candidateship for Priest’s Orders to continue Three Years 39
§ 4. — Testimonials Required 39
   [1.] Recommendation from Standing Committee 39
   [2.] Testimonials from Ministers and Vestry, or Twelve Persons 39
   [3.] Substitute for Testimonial from Minister and Vestry 40
   [4.] Personal Testimonial from Presbyter 40
   [5.] Form of Testimonial from Standing Committee 40
§ 5. — Testimonial of Candidates, Ministers in other Denominations 41
§ 6. — Case of Person Ordained to Officiate in a Foreign Language 41
§ 7. — Age for Ordination to Diaconate 41

Canon 7. — Of Deacons.

§ 1. — Deacons subject to Control of Bishop 42
§ 2. — Restrictions upon Settlement 42
    [1.] And upon Officiating 42
§ 3. — No Transfer to another Diocese without Request of Bishop 42

Canon 8. — Of the Ordination of Priests.

§ 1. — Period of Previous Study allowed Candidates from other Denominations 43
§ 2. — Duration of Candidateship 43
§ 3. — Title for Orders 43
**INDEX TO THE DIGEST.**

**Title I. — Of the Ministry, Doctrine, etc. (Continued).**

**Canon 8. — Of the Ordination of Priests (Continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Recommendation Required</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>From the Standing Committee of Diocese for which the Applicant is to be Ordained</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Testimonial from Minister and Vestry</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>Substitution Allowed</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ v.</td>
<td>Personal Testimonial from Presbytery</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vi.</td>
<td>Form of Testimonial from Standing Committee</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vii.</td>
<td>Case of Candidates from other Denominations</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ viii.</td>
<td>Case of Candidates Ordained Deacons within Three Years</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ix.</td>
<td>Age of Ordination to the Priesthood</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 9. — Of Lay Readers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Lay Communicants may be licensed as Lay Readers</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Such Appointment to be made by Bishop</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Restrictions</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>License may be Revoked</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 10. — Of Ministers Ordained in Foreign Countries by Bishops in Communion with this Church.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Certificate Requisite before Officiating</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Letter Dimissory</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Subscription, and One Year's Residence</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 11. — Of the Admission of Ministers ordained by Bishops not in Communion with this Church.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Written Certificate from Two Presbyters to be produced</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration in Art. 7 to be signed</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 12. — Of Ministers officiating in a Foreign Language.**

With the approbation of the Bishop such Ministers may settle without a year's residence... 50

**Canon 13. — Of Persons not Ministers in this Church officiating in any Congregation thereof.**

Evidence of being a Minister ........................................ 51
INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

Title I.—Of the Ministry, Doctrine, etc. (Continued).

Canon 14.—General Regulations of Ministers and their Duties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Of Election and Institution</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certificate of Election</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certificate to be Transmitted for Record</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Certificate to Minister removing from one Diocese to another</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Alms and Contributions</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>Duty on Episcopal Visitations</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[1.] One Month’s Notice to be given</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List of names of Persons Confirmed</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[2.] Information to be given of the State of the Congregation</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ v.</td>
<td>Parochial Reports</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Parish Register to be kept</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Register of Baptisms</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. List of Families</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vi.</td>
<td>Officiating of Ministers within the Cures of others</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Certificates to be produced by the Bishop-Elect</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Consent of Standing Committees</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. No Consecration within Six Months of General Convention</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vii.</td>
<td>Of Clerical Residence and Removal</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form of Letter Dimissory</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[2.] When such Letter shall affect Canonical Residence</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When void</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[3.] When the Bishop may refuse to receive a Letter Dimissory</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[4.] When Letters Dimissory are not Required</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canon 15.—Of Bishops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Election of Bishops</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Six Presbyters and Six Parishes</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two or more Dioceses Unitig</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>What is a Settlement</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certificates to be produced by the Bishop-Elect</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Testimony from Diocesan Convention</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Testimony from House of Clerical and Lay Deputies</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Consecration</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consecration during Recess</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consent of Standing Committees</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consent of Bishops</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evidence of such Consent</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>Canonical Age for Consecration</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ v.</td>
<td>Assistant Bishop</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Suffragan Bishop</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vi.</td>
<td>Provisional Bishop</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**INDEX TO THE DIGEST.**

**Title I. — Of the Ministry, Doctrine, Etc. (Continued).**

**Canon 15. — Of Bishops (Continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ vi.</td>
<td>(Continued). Provisional to become Assistant Bishop on the Restoration of Suspended Diocesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vii.</td>
<td>Domestic Missionary Bishops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Mode and Evidence of Election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Exercise of Episcopal Functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Extent of Jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.]</td>
<td>Death, Resignation, or other Vacancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.]</td>
<td>Jurisdiction over Clergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6.]</td>
<td>Mode of Presenting and Trying Clergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[7.]</td>
<td>Entitled to a Seat in the House of Bishops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[8.]</td>
<td>Eligible as a Diocesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[9.]</td>
<td>Power to appoint a Standing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[10.]</td>
<td>Must Report to General Convention and to the Board of Missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ viii.</td>
<td>Foreign Missionary Bishops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Mode and Evidence of Election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Limitation of Jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Shall have a Seat in the House of Bishops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.]</td>
<td>Restriction upon Eligibility as a Diocesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.]</td>
<td>Mode of Presenting and Trying such Bishops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6.]</td>
<td>Power to Ordain Deacons or Presbyters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[7.]</td>
<td>Testimonials Necessary in such Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[8.]</td>
<td>Provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[9.]</td>
<td>Power of Dispensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[10.]</td>
<td>Jurisdiction over Resident Missionaries or Clergymen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[11.]</td>
<td>May appoint a Standing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[12.]</td>
<td>Trial of Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[13.]</td>
<td>Constitution of the Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[14.]</td>
<td>The Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[15.]</td>
<td>Report must be made to General Convention and Board of Missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ix.</td>
<td>Election of a Missionary Bishop as a Diocesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Concurrence of General Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Consent of Bishops and Standing Committees during Recess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Notice of Election to be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ x.</td>
<td>Episcopal Charges and Pastoral Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ xi.</td>
<td>Episcopal Visitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Visitation at least once in Three Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Declining to visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Council of Conciliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.]</td>
<td>Clergy to supply Bishop's Parish when he is a Rector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.]</td>
<td>Expenses of Visitation to be defrayed by the Diocese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6.]</td>
<td>Register of Episcopal Acts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Title I.—Of the Ministry, Doctrine, etc. (Continued).

#### Canon 15.—Of Bishops (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ xii.</td>
<td>Of Episcopal Residence</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ xiii.</td>
<td>Of Bishops temporarily absent from their Dioceses</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ xiv.</td>
<td>Forms of Prayer or Thanksgiving for extraordinary occasions</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ xv.</td>
<td>Performance of Episcopal Duties in Vacant Dioceses, etc</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Upon Invitation of the Convention or Standing Committee</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invitation Temporary and Revocable</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Full Charge of another Bishop, by Act of the Convention</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Only one such Bishop at a Time</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ xvi.</td>
<td>Episcopal Resignations</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Desire to Resign, to be made known to the House of Bishops</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation may be made</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>House of Bishops may accept or refuse the Resignation</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Resignation during Recess</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Bishops to meet</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mode in which they are to Act</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.]</td>
<td>Resigned Bishop not eligible to a Diocese</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.]</td>
<td>Bishops without Charge subject to General Convention</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6.]</td>
<td>Resignation of Suspended Bishop</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ xvii.</td>
<td>Vacancy in Missionary Jurisdiction during the Recess</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>House of Bishops to Meet and Elect</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standing Committees and Bishops to Consent</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Form of the Consent of Standing Committees</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Rights of Missionary Bishops thus Consecrated</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Canon 16.—Of a List of the Ministers of this Church.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>The Secretary of the House of Deputies to keep a Register</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diocesan Lists to be Delivered to him</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Notification of all Admitted Ministers</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Canon 17.—Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Parochial Reports to be made</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clergy not Settled shall Report</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>The Bishop's Address at Convention</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Committee on the State of the Church</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pastoral Letter from the House of Bishops</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To be read to every Congregation</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>Duty of Diocesan Secretaries to forward Documents</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ v.</td>
<td>Duty of Bishop to prepare a Tabular View or Parochial and Diocesan Statistics</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

### Title I.—Of the Ministry, Doctrine, etc. (Continued).

**Canon 17.**—Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ vi.</td>
<td>Church Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, and Asylums to Report Annually.</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To be Included in Triennial Tabular View.</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 18.**—Of Publishing Authorized Editions of the Standard Bible.

- § 1. Certificate of Correction by one or More Presbyters. | 87 |
- § 2. What is the Standard Edition. | 87 |
- § 3. Custodian to be Appointed. | 88 |


- § 1. Certificate of Correction by one or More Presbyters. | 87 |
- § 2. What is the Standard Edition. | 87 |
- § 3. Custodian to be Appointed. | 88 |

**Canon 20.**—Of the Due Celebration of Sundays. | 88 |

**Canon 21.**—Of Parochial Instruction. | 89 |

**Canon 22.**—Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer.

- § 1. Use of the Book of Common Prayer Required on all Occasions of Public Worship. | 89 |
- § 2. Introduction of Ceremonies or Practices not ordained or Authorized not Allowed. | 89 |
- § 3. Specifications of such Practices as Symbolize erroneous or Doubtful Doctrines. | 89 |
- § 4. Offender to be Admonished and Tried. | 90 |
- § 5. Provisions as to Mode of Trial. | 90 |

**Canon 23.**—Of Church Music.

- § 1. Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems which may be Sung. | 91 |
- § 2. The Minister to give Order concerning Tunes. | 91 |

**Canon 24.**—Of the Consecration of Churches.

- § 1. Building and Grounds to be paid for before Consecration, and to be Secured to the Use of Members of this Church. | 92 |
- § 2. Bishop's Consent Necessary to the Incumbrance or Alienation of a Consecrated Church. | 92 |
- § 3. Consent Necessary in other Specified Instances. | 93 |
# INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

## Title II.—Of Discipline.

### Canon 1. — Of Amenability and Citations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>To whom Ministers are Amenable</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Mode of Serving Citations</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Of Notices in General</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>Duty to give Evidence</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canon 2. — Of Offences for which Ministers may be Tried and Punished.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Enumeration of Punishable Offences</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Proceedings on Public Rumor</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three Kinds of Punishment</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canon 3. — Of a Clergyman in one Diocese Chargeable with Misdemeanor in another.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Notice to Authority of Offender's Diocese</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proceedings on a Neglect to Act</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>The Bishop may Admonish and Forbid Officiating</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notice of Prohibition to be Given</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibition to Continue until the Bishop be Satisfied, or the Clergyman Acquitted on Trial</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>The Same Course to be Pursued with Clergymen Ordained in Foreign Countries</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notice of Prohibition to be Given</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canon 4. — Of Differences between Ministers and their Congregations, and of the Dissolution of a Pastoral Connection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Resignation or Removal of a Rector</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Separation and Dissolution of Pastoral Connection</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Differences, how to be Settled</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Record to be made of a Regular Dissolution</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dissolutions not Regular to be laid before the Convention</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iv.</td>
<td>This Canon not Obligatory in Certain Dioceses</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canon 5. — Of Renunciation of the Ministry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Renunciation when no Ecclesiastical Proceeding is pending</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renunciation to be Recorded</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Bishop to Depose, in Presence of Clergymen</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notice of Deposition</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>The Bishop may Suspend Action for Six Months</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii.</td>
<td>Renunciation under Liability to Presentment</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Trial may Proceed</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canon 6. — Of the Abandonment of the Communion of this Church by a Presbyter or Deacon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Abandonment without Renunciation</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To be Certified by the Standing Committee</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notice to be given to the Minister Concerned</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

#### Title II. — Of Discipline (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon 6. — Of the Abandonment, etc. (Continued)</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ ii. Deposition after Six Months ..................</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proviso, of Retraction ..................................</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon 7. — Of a Clergyman absenting himself from his Diocese.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absence for Five Years, without Satisfactory Reason ..........</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground of Suspension ..............................................</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long the Suspension shall Endure ................................</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of Suspension to be given to every Diocese ........</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon 8. — Of the Abandonment of the Communion of the Church by a Bishop.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposition .................................................................</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings may be Suspended on Retraction ................................</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon 9. — Of the Trial of a Bishop.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i. Enumeration of Offences for which a Bishop may be tried ........</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii. Commencement of Proceedings ..................................</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] Charges to be made in Writing ................................</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By whom Charges must be Signed .......................................</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] A Bishop may demand a Trial, when there are Rumors against him ..........</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Advice and Consent of any two Bishops whom he may select ..........</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.] Accusers may choose a Lay Advocate and Agent ..................</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasonable Certainty of Time, Place, and Circumstance ...............</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| § iii. Charges shall be delivered to the Presiding Bishop | 107  |
| § iv. A Board of Inquiry ................................................ | 108  |
| [1.] How the Board shall be constituted .......................... | 108  |
| [2.] Notice to the Members of the Board .......................... | 108  |
| Place of Meeting of the Board ........................................ | 108  |
| Copy of Charges to be sent .............................................. | 109  |
| [3.] Organization of the Board ....................................... | 109  |
| Church Advocate to be appointed ..................................... | 109  |
| Duty of Church Advocate ............................................... | 109  |
| Sittings of the Board to be Private .................................. | 109  |
| [4.] Duty of the Board of Inquiry ..................................... | 109  |
| Rules of Evidence shall be those of the State in which the Trial is had .......... | 109  |
| A Majority of the Board present may make Presentment ............ | 110  |
| [5.] Copies of Presentment to be sent ................................ | 110  |
| [6.] Certificate of Refusal to Present ................................ | 110  |
| Such Certificate a Bar to future Presentment ........................ | 110  |
| Except on Affidavit of New Testimony ................................ | 110  |
| [7.] Offences more than Five Years old not Presentable, .......... | 110  |
| Except on Conviction in a State Court ................................ | 110  |

110
### INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

**Title II. — Of Discipline (Continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon 9. — Of the Trial of a Bishop (Continued).</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ v. — Course of Action upon Presentment</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] Notice to the Accused, and to the Church Advocate, to attend at the Selection of the Court.</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] Formation of the Court, Eleven reduced to Seven by striking off alternately</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.] Notice to Members of the Court to attend</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointment of Time and Place</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Copies of Presentment</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vi. — Course of Proceeding on the Trial</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] Election of President and Clerk</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading the Presentment</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] Calling on the Accused to Plead</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power to Adjourn</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of the Accused</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.] Non-appearance of the Accused</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contumacy</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension or Degradation after Three Months' Contumacy</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.] The Common Law the Rule of Proceeding</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration to be Signed by Witnesses before Testifying</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission to take Testimony</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointment of Commissary to take Depositions</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-examination in such Cases</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On what Conditions Depositions to be read</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Authority given to Ecclesiastical Courts</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.] Summoner to serve Notices and Papers</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Service</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of Service</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6.] The Accused may have Counsel</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counsel on either Side to be Communicants</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[7.] Court to express an Opinion on each Charge and Specification</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[8.] The Decision to be reduced to Writing, and Signed</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[9.] The Accused to be heard before Sentence</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Court may grant a new Trial</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[10.] Pronouncing Sentence</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence to be Communicated to every Clergyman in every Diocese</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[11.] Record of Proceedings and Evidence</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptions and Papers filed to be part of the Record</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[12.] Record to be kept by the Clerk</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attested by Signatures of President and Clerk</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposited with Registrar of General Convention, Open to Inspection</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

### Title II. — Of Discipline (Continued).

**Canon 9. — Of the Trial of a Bishop (Continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ vi.</td>
<td>(Continued).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[13.]</td>
<td>Lay Advisers may be Appointed.</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their Office.</td>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vii.</td>
<td>Proceedings on Charge of Erroneous Doctrine.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Presentment to be made by any one Bishop.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Presenter shall appoint a Church Advocate.</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>How the Presentment shall be Signed, Addressed, and Delivered.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Court to be composed of all the Bishops except Presenter and Accused.</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-thirds Vote Necessary to Convict.</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ viii.</td>
<td>(1.) Proceedings against a Missionary Bishop.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2.)</td>
<td>Proceedings against a Bishop without Jurisdiction.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 10. — Of Sentences.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Suspension must be limited by Specific Terms or Time.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>Deposition.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.]</td>
<td>Deposition not Partial, but Total.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of Deposition to be given, and to whom.</td>
<td></td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>Deposition, Dispensing, etc., same as Degradation.</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 11. — Of the Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>The Bishops may altogether Remit or Modify.</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such Action to take place only at General Convention, or Meeting Specially Convened.</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majority of whole number of Bishops must Assent.</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>A Bishop may Remit a Sentence of Deposition, Pronounced by him upon a Presbyter or Deacon.</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But only upon certain conditions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canon 12. — Regulations Respecting the Laity.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ i.</td>
<td>Communicant Removing shall procure a Certificate of good Standing.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rector of Parish not required to receive a Communicant without such Certificate.</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii.</td>
<td>[1.] Scandalous Persons shall be Repelled from the Holy Communion.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.]</td>
<td>The Minister Repelling shall Inform the Ordinary.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiry to be made by the Bishop, on Complaint in Writing.</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case of the Absence of Diocesan Canon.</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.]</td>
<td>Case of great Heinousness.</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation of all Privileges of Church Membership.</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

167
## INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

### Title II. — Of Discipline (Continued).

**Canon 13. — Of Marriage and Divorce.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 1.</td>
<td>Marriage except as God's Word doth allow, not lawful.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.</td>
<td>No minister shall unite in marriage those divorced save for the cause of adultery.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 3.</td>
<td>The sacraments to be withheld from persons married otherwise than as God's Word doth allow.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Except to a penitent person in imminent danger of death.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 4.</td>
<td>Questions touching the facts of any case to be referred to the bishop.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 5.</td>
<td>The penalties under this canon limited.</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

Title III. — Of the Organized Bodies and Officers of the Church.

Canon 1. — Of the General Convention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>§</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 1.</td>
<td>Special Meetings of General Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] To be Called by the Presiding Bishop</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Written Consent of a Majority of the Bishops</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] Place of Meeting</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.] Who shall be Deputies at the Special Meeting</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.] Rules and Orders</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ II.</td>
<td>Registrar of General Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] To be a Presbyter</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How Nominated and Elected</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shall have Charge of all Papers and Documents belonging to either House of General Convention</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] Duties of Registrar</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ III.</td>
<td>When Particular Notice shall be given to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ IV.</td>
<td>Treasurer of General Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His Duties</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How a Vacancy shall be filled</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ V.</td>
<td>How the Expenses of General Convention shall be met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diocesan Ratio of Payment</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canon 2. — Of Standing Committees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>§</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ I.</td>
<td>Standing Committee in every Diocese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointed by Diocesan Convention</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elect their own President and Secretary</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The President to Summon Special Meetings</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ II.</td>
<td>To act as the Bishop's Council of Advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ III.</td>
<td>The Ecclesiastical Authority when there is no Bishop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canon 3. — Of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>§</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ I.</td>
<td>How the Board of Trustees shall be Appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ II.</td>
<td>Duties of the Trustees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objects of the Fund:</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] For Present Support of any Missionary Bishop</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] For Investment, the Interest to be applied as above</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.] For Support of Bishops in New Dioceses</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.] For Endowment of Episcopate in New Dioceses</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ III.</td>
<td>Application of Contributions not Designated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ IV.</td>
<td>Special Donations for the above Objects to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ V.</td>
<td>The Board shall Appoint a Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His Accounts to be open to the Inspection of any Bishop</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title III. — Of the Organized Bodies, etc. (Continued).

Canon 3. — Of the Trustees of the Missionary Bishops' Fund (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ vi. — Triennial Report to General Convention</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be Presented on the Third Day of the Session</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be Referred to a Committee for Audit</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ vii. — Trustees empowered to procure an Act of Incorporation</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canon 4. — Of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

Nomination of Trustees not to be Confirmed without Certificate | 194 |

Canon 5. — Of Congregations and Parishes.

§ I. — Unions of Congregations in Different Dioceses, Irregular and Void | 135 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Clergyman to Sit in Two Diocesan Conventions</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ ii. — Parish Boundaries and New Parishes</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] Left to the Diocesan Conventions</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] Where Power is Vested until Diocesan Conventions Act</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.] Vested Rights Preserved</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ iii. — Congregations in Foreign Lands</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1.] Lawful to Organize</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[2.] Mode of Procedure at Organization</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[3.] Must Recognize Constitution, etc</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[4.] Must Declare its Desire for Reception</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[5.] Certificate of Desire to be Received under Direction of the General Convention, and Filed by the Registrar</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6.] Exercise of Jurisdiction may be Assigned by Presiding Bishop</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[7.] Standing Committees of Foreign Churches, how Constituted</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[8.] Inquiry to be Instituted and Commission Appointed in case of Charges against Clergyman in Charge</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[9.] Parochial Cure of Minister of a Church in a Foreign Land</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[10.] Difference between Minister and Congregation to be adjusted by Bishop and Standing Committee</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[11.] Clergyman of such Churches to be nominated by the Vestry thereof, and approved by the Bishop in Charge</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canon 6. — Of the Organization of new Dioceses.

§ I. — Who shall call the Primary Convention | 141
# INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

## Title III. — Of the Organized Bodies, etc. (Continued.)

### Canon 6. — Of the Organization of new Dioceses (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 1</td>
<td>(Continued.) Where shall be the Place of Meeting</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 2</td>
<td>Who shall call it, if there be no Bishop</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 3</td>
<td>When the Call shall be Made</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 4</td>
<td>Case of the Division of the Diocese</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 5</td>
<td>Which Part shall be the New Diocese</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 6</td>
<td>Admission into Union with General Convention</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 7</td>
<td>Naming of such New Diocese</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canon 7. — Of the Requisites of a Quorum.

- A Majority is a Quorum                                      142
- Majority of a Quorum Competent to Act                       143

### Canon 8. — Authorizing the Formation of a Federate Convention or Council, of the Dioceses within any State.

- The Dioceses within any State may form a Federate Convention or Council 143
- With the Approval of the General Convention                   143
- Legislative Action may be Secured                             143

### Canon 9. — Of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 1</td>
<td>Amendment of the Constitution of said Society</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. I</td>
<td>The name of the Society</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. II</td>
<td>The Society composed of all Members of this Church</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. III</td>
<td>The General Convention to constitute a Board of Missions</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Board to convene on the third day of the Session</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. IV</td>
<td>A Board of Managers</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How appointed</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How Vacancies therein may be Filled</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number necessary for a Quorum</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powers of the Board of Managers</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Report to the General Convention</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. V</td>
<td>Board of Managers may form Committees</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. VI</td>
<td>Board of Managers may Establish and Regulate Missions</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriations: How Disbursed</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. VII</td>
<td>Who may be Appointed Missionaries</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. VIII</td>
<td>Auxiliary Associations</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Missionary Meetings to be Held</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. IX</td>
<td>How this Constitution may be Amended</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 11</td>
<td>Canons inconsistent with this Canon repealed</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§ 12</td>
<td>This Canon to take Effect immediately</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO THE DIGEST.

Title IV. — Miscellaneous Provisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canon</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Of Repealed Canons.</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repeal of Repeal, no Re-enactment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Of the Enactment, Amendment, and Repeal of New Canons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ 1. — Form of altering Canons</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ II. — Who are to certify Changes in Canons</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Of the Time of these Canons taking Effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January 1, 1860</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Repeal of all other Canons</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Of the Time when New Canons shall take Effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The First Day of January after the Adjournment of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Convention at which they are made</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix.

Joint Resolution of the Two Houses of General Convention.

The Clergy not to bear Arms... 151
But may be Chaplains, Professors, Instructors... 151

Order of the Organization of the House of Deputies and Prescribing the Duties of the Secretary... 151

Standing Order of Delegates from Missionary Jurisdictions... 154

Standing Resolution of the Expenses of the Presiding Bishop... 154

END OF INDEX TO THE DIGEST.