





PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

AND

DIGEST OF REVISED CANONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

IN THE

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

REPORTED TO THE

ADJOURNED CONVENTION OF BISHOPS, CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN OF
SAID CHURCH, HELD IN CHRIST CHURCH, COLUMBIA, S. C.,
IN OCTOBER, 1861.

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T. P. S.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of Bishops, Clergymen and Laymen of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Confederate States, held at Montgomery, Alabama, in July, 1861, it was

Resolved, 1. That the secession of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee from the United States, and the formation by them of a new Government called the Confederate States of America, render it necessary and expedient that the Dioceses within those States should form among themselves an independent organization.

Resolved, 2. That as preliminary to the organization declared necessary in the foregoing Resolution, a Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, be appointed by the Convention to prepare and report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention, to be held at Columbia, S. C., on the third Wednesday in October next, a Constitution and Canons, under which such an organization may be effected.

On this Committee were elected by ballot Bishops Elliott, Green and Rutledge, Rev'd Dr. Barnard, Rev'd Messrs. P. Trapier and R. N. Pierce, Hon. R. F. W. Allston, A. W. Ellerbe, Esq., and Hon. Geo. S. Guyon.

Messrs. Barnard, Ellerbe and Guyon being unable to attend, the Rev'd Mr. Crane, and Messrs. Philip Williams and Richard H. Smith were appointed in their stead.

The Committee prepared accordingly a Proposed Constitution, which, on being laid before an adjourned Convention from the Church in all the Confederate States, held in Columbia, S. C., in October last, was adopted, as hereinafter printed.

The committee presented also the subsequent Digest of Canons; and the Convention

Resolved, That the Committee on the Constitution and Revised Canons be instructed to print, in pamphlet, the said Constitution and Canons, and to send to the Secretary of each Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church now in the Confederate States, or which may be so before the first meeting of the General Council, two copies of the pamphlet for each Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in said Diocese.

The present pamphlet is accordingly put forth for the consideration of the several Diocesan Conventions, in order to final action at the next General Council, proposed to be held in Augusta, Ga., in November, 1862.

By order of the Committee.

PAUL TRAPIER, *Secretary.*

CAMDEN, S. C., December, 1861.

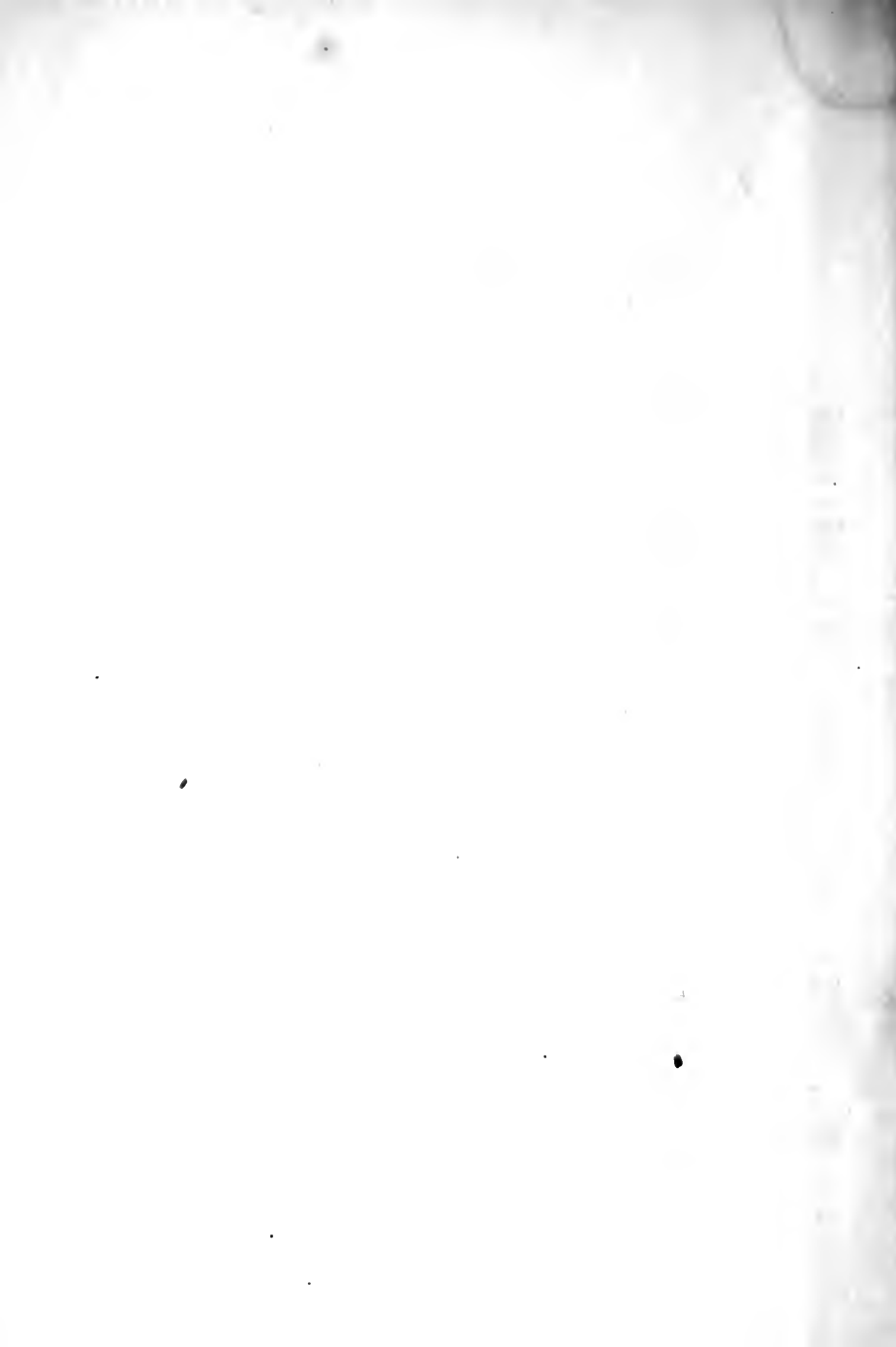


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CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Church, retaining the name "Protestant Episcopal," shall be known as the "PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." Name.

ARTICLE II. There shall be in this Church a General Council. There may be also Provincial Councils and Diocesan Councils. Councils.

ARTICLE III. The General Council of this Church shall meet on the second Wednesday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at Augusta, Georgia, and on the same day in every third year thereafter, at such place as shall be determined by the Council. General Council.

In case there shall be an epidemic disease, or other good cause to render it necessary to alter the place appointed for such meeting, the Presiding Bishop may designate another convenient place for the holding of such Council, and special meetings may be called at other times, in the manner hereafter to be determined.

The General Council shall consist of two Houses—the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies.

The House of Bishops shall be composed of all the Bishops of this Church having jurisdiction within the Confederate States, or the Territories thereof.

Each Diocese shall be entitled to an equal representation, clerical and lay, in the House of Deputies. Such representation shall consist of not more than three Clergymen, and three Laymen communicants in this Church, resident in the Diocese, and elected by the Council thereof.

Before they shall proceed to business, a majority of the Dioceses, which shall have adopted this Constitution, shall be represented in the Council. The representations from two Dioceses shall be sufficient to adjourn.

In all business of the Council freedom of debate shall be allowed.

Each House shall have a right to originate acts; and, when any act shall have been passed in either House, it shall be transmitted to the other House for its consideration. No act shall have the

Constitution. operation of law, unless concurred in and authenticated by both Houses.

When any proposed act shall have passed the House of Deputies, and shall be negatived by the House of Bishops, the House of Bishops shall, when requested by the House of Deputies, signify to it in writing the reasons for non-concurrence, within three days after such request shall have been made.

In all questions, when required by the clerical or lay representation from any Diocese, each order shall have one vote, and the majority of suffrages by Dioceses shall be conclusive in each order: *Provided* such majority comprehend a majority of the Dioceses represented in that order. The concurrence of both orders shall be necessary in such case to constitute a vote of the House.

If any Diocese should omit or decline to elect clerical Deputies to the General Council, or should omit or decline to elect lay Deputies, or if any of those of either order elected should fail to attend, such Diocese shall, nevertheless, be considered as duly represented by such Deputy or Deputies as may attend, whether lay or clerical. And if, through the neglect of any Diocese, which shall have adopted this Constitution, no Deputy therefrom, either lay or clerical, should attend the Council, the Church in such Diocese shall, nevertheless, be bound by the acts of such Council.

Province.

ARTICLE IV. Whenever any one of the Confederate States shall contain more than one Diocese, said State may, with the consent of all the Dioceses in said State, constitute an Ecclesiastical Province, in which a Provincial Council may be held at least once in every three years, which Provincial Council shall be made up of all the Bishops having jurisdiction within the Province, and of such representatives, clerical and lay, from the Dioceses within the Province, as may be determined upon by the Diocesan Councils thereof. If there be more than one Bishop within the Province, the senior Bishop by consecration shall preside in the Provincial Council, and when there shall be three, or more than three Bishops, they shall form a separate House.

Provincial Council.

Whenever such Council shall legislate, its acts shall be of force within all the Dioceses embraced within the Province.

Diocesan Councils.

ARTICLE V. There shall be held annually, in each Diocese, a Diocesan Council, to be composed of the Bishop or Bishops of the Diocese, and of a lay and clerical representation from each Parish of the Diocese. This Council shall legislate for only Diocesan purposes.

ARTICLE VI. The Bishop or Bishops in each Diocese shall be chosen by the Council of that Diocese, agreeably to such rules as it may prescribe; and every Bishop of this Church shall confine the exercise of his Episcopal Office to his proper Diocese, unless requested to perform any act of that Office by the Ecclesiastical Authority of another Diocese.

Constitution.

Bishops.

ARTICLE VII. A new Diocese, formed in any of the Confederate States, or in any Territory thereof, not now represented, may, at any time hereafter, be admitted to union with, and representation in, the General Council of this Church, on acceding to this Constitution: *Provided* there were, at the time of organizing, and are, at the time of making application for admission, at least six officiating Presbyters within such Diocese, regularly settled in a Parish or Church.

New Dioceses.

A new Diocese may be formed within the limits of any existing Diocese, with the consent of its Council and the Bishop or Bishops thereof, or, if there be no Bishop, of the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof; and a new Diocese may be formed within the limits of two or more Dioceses, with the like consent. But no such new Diocese shall be formed, which shall contain less than ten self-supporting Parishes, or less than ten 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 fifteen self-supporting Parishes, or less than fifteen 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 a Diocese shall be divided into two or more Dioceses, the Diocesan of the Diocese so divided may elect the Diocese over which he will preside, and shall become the Diocesan thereof. And the Assistant Bishop, if there be one, may elect the Diocese to which he will be attached; and, if it be not the one elected by the Bishop, he shall be the Diocesan thereof.

ARTICLE VIII. The mode of trying Bishops shall be provided by the General Council. The court appointed for that purpose shall be composed of Bishops only.

Trials.

In every Diocese, the mode of trying Presbyters and Deacons shall be prescribed by the Council of the Diocese.

Constitution. None but a Bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, suspension or degradation from the ministry, on any Clergyman, whether Bishop, Presbyter or Deacon.

Ordinations. ARTICLE IX. 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 either Deacon or Priest, until he shall have subscribed the following declaration, viz :

“I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the Doctrines and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America.”

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 such case provided, and have also subscribed the aforesaid declaration.

Prayer-Book. ARTICLE X. 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 the General Council, shall be used 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 Council, and by a resolution thereof made known to the Council of every Diocese, approved by a majority of the Diocesan Councils, and adopted at the subsequent General Council.

Bishops for Foreign Countries. ARTICLE XI. Bishops for foreign countries may, on due application therefrom, be consecrated, with the approbation of a majority of the Bishops of this Church, signified in writing 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 is properly qualified.

The Order for such Consecration shall be conformed, as nearly as may be, in the judgment of the Bishops, to the one used in this Church.

Bishops, so consecrated, shall not be eligible to the office of Diocesan, or Assistant Bishop, in any Diocese in the Confederate States,

nor be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops, nor exercise any authority in the said States.

ARTICLE XII. Any alteration in this Constitution shall be originated in the General Council. When adopted in one General Council by a majority of the House of Bishops and by a majority of the House of Deputies, said Deputies voting by Dioceses and orders, such alteration shall be made known to the several Diocesan Councils, and, if agreed to by two-thirds of them, and ratified in the ensuing General Council, the same shall be a part of this Constitution.

Constitution.



Alterations
of Constitu-
tion.

DIGEST OF THE CANONS.



TITLE I.

OF CANDIDATESHIP AND ORDINATIONS.

CANON I.

OF ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY.

The Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese shall be its Bishop. Ecclesiasti-
When there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee is the Ecclesi- cal Authority.
astical Authority for all purposes declared in these Canons.

CANON II.

OF THE ADMISSION OF PERSONS AS CANDIDATES FOR DEACONS' ORDERS.

§ 1. Every person, who desires to become a candidate for Holy Notice of in-
Orders in this Church, shall, in the first instance, give notice of tention.
that desire to the Ecclesiastical Authority to whose jurisdiction he
belongs; in which notice he shall declare whether he has ever
applied for admission as a candidate in any other Diocese. The
Bishop, or other Ecclesiastical Authority, may consent to his apply-
ing in some other Diocese.

§ 2. The notice above required having been given to the Bishop,
and the Bishop having signified his approbation in writing, the
person so applying shall send the said certificate in a letter ad-
dressed by him to the President or Secretary of the Standing Com-
mittee of the Diocese of the said Bishop; whereupon the Standing

Certificate.

Canon II.

Committee may, if they see fit, testify in his behalf to the Bishop, that, from personal knowledge, or from testimonials laid before them, they believe that he is pious, sober and honest, attached to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a communicant of the same, and in their opinion possesses such qualifications as will render him apt and meet to exercise the ministry to the glory of God, and the edifying of the Church; and if the Standing Committee cannot certify as above from personal knowledge, the testimonials laid before them by the applicant shall be of the same purport, and as full, as the certificate above required, and shall be signed by at least one Presbyter and four respectable laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States.

Admission
and Record.

§ 3. The applicant shall transmit the certificate of the Standing Committee to the Bishop, who may thereupon admit the person as a candidate for Holy Orders, and shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall notify the candidate of such record. In any Diocese where there is no Bishop, the Standing Committee may, on the same conditions, admit the person as a candidate, and shall make record and notification in the same manner.

Refusal to
admit.

§ 4. No person who has previously applied for admission as a candidate in any Diocese, and has been refused admission, or, having been admitted, has afterwards ceased to be a candidate, shall be admitted as a candidate in any other Diocese, until he shall have produced from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the former Diocese a certificate declaring the cause for which he was refused admission, or for which he ceased to be a candidate.

Application
by a Minister
of any denom-
ination.

§ 5. [1.] When a person, who, not having had Episcopal Ordination, has been acknowledged as an ordained minister or licentiate in any denomination of Christians, shall desire to be ordained in this Church, he shall give notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which he resides; or, if he reside in a State or Territory in which there is no organized Diocese, to the Missionary Bishop within whose jurisdiction he resides; which notice shall be accompanied by a written certificate from at least two Presbyters of this Church, stating that, from personal knowledge of the person, or satisfactory evidence laid before them, they believe that his desire to leave the denomination to which he belonged has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to his moral or religious character, or

Notice.

Certificate.

on account of which it may be inexpedient to admit him to the exercise of the ministry in this Church; and they may also add what they know or believe, on good authority, of the circumstances leading to the said desire.

Canon II.

[2.] If the Ecclesiastical Authority shall think proper to proceed, the person applying to be received as a candidate shall produce to the Standing Committee 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 Episcopalians, satisfactory to the Committee, that the applicant has, for three years last past, lived piously, soberly and honestly; and also a testimonial from at least two Presbyters of this Church, that they believe him to be pious, sober and honest, and sincerely attached to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Church. The Standing Committee, being satisfied on these points, may recommend him to the Ecclesiastical Authority, to be received as a candidate for Orders in this Church.

Testimonial from twelve persons and two Presbyters.

§ 6. When a person, not a citizen of the Confederate States, who has been acknowledged as an ordained minister in any denomination of Christians, shall apply to become a candidate for Orders in this Church, the Bishop to whom application is made shall require of him (in addition to the above qualifications) satisfactory evidence that he has resided at least one year in the Confederate States, previous to his application.

Such application by one not a citizen.

When a person, not a citizen of the Confederate States, who has been acknowledged as an ordained minister in any denomination of Christians, shall apply for Orders in this Church on the ground of a call to a Church in which divine service is celebrated in a foreign language, the Standing Committee of the Diocese to which such Church belongs, may, on sufficient evidence of fitness according to the Canons, and by a unanimous vote at a meeting duly convened, recommend him to the Bishop for Orders, and the Bishop may then ordain him, and he may be settled, and instituted into the said Church, without his producing a testimonial to his character by a clergyman from his personal knowledge of him for one year, and without his having been a year resident in this country, anything in any other Canon of this Church to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, that, in both of the above cases, the person applying produce a certificate, signed by at least four respectable members of this

And to officiate in a foreign language.

Canon III. Church, that they have satisfactory reasons to believe the testimonials to his religious, moral and literary qualifications to be entitled to full credit.

CANON III.

OF ADMITTED CANDIDATES FOR DEACONS' ORDERS.

§ 1. The Bishop, or other Ecclesiastical Authority who may have the superintendence of candidates for Deacons' Orders, shall take care that they pursue their studies diligently and under proper direction, and that they 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 those who are preparing for the Holy Ministry.

Supervision of Candidates. Habit of devotion. § 2. It is also to be made known to every candidate, that the Church expects of him, what never can 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.

Lay Readers. § 3. No candidate for Deacons' Orders shall take upon himself to perform the service of the Church but by a license from the Bishop, or, if there be no Bishop, from the clerical members of the Standing Committee, of the Diocese in which such candidate may wish to perform the service. And such candidate shall submit to all the regulations which the Bishop, or said clerical members, may

Restrictions. prescribe. He shall not use the absolution or benediction; he shall not assume the dress appropriate to clergymen ministering in the congregation; he shall conform to the directions of the Bishop, or said clerical members, as to the sermons or homilies to be read; nor shall any such Lay Reader deliver sermons of his own composition, but, with the permission of the Bishop of the Diocese in which he is a candidate, may make addresses or exhortations to such congregations as may be formed outside of established parishes.

§ 4. A candidate for Deacons' Orders may, on letters dimissory

from the Bishop or Standing Committee of the Diocese to which he belongs, be transferred to the jurisdiction of any Bishop in this Church; and if there be a Bishop of the Diocese where the candidate resides, he shall apply to no other Bishop for ordination without the permission of the former.

Canon III.
 }
 Transfer to
 other Dioceses.

§ 5. No candidate shall change his canonical residence but for causes sufficient in the judgment of the Ecclesiastical Authority; nor shall any candidate be dismissed from the Diocese in which he was admitted, or to which he has been duly transferred, for the convenience of attending any theological or other seminary.

Cause of
 Transfer.

CANON IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND REQUISITES FOR ORDINATION.

§ 1. No Bishop shall ordain any candidate until he has enquired of him whether he has ever, directly or indirectly, applied for Holy Orders in any other Diocese; and, if the Bishop has reason to believe that the candidate has been refused Holy Orders in any other Diocese, he shall write to the Ecclesiastical Authority of such Diocese to know whether any just cause exists why the candidate should not be ordained. When any Bishop rejects an application for Holy Orders, he shall immediately give notice to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese.

Previous ap-
 plication.

Notice of re-
 jection.

§ 2. Deacons' Orders shall not be conferred on any person until he shall be twenty-one years old, nor Priests' Orders until he shall be twenty-four years old.

Age for Or-
 dination.

§ 3. Every candidate for Holy Orders who may be recommended by the Standing Committee of any Diocese destitute of a Bishop, if he have resided for the greater part of three years last past within the Diocese of a Bishop, shall apply to such Bishop for ordination. And such candidate shall produce the usual testimonials, as well from the Committee of the Diocese in which he has resided, as from the Committee of the Diocese for which he is to be ordained.

Candidates
 from vacant
 Dioceses.

§ 4. No Bishop of this Church shall ordain any person to officiate as a Priest in any Congregation or Church not under Episcopal supervision, and situated beyond the jurisdiction of these Confederate States, until he shall have received from his Standing Committee

Ordination
 to officiate be-
 yond the Con-
 federate States

Canon IV. the usual testimony, founded upon sufficient evidence of the soundness in the faith, and of the pious and moral character of the applicant, nor until he has been examined on the studies prescribed by the Canons of this Church; and should any clergyman, so ordained, wish thereafter to settle in any congregation of this Church, he must obtain a special license therefor from the Bishop, and officiate as a probationer for at least one year.

Times of Ordination.

§ 5. Agreeably to the practice of the Primitive Church, the stated times of ordination shall be on the Sundays following the Ember weeks. Special ordinations may be held at such other times as the Bishop shall appoint.

CANON V.

EXAMINATIONS AND TESTIMONIALS FOR DEACONS' ORDERS AND ORDINATION.

Examination. § 1. Every person hereafter to be ordained Deacon in this Church, shall be examined by the Bishop and two Presbyters, on Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer, and they shall enquire into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal to appertain to the office of a Deacon, and be satisfied thereof.

Period of Candidateship and Testimonials from Standing Committee.

§ 2. No person shall be ordained Deacon in this Church until he shall have remained a candidate for Holy Orders at least one year, and until he shall exhibit to the Bishop testimonials from the Standing Committee of the Diocese for which he is to be ordained, which shall be signed by a majority of all the Committee, the Committee being duly convened, and which shall be in the following words:

“We, whose names are hereunder written, 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 in the Confederate States; 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 _____.”

§ 3. But before a Standing Committee shall proceed to recommend any candidate, as aforesaid, to the Bishop, such candidate shall produce from the Minister and Vestry of the parish where he resides, or from the Vestry alone, if the parish be vacant; or, if there be no Vestry, from at least six respectable persons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, testimonials of his piety, good morals and orderly conduct, in the following words:

Canon V.
 Testimonials
 to
 Standing
 Committee.

“We, whose names are hereunder written, do testify from evidence satisfactory to us, 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 in the Confederate States; 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 ——.”

He shall also lay before the Standing Committee testimonials signed by at least one respectable Presbyterian of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, which testimonials shall be in the following words:

Testimonials
 from a Pres-
 byter.

“I 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 know or believe, written, taught or held anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States; and, moreover, I think him a person worthy to be admitted to the sacred Order of Deacons. This testimonial is founded on my 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. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——.”

§ 4. But in case a candidate, from some peculiar circumstances not affecting his pious or moral character, shall be unable to procure testimonials from the Minister and Vestry of the parish wherein he resides, the Standing Committee may accept testimonials of the purport above stated, from at least twelve respectable members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, and from at least one respectable Presbyterian of the said Church, who has been personally acquainted with the candidate for at least one year.

Substitute
 testimonials.

§ 5. Candidates who, not having Episcopal ordination, have been acknowledged as ordained or licensed ministers in any denomination

Candidates
 from other de-
 nominations.

Canon V.

of Christians, may, at the expiration of not less than six months from their admission as candidates, be ordained Deacons, on their passing the same examinations as other candidates for Deacons' Orders, and, in the examinations, special regard shall be had to those points in which the denomination whence they came differs from this Church, with a view of testing their information and soundness in the same; and, also, of ascertaining that they are adequately acquainted with the Liturgy and Offices of this Church: *Provided*, that in their case the testimonials shall be required to cover only the time since their admission as candidates for Holy Orders.

Candidates
from other
countries.

§ 6. When any person, not a citizen of the Confederate States, who has been acknowledged as an ordained or licensed minister in any denomination of Christians, shall apply for Orders in this Church, the Bishop, to whom the application is made, shall require of him (in addition to the above qualifications) satisfactory evidence that he has resided at least one year in the Confederate States previous to his application.

CANON VI.

OF DEACONS.

Control of
Deacons.

§ 1. 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 dimissory to the Ecclesiastical 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.

Conditions
of officiating.

§ 2. No Deacon shall be settled over a Parish or Congregation; nor shall any Deacon 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.

§ 3. No Deacon shall be transferred to another Diocese without the written request of the Bishop, to whose jurisdiction he is to be transferred.

Canon VI.
Transfer.

CANON VII.

ORDINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

§ 1. Whenever a Deacon shall determine to proceed to Priests' Orders, he shall give to the Bishop written notice of such intention; whereupon the Bishop shall record the notice in a book to be kept by him for this purpose, and shall appoint and direct the studies of the Deacon accordingly.

Deacon proceeding to Priests' Orders.

§ 2. Every Deacon desiring to receive Priests' Orders shall stand three different examinations, at such times and places as the Bishop, to whom he applies for Holy Orders, shall appoint. The examination shall take place in the presence of the Bishop and two or more Presbyters. The first examination shall be 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. The second examination shall be on the evidences of Christianity and Systematic Divinity, and the last examination shall be on Church History, Ecclesiastical Polity, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and of the Diocese for which he is to be ordained. (He shall be examined also as to his knowledge of the Latin tongue.) At each of the forementioned examinations he shall produce and read a sermon or discourse, composed by himself, on some passage of Scripture, previously assigned to him, which, together with two other sermons or discourses on some passage or passages of Scripture selected by himself, shall be submitted to the criticisms of the Bishop and clergy present; and, before his ordination, he shall be required to perform such exercises in reading, in the presence of the Bishop and clergy, as may enable them to give him such advice and instructions as may aid him in performing the services of the Church, and delivering his sermons with propriety and devotion.

Examinations for Priests' Orders.

First.

Second.

Last.

§ 3. When a Deacon, applying to be admitted to Priests' Orders, Dispensations

Canon VII.

wishes knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and other branches of learning not strictly ecclesiastical, to be dispensed with, the Standing Committee shall not recommend him for Priests' Orders until he shall have laid before them a testimonial signed by at least two Presbyters of this Church, stating that, in their opinion, he possesses extraordinary strength of natural understanding, a peculiar aptitude to teach, and a large share of prudence; and the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, shall have granted the dispensation. But in regard to a knowledge of the Hebrew language, the Bishop shall have the sole power of dispensation.

Where there
is no Bishop.

§ 4. In a Diocese where there is no Bishop, the Deacon shall be examined by the Bishop to whom he applies for Holy Orders, and by two or more Presbyters appointed for that purpose by the said Bishop.

Testimonials
from Standing
Committee.

§ 5. No person shall be ordained a Priest in this Church until he shall have exhibited to the Bishop testimonials from the Standing Committee of the Diocese for which he is to be ordained, which testimonials shall be signed with the names of a majority of all the Committee, the Committee being duly convened, and shall be in the following words:

“We, whose names are under-written, members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of _____, do testify that the Rev'd A. B., Deacon, 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 in the Confederate States; 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 _____.”

Testimonials
to Standing
Committee.

But before the Standing Committee shall proceed to recommend any Deacon, as aforesaid, to the Bishop, such Deacon shall produce from the Minister and Vestry of the Parish where he resides, or, if the Parish be vacant, from the Vestry alone, testimonials of his piety, good morals and orderly conduct, in the following words:

“We, whose names are hereunder written, do testify that the Rev'd A. B., Deacon, hath, for the space of three years last past, 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 in the Confederate States; 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 _____.”

Canon VII.

He shall also lay before the Standing Committee testimonials signed by at least one respectable Presbyterian of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, in the following form :

Testimonials from a Presbyterian.

“I do certify, that the Rev'd A. B., Deacon, has, for the space of three years last past, lived piously, soberly and honestly, and has not, so far as I know or believe, written, taught or held anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States; 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 Rev'd A. B., Deacon, for one year last 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 _____.”

§ 6. But in case an applicant for Priests' Orders shall, from peculiar circumstances, not affecting his pious or moral character, be unable to procure testimonials from the Minister and Vestry of the Parish where he resides, or in case of there being no Vestry, the Standing Committee may accept testimonials of the purport above stated from at least twelve respectable members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States, and from at least one respectable Presbyterian of the said Church, who has been personally acquainted with the candidate for at least one year.

Substitute testimonials.

CANON VIII.

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 him, 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

Ministers ordained by Bishops not in communion with this Church.

Canon VIII. 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 IX. of the Constitution; which being done, the Bishop, being satisfied of his theological acquirements, may receive him as such minister.

CANON IX.

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 Confederate 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 XI. of the Constitution, or by a Missionary Bishop elected to exercise Episcopal functions in any place or places out of the Confederate 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 Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, letters dimissory under the hand and seal of the Bishop with whose Diocese he has been last connected; which letters shall be, in substance, those provided for in Section 7 of Canon II. of Title II., 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 letters dimissory

Ministers ordained in foreign countries by Bishops in communion with this Church.

Certificate.

Letters Dimissory.

were brought, to the full jurisdiction of the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Authority by whom they 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 IX. 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, subsequently to the acceptance of his letters dimissory, have resided one year in the Confederate States.

§ 2. And if such foreign clergyman be a Deacon, he shall obtain in this country the requisite testimonials of character, before he be ordained a Priest.



TITLE II.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF MINISTERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

CANON I.

THE CONSENT NECESSARY FOR OFFICIATING.

- In case of Ministers. § 1. No Minister shall officiate, transiently or otherwise, in a Congregation or vacant Parish, or in one the Rector or Minister of which is sick or absent, unless the Wardens, Vestry or Trustees of the Congregation are satisfied that he is at the time an Episcopally ordained Minister in good and regular standing. When from another Diocese, letters commendatory from the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof may be required.
- Of Lay-Readers. § 2. Any Bishop may, at his discretion, license any suitable person to act as a lay-reader.
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CANON II.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF MINISTERS.

- Election of Ministers. § 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 Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, notice of the same, in the following form :
- Certificate of election. “ We, the Church Wardens, (or, in case of an Assistant Minister, we, the Rector and Church Wardens) do certify to the Rt. Rev'd, (*naming the Bishop*) or to the Rev'd, (*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 with the names of those who certify.

[2.] If the Ecclesiastical Authority be satisfied that the person so chosen is a qualified Minister of this Church, the said Ecclesiastical Authority 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.

Canon II.
 To be recorded.

[3.] And if the Minister be a Presbyterian, the Ecclesiastical Authority 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. 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.

Institution.

§ 2. 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 :

Certificate to Minister removing from one Diocese to another.

“I hereby certify that the Rev. A. B. has been canonically transferred to my jurisdiction, and is a Minister in regular standing.”

§ 3. 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.

Alms at communion.

§ 4. [1.] It shall be the duty of Ministers to prepare young persons and others for the holy ordinance of Confirmation. And on notice being received from the Bishop of his intention to visit any Church for the purpose of administering that rite, 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.

Duty of ministers about confirmations.

[2.] And at every visitation the Minister and Church Wardens, or Vestry, shall lay before the Bishop, if required, the Parish records, and give information to him of the state of the Congregation, under such heads as shall have been committed to them in the notice given as aforesaid.

About the state of the Congregation.

Canon II.

For the Dio-
cesan Council.

[3.] And further, the Ministers and Church Wardens of such Congregations as cannot be conveniently visited in any year, shall bring or send to the Bishop, at the stated meeting of the Council 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 Council.

Parish Regis-
ter.

§ 5. [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 by the Council of the Diocese where his cure lies; and if none such be provided, then in such manner as in his discretion he shall think best suited to the uses of such a register.

To prove
Church-mem-
bership.

[2.] The intention of the Register of Baptisms is hereby declared to be, as for other good uses, so especially for the proving of the right of the Church-membership of those who may have been admitted into this Church by the holy ordinance of Baptism.

List of fami-
lies.

[3.] Every Minister of this Church shall make out and continue, as far as practicable, a list of all families and adult persons within his cure, which, with all other Parish records in his keeping, shall, in case of his removal, be entrusted to the Wardens of the Church, to remain for the use of his successor, to be continued by him and by every future Minister in the same Parish.

Officiating of
Ministers in
the cures of
others.

§ 6. [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, without the consent of the Minister of the Parish or cure, or, in his absence, of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, or Trustees of the Congregation, or a majority of them.

Parish bound-
aries.

[2.] All regulations respecting Parish boundaries shall be made by Diocesan Councils.

Neglect of
Ministers.

[3.] If any Minister of this Church, from inability or other cause, fail to perform the regular services in his Congregation, and refuse, without good cause, his consent to any other Minister of this Church to officiate within his cure, the Church Wardens, Vestrymen or Trustees of such Congregation shall, on proof of such failure or refusal before the Standing Committee, or before such persons as may be deputed by them, or before such persons as may be, by the regulations of this Church in any Diocese, vested with the power of hearing and deciding on complaints against Clergymen, have power, with the written consent of the before-mentioned

authority, to open the doors of their Church to any regular Minister of this Church.

Canon II.

§ 7. [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 :

Clerical residence.

"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 report, for error in religion or viciousness of life, for three years last past."

Letters dimissory.

All such testimonials shall be called Letters Dimissory.

[2.] No such letters shall affect a Minister's canonical residence, until, after having been presented according to address, they 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 letters dimissory. If not presented within three months after date, they may be considered as void by the authority whence they proceeded; and shall be so considered, unless they be presented within six months.

When to affect canonical residence.

When void.

[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, which he or they believe to be well founded, against the character of the Minister concerned, and which would form a proper ground of canonical inquiry and presentment; in which case the Ecclesiastical Authority shall communicate the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority 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.

Reception.

When to be granted.

When refused.

[4.] It shall be the duty of all Ministers, except chaplains in the army and navy, and professors and officers in institutions under the direction of the General Council, to obtain and present letters

Letters dimissory, when not required.

Canon II.

dimissory 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. If, at the end of that time, any Minister, so removing, shall not have obtained and presented such letters, the Bishop of the Diocese from which he has removed shall have the right to transfer him by letters dimissory into the Diocese of the Bishop into whose jurisdiction he has removed.

§ 8. 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, for any term not less than one year.

 CANON III.

OF BISHOPS.

Election of Bishop. § 1. To entitle a Diocese to the choice of a Bishop by the Council thereof, there must be, at the time of such choice, and have been during the year previous, at least six officiating Presbyters therein, regularly settled in a Parish or Church, and qualified to vote for a Bishop, and six or more Parishes represented in the Council electing.

Process for consecration. § 2. [1.] Whenever the Church in any Diocese shall be desirous of the consecration of a Bishop elect, the Standing Committee of the Church in such Diocese shall, 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 evidence of his election, and a certified copy of the following testimonial:

Testimony from Diocesan Council. *Testimony from the Members of the Council 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."

Canon III.

[2.] The evidence of the consent of the Standing Committees shall be in the form following :

Testimony
from the
Standing Com-
mittees.

Testimony from the Standing Committee of (naming the Diocese).

"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."

[3.] 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, 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 Council, who shall communicate the same to all the Bishops of this Church in the Confederate States; and if a majority of the 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.

Consent of
Bishops.

[4.] The consecration of a Bishop shall, if practicable, take place always in the Diocese of which he is the Bishop elect.

Place of
consecration.

§ 3. No man shall be consecrated a Bishop of this Church until he shall be thirty years old.

Age.

§ 4. 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

Assistant
Bishop.

Canon III.

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 Council 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.

No Suffragans.

Episcopal visitations.

§ 5. [1.] Every Bishop of 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 fit, administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the people committed to his charge, and shall keep a register of all his official acts.

Episcopal residence.

[2.] No Bishop of this Church shall reside beyond the limits of his Diocese, unless with the consent of his Diocesan Council.

Bishops absent for a time.

§ 6. 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 Confederate States, or if remaining out of his Diocese for the space of three calendar months, although without leaving the Confederate 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 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.

Forms of prayer and thanksgiving for extraordinary occasions.

§ 7. 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.

Canon III.

§ 8. Any Bishop, Assistant Bishop, or Missionary Bishop, may, on the invitation of the Council 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.

Episcopal
acts in vacant
Dioceses.

§ 9. [1.] The House of Deputies may, from time to time, on nomination by the House of Bishops, elect a suitable person to be a Bishop of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in States or Territories not organized into Dioceses. The evidence of such election shall be a certificate, to be subscribed by a constitutional majority of said House of Deputies, in the form required by § 2 of this Canon to be given by the members of Diocesan Councils, 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.

Domestic
Missionary
Bishops.Mode and
evidence of
election.

[2.] The Bishop so elected and consecrated shall exercise Episcopal functions in such States and Territories, in conformity with the Constitution and Canons of this 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 over which the said Bishop or Bishops shall exercise Episcopal functions.

Jurisdiction.

[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, until another Bishop be elected and consecrated, devolve on the senior Bishop of this Church, with the power of appointing some other Bishop as his substitute in said charge.

Vacancy.

[4.] The jurisdiction of this Church extending in right, though not always in form, to all persons belonging to it within the Confederate States and Territories, it is hereby enacted, that each Missionary Bishop shall have jurisdiction over the clergy in the district assigned him, and may, in case a presentment and trial of a clergyman become proper, request the action of any Presbyters and Standing Committee, in any Diocese sufficiently near, and the pre-

Discipline.

Canon III.

sentment and trial shall be according to the Constitution and Canons of said Diocese. Or, if there be such a Standing Committee appointed by the Missionary Bishop as is hereinafter provided for, the clerical members thereof 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 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.

Seat in House
of Bishops.

[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

Eligible as
Diocesan.

Diocese within the Confederate 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, and shall thereby vacate 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.

May appoint
Standing Com-
mittee.

[6.] Every such Bishop may 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: *Provided*, that no Standing Committee constituted under this Section shall have power to give or refuse assent to the consecration of a Bishop.

Report to
General Coun-
cil.

[7.] Every such Bishop shall report to each General Council his official acts, and the state and condition of the Church in said States and Territories of the Confederate States.

Foreign
Missionary
Bishops.

§ 10. [1.] The House of Deputies may, from time to time, on nomination by the House of Bishops, elect a suitable person to be a Bishop of this Church, to exercise Episcopal functions in any missionary station of this Church out of the Territory of the Confederate States, which the House of Bishops, with the concurrence of the House of Deputies, may have designated. The evidence of

Evidence of
election.

such election shall be a certificate, to be subscribed by a constitutional majority of said House of 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 to the consecration, they may take order for that purpose.

Jurisdiction.

[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 be entitled to a seat, but not a vote, in the House of Bishops. He shall not become a Diocesan Bishop in any organized Diocese within the Confederate States, unless with the consent of three-fourths of all the Bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, and also with the consent of the Standing Committees of three-fourths of the Dioceses.

Canon III.

[3.] Any Bishop 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 Confederate States, except that the trial may be within any Diocese in the Confederate States.

Mode of trying.

[4.] Any Bishop elected and consecrated under this Section, or any Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, may ordain as Deacons or Presbyters, to officiate within the limits of his Mission, any persons of the age required by the Canons of this Church, who shall exhibit to him the testimonials required by Canons V. and VII. of Title I., signed by not less than two of the ordained Missionaries of this Church who may be subject to his charge: *Provided*, nevertheless, that if there be only one ordained Missionary attached to the Mission, and capable of acting at the time, the signature of a Presbyter, under the jurisdiction of any Bishop in communion with this Church, in good standing, may be admitted to supply the deficiency.

May ordain.

Testimonials for Orders.

[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 Deacons' Orders by the Canons of this Church: *Provided*, 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

Dispensation.

Provisos.

- Canon III. candidate for at least three years. 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 Confederate States, until he shall have complied with existing Canons, relating to the learning of persons to be ordained.
- Restrictions.
- Jurisdiction over resident Clergymen. [6.] Any Foreign Missionary Bishop 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 may have been consecrated.
- Standing Committee. [7.] Every such Bishop may yearly appoint not less than two, nor more than five Presbyters, resident within his missionary jurisdiction, 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 Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority of such missionary jurisdiction.
- Trials. [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 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 in 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.
- The Court. [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 Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, 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.

Canon III.

[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.

Sentence.

[11.] Every Bishop elected and consecrated under this Section, or Foreign Missionary Bishop heretofore consecrated, shall report to each General Council his official acts, and the state of the Mission under his supervision.

Report to
General Council.

§ 11. [1.] When a Diocese, entitled to the choice of a Bishop, shall elect as its Diocesan a Missionary Bishop of this Church, 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 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.

Election
of Missionary
Bishop as a
Diocesan.

[2.] A Diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop is for the time under a disability by reason of a judicial sentence, may, by its Council, 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 Council be revoked.

Diocese with-
out a Bishop
placed under
charge of an-
other Bishop.

[3.] No Diocese thus placed under the full charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese, or a Missionary Bishop, shall invite a second Bishop to perform any Episcopal duty, or exercise

No other
Bishop to offi-
ciate there
during such
charge.

Canon III. authority, till its connection with the first Bishop has expired or is revoked.

Episcopal resignations.

§ 12. [1.] If, during the session of the General Council, or within six calendar months before the meeting of any such Council, 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 propriety or necessity of such resignation may be placed fully before the House of Bishops.

Investigation.

House of Bishops to accept or refuse.

[2.] An investigation having thus been made, the House of Bishops may decide on the application; and, by the 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 Deputies.

Resignation during recess of General Council.

[3.] In case a Bishop should desire to resign at any period not within six calendar months before the meeting of a General Council, 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 the senior Bishop present shall pronounce such resignation complete, and communicate the same to the Ecclesiastical

Bishops to meet.

Notice.

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 Council 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.

Canon III.

Record.

If Presiding Bishop.

[4.] No Bishop whose resignation of the Episcopal jurisdiction of a Diocese has been consummated pursuant to this Section, shall be eligible to any Diocese now in union, or which may hereafter be admitted into union, with this Church, 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 Deputies present at the session of the General Council, or, in the recess of the General Council, with the consent of the Standing Committees of three-fourths of the Dioceses; but he may perform Episcopal acts at the request of any Bishop of this Church within the limits of his Diocese.

Resigned Bishop eligible to Diocese, under what restrictions.

[5.] A Bishop, who ceases to have charge of a Diocese, shall still be subject in all matters to the Canons and authority of the General Council.

Bishops without charge subject to General Council.

[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 Council, 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. 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 Council next thereafter.

Resignation of suspended Bishop.

Notice.

Record.

Canon IV.

CANON IV.

OF A LIST OF THE MINISTERS OF THIS CHURCH.

Secretary of House of Deputies to keep a Register. § 1. The Secretary of the House of 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: The Ecclesiastical Authority of this Church, in each Diocese, shall, at the time of each General Council, deliver to the said Secretary a list of the names of all the Ministers of this Church in their proper Dioceses, 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 the said list shall, from time to time, be published in the journals of the General Council.

Admission of Ministers to be notified. § 2. 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 Council, they take such means of making known 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 V.

OF THE MODE OF SECURING AN ACCURATE VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Statement in Parochial Reports. § 1. 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 deliver, on or before the first day of every Diocesan Council, to the Bishop of the Diocese, or where there is no Bishop, to the President of the Council, 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 in general, and of all 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 Council, and shall be entered on the journals thereof.

Canon V.

Clergymen
not settled to
report services.

§ 2. At every annual Diocesan Council, the Bishop shall deliver an address, stating the affairs of the Diocese since the last meeting of the Council; 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.

Bishop's Ad-
dress.

§ 3. At every General Council, the journals of the different Diocesan Councils since the last General Council, together with such other papers as may tend to throw light on the state of the Church in each Diocese, viz: Episcopal charges, addresses and pastoral letters, shall be presented to the House of Deputies. 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 Deputies; which report, when agreed to by the said House, shall be sent to the House of Bishops, with a request that they will prepare and publish a Pastoral Letter to the members of the Church. When any such letter is published, every Clergyman having a Pastoral charge shall read it to his Congregation on some occasion of public worship.

Committee
on the state of
the Church.Pastoral Let-
ter.

§ 4. The Secretary of the Council of every Diocese, or the person or persons with whom the journals or other ecclesiastical papers are lodged, shall forward to the House of Deputies, at every General Council, the documents and papers specified in this Canon.

Duty of Dio-
cesan Secreta-
ries.

§ 5. The Bishop and Standing Committee of the Church in every Diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee only, shall prepare, previously to the meeting of every General Council, a condensed report, and a tabular view of the state of the

Condensed
Report from
each Diocese.

Canon V.

Church in their Diocese, comprising therein a summary of the statistics from the parochial reports, and from the Bishop's addresses, specifying the capital and proceeds of the Episcopal fund, and of all benevolent and missionary associations of Churchmen within the Diocese, for the purpose of aiding the Committee on the state of the Church, appointed by the House of Deputies, in drafting their reports.

CANON VI.

OF THE MODE OF PUBLISHING AUTHORIZED EDITIONS OF THE STANDARD BIBLE OF THIS CHURCH.

Editions of the Bible to be corrected by the Standard.

The Ecclesiastical Authority in each Diocese of this Church shall appoint, from time to time, some suitable person or persons, to compare and correct all new editions of the Bible by the standard edition agreed upon by the General Council, and a certificate of their having been so compared and corrected shall be published with said book.

CANON VII.

OF PUBLISHING EDITIONS OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Correct Editions of the Prayer-Book.

The Ecclesiastical Authority of this Church, in each Diocese, shall appoint one or more Presbyters of the Diocese, who shall compare and correct every new edition of the Common Prayer-Book, the Articles, Offices, Metre Psalms and Hymns, by a copy of the standard edition; and a certificate that said edition has 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 said Ecclesiastical Authority to give public notice that such edition is not authorized by the Church.

CANON VIII.

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.

Parochial instruction.

CANON IX.

ON THE USE OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

§ 1. (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 Council of this Church; and in performing such service, no other prayers shall be used than those prescribed by the said Book. But any Diocese, by a vote of a majority of both Clergy and Laity in its Council, may, with the consent of its Bishop, permit that—

Use enjoined.

Discretion allowed.

1st. Ministers may, at their discretion, use separately the office for Morning Prayer, and that, where a third service is to be held, the Litany or the Ante-communion office, or both, may be used in the afternoon; the Order for Evening Prayer being reserved for said third service.

2dly. The Order for Holy Communion, in its entireness, may, with a sermon, be used separately: *provided*, nevertheless, that on the greater Festivals it be preceded by the office for Morning or Evening Prayer.

3dly. On occasions of services other than regular Morning and Evening Prayer in established Congregations, Ministers may, at their discretion, use such parts of the Book of Common Prayer,

Canon IX. and such Lessons, as shall, in their judgment, tend most to edification.

Special services. § 2. The Bishops of the several Dioceses may provide such special services as, in their judgment, shall be required by the peculiar spiritual necessities of any class or portion of the population within said Dioceses.

TITLE III.

OF DISCIPLINE.

CANON I.

OF AMENABILITY AND OFFENCES FOR WHICH A MINISTER MAY BE TRIED AND PUNISHED.

§ 1. Every Minister shall be amenable for offences committed by him to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident at the time of the charge. To whom Ministers amenable.

§ 2. Every Minister shall be liable to presentment and trial, for any crime or gross immorality, for disorderly conduct, for drunkenness, for profane swearing, for frequenting places most liable to be abused to licentiousness, and for violation of the Constitution or Canons of this Church, or of the Diocese to which he belongs; 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 Council. Punishable offences.

§ 3. A Clergyman who presents a person to the Bishop for Holy Orders, as specified in the office for Ordination, without having good grounds to believe that the requisitions of the Canons have been complied with, shall be liable to Ecclesiastical censure. Liability of Clergymen presenting.

§ 4. If a Minister of this Church shall be accused, by public rumour, 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 scandalous, immoral or disorderly conduct, or of violating the Canons, or preaching or inculcating heretical doctrine, 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 rumour. And in case of the individual being proceeded against and convicted according to Proceedings on public rumour.

Canon I.

such rules or process as may be provided by the Councils 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 II.

OF A CLERGYMAN IN ONE DIOCESE OR MISSIONARY DISTRICT CHARGEABLE WITH MISDEMEANOR IN ANOTHER.

Offence committed in a different Diocese.

§ 1. If a Clergyman of this Church, belonging to any Diocese or Missionary District, shall, in any other Diocese or Missionary District, conduct himself in such a way as is contrary to the rules of this Church, and disgraceful to his office, the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority where he is canonically resident, exhibiting, with the information given, reasonable ground for presuming its correctness. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, when thus informed, shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending Clergyman, the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District, within which the alleged offence or offences were committed, may institute proceedings, and the decision given shall be conclusive.

Bishop may admonish, &c.

§ 2. 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 Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to which the said Clergyman belongs. And such prohibition 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.

§ 3. 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 II.

Case of Clergymen ordained in Foreign Countries.

CANON III.

OF RENUNCIATION OF THE MINISTRY.

§ 1. If any Minister of this Church, against whom there is no Ecclesiastical proceeding instituted, shall declare, in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority to which he belongs, his renunciation of the Ministry, and his design not to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof, said Ecclesiastical Authority shall record the declaration so made. The Bishop shall then depose him from the Ministry, and 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; and if there be no Bishop in such Diocese, the same sentence may be pronounced by the Bishop of any other Diocese invited by the Standing Committee to attend for that purpose.

Where no proceeding is pending.

§ 2. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, to whom such declaration renouncing the Ministry is made, shall have reason to believe that the person has acted unadvisedly and hastily, all action thereupon may be forborne for the space of not more than six months, during which time the person may withdraw his application.

Suspension of action.

§ 3. If the Bishop shall have ground to suppose the person to be liable to presentment for any canonical offence, he may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the Standing Committee, proceed to have the applicant put upon his trial, notwithstanding his having made the aforesaid declaration; and the same discretion is allowed to the Standing Committee, in case the Diocese should be without a Bishop.

Where liability to presentment.

Canon III.
 Notice of de-
 position.

§ 4. In the case of deposition from the Ministry, as above provided for, the Bishop shall give notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese of this Church.

CANON IV.

OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE COMMUNION OF THIS CHURCH BY A PRESBYTER OR DEACON.

Abandon-
 ment without
 renunciation.

§ 1. If any Presbyter or Deacon shall, without availing himself of the provisions of Canon III. of this Title, abandon the Communion of this Church, either by an open renunciation of the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, 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. Notice shall then be given to the said Minister, by the said Bishop receiving the certificate, that unless he shall, within six months after being notified, make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the Ministry of this Church.

Certificate.

Notice.

Deposition.

§ 2. And if such declaration be not made within six months as aforesaid, the Bishop shall depose said Minister from the Ministry, and pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Presbyters, that he has been so deposed.

Proviso.

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 V.

OF A CLERGYMAN ABSENTING HIMSELF FROM HIS DIOCESE.

When a Clergyman has been absent from the Diocese to which he belongs, during two 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 consent 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 III. of this Title. In the case of such suspension as above provided for, the Bishop shall give notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese of this Church.

May be suspended.

How long.

Notice to be given.

CANON VI.

OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE COMMUNION OF THE CHURCH BY A BISHOP.

If any Bishop, without availing himself of the provisions of § 1 of Canon III. of Title II., abandon the Communion of this Church, either by openly renouncing the doctrine, discipline and worship of this Church, or by formally uniting himself with any religious body not in communion with the same, the Standing Committee of the Diocese shall make certificate of the fact to the senior Bishop, which certificate shall be recorded, and shall be taken and deemed as equivalent to a renunciation of the Ministry by the Bishop himself.

Abandonment of Communion by a Bishop.

Notice shall then be given to said Bishop by the senior Bishop receiving the certificate, that unless he shall, within six months after being notified, make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the Ministry of this Church.

Notice to be given.

Canon VI.

Deposition.

And if such declaration be not made within six months as aforesaid, the senior Bishop, with the consent of the majority of the House of Bishops, shall depose from the Ministry the Bishop so certified as abandoning, and shall pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Bishops, that he has been so deposed.

Proviso.

Provided, nevertheless, that if the Bishop so certified as abandoning, shall transmit to the senior Bishop a retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offence, the Bishop may, at his discretion, abstain from any further proceedings.

CANON VII.

OF THE TRIAL OF A BISHOP.

Offences for
which may be
tried.

§ 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 Confederate States. (3.) Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Council. (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.

Charges in
writing.

§ 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.

Action on
rumours.

[2.] Whenever a Bishop of this Church shall have reason to believe that there are in circulation rumours, 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 select, demand of the Presid-

ing Bishop of the House of Bishops, or if he be the Bishop affected by such rumours, 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 rumours, 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.

Canon VII.

[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.

Lay Advocate.
Charges to be certified.

§ 3. The charges, having been prepared in either of the modes first above mentioned, shall then be delivered to the Presiding Bishop of this Church, 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.

To whom delivered.

§ 4. A Board for making a preliminary inquiry into charges thus preferred, shall be constituted as follows, whenever such Board shall be necessary, viz:

Board of Inquiry.

[1.] The Presiding Bishop, or senior Bishop, as the case may be, to whom such charges are delivered, shall take the list of Deputies to the last General Council 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.

How constituted.

- Canon VII.** [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.
- Notice to Members.**
- Place of Meeting.** The place must be within the Diocese of the accused. The Presiding Bishop shall, at the same time, send a copy of the charges to the senior Presbyter of those thus selected by lot from the four Dioceses.
- Copy of charges.**
- [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.
- Organization of 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 Council, 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.
- Duty of the Board.**
- Law of evidence.**
- Presentment.**
- [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.
- To whom to be sent.**

[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.

Canon VII.

Refusal to present.

Bar to future presentment.

Exception.

[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 charges delivered to the Presiding or senior Bishop at any time within one year after such conviction.

Limitation of time.

Conviction in a State Court.

§ 5. [1.] When a presentment has been made by the Board of Inquiry, or a majority thereof, to the Bishop from whom they received 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.

Notice to accused on presentment.

And to Church Advocate.

[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 Confederate States, except the accused and those Bishops who may be related to him either by consan-

Formation of Court.

- Canon VII.** guinity or affinity, in the direct ascending or descending line, or as brother, uncle, or nephew. He shall then cause seven 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 as to reduce the number to five. 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 five, by striking off so many of the last drawn names as will reduce the list to that number. The five Bishops whose names remain, or a majority of them, when assembled, shall constitute the Court for the trial of the accused upon the presentment.
- Seven to be drawn.**
- Reduced to five.**
- Notice to Members of Court.** [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 appointment of another location. And the said senior Bishop shall cause the Church Advocate to send certified copies of the said presentment to all the Bishops who constitute the Court.
- Time.**
- Place.**
- Certified Copies.**
- Summons to accused.** [4.] The Bishop to whom the presentment has been made shall also immediately communicate to 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.
- And to witnesses.**
- Course of proceeding.** § 6. 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 :
- President and Clerk.** [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.

Canon VII.

Reading of presentment.

[2.] The accused shall then be called upon by 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.

Call to plead.

Provisos.

[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 to 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.

Non-Appearance.

Contumacy.

Three months' grace.

[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 Confederate 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 witness testifies, and to be filed with the records of the Court:


Common Law the rule of proceeding.

"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 Confederate 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!"

Declaration of witness.

And if it be necessary to take the testimony of an absent witness on a commission, such testimony shall be preceded by a similar

Deposition.

Canon VII.  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

Commissary. 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-Examination. 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

On what condition depositions to be read. deposition shall 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.

Proviso. *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.

Certificate of service. 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 Confederate 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 Confederate States, sixty days before the day on which the appearance, or other act required by the said notice or paper, is to be performed.

Accused may have counsel. [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 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.

Canon VII.

Counsel to
be Communi-
cants.

[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 specifications 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.

Opinion of
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 a decision pronouncing him not guilty of all those charges and specifications of which a majority shall not have pronounced him guilty, shall also be drawn up, 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.

Decision.

[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 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. Before passing sentence, the accused shall always have the opportunity of being heard, if he have aught to say in excuse or palliation.

Accused to
be heard.

New trial.

[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,

Sentenc.

Canon VII. 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.

Sentence to be communicated.

Record.

[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 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.

Exceptions.

How kept and attested.

[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 Council. Such books and papers shall be open to the inspection of every member of this Church.

Lay advisers.

[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 all shall be advisers; if more than three are named, the Court shall reduce them to three by lot.

Presentment for erroneous doctrine.

§ 7. [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 presentment. The Bishop making such presentment shall appoint a Church Advocate.

Canon VII.

[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 Confederate 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.

To whom addressed.

Court.

Quorum.

Number to convict.

§ 8. [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 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.

Charges against 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.

Bishop without jurisdiction.

CANON VIII.

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.

Suspension.

§ 2. [1.] When any Minister is degraded from the Holy Ministry, he is degraded therefrom entirely, and not from a higher to a lower Order of the same. Deposition, displacing, and all like ex-

Degradation.

Canon IX. pressions, are the same as degradation. No degraded Minister shall
 No restoration. be restored to the Ministry.
 Notice of de- [2.] Whenever a Clergyman shall be degraded, the Bishop who
 gradation. pronounces sentence shall, without delay, give notice thereof to
 every Minister and Vestry in the Diocese.

CANON IX.

OF THE REMISSION OR MODIFICATION OF JUDICIAL SENTENCES.

Remission. 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, or may hereafter be im-
 posed, by Bishops acting collectively as a judicial tribunal; or
 Modification. modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time, or
 other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which such sen-
 tence 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
 At General some General Council, or at a special meeting of the said Bishops,
 Council, or which shall be convened by the Presiding Bishop on the application
 special meet- of any five Bishops; three months' notice, in writing, of the time,
 ing. place and object of the meeting, being given personally to each
 Bishop, or left at his usual place of abode. *Provided, also*, that
 Majority as- such remission or modification be assented to by a number of said
 senting. Bishops not less than a majority of the whole number entitled at
 the time to seats in the House of Bishops; *and provided*, that
 nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or alter Canon VIII. of
 this Title.

CANON X.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE LAITY.

Removal § 1. A Communicant removing from one Parish to another, shall
 of Communi- procure from the Rector (if any) of the Parish of his last residence,
 cants.

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.

Canon X.

§ 2. As one of the rubrics of this Church requires that every Minister repelling from the Communion shall give an account of the same to the Ordinary, it is hereby provided, that, information of the same 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. But on receiving complaint, the Bishop shall institute an inquiry, as may be directed by the Canons of the Diocese in which the event has taken place; and the notice, given as above by the Minister, shall be a sufficient presentation of the party repelled.

Bishop to be informed.

Inquiry on complaint.

TITLE IV.

OF THE ORGANIZED BODIES AND OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

CANON I.

OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Special meetings. § 1. [1.] The right of calling special meetings of the General Council 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 Council: *Provided*, that the summons shall be with the consent, or on the requisition, of a majority of the Bishops, expressed to him in writing.

Place. [2.] The place of holding any Special Council shall be that selected by the preceding General Council for the meeting of the General Council, unless circumstances shall render a meeting at such a place unsafe; in which case, the Presiding Bishop may appoint some other place.

Same Deputies. [3.] The Deputies elected to the preceding General Council shall be the Deputies at such Special Council, unless in those cases in which other Deputies shall have been chosen in the mean time by any of the Diocesan Councils, and then such other Deputies shall represent in the Special Council the Church of the Diocese in which they have been chosen.

Registrar. § 2. [1.] The journals, files, papers, reports and other documents, which, under Canon V. of Title II., entitled *Of Securing an Accurate View of the State of the Church*, or in any other manner, shall become the property of either House of the General Council of this Church, shall be committed 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 Council.

His duties. [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, in some safe and accessible place of deposit, and to hold the same under such regulations and restrictions as the General Council may from time to time provide.

Canon I.

[3.] It shall be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a proper 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.

Record of
consecrations.

[4.] The expenses necessary for the purposes contemplated by this Section shall be provided for by vote of the General Council, and defrayed by the Treasurer of the same.

Expenses.

§ 3. The Secretary of the House of Deputies, whenever any alteration of the Constitution is proposed, or any other subject submitted to the consideration of the several Diocesan Councils, shall give a particular notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of this Church in every Diocese.

Notice
to Diocesan
Councils.

§ 4. At every triennial meeting of the General Council, a Treasurer shall be chosen, who shall remain in office until the next stated Council, and until a successor be appointed. It shall be his duty to receive and disburse all moneys collected under the authority of the Council, and of which the collection and disbursement shall not otherwise be regulated; and to invest, from time to time, for the benefit of the Council, such surplus funds as he may have on hand. His account shall be rendered triennially to the Council, 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 Council.

Treasurer,
his duties.

Vacancy,
how to be
filled.

§ 5. In order that the contingent expenses of the General Council may be defrayed, the several Diocesan Councils shall forward to the Treasurer of the General Council, at or before any meeting thereof, two dollars for each Clergyman within such Diocese.

Expenses of
General Council.

Canon II.

CANON II.

OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Duties. § 1. In every Diocese there shall be a Standing Committee, to be appointed by the Council thereof, whose duties, except so far as provided for by the Canons of the General Council, 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.

Officers.

Council of Advice. § 2. 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.

CANON III.

OF CONGREGATIONS AND PARISHES.

No union with Church in another Diocese. *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 a Church-building to which they belong. And no Clergyman, having a Parish or Cure in more than one Diocese, shall have a seat in the Council of any Diocese other than that in which he resides.

TITLE V.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CANON I.

OF REPEALED CANONS.

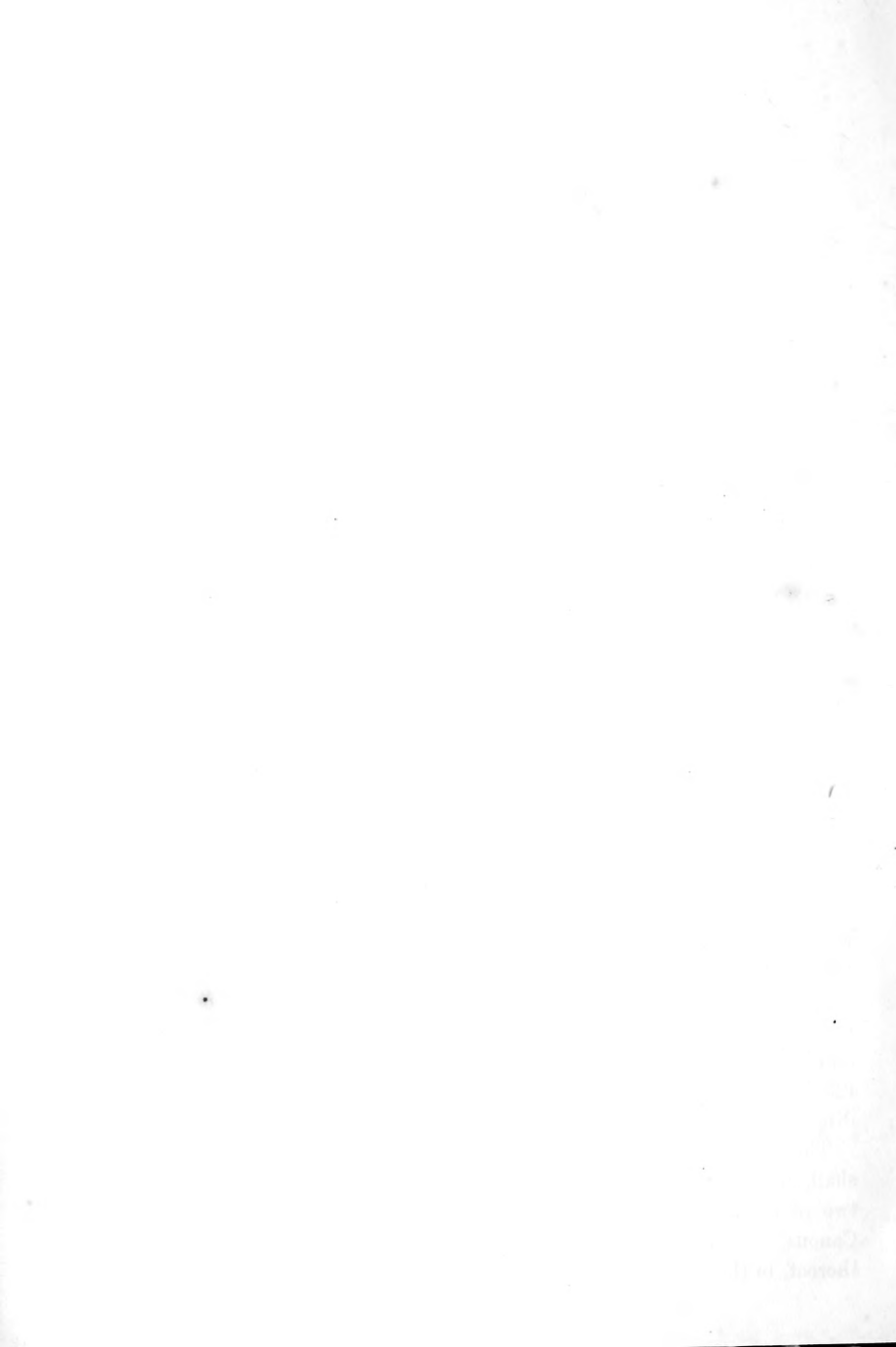
Whenever there shall be a repealing clause in any Canon, and the said Canon shall be repealed, such repeal shall not be a re-enactment of the Canon or Canons repealed by the said repealing clause. Repeal of repeal not re-enact.

CANON II.

OF THE REPEAL, AMENDMENT AND ENACTMENT OF NEW CANONS.

In all cases of future enactment, the same, if by way of amendment of an existing provision, shall be in the following form: Form of altering Canons. "Canon — (or Section — of Canon —, or Clause — of Section — of Canon —) of Title —, 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.

The Committee on Canons of each House of the General Council shall, at the close of each Session of the General Council, appoint two of their number to certify the changes, if any, made in the Canons, and to report the same, with the proper arrangement thereof, to the Secretary, who shall print the same in the Journal. Changes to be certified by whom.



INDEX

ORDER

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

SECTION I.—A Secretary shall be chosen at every General Council, by ballot, by a majority of the voters, after *viva voce* nominations. If but one person is nominated, the balloting shall be dispensed with. The Secretary shall continue in office until the meeting of the next General Council, and until his successor is chosen. He shall attend at the time and place appointed for the meeting of the General Council; shall receive the testimonials of those who shall there attend as members of the House of Deputies; shall record the names of those who present testimonials; and when such list is made, shall take the votes of those named in it for a President. The insertion, by the Secretary, in the list so made by him, of the name of any person who has presented a testimonial of his appointment as a Deputy, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of such person to a seat; but as soon as the House is duly organized, a Committee on Elections shall be appointed, to whom the testimonials of all those claiming to be members shall be referred.

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 an Assistant Secretary. If, during the recess of the General Council, a vacancy should occur in the office of Secretary, the duties thereof shall devolve upon the Assistant Secretary, if there be one; if not, or if the Assistant Secretary shall die or resign, a Secretary shall be appointed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the next General Council is to meet.

SECTION 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 Council of every Diocese, to forward to him, as soon as may be practicable, a copy of the Journal of the Diocesan Council, together with a certified copy of the testimonials of members aforesaid.

