

have any Right must be a Right of Presentation ; if so they must have a Right of Patronage. But the Right of Advowson is vested solely in the hands of the Lord Proprietary by his Charter nor have I heard that ever he has transferr'd that Right to Vestries If the Concurrence then of a Vestry be Necessary in any Respect to render a Presentation valid it must in all. If in two why not in one? Can we Suppose the Legislature so absurd as to enlarge a power where they Ought to restrain it? But even supposing their Concurrence necessary it does not Follow that they have a Power of controlling the Will of the Ordinary.

That still must be beyond their Reach. The Archbishop has a power Concurrent with that of the King in Dispensations, but the King's as Supreme Ordinary is still Superior to and uncontrollable by any Act of the Archbishop. The Truth of the Matter is that neither in all nor two nor yet one is the Consent of any Vestry or Vestries necessary towards rendering a Presentation or Appointment valid, Nay to show it to be a Temporary Expedient the Vestry may recommend a Lay Reader, whom the Ordinary may admit or reject. So upon a Petition the Ordinary may Grant his Appointment or Refuse it. It would be hard indeed if Granting a Favor on being asked should preclude the power of doing the same thing without asking.

But let us now suppose the Letter of the Act complied with and Consider its Effect. One Vestry petitions, another consents, the governor Appoints, and a Person takes Possession of his two Livings, leaps over the Canon and Statute Law and becomes a Pluralist, by Consent of Vestries Are Vestries then invested with Royal or Archiepiscopal powers? have they a Right of Dispensation? Do they constitute any Branch of the Legislature without which a power of dispensing cannot exist?\* If not how can a Minister Be entitled to the Profits of two Parishes even with Consent of Vestries? To solve This Difficulty we must have Recourse to the true meaning and Signification of The Word Appointment, which is the Nomination of a Curate to Supply a vacant Parish, in which sense it is always used in Law, and is never taken to imply Institution & Induction. It answers precisely to a Commendam in its Original Signification which is defin'd to be a Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living, which being void commendature is committed to the Charge and Care of some sufficient Clerk to be Supplied, until it may be Conveniently provided of a Pastor, which Commendams were granted sometimes for

\* If the Consent of Vestries operated at all in Law it must operate by way of Dispensation; the Absurdity of which Supposition appears from this Quere which is unanswerable.