

6 months or a year Sometimes 'till another Person was in Holy Orders. Sometimes to continue at the Pleasure of the Ordinary, and sometimes for Life. If the Term Appointment had the full force of Induction (the Consent of Vestries not implying a Dispensation) an Appointment to one Parish would render the Induction of the first null & void, which would disappoint the very Meaning and Intention of the Clause. But it shelters itself under adjudg'd Cases that a Minister Appointed by and under a Licence of the ordinary admitted to officiate in a Parish not being instituted and inducted, is not what the Civilians call a Compleat Incumbent, and consequently not within the Statute of Pluralities. The Word Incumbent is us'd to Signify a minister Sole Resident in a Parish having present Possession of any Ecclesiastical Promotion Curate's Place or Lecture.

A compleat Incumbent to signify one having plenary Possession. A Curate or Reader is only removable, says Gibson, by due Revocation of the Licence of the Ordinary, but an Induction is not revocable (By an Appointment, The Church is full against a Common Person; By an Induction against The Lord Proprietary. Such is the true Difference of Signification Conformable to which has been the unvaried and unquestion'd Practice In the Church in Maryland) It is Clearly the third Clause of the Act of Assembly that an Appointment gives as absolute a Title for the Time being as an Induction to the profits of the Living And the difference Consists not in point of Possession but of Duration. If present, induct, or Appoint are Synonymous Terms then each must have the force of either. Presentation then must imply Induction. But Presentation is a more Imperfect Act than Appointment. Presentation is the Act of a Patron Offering his Clerk to the Ordinary. The Ordinary may or may not induct. The Patron has his Remedy by a Writ of *quare impedit*, but the Clerk is not entitled to the Profits of the Living 'till the Suit is determin'd and he is admitted and Inducted therein. This would be the Case if Lord Baltimore was to make over his Right of advowson of any Particular Living to another Person. The governor being both Patron & Ordinary (unless Controll'd by the Proprietor) inducts only, there being no Necessity of Presenting a Person to himself. A Presentation only indicates the Will of the Patron. This may be done either by word or Writing. If it be by Word the Patron must declare in the presence of the Ordinary. If by Writing it is no Deed, but it is in the Nature of a Letter Missive to the Ordinary, 1 Ins. 120. 2 Rolls abr: 353.

My Lord Baltimore in a Letter dated in February Last Presents me to any Living I may chuse together with the