

scribed, and upon obtaining their reply, are, if it be favourable, to call a meeting of the pew and seat holders, who may confer a discretionary power upon them, or act for themselves, as they may think fit—an absolute majority being requisite in this, as in all other meetings, to ratify any resolution. As the general meetings will be very few and important, rarely requiring to be called more than twice a year, it would be highly desirable that a regular church book should be kept, in which the names of the then occupants of pews or seats should be recorded, and that at the close of each meeting a copy of the resolution or resolutions passed should be inserted in it, each signed by the voters forming the majority. It may be added, that it is intended to have the pew and seat rents made payable in advance, and that the time of the annual payments should be shortly after the election of the vestry, whose duty it would be to strike the name of any pew or seat holder, who was more than three months in arrear, off the list of voters; and that, when it is said an absolute majority is required, an absolute majority of the pew or seat holders who have paid up their rents is meant, unoccupied sittings and defaulting pew holders being in no way taken into account. It appears to the writer that any two clergymen and their congregations should be at full liberty to effect an exchange if they choose; but the consent of the congregations can only be considered as granted, when, at a general meeting, a resolution, sanctioning the proposed exchange, has been duly entered upon the church books and signed, as above-mentioned. If, under any circumstances, the congregation should desire to dispense with the services of their minister, a general meeting must be called, and a resolution to that effect entered and signed with the usual formalities, after which a written notice must be given him, that in six months from the date of the resolution he must cease to act as their pastor; and a notice of dismissal can only be cancelled by a similar proceeding to reverse it, at a subsequent meeting. In like manner, whenever a clergyman may wish to resign his charge, he should, if possible, give six months' notice of his intention. Finally, it is proposed that the vestry, any five pew, or twenty seat holders, should be entitled, upon signing a written notice to that effect, and posting it upon the church door for two Sundays previously, to summon a general meeting at any time they may think proper.