

for the purpose of amending the Record, if it appear defective, or to remit it for a new trial.

8. Appeals made against particular parts of the action of a Court in conducting a process, do not stop the advancement of the process, but all such notices of appeal and exceptions by a party to any findings of the Court shall be taken note of, and sent up to the superior Court for adjudication, as forming together a single cause with any final appeal which may be made.

9. If an appellant fail to prosecute his appeal, by neglecting to appear at the superior Court, it shall be considered as fallen from, and the sentence appealed against shall be final; unless he shall make it appear that he was prevented in the providence of God from seasonably prosecuting his appeal, when the superior Court shall then proceed in the matter, due notice being given to others interested.

10. If an appellant is found to manifest a litigious or other unchristian spirit in the prosecution of his appeal, he shall be censured by the superior Court.

Section IV. Complaints.

1. A Complaint is a representation made to a superior Court by any member or members of a minority in an inferior Court respecting a decision which, in the opinion of such member or members, has been irregularly or unjustly made. The competency and grounds of a complaint are similar to those of an appeal by a party.

2. A member of an inferior Court must dissent from the finding of the Court, and give notice of his intention to complain, when the judgment is pronounced, and the regulation anent reasons of appeal applies to reasons of complaint. He must also crave extracts, which with relative documents the Court is required to send in due time to the higher Court.

3. Any person may have access to a superior Court by Memorial which may contain a complaint against an inferior Court for proceedings in which he feels aggrieved. Such memorial must be in respectful language, and a copy must have been previously sent to the Court complained of.

4. The superior Court, in taking up a complaint, shall proceed, *mutatis mutandis*, as in an appeal.

5. Church Courts should not be impeded in the conducting of process, nor a superior one troubled by vexatious or frivolous complaints or appeals, and persons making such complaints or appeals shall be severely censured.

CHAPTER IX.

Dissents and Protests.

1. A Dissent is a declaration made by a member of a Court to record the fact that he did not agree with the decision of the majority, and which he considers unjust or irregular, in order to save himself from the consequences of such decision; or it may be made by a minority. It must be given at the time when the decision is pronounced, and it is always entered on the records. It may stand alone or be accompanied with reasons. If reasons are given in at the time that the dissent is intimated, they are entered on the Record. If not given in at that time, they must be sent to the Clerk within ten days, and are then (after having been read in Court) kept *in retentis*. Other members, who formed part of the minority, shall be allowed to adhere to a dissent.