

To these may be added 203 mission churches among the heathen in connection with the London Missionary Society.

Making a total throughout the world of 3,102.

This number does not include the numerous village chapels, out-stations, school-houses, &c., in connection with the foregoing churches, amounting probably to double the number of these churches, making a total of some 10,000 places where, steadily or occasionally, the Gospel is preached.

In addition to the above, a considerable number of Independent churches exist in London and throughout the country, known generally as "High Calvinist," but which having no organized associations themselves, nor being in fellowship with the Congregational body, are not included.

Ministers newly settled during 1863, 77. Fifty-four of whom were from our Colleges and Home Mission Institutes, viz. :—New College, 9; Rotherham, 5; Airedale, 2; Spring-hill, 2; Lancashire, 4; Cheshunt, 2; Western, 4; Hackney, 2; Bala, 5; Brecon, 4; Carmarthen, 1; Edinburgh, 3; Cotton End, 1; Cavendish, 10.

Ministers resigned during 1863, 215; of whom there have removed to other churches, 134.

The number of Congregational ministers in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and heathen lands, is estimated at 2,612; the students in the various colleges at 456. There are on the continent 148 Independent churches, in Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Holland.

In America there are 2,643 Congregational ministers, and 261,474 church-members.

On turning to the notice of the Congregational Union of Canada, p. 134, we find, in the brief sketch given of its constitution, that the article on Membership (II.) is quoted, not in its present form, but as it existed before the last amendment.

After the statistics come "Biographical notices of Ministers deceased during 1863," containing over fifty obituaries, and covering as many pages. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and Dr. Ross, of Sydney, are among those who have had such commemoration.

Then follow brief accounts of fifteen "Congregational Colleges," giving interesting particulars in relation to their constitutions, courses of study, resources, &c. Here, we regret to find, again, that the editor is behind the age, for the provisions of the constitution of our College, which was altered in 1860 are quoted as still in force—such as a course of "four years of nine months each." When our new plans are matured, we hope they will appear correctly in the *Year Book* for 1865.

A very interesting section of the volume is composed of "Architectural Descriptions of Congregational Chapels opened or projected," illustrated by fifteen woodcuts. Twenty-nine buildings are described. A list is given of seventy chapels, "new, rebuilt or enlarged," during the year, and of thirty-three of which the foundation-stones had been laid. The descriptions embrace particulars of the style, arrangement and cost of the buildings. Seventeen of the twenty-nine are in the Gothic style, six Italian, one Grecian, one Byzantine, one Elizabethian, and of three the order is not given.

After these descriptions are given short notices of Congregational and General Societies and Institutions for religious, literary and charitable objects, of much value for reference.

In an Appendix, we have some of the documents presented to the Union. One is a paper by Rev. Dr. Spence, of the Poultry Chapel, London, "On the Introduction of Ministers to our Churches," in which matter it seems to have been thought that there was need for more vigilance. Dr. S. suggests,