

8. Leave having been obtained from the Synod, the Presbytery proceeds to the trials as appointed by the law of the Church. A Presbytery may, at the request of a student, transfer him to another Presbytery, granting him a Presbyterial certificate, which shall contain full information as to all that has been done anent his trials.

9. The trials being finished, the Presbytery takes a conjunct view of them, and, if dissatisfied with them, remands the student to his studies, or appoints new trials for him to undergo, or refuses to license him to preach the gospel. Its opinion, whether favourable or unfavourable, is recorded. If favourable, it then proposes the questions appointed to be put to such as are to be licensed. Satisfying answers having been given to the questions, it requires him to sign the Formula for probationers. The Moderator then, by authority of the Presbytery, and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, licenses him to preach the gospel and exercise his gifts as a probationer for the holy ministry.

10. When a licentiate has gone to reside within the bounds of any Presbytery, he is required, at the earliest opportunity, to report himself to said Presbytery, producing his Extract of License, of which a note shall be taken by such Presbytery.

11. When a licentiate is to be ordained to the office of the ministry, the Presbytery appoints trials similar to those which he underwent before obtaining license. All further requirements of the Form of Process in this matter having been observed, the presiding minister thereafter invests him with the full character of a minister of the gospel, conveying to him by prayer and the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, all the powers and privileges implied in that character. The brethren present then give him the right hand of fellowship.

12. Presbyteries shall, at either their first or second ordinary meeting after the rising of the Synod, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, consider and decide on all overtures, and other business remitted to them by the Superior Court, and in due time send up all reports and other documents required by such court.

13. Meetings of Presbytery held at stated times are called *Ordinary Meetings*. Those which are appointed at an ordinary meeting for the transaction of special business are called *Special (ad hunc effectum) Meetings*, and can transact only the business for which they are appointed. Meetings called by the Moderator for emergent business are termed *Pro re nata Meetings*. He may call these meetings either on his own motion, or when requested by two or more members to do so. In calling such meetings, the Moderator, or the Clerk on his special authority expressed in writing, must send a circular letter to each member of the court. This circular letter intimates the time and place of meeting, and specifies the business to be transacted. A sufficient time must elapse between the date of the circular and the meeting called. At such meeting, the conduct of the Moderator in calling it must be approved of before any business is taken up, and no business can be entered upon except what is named in the circular letter. Special and pro-re-nata meetings may be adjourned from time to time for the completion of the business for which they are held.

14. When from any cause a Presbytery shall have become defunct, it shall be competent for any three or more of its members to address a requisition to the Moderator to call a meeting of all the members of Presbytery on a day not less than ten, nor more than fifteen days from the date of such requisition, by circular letter addressed to every member on the Roll of the Presbytery at the time of its last meeting, with which requisition he shall comply; and, if a quorum of members shall