

3. The objectionable constitution proposes that "no act or resolution of the Synod shall be valid without the concurrence of the Bishop, and of the majority both of the Clergy and Laity present and voting at the meeting.—(Art. 14th.)

The constitution recommended by the Association gives to the Bishop a right to reserve any measure that may have been passed by the Synod, for reconsideration at the next meeting thereof; when, if again passed by a majority both of the Clergy and Laity, it shall become law.

The former would give to one man, without appeal, an absolute veto upon all the transactions of the Synod. The latter guards sufficiently against hasty legislation and mistakes, by authorizing the Bishop to stop action upon any resolution of the Synod for one year; and in that case the said measure cannot become law until again discussed and passed by a majority both of the Clergy and Laity. The Association are of opinion that this is as much power as ought to be possessed by any one man. They have argued this important point at length, at page 13 of their Address, and at page 16 of the *second edition* thereof.

For the above among other reasons, the Association consider it to be very important that the congregations should only elect as delegates, persons who agree to support in the Synod the principles advocated in their Address to the Laity of the Diocese.

* The following is the form of Declaration which every voter must make, in writing, before he votes:—

I, (or we) the undersigned, declare that I am (or we are) a member (or members) of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination.

The declaration may be prepared beforehand, and handed in at the meeting. Several persons may "declare" on the same piece of paper, and those who are unable to write must make their cross or mark in the presence of two witnesses who must sign as such.

† The Ballot at elections is used as follows:—Each voter writes simply the names of the persons he votes for on a piece of paper, which he then puts into a box or hat. When all have voted in that way, the pieces of paper are taken out and examined by two of the voters chosen by the meeting for that purpose, and called "scrutineers." These persons first see that the number of pieces of paper agree with the number of voters present, and after examining the papers they report to the meeting the names that have received most votes, and who are therefore elected. In the event of a tie, the Ballot should be repeated, until a majority is obtained.