

of religious liberty, rights, and privileges." All the denominational institutions are thus combined into one.

"The supreme control" of its affairs is vested in "The General Council," consisting of "representative members," *i. e.* "pastors and delegates of associated churches," each church of not more than thirty members sending two delegates, with an additional delegate for every additional twenty members, and "special members," *i. e.* "professors" (being church members) of Congregational Theological institutions, "ministers and evangelists, wholly or partially supported by the mission, not being pastors," and "all ministers of the gospel of the Congregational order, not having pastoral charges, and resident within the colony, who shall have been admitted to membership by a vote of the General Council." Admission of churches or special members, shall take place only at meetings of the General Council. Each church or qualified individual shall be proposed by two members of the General Council, and the question of admission shall be decided by the vote of the meeting." "Any two or more members of the General Committee, may give notice in writing addressed to the Secretaries, that they object to any particular church continuing in connection with the Union. The Secretaries shall without delay send a copy of such notice, with the names of the objectors, to the pastor and one or more deacons of the church to which objection is taken. And if, at the meeting of the General Council, the accused defend their right to membership, a committee shall be appointed to investigate the case, and report thereon for the guidance of the Council. A similar course shall be pursued in reference to special members." It is required of churches and special members that they contribute annually to the funds. Neglect of this forfeits membership.

An Executive Committee is to be annually appointed to raise and expend the funds, the specified objects of expenditure being all of a missionary character, and including the passage of ministers from Britain or elsewhere, and the purchase of chapel sites in new places. The colony is also sub-divided into six districts, all the members resident in each of which are to form a district committee, with duties very similar to those of our Canadian Local Missionary Committees.

The following article we quote in full: "Every church or congregation receiving pecuniary assistance from the Union, when about to choose a minister, shall be expected to give information of its proceedings to the Executive Committee, in order to have its concurrence in the measure, and to the maintenance of a cordial understanding between such church or congregation, and the responsible conductors of the association. The neglect or refusal so to do, shall be regarded as an intimation that further aid from the mission funds is declined." Nothing is said as to any organic "connection with the Colonial Missionary Society." We presume it does not exist.

We observe that at the meeting reported in our March number, fourteen churches were represented by fourteen ministers and thirteen laymen, seven of the latter being from one church in the place of meeting. So that, though a copious representation was possible, it did not become actual.

We suppose that the "College" mentioned last month, as in course of inauguration, is a Theological Institution, though possibly not exclusively so.

It should be remembered, that the organization described above is for one colony only. Another Union exists in South Australia, a third in Tasmania, and we believe these are not all.