

Clergyman or Minister of such Denomination, and has been set apart according to the rules and discipline of such Denomination, as a recognized Minister thereof, and the said Registrar is hereby authorized and required to grant to such Clergyman or Minister, a Certificate of his having conformed to the provisions of this Act."

"VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Minister, or Clergyman, or Justice of the Peace, who has been or shall be authorised to celebrate marriage by virtue of this Act, or any other Act of this Province, shall, if required at the time by either of the parties married by such Minister, Clergyman, or Justice of the Peace, give a certificate under his hand of such marriage, specifying in such certificate the names of the parties, the time, and the names of two or more persons who witnessed such marriage and whether such marriage has been solemnized by licence or by publication of banns; and also once in every twelve months, return a certified list under his hand of all marriages by him solemnized within the said term of twelve months, or since his last preceding return, to the Clerk of the Peace in and for the District in which such marriages shall have been respectively solemnized, specifying in such list the names of the parties so by him married, the respective dates of such marriages, and whether such marriages, respectively, shall have been solemnized by licence or publication of banns; and such Minister, or Clergyman, or Justice of the Peace, shall, at the time of returning a certified list as aforesaid, pay to the said Clerk of the Peace the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said Clerk to record the said certified list in the register or book required by law to be kept by him, of the registry of certified marriages of members of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independants, Methodists, Menonists, Tunkers, Presbyterians or Moravians; and such register, or a certified copy thereof, shall be considered, in case of the death or absence of the witnesses to any marriage, a sufficient evidence of the said marriages; and the said Clerk of the Peace is hereby required to give such copy of the registry of any of the said marriages, duly certified, to any person demanding the same, upon the payment of two shillings; and if any such Minister, or Clergyman, or Justice of the Peace, shall refuse or neglect to return such certified list as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty pounds."

In regard to the registration of marriages we have no objection to the provisions of the present law provided they bear alike upon all churches and are strictly enforced. But upon this we do most earnestly insist, not merely upon the ground of religious equality, but also as a matter affecting the mutual rights of the subjects of Government. To illustrate our meaning, we will take the case of the daughter of a member of the Methodist or Presbyterian Church, married to a member of the Episcopal Church, and by an Episcopal Minister; or the case with respect to the parties married may be reversed. In the first case the minister makes no return of the marriage for registration, and on of the married parties dies, the minister and his private register cannot be found and as no legal evidence of the marriage having been duly solemnized can be obtained, the surveyor is deprived of the property which the legal evidence of marriage would secure: while in the case of parties married by the Methodist or Presbyterian minister the registration secures a permanent legal evidence of the marriage, and all the means of establishing the claim to the civil rights depending upon it.

The draft of the proposed Bill removes all ground of complaint referred to in our former article, and if

the clauses necessary to secure a general registration of marriages without imposing the expense upon ministers: be supplied,—the reduction of the cost of Licenses, and a provision for notifying intention of marriage, similar to the regulation which has recently come into force in England and quoted in a former article,—these matters attended to and adjusted, and the law universally enforced, will meet all reasonable demands in reference to the question of marriage laws. This much justice and religion equally demand.

THE EDUCATION OF THE EYE.

We may not be called upon to hunt white foxes in the snow; or, like William Tell, to save our own life and our child's by splitting with an arrow an apple on its head; or to indentify a stolen sheep by looking in its face and swearing to its portrait; but we must do every day many things essential to our welfare, which we would do a great deal better if we had an eye as trained as we readily might have. For example, it is not every man that can hit a nail upon the head, or drive it straight in with a hammer. Very few persons can draw a straight line, or cut a piece of cloth or paper even; still fewer can use a pencil as draughtsmen; and fewer still can paint with colors. Yet assuredly there is not a calling in which an educated eye, nice in distinguishing form, color, size, distance, and the like, will not be of inestimable service. For, although it is not to be denied that some eyes can be educated to a much greater extent than others, that can be no excuse for any one neglecting to educate his eye. The worse it is the more it needs education; the better it is, the more it will repay it.—*Prof. Wilson.*

WHO ARE THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY?

The stockholders of this sovereign Trading Company are British capitalists resident in Great Britain—239 in number, according to the list of 1847—representing a capital of two Millions sterling. The dividends range from ten per cent. upward, and the shares command a premium of a hundred per cent. The stockholders elect from their own number a Board of Managers, who transact their business at the "Hudson's Bay House," in London. This Board buys goods and ships them to their territory, sells the furs for which the goods are exchanged, and superintends all other business. The actual collection of the furs is intrusted to a class of men called partners, and who, in fact, receive certain portions of the annual net profits of the Company's business, as a compensation. These partners are of various ranks. The highest rank is that of Governor General of all the Company's posts in America. He resides at York Factory, west shore of Hudson's Bay. The second class are chief factors, the third, chief traders; the fourth, traders. Below these, clerks, from whom the vacancies in the higher classes are filled. These clerks, usually younger members of Scotch families, are not directly interested in the Company's profits, but receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars, beside food, clothing and a servant. After an apprenticeship of seven years, they are eligible to the traderships, factorships, and the like, that may be vacated by death or retirement. These partners and clerks number some twelve hundred persons, scattered over a vast extent of country. The servants about the posts and in their journeyings are half-breed Indians and Canadian French. These enlist for five years, at from \$350 to \$400 a year. The furs are collected by the Indians, who are supposed to number 300,000;