

wished to impress upon his Clergy strongly the great duty—and it was a great, because it was a very important duty—of catechising to a very considerable extent. As to the exact way, the precise time, and the particular mode, in all cases, he would rather be spared the expression of an opinion.

The Rev. Dr. Harris was obliged to his Lordship for this explanation. He should give his most cordial support to the resolution.

The Rev. Prebendary Luney said he could not admit that the existence of Sunday-schools, and the practice of Catechising children therein, would meet the evils which had arisen from the neglect of following the old usage. He believed that the necessity for calling this Synodical meeting had arisen in a great measure from that neglect; and that this was among the evils which had arisen out of an uncatechised Church. He knew of his own knowledge that the benefit of teaching the formula of the catechism was by no means confined to the children who were examined. It reached further—it extended to the hearts of all the people present. Not the ignorant only, but the educated were instructed through this medium—an observation, to the truth of which he supposed every one present could bear testimony. He should be sorry to be the means of causing discord upon any subject whatever; but he must say that the most excellent catechist he had ever heard was a gentleman, not now, unhappily, in the Church. He had seen the noble and the learned, and even members of the Episcopate, deriving instruction from the admirable instructions given in this way by that distinguished man. [The speaker, it was understood, referred to Mr. Bennett.] He reverted to this fact, for it was important, to show the importance of returning to catechising in the public congregation, not simply in training up the lambs of their flocks, but in reaching the aged and the learned. (Hear.)

The Rev. Mr. Cousins mentioned that he had adopted the practice in his parish nearly twenty years since not instead of the afternoon service, but in addition to it; and he had repeatedly received the thanks of the elder members of his congregation for it, in this rather extraordinary form: "Sir, we have learned something."

The Rev. J. B. Hogg, of Brixham, said his lot was cast among a peculiar class of people, and that it was his pleasing duty to catechise not children only, but their parents too at the same time. His people were mostly fishermen, many of whom spent their Sunday upon the water. Until the last two years his instructions to them were not catechetical, but he might say didactic, given in a room; but finding he did not make so much impression as he desired, he made them catechetical. He questioned the old men and women, as well as the boys and girls; and his Lordship would recollect that last year he had been enabled to present several adults for confirmation, who, until he adopted this system, received no religious instruction whatever. He found, too, that those who received catechetical instruction thoroughly retained what they learned; and he was sure they had become patterns to their fellows in the parish. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to a question from the Rev. Mr. Bradford, the Bishop said the catechising, when in Church, ought to be in the place appointed by the rubric, which was the law of the Church. It was quite open to the Minister to make his address afterwards as a sermon, taking his subject from the catechism on which he had been questioning the young people. The word employed in the rubric was "instruct," which would refer to the instruction given upon and through the catechism. At the same time, he should not enforce an afternoon sermon where he found an efficient catechising going on.

The Rev. Dr. Coleridge enforced at some length the necessity of continuous catechising for a given period rather than one a month upon the Sunday afternoon. Much benefit had resulted from the practice in the parishes with which he had been connected.

The Rev. Mr. Downall, of Okehampton, described the success which had attended his own labours in catechising in Liverpool, in Kidderminster, and now in his present parish. He found the parents and friends of the children attending the service, not merely for the protection of the children, but in order that they might themselves receive more plain and simple instruction in the principles and practice of the Christian faith. His congregations, he found, were generally the largest when catechetical instruction was given. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop—I hope I shall not be considered invidious in saying what I am about to say. No individual will, I am persuaded, consider it as addressed to himself, for it is not intended to apply to any individual. But I must say, my own experience and observation during the whole of my clerical life has been this, that catechising is a most difficult work. The great difficulty is, that there are very few good catechisers; and the best and the greatest benefit the Church could derive from the Clergy would be from their feeling the special duty, and learning the great art of catechising well. And they would, I am sure, have great satisfaction and encouragement in finding their own improvement in theological knowledge brought out, by the questions put even to the humblest children in their parishes. I am talking to you on this subject as I do to my Deacons at their ordination; and I am confident you will not think me at all obtruding anything authoritative in what I have been saying. (Hear.)

Mr. Downall recommended *Bather's Hints on Catechising* to his brother Clergymen as a valuable little work upon the subject, and he added that much might be learned from *Bishop Nixon's Lectures on Catechising*.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, and the Synod adjourned.

Third day.—Friday.

After Divine Service and Litany in the Cathedral the Synod re-assembled at eleven o'clock this morning. The Lord Bishop again presided.

It was proposed by the Rev. Prebendary Oxenham, and seconded by Rev. — Hogg, of Brixham:—

"That the continued superintendence of the young, who have left school, is a subject deserving the most mature consideration, and that it appears desirable, at least in many parishes, to encourage the living together of young agricultural and other labourers, on a plan at once economical, and under regulations for self-discipline in agricultural or other Colleges and common houses.

To this an amendment was proposed by Mr Fortescue, and seconded by Mr. Coleridge:—

"That, in the opinion of this Synod, the general establishment of Colleges in the rural districts, on the plan suggested by Mr. Monro, is open to serious objections, inasmuch as

1. Such institutions would occasion an unnatural and unjustifiable severance of domestic duties.

2. Such a combination of qualities would be required in their superintendents, in order to their successful conduct, as would be rarely found in individuals willing to undertake the office.

3. Because, if not superintended, such institutions would tend only to aggravate the evils they are designed to obviate.

After discussion, both the amendment and the original motion were withdrawn in favour of the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. Prebendary Scott, seconded by Mr. Chancellor Harrington:—

"That the continued pastoral superintendence of the young who have left school is a subject deserving the most mature consideration; and that the whole matter be referred to a committee to be forthwith nominated by the Lord Bishop, and to report to his Lordship.

The Bishop then nominated the following as the Committee:—

Mr. Archd. Moore-Stevens, Mr. Archd. Bartholomew, Mr. Prebendary Oxenham, Mr. Prebendary Woolcombe, Mr. Prebendary Scott, Mr. Prebendary Line, Mr. Prebendary Luney, Mr. Fortescue, Dr. Harris, Mr. Chancellor Harrington, Mr. Cosens, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Hext, Mr. Downall, Dr. Coleridge, Mr. Coffin.

It was further resolved that the Committee be requested to confer with the Diocesan and Local Boards in this Diocese on the subject.

It was next moved by the Rev. Prebendary Oxenham, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cornish:—

"That this Synod believes that the restoration of a permanent, or comparatively permanent, order of Deacons, under proper restrictions, would be highly advantageous to the Church; and that the Bishop be respectfully requested to consider under what regulations such an order can be established."

This resolution was carried nearly unanimously, there being only five dissentients.

The Rev. Prebendary Oxenham then moved:—

"That it is desirable for the parochial Clergy to obtain as far as possible, the aid of their lay parishioners especially by encouraging voluntary association for good works, provided always that care be taken not to transgress the discipline of the Church.

Dr. Coleridge seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The last resolutions adopted were as follows:—

That this Synod do invite the earnest attention of the Clergy of this Diocese to the several orders of the Church in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the Canons respecting the saying daily of the Morning and Evening Prayer; also that the earnest attention of the Clergy of the Diocese be invited to the 13th and 14th Canons as to the due observance of holy days, and that it is the firm opinion of this Synod that the due observance of Ascension Day includes the celebration of Holy Communion, a special preface being provided for it.

The proceedings having been brought to a close, the Bishop, standing up, said:—Our help standeth in the name of the Lord.

Response.—Who made Heaven and Earth.

The Bishop.—Turn us again, O Lord God of Hosts.

Response.—Show the light of Thy countenance; and we shall be whole.

The Bishop.—Lord, hear our Prayer.

Response.—And let our cry come unto Thee.

The Bishop.—Let us pray. O Lord God, who knowest our sin and imperfection, and yet hast vouchsafed unto us grace to celebrate this holy Synod in Thy name, we humbly beseech Thee for Thy Son's sake to accept our good purposes and our imperfect prayers; as well those which we offered at the beginning of our assembly, as those with which we now solemnize its conclusion. O Lord, spare our ignorance, allow for our wanderings, prosper what we have endeavoured for the good of Thy holy Church; and as by the gift of the Holy Ghost the Comforter Thou wast pleased to unite the several nations in the confession of one holy faith, so vouchsafe to preserve this Thy Clergy and people, with our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the unity of the same faith; that obeying thine admonitions, defended by Thee from all evils and endowed with all good gifts, we, with all Thy whole Church may serve Thee here in tranquillity and freedom, and hereafter be found meet for a portion in Thine eternal city. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. Our Father, &c. The blessing of God Almighty, the Father the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen.

The members of the Synod standing up,

The Archdeacon said, "In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, let us go in peace."

The Synod then dissolved, and its several members departed as they came in peace.

THE BODY OF MAN.

The Psalmist made the heavenly lights, the beasts of the earth, the fishes of the sea, as well as himself, the objects of his pious contemplation.—

"I am fearfully made," said he, when turning his thoughts to himself. And ought not man sometimes, and much oftener than he is wont to do, to make himself the object of his study? And in enquiring on his study, what wonders rise to view! Who can tell how the bones grow in the womb? How curiously is the whole knit together! This results not from the parents care or skill, nor yet from chance. All our members were written in God's book. He took care of us, when we could not take care of ourselves. And shall we now distrust His care? Lord help our unbelief!

How wonderful the construction of our nerves, arteries, and veins! The one as cords to unite the parts together, the other as pipes and channels to convey the blood and spirits to every part for the nourishment of the whole; and none of them idle or useless.

How wonderful is the structure of the ear! So necessary to distinguish sounds one from another; how necessary to the comfort of life, by affording the means of converse! Where this organ is wanting or fails, how much of the comfort of life is lacking or gone! It is not in our power to repair the loss. This is the entrance to knowledge, and

man's eternal happiness apparently depends much upon the use of it. By the ear we hear the Gospel preached, learn the mind of God, and become acquainted with the way of salvation. For faith cometh by hearing.

How curious and wonderful the structure of the eye! Its position, its numerous and transparent coats, their crystal juices, the motion of the whole and the application of the sight in discerning particular objects. Everything about the eye is wonderful. The lids of the eye excluding dust from this delicate organ, and supplying moisture for its preservation. How cheering is the light which these windows let into the house! It is necessary that we should be tender and careful of this very important organ.

The circulation of the blood is no less wonderful. So swiftly running its course through all the members, day and night, sleeping and waking, and to keep every part warm, vigorous, and healthy. The heart is the fountain receiving the streams of blood from the veins, and then forcing them back again through the arteries, as water is conveyed first by pipes into the streets, then into the houses, and last of all into the different rooms. But what more deserves notice is, that the blood which is now in the head or the heart will presently be in the hands or the feet, and will then run up again to the head.

How wonderful is the spring of life! Whence is the first mover of this curious piece of workmanship? He that made it can tell, and none but He can. This is the little world that has employed the study of thousands in every age, and still leaves the wisest of men in the dark as to many things contained in the human frame, Man's own body alone, or almost any part of it, would afford matter of study for a wise man all his life.

It is wonderful how the lungs, as bellows drawing in and sending out the breath, sustain the unceasing operation day and night; how the pulses keep their regular stroke, even when we are fast asleep, and can take no thought about them. Here is the true perpetual motion that never stands, from the beginning to the end of life, though the person lived a hundred years. And what a wonder that out of hundreds of millions of men in the world at the same time, yet there are not two faces or two voices that are exactly alike. Thus has the Creator ordered it, that men might not counterfeit each other, either in trading or in bearing witness, and that the innocent might not suffer for the guilty. There is nothing in the body of man that could have been ordered to greater advantage than has been done; so that we may say, "How manifold are Thy works, O Lord, in wisdom hast Thou made them all!" But after all that has been said or might be said, in admiration of the body of man, this is but the meaner part of him,—the cabinet in which to preserve his soul. If the case in which the jewel is kept is so precious, what then must be the soul in value? O may I glorify my Maker in my body and in my spirit, which are His!

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

The following curious instance is related by the *Edinburgh Weekly Register*:

"The animal belonged to a celebrated chemist, who tried upon it the effect of a certain poison and the next day administered a counter poison, which had the effect of preserving the creature's life.—The next day another dose was offered him but he would not touch it. Different sorts of poisonous drugs were presented to him but he resolutely refused all. Bread was offered, but he would not touch it; meat, but he turned from it; water, but he would not drink. To reassure him, his master offered him bread and meat, of which he himself ate in the dog's presence; and of that the sagacious animal hesitated not to partake.

He was taken to a fountain, but he would not drink but from the spot where the water gushed free and fresh. This continued for several days, until the master, touched by the extraordinary intelligence of the poor creature, resolved to make no more attempts upon him with his poisons.—The dog is now very gay and happy, and will eat nothing that he does not first see his master touch, nor will he drink except from the purest spot of the fountain."

WIIY WOMEN ARE UNHEALTHY.

(*The Physical Training of Girls at School, by Madame de Wahal.*)

Many of the physical evils—the want of vigor, the inaction of system, the languor of hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well-trained mental powers and well-exercised self-control and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of the intellect—earnest exercise of the mental powers—the enlargement of the mind by the acquirement of knowledge, the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combatting such as they may overcome, are the ends which education has to attain.

The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth, let it be trained and exercised, and vigor both of mind body will be

the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying that "it is better to wear out than to rust out;" but it tells a plain truth; rust consumes faster than use. Better—a thousand times better to work hard, even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious life, giving no other cognizance of its possession. By works of industry, of whatever kind it may be; we give a practical acknowledgment of the value of its high intentions, of its manifold duties. Earnest active industry is a living hymn of praise, a never failing resource of happiness, it is obedience, for it is God's great law for mortal existence.

BONAPARTE AND MADAME DE STAEL.

(*From the Biography of Madame de Staël, by Mrs. Child.*)

Bonaparte dreaded an epigram pointed against himself more than he dreaded the "infernal machines." When he was told that no woman, however talented, could shake the foundation of his power, he replied, "Madame de Staël carries a quiver full of arrows, that would hit a man if he were seated on a rainbow."

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

By the steamship *America* we have from Liverpool papers to the 12th inst., inclusive, from which we take the following extracts:—

The Queen's visit to the City of London. (From *Wilmer & Smith's Times*, July, 12.)

On Wednesday night her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured with their presence the grand entertainment given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, in the Guildhall, in celebration of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations.—The rarity of the Royal visits to the city by night, and the brilliancy of the spectacle, rendered the occasion one of the most lively interest to the countless thousands of foreign and provincial visitors who are now congregated in the metropolis, as well as to the vast masses of our own population. So early as six o'clock, carriages began to set down company at the Guildhall, and about that hour the city line of routes taken by the royal procession was stopped against cabs, omnibusses, and all other vehicles not destined for Guildhall. About nine o'clock, the Duchesses of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived in royal carriages; and at five minutes past nine o'clock, the royal procession left Buckingham Palace in eight carriages, in the last of which was the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and the Duke of Norfolk. Upon Her Majesty's arrival, the band of the Hon. Artillery Company struck up "God save the Queen." Here the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs and the civic authorities awaited the arrival of Her Majesty, by whom she was received on alighting from her carriage, with every mark of respect, by whom she was accompanied to the ball-room. She walked gently through the hall, smiling and bowing on each side as the company made way for her with respectful reverence. The Royal party passed through the principal rooms, returned through the Guildhall, and Her Majesty took her seat on the throne on the raised dais. The various orchestral bodies struck up, but dancing was in most cases quite impossible. After some space of time devoted to promiscuous, and to dancing under difficulties as that we have described, Her Majesty was conducted to the crypt for supper. In compliance with the antique character which the vaulted arches and low-crowned cells of the apartment gave to the place, the provosts had invented dishes the origin of which we cannot now stop to trace. Dummies in armour, holding lights which flickered from their spear-heads, lent a romantic character to the scene. The tables for the royal supper were laid out in a splendid and really tasteful manner. Supper having been concluded by the royal party a tremendous rush was made by most of those present to the various side-tables. The Queen attended by the Prince and her suite, retired in the order observed upon her coming. All the company stood up to do her honour, and left the various alleys in which they had been buried in the pursuit of their sovereign. Shortly before one o'clock, the trumpets sounded a royal flourish at the gates at Guildhall, and through a dense mass of people cheering incessantly and with the greatest enthusiasm, Her Majesty returned home to Buckingham Palace, after this interesting visit to the ancient metropolis of her kingdom. On Thursday evening the Lord Mayor received a communication from Lord John Russell, conveying Her Majesty's most gracious approval of all the arrangements, and announcing the fact that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, in token of the royal appreciation of the hospitality presided over by his lordship.

In the course of Tuesday evening, the Ministry were defeated by considerable majorities on two important motions. The first was brought forward by Lord Robert Grosvenor, who moved for leave to re-introduce the bill of last year to repeal the attorneys' and solicitors' annual certificate duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as on former occasions, resisted the motion, which was nevertheless carried by 162 to 132. A report is generally current that the main author and instrument of the Pope's insidious designs has suddenly left England. The story goes thus: a committee of the House of Commons, now sitting on the law of Mortmain, had requested the attendance of his eminence, to answer a few questions relative to the amount of property at the disposal of the Cardinal, in trust for the purposes of the Church. Doctor Wiseman sent his solicitor, as a dummy to explain, and the man of law demurred to certain awkward queries suggested. Confound those committee men; they do put such posers to you, in total defiance of the law of gentlemen-like evidence. Well! the committee found it necessary to summon the Cardinal. The Speaker's very authoritative mandate was issued. The principles of positive obedience inculcated by the Popish Church, its ministers do not relish when applied to their own practices. So the Cardinal, finding the committee of the House of Commons somewhat ugly customers to deal with, has, it is said, fairly "sloped." I am informed, I don't know with what truth, that his eminence has gone to Bruges on a "temporary mission." It is very likely that if the Cardinal does not come quietly before the committee, we shall before long see him at the bar of the House, and the portals of Newgate will encircle him in their folds, as it has done many a better man for resisting the Speaker's warrant.