"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOLUME XIV., No. 53.7

## TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 31, 1851.

WHOLE No., DCCXIV

# WEEKLY CALENDAR. ist Lesson 2nd Lesson Aug. 3, 7rh Sund. Apr. Trin. [ M. 2 Sam. 21, Acts E. 4 24, Heb. 10. STH SUM.AFT. TRIMETY. [M. 1 Kim. 13. Acts 17. Heb.

## THE CHURCH.

#### TORONTO, THURSDAY JULY .81 1851.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday last Mr. Morrison moved the second reading of the oil to repeal certain provisions of Imperial Act 31 Geo. III. relating to Rectories in this Province. The intention of Mr. Morrison, so far as we can gether, is, by a side wind, to destroy the Rectories altogether. As Mr. Cameron of Cornwall properly observed, " the Church of England was just as willing as the author of this bill, that no more Rectories should be created under the existing law; but they would never give up their right to set apart their own lands for Rectories."

Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill which be proposed to substitute for Mr. Morrison's. It repeals the clauses authorizing the establishment of new Rectories, leaving the existing cities to be determined by the proper terbanals; and declares, that in case they should be declared legal, the right of presentation should be vested in the Church Society, or some other corporation connected with the Church.

Eventually, Mr. Morrison's bill was read a second time without division, but was referred to a select committee under whose consideration Mr. Wilson's till would also come.

## LEGALITY OF RECTORIES.

Mr. Hincks, on Monday, moved the following resolutions, which were carried with only three dissentients.

"That an humble address be presented to His Ex cellency the Governor General, to acquaint his Excellency that doubts have for many years existed in the public mind as to the legality of the proceedings by which certain rectorics or parsonages were from time to time erected and endowed within the late Province of Upper Canadar.

"That in consequence of representations made to her Majesty's Imperial Government on the subject, the opinion of the Law Advisers of the Crown was taken by Lord Glenelg, then Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the year 1839, which opinion was given on the 8th June of the same year, to the effect that the erection and endowment of the said Rectories were not " valid and lawful acts."

On the 6th July, 1837, a despatch was addressed by Lord Glenelg to Lieut. Governor Sir F. B Head, in which his Lordship states it as his opinion, that some method should be found of bringing the question to an adjudication with the least possible delay, inconvenience and expense and in which he instructs the Lieut. Governor to consult with the Bisnop and Archdeacon of the Church of England, as to the best means of testing the legality of the endowments in an amicable manner.

"That owing to subsequent representations from the present Bishop of Toronto, the Law Advisers of the Crown were induced to change their opinion, and to declare that the said rectories were legally constituted and erected.

"That this opinion has not had the effect of quieting the public mind in Upper Canada, and that in order to set the question finally at real his House humbly prays that His Excellency will take immediate steps to bring the question of Law fully to adjudication, in such a manner as will enable either party to bring the cause of appeal under the view of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and this House pledges itself to make good all necessary expenses attendant on such proceedings."

## OUTRAGROUS MISCONDUCT.

Last week a scene occurred which we refer to with much pain. An aged member of the Assembly was brutally assaulted by a brother representative as he was entering the House. We trust that a similar outrage will never again be our province to record. The delinquent after an abject apology was too leniently let off with a reprimand.

REPRESENTATION BILL.

This bill is lost for the present session. On a Vote being taken the result was a majority of 55 to 18, or one less than is necessary to legalize the measure.

The bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture

was read a third time by a vote of 50 to 7. We sincerely trust that it will be rejected by the Legislative Council.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"There is not at the present time a member of the Church of England in the Executive Council of this Province."

Such was the declaration of Mr. Lafontaine, in his place as a member of the Legislative Assembly during the discussion on the question of the Rectories last week.

Our readers will not be surprised at the fact which has been officially stated, for the more thoughtful among them must long since have been convinced that a sincere member of the Church could not become the ally of a party which has striven to ridicule her teaching, to rob her patrimony, and persecute her tobs in the counsels of the country—could be no fit place for him, when the work to advise was the appliation of the Church of God; when the means to this end was violence to a Monarch's gift; and when the men with whom to confiderate were the open and avowed enemies of Zie ;-it could be no fit place for him when the workito reduce was to lessen the number of her missionaries, to hinder her usefulness, prevent the spread of the gospel, and retard the progress of the kingdom, of Christ. Whatever counsel there may be taken against the Lord and against His Annointed, glad and grateful are we that the meditated pakindness proceeded from those who are aliens to the commonwealth of Israel.

Still the fact is suggestive of strange reflections. Not one solitary member of the Church of England is at the pressure mement a member of the Execu-tive Council. The Church of Rome is fully represented there, The Church of Scotland is not without her adrauth The beedless children of berest and schism have free access to the Vice-Regal ear, but the Church of the Sovereign, the Church of the Empire, the Church of the Colony, may find among her many sons no fitting and pliant suppliant to nod approval to the plunder of property which has been consecrated to God, or partake of the guilt of prostituting to secular uses the grants designed by the most religious Monarch for the support and maintenance of the Church in

But though some whom the Church has neurare as arrows and whose tongues are as sharp swords; though she has been sheered at by the scoffer, and mocked in the Halls of the Legislature, yet it is comforting to feel that within the sworn Rev. Dr. Adamson has earnestly sought, and circle of those who have the means to injure her, there is not me believe one who has been baptized with her haptizm, or who confesses her faith, or St. Ann's Church, Montreal, upon the Christian united in her fellowship, no family to blend them kindness and sympathy of the Churchmen in this with the joys or sorrows or hopes of the Church.

Schism may clap her hands, and heresy shout in triumph, for the Jubilee of Anti-Christ is come and Upper Canada is overshadowed by the deathlike influence of a creedless people.

#### THE ANTI-RELIGION MEETING AT ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

In our last, we briefly recorded the fate of this attempt to diffuse principles in this Province which must end in Socialism, infidelity and democracy of the worst nature.

had what they call a public meeting, held with closed doors, from which the public were excluded. The members of this association and their friends had thus full opportunity to atter their incipient tresson, and develope their strength, and we are not sorry that the expose has taken place. We know who are the agitators, who are their supporters and who are their opponents.

It has been for some time boasted, that the ministers and congregations of all the great dissenting bodies countenanced this Anti-Religion Association, and would support its measures. We are now undeceived. All the leading dissenting bodies kept aloof from their acts, and the prominent, indeed we may say the only actors in the sacreligious scheme, were the old and hackneved lay demagogues Leslie, Spreull, Brown, father and son, Ireland, with their ministerial allies, Mesars. Robinson, Boaf, Burns, Esson, Jennings, and one or two others.

Mr. George Brown had the hardihood to assert that because £3,693 10s. 7d., was the income of

the Church Society during the past year, it was the whole amount of the contributions of Episcos paliane. But we may here tell him that the single congregation at St. George's, in this city, has during the same year contributed for church purposes to an amount equal to about one-third of that sum. Our " unecrapillous opponents" are of course in-

dignantat their plana being so completely defeated by a counter meeting an large, and on but a few hours notice. They are frantic at what they call the violent and riotous treatment they experienced, and the ridicule they have brought upon themselves, for ridicule is the seemliest treatment for their abourd pretensions. But the most galling fact of all is, that whilet they have disclosed their own weakness, they have been astounded at the opposition which they have met. Their Chairman, the Hon. Adam Fergusson, has stated; his belief "that some necret influence existed here through which a ferocious and unmanageable abb could be at any moment and for any purpose assembled." We can assure this sapient legislater, that there is no secret as to the influence—it is the deep determination of the people of Canada to ties of religion. When this is imperilled they will find the people excitable and sessitive -a more, they will find then united, for it was known fact, that in the late resistance to the demagagues, the Romanist and the Orangem Churchman, Presbyterien, Wesleyan, and other Denominations exhibited perfect unanimity.

Talk of high church and orange rioters. It is said if one of the Aldermon would prosecute the exteen whose names they have as rioters on that night, the fact would be disclosed that they are all Roman Catholics!!!

The Globe positively denies that billets of tak were flung on the crowd from the Hall, but that entering the mosting were fight out. If the introduction that billiers of fire-wood were thrown sinong the people. We have spoken to several who saw them fall, and at least one piece is forthcoming, Nay, more, the fact has been established on enquiry, that previous to the meeting there were such missiles in an adjacent room which were not to be found the following morning.

## CHRISTIAN COURTESY.

It is pleasant, and refreshing, in these days of ished and brought up have rebelled against her, selfishness, to have the means of recording inthough she has become a prey to those whose teeth stunces of practical and uncalculating sympathy. of that love which is without diminulation, and moreover the fulfilment of the law.

It is known to many of our readers, that the eagerly availed himself of every opportunity which has been afforded him of advocating the claims of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, upon the Christian vicinity. It was suggested to him, that the Clergy of the Church at Buffalo would be favourably inclined towards the object he had at heart, if he sought their assistance; and so accompanied only by the Bishop of Toronto's official sanction, and letter of introduction to each of the Clergymen of Buffalo, he departed on his mission, was received with the utmost kindness, hospitality and welcome, was on last Sunday favoured with an opportunity of addressing the congregations, and receiving collections for the above object in each of the Churches in Buffalo.

It is not only pleasing to find, that smid diver-Some of the surviving demagagues of 1837 have sity of government, the Church of God remains the same, and that amid a people somewhat given to change, the "form of sound words" received from their fathers continues unaltered pait is no less pleasing to find, that in a foreign country so much sympathy is cherished towards the Colonial Church, and so much respect entertained for the pastoral of our beloved Dincesan.

## SECULAR EDUCATION.

We perceive that Mr. George Brown, in his speech at the Anti-Religion Association, at St. Lawrence Hall, last week, made a reference to that part of Mr. Darinell's speech at the Church Union Meeting, which illustrated the evils of secular education, and established the growth of destitution and crime contemporaneous with it. Mr. G Brown does not attempt to question any of Mr. Dartnell's statements or statistics. He admits that crime has increased during the twenty-five years that secular education has been tried in but the want of it has increased crime." This is give next week.

a logical deduction such as none but a member of the Anti-Religion Society could make. We suppose he considers that there has not been enough of secular education. Whatever has been the amount of it in England, it cannot be denied that it has had free scope in the neighbouring States, and we recommend to the perusal of those who would advocate it, the following observations from the New York Herald of its fruits in that city. They come most opportunely:-

"Incarage or carries in New York.—By the report of the Secretary of State, which has just been published, it appears that crime, during the last few years, has been increasing as regularly as our imports and exports, or the growth of our population. In ten years, we learn by this report, crime has doubled in this State? We have seen various entures all alleged for this deptorable result; but none of them in our opinion, are sectificatory, or reach the root of the evil. We suspect very much that the liministiant revolution which has taken place in our system of common achool education, during the hast few years, has materially increased juvenile delinquency, and crime of every digree. Under the imputees of philosophy and socialism, which have operated vary much on our politicians, and on our elections, for the last fifteen years, the school system of this State has been constructed entirely on philosophical principles, without regard to religion, revelation, christianity, or any of those doctrines on which human society is been some of the past fifteen years, the school system of this to be beauthof from our schools, and the 'cherition of the youthful mind is confined mirerely to its intellectual and material developments. Material limitation of the past fift of the intellectual and material developments. Material limitation of philosophy, which ignores a fature life, and looks on revealtion as a blank—has selected on our schools system, and given a direction to all the youthful exercises of the day.

The connequences of rearing the youthful generation on intellectual or material principles merely without reference to revealed religion, or Christian morals, the sirection of the day.

The connequences of rearing the youthful generation on intellectual or material principles merely without reference to revealed religion, or Christian morals, the sirection of the special principles merely without reference to revealed religion, or Christian morals are "Increase or crime in New York. - By the re-

## Crites natical California

DIOCREE OF TORONTO.

Convinuation.—On Tuesday the 18th line, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese concentred and set with to religious purposes the charch in Warrick village, together with the adjacent burial ground. This Church is pleasantly citaated on the Egremoni Road in the village plot of Warwick. The Church yard and berial-ground have been enclosed with a next, substantial, and darable fence; and the burial-ground has been quitably laid out in alde-walks individues of lots. The Bishop was not at the entrance of the Church and effect the impressive former contents of the Church said effect the impressive former contents of the Church said effect the impressive former contents of the Church said effect the impressive for action of the Church said after the impressive for action for every made the name of the Mary's. The Evening Pripage was then read by the cliergymen; and an insuline name proposed by the Bibbop; after which so the Bibbop; a

Constantation in Loupon.—On Sendey the Archinst, our Townspeople were directed to the Chitch, by the ringing of the first chime of bells in operation in Upper Canada. Many pleasant and painful reflections were occasioned by this event. If draw the mind back to the father land, across the field spinetic, and to the days of childhood, when the field spinetic, and to listen to the five old peal of the sendence to listen to the five old peal of the sendence who rang them had long been out of practice, the single lang was very fair; it will doubtless be much improved when the persons who intend to ring them had been when the persons who intend to ring them when the persons who intend to ring them have has sufficient time to practice. The services of the day were exceedingly interesting. The Lord Biskup of the Dio case was present for the purpose of administering the rite of amfirmation. The Morning Service was read by the worthy Rector assisted by the Rev. Mr. Boomer, of Galt. A very excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop. The candidates for confirmation, to the number of one-hundred and seventeen, were then presented and the solemn rite attended to. The Bisbop's address was very pointed, improssive and practical, and was delivered extemporaneously. It will doubtless long be remembered by all present; but more copecially by the persons confirmed. The whole of the services of the day were highly interesting and gratifying.—London Times.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, GUELFER

This interesting ceremony took place on Thursday last. Divine service was performed in the old Church at 3 o'clock p. m. prayers being said by the Rev. J. G. Geddes of Hamilton, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. M. Boomer, of Galt. The congregation having proceeded to the new site where the corner stone was suspended from a triangle from the top of which floated the Union Jack, the Rev. Arthur Palmer laid the stone with the prescribed formula.

The concluding Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Goddes, the Hundredth Pealm was sung by the assemibly, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rector; and three cheers having been given for the Queen, the assemblage broke up, highly gratified with the proceedings. There was a goodly number of porsons present which, but for the precarious state of the weather, preventing the farmers from leaving their hay harvest, had

been largely augmented. After the ceremonial, an address to the Rector was England, but he says, it is not secular education read by Sheriff Grange, which, with the reply, we shall

#### ENGLAND.

THE SYNOD OF EXETER. (Concluded from our last.)

Second day .- Thursday.

After Divine Service, the Synod resumed its sittings at Eleven o'clock, in the Chapter-house. The attendunce was fully as great as that of yesterday.

The Lord Bishop, having taken his seat, proceeded to say that the great business of the day was the consideration of the Declaration on Baptism, with certain modifications, which he had had printed since yesterday.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of this important document. The discussion upon it was very brief, and most harmonious, having relation merely to the phraseology employed in the first and second paragraphs. Eventually it was carried unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. Prebendary Oxenham, who delivered a very able speech, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Downall, of Oakhampton, and ably supported by the Rev. Prebendary Hole.

The following is a copy of the Declaration, as finally and unanimously adopted:—

#### DECLARATION I.

"We, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter in Synod assembled, at this time deem it necessary to declare our firm und immoveable adherence to this great article of the faith-" One baptism for the remission of sins," affirming it as it is authoritatively set forth in the Nicene Creed, by the Il Œcumenical Council, has since been held by the Catholic Church in all ages and is taught unequivocally by our own Church in its authorized Formularies, especially in the Offices of Baptism, and in the Catechism; and we are the rather induced to make this declaration, because we hope that many who are now divided from us may be brought to agreement by thus knowing the real meaning and extent of the doctrine which we hold.

Therefore we declare that—

I. Acknowledging "one baptism for the remission of sins," we hold as of faith, that all persons duly baptized, (and being adults, with fit qualifications) are not only baptized once for all, but also are baptized with the one true Baptism of Him, who "baptizeth with the Holy Ghost," and who thus maketh us " to be born again of water and of the Spirit," delivers us thereby from the guilt and bondage of all our sine, of original and past sin absolutely and at once, of sine committed after Baptism conditionally, when with hearty repentance and true faith we turn unto God.

We hold as implied in the aforesaid article of the Creed all the great graces ascribed to Baptism in our Catechism. For... By one Spirit we are all baptized into one body," even the body of Jesus Christ. We are made to be "His body," members in particular of "His body," members of Christ?—and being thus "baptized into Him, we were baptized unto His death." who " died for our sins." We are dead with Him," "dead unto sin," "buried with Him in baptism, wherein also we are risen with Him," quickened together with Him," "made to sit together in Heavenly places in Christ Jesus," "our life is hid with Christ in God." Believing that the Holy Ghost so joins us in baptism to Jesus Christ, that we are " in Him " " created in Christ Jesus." We believe, also, that we are children of God in Him, and "if children, then heirs-heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ," inheritors of the Kingdom

II. We hold accordingly that all infants presented either in Church or privately, according to the Book of Common Prayer, and baptized with water, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Huly Ghost," do in, and by baptism "receive remission of sins by spiritual regeneration," and are made members of Christ, being spiritually engrafted and incorporated into His mystical body; original sin being so far from an obstacle to the right reception of bapti m that, as St. Augustine says, "Infants, because they are not as yet guilty of any actual sin, have the original sin that is in them, remitted through the grace of Him who saveth in original sin, and in the wrath of God, is by the laver | was, that every Diocesan Inspector had his of regeneration in baptism received into the number of the children of God, and heirs of everlasting life, for our Lord Jesus Christ doth not deny His grace and mercy unto such infants, but most lovingly doth call them unto him:" and in accordance herewith, the 27th Article expressly says that "the baptism of young children is most agreeable with the institution of

Christ. III. We hold, that the imparting of the aforesaid graces in the baptism of young children is not hypothetical, depending either on the sincerity of those who present them, or any other conditions; for else it would follow, that in cases in which the said conditions do not take place, both the form of haptism itself and the Article "One baptism for the remission of sins," must be understood not as true, but as fulse and unreal.

IV. Lastly, we hold, and would earnestly impress upon all Christians, that the foregoing statements, rightly understood, so far from disparaging the need of conversion and amendment, are a most powerful incentive to newness of life, and especially to fervent prayer for renewed or continued grace, as long as the term of our probation in this life shall last. For baptism being the ordinance and instrument of Christ, by which we are "born again of the Spirit," it binds us to do that which it enables us to do, " to walk in the Spirit. and not to fulfil the lusts of the flish;" for " if we live after the flesh, we shall die, but if through the Spirit we do mortify the deeds of the body, we shall live." tism makes our " body" to be " the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in us, which we have of God;" and if any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy." Wherefore it follows that they, who being baptized live not after the Spirit, but after the flesh, do the reby draw on themselves greater dummation, or if "by the grace of God they arise again," have need of the deeper repentance as having done despite to the Spirit which was in them."

The thrill of solemn delight which pervaded the Synod on the unanimous adop ion of this important Declaration, stamped by the Bishop rising from his chair, and solemnly pronouncing " God be praised 1" and followed by a unanimous "Amen," is a scene never to be forgotten.

EDUCATION .- The next subject for discussion was that of education according to the principles of the Church of England, including schools for the poer, middle schools, the Training College for Musters at Exeter, for Mistresses at Trure, and inspection.

The Rev. Chancellor Harington brought under the notice of the Synod the worth and position of the Diocesan Training College at Exeter.

In reply to a question from the Rev. Dr. Harris, The Rev. Chancellor linrington stated that the estimated cost of building a new college was £7 000. The solved :-Rev. gentleman concluded by moving:-

"That the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, in Synod assembled, duly appreciating the advantages which this Diocese has alrerdy received from the Diocesan Training College, and feeling confident, from the proficiency of the pupils, as evidenced by their late successful competition for certificates of merit, that the wants of this Diocese may be fully supplied by the Exeter Diocesan College, if duly supported, resolve to promote the interests of the Training College in our several Deaneries, through the medium of the local boards, by augmenting the funds applicable to the purposes of the College, by endeavouring to obtain pupils, and especially by recommending for admission pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors, who may have successfully completed there erid of apprenticeship; and we further resolve to aid the Diocesan Board in their endeavour to erect a college capable of receiving an increased number of pupils.

The Rev. Prebendary Lyne seconded the resolu-

A discussion followed, in which the greatest desire was shown to forward the object by all the Clergy who engaged in it, in the course of which it was explained by the Chancellor that the College would only require to be inspected in order to receive the grants from Government, but that it would not come under the Management Clause.

The resolution was unanimously carried; after which the Lord Bishop stated that he had put down his name as a subscriber to the College for £100. He thould rejoice to make that amount annual for the next five years in furtherance of the object, if he might humbly presume to look forward to so long a con-

tinuance of his life. (Applanse.)

SCHOOL INSPECTION .- This subject, being allied to the last, was taken into consideration, it being introduced by the Rev. Mr. Sanders in a long and very able speech. The Rev. gentleman described the disudvantages and imperfections of the existing system, which, he stated, had occupied the attention of the Diocesan Board in relation to the schools in connection with it. The inspection, he contended, would never be effectual until it was made periodically and systematically. This, he shewed was the intention of the Board from their first report, in order to extend and improve education among the people, whilst not interfering with the control and management of local boards in their respective schools. A temporary arrangement was in the first instance made, by which a committee, in conjunction with the several local boards, took upon themselves the duties of inspection for one year. The temporary arrangement, however, owing to different circumstances, had, with some slight modifications, been carried on up to this moment; till now it was extremely desirable that a better plan should be adopted. The existing plan embraced two classes of inspectors-Diocesan and local. The former were appointed by the board, and the latter by the local board; and there had been much difficulty in obtaining them, so that an enormous amount of labour had been thrown upon the honorary secretary (the Rev. Chancellor Harrington) in writing letters only to persons requesting them to uncertake the duty. The reverend gentleman then described, from papers which he laid before the Synod, the objects to which the intention of the inspectors should be specially directed, and observed that, whilst Church action was secured, the advantages efficiency and uniformity all over the Diocese were points of the last importance in promoting education. He concluded by moving the following resolution:---

"That on any vacancy occurring in the number of Diocesan Inspectors, whether clerical or lay, the Archdeacons of the respective Archdeaconries be requested by the Diocesan Board to recommend to them proper persons to whom the Beard may make application for their consent to act as Inspectors."

I he Rev. Dr. Cornish said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Rev. Chancellor Harrington suggested, in answer to a statement that the Inspectors had in some instances been refused access to schools, that it might by the washing of regeneration; and as our own have been under an apprehension that the Inspectors Church declares, that the baptized child "being born had not the Bishop's sanction. The fact, however, sanction in writing.

In the course of an interesting discussion of considerable length, a number of practical considerations were suggested, which were maturely considered, Among them was the appointment of a paid Inspector or Inspectors, but the difficulty in the way of this was stated to be the want of funds, for an adequate remuneration. One or two Clergymen recommended two paid Inspectors, a portion of the expense to be defrayed by a small annual payment from each school. All these, and a variety of other incidental topics, were discussed in a most solemn and calm yet cordial tone, without the slightest approach to bitterness or division : and, after some time had been profitably spent in this way, the resolution was carried unanimously.

In connection with the subject of inspection, the Synod took into consideration the papers laid upon the table by Mr. Sandars, with the object of securing efficiency and uniformity. It was, however, considered expedient not to adopt any resolution having specific application to them; but the Sy nod unanimously agreed to the following resolution :-

"That this Sy nod has such confidence in the Diocesan Board of Education that they are ready to accept from the board the papers which they have drawn up for the guidar ce of Diocesan School Inspectors."

The resolution was agreed to on the motion of the Rev. W. Karslake, seconded by the Rev. Prebendary Ozenham.

In reply to a question,

The Lord Bishop stated that, as be had already given his sanction to the visits to schools by the Diocesan of the learned and the ignorant, than the best sermon Inspectors, he should be happy to do the same in respect to the local inspectors.

" That this Synod rejoices to find that the Bishop is in the habit of giving his sauction to Diocesan Inspectors, and is glad now to hear that the same sanction will be extended to the local Inspectors."

It was further resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Prehendary Woolcombe, seconded by the Rev. Mr. the Synod with a practical remark, which, however,

" That a proposal be made to the several masters and mistresses of Church Schools in the Diocese, that they offer themselves for exemination, in order to hold certificates of merit from the Bishop, and that the details now submitted (these details of ex mination were exceedingly comprehensive) be referred to the Diocesan Board for their consideration."

On the motion of the Rev. Chancellor Harrington, seconded by the Rev. Sub-Dean Suphens, it was re-

" That the several resolutions adopted this day by

be transmitted to the General Committee, with a request that the best attention of the Board be directed to the matters contained therein."

And it was also resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Gossett, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Coleridge:-

"That it is, in the opinion of this Synod, highly desirable that at least one paid Inspector be appointed for the Diocese, to co-operate with the local and Diocesan Inspectors."

CATECHISING-The best mode of carrying out the requirements of the Church, as stated in the Rubrics

The Lord Bishop said that the question was one of great importance in itself, and also because it was the first of those matters brought under the consideration of the Synod which had to do with the actual law and Rubric of the Church. It was one of a class of subjects upon which he was very glad to have the counsel and assistance of his Clergy. It was also one of the best things which the Synod could do to recommend that which, by their general experience and their general knowledge of the state of their parishes, was likely to be the best and most effectual mode of carrying the duty of catechising into thoroughly good effect. He might have his own opinions upon the subject; but he had not been a parochial minister now for twenty years, and he never had been a parochial minister in this Diocese. His ministry had been in a vast mining district in the north of England. Under these circumstances he was not prepared to say what was the best practical mode of dealing with the question; and therefore, he entreated the advice of his Clergy for his own guidance, for guidance was necessary, inasmuch as the law of the Church, which it was his duty to execute as far as he could, was involved in the case. He ventured to suppose that the Synod would not go the length of an absolute vote that the directions of the Rubric and the Canon should be carried into entire and strict effect. He ventured to say, also, that they would not come to a vote deciding that question .-They would probably rather come to a vote in which they would express their own views of the way in which it would be practically and discreetly carried out as far as possible. So much for an object which he might say was extrinsic, as prescribed by the law of the Church; at all events, they must look at this matter of the law of the Church with some caution .-They could not presume to decide its full and strict execution; and they would probably be unwilling to commit themselves to a recommendation of absolutely, strictly, and immediately carrying it out in all its details.

He would now say a few words upon the importance of catechising itself. He appealed to the knowledge of the Synod, which was more complete than his own, whether it was not the most efficient element in the whole of their ministry? He believed it to be so. The best catechist would generally be found the best general teacher in his own parish. The qualities for a good catechist were of no common kind; but they were at the same time, qualities that could be attained by attention and practice; and he believed, if the Clergy would give themselves very specially to the consideration of the best and most effective mode of catechising, they would have the satisfaction of finding that, as they improved as catechists, they would also improve in their knowledge of the great truths which they had to impress upon the people. He had endeavoured, in charging his Deacons, especially to to impress upon them that it was their immediate duty to teach the children their cate-chism; that under the direction of their incumbents, it was their duty to do all they could, and to make it their earnest occupation. particularly during their Diaconate, continued to be distanteful or unpopular in the hearts and minds of their people. They ment the repared for it with deep thought and fervent prayer for God's to learn the best way of executing that important office of the ministry into which they had been introduced.— He ventured to entreat all his Clergy to assist in this great object. If he used strong words, he could only say they were words not stronger than had been used upon the same subject by men infinitely superior to himself. Bishop Burnet said of the Church Catechism-"It is to be considered as the most solemn declaration of the sense of the Church, since that is the doctrine in which we instruct all her children." There was undeniable truth in this; and he thought the undeniable inference from this truth was, that it was their special duty to learn to catechise well if they could. Stillingfleet distinctly said that catechising must be considered as the peculiar glory of the Reformation. Before the Reformation there was hardly any catechising. Stillingfleet did not, however, mean to say that there was literally none, but that it was very slight. One of the glories of the Reformation was the introduction of the practice of catechising. He need not mention what great Divines among us had given all their energies, learning, and powers, to teach the Catechism well. He might mention, however, Hammond. Nicholson, and others, whose works were rich upon the subject. He might call attention to the works of another Divine, who vielded to no man that the English Church had ever produced in prety and goodness, and to not many in intellect. He did not mean to put him among the highest order of intellects, but he did mean to put him out as one of the most valuable examples that a Clergyman could have, and as one of the highest authorities upon the subject. He referred to Bishop Kenn. There was also Bishop Wilson. Bishop Wilson had an application made to him to allow a Sermon to be introluced at Evening Prayer instead of the Catechism, but he declined, it would in a great measure set aside the expressed duty of catechising, which he said was bound upon the Clergy by laws, Canons, and Rubrics; and because, if performed, as it should be, with seriousness and painstaking in explaining the several parts of the Catechism, it would be of more use to the souls, both ever preached from the pulpit. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that this conviction of Bishop Wilson had his It was thereupon resolved unanimously, on the mo-tion of the Rev. Mr. Sanders, seconded by the Rev. Charge of 1747, that in every one of their early meetings (for they had Diocesan Synods in the little Diocese of Man) he had occasion to insist upon the duty and necessity of catechising in the Church during Divine Service-that it was as binding as laws, Canons, and conscience could make it upon every Minister. This was a truth not to be questioned. He would only trouble must be obvious to all of them; it was that, where the work was well done (not where it was carelessly or cursorily done), with preparation and care; where too mu h was not done at once, but where the Minister resolved fully to understand every clause and sentence of the Catechism, he believed there was no one practice more instructive to the people or more satisfactory to the Clergyman. (Hear, hear.) From experience he ventured to affirm that parents took great delight in hearing their children asked questions, and in having their intellect exhibited before their neighbours. A more effectual engine in the hands of the Clergy for exciting

the Synod, having reference to the Diocesan Board, their people—particularly in the hands of the rustic Clergy—could not be adopted than that of carrying out the practice of catechising as far as possible. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. Yule expressed great gratification at the observations of the Right Rev. Prelate. He had been himself ordained by the late Bishop Carey, and afterwards appointed to a Lectureship in the extreme east of the county, founded by a distinguished family, for the purpose of catechising either at or after Evening Service. He held it nearly two years, and he could bear testimony to the great benefit which resulted to his people, especially to the poorer classes, from the practice. His successor, Bishop Metcalfe, held the Lectureship for a year, and he had also borne testimony to the great value of catechining in public during Ser-

The Rev. Mr.Caryon moved the following resolution: "Whereas the duty of catechising upon Sundays and holidays, after the Second Lesson at Evening Prayer, is enjoined by the law of this Church and realm; and whereas, in our opinion, the neglect of this duty has allowed ignorance and error on the first principles of our faith to grow and prevail; it seems to us that the practice of catechising is binding upon "the Curate of every parish," and should be carried out so far at least as each in his discretion shall judge to be most edifying to the congregation wherein he mi-

nisters." He was himself deeply impressed with the importance of the practical influence of catechising upon the spiritual interests of their flock; and therefore he wished to obtain his Lordship's sanction and enconragement in further carrying it out to a limited extent. His Lordship's observations had relieved his mind upon the subject, and he felt sure that the opinion of the Synod would concur in the resolution. He did not dwell so much upon the binding character of the law of the Church upon the subject, but it was a relief to his conscience to be able to carry out the duty further than he had done ; but he should rest his observations upon the spiritual importance of catechising, especially to the poor. His own experience in large parishes upon the subject was completely borne out by testimony and opinions adduced by his Lordship. Extreme ignorance prevailed among the poor, especially as to the first principles of faith. They preached der after day upon them; yet, on going to the cottage of their people, they found they had left no improve upon their hearts. But entechising led the hearth reflect and reason; it incited them to apply to their individual cases those great points which the Minister wished to being hearth. wished to bring before them. On these grounds he desired to have the sanction of such a declaration as that he had proposed. But, on the other hand, he admitted that they should proceed with contion.—
There were difficulties and obstacles in the way, and he also felt that great personal qualifications were required in those who undertook the duty of catechists. It required great coolness, much energy, and logical precision, all of which must be studied before a Clergyman could stand before his congregation as a centchist; because they wished, in teaching children is jublic, to reach the hearts of their parents. The universal establishment of Sanday schools stemed, in some measure, to have superseded positive complishes with the law in this respect. (No, no.) He said to some extent; but, at all events, it was a consideration which should weigh upon the other side of the balance, whilst they were discussing the obligation of caterbising during a rvice, and especially where there was a certain distaste to it in the minds of the people. In some places it might not be popular at first to be brought before their flocks; but it would be their own fault, or it might be their own infirmity, if calculating

tion of the duty. (Hear, hear.)
The Rev. Mr. Karsluke, sen., seconded the motion. His own ministry had now extended to a period of more than fifty years, and he could assure the Synod that, during thirty-four years of that time, there hod been no Dissent in his parish. A Sunday-school was established at that time, on which he withdrew from catechising in the Church during service, as the peop thought the Sunday school was sufficient. But from that day Dissent had certainly grown in the parish till it had reached a considerable extent; and he as certainly attributed it to the fact of having relinquished catechising. He recollected now with great pleasure the satisfaction with which parents listened to their children, and masters and mistresses to their apprentices (for apprentices were placed in farm house in those days), and observed the improvement which they made; and he verily believed, from his experience as a Minister, though unhappily he was never able to catechize well, that a renewal of the practice would have a very powerful effect in keeping a knowledge of the faith in the recollection both of the young

blessing; and he was sure that if they set about the

work with due qualifications in themselves, the great-

est possible practical blessing would result, both to

their people and to the Church, from the re-introduc-

and the old. (Hear.) The Ven. Archdeacon Moore Stevens said he hed never discontinued catechising in his parish, and he could testify to its great value. It excited an interest in the faith among all classes, whilst parents were naturally pleased when they observed their children answering well and properly.

The Rev. C. C. Bartholomew expressed his warm concurrence in the resolution, and said be had doubt that God's blessing would rest upon the practice. But under present circumstances in some districts they must go on cautiously. They must not set themselves too directly against existing prejudices. At the same time, where there were proper materials, and, stove all, where there was a clergyman who had sequired the necessary preparation of the heart and the intellect (for such a duty required a combination of the very highest powers). he could anticipate none but the most excellent results, both to the people and to the Church. Under such circumstances, a steady and constant determination on the part of the Clergy to revive the system of catechetical instruction, and thereby to convey to the minds of the poor a knowledge of the truth, would, under God's blessing, be the most effective instrument in disseminating the true faith, which unhappily was now in danger from 30 many and from such opposing quarters.

The Rev. Dr. Harris inquired whether the exercise of catechising should absolutely supersede the afternoon sermon, or whether that was discretionary,

par chial Ministers might find expedient? The Bishop replied that he desired to avoid prescribing an exact line of duty where it was obvious that from circumstances much must be left to the discretion of individual Ministers who knew their own parishes greater regard for the high truths of Christianity in all much better than he could pretend to do. But be 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 east 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 instrucdidactic, 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 Kidderminsier, 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 cate-chisers; 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 he learned from Bishop Nixon's Lectures on Catechi-

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

Third day .- Friday.

After Divine Service and Litany in the Cathedral the Synud 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 superintendance 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 to-gether of young agricultural and other labourers, on a plan at once economical, and under regulations for selfdiscipline in agricultural or other Colleges and com-

To this an amendment was proposed by Mr Fortes-cue, and seconded by Mr. Coleridge:-

"That, in the opinion of this Synod, the general es-

tablishment of Colleges in the rural districts, on the plan suggested by Mr. Monro, is open to serious objections, insenuch as

1. Such institutions would occasion an unpatural 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 Bisbop, and to report to his Lordship.

The Bishop then nominated the following as the

Mr. Archd. Moore-Stevens, Mr. Archd. Bartho-lomew, 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.

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 Sypod 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 Glergy 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 constanance; and we shall be whole.

The Bishop.—Lord, hear our Prayer.

Response .- And let our ery 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 a sembly, as those with which we now solemaize 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 tranquility and freedom, and bereafter 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 alway. 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 Sy and 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 oft he 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 en ering 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

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 | the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying 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 ealvation. 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 lide 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 couveyed 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

of study for a wise man all his life.

It is wonderful how the lungs, as bellows drawing in and sending out the breath, systain 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 ulike. 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 wiedom hast Thou made them all !" But after all that has been said or might be said, in admiration of the body of men, 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 Reg

"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 re-assure 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 fountein, 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 pour creature, resolved to make no more attempts upon him with his polsons. The dog is now very gay and happy, and will est nothing that he does not first see his master touch, nor will he drink except from the purest spot of the

WHY WOMEN ARE UNHEALTHY. (The Physical Training of Girls at School, by Madama de Wahal.)

Many of the physical evila-the want of vigor, the inaction of system, the langour 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 | for resisting the Speaker's warrant,

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 Stael, by Mrs. Child.

Bonaparto dreaded an epigram pointed against bimself 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 Stael 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 make the following extracts:—\_\_\_\_

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

On Wednesday night her Majesty and Prince Alstudy 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 the brilliancy of the apectacle, rendered the occasion one of the most lively interest to the countless thonsands 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 route taken by the royal procession was stopped against cabe, omnibuses, and all other vehicles not destined for Guildhall. About nine o'clock, the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived in royal carriages: and at five minutes past nine o'clock, the royal procession left Buckingham Palnee in eight carriages, in the fast of which was the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countees of Gamsborough and the Duke of Norfolk. Upon Her Majesty's arrival, the band of the Hon. Artillery Company struck up "Gud 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 room. She walked gently through the hall, smiling and howing on each side as the company made way for her with respectful reverence. The Royal party passed through the principal rooms, returned through the Guidhall, and Her Mojesty took her sent on the throne on the raised dais. The various orchestral bodies strack up, but dancing was in most cases quite impressible. After some space of time devoted to promenating and to dancing under difficulties as that we menading, and to dancing under difficulties as that we have described. Her Mujesty was conducted to the crypt for supper. In compliance with the antique character which the vaulted arches and low-crowned cells of the sportment gave to the place, the proyedores had invented dishes the origin of which we cannot now stop to trace. Dummies in srmour, holding lights which flickered from their spear-heads, lent a romansupper were laid out in a splendid and really tasteful manner. Supper having been concluded by the royal party a tramendous rush was made by most of those present to the various side tables. The Queen attended by the Prince and her suits, 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 douse mass of people cheering incessantly and with the greatest enthusiasin, Her Majesty returned home to Backingham Paluce, after this interesting visit to the ancient majespolis of her kingdom On Thursday evening the Lived 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 Mujesty 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 cousiderable majorities on two importent

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 cvidence. 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 imformed, 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 portels of Newgate will encircle him in their folds, as it has done many a better men

#### Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE AWARDS OF PRIZES.—The following remarks are extracted from the Times of yesterday: -" The dissensions among the juries, and the struggles for first-class medals, continue subjects of serious uneasiness and annoyance. Were these differences caused by the conflicting claims of native contributors, we should be silent upon them, confident that in the hands of judges so carefully se-lected merit would, on the whole, be fairly and impartially rewarded. When, however, the question of rivalry between countries is raised and discussed by some with an energy which savours of an undue organization for the purpose, it is time to call attention to those principles which were laid down at the outset for guiding the awards, and to remind all British jurors the clamour or exigent vanity of any single country.-The best period for distributing the prizes, and the proper ceremonial accompanying it are now under discussion, and we have been at some pains to ascertain what opinions are entertained on these points by those who are most qualified to come to a sound conclusion with regard to them. It seems, for a variety of reasons, extremely desirable that the list should not be published, nor'the distribution of prizes made, until the Exhibition has closed. If any other arrangement is adopted, difficulties of an almost insurmountable character present themselves. The spectacle, too, for distributing the prizes can thus be made a grand one. The nave and transept, cleared of every obstruction to the vision, may be occupied by thousands of spectators, and in the centre of the vast building, and in the sight of assembled multitudes, successful exhibitors may receive from the hand of Royalty those awards which their industrial triumphs have won for them. As to the question of retaining the Crystal Palace with the object of converting it into a winter garden, we understand that petitions to both Houses of Parliament are in course of preparation, and that the public, as they enter the building, will have an opportunity of testing by their signatures whether or not they approve of the scheme.

Vice Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, H.C.B., died at Brighton on the 11th instant.

It will be remembered that a duel between Captain Hawkins of the Guards, and Viscount Maldon, took place a few days ago, but our readers are not, perhaps, nware of the cause. Viscount Maldon, it is said, had seduced the wife of Captain Hawkins, who is taking steps to procure a divorce: in the meantime, the Lord Chamberlain officially signified to Viscount Maldon, by command of Her Majesty, that his presence at Court was no longer required, and he was not at the Costume Ball .- Newcastle Journal.

It is stated that the Messrs. Fairbairn are constructing engines which are to run express trains between London and Birmingham in two hours and a half. The driving wheels are to be seven feet in diameter, and the tanks of the tenders are each to hold 200 gallons of water-so that, if it is necessary, the engines can run mixty or seventy miles without stopping for water.

An Expose of Tricks in Share Dealing .-- We have heard of various tricks to rig the market at dif-ferent times, but we think the following as unprincipled as any :- A dealer in the country telegraphs wrote in the morning, to his brother sinner in London, to sell for him 500 or 600 shares of a particular stock, but to hold the order in abeyance until a later hour. At this hour he makes a second communication, desiring him to execute the order, but with one or two of the right hand cyphers cut off. With this order he gives him to understand that he is at full liberty to show his first order to as many as he pleases. The object of this trick is, of course, to affect the market by exhibiting an order which was true, but is not now .- Herepath's Journal.

THE LIFE OF A Dog.-A short time ago, a large dog, belonging to Mr. H. Graham, agent. Pease's West Colliery, near Crook, fell into a pit, 35 fathoms-deep. not then in work. About three weeks afterwards, some one, on going down to clear the air-course, in order that mining operations might be recommenced, found the dog alive at the bottom of the shaft! Unforfunately, however, the cage came in contact with it. and it was killed. The dog had traversed all the workings, as was ascertained by the prints of the feet; yet the uir in the pit was considered to be so foul that no person could breath it and live.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. - The London Chronicle of the 30th ult., says the Admiralty have decided not to send a steamer into the Arctic Ocean this year, to examine the cairn recently discovered in Jones' Sound, supposed to contain relies of Sir John Franklin.

WAX FLOWERS. The Manchesler Examiner has some curious information on the poisonous nature of the colouring matter of the wax used in modelling fruits. flowers, &c. The white wax contains white lend; the green, copper; the yellow, chrome yellow; the orange. chrome yellow and vermillion-strong poisons all. Mr. W. Balley, phrenologist and modeller in wax, and teacher of the art at the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, has been at times completely paralysed, especially in the hands and arms; and he has also been afflicted with extensive ulceration in the throat, and has almost totally lost his voice. It appears that the subtle poisons in the wax with which he has worked have been absorbed into his system through the pores of his hands, while the disease has been generally strengthened by the occasional application of his fingers to his lips while at work. Mr. Bally says that he has known several cases in which young ladies have been attacked with partial paralysis of the hands and arms, after having devoted some time to the practice of modelling. As all the requisite colours can be obtained from vegitable matter, the subject should be carefully investigated by those working with coloured wax.

On Friday, Lord John Russell made an ineffectual attempt to expunge Sir Frederic Thesiger's amendments from the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, but the noble lord was defeated in two divisions by majorities of 79 to 31 respectively. The Irish party, amounting to 30 or 40, left the House on both occasions, and lost the opportunity of debating the third reading, whith was carried by 263 to 46, and the bill, amidst vehement cheers, ordered to be carried to the Lords. The measuce has already been read a first time there, and the second reading stands for Monday week.

CARDINAL WISEMAN. - The notoriety which this Roman priest has acquired in connection with the Papal aggression in England, has made him one of the " lions" of the metropolis, and numbers of strangers go to St. George's. Southwark, to see and hear him. For this privilege however, the visiter has as invariably to pay his shilling as for admission to the Zoological Gardens, Astley's, or other places of sight-seeing or amusement!

## Colonial.

The Boston papers of the 20th instant, state that three American fishing vessels—the Express, Telegraph, and Francis-have been seized by the British for fishing too near the shore in the Bay of Chaleur.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.—It is with feelings of no ordinery sorrow (says the St. Thomas Times) that we record the death, from tever, of the Right Hon. Sir John Atholl Bannatyne Murray Macgregor, Baronet, the worthy and esteemed officer who so lately administered the Government of the Virgin Islands. This melancholy event took place at Government House, Rand Town, Tortola, on Sunday last, the 11th June.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE OWEN SOUND that on those principles they must stand firmly and FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE OWEN SOUND fearlessly, doing justice to all, and yielding nothing to District.—A man named Wm. Everett, from Elora, was drouned at Batey's Saugeen, Township of Brant, about a fortnight since; his horse shared the same fate. He went to Buck's Tavern an unlicensed house, in Bentinck, where he got drunk, left, and was seen no more till found drowned. A boy named Hemslock was drowned in a pond, in a field belonging to Leonard Shriffice on the 28th ult., several persons witnessing the occurrence. One man, if not more, who heard of the carcumstance, going to the spot and returning to work leaving the body in the water; it was not taken out for three or four hours after. A man named La Londe was killed last week at a raising in Egremont or Normanby, by a log falling from the building, which knocked him down, and forcing his head against another log, crushed his skull. He never spoke after. In none of these cases, we are informed, has any inquest been held, the bodies having been interred without any communication of the facts having been made

COLONIAL COUNCILS.—The cost of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, for the last Session, was £994 6s. 5d.; Newfoundland £786 10s. 8d.; New Brunswick, £739 10s. 6d.

Dr. Napheygii, whose lectures have given such general satisfaction in this vicinity, has established in the village of Paris, a few miles from Brantford, an extensive Beet Root Sugar Manufactory. -Brantford Courier.

THE MIRROR ON THE CLERGY RESERVE MERTINGS .- On Wednesday night last, this fair City of Toronto was thrown into violent commotion by two contending meetings on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. We hesitate not to give it as our conviction, that the spirit and temper in which the Anti-Clergy Reserves Meeting was called, after the disturbance a few nights before, shewed a manifest desire to invite opposition. We cannot for the life of us, understand how the secularization of the Reserves is to be hastened by such a line of action. What was the object of the meeting? Not to make converts to the cause, for none but persons friendly to it were suffered to be present—not to adopt a plan or discuss a principle, for the plan and the principles were fixed on long since—not to draught a petition to Parliament or concentrate the opinion of the Association and its friends, for the purpose of serving any immediate purpose in furtherance of the main object, for nothing of the kind was done. It struck us at the moment that the primary object of the meeting was to afford Messrs. Brown, Lesslie, et hoc omne genus, an opportunity of displaying their oratorical powers. Bishop Leaslie quoted scripture, and decided on knotty questions of theology, with more than the freedom of an Augustine or a Bede.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—Monday morning about eight o'clock, the eclipse of the sun, foretold by astronomers, was distinctly visible in this city. We watched the gradual extension of the eclipse from its first appearance on the disc of the sun until covered one-third of the orb; greatly to our annoyance, a heavy cloud just then passed over the horizon, and we saw no more. Nothing could have been more perfectly visible while it lasted. It was like a black moon gradually overing the face of the sun. While the ecl going on, the atmosphere became cold, and a breeze appeared to rise. The darkness was not so evident as we anticipated .- Globe.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A Delegate to the Toronto Conference," came too late for notice last week. Several articles, including one on the case between

Mr. C. Wurtele, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec, are unavoidably postponed till our next.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, July 30, 1851 .-Mrs. Dupny, Kingston; Rev. F. W. Sandy's for Mr. Steers, vol. 13, 14, and 15; self, vol. 15; J. D. Willard, E q , Walsingham, rem. for self and Mr. Rieves, vol. 15; Mr. James Noble, Amberstburg, with rem. for six new subscribers to Young Churchman. J. Emerson, Esq., Bellville, vol. 15; Mr. Cooke, Cayuga. Rev. James Neals, Richibucto. N. B., with \$5; D. Canfield, Esq., Ingersoll, vols 11 and 15; J. D. Willard, Esq., Walstngham, rem. for Mr. Backhouse, vol. 15; James Wilson, Esq., for Mr. Potts, Vittoria; the former sum was not credited to the proper person; J. Richards, Galt.; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem. for self and Dr. B., vol. 15.

#### TORONTO MARKETS. FORONTO, July 30, 1851.

	•	44.		••	•••
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs	3	9	a	4	<b>T</b> 0
Spring do. do	3	3	•		-6
Oats, per 34lbs	1	9	4	ï	101
Pens	2	ò	4	2	6
Green Pear per peck	ō	71	4	ō	10
I lour, superfine (m Burrels)	21	3	a	00	0
Do. One (in Bags)	14	9	đ	20	ä
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	ā	13	9
Do. (In Bags)	15	ö	ā	17	Ğ
Oatmeal, per barrel	18	ò	ā	20	ö
Beet per th	0	ř	4	0	Ä
Do. per 100 lts	18	9	4	22	ă
Bacon	32	6	4	3.5	ő
liams, per cwt	37	6	4	40	ň
Mutton per lb	ő	21	a	ő	ä
Lamb per quarter	2	0	a	3	i
Butter, tresh, per lb	ō	7	4	ŏ	÷
Do. sait. do.	Õ	6	4	ŏ	G
Potatoes, old per bushel	•	6	-	ŏ	6
Do. new per peck	ō	74	-	ŭ	10
Bread	ŏ	43	4	ŏ	5
Barley	ž	6	"	•	Ř
Veal per lb	ō	2	4	ō	31
Turkeys, each	ž	6	4	4	4
Gress. do	i	ä	4	•	6
Fags per dosen	'n	7	4	ō	7
llay per ton	25	ó	4	40	ó
Straw per ton	30	õ	4	30	0
Fire Wood per cord	10	ŏ	-	12	6
Goals per ton	32	6	٠,	35	Ö
	93	•	•	347	v

## BIRTHS.

At Molson Terrace, Montreal, on Wednesday the 23rd instant, Mrs. William Spragge, of a son.

At Bushock, Township of Medonte, on the 26th instant, the wife of George Hallen, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIED.

On the 22nd instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. John Travers Lewis, Missionary at West Hawkesbury, eldest son of the Rev. John Lewis, late of St. Ann's, Shandon, Cork, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, M. P. P.,

#### WHAT THE NOVA-SCOTIANS THINK.

[From the Halifax Sun, Sept. 24, 1848.] We have never had any great faith in " quack medicines," as they are called; but at the same time, we think it quite possible they are called; but at the same time, we think it quite possible many of these contain those healing properties, which from their beneficial influence on the constitution, have led to the many published laudatory certificates in their behalf. We have now to speak of our own experience. Last winter, for a length of time, we suffered from a heavy cold, caught in the early part of the season—our cough being violent and harrassing—and more from curiosity than any belief in its virtues, we procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam; and we are free to confess, that ere we had swallowed its contents, in fifful doses as prescribed, cough and cold had left us. As the Agent for the Proprietor of this valuable medicine is now in this City, we mention this fact in proof of its qualities, that he' may have our testimony, be the value of it what it may, to add to that of others similarly benefited.

#### [From the Boston Mercantile Journal.]

This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and shiful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its afficacy has been proved in many obstinate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, affections of the Chest, Diseased Liver, &c.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

The genuine is signed 1. BUTTS. For Sale by LYMAN & KNERSHAW, Dauggists, King Street Agents for Toronto.

#### New Advertisements.

## Erinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

TORONTO. THE business of this School will be resumed, after the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, the 18th of

August next.
Vacancies for Three or Pour resident, and for Six or Seven day Pupils.

Mr. V. M'KENZIE, the senior Assistant, is desirous of obtain-

ing Private Pupils, whom he will attend (if necessary), at their own residences. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Principal. Toronto, July 28th, 1851.

## Trinity College.

COBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION of this Collegiate

L School will take place upon and computation of Prizes, August 21, 1851.
Public Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, August 21, 1851.
HENRY B. JESSOPP, M. A.,
Principal.
53-2in

## GOVERNESS.

LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Governess in a Private Family. She is fully competent to instruct in French and Music, besides the usual branches of an English Education.

Reference is permitted to the Rev. H. J. C. Taveon, Rector of Poterborough, who will answer all applications, and give parti-

INFORMATION WANTED,

l'eterborough, July 28th 1851.

## Patriot to copy and give four insertions.

MIE Rev'd. Jon Dracon, Rector of Adolphus-TIP. REV D. JOB DEACON, RECTOR OF AUDITHUS-town, Upper Canada, formerly of the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, died in May, 1850. He had four brothers, Michael. John, James, and Daniel. Information is requested as to-DANIEL, who was last heard of in the Island of Newfoundland. The Executors of the Rev. Mr. DEACON would be glad to hear whother the said Daniel Deacon is living or not, and if dead, whether he left any lawful issue. Letters on the subject may be addressed to the left any lawful issue. Letters on the subject may be addressed to FRANCIS M. HELL, Req., Barrister-at-Law, Kingston, Canada, one of the Executors

Kingston, July, 1851.



## ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON UNION RAILROAD.

## RAILROAD LETTING.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Office of the Subscribers, in the City of Toronto, Canada West of the Subscribers, in the City of Toronto, Canada West, until the 5th day of September next, for the Grabbing, Clearing, Grading, Massarry, Bridging, and all other work necessary to pr. pare the Ontario, Simove and Huron Railroad, for the superstructure from Toronto to Barrie, a distance of about sixty-four

Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen, and all the necessary information obtained at the said Office, ten days prior to the day of letting. The undersigned reserve the right to accept such offers as may

be deemed must to their advantage. M. C. STORY & Co.

Office, Church Street

#### STATIONERY, WHOLESILE AND RETAIL.

PHE Substiber, would respectfully give notice, that he contines to SELL OFF his well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

to make room for Extensive Importations expected soon; when he will be prepared to supply MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, OFFICES, and FAMILIES with goods in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

Having a Ruling Machine and Book Bindery on the premises, in that denorthment will be promistly attended to. orders in that department will be promptly attended to DEEDS, MORTAGES, AND SUMMONSES,

#### and other Printed Forms always kept on hand-New Books, Pamphlets, Reviews, and Nagazines,

received regularly by Express as usual.

N. B.—Being desirous of relinquishing this branch of his business, it is offered for sale on reasonable terms. THOS. MACLEAR. Toronto; July 9, 1851.

## JUST PUBLISHED, Sale

IN EMBOSSED MUSLIN, FULL GILT BACK, Price 1s. 101d..

THE BOOK OF PSALMS, translated out of the original Hebrew, according to the authorized version; arranged in parallelism; with an introductory Treaties on Hebrew Poetry.

For Sale by Messre. Rowsell, Armour, Scoble, Lesslie, Cosgrove, and the Methodist Book Store. King-street; and Messra. Maclear, Bentley, and the Tract Society Depository,

Toronto, July 12th, 1851.

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

## R. NEWTON.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c. 108| Yonge-Street, Toronto.

IAS just received from New York a chice and valuable assortment of BOOKS, consisting of the most popular authors of the day. 142

THE STATIONERY Has been bought for cash of Importers, and will be said at the lowest possible rates

Medium, Cap, and Letter, and a variety of other papers obtained
from the most eminent manufacturers in the United States, will
be sold decidedly ch-ap.

#### Toronto, July 23, 1851. CHEAP MUSIC.

Rowton, Bookseller and Stationer, 1081, e Yonge Street, has just received from New York is large selection of the most popular Music of the day, which he has selected with great care from the stock of an emission Publisher, now a Bankrupt; and having been bought for Cath from the Assignees, he can offer the whole at

One-half of the Publishing Price.

Toronto, 22nd July, 1851.

#### 53-4ta CORPORATION SALE.

. 59-16in

ON MONDAY, the 4th day of August next. will be LEASED by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the Mighest bidder.

The STORES under the City Hall, numbered from Ma. 1 m. 6, ou Front Street, upon the following conditions: n Front Street, upon the rossource as received from the hands. the Contractors.

2. The Lessees to fit up the Stores at their ewn expense, and to be entitled to receive an allowance therefor at the end of the control of the end of the control of the end of term, at a valuation in the want way.

3. The Leases to be for one or five years, at the discretion of

4. The Lessee to pay down 10 per cent. upon the first pen's rent at the time of Sale, and to give one surety to the satisfaction of the Market Block Committee for the due performance of the covenants of his Lesse, such security to be for one year, renewable three mouths before the expiration of each year, on pale of forfeiture of the Lesse.

5. None of the Stores to be used for the Sale of Fresh Meet. Old Iron, Old Clothes, Confectionary, or as Auctioners' Stores, or for any other humans objectionable to the Market Block Com-mittee—each bidder to state to the Auctioner what tuilness he proposes to carry on therein.

6. The Lessess will not be allowed to occupy any portion of the fuotpath in front of the Shops; for the display of goods, not to put up any sign-board or prijection on the front of the building, nor to paint the same in any way, unless under the direction of the Market Block Committee.

7. The Rent to be payable quarterly: 8. The Leases will not be transferable, unless with the consect of the Standing Committee on the affairs of the Market Bleek.

9. The Shops to be put up at an upset price of £70 each: Immediately afterwards, the three vacant Shope in the West side of the St. Lawrence Arcade will be offered at the fellowing rates:-

Do two cepting that no Confectioner's Shop will be permitted;

A. T. McCORD, Chemberlein. R. C. McMULLEN, Austioncer.

Chamberlain's Office Toronto, July 22nd, 1851.

A ENGLISH LADY, who time for obtaining a situation as Governess. French, Music, and Drawing taught, if required. Address M. G., Post-Office, Toronto. N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some 15th July, 1851.

## ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

RS. T. D. CAMPBELL will have Vacancies for IVI Three Pupils immediately. Mrs. C., will be happy to forward her Terms and References, if required. Brockville, Narch 24th, 1851.

#### BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the Election of Directors for the cusuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, on MONDAY, the 4th day of August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. [By order of the Board.]

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Insurance Office, Toronto, July 14, 1851.



#### PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

### NOTICE

S hereby given, that the General Annual Meeling of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, for the year ending 3rd June, 1851, will be held at the Office of the Cumpany, in Church-street, City of Toronto, at Noon, on TURSDAY, the 6th of August next, for the purpose of Electing Three Directors in the room of the three retiring from office, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation; and at which meeting a Report of the Business and Proceedings of the Company for the recognition of the Company for the preceding year will be submitted.

The three retiring members of the Board of Directors are Messrs. Alkinson, Bereny, and Worts, but who are eligible for re-election.

(By order of the Board.) EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Office, 8th July, 1851.