

would be restored to her arms and her smiles, after another season of guardianship and instruction. He referred in terms of merited eulogy to the speech of Mr. Day, and agreed with that gentleman in the truth of the picture he had drawn of the contrast of the past with the present—when knowledge, no longer confined to the schools of philosophy and to the cell of the monk, appeared abroad in open day, and diffused its happy and benign influence over the whole face of society. Feeling the importance of cultivating the affections as well as the intellect, he rejoiced to find that BOTH were assiduously trained by the methods resorted to for the benefit of the rising generation. In addition to the advantages of the present day, as pointed out or alluded to by the preceding speakers, he (Mr. B.) thought there was one which deserved a distinct reference, and which he could not refrain from considering, at least in its practical bearing, as a discovery of modern times; and that was, the early period at which direct tuition now commences. Formerly it was thought sufficient to begin the art of training when many habits were too strongly formed to be changed, and many impressions too deeply made to be ever afterwards obliterated, without recollecting or observing that nature is not so tardy in her processes, but exposes the tender mind to the influence of good or of evil from the first evolution or development of its powers. On this principle it is that the minds of children are susceptible of instruction at a much earlier period than was formerly supposed; and one great recommendation of infant schools is, that instruction is imparted as soon as the mind is capable of receiving it, and a moral and religious bias is given to the affections before they are contaminated by evil example. While several things in the report, and every thing in the preceding examination, were of a pleasing character, there was one fact in the statement which could not be reflected upon without pain. He alluded to the reduction of the number of children in the school from more than one hundred, which it contained last year, to scarcely beyond fifty, which were instructed in it now. This falling off was occasioned not by any diminution in the number of children needing to be instructed, (for this was probably greater than ever,) but by the want of funds. He then made a forcible appeal to all present to exert themselves to supply this

deficiency. "Surely," said he, "it cannot be that so numerous and respectable an assembly of ladies, in conjunction with the other benevolent inhabitants of this great and prosperous city, will suffer so good a cause to languish and die for want of adequate support. Rather let us all, after the example of a preceding speaker, Mr. Radiger, resolve to do all we can by our personal contributions and by exerting our influence with others, to encourage this institution, renew its expiring strength, and increase its beneficent operations.

[We regret that we cannot give more than an outline of the latter gentlemen's address; & the speaker, to whom we applied for a copy, was unable, on a short notice, to recall any further particulars of it. We trust, however, that the appeal will not be made in vain; but that future years will witness the flourishing state, and increasing efficiency, of the MONTREAL INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.]

#### FOR THE INSTRUCTOR.

#### LOVE.

Hail, holy love! thou word that sums all bliss,  
Gives and receives all bliss, fullest when most  
Thou givest! spring-head of all felicity,  
Deepest when most is drawn! emblem of God!  
Overflowing most when greatest numbers  
drink.

Essence that binds the uncreated Three,  
Chain that unites creation to its Lord,  
Centre to which all being gravitates,  
Eternal, ever growing happy Love!

POLLOCK.

Love, in its various forms, has been the theme of ten thousand songs.

The love of WOMAN has called forth the exertions of the proudest poets, whose lofty & impassioned strains may not be read by the veriest anchorite without emotion; even when bereft of all the embellishments with which the fancy of the poet has adorned it, there is in its "true nature" much that demands our admiration and fills us with astonishment. Such is her devotedness to the object of her affection, that she will forsake home, friends, riches, comfort, everything for his sake—and even when ill-treated and neglected, and while the bitter tears of disappointed hope trembles in her eye, she will bless and continue to love.

The PATRIOT, too, has had his meed of praise, nor had it undeserved. For the sake of his country, he has disregarded personal interest, set at nought the smiles and frowns