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Poetry.

EUGENIA'S WISH.

Oh! give me but the mountain's side,
Or wide extending shore,
Where roving breezes kiss the flowers,
Or thundering billows roar,
Where every sound is nature's voice,
Where every step thau's track
Reveals some hidden attribute
Of nature and her Oeal.

There's rapture in the voice of Spring—
There's joy in Summer's bloom—
But give me Winter's white scene,
And its enlivening gloom;
While towering in majestic strength
Over yawning gulphs below,
Summits o'er hoary summits rear,
Their diadems of snow.

Oh! give me but the mountain's side—
The view which hath no bound—
Where heaven above is stretched above,
Immensely around;
While Fancy, in its chainless flight,
Outreaching land and sea,
Leaves Time itself far behind,
And grasps Eternity.

NOT TO MYSELF ALONE.

"Not to myself alone,"
The little opening flower transported cries,—
"Not to myself alone I had my bloom;
With fragrant breath the breeze I perfume,
And gladden all things with my milky dyes,
The dew comes sipping every eventide,
His slanting fill,
The butterfly within my cup doth hide
From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"
The circling star with honest path doth boast,—
"Not to myself I rise and set;
I write upon night's coronal of jet,
His power and skill who found our myriad host:
A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,
I gem the sky,
That man might ne'er forget, in every fate,
His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"
The streamlet whispers on its pebbly way.—
"Not to myself alone I sparkling glide;
I scatter life and health on every side,
And strewn the field with herb and flowered gay,
I sing into the common, bleak and bare,
My gladsome tune;
I sweeten and refresh the languid air
In droughty June."

"Not to myself alone"
Oh man, forget not thou, earth's honoured priest!
His tongue, his soul, his life, his pulchre, his heart,
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part:
Chiefest of guests at Love's unjudging feast,
Play not the arrogant, spurn thy unwise eld,
And self disown,
Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God,
Not to thyself alone!

Literature.

GOLD—ITS USES IN ART AND MANUFACTURE.

(From the Art Journal.)

At the present moment, when we are threatened with an unusual influx of the precious metals, and particularly of gold, it is a matter of no small interest to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the quantity of that metal which is annually consumed in the various processes of Art and manufacture to which it is applied. This inquiry forms a very important element in the consideration of the question of the probable value of gold. It has been very seriously argued that twenty-three millions sterling will this year be added to our stock of gold, and consequently that fine gold, in-

stead of continuing at the price 46l per pound troy, will be reduced to 35l, or less. The consequence of this, if realized, would be most disastrous to all those who have fixed incomes, and for some time, indeed, to every one depending on the wages of industry. It is evident, however, that one most important element has been omitted in the calculation;—the quantity of gold which disappears every year in the processes of ornamentation, &c., a very small fraction of which is recoverable. It is this part of the subject which we propose to examine, and we believe we shall be able to show that there is a constantly increasing demand for gold in manufacture, and that there are other sources opening out, through which the large quantity arriving in this country will find its way as a marketable commodity. Before entering on this consideration, it will not be out of place to put our readers in possession of the actual state of our imports of gold during the present year, when it will be seen that, though there will be a large increase, it will fall very far below the sum stated. During last year, and the first half of the present year, the imports of gold were as follows from the places named:

	1851.	1852.	Half Year.
South America	£193,000	£233,000	
Africa	24,000	15,000	
Russia	965,000	60,000	
Turkey	140,000	160,000	
California	1,300,000	1,000,000	
Australia	40,000	2,000,000	
United States	3,300,000	2,000,000	
	£5,898,000	£5,293,000	

The returns from Sydney and Melbourne enable us to ascertain, with a tolerable approximation to the truth, the amount of gold which we shall receive from our Australian colonies, and there is reason to believe that the whole quantity of gold likely to be imported this year will not exceed eleven millions; certainly it will fall very far short of the twenty-three millions which have been as roundly stated as the probable amount.—The amount imported from California, either direct or through the United States, exhibits this latter half of the year a considerable falling off, and there are good grounds for believing that the quantity of gold discovered in the Australian gold-fields has reached its maximum.

As we have to consider the continent of Europe generally in our examination of the consumption of gold, it becomes necessary that the other sources of supply should be ascertained. The largest supply is from Russia, and it appears from official returns, that the produce from the gold-washings of Siberia, and of the Ural Mountains, in 1850 was 971 poods, the pood being about 40 pounds troy. In 1851 the Russian mines and mineral washings produced 64,932 lb. troy of gold, equal in value to 2,900,000l. sterling. The quantity obtained from the East, and that also which is received into Spain and Portugal from Mexico and Brazil, is comparatively small. It has been estimated that the annual increase of the precious metals in Europe has been at the rate of from eight to ten millions, and the addition this year is not likely to be more than three millions beyond the larger sum.

Before we proceed to the main consideration of the present paper, it becomes important to ascertain the loss which requires to be supplied in coined money. It has been estimated by the au-

thorities at the Bank of England and the Mint that the actual loss by wear and other causes is about 3 per cent. per annum. The number of gold coins in circulation in the United Kingdom amounts to about forty millions, and the loss annually by shipwreck, fire, &c., is very considerable. It is considered that at least three million pounds per annum is required to be added to our circulating gold medium, to supply the deterioration by wear and the actual loss.

For some time past the English sovereign has been gradually taking the place of the Spanish dollar, and the exportations of sovereigns is increasing rapidly. In many of the foreign states, the English gold passes as the current coin; this arises from the invariability of the standard.—From November, 1850, to June, 1851, but little more than six months, the Bank of England issued nine million sovereigns, and at the present time the demand is so great that, with the utmost labour, the Mint can scarcely come fast enough to satisfy the demand.

We are receiving, it is true, enormous quantities of gold in the native state. We are exporting sovereigns at a largely increasing rate. It is, indeed, resolved into the simple question of taking the raw material in exchange for the manufactured article. Even in this way there appears to be opening out a channel through which our surplus of gold will find a vent.

Gold ornaments for the person and for the tables of the wealthy form very large amounts in the estimate of the consumption of gold; for although the metal may be again converted into current coin, it is only so converted under the pressure of very extraordinary circumstances.—The amount of gold and silver plate in Europe has been very variously estimated. Jacob, in his "History of the Precious Metals," says there are in England ten thousand families who are in possession of articles of gold and silver, whose value by weight may amount to five hundred pound for each family, or may by worth, as mere bullion, five million pounds sterling. The public companies and traders hold plate to a much greater value, and it will not be over estimating the total amount in Europe at forty millions sterling.

The facility with which gold can be wrought, its extraordinary ductility, and other peculiar properties, led to its employment by the earliest workers in metals. We learn from the sacred volume that the use of gold leaf is of the highest antiquity. Moses covered the ark with sheet gold, and Solomon decorated all the carvings of the Temple by covering them with beaten gold.—The wealth of the Chaldean and Assyrian kings was indicated by their vessels of gold and silver, and these too frequently became the objects for which the ambitious tyrants of antiquity sacrificed the lives of thousands. In the spoilation of Niavech and the other buried cities, by their conquerors, the gold was carried away, and hence it is, that, except in a few rare instances, we find no gold in the remains of their cities. We hear, indeed, of the corpse of a princess being found with a thin plate of gold upon the face. The softness of the pure metal, and the ease with which it can be flattened out, peculiarly fitted it for such a purpose as this.

The Egyptians employed gold leaf at a very early period of their history. Mummies have