

alia, and an honour to the country. He would not sit down without again reverting to the resolution which had called him from his seat, a resolution honourable to the institutions, intelligent, respectable body of men from whom it emanated, and for which in the name of the directors of the local committee of the Provincial Association he begged to tender his warmest and most grateful thanks.

Mr. ROBERT, M. P. P. moved the following resolution.

That the thanks of the members of this Institute are especially due to the conductors of the Toronto Press, whose constancy in contributing their powerful aid to sustain the object of the Institute, not only extends the sphere of its usefulness, but also arouses its members to individual exertion, and the public to an encouraging co-operation.

He said he was sure that the resolution now read would meet the most cordial support of the intelligent and highly respectable assemblage to which he had the honour to submit it. He had been given to understand that the directors of the Press of Toronto upon all occasions where the Mechanics' Institute has been concerned, had most cheerfully extended its columns to make known to the public everything connected with the Institute. We who have been here this evening have had the pleasure of listening to the able address of the deservedly popular and talented President, and also to the eloquent addresses delivered by the other speakers. But it has not been the good fortune of the entire population of Toronto to be present. Through the instrumentality of that powerful medium, the Press, many of the valuable remarks to which we have listened will however go forth to the people, that they may read and enjoy that valuable information imparted to us. He congratulated the city that the press of all shades of opinion looked to this Institute as one whose interests they could promote, and said it was to him a matter of gratulation that so much real usefulness had been manifested for many years by the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto. He had witnessed with pleasure the many different articles displayed in the hall, and he wished to express his thanks in common with every guest present at the opportunity offered of being present this evening, and although this is the first time, he trusted that it would not be the last. He eulogised the President for the ability and eloquence, and the very great oratorical powers which he had displayed in his address, and concluded by stating that he was sure the Press in what they had done, had only in view the desire to make known to the country at large the usefulness of this Institute. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN HARRINGTON seconded the resolution. It was then put, and carried with great applause.

The President intimated that some member of the Press was expected to reply, but no one offered to do so, when

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN rose, and said that silence was true eloquence, but whether the silence of the Press at the present time might be taken as such he would leave it to the meeting to decide. He expressed the great pleasure he had derived from being present, and concluded by complimenting the President for the eloquent address he had delivered.

The Band of the 71st Regiment which occupied the gallery and entertained the assemblage during the evening with some very favourite airs, now struck up the Queen's Anthem, which was a signal for a retreat, and the meeting separated in the happiest possible spirits.

Oriental Sayings.

THE SHEEP, THE RAM, AND THE LION.

(From the Mishla Sivaaim.)

A flock of Sheep had one day been left alone in the stable, the shepherd having gone away and

forgotten to lock the door, they all went forth, marshalled by a Ram in search of food. They had not gone far from the village, when a Lion made his appearance, and was making up to them in all haste.

The innocent and defenceless sheep, as might well be expected, were in great consternation at the approaching enemy. What is to be done? said they one to another—to flee is of no use—to stay is sure death. At last they said to the ram, thou, who art our leader, go now to meet this terrible enemy of our race, and endeavour to persuade him with soft and flattering words, that he may depart home without harming us. The ram withdrew from the flock, advanced to meet the lion, made a low bow, and flatteringly addressed him thus. Hail! O King of the forest! Thy presence gladdens the heart of all that are so highly favoured as to behold thee,—thou art, indeed, ever welcome. Ha! ha! ha! roared the lion, welcome, indeed, by you and your friends!—very likely, but you may spare yourself the trouble,—your flattering words are of no avail,—no doubt your meat will taste sweeter than your polite greeting.

He who thinks to gain over a tyrant with kind words, makes himself only an object of mockery and sport.

R.

Miscellaneous.

RAIN FROM HEAVEN.

A little girl in Yorkshire, England, contrived to raise nineteen shillings for the Church Missionary Society in a somewhat curious way. In her neighborhood there are many washerwomen, and water is often scarce; she thereby obtained a tub, and caught and saved as much water as she could. This she was accustomed to retail at a halfpenny per bucket. The washerwomen were very glad to give this sum for a nice pailfull of clean soft water; and thus she obtained nearly a pound, or about five dollars for this cause. When she brought her contribution to the Secretary, she did not wish her name to be attached to it; but he told her that it must be recorded on his list as coming from some one. Call it, then, said she, *Rain from Heaven*.

THE DISTINGUISHING MARK OF GENIUS.

To carry on the feelings of childhood into the powers of manhood, to combine the child's sense of wonder and novelty with the appearances which every day for perhaps forty years, had rendered familiar; this is the character and privilege of genius, and one of the marks which distinguish it from talents. And so to represent familiar objects as to awaken the minds of others to a like freshness of sensation concerning them (that constant accompaniment of mental, no less than of bodily consciousness)—to the same modest questioning of a self-discovered and intelligent ignorance—this is the prime merit of genius, and its most unequivocal mode of manifestation. Who has not seen snow upon water? Who has not seen it with a new feeling, since he has read Burns's comparison of sensual pleasure—

"To snow that falls upon a river,
A moment white—then gone for ever."

—S. T. Coleridge.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON NEW ZEALAND.

A Parliamentary blue book has been printed containing a good deal of statistical information respecting New Zealand. Last year the population of the colony was 4,047, being an increase of 675 on the preceding year. The actual revenue of the year 1850 was £3,506 18s. 5d., and the expenditure, £3,213 18s. 11d. In 1850 the exports were £7,116, being a decrease of £1,576 10s. on the preceding year. It is stated that the decrease had arisen by the increased population consuming the flour which otherwise would have been export-

ed. In 1850 the imports were £17,507 2s. 6d.; being an increase of £3,253 1s. 6d. on the preceding year. There had been a great increase in number of acres fenced, cleared and cultivated last year, compared with 1849. It appears that the native population within the districts of Wellington, Waiakana, Otaki, Manawatu, Rangitike, Waitarapa, in the province of New Munster, is 4,711, of which number 2,955 are christians. Of those stated to be christians, 1,148 can read and write, and 431 can read only. There are thirty-nine churches and chapels within the province.

Biographical Calendar.

	A. D.	
April 18	1689	Judge Jeffries, died.
	1851	Lord Langdale, died.
" 19	1757	Viscount Exmouth, born.
	1772	David Ricardo, born.
	1824	Lord Byron, died.
" 20	1845	Thomas Phillips, R.A., died.
" 21	1697	Racine, died.
	1783	Bishop Heber, born.
	1843	Duke of Sussex, died.
" 22	1509	Henry VII, King of England, died.
	1707	Henry Fielding, born.
	1766	Madame de Staël-Holstein, born.
	1791	Malesherbes, beheaded.
" 23	1564	William Shakespeare, born.
	1616	" " died.
	1616	Cervantes, died.
	1792	Lord Rodney, died.
	1850	William Wordsworth, died.
" 24	1731	Daniel Defoe, died.
	1743	Edmund Cartwright, born.

William Shakespeare, the most illustrious dramatic poet of England, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and was the son of a dealer in wool, who appears also to have carried on the business of butcher. His education was confined to what he could attain at the free school of his native place; and being taken from it early he made no further progress than the rudiments of Latin. In his 18th year he married Ann Hathaway, nothing determinate is recorded; but it appears that he was wild and irregular, and that he was more than once concerned with others in stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman; but he retaliated by a severe lampoon on him, and then fled to London in order to escape another prosecution. There he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled amongst them, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes that he never could meet with any further account of him as an actor, than that his highest part was the Ghost in his own Hamlet. Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him marks of her favor. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff in the two parts of Henry VI, that she commanded him to exhibit him in love, on which occasion Shakespeare wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." His greatest patron was the Earl of Southampton, who is said on one occasion to have presented him with £1000; and he enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries. Having become proprietor and manager of the Globe Theatre, he realised a handsome fortune which enabled him to spend the close of his life at his native town, where he purchased a house and estate to which he gave the name of New Place. Here Shakespeare planted the famous mulberry tree, which remained an object of profit to the people of Stratford, and veneration of visitors till about 1750, when the possessor, out of hatred to the inhabitants, cut it down. Shakespeare died on his 52nd birthday, in 1616, and was buried in the church of Stratford, where his monument still remains.