

Cowper. 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?' Thomas Morton. 'No pent up Utica contracts our power,' Jonathan Sewell.

'Hath given hostages to fortune,' Bacon. 'His (God's) image cut in ebony,' 'Wise and masterly inactivity,' Mackintosh, 1791, though generally attributed to John Randolph. 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens,' (not *countrymen*) resolutions presented to the House of Representatives, December, 1799, prepared by Gen. Henry Lee. 'Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute,' Charles C. Pickney. 'The almighty dollar,' Washington Irving. 'As good as a play,' King Charles, when in parliament, attending the discussion of Lord Ross' divorce bill. 'Selling a bargain,' is in Love's Labor Lost. 'Fast and loose,' Ibid. 'Pumping a man,' Otway's Venice Preserved. 'Go snacks, Pope's prologue to satire. 'In the wrong box,' Fox's Book of Martyrs. 'To lam,' in the sense of beat, King and no King, by Beaumont and Fletcher. The hackneyed newspaper Latin quotation, '*Tempora mutantur in illis*,' is not found in any classic or Latin author. The nearest approach to it is '*Omnia mutantur*,' etc., and this is found in Borbonius, a German writer of the middle ages.

'Smelling of the lamp,' is to be found in Plutarch, and is there attributed to Pythias. 'A little bird told me,' comes from Ecclesiastes, x. 20 'For a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which has wings will tell the matter.'

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day"

These lines, generally attributed to Hudibras, are really much older. They are to be found in a book published in 1556. The same idea is, however, expressed in a couplet published in 1542 while one of the two fragments in Menander, the Greek writer, that have been preserved, embodies the same idea in a single line. The couplet in Hudibras is,

"For those who fly may fight again.
Which he can never do that's slain,"

'Hell is paved with good intentions,' tho' found in Johnston and Herbert, was obviously in their day a proverbial expression. Walter Scott ascribes it to some 'stern old divine.'

'There's a good time coming,' is an expression used by Sir. Walter Scott in Rob Roy, and has doubtless for a long time been a familiar saying in Scotland. '*Eripuit celo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis*,' was a line upon Franklin, written by Turget, the minister of Louis XVI. It is, however, merely a modification of a line by Cardinal Polignac. '*Ripuitque Jovi fulmen, I hæboque sagittas*,' which in turn was taken from a line of Marcus Manlius who says of Epicurus, '*Eripuitque Jovi fulmen viresque Tonanti*'

'*Vox populi vox Dei*.' The origin of this familiar phrase is not known, but it is quoted as a proverb by William Malmesbury, who lived in the early part of the twelfth century.

'*Ultimo ratio regum*.' This motto was engraved on the French cannon by order of Louis XIV.

"Whistling girls and crowing hens
Always come to some bad ends."

In one of the curious Chinese books recently translated and published in Paris, this proverb occurs in substantially the same words. It is an injunction of the Chinese priesthood, and a carefully observed household custom to kill immediately every hen that crows, as a preventive against the misfortune that the circumstance is supposed to indicate.

5. PRINTER'S MISTAKES.

During the Mexican war, one newspaper hurriedly announced an important item of news from Mexico, "that Gen. Pillow, and thirty-seven of his men, had been lost in a bottle." Some other paper informed the public, not long ago, "that a man in a brown surtout was yesterday brought before the police-court on a charge of having stolen a small ox from a lady's work-bag. The stolen property was found in his waist-coat pocket." "A rat," says another paper, "descending the river, came in contact with a steamboat, and so serious was the injury done to the boat, that great exertions were necessary to save it." An English paper once stated "that the Russian General Rakinoffkowsky was found dead with a long word in his mouth." It was, perhaps, the same paper that, in giving an account of a battle between the Poles and Russians, said that "the conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with great laughter."

"LEISURE HOUR."

6. PUBLIC MEN AND THE PRESS OF THE PROVINCE.

From an admirable address by Thomas White, Esq., President of the Press Association of Upper Canada, we make the following

extracts relating to the unjust practice of wholesale denunciation of our public men:—"And here, if you will permit, I would say a word on behalf of another class of persons who necessarily form the subject of discussion in the press of the country. I mean the public men of the province. Keeping in view always the statement with which I started—that to the press belongs the guidance of the public sentiment and the formation of the public character of the people—no more important topic—looking to the good government of the country—can possibly engage our attention. I am well aware that the subject is one of great difficulty and delicacy, especially on an occasion like the present, when politics are very properly excluded from our discussions. But perhaps the very fact that they are so excluded, that we are bound for the nonce to forget, or at least to ignore, the particular political opinions which we hold, may render the occasion all the more fitting one for the consideration of the subject to which I desire to draw your attention. It is simply this: that irrespective of politics altogether, the Press, if it would consult the public interests should fairly and honourably recognise the claims which the public men of the country have upon its considerate and fair treatment. The imputation of motives which are not patent, the exciting of suspicions against the character of public men, when no open and unquestioned ground of suspicion exists, is fast demoralising the public opinion of the people, and most likely the very effect of that demoralization will be to render public men themselves indifferent to the criticism or censure of the press or the public. I am well aware that under our system of party government and a party press, the temptation to attack political opponents, and to attribute to them motives which are the mere creation of suspicion, is a very great one. But the object to be gained by a different course of public discussion, is sufficiently important to induce us to resist this temptation. Rely upon it that no more valuable heirloom can be transmitted to the future generations of this country than the honour of its public men. Their political opinions, their public or official acts, their party alliances, are all subjects for discussion, but their honour, irrespective of all these, should be dear to every true-hearted Canadian. Let public men be convinced that they are treated by the press of the country in this spirit, and they will esteem the maintenance of an unsullied honour as above all things precious, and that very purity of public administration which we all so much desire, will be most certainly promoted. Nothing tends so much to beget an indifference to personal honour, as the conviction that it will be attacked whether observed or not. And therefore in the interest of the country itself, as well as in behalf of the public men of the country, I deem it right to urge this view upon you.

The contrary course has been too often indulged in by the press of all parties. It has arisen from what I cannot but feel is a misapprehension of the duties of a party press under a system of party government. The position of mere personal service, which is popularly recognized under the idea of organship—is degrading both to the public men and to the Press of any party. It is the parent of that system of personal politics to which the country was rapidly descending, if indeed it had not already descended; that system which mistakes the individuals who happen to be leaders of a party for the principles which should form its guiding star. Party, to be of any value in a country, should be the representative of a distinct principle and the party press, to occupy its true position should be the guardian and exponent of these principles. It should stand between the people on the one side and the leaders on the other, demanding from the former a fair and generous consideration towards the latter, and from the latter an honest adherence to the party convictions of the former. It should cultivate a spirit of personal confidence between the people and the leaders of the people of whatever party—teaching the former that a fair consideration is due to the latter, and the latter that that consideration and confidence will be continued only so long as by an honest and honourable career, it continues to be deserved.

VI. Miscellaneous.

1. FATHER, TAKE MY HAND.

The way is dark, my Father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child!

The day goes fast, my Father! and the night
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight