

Arithmetic, or Geography, or Music, or Drawing, or other studies that might be enumerated, and the Institute is the place where all these should be furnished. Where only two or three classes are established there is less chance of success than where you have a varied machinery in motion, for mankind cannot all walk in the same beaten track. The eye that would fire at the rehearsal of some classic musical composition would pale at a lecture on political economy, or some such indefinable subject. The blame rests nowhere. Our natures are varied for wise purposes, and our varied feelings and tastes require a varied field of action, and if they find it not in so legitimate a source, they will find it somewhere less pure, and less ennobling.

A primitive sameness of thought and action seems so much a patrimonial inheritance, that did not the steamboat, the railway, and the balloon, sometimes draw us off the line, even with the Gas to illuminate our path, we might move on in a stereotyped edition of the times that were. But we have wandered from the point at issue. The Committee of the Institute wish the public to know that a respectful call will be made shortly for aid to build this new Hall. They require £3000. Where are they to get it? We will tell them so far. We have of Professional gentlemen, Bankers, Merchants, Insurance Agents, and Mechanics of all classes, say 6,000, which at a moderate calculation will yield:—

7 Banks, at \$10 each.	£18
80 Professional Gentlemen \$10 each.	75
300 Wholesale and first class merchants, at \$10.	750
340 Merchants, lawyers, and Insurance at \$8.	5'0
2000 Mechanics, at \$2.	1000
2000 do. at \$1.	5'0
1000 do. at \$1.	125
500 do. at \$1.	30

Total. - - - - £3,908

This is the amount desired, and if systematically gone about we think it will be raised very easily. Let the Committee before starting out take time to classify the inhabitants, and only ask from them the sum attached to their rank, leaving it to their generosity however to double it in order to make up any deficiency, and the money will all be contributed cheerfully. We are not to be understood as limiting the munificence of any one. When our sister city had a similar object in view some of the Hamilton merchants came handsomely forward with their £100 or £50 contributions, and we know that Mr. Harrington, one of our merchants here, has subscribed £50 to this work. Mr. Cumberland has given the plans and superintendence of the work, and £25 besides, which will equal a subscription of £250, and the Committee some 19 or 20 gentlemen, have subscribed £200. All this has already transpired; but we have shown how the money can be raised upon the simplest imaginable principles. In the meantime here follows the appeal:—

Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

ADDRESS.

The members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute have, for some time, been painfully conscious that the energies of the Institution were cramped, and its usefulness much impaired, from the very limited accommodation afforded by the Building they now occupy in rear of the Court House.

Convinced that an Institution like this, contemplating the intellectual improvement, and in some degree the

education of our mechanics, should occupy a prominent position in the City, the Committee have made several attempts to dispose of their present hall, and erect larger and more commodious premises in a less retired locality, so that by enlarging the operations and increasing the usefulness of the Institute, it might become in every respect such as to command the support and co-operation of a large portion of our citizens, besides those for whose immediate benefit it is intended. Hitherto these efforts have not been successful. Lately, however, they have purchased a very valuable Building Lot, at the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets, upon very favourable terms of payment, and on this they contemplate erecting a New Hall to cost about £3000, which is intended shall be built in such a way as to be an ornament to the city. Besides furnishing all the accommodation required by the Institute itself for Lecture-theatre, Library, Reading-room, &c., it will contain a Music Hall 76 feet long by 56 feet in width, with five apartments attached, admirably adapted for Concerts and other public purposes—approached by a spacious stone staircase.

The Committee propose to raise by subscriptions and donations in the city, among the friends and supporters of the Institute, the sum the new building is to cost, estimating that the revenue they may reasonably hope to derive from it, together with the price they expect to get for the premises they now occupy, will be more than sufficient to pay off entirely the price of the ground.

If the past is any guarantee for the future, the Committee of the Institute point with confidence to its history as affording strong ground to hope that it will continue to advance, as an ally to supply the increasing demand for useful information and learning, and keep pace with the growing importance of our flourishing city, and that with this extension of their borders, the Institute will obtain great additions to its members, sustain a larger and better Library, a much superior Reading Room, and will scatter more widely those benefits which such Institutions are intended to confer.

With a view to stimulate to exertion in its behalf, and to publish their plans and expectations, the Committee circulate this address, in the hope that when they call upon the friends of the Institute for aid in this enterprise they have thus undertaken, their appeal may meet with a hearty and liberal response.

Signed,—Fred. W. Cumberland, President; Thos. J. Robertson, 1st. Vice President; Wm. Edwards, Second Vice President; John Harrington, Treasurer; Patrick Froehland, Corresponding Secretary; Robert Edwards, Recording Secretary; James Rogers, Librarian; Henry Y. Hind, William Atkinson, Thos. Hennings, John Elliot, Sundford Fleming, Samuel Rogers, Vincent Parker, John McLean, Hiram Piper, John Carter, George Duffett, William J. Slater,—Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following beautiful tribute was paid to the memory of the Duke, by Lord John Russell, at a public meeting in Stirling, on the 23rd ultimo:

Now gentlemen, having appeared here to-day, in this assembly, I own that I feel deeply—although it is hardly a meet occasion on which to express such feelings; but as I have to speak in public, I cannot refrain from noticing that event which at present occupies all men's minds, and to which the attention of all is now called—I mean the loss the country has now sustained by the loss of the Duke of Wellington. I must say that, while I am one of those who most admired that great man, I am not one of those who think that we ought to be so galled by the fame of his excellence that we should not endeavour to gather objects of imitation even from the conduct of a man so bright and illustrious. (Applause.) While many of the actions of his life, and while many of the qualities which he possessed are by us inimitable, there are lessons which we may derive from the life and actions of that illustrious man. It may never be given to a subject of the British Crown to perform services so great as those which he performed—it may never be given to another man to wield the sword which in his hands gained the independence of the world, and proved a terror to the nations around, and which then gave England the power to save Europe by her example. It may never be given to another man, after having attained such eminence, and after such an unexampled series of brilliant successes, to show equal moderation in time of peace as he had shown greatness in war, and to devote the remainder of his life to the cause of promoting the internal and external peace of that country which he had so served. It may never

be given to another man to have equal authority with the sovereign whom he served, or to hold the place in that senate of which he was to the end such a well-known and venerated member. It may never be given to another man, after such a career, to preserve even to the end full possession of all those great faculties with which he was endowed, and to carry on the service of one of the most important departments, of the state with such unexampled vigilance and success, even to the last day of his life. These are circumstances, these are qualities which may never again be found united in one in the history of this land; but there are also qualities which he possessed and which may be imitated by us. There is that sincere and unceasing devotion to his country—that honest and upright determination to act for the benefit of that country on every occasion—that devoted loyalty which, while it made him ever anxious to serve the crown, never induced him to conceal from his sovereign that which he believed to be true. There is that vigilance in the constant performance of his duties, that temperance of his life, which enabled him at all times to give his mind and his faculties to the service which he was called upon to perform, and that regular, constant and increasing piety by which he was distinguished at all times of his life: these are qualities which are obtainable by us, and these are qualities which will not be lost as an example upon those he has left behind. Let us hope, therefore, that while we render every due honour to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, that while every thing which can be done either by the Sovereign or the country to show how they estimate their loss will be observed, we will not think that, when we have performed these services, and rendered these honours, our duty is then over. Let us all reflect, that although he was a man of whom this country was justly proud, yet he had many qualities which it is in our power to imitate, and which we may all endeavour to attain. (Loud applause.) I could not refrain in thus expressing myself in regard to the great deceased, and I hope I will be excused by you for this digression. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps I am the more justified in expressing myself as I have done, from the fact that there are few people—perhaps there were none besides the late Lord Melbourne and myself—who could bear this testimony, that, however the great deceased might differ in political sentiments from the persons who held the chief offices in the State, he was always as willing, as ready, and as forward in giving every assistance to any measure which he thought was for the benefit of the country, to those who differed from him in political opinion, as he was to those who were his nearest and dearest political friends, (Cheers.)

The Telegraph.

The Boston *International Journal* in commenting upon the new Telegraphic Scheme between Britain and the United States says,—This is an audacious business, but perfectly feasible. If such a system were in working order, what an astonishing piece of business it would be to receive on this continent, every morning the English, Scotch and French news of the preceding day! And yet this is what we shall witness within the next seven years. If our grandfathers could come out of the grave to listen to such news the shock of it would kill them all again.

Thomas Bosworth, the English printer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has written to the authoress of the work, saying,—

"I do not think it right to avail myself of the present defective state of the copyright laws, and to reprint the works of an author, though belonging to another country, (which in my opinion does not alter the principle of the thing at all.) without making him or her a fair remuneration. I beg, therefore, to offer you a 'royalty' of three pence on every copy sold, which I shall have much pleasure in transmitting to you in any way you may request."

Kohl, the traveller and author, is diligently engaged in preparing a work on the geographical discovery of America. He has made a most voluminous collection of maps, chiefly traced by himself, and this from good authorities; and his MS already extends to several hundred folio pages.