

Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian love is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, as to all its holy, healthful parts, to the Gospel."

### Literary Notices.

**PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK—No. 21.—New York:** Harper & Brothers. **Toronto:** A. H. Armour & Co.

This interesting and tastefully illustrated historical narrative is drawing near its termination. We have a portrait of Lord Baltimore and a brief notice of the Maryland charter, also a portrait of Lord Camden, who, throughout the struggle for Independence was the warm friend of the Americans. There is also a very neat representation of the State House at Annapolis, which, in 1783, was filled with the fair and the brave of Maryland, to witness the victorious Washington resigning into the hands of the civil authorities that military power, which, for eight eventful years he had nobly wielded. Amongst a variety of other interesting illustrations there is a facsimile of Franklin's Press, which was brought to America ten years ago by Mr. Murray of New York, and now finds a resting place in one of the rooms of the National Institute. This form of Press is not much in use now, although we have one here in Toronto identical to the one given in the drawing. We have so frequently had occasion to speak approvingly of this work that it were almost out of place now to recommend it to public notice. While the narrative is pleasingly written and happily interspersed with a variety of incident, its illustrations, as a whole, are the finest which are issued from the United States press.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE—April.—New York:** Leonard & Scott. **Toronto:** T. Maclear.

The April number of this venerable magazine contains the following papers:—The Earl of Derby; My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life.—Part XX.; American Military Reconnoissances; Our London Commissioner; The Commercial Disasters of 1851; The Mother's Legacy to Her Unborn Child, The Appeal to the Country. We cannot in any way violate our non-political character by referring to the first article in this number as being an admirable defence of that able statesman, who, now guides the destinies of Britain and her dependencies. The position which he occupies, the peculiarity of affairs which rendered it necessary that he should assume the reins of power, and his well known political principles surround him at the present moment with a great degree of interest. Varieties in English Life, is full of interest as ever. The other papers will also be read carefully.

**LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.—New York:** Harper & Brothers. **Toronto:** A. H. Armour & Co.

We have now reached the eighteenth part of this most graphically compiled Cyclopaedia of the Social condition and Earnings of the London poor, and every succeeding number only increases its interest. We have in this number a full account of the street orderlies, a system of operation on behalf of the poor, adopted by a society called the National Philanthropic Association, and of which, Mr. Charles Cochrane is President. The two-fold aim of this association is to benefit the poor by giving them employment, and to benefit the public by promoting social and salutiferous improvements and street cleanliness. In the pro-

motion of this association, Mr. Cochrane is said in one of their reports to have expended no less than £6,000 of his own fortune. We have a comparative view of the two systems—that of cleansing and watering the streets, as done under the system of the Paving Board, and that of the system of employing street orderlies, showing in one parish alone, that of St. James, an annual prospective saving of £936 by the new system. In St. Martin's parish, the saving by the street orderly system is £1,382 1s. 8jd. annually. The old system of cleansing and watering the streets of the city of London, entailed an annual expense of £18,035 while the estimate submitted by Mr. Cochrane, to do the same work in a higher state of perfection is £6,405. There are some very interesting tables of street traffic, &c., which give an idea of the kind of tear and wear the streets are subjected to, and suggest the probability that the streets in London are in rather better repair than our own Yonge street.

**AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—New York:** Fowler & Wells. **Toronto:** T. Maclear.

The April number of this neatly got up monthly, sustains the character of the work. There is amongst its interesting matter, a brief Phrenological and Biographical sketch of Henry Russell, the well known vocalist. There is also a history of the flute with a minute sketch and drawing of the Boehm flute, the most perfect wind instrument in use. The Physiological and Mechanical departments are well supplied. With one of the articles however, we join issue. In the paper headed "Phonography," the writer says in alluding to the report of a speech.—"This single speech would produce an influence utterly impossible, without the phonographic art, for no system of stenography could give any more than a skeleton of the remarks of any speaker." Now we would simply say that this tall talking about phonography, is all fudge, and has done more to check its progress, than all the opposition with which it has had to contend. There are Reporters on the English press, who have met at a verbatim challenge, the most expert Phonographers in England, and have come off triumphant, and there is at this moment on the Washington Press, a stenographer, who will compare as to verbatim reporting with any Phonographic Reporter on the American press. But while saying this we do not wish to detract one iota from the importance, the truthfulness, and the beauty of Phonography, as a philosophical system of short hand writing, and even as an available means of long hand communication. We are fully convinced that had its professors promised less, they would have accomplished at least 75 per cent more. The idea of teaching Phonography in six lessons was all but universal in England and Scotland, on its first promulgation, and the consequence was, that hundreds who took a course of lessons and were just beginning to see that there might be some reality in the system, when they were left solus, in the midst of their day dreams, and they threw down the pencil in despair. Out of one class of nearly three hundred who commenced under very able teachers in Glasgow, only somewhere about a dozen pursued the system after they were left by their teachers. In Birmingham and Manchester the results were even more striking. Such will still be the fate of the system, so long as a journal so widely circulated and so ably conducted as the *American Phrenological Journal* condescends to such absurdity for the sake of effect.

G. P. Putnam, New York, announces a work to be published early in May, which is very likely to have a run if the novelty and comprehensiveness of the prospectus be taken to mean anything. The scene is laid in France. The personages which appear on the scene, clothed in flesh and blood, are Wisdom, Ignorance, Levity, Purity, Bravery, Weakness, Love, Jealousy, the Poor, the Rich, the Nobility, the People, the Satiety of some, the Hunger of others, Revenge, Retaliation, the Beauty of sincere virtue, the

Sublimity of its actions, the Hideousness of deceitful vice, the Prigghiness of its consequences, public and private Immorality, the influence and whatever bears relation to them, not forgetting that these are the fearful questions now so deeply agitating society, and at this day dividing the poor from the rich, the noble from those who do not so call themselves, the wise from the ignorant—questions which are so extensively exploited by demagogues of all colors.

### Arts and Manufactures

#### CHROMATIC FACSIMILES.

At the meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts on Monday the 8th ult, in Edinburgh Mr Robert Sandeman, architect, No. 9 Greenside St. gave a very clear and interesting account of the new and curious process of printing coloured drawings lately invented and brought into use by Messrs Leighton Brothers, lithographers, Red Lion Square, London, and which, from the surprising effects produced by it is calculated to form an important step in the art of color printing. The term "Chromatic fac-similes" has been given to these prints or to the process to distinguish it from the usual method printing coloured drawings on stone from which it differs very essentially, as was explained. In the ordinary process, the print is thrown off from the stone or other material in one dark ground, and then the colours put in over this, whereby the original impression still shining through gives a degree of hardness and want of the natural effect of a drawing which it is extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to correct. In place of this, Messrs Leighton boldly throwing aside the guide of outline and engraving, proceed to print with colours alone, and, entirely from the first, producing their effects and delineations without the slightest mechanical appearance, on the same principle as they would copy a drawing with the brush, only printing the colours on the paper from the blocks, plates, or stones, instead of pencil. This process, and the difficulties and great skill attending it, were illustrated in a striking manner by showing several prints, and particularly one, the figure of a lady, in all the different stages of colouring, in which fifteen or sixteen different stones or blocks were employed, to give each its peculiar colour and touch, till it attained at last all the appearance of a finished drawing. Various specimens, including views of scenery, and other objects were exhibited with much effect. The process is applied both with lithographic stones and with wooden blocks, and with plates silverized on copper surfaces, an intention of Mr S. Leighton, senior, but the wood is found superior to the stone, on account of the many thousands of impressions that can be taken from it without being impaired by the waste of material, and it is this immense number produced from the same series of blocks, that renders the process so practicable in point of economy. With so many different stones applied to one drawing, much attention, as may easily be conceived is necessary to insure the impressions of the different stones falling all exactly the one upon the other. In this respect these prints appear to be wonderfully free from any defect, owing to the exactness of what is called the "register." Dr. Lees, President of the society expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which the subject had been brought forward and illustrated to the society, and after remarks from several of the members the paper which was read and the drawings were referred to a Committee. This is a subject to which we hope the Canadian Institute will direct its special attention.