

old, and armed Treason desecrated those household shrines of an august and ancient dynasty! Then indeed, did the unhallowed intrusion of a rebellious rabble but too literally illustrate the description of the Poet—

"Apparant domus intus et atrin longa patescunt,  
Apparant Priami et veterum penetralia regum."

### THE ARTS.

"What cannot Art and Industry perform,  
Where science plans the progress of their toil!  
They smile at penury, disease and storm;  
And oceans from their mighty mounds recoil."

### ARTIFICIAL HUMAN BODY.

A French surgeon, Dr. Azoux, after the labour of twelve years, has completed an artificial human body, intended as a substitute for the actual subject. The fidelity with which his machine represents the different parts of the human body, is said to be astonishing. Dr. Azoux, during the past winter, took it to London, where it was exhibited a few weeks since before the Westminster Medical Society, when the inventor separated every muscle in its turn, until the skeleton was entirely denuded, while Mr. Castello, the lithorist explained its uses. He observed that although the invention of Dr. Azoux could not teach the structure of the membranes, to communicate any notion of the feel, the pulp, and consistence and resistance of the tissue, yet it would be a most useful auxiliary to the anatomical students, and most valuable means of reference for practitioners, who have no time to bestow on the labors of the dissecting room.

### PRINTING IN CHINA.

This art was known in China early in the 10th century, four or five hundred years earlier than it was known in Europe. From the earliest to the present time, their mode of printing has been remarkably simple. The characters are cut on wooden blocks of the size of the page to be printed, forming a stereotype like that used by the western nations. From these blocks the impression is taken off by a single person, and by his own hands, without the use of any machinery whatever. In this way the work can be executed with much rapidity and elegance. But in large works the blocks will be cumbersome and occupy much space:—while for light ephemeral works it requires too much time and expense to procure them. Hence moveable types have been considered a great desideratum for diffusing Christian and useful knowledge among the nations speaking the Chinese language.

About a century ago, Kanghe invented, or at least brought into use, moveable metal types. His successor, Keenlung, was so delighted with these types, that he called them the "congregated pearls." But strange to tell, he soon after caused them to be melted down, and his imperial majesty, Keaking, suffered or rather compelled them to go into entire disuse.

Of late years several attempts have been made by Europeans to employ moveable

metal types, which should combine cheapness, elegance, and facility of use. None as yet seem to prove so satisfactory as those recently prepared under the care of the Rev. Mr. Dyer, of the London Missionary Society, at Penang. The types were cast in moulds taken from wooden blocks, and produce, judging from the specimen which I have seen, as fair a character as any of the types cut by the best artists in China.

The lithographic press was recently applied to Chinese printing at Macao, by J. R. Morrison, Esq. assisted by a native Christian who is learning the art, and at Batavia, by the Rev. Mr. Medhurst. The elevation of the character above the surface of the stone is so small, that an impression can be taken on both sides of the thinnest Chinese paper. This by their own method of printing the Chinese can never do.

## THE CASKET.

Devoted to Select Tales, Sketches from Biography, Natural and Civil History, Poetry, Anecdotes, the Arts, Essays, and Interesting Miscellany.

HAMILTON, JUNE 16, 1832.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We would once more ask subscribers to forward the amount of their subscriptions as soon as convenient; as we intend at the expiration of this volume, to enlarge the Casket to a Super-royal size, and otherwise improve the appearance of it, and afford it at the same cheap rate. Yea, and more—we have contracted for ENGRAVINGS to embellish each Quarterly Number of Vol. 2.—and our Subscribers will see the necessity of complying with our request, in order to enable us to meet our extra expences.

CANADIAN LITERATURE.—Descended from ancestors, who brought from the old world a portion of its literary treasures,—Canadians have resembled more than a century past, persons who have been removed in childhood from the city to a desert, and forgetful of the illustrious home and parentage from which they sprung. Regarding themselves as a new race of beings, they have slumbered in the dream of neglectful self-distrust; and it is therefore that they have been so long awaking to a sense of intellectual duty. They begin to feel that they possess the same physical and mental energies with the most renowned Europeans, and are only waiting for similar incentives to provoke the exertion of their powers. The physical features of our country are calculated to fire the imagination of the Bard. The cloudy grandeur, and trackless extent of our mountains; the solemn whispers of our deep and rapid rivers—the awful stillness and sublimity of our vast ocean-like lakes—our endless labyrinth of forests—the magnificent variety of our landscapes—and the simple

but intruding aspect of our cities and villages, breathe the very air of poetry, which the contemplative enthusiast must inhale. The historical associations of the primitive settlers of our country—of the aboriginal Indians—of the revolutionary war, numerous circumstances of which, live only in recollection, constitute treasures for our historians and philosophers, to weave the garland of immortality around their native land. Though proud of the distinguished names which have adorned native literature, we regret that any obstacles should retard the promotion of its fame.

"He that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing."  
FRANKLIN.

Now a-days it is considered disrespectful to be a habitual borrower—only change the custom, and make it more disrespectful to be a constant lender. Now the mechanic sorrows for the missing tools which he has lent, the farmer sorrows for his implements of agriculture, and Editors sorrow most of all, because they have more borrowers than Subscribers.

John Speed, the historian, and Stow, the antiquarian, whose writings became the admiration of succeeding generations, were originally tailors; Franklin, the great American philosopher and statesman, was once a printer's boy; Simpson, the Scotch mathematician, was originally a poor weaver; Herschel, the eminent astronomer, was a fifer-boy in the army.

The Lady's Book.—We have had the satisfaction of a slight perusal of this thrice welcome monthly visitor, for June. Ever since our boy-"hood", we have had a peculiar fancy for periodicals of this stamp. This number contains as embellishments—"The sea side Toilet"—engraved title-page, (a lovely thing)—"Rose of the Forest set to music, (one of Thos. Moore's best)—"Ornamental Artist"—"Rencontre between Clevelly, Buckland & Herrick"—"Cropper Pigeon"—"Gold Finch, &c."

### RECEIPTS.

LETTERS.—From Messrs. Daniel H. Cornell, William Clay, S. O. Bouchier, A. McDonald, Robert De Cou, W. N. Bottum.

REMITTANCES.—Robert De'Cou \$2.—Thomas Cartwright \$1.—Rev. Andrew Bell, \$1—John M. Jackson, \$2.

### NEW AGENTS.

Messrs. I. Draper, Port Burwell;—James Watson, Loyd Town; D. Li Thorp, Fredericksburg; J. D. Gilbert, Adolphustown; A. McDougal, Alexanderdria; S. O. Bouchier, Georgina; Robert DeCou, Middleton; W. N. Bottum, Kempsville.