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# THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.]

VIRTUE IS TRUE HAPPINESS.

[SINGLY, THREE HALF PENCE.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1853.

No. 33.

## Poetry.

### EUGENIA'S WISH.

Oh! give me but the mountain's side,  
Or wide extending shore,  
Where roving breezes kiss the flowers,  
Or thundering billows roar,  
Where every sound is nature's voice,  
Where every step thaws a trail,  
Reveals some hidden attribute  
Of nature and her Owl.

There's rapture in the voice of Spring—  
There's joy in Summer's bloom—  
But give me Winter's white scene,  
And its enlivening gloom;  
While towering in majestic strength  
Over yawning gulfs below,  
Summits o'er hoary summits rear,  
Their diadems of snow.

Oh! give me but the mountain's side—  
The view which hath no bound—  
Where heaven above is stretched above,  
Immensely around;  
While Fancy, in its chainless flight,  
Outreaching land and sea,  
Leaves Time itself far behind,  
And grasps Eternity.

### NOT TO MYSELF ALONE.

"Not to myself alone,"  
The little opening flower transported cries,—  
"Not to myself alone I had my bloom;  
With fragrant breath the breeze I perfume,  
And gladden all things with my milky dyes,  
The dew comes sipping every eventide,  
Its slowness fill,  
The butterfly within my cup doth hide  
From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"  
The circling star with honest pride doth boast,—  
"Not to myself I rise and set;  
I write upon night's coronal of jet,  
His power and skill who found our myriad host:  
A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,  
I gem the sky,  
That man might ne'er forget, in every fate,  
His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"  
The streamlet whispers on its pebbly way.—  
"Not to myself alone I sparkling glide;  
I scatter life and health on every side,  
And sweep the field with herb and flowered gay,  
I sing into the common, bleak and bare,  
My gladsome tune;  
I sweeten and refresh the languid air  
In droughty June."

"Not to myself alone"  
Oh man, forget not thou, earth's honoured priest!  
Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart,  
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part:  
Chiefest of guests at Love's unjudging feast,  
Play not the arrogant, spurn thy unwise eld,  
And self disown,  
Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God,  
Not to thyself alone!

## Literature.

### GOLD—ITS USES IN ART AND MANUFACTURE.

(From the Art Journal.)

At the present moment, when we are threatened with an unusual influx of the precious metals, and particularly of gold, it is a matter of no small interest to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the quantity of that metal which is annually consumed in the various processes of Art and manufacture to which it is applied. This inquiry forms a very important element in the consideration of the question of the probable value of gold. It has been very seriously argued that twenty-three millions sterling will this year be added to our stock of gold, and consequently that fine gold, in-

stead of continuing at the price 46l per pound troy, will be reduced to 35l, or less. The consequence of this, if realized, would be most disastrous to all those who have fixed incomes, and for some time, indeed, to every one depending on the wages of industry. It is evident, however, that one most important element has been omitted in the calculation;—the quantity of gold which disappears every year in the processes of ornamentation, &c., a very small fraction of which is recoverable. It is this part of the subject which we propose to examine, and we believe we shall be able to show that there is a constantly increasing demand for gold in manufacture, and that there are other sources opening out, through which the large quantity arriving in this country will find its way as a marketable commodity. Before entering on this consideration, it will not be out of place to put our readers in possession of the actual state of our imports of gold during the present year, when it will be seen that, though there will be a large increase, it will fall very far below the sum stated. During last year, and the first half of the present year, the imports of gold were as follows from the places named:

	1851.	1852.	Half Year.
South America	£193,000	£233,000	
Africa	24,000	15,000	
Russia	965,000	60,000	
Turkey	140,000	160,000	
California	1,300,000	1,000,000	
Australia	40,000	2,000,000	
United States	3,300,000	2,000,000	
	£5,898,000	£5,293,000	

The returns from Sydney and Melbourne enable us to ascertain, with a tolerable approximation to the truth, the amount of gold which we shall receive from our Australian colonies, and there is reason to believe that the whole quantity of gold likely to be imported this year will not exceed eleven millions; certainly it will fall very far short of the twenty-three millions which have been as roundly stated as the probable amount.—The amount imported from California, either direct or through the United States, exhibits this latter half of the year a considerable falling off, and there are good grounds for believing that the quantity of gold discovered in the Australian gold-fields has reached its maximum.

As we have to consider the continent of Europe generally in our examination of the consumption of gold, it becomes necessary that the other sources of supply should be ascertained. The largest supply is from Russia, and it appears from official returns, that the produce from the gold-washings of Siberia, and of the Ural Mountains, in 1850 was 971 pounds, the pound being about 40 pounds troy. In 1851 the Russian mines and mineral washings produced 64,932 lb. troy of gold, equal in value to 2,900,000l. sterling. The quantity obtained from the East, and that also which is received into Spain and Portugal from Mexico and Brazil, is comparatively small. It has been estimated that the annual increase of the precious metals in Europe has been at the rate of from eight to ten millions, and the addition this year is not likely to be more than three millions beyond the larger sum.

Before we proceed to the main consideration of the present paper, it becomes important to ascertain the loss which requires to be supplied in coined money. It has been estimated by the au-

thorities at the Bank of England and the Mint that the actual loss by wear and other causes is about 3 per cent. per annum. The number of gold coins in circulation in the United Kingdom amounts to about forty millions, and the loss annually by shipwreck, fire, &c., is very considerable. It is considered that at least three million pounds per annum is required to be added to our circulating gold medium, to supply the deterioration by wear and the actual loss.

For some time past the English sovereign has been gradually taking the place of the Spanish dollar, and the exportations of sovereigns is increasing rapidly. In many of the foreign states, the English gold passes as the current coin; this arises from the invariability of the standard.—From November, 1850, to June, 1851, but little more than six months, the Bank of England issued nine million sovereigns, and at the present time the demand is so great that, with the utmost labour, the Mint can scarcely come fast enough to satisfy the demand.

We are receiving, it is true, enormous quantities of gold in the native state. We are exporting sovereigns at a largely increasing rate. It is, indeed, resolved into the simple question of taking the raw material in exchange for the manufactured article. Even in this way there appears to be opening out a channel through which our surplus of gold will find a vent.

Gold ornaments for the person and for the tables of the wealthy form very large amounts in the estimate of the consumption of gold; for although the metal may be again converted into current coin, it is only so converted under the pressure of very extraordinary circumstances.—The amount of gold and silver plate in Europe has been very variously estimated. Jacob, in his "History of the Precious Metals," says there are in England ten thousand families who are in possession of articles of gold and silver, whose value by weight may amount to five hundred pound for each family, or may by worth, as mere bullion, five million pounds sterling. The public companies and traders hold plate to a much greater value, and it will not be over estimating the total amount in Europe at forty millions sterling.

The facility with which gold can be wrought, its extraordinary ductility, and other peculiar properties, led to its employment by the earliest workers in metals. We learn from the sacred volume that the use of gold leaf is of the highest antiquity. Moses covered the ark with sheet gold, and Solomon decorated all the carvings of the Temple by covering them with beaten gold.—The wealth of the Chaldean and Assyrian kings was indicated by their vessels of gold and silver, and these too frequently became the objects for which the ambitious tyrants of antiquity sacrificed the lives of thousands. In the spoilation of Niavech and the other buried cities, by their conquerors, the gold was carried away, and hence it is, that, except in a few rare instances, we find no gold in the remains of their cities. We hear, indeed, of the corpse of a princess being found with a thin plate of gold upon the face. The softness of the pure metal, and the ease with which it can be flattened out, peculiarly fitted it for such a purpose as this.

The Egyptians employed gold leaf at a very early period of their history. Mummies have

been found gilded, and statues, also, which had evidently been covered with plates of beaten gold. Modern chemistry has not given us a most important piece of information relative to the knowledge of the Egyptians. Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, has lately observed upon the face of a mummy which has been unrolled at Bristol a name written in a metallic ink. Upon analysing this, it proved to be silver, and, from the action upon the flux *flavus*, there is very little doubt but nitric acid was used as the solvent. Now nitrate of silver (the lunar caustic of commerce) is the preparation employed in the indeleble inks of the present time. This discovery proves that three thousand years ago the ladies of Thebes, and the other Egyptian cities, were in the habit of employing a marking ink of the same chemical composition as that which the ladies of the cities of England now employ. We may by deduction advance a step further; the Egyptians obtained this acid no doubt from their nitre—nitrate of potash—of which there are even now large deposits. To separate this acid, either strong heat, sufficient to decompose the salt, must have been employed, or another acid, the sulphuric, must have been added, and a process of distillation adopted; however, here was the step necessary for obtaining muriatic acid from the muriales of soda, or ammonia (sal ammoniac, which exists abundantly near the temple of Jupiter Ammon). Muriatic acid being obtained, they had but to unite it with nitric acid to form the aqua regia, or true solvent of gold, and, as Moses was learned in all the learning of the Egyptians, have we not a clue by which to explain the operation by which the great law-giver destroyed the golden calf? "And he took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and strawed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it."

"Great men were living before Agamemnon," and every advance which we make in the discovery of the manners and customs of those men to whom we assign a high antiquity, appears to prove a far greater amount of knowledge than formerly the moderns were disposed to allow them. The use of beaten gold in Greece was common; we learn in the days of Pericles that the statues of the Parthenon were gilded, or, as it is expressed by the historian, "overlaid with plates of gold."

Pliny, in his "Natural History," gives us a very accurate description of the mode of working amongst the Roman gold-beaters. The thin piece of gold to be beaten out was placed between pieces of parchment, which had previously been rubbed over with some ochre (oxide of iron), and he also details, with equal accuracy, the process of gilding by the amalgamation process. Pliny states, that an ounce of gold could be beaten into seven hundred and fifty leaves and more, each four square inches in size, and we are informed by a subsequent author, that they produced gold leaf from fifty to seventy times this degree of thinness. Beckmann, in his "History of Inventions," has an interesting chapter on gilding, to which we refer our curious readers.—During the progress of the Art, it being found that parchment was too thick and hard for the purpose, the workmen sought a thinner material, and at length discovered that the skin of an unborn calf was the most convenient. By means of this improvement gold was made much thinner; but the Art was brought to the greatest perfection by employing that fine pellicle which is detached from the gut of an ox, or a cow. In the time of Beckmann, the art of preparing this skin was kept a secret, being only known in a few families, and even to the present time the preparation of skin

for the gold-beater is made a matter of much mystery.

The preparation of gold leaf is now carried on in the following manner. The metal is first reduced into long thin strips or strands, by means of steel rollers; it is then cut into little pieces, which are beaten on an anvil, and afterwards annealed. One hundred and fifty of these pieces, now an inch square, are laid two together between leaves of vellum about four times that size, and laid twenty thicknesses on the outside, the whole being enclosed in a parchment envelope. In this state the mass is beaten with a heavy hammer on a smooth block of marble, till the gold is extended out to the size of the vellum, after which the whole is taken out, and the pieces are cut into form with a knife. The six hundred pieces thus produced are interlaid, as before, with pieces of ox-gut, prepared in a peculiar manner, and called gold-beaters' skin. The beating is now repeated with a lighter hammer, until the leaves have reached the extent of the skin, that is, four inches square. The whole is then divided into four parcels, interlaid with membrane, and beaten until they are extended for a third time.—After the last operation, the gold leaves are placed upon a leather cushion, cut into the proper sizes, and placed between the leaves of a book, the paper having been previously rubbed with bole to prevent adhesion. It is stated by Mr. Holland that there are about eighty gold-beaters in London and about twenty in other parts of the country. Two ounces and two pennyweights of gold are delivered by the master to the workman, who, if very skilful, returns 2000 leaves or eighty books of gold, together with one ounce and six pennyweights of waste cuttings; hence, the elements of one book weighs 48 grains, and as the leaves measure 3 3/4 inches, the thickness of a leaf is 1,282,000 part of an inch.

By extensive inquiry we discover that the quantity of gold leaf employed each week in this country, is—London, 400 ounces; Edinburgh, 35 ounces; Birmingham, 70 ounces; Manchester, 40 ounces; Dublin, 12 ounces; Liverpool, 15 ounces; Leeds, 6 ounces; Glasgow, 6 ounces.—The quantity used in other parts of the kingdom will give a weekly consumption of not less than 650 ounces of gold employed in gilding picture frames, the names of tradesmen above their doors, gilding the edges of books, and the numerous other ornamental purposes to which it is applied in this form. This will amount to nearly 200,000 worth per annum in this country only, and the consumption on the continent very greatly exceeds this. In addition to this, a very large quantity of gold is employed in what is commonly called water gilding. The gold is dissolved in mercury, and being applied in a liquid form, this very inappropriate term is given to it. The article to be gilded is well cleaned and then rubbed with the liquid amalgam of gold; exposure to the fire volatilises the mercury, leaving a fine film of gold behind. By repeating the process, any thickness of gold can thus be deposited. Electro-gilding has, however, to a very great extent, superseded this method. The process of electro-gilding is very simple; a solution of the oxide of gold in cyanide of potassium is made, and the article to be gilded being connected with one pole of a voltaic battery, a piece of fine gold is connected with the other; both being placed in the solution, gold is precipitated from the solution on the article to be gilt, and dissolved off from the other termination of the voltaic battery. By this means are now gilded a great variety of metal ornaments, silver services, steel pens, &c., consuming an immense quantity of gold, not less, certainly, than 10,000 ounces each year, and the demand

for these articles is rapidly increasing. In the provinces, for painting porcelain with reds and purples, and for gilding the various kinds of porcelain services, it is estimated that from 7000 to 10,000 ounces are annually employed, and with the rapidly increasing demand for English porcelain, this must very considerably increase. In the manufacture of gold chains, 1000 ounces of gold are used every week in Birmingham alone, and the quantity employed in this country for the manufacture of watches and jewellery is something enormous. The best accounts of the use of gold for other general purposes, throughout the continent of Europe, will be found in Jacob on the precious metals, and the excellent treatise by Chaptal, "L'Industrie Françoise."

According to his statement, the number of gold and silver watches is now equal. The metal in the watches he values at fifty-seven francs for the gold, and six francs for the silver, making the whole amount of the two precious metals appropriated to this branch to be nine million four hundred and fifty thousand francs. Besides these, three were manufactured five thousand pendulums, or cabinet clocks, partly of gold, partly of silver gilt, and partly gilded on inferior metal.—He remarks, that the price of watches has fallen, and the progress of luxury and the easier circumstances of the country have so increased, as to extend the use of watches, and the consequent fabrication of them. It appears that the weight of gold and silver, respectively, in the watches made in France, is not more than half the average weight of those made in England.—It is rare to see double cases to French watches; whereas, in England, it is nearly general with those of silver, and very extensively the case with those of gold. Besides this, the English watches with a single case are much more substantially framed than those which are manufactured in France.

The labour employed in making the large articles by the gold and silversmiths in France is stated to be no more than an eighth of the cost of the precious metal; whilst on the jewellery, the gilding, and the embroidery, "the fabrication of which, in Paris, is immense, the cost of the gold is not more than one-fifth of the price of the finished goods." All the statements obtained from official sources, or from the manufacturers, induces him to conclude that the gold and silversmiths in France employ annually of the two metals to the amount of sixteen millions of francs, and the jewellery appropriates annually to the amount of four millions; of this, about three-fifths is used in Paris alone.

According to these representations, it is seen that the watchmakers, goldsmiths, and jewellers together, must apply gold and silver in their several fabrics to the amount of twenty-nine million four hundred and fifty thousand francs, or one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Although the use of gold and silver in so small a country as Switzerland can have but little influence on the mass of those substances, which the consumption of the whole of Europe demands, yet every statement marked with accuracy assists the estimation which it is necessary to make in those countries where few facts can be collected, and those only of a general or loose character.

It appears that the annual quantity of the two precious metals used in the trade of Geneva and the whole of Switzerland may be taken at the value of about 350,000 sterling, supposing either the estimate to refer to gold and silver of the fineness of our standard. There is good reason to believe that this is the case, because it has been asserted by some persons well acquainted with the fact, that the greater portion of the gold is obtained by melting English sovereigns. This is said to be most advantageous for the manufacturers, because ours is almost the only gold coin on which no charge is made for seigniorage.

In those countries which contain nearly one-fourth part of the inhabitants of Europe it is deemed fair to

estimate the application of gold and silver to other purposes than that of coin, at about four million pounds sterling, annually, for the last twenty years. These are not only the richest parts of Europe, and on that account capable of absorbing a larger portion of those metals, but they are also the great workshops in which are fabricated many of those luxuriant ornaments and utensils which are furnished to the gratifications of the richer inhabitants of other countries, where the few ornaments of the numerous less rich individuals are supplied by small internal manufacturers. If it be taken into consideration that the small portion of gold and silver which the inferior classes make use of must, from their vastly greater numbers, exceed that used by the rich, it will not be deemed an unfair assumption to calculate, that the hundred and sixty millions of persons in the rest of Europe annually consume two-thirds as much as the fifty or sixty millions who inhabit England, France, and Switzerland.

At this rate the whole application of the precious metals to ornamental and luxurious purposes, is as follows:—

Great Britain . . . . .	2,457,221
France . . . . .	1,200,000
Switzerland . . . . .	250,000

Estimated amount for the whole of the rest of Europe, being two-fifths . . . . . 4,027,221

Thus making . . . . . 8,612,711

We have given a very rough sketch of a subject of general and particular interest—the consumption of gold. It must not be forgotten that of all the gold used in gilding, in porcelain, and many other kinds of manufacture, not one-tenth part can be recovered. It is lost for ever, as far as any useful purpose is concerned.—With the advances of civilisation, and the consequent increase of luxury, the quantity of gold required annually to meet the demands will very soon far exceed that which we have stated, and, consequently, we may safely infer that the gold fields of Australia and of California will not have the effect of reducing the value of gold in Europe.

The gold mines of South America are failing.—Rarely indeed has gold mining proved a profitable commercial speculation;—and even the gold received from the Brazils, Mexico, Peru, and Chili, in the shape of gold dust, has been for some years declining in quantity. Therefore, the world has now to look to California and Australia as the sources from which the store of gold is to be renewed. China, several parts of India, and many of the islands of the Pacific, are already taking gold from these modern Eldorados. Regarding the discovery of gold in our colony and in California as a natural operation dependent upon some law by which the progress of civilisation is regulated, we cannot believe that any violent changes will be effected in any portion of the globe. A gradual change may be induced, but there appears no sufficient reason for supposing that the value of gold as the great element of exchanges will suffer any of those sudden variations from its present value, which many political economists profess to dread. Rather let us guard ourselves against that pride and consequent intolerance which the gold of America introduced into Spain, and from the effects of which that fine country has never recovered.

ROBERT HUNT.

EDUCATION AND THE KOH-I-NOOR.

The Koh-i-Noor is again before the public. When exhibited last year in the Crystal Palace, it was generally considered as a bore and a provocation. It would not shine—it would not "mizzle." People were told that it was worth two millions of money—more, in fact, than the glass house and all its contents put together—more than all the pictures in the national galleries—more than all the books in the British Museum—more than all the scientific apparatus at Greenwich. The price was of course fixed conventionally. For real use no man would give much for it. It is not more beautiful than a flower. It emits neither perfume to charm nor music to enchant. Robinson Crusoe would prefer a volume of Shakspeare or a drawing of Raphael. Two millions of money! Only think what might be done with two millions of money!—That sum would carry the adult illers of Great Britain

to Canada and Australia. It would suffice to build all the schools that would be required for a national system of education. What is the use of such a gem?—Thousands of murders have been committed for its sake since it was unfortunately for the world discovered by a slave in the diamond mines of Golconda. It has been a fatal possession to nearly all its owners.—The newspapers tell us it is now about to be cut.—Foreign lapidaries have been brought over from Amsterdam; a special machinery has been constructed for the operation; and no less a person than the Iron Duke—henceforth to be known as the "Diamond Duke"—has undertaken the supervision of the work. For what? For a toy—a bauble—the glittering trinket of a barbarian! It is disgusting to see men of the Saxon race—the race which has to colonise—to liberate, to civilise the world—making a god of such a bit of bright pebble. A country capable of a Penny Post and a Crystal Palace should be ashamed of this miserable trifling. What should we say to a president of America who wore a gem worth two millions sterling?—Should we not say he had a bee in his bonnet?

CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

TORONTO, C. W., AUGUST 29, 1852.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

If it is the lesson of nature, as indicated in our last closing remarks, that boys and girls, being indiscriminately commingled in the respective family circles to which they belong, would be most successfully educated in the same commingled state, then another lesson is inseparably connected with it. We must infer that our Educational system has so far been fighting against nature, and it is not difficult to see that society has been injured in consequence. Hitherto our training has been such as is not calculated to produce the greatest community of feeling or similarity of sentiment. After reaching a certain stage of their progress, for example, the one party has been trained to elaborate an essay, while the other elaborates a watch-chain. The mind of the one is bent so far to meet the incidents of every day life; the mind of the other roams in an Elysian sphere, far removed from either the duties, or the encumbrances of life. Such an education when matured, necessarily produces coquetry and deception on the one hand, and distrust and want of confidence on the other; and even when this barrier seems so far removed as to allow two similarly minded young persons to enjoy each others society, the deception and evasion must still be practised, as if it were a sin to love. All this results from beginning wrong in our educational system. We would say then let boys and girls romp and rollick together at school, it will tend to the healthy development of their muscular organization;—let them attend the same classes, and stimulate each other to overcome the little difficulties which lie in the way of their intellectual progress, and it will conduce to a more vigorous development of the mental faculties. Many a young man when circumstanced in life as the sun and centre of a little happy family circle, looks back with feelings of chastened delight, to the happy hours he spent in the company of his affectionate sisters, when under the paternal roof, and he attributes to their society, and to their influence, the purity of his own mind, and the refinement of feeling which enabled him to pursue a happy, because a virtuous, course. A person so circumstanced may baffle all the conventionalities of life, but there are many young men, equally well disposed, but not

so highly favoured in the allotments of life. They are left to form associates of their own class, and necessarily are deprived by the customs of society of that refining education which would result from a commingled system of instruction. It is firmly engraven upon our own mind that among the greatest of our juvenile difficulties, was the daily competition with two or three girls, that right or wrong would keep the top of the class. In many of the schools in the cities of America boys and girls are taught together. In all common schools in Scotland boys and girls are taught in one apartment. In England there is in reality no common school system, but in nearly all the schools of whatever name, boys and girls are taught in separate apartments. The same is the rule here; but nevertheless of that, having taken cognizance of the system in its various ramifications, we decidedly prefer the Scotch parochial school system; but would wish it, as in many isolated portions of the States, carried out to the highest of our High Schools. It is evident that girls would require to devote part of their time to needle work, which boys would not require so to devote, and that this must be done while their fingers are yet pliant and delicate, in order to insure expertness in the use of the needle: but that could be overcome by being practised at different hours, while boys would be devoting their time to architectural or mechanical drawing, or modelling, or some such work that would not necessarily come under the scope of female education—that is to say, something which belonged more immediately to the prosecution of mechanical pursuits. What good reason can be assigned that our High Schools should be shut against girls? It is surely a part of the remnants of that feudal system of the middle ages, which looked upon the female as an inferior being, and only fitted for the drudgery of life. We question not here the prominence given sometimes, by feats of chivalry, to the happy fair: these were, at best, exceptions to the rule, and were too transient to affect the mass left beyond the pale. It belongs to this age alone, in an eminent degree, to exalt woman to that high position which a benign Creator so highly fitted her to occupy as the companion and the friend of man;—and how much better would society be, if the lingering dregs of that anomalous state were entirely dissipated. Let us then, for the sake of all interests in society, have our school system, from its simplest to its highest stage, open alike to boys and girls, and let them be trained in one apartment, that the natural delicacy and gentleness of the one may soften down the asperity of the other. We are aware that grave doubts are entertained, by persons well acquainted with the practical working of the school-room, as to the prudence or propriety of such a course of procedure.—It is the opinion of such, that, from the ages of 15 to 18, young women study much more closely and attentively, when by themselves, than they are found to do, when mixed with lads of a similar age; and that associations are often formed, in such cases, that have an injurious effect upon the respective parties, in all their after career. We, at once, admit the force of the objection, in so far as it applies to our higher seminaries of learning, but have been in the habit of attributing any difficulty that may arise from such a source, to the want of a more thorough adaptation of our school machinery to the requirements of such a system. Even if it were the case,

that there is in the only system, not so great a desire for application, beyond a certain age. This, we think, would be remedied by the lively competition of the various members of the classes, and we are convinced that, at all events, it would very greatly improve the feeling and morality of the male sex, and would prepare the female portion of society much better to fulfil the high station to which, in after life, they may be called. It is, therefore, to try to deal with children in a more rational, and to be able to do so, generally, as possible, for the places they are to occupy in life, than to educate them in a false and artificial system, and as one great end in life. It would be most easy to neglect in our educational system, to create and cherish a unity of feeling, a harmony of interest, and an aim to be attained in society, as a whole, no means, we believe, less conducive to the attainment of the desired end, as the direct and progressive pulling of the various parts, by the intricate development of its component parts, by our educational machinery, in all its branches.

#### TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

In a previous number we published a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting held for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Stock Exchange in this city. This meeting, as at that time stated, was composed chiefly of gentlemen, already engaged as Stock and Share Brokers in town, and it is gratifying to find that the design and objects of these gentlemen in this undertaking, have found favour, to a considerable extent, with that portion of the community best able to judge of the propriety of such a movement. Every advance step we make in commercial progress, must be met by a corresponding adaptation of our social economy to meet the new wants which spring up. In this view a movement like the present was required, and from the favourable reception which the project has met by many intelligent parties, it will undoubtedly be carried vigorously into operation. Steps have been taken to secure the Board of Trade Room in the St. Lawrence Hall for the "Capel Court" of the Association, and so soon as arrangements have been completed the proper means will be taken to notify the hours of attendance, and all other particulars in connexion with Stock and Share Broking, so that any person having stock business to transact will be made aware of the speediest and most effectual way of carrying his operations into effect. Considering the increasing nature of public securities in Upper Canada, we look upon the foundation of this Association as very opportune. Its longer delay was causing great annoyance to many parties already in an isolated way connected with such matters, and though to some minds it may appear premature in consequence of the limited business, which may for some time be performed, yet we feel satisfied that the time for a little concentrated effort has come. The movement is in good hands, and if carried out under proper direction and control, cannot fail to be a decided convenience and advantage to the public.

The *Sherbrooke Gazette* of the 14th states that a rich and extensive silver mine has been discovered recently near the railroad north of Sherbrooke. Mr. Hall of Hately, who made the discovery has taken steps to obtain from Government the right to work the mine.

**True Likenesses.**—The quickness, accuracy, and cheapness with which likenesses are now taken, by the Daguerreotype process, are truly surprising. We paid a visit, the other day, to the rooms of Messrs Evans & Harrison, over Mr. Christie's hardware store, King-street, and would recommend those who wish to secure an exact likeness in the best style of the now so beautiful art, to pay a visit to their gentleman. The immense number of life-like pictures which adorn their gallery prove that they understand their business.

**The "News of the Week."**—We neglected in our last issue to congratulate Mr. Scobio on the appearance of the *News of the Week*, a new Weekly paper, issued from the *Colonist* office, and containing all the reading matter of the *Daily Colonist*. It is very neatly got up, and cannot fail to ensure a large circulation. We wish it all success.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

**MONTREAL.—CREOLE.**—Your note was mislaid or it would have been attended to in our last number—Brande, an unquestionable authority, says that the name Creole is given to the descendants of white parents, born in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, in whom the European blood has been unmingled with that of any other race. The "National Cyclopaedia" says this name is given to distinguish them from the off-spring of mixed blood such as Mulattoes, *Mestizos*, &c.

#### Literary Notices.

**THE ART JOURNAL.** August, Toronto; H. Rodgers, Agent for Canada.

In the August Journal we have a fine display of artistic talent. The illustrations are, the Raffle for the Watch, engraved by G. Geatbach, from the picture by W. Eby, R. A., in the Vernon Gallery. A Persian Warrior, engraved by C. Cousen, from the Picture by W. Eby, R. A., in the Vernon Gallery. Highland Mary, engraved by E. Rosse, from the Statue by B. E. Spence. Examples of the Artists of Germany. The Cardinal Virtues, by Professor Mucke, of Dusseldorf. The first of these is from an artist a native of Wolferhampton, who served a term of apprenticeship to a tea board manufacturer in Birmingham. He was born in 1772. The group collected in the village ale house to raffle for the landlord's watch is strikingly characteristic; each a separate portrait forming a study in itself, it is most elaborately and exquisitely finished. The second is a half length of an armed Persian dressed in Oriental costume, it has a noble expression, and is admirably executed. The name of the third one has a fascination about it that the other two do not possess. Burns's exquisite poem, "To Mary in Heaven," has excited the deepest sympathy wherever it has been read, and the sculptor has not failed in this beautiful piece to give a depth and sweetness to that sympathy. The incident selected for the subject of the figure is given in Dr. Currie's life of Burns. "The lovers met in a sequestered spot near the banks of the Ayr, one standing on each side of a small brook, in which they laved their hands, and holding a bible between them, they swore

to be faithful to each other. The bible was given to Mary by Burns, and is still preserved." The sculptor's object has been to represent her in an attitude of subdued grief, musing on his departure, and lamenting over the absence of one she did not live to meet again." The idea is singularly well expressed; the whole treatment of the subject at once exemplifies the feeling, that would naturally occupy her mind at such a time; but even apart from this, and regarding the figure as a simple sculptural study, it is one of much beauty and excellence in form and feature, the model of a genuine child of nature moulded and fashioned and grown up into girlhood, under the hands of Divinity alone." Such are the remarks of the journal on this sweet looking engraving. It is most admirably executed. In her right hand she holds the closed bible which had just been presented to her, and her left hand the loosely flowing plaid which flows in sleepless style, very gracefully. The folds of the drapery are very prettily brought out. It is in fact one of the finest pieces that has appeared in the Journal. The Great Master illustrated is Karel du Jardin, continued from last number. The fifth part of relics of middle age art is given, and a variety of other illustrations. On our first page will be found an ably written article from Professor Hunt, which we have extracted from this number of the Journal. Several other notices of art are also given.

**WESTMINSTER REVIEW,** July, New York, Leonard, Scott & Co.; Toronto, T. Maclean.

The contents of the Westminster are, Secular Education; England's Forgotten Worthies; The Future of Geology, Lord Jeffrey and the Edinburgh Review; Tendencies of England, The Lady Novelists; The Political Life and Sentiments of Niebuhr; The Restoration of Relief, Sir Robert Peel and his Policy; Contemporary Literature of England, America and Germany. We have not had time sufficiently to scan this number of the Westminster, to speak of the contents of all its papers, but some of them are very ably written, and in the foreground we would place the one on Secular Education. This paper shows us, so far, the way of escape from the difficulty connected with our educational system. We must confess, however, that, in theory at least, we have gone one step in advance of its teaching on this head, and that part of our plan, we may endeavour to develop at a future time; in the meantime, we recommend the perusal of this article to all who have the interests of the rising generation at heart; and should they find leisure to read of England's Forgotten Worthies, they will perhaps rise from the perusal, satisfied that, in real nobleness of spirit, independence and daring, we, as a people, have not improved much upon our ancestors, in spite of all our fancied importance.

**LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,** July, Toronto, T. Maclean.

The contents of this Quarterly are, Art and Nature under an Italian Sky; Kaye's History of the War in Affghanistan; New Reformation in Ireland; Count Mollien's Memoirs; Lord Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey; Contemporary History; Mr. Roebuck and Mrs. Martineau; Lady Theresa Lewis's Clarendon Gallery; Lord Holland's Memoirs of the Whig party. There is a variety of very interesting papers in this number, some of them, however, a little heavy, and not grasped with the same amount of nerve which distinguishes many papers in the Review previously alluded to. The New Reformation in Ireland will be read with pleasure by all who have the interests of Ireland at heart, and those who have admired the writings of the erratic Miss Martineau, will be glad to learn that she has written a work free from those

dreamy rationalistic speculations so much indulged in, in a previous publication from her pen, and has, thus far, redeemed her character.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOK, No. 23. New York, Harper & Brothers; Toronto, A. H. Armour & Co.

MEYER'S CATERING, No. 4. New York, H. J. Meyer, Williams, & Co.

GRAMMAR MAGAZINE, September. Toronto, T. Maclean.

## Arts and Manufactures.

### CANADA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The following respecting Canada occurs in the official reports published by the Imperial Commissioners of the great Exhibition of 1851.

"Of all the British Colonies, Canada is that whose exhibition is the most interesting and the most complete, and one may even say that it is superior, so far as the mineral kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their products to the Exhibition. This arises from the fact that the collection has been made in a systematic manner, and it results that the study of it furnishes the means of appreciating at once the geological structure and the mineral resources of Canada. It is to Mr. W. E. Logan, one of the members of the Jury, who fills the office of Geological Surveyor of Canada, that we are indebted for this collection; and its value arises from the fact, that he has selected on the spot most of the specimens that have been sent to the Exhibition, and has arranged them since their arrival in London. The arrangement that he has adopted, which is entirely technical, includes eight divisions, viz:—Metalliferous minerals, and metals obtained from them; Minerals requiring complicated operations to render them fit for use; Lithographic limestone and minerals employed in jewellery, and in the manufacture of various kinds; Various kinds of clays and refractory sandstones; Rocks furnishing whetstones, hones, and polishing stones; Rocks and minerals in use for improving soils; Materials used in construction, and rocks serving for architectural decoration. Combustible minerals. All these classes include materials, of great interest, for industrial purposes, and we think it useful to mention some more specially. The ores of iron require notice first of all for their abundance and excellent quality as the magnetic oxide is worked in upwards of ten different localities. The mines of Marmora, the most important of all, are situated in the west of Canada, and are worked in a mass of ore more than 100 feet thick. The magnetic ores obtained from them (4.) are accompanied by pig iron from the works established on the spot, and belonging to the Marmora Iron Company. The Jury has recognized the good quality of their products by making honourable mention of this Company; and the same is awarded to Dr. J. Wilson (2.) who has exhibited magnetic iron ores from South Sherbrooke, and phosphate of lime from Burgess. Ordinary mention has also been made to Mr. Lancaster of Vaudreuil (6.) Captain Martin of St. Vallier (9.) Messrs. L. Seer of Eustache (16.) E. Caron of St. Ann, Montmorency (19.) G. Duberger of Murray Bay (22.) who have exhibited ores of iron and iron ores of different kinds. Massive hydrous oxide of iron is an important mineral amongst the iron ores of Canada, and is workable in large masses in several localities. We may mention, particularly, that of St. Maurice, which for more than half a century has supplied the iron works and foundries of that name. The Honorable J.

Pellet the proprietor of the mines, whose products are exhibited in No. 5, has added to the ores, specimens of pig iron and other iron, besides slugs and ashes obtained during the working of the ores. The iron from St. Maurice is of good quality, and the products exhibited show that the establishment proceeds with regularity, in a metallurgical point of view; for several specimens have induced the Jury to award a Prize Medal to the proprietor. The exhibition of Canada includes the ores of zinc, lead and copper, from several localities. The ores of copper from Lake Superior and Lake Huron are remarkable for their richness, and that called "Blue Mass" on Lake Huron has been worked for some years. The Mining Company of Montreal (the proprietors of this mine,) have erected an establishment for working the ores on the spot, according to the methods adopted at Swansea, and the effects sent by this Company (10.) exhibits by the side of the ores the various products of smelting, besides the specimens of black and refined copper. Specimens of copper and native silver, from the Island of St. Ignace, on Lake Superior, are added to these, and the Jury has awarded to the Company a prize Medal for these various objects. The existence of spangles and pepites of gold have been proved by actual investigation, in several rivers in the East of Canada, and honourable mention is made of the Chaudiere Mining Company (12.) who exhibit pepites of native gold collected in the washing of those steamers Messrs. Bedin & Lebert (15.) are also awarded with a mention for the white quartzose sands which they exhibit, which are used with advantage in the manufacture of flint and crown glass. The last award that we have to mention adjudged to Mr. Logan (1.) who has exhibited iron ores, lithographic stones, minerals and various rocks. Our colleague has not thought it right to add to these the geological map he has made of Canada, a matter which the Jury greatly regret, not because they would then have been able to adjudge a higher reward for this beautiful work,—for the position of Mr. Logan, as member of the Jury, would render this impossible,—but because of the great interest it would have added to the Canada exhibition. The lithographic stones exhibited by Mr. Logan belong to a palæozoic rock, occurring at Marmora, where the magnetic iron ore has been mentioned as forming a deposit of enormous thickness. These stones are remarkably homogeneous, and fine grained; the degree of finish of the drawings that Mr. Logan has caused to be made upon them giving every promise of the quality being good. The geological position of the stones is interesting and the reporter is not aware such material having been previously found in the old rocks, since up to the present time, those who practice lithography seek for stones from rocks of the oolitic series. The discovery of Mr. Morgan proving that the palæozoic rocks may also furnish good lithographic stones, increases the resources available for this important branch of engraving and drawing. We must also notice, amongst the articles exhibited by Mr. Logan, a cast of the footsteps of an animal discovered in one of the argillaceous schists of the palæozoic period. When the schists was first laid bare to a certain extent, Mr. Logan observed the impression of footsteps repeated several times; and he had the upper bed removed to satisfy himself as to whether they were confined. Their existence, under these circumstances, fully proves that the markings were made at the time of deposit of the bed, and thus carries back the existence of the quadruped animal to the earliest Silurian epoch. The length of the track discovered was eight feet, and as many as twenty impressions of each foot are traceable. Besi-

des these is an impression between the footsteps, which may be regarded as the trail either of the abelone or the tail of the animal. It would carry us beyond the proper limits of this report if we were to give even a sketch of the geology of Canada, and those who wish to become acquainted with the subject, must be referred to the report addressed by Mr. Logan to the Governor General of Canada, and published by order of the Legislative Assembly of the colony. We must however, mention that the purpose of the plate of the map and exposing the same described in full in the present article is to return public thanks to the members of the Jury at Burgess, while the gypsum is found in many localities forming large irregular masses, accumulated in the upper members of silurian series, especially at Oriskany, on the Grand river. The gypsum has an even texture, is foliaceous, and a fine white color, and being very pure, may be used for the manufacture of plaster for casting.

### LAUNCH AT PORT STANLEY.

On Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst., we had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of a fine new vessel which has been building this summer there. The weather was everything that could be desired, and a great display of female beauty was the result. A great concourse of people arrived throughout the day and kept pouring in from all quarters, in carriage, luggies, and on horseback, up to four o'clock, when it was fully expected that she would be ready to move off. It was, however, half-past five o'clock, before she finally started, when she glided majestically into her destined element amid the loud applause of the vast crowds of people assembled. There could not have been less than two thousand persons present; the wharves, piers, and neighboring hills were completely covered. The ceremony of christening the craft was performed by Miss Hope, daughter of Adam Hope, Esq., London, who, as she was gliding gently off the ways, broke a bottle of the juice of the grape, just over the vessel's stern, and proclaimed her the *Isaac Buchanan*, of Port Stanley. She is named by her owners, as a mark of respect, after a gentleman who has been long known in Canada, who takes a lively interest in everything appertaining to the interest of his adopted country. The *Isaac Buchanan* measures 101 feet keel, 24 feet beam, and 9 feet hold; will register about 250 tons or 300 tons burden; is a fine model of a schooner, and, no doubt exists with those who understand these matters, will prove a fast-sailer, combined with great carrying properties. She will be rigged as a fore and aft schooner, has a centre board, a beautiful wheel for steering, and has one of the latest improved capstans, taking up very little room with a heavy double purchase. Her cabin is, being fitted up very tastefully, being roomy and not much of the vessel's stowage being taken up; she will have an extra room, with two berths, for an occasional passenger, who may want to enjoy the scenery of our lakes, and is not pressed down to a few days time. She is owned by Capt. Pollock, who takes command of her, well-known on the lakes for his gentlemanly conduct and thorough seamanship, Hodgo & Co., the Forwarders, and two gentlemen in London. She was designed and built under the superintendance of Capt. Moses Fletcher, who has a high reputation for building staunch and quick vessels.—It is worthy of remark, although Port Stanley is surrounded by the very best of timber, that this should prove to be only the third vessel ever known to be built here.

As far as we can learn, the *Britannia* was built in 1824, the *Stirling* in 1830, and, after the lapse of 23 years, the *Isaac Buchanan*. We trust the example set by the spirited owners may be followed up, and that we may at last have the pleasure of witnessing a launch once a year. She has been built we believe, with the intention of being placed on the route between this and Montreal, and trust our merchants will give her a generous support, wishing her every success upon whatever Lake she may be employed, and that she may soon recompense her owners.—*Canadian Free Press.*

## Natural History.

### THE CREATION.

How admirably has the Great Architect of the Universe distributed the various forms and colours of the animal kingdom on the face of the earth! The structure of their bodies, the mechanism of their functions, their habits, and modes of propagation, are so beautifully illustrated to the student, and also served of nature, who carefully watches their movements, that the arguments of the sceptic would fall like the descent of lightning to the earth, which he brings down to prove that a part of the ascending appears to him equal and spontaneous. "As well might he say that the water generate stagnated other animals that inhabit them, as that the cheese generates mites without the egg." Did such a one consider the geographical distribution of the creatures upon the face of the globe, or even peep into the most minute state of animation in all its rigour, he would arrive at a different conclusion regarding articulated beings. But now, by the aid of science, they are magnified and brought near us, just as the astronomer who, by the adjustment of his wonderful telescope, brings the heavenly bodies near him, when he sees more clearly the concord which predominates in that distant element, in unison with our own globe, which would otherwise to him be lost in space. The scientific researches of sceptical philosophers are sent through the world, but the true philosopher will be careless of their progress, because he sees reasoning such as cannot be founded upon the true light and design of the creation. Surely then, the theorem of natural history should be disseminated to our fellow-creatures, some of whom, I am sorry to say, do not, or care not to investigate the various phenomena which are of daily occurrence before their eyes. He who adheres to the close atmospheric development system, cannot be free from pain, when he considers and reflects upon the periodical revolency and universal workings of our own planet. The gigantic animals now extinct, and those at present indigenous to our globe, I believe were, and are designedly distributed by the Almighty, in the first place to run their race, as will be seen by their fossil remains; that there is a time laid down by Him, for each species to become extinct cannot be denied by such discoveries, secondly, that some of them were sent to some parts of the earth, as a scourge and terror to the good as well as the evil, and for the purpose of moral reflection from a hard-hearted people in fearing him, as much as it has been his pleasure to give some of them for our domestic use, to suit the same end. Everything that creeps, therefore, should merit our attention, as the Creator has deemed it not unworthy of his. Nature has also given strange balances of gravity to her elements, for instance, in one gallon of air there are about 84 cubic inches of oxygen, while in one gallon of water seldom more than 6 cubic inches are found, I am therefore astonished to find it asserted, that the action of the respirative functions of aqueous animals are nearly the same, and in harmony with the working of some animals of the type geocorise—that an animal could easily depart from its aquatic state and become one of the type geocorise without much trouble, for the remainder of its existence and upon this system some naturalists have given the links connecting the several orders and branches of the creation. It is well known that animals consume in a given time a quantity of oxygen in conformity with the activity of their motions and rapidity of their nutrition,—that the superior animals breathe the more freely in air is evident, from the number of cubic inches the gallon of air contains; also by plunging some terrestrial animals in water will almost instantaneously perish of asphyxia. Any person acquainted with the physiological and anatomical relations of the aquatic and terrestrial animals can easily perceive the difference of form in their breathing organs. I have never known one instance where an aquatic animal lived

any length of time after being taken from its native element, even, although its being brought into air, and provided with a far richer element than the one natural to its respiration. The respiratory organs of some animals are, however, found to live in three distinct worlds, which may seem astonishing, but no less true. The dragon-flies, which are adorned with the liveliest and richest colours, indeed, more so than any other insect which goes through the first stages of transformation in the water, are subject to those changes, and if the form of the insect be taken from the water in its reptile state, it will not survive the change long. Gregarious animals, such as *infusoria* and *medusa*, cannot remain in air; they become constrained to such an extent as to be unable to perform their functions. Fish, for example, the *branchia*, or gills of the *annelulus*, and even fishes composed of flexible filament, which the animal can easily sustain in water, by permitting the respiratory fluid to reach their opening their surface, which, if brought into air, would fall one upon another, therefore, excluding the oxygen from the parts which would, otherwise, work well, in their native element. A fish, when taken from the water, is seen to keep its mouth opening and shutting, while alive, for the purpose of receiving a sufficiency of air, which, being far richer than that of its native element, and coming with such pressure upon the *branchia*, the circulation not being so active as in superior animals, will soon cause them to die, resulting in the animal's death. I am aware that a wise and accurate observer of nature would not be told, that an animal destined, at the time of its creation, to lead an aquatic life, was never formed to breathe in air for any length of time: that there is no foundation whatever, to connect the links of the animal tribes, by illustrating the transformation of an aquatic animal, and that, by chance it changes into a terrestrial one. C.

### Varieties.

The real object of education is to give our children resources that will last as long as life lasts.

It is said that charcoal placed around rose bushes and other flowering plants, has the effect to add greatly to the richness of the flower.

We are never more deceived than when we mistake gravity for greatness, solemnity for science, and pomposity for erudition.

**COOK CAKES.**—One pint good cream, one of buttermilk, one egg, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir in meal till it foams; bake quick. If made of good meal this will be excellent cake.

IN OLDEN TIMES he was accounted a skilful person who destroyed his victims by bouquets of lovely and fragrant flowers, the art has not been lost—nay, it is practised every day by the world.

**ALBANY BREAKFAST CAKES.**—Ten eggs, three pints of milk, quarter of a pound of butter, two teaspoonfuls of salt, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, and white Indian meal to make a thick batter, butter scalloped oval tins, fill them two thirds full, (they should hold about a pint,) bake for a full hour in a quick oven.

**TRAVELING THE EARTH.**—The circumference of the earth measures 25 000 miles. If it were built with an iron railway a train carrying 240 passengers would be drawn round it by the combustion of thirty tons of coke, and the circuit would be accomplished in five weeks.—*Lardner on the Steam Engine.*

**A BEAUTIFUL TRUTH.**—I have been told, says a popular writer, by men who have passed unharmed through the temptations of youth, that they owed their escape from many dangers to the intimate companionship of their affectionate sisters. They have been saved from a hazardous meeting with idle company by some engagement of which their sisters were the charm. They have refrained from mixing with the impure, because they would not bring home thoughts and feelings which they could not share with their loving sisters. The remembrance of some warm, confiding, pure minded female friend, has saved many a youth from the snares so thickly set, into which, but for this, he might have fallen.

**A SCENE.**—A friend tells us the following anecdote when we pronounce decidedly good. One of the storekeepers of this place, purchased of an Irish woman a quantity of butter, the lump of which weighed for pounds, he weighed in the balance and found wanting. "Sure it's yer own fault if they are light," said Jolly in reply to the complaint of the buyer, "it's yer own fault, as—for wasn't it a pound of soap I bought here meself, that I had in the other end of the scale when I weighed 'em?" The storekeeper had nothing more to say on the subject.

### LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.

We would remind all lovers of the Fine Arts that Barnum's Panorama of the Great Exhibition will only remain here one day longer. We believe it will finally close this Evening, as it is already advertised to appear in Hamilton on Tuesday. We have not been able to spare time to visit this Great Work so often as we would have wished; but would warmly recommend all to take a last fond look, ere it departs.

### Biographical Calendar.

Aug. 27	1682	John Locke, born.
	1709	Pius VI, died.
" 30	1844	Francis Baily, died.
" 31	1623	John Bunyan, died.
	1749	J. F. Oberlin, born.
	1746	James Lockington, born.
	1772	William Barlow, died.
Sept. 1	1715	Louis XIV., died.
	1721	Sir Richard Steele, died.
	1757	General Lafayette, born.
	1817	General Matoon, died.
	1831	General Lopez, executed.
" 2	1625	Lady Jane, beheaded.
	1778	Louis Bonaparte, born.
" 3	1634	Thomas Telford, died.
	1673	Sir E. Coke, died.
	1650	Oliver Cromwell, died.
	1721	Matthew Boulton, born.
" 4	1588	Dudley, Earl of Leicester, died.
	1645	John James Buxtorf, born.
	1743	John, 2nd Duke of Argyll, died.

Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, was born in 1757, at Charavagne, in Auvergne. Though of high rank, and possessing a large fortune, he went, in 1777, to America, to assist the revolted Colonies.—He there raised and equipped a body of men, at his own expense; fought as a volunteer, at the battle of Brandywine, in 1778, at that of Monmouth in 1779; and received the thanks of Congress. He then proceeded to France, returned with reinforcements, and commanded Washington's vanguard at the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1782. After the peace, he returned to France, and on the breaking out of the Revolution there, he took part with the friends of liberty, though with wise moderation. In October, 1789, he was made Commander-in-chief of the National Guard, and ordered and assisted at the demolition of the Bastille. Having, on several occasions, saved the Royal Family from insult, his patriotism became suspected, and, in 1792, was obliged to flee from France. He now fell into the hands of the Austrians, by whom he was kept prisoner, at Olmutz, for five years, and was only released on demand of Bonaparte, after his first campaign in Italy. Not approving of Napoleon's despotic measures, he withdrew entirely from public affairs, until after the battle of Waterloo. In 1821, he made a visit to America, and was received with distinction and popular enthusiasm, as joint founder of American liberty, with Washington and Franklin. The Revolution of 1830 brought Lafayette on the stage again, in the character with which he commenced his career, that of Commander-in-chief of the National Guards, when he lent his support to Louis Philippe. After the latter was recognized as King of the French, he retired once more to private life, and expired, amidst its tranquil scenes, in 1835.—*Alliquis.*

**PHOTOGRAPHIC.**

Messrs. Evans & Harrison's Gallery, 25 King Street East, Toronto.  
UP STAIRS.

O. B. EVANS the eldest practical Daguerrean in the United States, has associated with himself Mr. F. HARRISON, one of his most successful pupils, and located as above, where they intend to produce the Daguerrean art for a few weeks only.

Mr. E. would also most respectfully call the attention of the Public to his celebrated London Premium Daguerrean Gallery, No. 214 Main Street, Buffalo.

One of the most costly and elegant establishments in this country. The first Premium, a Silver Medal and a Diploma were awarded the subscriber at the State Fair at Buffalo in 1848; also in Syracuse in 1850, and again at Rochester in 1851, and a diploma for the Daguerreotype of a Domestic Animal.

Mr. E. is also one of the three who Received a Prize at the World's Fair, Thus showing more first class premiums than any other Daguerrean in America. In all the above exhibitions we have competed with the first operators in the country.

We have a few premium Pictures here, one a game of Chess, on which H. H. MADRYL lavished the most extravagant eulogy.

But lest we should be accused of egotism, we shall only say that we most cheerfully submit our productions to the Art to the criticism of connoisseurs.

N.B.—Our Pictures are taken in all weather (under the latest approved sky-light) with equal success, except children, for which the best light should be selected, and with our *Telegraph Instrument*, they can be taken almost instantaneously.

A dark dress is most becoming to all, a dark scarf is the most suitable neck dress for Gentlemen, showing as little linen as possible.

Instructions will be given at this Gallery which will enable any one to succeed in this lucrative branch of business.

Stock and apparatus of all kinds will be found constantly on hand at this place and Buffalo.

A few copies of Power's Greek Slave for sale at this office.

O. B. EVANS,  
214 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVANS & HARRISON,  
25, King Street, East, Toronto, C.W.  
Aug. 10, 1852. 84-1f

**Still Greater Bargains of COAL GRATES & STOVES.**

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, a quantity of the choicest Coal Grates, and coal and wood Cooking, and Parlour Stoves, in the City. The Grates consist of several different patterns, and the Stoves are as follows:

COOKING.—Western World, Coal, 3 sizes, Canadian Farmer; Bang Up air tight, Black Hawk, Davy Crockett; and Premiums of all sizes, together with a very handsome variety of Parlour Stoves,—all of which can be seen by calling at the old stand,

No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street.

As care has been taken by one of the firm to make the selection suitable for the citizens generally, we feel warranted in recommending the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.

The subscribers will likewise have on hand a quantity of sugar kettles, plows points, mould-boards, wagon boxes, and pot-ash-kettles cast bottom downwards.

Mill and cross-cut saws of a superior quality.

N.B. The whole stock is entirely new and of the best description.

Remember the stand, No. 3, Elgin Buildings.  
McINTOSH & WALTON.

Toronto, Aug. 24 h, 1852. 25-1y



**Crown Lands Department.**

Crown Lands Department.  
Quebec, 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the future Sale of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective Ordinances mentioned below:

West of the Counties of Ontario and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre, in the County of Ontario, Three Shillings per acre in the County of North of the St. Lawrence in the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the district of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre; in the District of Quebec, west of River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre; in the District of Three Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre; in the District of Gaspé and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre in all cases, payable in five annual instalments, with interest one fifth, on time of Sale.

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

£7 All papers in the Province to copy for one month. 83-1m.

Crown Lands Department,  
Quebec, July 30, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz.—

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years, a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected, the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted, the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions, not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms. 81s-1m

£7 All the papers in the Province to copy for one month.

CASH ADVANCES made on all Goods and Property sent for immediate Sale.

SLADDEN & ROBERTSON.

Toronto, Aug. 11, 1852.

**Setting of Telegraph Poles.**

PROPOSALS will be received for the Setting of Telegraph Poles, on Yonge Street, from Toronto to Buffalo, on the 15th of September.

They must be 18 feet in the earth at least. Agents for buying the earth will be furnished by the Company.

Lettings for Sections of Ten Miles each preferred, as all the Poles on the route must be up by the 15th of September, ready for writing.

Direct propositions to the subscribers, at the North American Hotel, Toronto.

A. J. DWIGHT,  
J. SNOW.

Toronto, Aug. 12, 1852. 85s-w-1d

**Setting of Telegraph Poles.**

PROPOSALS will be received for the setting of Telegraph Poles, on Dundas Street, from Toronto to Hamilton, until Sept. 10th.

They must be placed Four Feet in the earth at least. Agents for buying the earth will be furnished.

Lettings for Sections of Ten Miles each preferred, as all the poles on the route must be up by the 10th day of October, ready for writing.

Direct propositions to the subscribers, at the North American Hotel, Toronto, and the Hamilton House in Hamilton.

J. SNOW,  
A. J. DWIGHT.

Toronto, Aug. 20, 1852. 86s-w-1d

FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM NEW YORK!

**ST. LAWRENCE HALL**

AFTERNOON & EVENING!

FOR ONE WEEK MORE!

MONSTER PANORAMA of the CRYSTAL PALACE.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

Proprietor.....Mr. P. T. BARNUM.  
Chief Artist.....Sig. DELAMARK.  
Manager and Delineator.....D. ELSON HALL.  
Two Exhibitions Daily, at 3 o'clock & 8 o'clock, P.M.

Admission only 1s 3d; Children under 10 years of age 7d.

Now Open for One Week more

The brilliantly patronized Progressive Mirror of the World's Fair, comprising the whole exterior and interior of the renowned CRYSTAL PALACE, the Royal Procession; the grand opening by Queen Victoria and the British Court, superb view of the whole Nave; the Nave in all its parts, the American Division, the whole Transept, the British Division; the Canadian Department, the Canadian Agricultural and Mechanical Courts. The whole preceded by a birds-eye view of the Crystal Palace and the West end of London, and ending with a superb Picture of the Yacht America, and Royal Yacht Squadron of Great Britain off Cowes. 80

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a BY-LAW is now under the consideration of the Council of the City of Toronto, to open and extend BEECH Street from its present termination, at Parliament Street, until it reaches Seaton Street. And also to open and continue Berkeley Street, until it shall reach that part of Beech Street which is intended to extend from Parliament to Seaton Street. Of which all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office,  
Toronto, Aug. 11, 1852. 82-1m



Patent and Recommended by the ... of Medicine and Physicians in Canada.

CHAMOMILE CORDIAL.

THIS Cordial is prepared from the ... of Chamomile flowers, and is a most valuable medicine for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

TESTIMONIALS:

Toronto, June 26th, 1852.

Messrs. RAYFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN—We have tested the Sample Bottle of your Compound Chamomile Cordial, and find it to be a most valuable medicine for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Wm. A. GEORGE HEHRICK M.D. JOHN KING M.D.

77 Bay Street, Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I have received and have tried the Sample of your Compound Chamomile Cordial, and find it to be a most valuable medicine for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Aware of the many ailments which you are afflicted with, and of the nature and quality of the Cordial, which you are using, I am glad to hear that you are so much benefited by it.

I consider it a very elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation, and one which will be highly beneficial to you, and to all who are afflicted with the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Yours, &c.

FRANCIS BAILEY, M.D.

Messrs. RAYFORD & Co.

Bristol, July 26th, 1852.

Messrs. RAYFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN—I have received and have tried the Sample of your Compound Chamomile Cordial, and find it to be a most valuable medicine for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS HUGHAN, Surgeon.

London, C.W., June 15th, 1852.

Messrs. RAYFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN—I have received the Sample Bottle of your Compound Chamomile Cordial, and find it to be a most valuable medicine for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

From the knowledge possessed by me of Mr. RAYFORD, and his very high reputation as a Pharmaceutical Chemist, I feel much pleasure in recommending his preparation of this valuable Tonic to all Professional Friends, and to the public, as a delightful and invigorating Cordial.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE HOLMES, Surgeon.

Messrs. RAYFORD & Co. Toronto.

GENTLEMEN—I have no hesitation in expressing to you my professional opinion of your Compound Chamomile Cordial. The Tonic properties of the Flowers of Chamomile with which it is finely blended, are well known, and acknowledged, and the medicinal qualities of the Cordial are so fully admitted by the complaints that I consider the idea of additional tonic in the present form of a Cordial most happy, and

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REX FORD & Co.

Advertisement for a book or publication.

Advertisement for a book or publication.

Price—2s. per Bottle. REX FORD & Co., Sole Proprietors. 65, KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

PENNY READING ROOM!

Advertisement for a Penny Reading Room.

British and American.

- List of books and authors: The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh North British, Edinburgh Review, Fraser's Magazine, The Athenaeum, Illustrated London Directory, Harper's Magazine, Saturday Review, Constitution and Church Standard, The British Weekly, The Standard, The Times, The Morning Post, The Morning Star, The Morning News, The Morning Herald, The Morning Post, The Morning Star, The Morning News, The Morning Herald.

Advertisement for a Penny Reading Room.

C. FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. 6-53

NEW BOOK STORE!

No. 51, Yonge Street, Toronto. (The door west of Spencer's Foundry)

Advertisement for a book store.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Advertisement for a book store.

TERMS—CASH.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. 6-53

NEW WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Advertisement for a watch and clockmaker's establishment.

Advertisement for a watch and clockmaker's establishment.

Advertisement for a watch and clockmaker's establishment.

Advertisement for a watch and clockmaker's establishment.

Advertisement for a watch and clockmaker's establishment.

Toronto, March 13th, 1852. 15-10

SLADDEN & ROGERSON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 108 N. ST., TORONTO.

Advertisement for Sladden & Rogerson.

Advertisement for Sladden & Rogerson.

Advertisement for Sladden & Rogerson.

D. MATHIESON'S, CLOTHING, TAILORING, GENERAL Dressing and Hair Dressing, Wholesale and Retail, No. 12 King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 20th, 1851.

BOOTS AND SHOES. 30,000 PAIRS.

BROWN & CHILDS, AT NO. 88 BAY STREET, EAST.

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THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY Charles Fletcher, Yonge Street, Toronto. At Five Shillings per Annum.

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