

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.]

Virtue is True Happiness.

[SINGLY, THREE HALF PRINCE.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

No. 19

Poetry.

"IT IS NOT ALWAYS NIGHT"

It is not always night! though darkness reign,
In gloomy silence o'er the slumbering earth,
The hastening dawn will bring the light again,
And call the glories of the day to birth.
The sun withdraws awhile his blessed light,
To shun again—it is not always night!

The voices of the storm may fill the sky,
And tempest sweep the air with angry wing;
But the fierce winds in gentle murmurs die,
And freshened beauty to the world they bring;
The after calm is sweeter and more bright;
Though storms arise, it is not always night!

The night of nature and the night of storm,
Are emblems both of shadows on the heart;
Which fall and chill its currents quick and warm,
And bid the light of peace and joy depart.
A thousand slumbers hath sorrow to afflict
The soul of man, and shroud his hopes in night.

Yet, when the darkest, saddest hour is come,
And grief despair would seize his shrinking heart,
The dawn of hope breaks on the heavy gloom,
And one by one the shadows will depart.
As storm and darkness yield to calm and light,
So with the heart—it is not always night!

W. C. R.

FORGIVENESS.

"How lovely falls
From human lips that word FORGIVE;
Forgiveness—'tis the attribute of God—
The sound which openeth heaven, renews again
On earth lost Eden's faded bloom, and thence
Hope's halo o'er the waste of life
Trice happy he whose heart has been so schooled
In the meek lessons of humanity
That he can give it utterance; it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel."

Literature.

THE LILY OF LIDDISDALE.

(Concluded from our last.)

At last she seemed to be falling down from a height, but softly, as if borne on the wings of the air; and as her feet touched the ground, she knew that young Elliot had taken her from that fleet courser, and looking up she saw that she was in a wood of old shadowy trees of gigantic size, perfectly still, and far away from all known dwellings both on hill and plain. But a cottage was before her, and she and young Elliot were on the green in its front. It was thickly covered with honey suckle, and moss roses that hung their beautiful full-blown shining lamps high as the thatched roof—and Amy's soul sickened at the still secluded, lovely, and lonely sight. "This shall be our bridal abode," whispered her lover into her ear with panting breath. Fear me not—distrust me not—I am not base—but my love to thee is tender and true. Soon shall we be married—ay—this very evening must thou be mine, and may the hand that now clasps thy sweet waist wither, and the tongue that woos thee be palsied, if ever I cease to love thee as my Amy—my Lily—my wedded wife!"

The wearied and half fainting maiden could as yet make no reply. The dream that she had believed was gone for ever, now brightened upon her in the intense light of reality, and it was in her power to become the wife of him for whom she had, in the innocence and simplicity of her nature, once felt a consuming passion, that had brought her to the brink of the grave. His warm breath was on her bosom—words charged with bewitching persuasion went thrilling through her heart-strings—and if she had any pride (and what human heart has it not!) it might well mingle now with love, and impel her into the embrace that was now open to clasp her close to a burning heart.

A stately and beautiful lady came smiling from the cottage door, and Amy knew that it was the sister of Elliot, and knelt down before her. Last time the shepherdess had seen that lady, it was, when, with a fearful step, she took her baskets into the Hall, and blushing, scarcely lifted up her eyes, when she and her high-born sisters deigned to commend her workmanship, and whispered to each other that the Lily of Liddisdale deserved her name. "Amy," said she with a gentle voice, as she took her hand, "Amy Gordon! my brother loves you, and he has wren me to acknowledge you as my sister. I can deny my brother nothing, and his grief has brought low the pride, perhaps the foolish pride, of my heart. Will you marry him, Amy? Will you, the daughter of a poor shepherd, marry the young heir of the Priory, and the descendant, Amy, of a noble race! Amy, I see that thou art beautiful—I know that thou art good—may God and my mother forgive me this, but my sister must thou be—behold my brother is at his shepherdess's feet!"

Amy Gordon had now nothing to fear. That sweet, young, pure, noble lady was her friend; and she felt persuaded now, that in good truth, young Elliot wished to make her his wife. Might she, indeed, live the lady of the Priory; be a sister to these beautiful creatures; dwell among those ancient woods, and all those spacious lawns, and richest gardens; and might she be, not in a dream, but in living reality, the wife of him on whose bosom her heart had died with joy in that lonely dell, and love him, and yield him her love even unto the very hour till she was dead! Such changes of estate had been long ago, and sung of in many a ballad; and was she to be the one maiden of millions; the one born in hundreds of years, to whom this blessed lot was to befall? But these thoughts, passed on and away like sun rays upon a stream; the cloud, not a dark one, of reality returned over her. She thought of Walter Harden, and in an instant her soul was fixed; nor from that instant could it be shaken by terror or by love; by the countenance of death, or the countenance, far more powerful than of death, that of the youth before her, pale and flushed alternately with the fluctuations of many passions.

Amy felt in her soul the collected voice, as it were, of many happy and humble years

among her hills, and that told her not to forsake her own natural life. The flower that lived happily and beautifully in its own secluded nook by the side of the lonely tarn or torrent, might lose much, both of its fragrance and its lustre when transplanted into a richer soil and more sheltered bed. Could she forge, for ever her father's angle; the earthen floor; its simple furniture of day and night? Could she forget all the familiar places round about the hut where she was born? And if she left them all, and was taken up even in the arms of love into another sphere of life, would not that be the same, or worse than to forget them, and would it not be sacrilegious to the holiness of the many Sabbath nights on which she had sat at her widowed father's knees? Yet might such thoughts have been destroyed in her beating heart by the whispered music of Young Elliot's eloquent and impassioned voice. But Walter Harden, though ignorant of her present jeopardy, seemed to stand before her, and she remembered his face when he sat beside her dying bed, his prayers over her when he thought she slept; and their oaths of fidelity mutually sworn before the great God.

"Will you, my noble and honoured master, suffer me, all unworthy as I am to be yours, to leave your bosom? Sir, I am too miserable about you, to pretend to feel any offence because you will not let me go. I might well be proud of your love, since, indeed, it happens so that you do love me; but let me kneel down at your beautiful sister's feet, for to her I may be able to speak—to you I feel that it may not be, for humble am I, although unfortunately I have found favour in your eyes."

The agitated youth released Amy from his arms, and she flung herself down upon her knees before that lovely lady.

"Lady! hear me speak—a simple uneducated girl of the hills, and tell me if you would wish me break an oath sworn upon the Bible, and so to lose my immortal soul? So have I sworn to be the wife of Walter Harden—the wife of a poor shepherd; and, lady, may I be on the left hand of God at the great judgment-day, if ever I be forsworn. I love Walter Harden. Do you counsel me to break his kind, faithful heart? Oh, sir!—my noble young master! how dare a creature such as I to speak so freely to your beautiful sister? how dare I keep my eyes open when you are at your servant's feet. Oh, sir! had I been born a lady, I would have lived—died for you—gone with you all over the world—all over the sea, and all the Islands of the sea,—I would have sighed, wept, and pined away, till I had won your love, for your love would have been a blessed thing: that do I well know from the few moments you stooped to let your heart beat against the bosom of a low-born shepherdess. Even now, dearly as I love Walter Harden, fain would I lay me down and die upon this daisied green, and be buried beneath it, rather than that poor Amy Gordon should affect the soul of her young master thus; for never saw I, and never can

I again see, a youth so beautiful, so winning, so overwhelming to a maiden's heart, as he before whom I now implore permission to grovel in the dust—Send me away—spurn me from you—let me crawl away out of your presence—I can find my way back to my father's house."

It might have been a trying thing to the pride of this high minded and high born youth to be refused in marriage by the daughter of one of his poorest Shepherds, so would it have been had he loved less, but all pride was extinguished, and so seemed for ever and ever the light of this world's happiness. To plead for her he felt was in vain. Her soul had been given to another, and the seal of an oath set upon it never to be broken but by the hand of death. So he lifted her up in his arms, and kissed her madly a hundred times, cheek, brow, neck, and bosom, and then rushed into the woods. Amy followed him with her streaming eyes, and then turned again towards the beautiful lady, who was sobbing audibly for her brother's sake.

Oh! weep not lady! that I poor Amy Gordon have refused to become the wife of your noble brother. The time will come, and soon to, when he and you and your fair sisters and your stately mother, will all be thankful that I yielded not to entreaties that would then have brought disgrace upon your house. Never—never would your mother have forgiven you, and as for me, would not she have wished me dead and buried rather than the bride of her only and darling son? You know that simple and innocent as I am, I now speak but the truth, and how, then could your noble brother have continued to love me, who had brought dishonour, disagreement, and distraction, among those who are now all so dear to one another? O yes—yes—he would soon have hated poor Amy Gordon, and, without any blame, perhaps broken my heart, or sent me away from the Priory back to my father's hut. Blessed be God, that all this evil has not been wrought by me! all—all—will soon be as before.

She to whom Amy thus fervently spoke, felt that her words were not wholly without truth. Nor could she help admiring the noble, heroic, and virtuous conduct of this poor shepherdess, whom all this world's temptations would have faded to lure from the right path. Before this meeting she had thought of Amy as far her inferior, indeed, and it was long before her proper pride had yielded to the love of her brother, whose passion she feared might otherwise have led to some horrible catastrophe. Now that he had fled from them in distraction, this terror again possessed her, and she whispered it to the pale trembling shepherdess, "Follow him—follow him gentle lady, into the wood—lose not a moment—call him by name, and that sweet voice must bring him back. But fear not—he is too good to do evil—fear not—receive my blessing—and let us return to my father's hut—it is but a few miles, and that distance is nothing to one who has lived all her life time among the hills. My poor father will think I have died in some solitary place."

The lady wept to think that she, whom she had been willing to receive as a sister, should return all by herself so many miles at night to a lonely hut; but her soul was sick with fear for her brother—so she took from her shoulders a long rich Indian silk scarf of gorgeous colours, and throwing it over Amy's figure, said, "Fair creature and good, keep this for my sake—and now farewell!" She gazed on the Lily for a moment in delighted wonder at her graceful beauty, as she bent on one knee, enrobed in that unwonted garb, and then, rising up, gathered the flowing drapery around her, and disappeared.

"God in his infinite mercy be praised! cried Walter Harden, as he and the old man, who had been seeking Amy for hours all over the hills, saw the Lily gliding towards them up a little narrow dell, covered from head to foot with the splendid raiment that shone in a soft shower of moonlight. Joy and astonishment for a while

held them speechless, but they soon knew all that had happened, and Walter Harden lifted her up in his arms and carried her home, exhausted now and faint with fatigue and trepidation, as if she were but a lamb rescued from a snow wreath.

Next moon was that which the reapers love, and before it had waned Amy slept in the bosom of her husband, Walter Harden. Years passed on, and other flowers besides the Lily of Luddisdale were blooming in his house. One summer evening, when the shepherd, his fair wife, and their children were sitting together on the green before the door, enjoying probably the light and the noise of the mps much more than the murmurs of the sylvan Lullaby, which perhaps they did not hear, a gay cavalcade rode up to the cottage, and a noble looking young man, dismounting from his horse, and gently assisting a beautiful lady to do the same, walked up to her whom he had known only by a name now almost forgotten, and with a beaming smile, said, "Fair Lily of Luddisdale, this is my wife, the lady of the Priory—come—it is hard to say which of you should bear off the bell." Amy rose from her seat with an air graceful as ever, but something more intently than that of Elliot's younger bride, and while these two fair creatures beheld each other with mutual admiration, their husbands stood there equally happy, and equally proud—George Elliot of the Priory, and Walter Harden of the Glenfoot.

TO OUR READERS.—The Canadian Family Herald is published by Mr. Charles Fletcher, Bookseller, No. 54, Yonge Street. It is kindly requested therefore that all communications intended for the Herald be addressed to the publisher, in order to prevent confusion, or delay in attending to them.

CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

OMISSIONS.

Owing to the space devoted to the interesting proceedings at the Mechanics' Institute Soiree, in this day's number,—Our Literary Notices, Artists' Corner, Natural History, &c., have been excluded. We shall make up lee-way by and by.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FESTIVAL.

The Annual Soiree of the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, given complimentary to the Lecturers of the past season, was held in St. Lawrence Hall, on Monday evening. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Upwards of 300 persons were present. The Hall was well arranged, and the supply of tea, coffee and confections was highly creditable to the purveyor, Mr. Webb, of Yonge Street. Mr. Cumberland, President of the Institute, occupied the chair, and beside him sat several of our most respectable citizens. The Rev. Professor Lillie, asked a blessing, and after ample justice had been done to the refreshments, Rev. Mr. Richardson returned thanks.

The Chairman then said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In pursuance of an agreeable practice you have been invited by the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute this evening to do honor to the Lecturers of the past season, and to join them in expressing a lively

sense of gratitude for services of high value, and to be joyously rendered.—Following the excellent example of my predecessor and friend Dr. Croft, I propose to take this opportunity of submitting to you a brief statement of the transactions of the Institute during the past year. Referring, as is my special duty, to the Lectures which have been delivered, and endeavouring as succinctly as possible to lay their purposes, arguments, and conclusions before you, and finally to submit my own impressions as to the future prospects of the Institute and the responsibility which attaches to those who live within the sphere of its influence. Happily this is a social meeting, a sort of family reunion of the Institute where anything like an attempt at oratorical display would be out of keeping—but what a pleasant talk! (as the Indian would have it—) over our past efforts, and our hopes of the future, may agreeably, and I trust profitably engage our time. I am unwilling therefore, to give to our pursuits this evening an impress of formality by urging upon you the stereotyped plea of inexperience and inability—*its truth you will discover quite soon enough*—but I am content to rely upon that indulgence which you always extend to those who have dug deeply at heart, the interests which they advocate, are, by the very excess of their anxiety that it should not suffer at their hands, perhaps the less able fittingly to promote it. I am besides in somewhat of a dilemma, seeing that during a considerable portion of the period which we shall have under revision, I was absent from the scene of our transactions; engaged it is true upon a duty intimately connected with them, and yet, one which (much to my regret) deprived me of many opportunities of rendering that assistance and co-operation which the Institute has always a right to expect from its Officers. During that absence I was frequently and pleasantly reminded of this Society and its doings, for whilst the Annual Exhibition of 1851 was being held in our Hall I had gratifying reminders of its predecessor of 50 in the many excellencies contributed by Toronto to the Canadian Section of The Crystal Palace.—To that Section, stunned by the excitement of the scene, the magnificence of the structure and the surprising wonders of its contents,—to which (as Brougham has it) "not all the words of all the languages that tongues were ever attended to speak" can render even feeble justice—to that section I was always happy to retire, for it was a link which united me with this Institute, and one to which I was proud to point as illustrative, in part, of its usefulness and its energy, of the skill of its members and of their patriotic efforts to apply that skill as a lever with which to elevate their country in the eyes of the nations. But these Exhibitions were at that time no new feature in the transactions of this Institute, and I regard it as one of the most gratifying circumstances attending our connection with The Great Exhibition, that at the time of its proposal we at least were not found napping—we were not aroused from a slumber of sloth, for we had already adopted its principle, we had already embarked and had successfully accomplished several Exhibitions based on the same purpose.—Our Hall had already been the scene of a generous rivalry between the Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artisans which from year to year had exercised so powerful an influence towards improvement that when they came to take their places side by side with their European competitors, a rank was accorded to them which some of their most ambitious rivals would not have been ashamed to occupy. I have referred to this, because, with the exception of the course of Lectures, the Annual Exhibition, has hitherto been perhaps our most marked and popular measure, and although it may possibly be expedient to suspend it for a year or two, yet it appears to have been productive of so much good that it should certainly be retained as one of the permanent features of the Institute. It is not to be expected that these exhibitions year after year can retain the novelty by which they were at first characterised. Happily we are a practically busy people, and our time is so fully occupied by di-

rectly remunerative pursuits that little leisure is left, with which to indulge in experiments or venture largely on uncertain speculations. The failure then of such an Exhibition—even should it happen—may I think, amongst us, be taken rather as an evidence of energetic life, than of slothful inactivity, it would speak of continuous labour rather than of fitful effort, and although it is much to be desired that the monotony of our callings may be refreshed and invigorated by a healthful change; and the beaten tracks of our daily duties sometimes ploughed up, readjusted, and improved by emulation, it is not at all to be wished that steady industry should be unsettled and disturbed by too frequent a temptation to embark in an exciting though an honorable race. To be energetic it is not necessarily to be restless, any more than that to be enterprising it is not necessary to be wildly speculative; customs like constitutions may be no better than ancient errors, yet their sudden and violent disruption may involve much mischief—whilst then we endeavour to keep alive a spirit of emulation that thereby the ingenious and the skilful may be prevented from slumbering; let us be careful that the interests of Industry be not embarrassed and endangered by that restlessness of purpose which constant excitement may induce. There may be times when to refrain from active efforts, would be to commit a positive breach of duty, and such I think will be the opportunity to be given us by the Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association, to be held in this City in September next.—I am enabled to state authoritatively that the parties engaged in that enterprise are determined to make the Toronto Exhibition eclipse in utility and excellence every previous efforts of the sort, made within the Province, and it is reasonable that we should assist them zealously in their undertaking. It is a matter of high importance that the character of Toronto should be well sustained on that occasion. And if we would secure to ourselves that position of advancement and priority which Capital Cities are always expected to hold—and which we ought not to forget, is actively competed for by a very ambitious and not very distant little City—we should apply ourselves diligently to the work of preparation. People are too apt in estimating the importance of such expositions as that to which I am alluding, to regard them as idle fetes rather than as the bases upon which future national success is to be raised; they are too prone to rate their value by the fashion of the assemblage, rather than by the bearing which its purpose exercises on the material interests of the Country;—such folk doubtless regret the absence of Punchinello, and miss the sweet attractions of a statute fair, but if their criticism is harmless, “for contempt of fools carries no sting.” In advocating the claims of the Agricultural Association to your support I do not feel that I am straying from my duty as President of your Institute. It is a part, and a very obnoxious part of my faith that no jealousy ought to divide the Agriculturist and the Mechanic,—they are, or ought to be parallel pursuits; their interests are to a great extent mutual—if one languishes the other is far from safe, if one succeeds both are, or ought to be the gainers.—Patriotism is ground common to both; the national good a bond of union. Let us then eschew petty differences and pull harmoniously together, and so far from entertaining a partial and envious spirit, let the Mechanic and the Farmer, travel side by side, rendering each to the other brotherly aid upon the way, that so the glorious path which our Country is pursuing may be one of pleasantness and peace, the pride and the hope of all good Citizens. Whilst, however, we gladly consent to journey with the Farmer, we must make a bargain with him to “keep up” we must tell him that we are delighted to have his company, and whilst we are together we will lend and shall expect a hand, but “let the swiftest of foot go a-head and clear the way.” Gentlemen, I have no fear of the result, and I ask you to join me next September in giving the Agricultural Association “a spice of our quality.” But you will begin to think that my address,

like a ladies letter, will have its chief purpose in its postscript; and I am afraid I am open to rebuke for having deferred the consideration of the Lectures of the past year; in truth the duty with which I am specially charged. I am divided between two opinions, whether I may presume to discuss the Lectures of such able men, or whether failing to do so I might not forfeit an opportunity for profiting by their essays. I shall run the risk of the charge of impertinence and pursue that course which although perhaps less acceptable to our guests, will at any rate be most profitable and gratifying to the majority of my hearers. I believe I am warranted in saying that the course of Lectures of the past session has been more successful than any by which it was preceded. It was opened by Captain Lefroy, in a lecture on “Terrestrial Magnetism,” a science with which probably few were very intimately acquainted, although one in which we all have a peculiar interest in consequence of our City being selected by the Royal Society as a station for observation. I was not so fortunate as to be present at that Lecture but I have had the advantage of reading it, and I am sure you will all concur in the expression of a high appreciation of its value. The interesting history of the science, its purpose and the manner of its promotion, as given in this essay, induce our warmest sympathy with the patient and persevering observer, and if unhappily that “modest rill from the great reservoir of national wealth which the Home Treasury has turned into this thirsty field of Science” should be checked, let us hope that the Province will itself and for its own honor maintain the efficiency of this station so long as the investigation is incomplete. The next upon the list of Lectures was one by Dr. Burns, to whom the Institute already owed a debt of obligation for previous services of a like nature. In treating of the dawn of English Literature “the Dr. proved that the Roman arts exercised a highly beneficial and enduring influence, and that afterward the Saxons and the Normans, each made those valuable and peculiar additions to the systems of their predecessors as by the blending of Norman Saxon and Roman elements has resulted in the production of a majestic national Literature. The value of such an essay is so apparent that I shall content myself by expressing my satisfaction that it was contributed by one who himself is a proof of the great resources of our noble language. The next subject which was treated upon was that of Agricultural “Associations, their Origin, Progress, Objects and Advantages.” These cannot be too highly rated, and I think I have already given proof that I pay willing fealty to the arguments advanced by Professor Buckland. Two Lectures upon “the History of Canada” followed that which we have last named, and undoubtedly if their value may be estimated by the importance of the subject, by the ignorance of it, which unhappily prevails, or by the excellence of its treatment; then Mr. Robertson is entitled to our warmest thanks. That truth is stranger than fiction, and that History in able hands is often times more interesting, *always* sounder, and ever more directly engages our sympathies than Romance is constantly urged and is yet blindly and obstinately rejected. To tempt the reader into a better path and into one so especially necessary to all who would pretend to common intelligence, and any patriotism is a high purpose worthy the efforts (as it has found them) of an able advocate. The consideration of “the microscope” was next essayed, by Mr. Freeland, who on a subsequent occasion also lectured upon “the Barometer.” Setting aside the interest which attaches to these useful instruments and the admirable manner in which Mr. Freeland discussed them. I confess that I anticipate even higher results from his efforts than at first sight they might induce. It is refreshing to find a Lawyer condescending to Scientific investigation, but the peculiar branch which he has chosen, gives us bright prospects for the future—for if our worthy Lecturer will apply his Barometer to the Law and warn us of its clouds, or if he will submit its intricacies to the micro-

scope test and thus elucidate its principle and action, he will merit even to a fuller degree that gratitude which he has already so well earned. The next Lecture was one upon the properties of light by Professor Hind, who most kindly consented to supply an unattractive vacancy, and who on the spur of the moment delivered one of those interesting and useful discourses for which his name has now become a guarantee. “Respiration” by Dr. Melville, “the Metamorphosis of Animals” by Dr. Hodder, and, “Astronomy” by Mr. Hennig, were the subjects next submitted to the consideration of the Institute.—The structure of the human body so “fearfully and wonderfully made”—the habits and properties of those lower animals, attendant upon man and ministering to his wants,—and that all perfect system of which “the Earth and all that therein is,” is but a part, are subjects of enquiry which cannot be pursued without profit.—The more intimate our knowledge of the atoms of Creation, the fuller our appreciation of the Creator,—the gleaner in the field of Nature finds “looks in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing,” and although with his imperfect vision he cannot discern the fullness of the power, the wisdom and mercy of those immutable laws by which the Earth is governed, he rests from his labours better, happier, and more grateful. The Rev. Mr. Lillie, an old and valuable friend of the Institute,—and one whom I am proud to be permitted to call my own—never weary of kindness, has during the past session delivered two most valuable Lectures on “Canada, its Growth and Prospect.” The temptation to indulge in a revision of his discourses is strong upon me, but as I am limited to time and as his essays have been published in a form accessible to all, I must refrain from doing more than most strongly recommending their perusal. I observe, however, that Mr. Lillie substituted his second lecture upon Canada for one which he had announced upon “Beauty.” Now I am not prepared to complain of a change which gave us so much and such valuable information but I venture to remind him that he owes us that lecture, and certainly if to pay the debt, he would clutch a favourable opportunity for inspiration, he had better come and take my place, for if under the fire of the Artillery centred on this spot he cannot tell us what Beauty is, I fear under less advantageous circumstances, he will fail in his explanation. Not, but what there is some difference of opinion as to the power of such Artillery, seeing that our next Lecturer, (Dr. Badgley) in discussing whether the eye or the ear most contributes to man's happiness, concludes that the latter is the more valuable. But his reasoning is based on a higher, a more enduring and more truthful principle, than that to which I have ventured for a moment to refer, for he argues, and correctly, that considering man, as desiring the largest amount of his happiness from the development and cultivation of his intellectual powers, and as a being looking forward for happiness from the things of sense to those of eternity, the possession of the sense of hearing is of paramount value. In referring to the next lecture, I find myself placed in an awkward dilemma. I am sure when Professor Richardson in his able essay on “M mesmerism” so mercilessly demolished its pretensions, he did not intend that I should use his arguments to the injury of private enterprise. I shall refrain then from entering upon a detail of his objections lest the unfortunate gentleman who is to lecture here to-morrow night may be left without an audience, well assured that protected by their memories, the curious who come here will resist the charmer—charm he ever so wisely. Not less important than those by which it had been preceded was the lecture on “Political Economy, as a Branch of Education, delivered by Dr. Ryerson. Avoiding everything which by ingenious construction could be tortured into the expression of an opinion upon party, the Dr. confined himself to the exposition of his subject as a Science, urging that inasmuch as the safety of the state and the well working of its institutions are so much dependent upon popular will, it is

proper and most necessary that the people should be instructed in the principles of Government Free as any people upon the face of the Earth, every one amongst us is expected to feel an interest in those subjects which fall within the province of Political Economy, we each of us are privileged to adopt opinions, and may each of us be called upon to form practical decisions, it is important then that we be governed by reason and guided by experience, else may we unwittingly commit ourselves to error, be led blindfold into the troubled waters of party strife, become the dupes of prejudices and passion, or the pliant tools of an ambitious purpose, ignorant the while of the responsibility of our action, and of that obedience which is due to those who are in authority. Following Dr. Ryerson came one, of whom as what I can say is that on a very short notice he did his best. The concluding lecture was one by the Rev. J. Roaf offering "practical suggestions on the mental culture of Commercial and Mechanical young men." The Rev. Lecturer urged upon his hearers, the practice of all those virtues by which social life is adorned and by which business pursuits are rendered safe successful and honorable. His essay gave a practical direction and a new value to the whole course, he showed that it was not by frivolous or futile efforts, thoughtlessly made and quickly abandoned, that distinction in any pursuit is to be attained, but by steady purpose and persevering application, by constant and patient industry and untiring devotion, directed by prudence and governed by honor. Let us hope that such an use may be made of the teaching of this admirable course of lectures, and that whilst we warmly acknowledge the services which our guests have rendered, we give them that which I am sure will be ever more acceptable, an assurance that we will steadily pursue that path which the eloquence and learning have so temptingly displayed. Having trespassed upon your indulgence, I dare scarcely attempt to submit to you in any detail, the working of our Institute in its other branches. You will be glad to hear that since 1847 the number of members has nearly doubled, being now 310. Large additions have been made during the past year to the Library which now contains 1544 books, selected with great care by the Committee with a view to the direction of the taste of the junior members into channels of sound and useful knowledge. The Library alone ought to commend the Institute to an extended support, and I could indulge in the expression of a hope that some of my fair hearers who do not intend to devote their lives to Crochet work and Berlin wool, will permit our Librarian to supply them with a few patterns of the flowers and fruits of Literature. Our reading room, regularly supplied with the best periodicals and journals of the day both English and American (to the number of 34) continues to be well attended and is the source of much pleasure and utility to our members. The drawing class too, has, under most able supervision, been markedly successful, indeed there is in every department most gratifying evidence of vitality and success. Added to all this I am happy to announce that we are out of debt, and have a balance in the hands of our Treasurer, a small one it is true, because our duty is to extend the usefulness rather than to nurse the income of the Institute. Agreeable, however, as is the statement which I am enabled to make to you in these important points, we have still our troubles; and as it is scarcely fair that you should join in our rejoicing without sharing also in our sorrow, we anticipate your sympathy when we declare that we are "cabin'd, crib'd, d, confined" in a building altogether inadequate to our wants, and whose locality is a serious impediment to our progress. A new and more commodious building in a better situation has become necessary to the full development of the powers of our Institute; but for success in such an enterprise we must in some degree rely on the assistance and co-operation of our fellow citizens, and truly, if the excellence of the subject be any justification, I am bold to say that we have some right to claim it. And who is there amongst us uninterested in its success, or who is not

benefited by the influence which it exercises. Did Birkbeck and Brougham err when they founded Mechanics Institutions, or is the eloquent pleading of Carlisle, the most refined and accomplished of his peers to be distrusted. Who will not assent to the aphorism.

"If flowers will plant not, vice will fill the mind,
And weeds take up the space for flowers decen'd."

and who, having assented will coldly refuse to labour in such a Vineyard. For my part, I regard the support of such an Institution as a positive duty, in the exercise or neglect of which no sectional interest or purpose can be served. It is indeed an oasis in the desert, for it is neutral ground where we are neither troubled by political squabbles nor pained by religious controversy—and pursuing the even tenor of our way, the acquirement and dissemination of sound and useful knowledge is our high object, and basing our action and our purposes on the good and broad foundation of a common Christianity, whilst we avoid the Scylla of sectarianism, we turn and flee from the Charybdis of Infidelity.—The Chairman resumed his seat amidst great applause.

Mr. PELL said he had much pleasure in submitting the resolution entrusted to him, because he considered the members of the Institute should be grateful to those gentlemen who devote their time and talents for our benefit. He had been much benefitted personally in listening to the various lectures of the past season, and he felt satisfied that no one who attended these lectures would rest contented without further examination into the various subjects so ably discussed. He could not help taking the present opportunity of saying that the attendance of young mechanics during this past season has not been so large as he could have wished it. It formerly was a common saying that the best mechanics were the most dissipated men; but he hoped that this saying would now be found to be erroneous, and that the best mechanics would also be found to be the most intelligent men. He felt much gratification at the attendance of so many females (cheers) at the lectures; but he regretted that an Institution numbering 310 members had not a better situation for their place of meeting, and a better building to invite their friends to. With a building such as this Hall it would be a credit to the mechanics of Toronto. Without however trespassing further, he begged to move the following resolution,

"That the members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute are much indebted to the Lecturers of the past season for the very valuable assistance which they have rendered the Institute in disseminating useful information, and in arousing a taste for the acquisition of knowledge among its members, and the public generally. That in a spirit of warm appreciation they herewith tender to those gentlemen their hearty and united thanks."

Mr. THOMAS briefly seconded the resolution, which was then submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. G. ROBERTSON, said he felt called upon to express the gratitude of those gentlemen who, as well as himself, had had the opportunity of addressing the Institute during the past season. He wished however to dissent to a certain extent from the resolution submitted on this occasion. They were all well aware that Mechanics' Institutes have progressed so rapidly in public favour, that they have an entirely different aspect now to what they once had. The audiences which assemble to these lectures include a great amount of information and ability, to which it must be considered a degree of honour to have the privilege of delivering an address. He for one had felt that so far from requiring thanks for the efforts he had made, that they should rather return thanks to the Institute for the compliment paid them in being permitted to enjoy the pleasure of delivering lectures to these audiences. These lectures are frequently devoted to abstruse subjects and such as would excite little general interest, but he felt that in Toronto there was a great amount of intelligence and taste displayed in regard

to those lectures, so much so, that it rendered it a difficult task for a lecturer to stand up to offer instruction to such an audience. A general theoretical and scientific knowledge is to a certain degree necessary for those who pursue the most common Mechanical pursuits, and among the many ways adopted by society to convey such information, Mechanics' Institutes have been a powerful means, and those who are desirous for the progress of their country should feel it a proud and high boast to be permitted to share the labour in such a cause,—to be thought worthy of lending their efforts to aid such an Institute. Under these circumstances he felt the deepest gratitude for the complimentary manner in which the vote of thanks had been passed, and he felt a still greater degree of pride, if possible, in being permitted to share in such a gratitude. One lecture was however passed over in silence by the President in the happy enumeration which he gave, His bashfulness caused him to pass it, (Mr. R.)

... aware that the President was called upon at very short notice to deliver a lecture before the Institute, and that lecture was spoken of in the highest terms as an effort of considerable ability and skill. While he has passed it over in silence we should take the opportunity of recording our sense of that lecture and of the skill it exhibited and that it was as deeply interesting and valuable as those who had more time bestowed in their preparation.—Applause.

Dr. HONDER, was happy that the lectures had been so well attended during the season. He just wished to make one observation to the committee who might undertake to make arrangements for the lectures of another season, Lecturers should aim more at the dissemination of useful knowledge, and if two or three gentlemen who were similarly minded, and whose tastes were alike, were to unite in giving a short series of lectures upon some one subject it would tend more to the advantage of the Institution than the practice hitherto adopted.—Applause.

Rev. Mr. LULLIE moved the following resolution:

"That the members of this Institute view with much interest and satisfaction the endeavours which are now being made to establish Mechanics' Institutes in many towns of this Province; and they desire to extend to their distant brother Mechanics their hearty good wishes for the healthy progress and successful completion of their labours, trusting that the day is not far distant when the Institutes of this Province will be enabled to feel and know, both singly and collectively, that 'Union is Strength.'"

He congratulated the Chairman upon the position he occupied as President of this Institute, and trusted that the Institute would progress as satisfactorily under his presidency as it had done under that of his able predecessor, Professor Croft. To the lectures of that gentleman he had often listened with delight, and he was gratified that a gentleman occupying a position so honourable should interest himself in an Institution like this for the spread of intelligence throughout the community. He complimented the President on the excellent address he had just delivered. The description he had given of the essays was most admirable—of course he wished to exclude any reference to his own lectures, (great applause.) That able address had given them all a chance for immortality, and he thought that at all events they should feel thankful, (applause.) He concurred most heartily in the resolution he had the pleasure to submit. He rejoiced, and he thought every lover of his country would rejoice in the efforts made to extend Mechanics' Institutes through this young, rapidly growing, and very noble country. The influence of these Institutes when properly conducted is pre-eminently good. He had felt in listening to the lectures that it was peculiarly healthful to himself. Of course it would be out of place to preach in a Mechanics' Institute; but he felt it to be a privilege that a lecturer who believes in the Bible, and loves to keep its precious sayings on his memory, does not need to be afraid in addressing this Institute

lest he should happen to utter one word in favour of the sacred volume, (applause.) It struck him as one of the great beauties of the beautiful lecture of Captain Letroy, delivered at the commencement of the session, that in the very beginning of it, you saw the man. There was the distinct recognition of the principles derived from revelation, (applause,) and in that lecture some of the finest illustrations were drawn from it, and it embodied some of the finest expressions in the sacred book. He felt it a privilege that a healthful influence of this description pervades this Institute, and he congratulated all persons connected with the Institute upon that happy circumstance, not simply for its own sake, but for the sake of the country. He expected the country to grow, and he rejoiced in the prospect of its growth, and it was the privilege of this Institute to be able to exert a beneficial influence. It was a noble thing and eminently favourable to the other Institutes of this country, that a healthful influence should flow out from this one to them. He thought it one of the happiest things in connexion with this country, one of the best elements in its character, the tendency there is through the length and breadth of the land,—among all parties—to recognise the pre-eminent importance of Revelation. He hoped the influence exerted by this Institute will be always of this description, and that along with the knowledge which it may be the means of communicating there will also be the countenance given to the idea that the God who speaks in Nature and in History is the God who speaks in the Bible, (great applause) and that we have in both these developments the same manifestations of the same benevolence and the same good. The benefits of these Institutions are so numerous that he could hardly trust himself to name them, as it would lead him to trespass far too long upon the time.—(Applause.) He would simply suggest that they afford a very honourable opportunity of enjoyment at a rate that is exceedingly easy and light whether as to the time or expense involved. The information communicated is another beneficial circumstance. It had been his practice in every case,—unless detained by urgent necessity,—to be present at the lectures and he benefited very largely by his attendance. Another thing is the impulse which they give to mind, and the mental habits they assist in forming.—The knowledge communicated is perhaps about the smallest part, but the beneficial influence in forming mental habits that qualify the individual for pursuing advantageously any study to which he may give himself, tends largely to moral improvement. Then there is another beneficial influence, the easy, pleasant and affectionate contact into which they bring the several portions of the community; that is a happy influence. Then last—not least, is the opportunity they give to the individuals engaged in lecturing, to benefit themselves, perhaps even more than they benefit those whom they address. It is an exceedingly beautiful saying among the innumerable beautiful sayings of the Wise Man, "In all labour there is profit." He had felt the force of this in his own connexion with the Institute. He rejoiced in the spread of these Institutes through the country. He liked the idea expressed in his resolution on that point. But it was well to remember that they may, be made productive of much mischief in the way they are carried out, although that is not their nature or tendency. Their tendency is to do good, and their effects will be good, in so far as they are conducted healthfully. He hoped the time was not far distant when it will be felt by all the Institutions of this description that "Union is Strength."—(Applause.)

REV MR. ROAF seconded the resolution. It was then put and carried unanimously.

PROFESSOR HIND said the resolution entrusted to him was to this effect,

"That the members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute learn with much satisfaction, that the Annual Fair of the Provincial Agricultural Association will be held in this City during the

month of September next ensuing. That they willingly assure the Social Committee, appointed to the management of the Provincial Fair, of their hearty sympathy with an Association so admirably adapted to foster and develop the Agricultural and Manufacturing Industry of this Country, and they trust, that in all similar expositions of Canadian Industry and Art, the Agriculturists' and the Mechanics' Hall may ever be found side by side."

He said the relationship that existed between the Mechanic and the Agriculturist was such, that, it is as impossible for the avvil to exist with out the plough, as it is impossible for the plough to exist without the avvil. He might mention a fact not generally known—the circumstance, that during the last ten years, two hundred and ten patents have been taken out in Canada for improvements in various implements, and out of the two hundred and ten no fewer than forty have been for improvements in Agricultural implements, independently of a number of others, perhaps eighteen or twenty relating to improvements in the construction of mills. No one who had witnessed the various exhibitions which have already taken place, at Niagara, Brockville, Kingston, and previously at Toronto could forget the numerous specimens of the handiwork of our American neighbours. It is not to be expected that the specimens of their cunning handiwork will be less numerous at our next Fairs; but it is to be hoped that the specimens of Canadian workmanship will greatly preponderate over those, who, although our friends and neighbours, are nevertheless foreigners. In a distant and far more glorious Exhibition, Canada has not only earned fame, but she has gained, truly, golden rewards, some of which are to be found in our immediate neighbourhood. Let them all exert themselves, therefore, to make this next exhibition worthy of the esteem they have already won, and as a foretaste of what may in future be expected, (applause.)

MR. HENNING in seconding the resolution said,—Agriculture has been a favourite science with men of the most accomplished tastes in all ages and nations. An attention to husbandry is a compliance with the designs of God himself, for the fact that the earth produces is an intimation to cultivate it, and by making the most of his bounty, we not only estimate its value, but manifest our gratitude for his paternal indulgence. It is the duty of every citizen of a country, to encourage agricultural industry, by sympathizing with and aiding those associations which are organized for its improvement. It is generally acknowledged that the science of mechanics is indispensable to Agriculture, as well as the science of Chemistry and Physics and Natural History—the two react upon each other. Practical farmers will seek for instruments on improved plans—this will stimulate the practical mechanic to devise, and to improve, and to invent. It is cheering to think that in this youthful land both farmers and mechanics enjoy so many means of improvement in their respective spheres of action. The farmer has now his Common Schools, and a system of education, by means of which a good elementary education can be received,—and in connection with them are circulating libraries, from which he can procure works upon every subject bearing upon his peculiar duties. He has, too, his Mechanics' Institutes, which are multiplying throughout the land,—and he can procure works upon the more general topics with which he is called upon to become acquainted. And he has, too, a Provincial University, with a chair filled by a gentleman very well qualified to teach him both the science and practice of Agriculture. The same facilities are open to the manufacturer and the mechanic. Already the poetic prophecy uttered some 40 years ago, has been literally fulfilled in this Western land—

On Erie's banks where tigers steal along,
And the dread Indian chaouie his dismal song;
Where human fiends on midnight errands walk—
And bathe in brains the murderous tomahawk.

There shall the flocks in thine pasture stray
And shepherd's dance at summer's opening day;
Each wandering genius of the lonely glen,
Shall start to view the glittering haunts of men
And silence watch on wondrous heights around—
The village curfew as it tolls profound!

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND rose to reply, and said, that whatever embarrassment he might have anticipated in speaking to this resolution had been wholly removed by the able and appropriate remarks of the President and the mover and second of this resolution, a happy circumstance which left him little to say. He would remind the audience, however of a few facts.—It would be well to keep in mind that Toronto had given birth to the Provincial Association, the first exhibition of which took place in this city in 1846. The Society was as yet but an infant, and like most young plantings required no small amount of a tention and proper nourishment in order to attain to a healthy and vigorous manhood.—It had not yet completed the term of a septennial apprenticeship, but as exercise strengthened the animal frame, so the annual peregrinations of the Association among the different cities and towns, studying the shores of Ontario and the majestic St. Lawrence, had imparted to it a strength of purpose, and a character for utility, which he believed had already won for it the support and confidence of the country. The Government of Canada, he must say, had for years manifested a fostering and patriotic care of institutions of this nature, and also others having the laudable object of diffusing a taste for art, facilitating useful mechanical inventions and spreading abroad the blessings of knowledge and education. The resolution had the happy expression, "that in all our great expositions of industry, may the Agriculturists' and Mechanics' Hall be ever found side by side." Agriculture, he thought, owed more to mechanical science than to any other. Chemistry, about which so much had been said of late, and which, no doubt, was fitted and destined to advance the farmer's art, had, as yet, accomplished but little; it was, indeed, highly valuable, and had sometimes thrown a clear and beautiful light on several of the more abstruse processes of the farm, which had been adopted by the cultivator on the simple but true ground of observation and extended experience. The Professor referred eulogistically to similar institutions in each of the three sections of the mother country, whereby British Agriculture, under free institutions, had reached a point of excellence unparalleled in the history of our race, and agreed, that, by the use of the same means, we, on this western continent, might, with a reasonable certainty, anticipate for ourselves and posterity similar results. In relation to the connexion of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, he was disposed to regard the latter as preceding, the former in origin, for even Adam in Paradise could not have cultivated a garden without some rude implement or other. At the Royal Agricultural Society's annual exhibitions in England, so increasingly great, have the numbers and variety of implements and machines become of late years, that it has been found necessary in order to keep within a practicable space, to admit only such as after minute inspection shall appear to have more decided originality in design or execution. The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, was well known to occupy a field much wider than its name denoted; horticulture, manufactures—and even the fine arts and ladies' work were all cheerfully embraced, the two latter had always proved the most attractive to a very large class of visitors. He would appeal to the ladies of Toronto for their invaluable sympathy and aid toward the next exhibition, and felt confident that the appeal would not be in vain. As large funds were necessary to sustain the association in an efficient manner the citizens will be shortly be waited upon by the local committee for contribution, which it was earnestly to be wished would be commensurate with the wants of the occasion, and render the exhibition next September highly creditable to the metropolitan city of Upper Can-

alia, and an honour to the country. He would not sit down without again reverting to the resolution which had called him from his seat, a resolution honourable to the institutions, intelligent, respectable body of men from whom it emanated, and for which in the name of the directors of the local committee of the Provincial Association he begged to tender his warmest and most grateful thanks.

Mr. ROBERT, M. P. P. moved the following resolution.

That the thanks of the members of this Institute are especially due to the conductors of the Toronto Press, whose constancy in contributing their powerful aid to sustain the object of the Institute, not only extends the sphere of its usefulness, but also arouses its members to individual exertion, and the public to an encouraging co-operation.

He said he was sure that the resolution now read would meet the most cordial support of the intelligent and highly respectable assemblage to which he had the honour to submit it. He had been given to understand that the directors of the Press of Toronto upon all occasions where the Mechanics' Institute has been concerned, had most cheerfully extended its columns to make known to the public everything connected with the Institute. We who have been here this evening have had the pleasure of listening to the able address of the deservedly popular and talented President, and also to the eloquent addresses delivered by the other speakers. But it has not been the good fortune of the entire population of Toronto to be present. Through the instrumentality of that powerful medium, the Press, many of the valuable remarks to which we have listened will however go forth to the people, that they may read and enjoy that valuable information imparted to us. He congratulated the city that the press of all shades of opinion looked to this Institute as one whose interests they could promote, and said it was to him a matter of gratulation that so much real usefulness had been manifested for many years by the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto. He had witnessed with pleasure the many different articles displayed in the hall, and he wished to express his thanks in common with every guest present at the opportunity offered of being present this evening, and although this is the first time, he trusted that it would not be the last. He eulogised the President for the ability and eloquence, and the very great oratorical powers which he had displayed in his address, and concluded by stating that he was sure the Press in what they had done, had only in view the desire to make known to the country at large the usefulness of this Institute. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN HARRINGTON seconded the resolution. It was then put, and carried with great applause.

The President intimated that some member of the Press was expected to reply, but no one offered to do so, when

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN rose, and said that silence was true eloquence, but whether the silence of the Press at the present time might be taken as such he would leave it to the meeting to decide. He expressed the great pleasure he had derived from being present, and concluded by complimenting the President for the eloquent address he had delivered.

The Band of the 71st Regiment which occupied the gallery and entertained the assemblage during the evening with some very favourite airs, now struck up the Queen's Anthem, which was a signal for a retreat, and the meeting separated in the happiest possible spirits.

Oriental Sayings.

THE SHEEP, THE RAM, AND THE LION.

(From the Mishla Sivaaim.)

A flock of Sheep had one day been left alone in the stable, the shepherd having gone away and

forgotten to lock the door, they all went forth, marshalled by a Ram in search of food. They had not gone far from the village, when a Lion made his appearance, and was making up to them in all haste.

The innocent and defenceless sheep, as might well be expected, were in great consternation at the approaching enemy. What is to be done? said they one to another—to flee is of no use—to stay is sure death. At last they said to the ram, thou, who art our leader, go now to meet this terrible enemy of our race, and endeavour to persuade him with soft and flattering words, that he may depart home without harming us. The ram withdrew from the flock, advanced to meet the lion, made a low bow, and flatteringly addressed him thus. Hail O King of the forest! Thy presence gladdens the heart of all that are so highly favoured as to behold thee,—thou art, indeed, ever welcome. Ha! ha! ha! roared the lion, welcome, indeed, by you and your friends!—very likely, but you may spare yourself the trouble,—your flattering words are of no avail,—no doubt your meat will taste sweeter than your polite greeting.

He who thinks to gain over a tyrant with kind words, makes himself only an object of mockery and sport.

R.

Miscellaneous.

RAIN FROM HEAVEN.

A little girl in Yorkshire, England, contrived to raise nineteen shillings for the Church Missionary Society in a somewhat curious way. In her neighborhood there are many washerwomen, and water is often scarce; she thereby obtained a tub, and caught and saved as much water as she could. This she was accustomed to retail at a halfpenny per bucket. The washerwomen were very glad to give this sum for a nice pailfull of clean soft water; and thus she obtained nearly a pound, or about five dollars for this cause. When she brought her contribution to the Secretary, she did not wish her name to be attached to it; but he told her that it must be recorded on his list as coming from some one. Call it, then, said she, *Rain from Heaven*.

THE DISTINGUISHING MARK OF GENIUS.

To carry on the feelings of childhood into the powers of manhood, to combine the child's sense of wonder and novelty with the appearances which every day for perhaps forty years, had rendered familiar; this is the character and privilege of genius, and one of the marks which distinguish it from talents. And so to represent familiar objects as to awaken the minds of others to a like freshness of sensation concerning them (that constant accompaniment of mental, no less than of bodily consciousness)—to the same modest questioning of a self-discovered and intelligent ignorance—this is the prime merit of genius, and its most unequivocal mode of manifestation. Who has not seen snow upon water? Who has not seen it with a new feeling, since he has read Burns's comparison of sensual pleasure—

"To snow that falls upon a river,
A moment white—then gone for ever."

—S. T. Coleridge.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON NEW ZEALAND.

A Parliamentary blue book has been printed containing a good deal of statistical information respecting New Zealand. Last year the population of the colony was 4,047, being an increase of 675 on the preceding year. The actual revenue of the year 1850 was £3,506 18s. 5d., and the expenditure, £3,213 18s. 11d. In 1850 the exports were £7,116, being a decrease of £1,576 10s. on the preceding year. It is stated that the decrease had arisen by the increased population consuming the flour which otherwise would have been export-

ed. In 1850 the imports were £17,507 2s. 6d.; being an increase of £3,253 1s. 6d. on the preceding year. There had been a great increase in number of acres fenced, cleared and cultivated last year, compared with 1849. It appears that the native population within the districts of Wellington, Waikanae, Otaki, Manawatu, Rangitike, Waitarapa, in the province of New Munster, is 4,711, of which number 2,955 are christians. Of those stated to be christians, 1,148 can read and write, and 431 can read only. There are thirty-nine churches and chapels within the province.

Biographical Calendar.

	A. D.	
April 18	1689	Judge Jeffries, died.
	1851	Lord Langdale, died.
" 19	1757	Viscount Exmouth, born.
	1772	David Ricardo, born.
	1824	Lord Byron, died.
" 20	1845	Thomas Phillips, R.A., died.
" 21	1697	Racine, died.
	1783	Bishop Heber, born.
	1843	Duke of Sussex, died.
" 22	1509	Henry VII, King of England, died.
	1707	Henry Fielding, born.
	1766	Madame de Staël-Holstein, born.
	1791	Malesherbes, beheaded.
" 23	1564	William Shakespeare, born.
	1616	" " died.
	1616	Cervantes, died.
	1792	Lord Rodney, died.
	1850	William Wordsworth, died.
" 24	1731	Daniel Defoe, died.
	1743	Edmund Cartwright, born.

William Shakespeare, the most illustrious dramatic poet of England, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and was the son of a dealer in wool, who appears also to have carried on the business of butcher. His education was confined to what he could attain at the free school of his native place; and being taken from it early he made no further progress than the rudiments of Latin. In his 18th year he married Ann Hathaway, nothing determinate is recorded; but it appears that he was wild and irregular, and that he was more than once concerned with others in stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman; but he retaliated by a severe lampoon on him, and then fled to London in order to escape another prosecution. There he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled amongst them, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe observes that he never could meet with any further account of him as an actor, than that his highest part was the Ghost in his own Hamlet. Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him marks of her favor. She was so pleased with the character of Falstaff in the two parts of Henry VI, that she commanded him to exhibit him in love, on which occasion Shakespeare wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." His greatest patron was the Earl of Southampton, who is said on one occasion to have presented him with £1000; and he enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries. Having become proprietor and manager of the Globe Theatre, he realised a handsome fortune which enabled him to spend the close of his life at his native town, where he purchased a house and estate to which he gave the name of New Place. Here Shakespeare planted the famous mulberry tree, which remained an object of profit to the people of Stratford, and veneration of visitors till about 1750, when the possessor, out of hatred to the inhabitants, cut it down. Shakespeare died on his 52nd birthday, in 1616, and was buried in the church of Stratford, where his monument still remains.

The Nouths' Department.

THE SAVOYARD BOY AND HIS SISTER.

(Continued from Page 147)

The lady turned round, and said, ill-naturally, "Go about your business, do, you low creature; don't disturb my sweet Bijou's sleep with your noise."

"Ah, good lady, do not, pray, do not leave me to sleep in the streets all night, do take me with you, I will not, depend upon it, disturb any one."

"Take pity upon her, madam," said her companion with the pug. "she would just suit you, for you want just such a little girl as her, to take care of and wait upon Bijou, and amuse him."

Madame Bertin cast a contemptuous look at Marie, saying, "I am only afraid such a creature would be too coarse and rough for my tender Bijou—However, you may come in; I will make a trial of you."

The door was now opened; the lady entered, followed by her servant, carrying the snoring dog, and by the poor little Savoyard girl.

When they entered the drawing-room, the first most important business was to get ready the soft bed of the treasured lap-dog, and to carefully cover him over with the embroidered quilt. This being done, its mistress turned her eyes towards Marie, and exclaimed, in great contempt: "What a dusty, dirty object that is! Mind, Therese, she must not approach my Bijou too closely in that pickle. Do pray take her away, and give her some straw to sleep upon, and don't let me see her again before she is washed and made more decent. Have you, then, no other clothes, girl, but those you have on? Why, they are nothing but rags."

Poor Marie! what were her feelings when so addressed! But she made no reply, and followed Therese, who shewed her into a room, in the corner of which she made her a bed of straw, and gave her a piece of bread; this the poor girl quickly demolished, and creeping to her straw bed, she very soon fell asleep.

In the morning, after cleaning herself, and arranging her dress the best way possible, she appeared before her new mistress. The latter was reclining upon the sofa at breakfast, whilst Bijou, not yet quite awake, was at her side.

"Well," said she, "you look a trifle more decent now. Pray what do they call you."

The contrast between the soft and gentle tone with which she addressed her dog, and the harsh and brutal style with which she spoke to our little Savoyard was painfully cutting, and affected Marie to tears.

"My name is Marie," she gently replied.

"Why, I declare you are actually crying," said Madame Bertin; "come, come, I won't have that, do you hear? Mind, I have taken you out of the streets for the sake of my sweet little Bijou, and you will understand that your duty is to attend to everything he wants, and when he is asleep you must fan away the flies from tormenting him; and you must set his pillow aright, play with him when he wishes it, and, in fact, you must be entirely at his command. And for all this I will give you your food, and such other trifling things as a poor, common peasant girl like you may want."

At this moment a young girl, about eighteen years of age, was shown in by Therese, and making a neat courtesy, said very humbly—"Good morning, madame; you will excuse my intruding so early, but I have brought the work you gave me to do."

Madame nodded her head haughtily, and said—

"Well, and how have you done it? Have you brought Bijou's collar and cushion?"

"Yes, madame, everything; and I hope you will be satisfied." She then opened the parcel—and, oh! what beautiful things did she produce! Marie was lost in admiration, for she had never seen anything like it.

Madame Bertin appeared pleased, although, from principle, she here and there found some-

thing to find fault with. "Well, and have you brought the bill?" she asked: "you know I like to pay directly, for I am not like some of my rank whom you may work for."

The young girl handed her the bill; but the moment she saw it she flew into a violent passion.

(To be continued)

OUR PRIZE QUESTIONS.

Now that a solution has been given it may not be amiss to say a few words to our many young friends, who have exerted themselves so very creditably upon this occasion. The promise was made in good faith, and we delayed giving the answers in order that some one might have the pleasure of receiving it. We may, by and by, give another similar opportunity to test the persevering research of our young friends. The only points upon which nearly all the answers broke down was the passage in Gen. iii. 15 and that in reference to the number of cities. The slightest reflection will show that the passage in Genesis is not a prophecy but a promise. Some again mistook the nature of the answers required, and thought, that, on that disputed passage about the mules, they were called upon to decide whether Anah discovered mules, giants, or warm springs, in the wilderness. This, to say the least of it, would not have been very philosophic to ask any of our young friends to decide a point of Biblical criticism, upon which, so many eminent commentators have differed. All that was desired was the simple calling of the passage. The successful competitor signs himself Francis Nesbit, aged 16 years, resident in Adelaide Street. We shall have much pleasure in enrolling his name on our list. The answers are

- 1st Mules, Gen. xxvi. 24.
- 2nd That of Ornan the Jebusite.
- 3rd To the tribe of Judah.
- 4th Enah's, Jude 14; Gen. iii. 15, is a promise made by God, and not spoken by a prophet.
- 5th The Rainbow.
- 6th One hundred and twelve, Josh. xv. 20, 22.

Advertisements.

REMOVAL!!

CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS MCCONKEY

IN returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons, for their liberal and generous support extended to him during the past and former years, would beg leave to inform them that he has leased the premises lately occupied by MRS. ELIZABETH DUNLOP,

No. 55, KING STREET.

And having fitted it up in the most modern and elegant style, he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with promptitude, neatness and despatch.

T. McC. having engaged a cook who is unrivalled in his profession, assures himself that his cuisine will always be found of the most recherche description, and such as will satisfy the taste of the most fastidious gourmand.

Suppers and Dinners furnished on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Luncheon—Consisting of Soups, Coffee, Hot and Cold Meats, ready at all times.

T. McC. is now in receipt of a splendid lot of Spring Shell Oysters, and will continue to receive them regularly to the close of the Oyster Season.

The prices of T. McC.'s Old Establishment adhered to.

Toronto, April 8th, 1852. 18-21

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

J. CORNISH,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

REQUESTS to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and trusts that by continuing to improve the manufacture of the best quality, to merit a continuance of public support.

J. C. begs to inform his numerous customers, that in consequence of the Re-building of his present premises, he has

Removed to 78, Yonge Street,
CORNER OF ADELAIDE ST.

Where he has a large assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**, of every description and size, which he will continue to sell off, until he returns to his old stand; and in order to dispose of the same, he has put them down to **THE LOWEST PRICE**. All orders promptly attended to.
Toronto, March 27th, 1852. 18-21

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE:

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.

All who desire to be prompt, thorough, and reliable informed on the proceedings of Congress, the great questions of our Foreign Policy, the Tariff, the extension of our lines of Steamers to the Sandwich Islands, Asia, and Africa; the Presidential Election, &c. &c. will find their wishes gratified in the New York Tribune. Its arrangements for procuring early and accurate information are not surpassed either in extent or perfection by those of any Journal in the world.

In addition to the above named features, we shall regularly publish the Letters of HAYARD TAYLOR, one of the Editors of *The Tribune*, who is now exploring the unknown and an' mysterious regions of Central Africa, and before his return will visit the famous Oriental cities of Damascus and Bagdad, and examine the ruins of ancient *Sumerus*.

Postmasters taking charge of and remitting us the money for a club of twenty will be entitled to a copy of the Weekly gratis.

TERMS.

(Payment in all cases required in Advance)

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mail Subscribers, \$5 a year, \$1 50 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	3 Cts
Two Copies	5 Cts
Ten Copies	20 Cts

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	2 Cts
Three Copies	5 Cts
Eight Copies	10 Cts
Twenty Copies, (to one address)	20 Cts

The Weekly Tribune is sent to clergyman of all denominations for \$1 per year.

Subscriptions from individuals and clubs are respectfully solicited. They may be forwarded at any season of the year. Address the letters to

GREELEY & McCLATH,

Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York.

Notes of all orders paying Dances in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at year. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post-Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster.

New York, January, 1852. G & M. E. 16-12

Who'd have thought it—Koses bought it.

IRISH SNUFF!!

THE Undersigned has now on hand, a will be constantly supplied with, a quantity of that well-known article,

LUNDY FOOT'S HIGH TOAST

Or Irish Blackguard,

To which he invites the attention of connoisseurs and the Trade.

In 3lb. Tin Cansisters and 1lb. Bottles.

Church Street, R. C. McMULLEN, Agent.

Toronto, March 18th, 1852. 15-19

NEW WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES W. MILLAR respectfully intimates to friends and the public that he has commenced business as a Chronometer, Watch and Clockmaker, and Jeweller, &c., No. 61, YONGE STREET, 2nd door North of Adelaide Street.

J. W. Millar, by his long experience and training in all the branches connected with the manufacturing and repairing of time-pieces, in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and other parts of Britain, and being for Three years principal Watchmaker in a respectable establishment in this city, that he should be found worthy of public confidence.

A large Assortment of First Class Gold and Silver Watches for sale—warranted for twelve months in writing. Only one Silver Chronometer, newest pattern, Gold Signet, Fancy and Working Rings; Gold and Silver Pen and Case, Mounting Boxes and Bracelets in great variety, for sale. American Clocks of every design, cheap for cash. Common Vertical Watches converted into Patent Levers, for £2 10s.

To the Trade—Cylinders, Duplex and Lever Staffs made to order; Watches of every description repaired and cleaned.

Toronto, March 19th, 1852. 12-40

PENNY READING ROOM!!

THE undersigned has opened a News Room in his premises, 54 Yonge Street, supplied with the leading Papers and most valuable Magazines, both

BRITISH AND AMERICAN,

As follows, viz:—

- London Quarterly Review,
- The Edinburgh, "
- North British, "
- Bibliotheca Sacra,
- Ecclectic Magazine,
- Blackwood's, "
- International, "
- Littell's Living Age,
- Harper's Magazine,
- Sartain's Union,
- Constitution and Church Sentinel
- Dublin Newspaper,
- Globe, "
- Ontario, "
- Patriot, "
- Examiner, "
- North American, "
- Canadian Family Herald,
- Literary Gem,

with a large number of others, and as the charge is only One Penny per visit, or Seven-pence half-penny per month, he trusts to be honoured by the patronage of the reading public.

C. FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. 6-58

NEW BOOK STORE!

No. 54, Yonge Street, Toronto,

(Two Doors South of Spencer's Foundry.)

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business as

Bookseller and Stationer

In the above premises, where he intends to keep on hand a choice and varied assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

The Stock on hand comprises—STANDARD WORKS in every department of Literature, together with Cheap Publications, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

A Valuable Second-hand Library for Sale.

TERMS—CASH.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. 6-58

VIRTUE, SON, & CO.,
English Illustrated Publications!

HUGH RODGERS,
AGENT FOR CANADA.

Fletcher's Family Bible,
London Art Journal, received monthly in advance,
Encyclopedia of useful Arts—Chemical, Manufacturing,
and Engineering,
Burns, Byron, and Shakespeare, &c., &c., &c.
In almost every publication issued by Virtue, Son, & Co. Office—51 Yonge Street, where specimens Numbers may be seen, and all orders left.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

30,000 PAIRS!!

BROWN & CHILDS,

At No. 88, KING STREET EAST,

ARE selling the above STOCK, consisting of the following kinds and prices.

- 5000 pairs superior thick Boots, 11s. 3d.
- 3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.
- 2000 " " Calf " 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
- 3000 " " Boys' " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 6d.
- 10,000 " Gents', Youths', & Boys' Brogans, 3s. to 10s.
- 5000 " Ladies' Cloth & Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s.
- 2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style.

B. & C. manufacture their own—the Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily.

A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25.

Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.

N. B.—No. 89, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the English Cathedral, is the place.

3000 SIDER BEST SPANISH LEATHER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 100 BARRELS OF COD OIL.

Cash Paid for all kinds of Leather.

Toronto, Dec., 1851. 3-55

The Castilian Hair Invigorator.

THIS elegant Toilet Preparation is warranted to excel all others ever offered to the public, for Preserving and Restoring the hair; it prevents or cures baldness of grey hair; cures dandruff and ringworm; and what is of the highest importance, is, that it is unlike most other Toilet preparations, by being perfectly harmless, yet successful for the purposes recommended. It gives the hair a beautifully soft, smooth and glossy appearance; in this, it also differs from other preparations, all of which more or less harden and dry the hair. The Spanish Ladies, so justly famed for beautiful and glossy hair, have used

THE CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR

for centuries. It causes the hair to retain its original colour to the latest period of life, only making it assume a darker shade if originally very light. Diseased hair loosens and falls out or turns grey. The INVIGORATOR removes such disease, and restores the skin and hair to a healthy condition.

For sale by BUTLER & SON, London, and by

S. F. URQUHART, Toronto,
The only Wholesale Agent in Canada.

1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Per BOTTLE.

Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1851. 4-15

W. H. DOEL,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

IMPORTER of English, French, Mediterranean and American Drugs, and Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Artists' Colours, Tools, Trusses, &c., &c.

D. King Street East.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851. 1-15

General Printing Establishment.

JAMES STEPHENS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
6, CITY BUILDINGS, KING ST. EAST.

EMBRACES the present opportunity of returning thanks to the Citizens of Toronto, and to the Inhabitants of the surrounding Neighbourhood, for the very liberal support received from them during the few years he has been in business, (especially since his removal to his present stand,) and begs to assure them that he will endeavour to execute all their future orders in the SAME NEAT STYLE, as heretofore, with the utmost promptitude, and on the most liberal terms.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851. 1-15

A CARD.

DANIEL McNICOL.

BEGS to inform the Merchants of this city and surrounding country, that he has opened out on Yonge Street, opposite the Bank of British North America, a general assortment of Broad Cloths, Fancy Dressings, Cassimeres, Shirts, Bonnets, Caps, plain and fancy Muleskins, Gorduroys, Shirtings, Ready-Made Clothing, Hosiery, &c., &c. all of which he offers to the Public at the lowest wholesale prices.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851. 1-15

D. MATHIESON'S
CLOTHING, TAILORING,

GENERAL Outfitting, and Dry Goods Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, No. 13, King Street East.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851. 1-15

AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents to promote the circulation of this Paper:—

- D. McLellan, - - - Hamilton.
- James McCuaig, - - - Paris, C. W.
- David Buchanan, - - - Port Sarata.
- Robert Reid, P. M., - - - Saucen.
- David George, - - - Bradford.
- William Hogg, - - - York Mills.
- Thomas A. Milne, - - - Markham, (Markham Mills.)
- D. McLeod, - - - Port Hope.
- A. Stewart, - - - Delrille.
- J. J. Whitehead, - - - Kingston.
- William Snyder, - - - Peterboro'.
- D. T. Brociffe, - - - West Williamsburg.

TERMS.—Five Shillings per annum when paid in advance. Six Shillings and three-pence if not paid within three months after subscribing.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY JAMES STEPHENS, PRINTER, No. 6, CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, AND PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FLETCHER, 54, YONGE STREET.