

Northern Railway of Canada.

RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE
MOVING NORTH.
Mail Train..... 7:55 A.M.
Through Mixed..... 8:44 P.M.
Express..... 6:41
MOVING SOUTH.
Express..... 8:25 A.M.
Mixed Train..... 12:32 P.M.
Mail..... 7:49

New Advertisements.
Fig Strayed—James Dunton.
Cautious—George Simson.
Clearing sale of Dry Goods, &c.—R. Flood.
Store and Dwelling to Let—G. A. Barnard.
Still another Lot—W. S. Pollock.
Harvest Tool—W. S. Pollock.
Air-tight and Frost-proof Door—W. Macey.
Tweed Coats and Trousers—W. S. Pollock.
Cheap Photographs—A. M. Hood.
Stayed or Stooled—Daniel Glass.
Joshua Road—Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Ed Seager—510 Howard.
Abraham Eyer—Lumbering.
What's the Matter—W. H. Myers.
Grammar and Common School Examination.
Notice—The Langstaff Estate.
Card—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist.
Wanted Immediately—Wm. Harrison.
Godey for July—Scott's.
P. Crosby—Dry Goods.
R. Henderson—Harvest implements.
R. Severs—Cheap Boots and Shoes.
W. C. Adams—Dentist.
J. Fenrose—Photography.
E. Sanderson—Stumping Machine for sale.
W. H. Myers—What Next.
Wm. Harrison—Saddlery.
Wm. Atkinson—Groceries and Provisions.
R. H. Hall—Serravallo and Pills.
W. S. Pollock—Printer.
Geo. Simpson—Masenic Arms Hotel.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 7, 1865.

We hope our friends will bestir themselves and assist in increasing our circulation. If each one would only get a single new subscriber, and send the two subscriptions it would help us amazingly. A paper is much needed, but it cannot be kept up without that liberal countenance and support, which, if properly conducted, it has fairly a right to expect. We will try to give a good, reliable paper. All we ask is a fair chance. Send on then the names and the cash. The effect will be magical.

One Dollar per Annum.

We would call the attention of our subscribers to the alteration in our subscription charges. As we have changed the price of the paper to one dollar per annum, strictly in advance, we hope that our friends will send along the money and also favor us with the names of new subscribers. We wish to make this one of the first papers in the County, and will not spare either money or labor to make it deserving of the patronage of the enlightened yeomanry of York.

Spasmodic Efforts.

All intelligent action should have a sufficient motive, and a worthy object.—Without these it degenerates into folly, and even with them may end in failures. In this age something else than the manifest justice of any cause, or the integrity with which it is advocated, is essential to success. Of this little observation will suffice for conviction.

Removal.

"Rome was not built in a day!" is an old adage worth remembering. The truth it involves is an important one. People now-a-days are so apt to hurry through, and jump at conclusions, that they soon become disgusted and feel inclined to give up anything which does not promise a speedy issue. Hence, it is that some of our great movements which a few years ago were lauded by nearly all, for the great result they promised, because they were results not having been forthcoming, as soon as they ought, have fallen into regret, or are supported and upheld only by a few. This feature of the age, which everything seems calculated to foster and strengthen, is anything but a desirable one. It argues that there is something wrong with the mental constitution of the times. That which is done too rapidly is generally done very imperfectly—the result, when forced, is only too apt to be crude and unsatisfactory. In olden times, long years before steamboats, or cars, or telegraphs, people were willing to work hard and long for any good object. See the long sieges of ancient times. Bear in mind the length of time young people had to serve, to acquire the knowledge of a trade or art. How changed now from then. A thing must be done at once, so to speak, or not at all. This impatient spirit ought to be checked. Judgment and reason cannot approve of two great precipitancy. So it is with the movement now being agitated throughout the county of York, with regard to the removing of the county seat from Toronto to a more central place. People must not be mistaken in looking at the movement. Its supporters must not, and ought not, wish it to be consummated in a very short time. The nature of the agitation, and the parties to be dealt with, forbid

the entertainment of such an idea. It will take time. Its supporters must be prepared for this, as they must for sturdy opposition from those who think, or from interested or selfish motives, affect to think differently. But opposition should not discourage, on the contrary it should only nerve to greater exertion. We are told in Scottish history, that the great Bruce was hiding in a hovel, from his enemies, and that in the midst of his despondency his attention was drawn to an emmet which, with a load on its back, was trying to climb a little eminence,—it failed, again and again, till at last, on the thirteenth time, it succeeded in its attempt. The Bruce it is said, jumped up and said that he too had failed twelve times, and he would try the thirteenth time. He did so, and the splendid victory of Bannockburn, was the result. This incident is not without its instructive lessons, even to those who are the supporters of the movement in question. It may be that they will fail the first time. It may fail twelve times, but they may depend upon it, if they persevere and allow nothing to divert them from their present aims, they must and will eventually succeed. It may be said that in the meantime the heat and brunt of the battle will fall on a comparatively few, and that at last, when the great end these few have been working and toiling for have been consummated, others may step in and snatch away the fruit. It must be admitted that this is too often the case; but this consideration should not in the least unnerve the arm, or shut the mouth. If the thing is right, and beneficial to the County, we should be willing to make personal sacrifices, and to forego personal advantages. Self should not be the predominant influence or mainspring of our efforts. Self, no doubt, enters as a general thing, into man's calculations. It is not to be deemed as undesirable that it should do so; but at the same time, its position shows that of a subordinate, and not of a principal. We trust therefore that the large minded of the County will view the movement, in that broad spirit which it deserves. To the people of York, the county of York ought to be the dearest spot on earth. They ought to be willing, anxious, eager to promote its welfare and uphold its dignity and honor, and in every way advance its interests, simply because its welfare, its dignity, its honor, and its interests are theirs. Think and ponder there, study the question and act as you judgment dictates.

We make not these remarks and queries, on a carping or fault-finding spirit. We pretend not to a clearer appreciation of the difficulties and necessities of the situation than others. Somebody, however, must speak, and why not we in our character of a public journalist? In so doing, we impugn not the zeal or ability of the able and intelligent committee already organized. We know both their will and their power, but they cannot work single-handed. They must be supported by an awakened and earnest community. They must have a real, live agitation to direct, else they are powerless, and the very fact of their existence, deceptive and paralyzing. To put the affair into the hands of a managing committee and then relapse into indifference, is almost equivalent to giving it a final quietus. It is the business of the committee, not to originate, but to direct; not to create, but to represent the feelings and wishes of the people. They have been endowed with the only recognized authority; but their power to exercise it, depends upon the countenance of an earnest public sentiment. The feeling of the whole body politic in their various localities, is reflected on them. Let us see to it, that we do not fall into the fatal error, of leaving every thing to the committee; for by the spirit, temper, and purpose of the people alone, they are strengthened, or paralyzed.

Reforms, whether local or general, affecting private interests, or public monopolies, are not effected in a day. Opposition, internal and external, is to be expected, and will certainly be encountered. Let it be (in our case) fairly and promptly met, in its various forms of ignorance, prejudice, selfishness, or corruption. To do so, demands sacrifices of time, money, quiet retirement, and inclination. On every one who has the welfare of the County at heart, (and his own welfare too, for they cannot be separated), the duty of this sacrifice devolves; but especially, on the holders of wealth, position and influence, who control the public mind. As we have shown in previous articles, success will pay richly in our improved finances, and our elevated social status. It will pay by increasing the value of property, opening up to our young men, many avenues of distinction and preferment, and attaching amongst us both capital and talent.

Such success, however, as will confer these benefits, requires from the yeomanry of York, an earnest effort. If they should be found wanting here, it would be for the first time.

Agricultural.

In passing through the country, one cannot help being struck with the healthy appearance of the crops generally. Notwithstanding complaints in some quarters with regard to the ravages of the midge, &c. We think it may be safely predicted that the farmers this year will have a splendid "harvest." We sincerely trust they will. Around Toronto, Guelph, St. Mary's and London, the farmers "all" seem to be in jubilant spirits. They look forward to redeeming the liabilities they have been in many instances forced to contract during the last several years of scarcity. We hope the night of hard times to the agricultural part of our population has come to an end, and that a bright dawn is breaking upon them. The country's prosperity depends upon the prosperity of our farmers. Hence, when the latter are "hard up," the whole country suffers, are in fact, hard up as well. The tightness of our money market, for some time, only too well proves this. We should all, therefore, feel thankful to the "all-wise" for the good prospects now before us.

The Ministers.

The ministers who went home intending to accomplish so much with regard to confederation, defences, and a long list of etc., are home and on their way home. We are inclined to think that they have not been so successful as they anticipated. They had different interviews with the leading British Officials, and no doubt were treated with all the courtesy and urbanity, the English statesmen know how so well to use, and to which their high position entitled them. But at the same time, the English ministers are very cautious—they do not generally make rash promises. So while they deeply sympathized with the Canadian ministers, in the object of their mission, all they were willing to give was their sympathy. Sympathy, however, a good thing in itself, does not, it must be confessed, amount to much in the way of building defences, and carrying out great improvements, where millions of money are required. We do not think it expedient that Canada should borrow more money. Its debt is large enough as it is. The British government will try to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity Bill. On the whole, the

ministers, we think, have been given to understand that the best way of protecting themselves is to maintain friendly relations with their more powerful neighbor, and from appearance; we think there will be but little difficulty in this. No doubt, shortly, the ministers will publish the results of their mission. Then we will know all about it.

Twelfth of July at Markham.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen composing the Markham District, at Markham Village. The threatening aspect of the weather gave some uneasiness and caused some delay in the arrival of the different Lodges. Rain fell here just at the time when the Lodge from the village was about to start for Markham. Passing showers continued all day. About 2 o'clock seven or eight lodges had made their appearance. Dinner was prepared by Mr. William Inglis in his usual good style. A Procession was formed, composed of about 600, and marched through the principal street in the village. After the procession, W. M. Button, Esq., the County Master, introduced the Speakers, who were the Rev. Messrs. Gordon and Chambers, Markham, and D'Archie Boulton, Esq., Barrie. Very little time was given for the addresses owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. About 7 p.m. the several Lodges, accompanied by their respective bands of Music playing lively airs, took their departure for their respective homes, all seeming happy and well pleased with the day's proceedings.

Sunday School Festival.

A most successful Picnic, in connection with the Sunday Schools of Saint John's Church, Oak Ridges, Trinity Church, Aurora, and All Saint's Church, King, was held on Saturday last the 8th inst., in the beautiful grove of beech trees adjoining King Church. The day was all that the most ardent lover of rural enjoyment could have desired, and each one seemed to have made up their mind for a holiday. About 11 o'clock the children from the Oak Ridges arrived on the ground, accompanied by their teachers, parents and friends, where they found busy hands had been at work preparing for their reception. In a few minutes boys were seen mounting the trees, with the end of a rope in hand, and swinging was soon the order of the day.

The midday train from the north brought a densely filled car from Aurora accompanied by our respected Incumbent, the Rev. J. H. McCullum, the Rev. Mr. Rutman, of Bradford, and others. When all had gathered in the house of God, prayers were read, and an address to the children given by the Incumbent. During all this time the ladies of the different congregations were most indefatigably preparing for the feast of good things, in which they so much excel,—when all being pronounced ready about 350 sat down to a sumptuous repast, which they seemed to enjoy judging from the way in which the tables were cleared; but they were as often replenished with enough and to spare. Every one now seemed in for an afternoon's fun. The boys had procured a football, and a hard contested match came off, in which the King boys were victorious. Towards evening, all being gathered together, they were ably addressed by the Rev. Mr. Rutman, and several other gentlemen. After which, three cheers were given for the Queen, Mr. McCullum, Mr. Rutman and the ladies of King. Thus the time passed pleasantly away until the sun's declining rays, and the steam whistle in the distance, began to warn us it was time to think of returning homewards.

Macey's Air-tight Door.

We direct attention to the advertisement referring to Macey's Air-tight Door. The invention is entirely his own and is said to be of great benefit during our long and severe cold winters. Mr. Macey has taken out a patent for it and has sold rights to several enterprising parties for the adjoining townships. Farmers, examine it.

We observe that there is great distress just now on the Ottawa.

A strange storm in Chicago last Saturday is the subject of remark in that city. One of the newspapers says: "The electric fluid took to the rails, and ran up and down the track regardless of stations, and far ahead of time. Conductors became frantic; passengers looked despairingly around for an avenue of escape. Without the crowded car poured the descending river; on the rail ran the element they dreaded so much more. The scene became exciting. Some rushed from the cars into the street, and were drenched to the skin in a moment; others, more reckless of consequences, watched the zigzag lightnings play upon the rails."

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Canadian Delegates have returned from England, and the result of their mission has been made known in the publication of the official despatch from the Colonial Secretary to Lord Monck. The result of their labors, on behalf of Canada, may be summed up thus: England to use every proper means to carry into effect Confederation; to fortify Quebec; to endeavor to have the Reciprocity Treaty continued; to provide for the defence of the lakes in time of war, and to provide all armament required for works constructed by Canada. Canada is to erect fortifications for the defence of Montreal, and all points westward, to maintain the Militia in its present efficient state, and to pay the Hudson Bay Company whatever sum may be agreed upon, that territory to be ceded to Canada, and England is to guarantee the loan of all money required by Canada in carrying out her part of the bargain. The Colonial Railway not to be affected in any way by the above agreement, and the Militia expenditure not to exceed \$1,000,000 per annum. Looking at the terms agreed upon, I must confess that the men sent to England as our representatives, have not been idle. They have done much to place us on a better footing with the government and people of England. I much regret, however, that they did not make it a part of the bargain to secure the guarantee of a loan, for the enlargement of our canals.

The Agricultural and Commercial Men of Canada.

The agricultural and commercial men of Canada, are deeply interested in every scheme which has for its object the opening up of the highway to the ocean, and I sincerely hope that our government will yet provide for that important object. Being a Canadian, I naturally look with pleasure upon that part of the scheme which proposes to hand over to Canada the vast territory at present under the rule of the Hudson Bay Company. That vast tract has too long been reserved for the habitation of wolves and bears. Once left emigration turn in that direction, and we shall soon reap the benefit of owning so much land. A cabinet meeting is to be held this week, to decide when parliament shall be called together for the extra session. Hon. Geo. Brown and Hon. W. P. Howland left here for Quebec on Monday afternoon.

The Toronto Delegates to the Detroit Commercial Convention.

The Toronto Delegates to the Detroit Commercial Convention, which assembled in that city on Tuesday last, left on Monday, via the Great Western Railway, in company with several delegates from the East. At Hamilton they were joined by the delegates from that city. I noticed that Mr. Edwards, of the Globe, and Mr. Arthur Harvey, formerly of the Spectator, accompanied them. I regret to observe a disposition to find fault with the selection of Mr. E. Wiman, Editor Commercial Review, Montreal, as one of the representatives of this city. I cannot agree with such complaints. Mr. Wiman is an old Torontonian, and a newspaper man, and I am glad that this honor has been done one of the fraternity. I am equally delighted with the good taste of those gentlemen who presented a valuable gold watch to Mr. Charles J. Harcourt, of the Globe, on his departure to England, the land of his birth. It is not every day that the labors of the gentlemen of the Press are thus rewarded. Keep up your spirits, Mr. Editor, perhaps you may yet be recompensed for your labors in advancing the interests of your section of the country.

Another of those disgraceful rows.

which has done so much to shame Toronto, took place at a late meeting of the Board of School Trustees. Mr. Greenless, representative of St. John's Ward, had a rough and tumble fight with Mr. Spence of St. Andrew's Ward. The knight of St. John was the conqueror. A pretty spectacle certainly for the representatives of the educational interests of Toronto. These two worthies are also members of the corporation, and I presume they have become so accustomed to play ruffian for the amusement of the galleries, at the weekly meetings of our civic "bear garden," that they do not know how to conduct themselves when in the company of gentlemen. It is too bad that respectable men, as many of the School Trustees undoubtedly are, should be subjected to such annoyances. As a remedy, I would propose that half an hour be given each evening to those gentlemen to play their antics unmolested, after which business might be conducted with some show of decency.

At the corporation on Monday last.

During a discussion on the grant to the Grammar School, Alderman Sheard said "there was too much education" in Toronto. I would not like to argue the point with one so learned as the worthy Alderman, but I may remark that his parents cannot be charged with having

Debates.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst.

we attended a public discussion, by the members of the New Moon Division, Sons of Temperance, at the Village of Maple. Subject: Resolved, that a nation's safety and prosperity depends more on her Statesmen than on her Military power." Chief Disputants—Fletcher Dyer, affirmative; L. B. Peck, negative. Both sides contended ably for the victory, which was declared by the Chairman, Mr. McDonald, in favor of the affirmative. The whole discussion was characterized by ability and courtesy; both sides being well posted, and each referring to his opponent in gentlemanly and respectful language—a great desideratum in the continuance and success of debates.

The word which stands at the head of this article is familiar to all; yet to many who look with a great degree of eagerness for "the debate," when the legislative wisdom of Canada is in Parliament assembled, view with feelings akin to distrust the same phrase when brought in connection with deliberative assemblies of smaller magnitude, and called Self-Improvement or Debating Societies.

Every four years, and sometimes more frequent, the whole country is one broad scene of electioneering excitement, in order that a certain number of individuals may, through the strenuous exertions of the "free and independent voters," be transformed into Statesmen, and sent up to headquarters to do the talking for the nation. The campaign over, the constituents return to their homes—wait with patience for the Leader or the Globe—hunt up "the proceedings of Parliament," admire their member's eloquence, wonder at his senatorial wisdom, without once thinking that the fundamental principles of all his abilities were in all probability laid in some humble debating club. Self-made men are not born in a day; it requires years to bring them to maturity, during these years they lay hold of every aid that will form the judgment or strengthen the mind, and well they understand the value of these helps in the acquisition of knowledge. This true a self-educated man cannot look back to a College as his alma mater, but he can refer with the same degree of satisfaction to reminiscences of the Club in which he first stood up, like the Irish orator Curran, trembling in ever fibre, surrounded by half a dozen club-mates, which, to his panic-stricken imagination appeared as many thousands, waiting for his first burst of eloquence,—where noble efforts were made to excel those around him,—and, where he, like Henry, Washington, Franklin and Burrill received their first impetus in the path which leads to the temple of fame.

Men of good mental capabilities are every where, but if societies, which have a tendency to draw out latent talent, are confined to cities and large towns, the cultivation of the mind of a great majority is neglected, and but one here and there, who, like the individual mentioned in sacred history, who happened to be head and shoulders above his fellows, is seen above the masses, and is chosen leader in the activities of the world's broad arena.

Self-improvement and Debating Societies are admirably adapted for the acquisition and dissemination of general information.

All in connection with them, if they have any intellectual ambition at all, are compelled to read, and to read too, books of sterling value; a few months membership will realize the utter worthlessness of the myriad volumes of trashy yellow covered literature, which are devoured by the sons and daughters of this Canada of ours, leaving their baneful and enervating effect upon the mind—causing a distrellish for those authors whose works are written with a desire to leave the world better than they found it. Here everything that is not really worth possessing, is at a fearful discount, and fiction, like base coin, will not pass at par.

In these Societies the student not only gets information himself, but the whole of the members are gainers thereby. It is a joint stock company in which large dividends are declared every night of meeting.

Knowledge loses half its value if a man has not the faculty of communicating that knowledge to others.

Bacon says, "that reading makes a full man, but conversation a ready man." If a man acquires information from the perusal of books, it is his duty to endeavor, by conversation or otherwise, to impart that knowledge to others; if he neglects to do so he will perhaps find himself at some unfortunate moment like David in Saul's armour, in the possession of weapons, which, for want of practice, he cannot wield.

Debating Societies, when properly conducted, having for their object the discipline of the mind, are peculiarly adapted for moulding into shape Bacon's "ready man."

The conversational style is usually adopted, and each individual bringing to bear on the question under consideration all the information he possesses, receives in return the knowledge of kindred spirits with himself.—Thus a variety of subjects are investigated, truth and error disentangled, the mind stored, and the ability acquired to impart information intelligible and agreeable to others.

LEINAD.

Personal.

We clip the following from the London Free Press, which is a noble tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Richard Flood, father of Mr. R. Flood of this place.

MR. LORDSHIP'S CHARGE.

In addressing you, on this occasion, my Rev. Brethren and Brethren, I would, in the first place, give expression to my feelings of devout thankfulness to our God and Father that he has been pleased to protect me in all my journeyings by land and by water during the months of my absence, and to restore me in health and safety to my home and to my diocese. But, while thus giving utterance to feelings of thankfulness for the protection which I have experienced and received, I am reminded of the death of one of the oldest and most faithful of our missionaries which took place during my absence. The Rev. Richard Flood, whom I had known and loved as a brother in Christ for nearly forty years, has been called from this lower scene of his ministrations, to take his place among the redeemed host who stand before the throne, and who cast their crowns at the redeemer's feet, and ascribe all glory, honor, power, might and salvation to Him who loved them and washed them from their sins in His own blood. The loss of our dear brother will be seriously felt not only in the church, but by the community at large. He was not only instant in season and out of season as a ready to employ his high scholastic attainments for the public good, and has been for many years an active and efficient promoter of education in this section of the province. I deeply feel the personal loss which I have experienced in the removal of a dear brother with whom for so long a period I have taken sweet counsel on the things of God, and to whom I have, in the early years of my Christian life, often opened up the secret workings of my inmost soul. But while I thus sorrow for my dear departed brother, I feel constrained to bless God that He has relieved from bodily sufferings and taken to Himself one to whom he had so fully revealed the riches of His grace, and the certainty of His salvation. All who were acquainted with our dear brother know how entirely he trusted in the all-sufficient atonement and spotless righteousness of Christ, and how heartily and unreservedly he believed the Evangelical doctrines of our church, and plainly set forth in his articles and formularies. Let us earnestly pray that the Lord will raise amongst us many like-minded to carry on His work in this extensive portion of His vineyard.

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