Notches on The Stick

From Charles Sangster, the Canadian poet, two years before his death, the present writer had,—beside several cordial letters, still treasured as memorials of their gifted writer,-received for exation a copy of Dr. Dewart's Collection of Canadian Poetry, and of a curious scientific, philosophical, and fanciful poem,
"Daydreams By A Butterfly," written by Joseph Antisell Allen, of Kingston, Ontario. The easy stanzas, which went so trippingly, we have not now before us; but ere at the time impressed with the ingenuity and erudition of the poet, and the gracefully musical flow of his verses. Dr. Allen, who is an Anglican clergyman, highly esteemed for his talents and personal character, and in friendly association with some of the foremost literary and scientific persons of the time, the additional distinction of being tather of one of the most versatile and popular of modern authors,-Grant He is of Irish extraction, having been born at Arbor Hill, Tipperary, Feb. 27, 1814; and entered at Trinity College, Dublin, though he did not complete his course in that institution. After some time spent at London, England, he came to Canada, in 1842, and, having been ordained by Bishop Mountain of Quebec, he was put in charge of Huntingdon and after-ward at Christieville, P. Q. After his marriage, in Sept. 1843, to Charlotte Grant, daughter of the Fourth Baron de Longueuil he lived in an ideal retreat for an author, at Ardath, Wolf Island. For some time he performed clerical service, without reeration, in Trinity church, built by the Baroness de Longueuil. Upon discontinu ing this work he went with his family to New Haven, Conn., but subsequently returned to Canada, where he has since remained. He lives on an estate known as "Alwington," Kingston, Ont., at a carried back to Morven, and venerable age. His useful achievements in science and literature are worthy of honorable mention; for it he has not attained the popular favor accorded to his son, that son nevertheless, in substantial quality of character and intellect, scarcely the superior of the father. Beside the poem mentioned, issued in a single volume (1854), he is author of "The Lambda-nu-Tercentenary Poem on Shakespeare," (1864); "Orangeism, Catholicism, and Sir Francis Hincks," (1877); "The True and Romantic Love Story of Colonel and Mrs. Hatchinson," a versified drama, (1884); "A Reply to a Speech of the Hon. Edward Blake, Against the Orange Incorporation Bill," (1884) "Dr. Ryerson: A Review and study, (1884); "The Church of the Pope and Primitive Christianity," (1891). Joseph Antisell Allen, whether as preacher, lec-turer, or author, commands the attention and respect of the most enlightened Canadians, and is as favorably considered in his native as in his adopted country.

To gaze on the torrent that thundered beneath, Or the mist of the tempest that gathered below;"

Away ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses 1

Again I meditated these first notes of the poet of the stormy soul, and mused upon his opening life. I saw him in his brightest, purest, most untrammelled hours; the lover of the wild "Lachin Y Gair,"

again I recalled George Gilfillan's eloside of its wall, had an Italian look. The this Scottish mountain, upon the occasion of a visit to it, many years ago: "It was And only think how fine it was to climb up and clasp its cairn to lift a stone from it—to sing the song which made it terrible and dear—to snatch a fearful joy, as we leaned over and hung down, and saw far beneath the gleam of eternal snow shining up from its hollows and columns, or perpendicular seas of mist, streaming up upon the wind—

'Like foam from the roused ocean of deep hell, Where every wave breaks on a living shore—'

Lord Brougham's concentrated sneer mildly diluted in all subsequent criticism of the "Hours of Idleness," has caused us to suspect a little flatness in the best of these first fruits of the muse of Byron. He waited for a taunt in order to have some thing to say. It was a lion uncaged at whom the hot iron was poked. Nevertheless there are a few ringing strains—at least a few—in the school-boy collection, that sound in our memory and still make the appeal of youth and enthusiasm.

Sitting in my little back room on a re cent Sabbath evening, gazing in a brain-weary sort of mood on the gift of an artist friend,—a canvas on which is portrayed boldly enough a bit of cliff and ocean scenery upon the coast of Maine,-the

thought came to me of Byron's great passion for the mountains and the sea, the gigantic and venerable in this world's scenery. Most of the recollected lines were from that despised poetry "which neither gods nor men are said to allow, such as— When I roved a young Highlander o'er the dark

heath,
And climbed thy steep summit, O Morven of snow! tinged, too, here and there, on their tops, by gleams of sunshine, the farewell beams of the dying day. It was the grandes moment in our lives. We had stood upon many hills—in sunshine and in shade, in mist and in thunder—but never had before. nor hope to have again, such a feeling of the grandeur of this lower universe-such a sense of horrible sublimity. * * *

No poet since Homer and Ida has thus, everlastingly, shot his genius into the heart of one great mountain, identifying himself and his song with it. Not Horace with Soracte-nor Wordsworth with Helvellyn -not Coleridge with Mont Blanc-not Wilson with the Black Mount-not even Scott with the Eildons-all these are common property, but Lochnagar is Byron's own—no poet will ever venture to sing it again. In its dread circle none durst walk but he. His allusious to it are not numerous, but its peaks stood often before his eye: a recollection of its grandeur served more to color his line than the glaciers of the Alps, the cliffs of Juro, or the thunder hills of fear which he heard in Chimari; carried back to Morven, and

'Lochnagar, with Ida, looked o'er Troy'

Young Leigh Hunt had some opportunity of getting into odd and pleasant corners. An aunt of Mrs Hunt had married the American painter West, who was in England painting pictures for George III and others, largely for the glory of the thing. In their home the poet was, with his mother, a sometime visitor; and he has left us some graphic pictures of their family life, with the color of his own sentiment. We see the "gallery terminating in a couple of lofty rooms," which were a continuation of the hall passage, and together with the rooms, formed three sides of a garden, very small, but elegant, with a grass-plot in the middle, and busts upon stands under an arcade." We are shown the gallery "hung with his sketches and pictures all the way," and the study in its lower part, "with casts of Venus and Apollo on each side of the door; and, usually in his place. "the mild and quiet artist at his work; happy, for he thought

himself immortal."
"As Mr. West," Hunt writes, "was almost sure to be found at work in the farthgown, so you might have predicted, with equal certainty, that Mrs. West was sitting in the parlor reading. It was a good sized room, with two windows looking out of the little garden I spoke of, and opening into it from one of them by a flight of steps. The garden, with its busts in it, and the pictures which you knew were on the other ed prints. Among them was the "Lion's Hunt," by Rubens; the Hierarchy, with the Godhead, by Raphael, which I hardly thought it right to look at; and the two screens by the fireside containing prints from Angelica Kauffman, of the Loves of

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fight them. If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

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with Hypophosphites. It gives the body power to resist the germs of consump-

Angelica and Medoro, which I could have booked at from morning till night." While the poet was gathering these im-ressions, Mrs. West and Mrs. Hunt sat and talked like sisters,—not differing much in age,—bringing back old Philadelphis days. West rarely made his appearance till the dinner bell or tea-bell rang, and then retired to his painting room, where he was absorbed. "The talk," Hunt says, "was quiet; the neighborhood quiet; the servants quiet; I thought the very squirrel in the cage would have made a greater noise anywhere else. James the porter, a fine athletic fellow, who figured in his master's pictures as an apostle, was as quiet as he was strong. Even the butler, with his little twinkling eyes, full of plea-sant conceit, vented his notions of himsel in half tones and whispers." There is a touch of very quiet humor in West's attempt to mystity the boy by asking him such questions as,—"Who was the father of Zebedee's children?"

But the place where Hunt really had his fill of heart-felt delight was at the Thornton's. An ideal must have been that of Godfrey Thornton the merchant,—after whom a son of the poet was afterwards named. 'If not so artistically, attractive, it was more so, socially. "There was quiet in the one," says, "there were beautiful statues and pictures; and there was my Angelica for me, with her intent eyes at the fireside. But besides quiet in the other, there was cordiality, and there was music, and s family brim full of hospitality and good-nature; and dear Almeria T., now Mrs. P-e, who in vain pretends that she is growing old. These were holidays indeed on which I used to go to Austin Friars. The house, according to my boyish recollections, was of the description I have been ever fondest of; large, rambling, told-fashioned, solidly built; resembling the mansions about Highgate and other vil-lages. It was furnished as became the house of a rich merchant and sensible man, the comfort predominating over the costliness. At the back was a garden with a lawn; and a private door opened into another garden, belonging to the Company of Drapers; so that, what with the secluded nature of the street litself, and these verdant places behind it, it was truly rus in urbe, and a retreat. When I turned down the archway, I held my mother's hand tighter with pleasure, and was full of expectation, and joy and respect. My first delight was in mounting the staircase to the rooms of the young ladies, setting my eyes on the comely and sparkling face of my fair friend, with her romantic name and turning over for the hundredth time the books in her library." Very charming this description, to one who was himself a rover, and to whom the congenial home has often been open. 'With respect to more than one, we feel also like exclaiming,- "Blessed house! May a blessing be upon your rooms and your lawn, and your neighboring garden, and the quiet old monastic name of your street; and may it never be a thoroughfare; and may all your inmates be happy! Would to God one could renew, at a moment's notice, the happy hours we have enjoyed in past times with the same circles, in the same houses!' At sixteen a volume of his school-boy verses was published, by the partial father, who in his fondness would say to the public: By these buds you will know how to expect a harvest. Still the "Juvenilia" did not flatter the riper judgement of the poet, and he could have wished for more hesitation on the parental part. And now at once bis muse was mewed" in the lawoffice of his brother, Stephen. Of course

this was a most congenial place for a man

And equally so, when he succeeds to a clerkship in the War Office! But these

things will do for temporary make shifts for the young, at least, must have exped

ients. The lawyer's quarters were to him

filled with the "gloomiest of all darkness

palpable;" but he can lighten it up by really

valuable theatrical criticisms that have

saving salts of sense and truth, published

in that newly started paper, The News.

Ah! now he is getting into his place! When he is through with all this exper-

imenting, he commences business in earn-est, with his brother's far-famed newspap

er, The Examiner. Now, from an ideal

ist's point of view, he will write up the

times; he will be a piquant quoter of pub-

lic men and measures; if the Cromwells of

the time have wens or warts they are apt

to be painted. But the full liberty of the

press was not at that time. The "Adonis

of fifty," as he described the Prince Regent

at his levee, or wherever, would rather des-

erve rebuke than receive it, and would by

no means brook being made by that nasty

scribbler a butt of public scandal. In other

words,—"The integrity of principle which distinguished this paper, was as ill-suited to

the views of government at that dark and despotic period, as such integrity and bold-ness for constitutional reform were eminent-

nt at that dark and



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ly needed by the public interests." This unwitting stab of a poet's pen was felt "by flattered state," and so "he was soon visited with the attentions of the attorney general; who, twice prosecuting him for libel, branded him 'a malicious and ill-disposed person'!" This is very much like a partizan newspaper's rankest editorial, made law! Hunt, we don't want to annihilate you quite, but we must squelch your too presumptious newspaper. Only retract, and be civil hereafter, according to our notions of civility, and we will let you alone. But the Hunts had not British blood, spiced by a West Indian sun, to no purpose; and truth is inexorable. So Hunt pays up, and has two glorious years in Horsemonger-lane jail, and all the lettered sympathy he de sires. Keats soothed him with one of his luxurious sonnets. Visitors he did not lack. Byron and Moore dined with the "wit in the dungeon" as his lordship styled him. Hunt had a place fit for such guests; without was a garden bower; within was a pal-ace. Horsemonger-lane jail was for the time Arcadia. He had two rooms on the ground floor, and this is what he did with

"I papered the walls with a trellis of roses; I had the ceiling colored with clouds and sky; the barred windows were scren ed with Venetian blinds; and when my kcases were set up, with their busts and flowers, and a piano forte made its appearance, perhaps there was not a hand-appearance, perhaps there was not a hand-appearance on that side of the water. I at the door, to see him come in and stare about him. The surprise on issuing from the Barough, and passing through the avenues of a jail, was dramatic. Charles Lamb declared there was no other such room except in a fairy tale. But I had another surprise, which was a garden.

another surprise, which was a garden.

The striker P'
Petey Murphy'—Yes'm; but he belted me on the nose, an' I only got one.' another surprise, which was a garden. There was a little yard outside railed off from another belonging to a neighboring ward. This yard I shut in with green pailings, adorned it with trellis, bordered it with a thick bed of earth from a nursery and even contrived to have a gr The earth I filled with flowers and young trees. There was an apple tree from which we managed to get a pudding the second year. As to my flowers, they were allowed to be perfect. A poet from Derbyshire (Moore) told me he had seen no such hearts-ease. I bought the 'Parnass Italians' while in prison, and used often to think of a passage in it,

while at his miniature piece of horticulture:

'My little garden,
To me thou,rt vineyard, field, and wood and

Here I wrote and read in fine weather, ometimes under an awning. In autum my trellises were hung with scarlet-runners which added to the flowery investment. I used to shut my eyes in my arm-chair, and affect to think myself hundreds of miles off. But my triumph was in issuing forth of a morning. A wicket out of the garden led into the large one belonging to the prison. The latter was only for vegetables, but it contained a cherry tree, which I twice saw

The grave may still smile at this, as fantastic; and the wise and dignified are ever apt to discount the man of feibles and to think that even a poet should soon ceas his childishness; but what was the rec in his journal, of Byron, about this time !

"Hunt is an extraordinary character, and not exactly of the present age. He reminds me more of the Pym and Hampden times; much talent, great independence ot spirit, and an austere, yet not repulsive aspect. If he goes on qualis ab incepto, I know few men who will deserve more praise, or obtain it. He has been unshaken, and will continue so. I don't think him deeply versed in life; he is the bigot of virtue (not religion), and enamored of the beauty of that 'empty name,' as the last breath of Brutus pronounced and every day proves it." Put this together with the finicking artificial poet of Cockayne, the laughable creatures made up of fooleries and peccadillos, pictured by the makers of bon mots, and the purblind critics of the period and what individual have you? meanwhile the real man and poet sat bower, with his friends:

bower, with his friends:

"In Spencer's hells he strayed and bowers fair,
Culling enchanted flowers: and he flow
Wite d ving Milton thro' the fields of air:
To regions of his own his genius true.

There he imagined an Italy of his own,
and breathed from his spirit the immortal
spring of "Rimini." PASTOR FELIX.

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