everything, watch everything, and check everything, they undertake the impossible and do harm by taking from their staff their proper duties and responsibilities. They have, or are responsible for having, under their command, men of intellect, of zeal in their department, and of honorable feelings; but these qualities often appear dimmed and diminished. In the confluence of forces brought to bear on an individual, intellect is laid aside, or used in devising such a course of action as shall satisfy the many, while the interests of the city suffer, zeal diminishes under repeated obstruction, and honor languishes or becomes useless when everything is checked and counterchecked.

THE ATTITUDE OF TURKEY.

We have heard the views of all the leading statesmen of Europe on the complications of the Eastern question. It is now the turn of the Sultan to take the world into his confidence. This he has just done in the speech from the Throne, delivered at the opening of the Turkish long for no purpose but waste. The egg laid Parliament, last week. He reviewed Turkey's efforts at reform during recent times. He says after the Crimean war the country would have commenced a new era of progress and prosperity if intrigues and culpable agitation had not paralyzed the hands of the Government by obliging it to waste its resources in warlike expenditure. These causes, and bad financial administration, forced the Government, on the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina, to reduce the interest on the public debt. The Sultan, having been called to the throne under most difficult circumstances, first placed the army in condition to insure the security and independence of the country, and then devoted all his efforts to internal reform by promulgating a charter which, following the example of most civilized States, made the nation participate in the administration of public affairs. The speech commerates the measures for discussion during the session. Among others are the Budget, electoral and press bills, and bills for the reorganization of provincial administration, tribunals and civil service. The speech especially recommends the adoption of a financial bill, and promises that measure the most solid guarantees consistent with the urgent necessities of the Treasury. The Sultan praises the patriotism of the people and the valor of the army; announces the pacification of the country and the restoration of peace with Servia, and hopes for a favourable issue to the Montenegrin negotiations, a result which would enable the Government to disband the troops. Although the Conference did not end in a definite understanding, it has, nevertheless, been demonstrated that the Turkish Government was, and is ready to participate in such wishes of the Powers as can be reconciled with existing treaties. international law, and the exigencies of the situation. The speech concludes as follows :- " My Government has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation which will aid in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy that unite us with the great European family.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly, last weekon the division on the Maritime Union question, Mr. Holmes' amendment that it is inexpedient at the present time to pass the resolution in regard to Maritime Union, was defeated by 21 to 15. Mr. WEEKs then moved an amendment that the delegates of that Province to the conference on union give their services gratuitously, and that the conference be held in Halifax, or some convenient place in Nova Scotia. This was voted down, only six being in favour of it. The original resolution of the Provincial Secretary, that delegates be appointed to confer with delegates from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on union was carried by 20 to 13.

EPHEMERIDES.

Here is a rather good story of the new President:-In the summer of 1860 he was travelling with his family in Canada; taking a steamer at Quebec for Ha! Ha! Bay, at the mouth of the Saguenay river, there came up a dense fog, and the steamer, through the incompetency of the Captain, who was grossly intoxicated, was placed n a fearful position. Looking at the map, the drunken brute assured the large number of sengers on board he knew what he was about; and gave orders to steer the boat in a direction which would have made shipwreck inevitable. To all advice and remonstrance only abuse was returned; when a Boston gentleman said. "If four men will stand by me I will take the command of the steamer from this drunken man, and put the mate in charge." The first man who volunteered was Rutherford B. Hayes, then an unknown lawver of Cincinnati.

Do you want to know how the French economize, and how their thrift is the wonder of nations! Read :-The French butcher separates the bones from his steaks, and places them where they will do the most good. wife orders just enough for each person and no more, even to the coffee. If a chance visitor drops in, somebody quietly retires and the extra cup is provided, but nothing extra by carelessness of intention, when the little range is extinguished, and waits for another time. roating cook stoves and red-hot covers all day to-day costs a little more than one laid last Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved. A thousand little economies are practiced, and it is respect able to practice them. Cooking is an economical is well as sanitary and gustatory science. A French cook will make a franc go as far as a Canadian housewife will make three, and how much further than the Canadian nobody knows we should probably be greatly astonished, could the computation be made, how much of the financial, recuperative power of France is owing to her soups and cheap food; better hving, after all, than the heavy bread and greasy failures of our culinary ignorance.

Now that St. Valentine's day is passed, and there is no fear of plagiarism, here are a few things that were collected prior to that date, elative to women's rights, at least in the eyes of some men, and wise ones :- "There are but two fine things in the world," says Malherbe, "women and roses." Lessing exclaims-"women and roses," Lessing exclaims— "Woman is the masterpiece of the universe." Bourdon says-- "The pearl is the image of purity, but woman is purer than the pearl."
Thackerny writes—"A good woman is the loveliest flower that blooms under heaven. Balzae says—" Even the errors of woman spring from her faith in the good," Voltaire declares "All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women." Lamartine asserts that "Women have more heart and more that "Women have none own exclaims-imagination than men."—Otway exclaims-"O woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee to temper man; we had been brutes withfor you we should be nothing, for we should not be here."

Dr. John Wallis, an eminent man of the eventeenth century, used to amuse himself with elaborate trifles. Here is a French stanza, a good puzzle for beginners in the language :

Quand un cordier, cordant, veut corder une corde, Pour sa corde corder trois cordons il accorde; Mais si un des cordons, de la corde décorde; Le cordon décordant fait décorder la corde.

This was twisted into English by Dr. Wallis, n the following perplexing fashion:

When a twister, in twisting, will twist him a twist, For the twisting his twist he three times doth entwist But if one of the twines of the twist doth untwist. The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.

And afterward be added four other twists:

I newirling the twine, that untwisted between, Then twice having twister, the two in a twine.

Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine.

He twisteth the twine he had twined in the twine.

And afterward these additional twists:

The twain that in twining before in the twine, As twines were untwisted, he now doth entwine, Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between, He, twirling the twister, makes a twist of the twine.

Tennyson gives the new magazine "The Nineteenth Century," a word of welcome and good speed:

Those that of late had fleeted far and fast. To touch all shores, now leaving to the skill Of others their old craft, seaworthy still. Have charter'd this, where mindful of the past. Out true co-mates regardier round the mast. Of diverse tongue, but with a common will. Here in this routing moon of daffoill. And crocks, to put forth and brave the blast. For some, descending from the sacred peak. Of her high-templed faith, have leagued again. Their lot with ours to round the world about: And some are wilder counades, sworn to seek. If any golden harbor be for men. In sens of death and sauless gulfs of doubt."

This is doubtless all very nice, but I do not understand it. Do you?

The clergy in the time of Queen Elizabeth were not held in very general esteem; indeed, the minstrel and the cook were often better paid than the priest, as may be seen from the follow- west of Fort Pelly.

ing entry in the books of the Stationers' Company for the year 1560;

> Item, payd to the propeher...... Item, payd to the minstrell..... vii. 0
> Item, payd to the coke..... xv. 0

The domestic chaplain of those days is drawn by Bishop Hall with a glowing pencil; and while his picture faithfully exhibits the servile and depressed state of the poor intor, it is at the same time wrought up with much point and

A gentle squire would gladly entertain late his house some teacher-chapelain;
Some widing man that might instruct his sons, And that would stand to good conditions;
First, that he lie upon the truckle bed,
While his young master lieth o'er his head;
Second, that he do, upon no default,
Never presume to sit above the salt;
Third, that he never change his troucker twice;
Fourth, that he never change his troucker twice;
Sit bare at meals, and one-dain rise and wait;
Last, that he never his young master heat;
But he must ask his mother to define
How many ferks she would his breech should line;
All these observed, he could contented be.
To give five marks and whater livery.

These "good old times" would appear to have been rather "evil days" for domestic chaplains; and the young squire's progress in learning could scarcely have been brilliant under such a depressed instructor.

On last Saturday week, the 17th inst., all the members of the Montreal Gazette staff, tendered a supper to Mr. Robert S. White, commercial editor of that paper, on the occasion of his twenty-first birthday. Mr. James Kirby acted as Chairman, and Mr. John Reade, as Vice-Chairman. During the evening, Mr. Kirby, as representative of the company, presented Mr. White with a handsome amethyst ring, fashioned as a signet, accompanying the present with very appropriate remarks. It is needless to add that the recipient made a suitable reply. All the friends of Mr. White on the press and elsewhere who would have made that supper a banquet if they had been allowed to join in the demonstraare pleased at this testimonial to his amiable character and journalistic abilities, knowing that he fully deserved it, and they ex-press the hope that he may long Eve to adorn his profession.

A. STEELE PEN.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE FAIREST SPRING FLOWER OF THEM ALL -From our long and severe winters, there is no people who enjoy the return of spring more than the Canadians. Our front page picture is therefore bound to be welcome both on account of its artistic perfection and its vernal suggestiveness. She comes up from the garden or the lawn, with her hands full of the beautiful plants, to make for her lover a bouquet, a garland of simple flowers, culled in the lowly vallies, after the gentle showers: may hap the daisy and violet. gay in the sunshine glowing, or the pale mossrosebud beneath the fresh leaves blowing. But it is safe to say, and we call on all our bachelor friends to testify, especially those who have just celebrated their twenty-first birthday, as one of our esteemed colleagues has done, whether she is not the fairest flower of them all. Is she not one of those dark-eyed blossoms, darlings of Eastern daughters, at whose teet one would fall adoring, or with whom one would choose to walk on forever in the illuminated landscape of love:

Dr. A. M. Ross. - For the biography of this distinguished Canadian naturalist see the column surrounding his portrait.

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES. -- A memoir of the services of Mr. William Smith will be found accompanying his portrait on another page.

PAPAL CASKET.—A pilgrimage of Roman Catholics—both Irish and French-Canadian—is being organized for the middle of next month, the object of which is to visit Rome and pay their respects to Pope Pius IX on occasion of the 50th anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopal dignity. In connection with this ent, we publish to-day a view of the superb casket of Canadian inlaid woods, destined to contain the donations which the pilgrims intend carrying with them to the Holy Sec. Besides a large sum of money, there is to be, we are told, a magnificent album, holding the photographs of the Bishops and elergy of the Province, together with views of the principal charitable and educational institutions, and pictures of Canadian scenery.

THE DANUBE AT SULINA .- In connection with our series of Eastern pictures, we give to-day a view of the port where the broad Danube opens out into the Black Sea. The view is a particularly striking one.

THE OLD FORT AT ST. ANN'S -This is another of our views of Canadian fancy connected with historical recollections. The ruins of this venerable fort are sadly neglected, and it is to be feared that, before many years clapse, the only memory of it will be found in the sketch which we here publish.

SKETCHES IN THE NORTH WEST .-- These drawings' were taken in connection with the "Special Survey" of which Lindsay Russell, Esq., Assistant-Surveyor General, is chief, and which has been operating, for two years past, west of Winnipeg, principally running standard bases and meridians, and exploring the country. The work has now progressed to about 60 miles

WHERE OF THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON." We call attention to this picture, not only on account of its thrilling and mournful interest, but also because it exhibits the pluck and generous humanity of our brave Newfoundland seamen. It deserves to be preserved as a memorial of Canadian bravery.

THE FERST WALTZ.—This is essentially a German picture. The two young regues are all This is their first, but you may be sure will not be their last waltz. With the that it will not be their last waltz. instinct of their nationality for music, they keep time to the accompaniment of, the elders, and it were hard to tell which is the happierthe young ones who gyrate, or the old people who behold the evolutions.

No MOTHER AT HOME. - This sad and pathetic picture is best described by silence. It cannot be studied without tears. Poor little orphans! Alas! they know the terrible meaning of the verse:---- What is home without a mother?

VARIETIES.

"DUNNING."-The term "dunning" is by some erroneously stated to come from the French language, in which donner signifies" give me;" by others from dunan—Saxon—"to thunder." But the true orgin of this expression owes its birth to one Joe Dun, a famous bailift of Lincoln, so extremely active and so dexterous in the management of his rough business that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay his debts, to say, "Why don't you 'Dun' him?" -that is, "Why don't you send Dun to arrest him?" Hence it grew into a custom, and is now as old as since the days of Henry VII.

SWINBURNE. -- Swinburne's new poem, "The Sailing of the Swallow," has a charming picture in these lines. They are descriptive of the Lady Iscult upon the deck of the line ship, "The Swallow," as she sat "with full face against the strengthening light, on deck between the rowers, at dawn :

"Her flower soft lips we e meek and passionate. For love upon them like a shadow Patient, a foreseen vision of sweet things. A dream with eyes fast shut and plumeless wings That knew not what man's love or life should be. Nor had it sight nor heart to hope or see What thing should come; but childlike, satisfied, Watches out its virgin vigil in soft pride And unkissed expectation; and the glad Clear checks and throat, and tender temples had Such maiden heat as if a rose's blood inch maiden heat as if a rose's blood Beat in the live heart of a lilv-bud."

A GREAT ARTIST .- Martin, the celebrated lien tamer, while staying at Ghent, in 1825, noticed among the most constant attendants at his menagerie a young artist. Martin yearned toward him, and the two became intimate. One day the artist, while taking the portrait of a noble lion, called Nero, complained bitterly that the bars of the cage were in the way. "Don't let that be anobstacle," said Martin; if you will come with me into Nero's apartment and allow me to introduce you, I can answer for it that he will show how flattered he is by a visit from so excellent an artist, and will give you every facility for handing down his features The artist jumped at the offer, and Martin, who was not the man to lose an opportunity of advertising himself, sent word to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Governor of Ghent, and to other notabilities, that he would on a given day go into Nero's cage and take "an amateur etranger" with him. The Duke did not fail to put in an appearance; the plucky pair walked into the cage, and Nero was at first inclined to be what is called nasty. But, reassured by his master's voice, the lion went and laid down in a corner; and the painter sitting down opposite, coolly proceeded to-cut his pencil. Having performed this little preliminary to his satisfaction he executed a sketch of Nero, which was pronounced to be very like. The "dompand the painter then took a polite leave of teur' the lion; and the Duke, having complimented the artist on the pluck as well as the talent displayed, would fain have purchased the sketch. But it was not to be had for money, and the artist kept it himself. His name was Verboeckhoven, afterwards famous as a Belgian animal painter. How much of his success he owed to his daring feat there is no telling, but it very likely gave him the start which talent required.

DOMESTIC

SART FISH PICKEL.—Put into a saucepan any remnants of boiled salt cod (picked out in flakes, and perfectly free from bone and skin), win a piece of butter and a cupful of cream, plenty of white pepper, and a little English mustard. Let the whole simmer till thoroughly hot, but do not let it boil.

SALT BUTTER MADE FRESU .- Put a pound of salt butter in a wooden bowl, and a quart of water, and work it well either with your hand or a wooden spoon for twenty minutes; then pour away the water, and wash it well in seven or eight different waters. Add a very little salt, and make into pats.

LIGHT DUMPLINGS.—To every cup of cold water needed to make as much dough as is desired, put one teaspoonful of recam of tartar and a half tenspoonful of sodu; then stir in instantly flour enough to make a little thicker than bisenit; cut out and boil twenty mi utes. If directions are strictly followed, you will have

OMELETTE.—A cup of milk and a handful of flour; beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and the yolks by themselves; add to the yolks a little flour, and a part of the milk, with pepper and salt; add remainder of milk and flour, the beaten whites last; fry it in butter or part lard; much of the lightness and delicacy of the onelette depends upon the thorough beating of the eggs.