

Notes and Queries.

All Communications intended for this Column must be addressed to the Editor, and endorsed "Notes and Queries."

22. "JEHOSEPHAT."—Whence the custom prevalent in the last century among the English clergy of calling their dioceses Jehoshaphat?

K.

23. "VIT ET ERUBUIT PEDICA LYMPHA DEUM."—Can any of your readers inform me who is the author of the above saying? The allusion is to the miracle at Cana, and is Englished by Heber. "The moist water saw its God and blushed."

QUESTOR.

VERDI.—It is a curious coincidence that the name of the celebrated composer makes up the letters of the King of Italy's monogram.

VITTORIO Emanuele Re D'Italia.

Y.

TOBACCO.—*Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat.*

HORACE.

Probably there are many intelligent smokers of tobacco who rest content with the knowledge that the weed was first imported into England during the reign of good old Queen Bess, and that the British Solomon, James I., who was a great opponent of the Devil, and even wrote a book against witchcraft, made a formidable attack upon this invention of Satan in a learned or rather pedantic performance, which he called a "Counterblast to Tobacco." This bitter blast of King James—"his sulphureous invective against this transmarine weed"—concludes with the following peroration which may be interesting to some of our readers:

"Have you not reason then to be ashamed, and to forbear this filthy novelty, so basely countenanced by foolishly men, and so grossly mistaken in the right use thereof? In your desire of imitating a vain God, harnaz yourselves both in persons and goods, and taking also thereby the marks and notes of vanity upon you by the custom thereof making yourselves to be wondered at by the foreign nations, and by all strangers that come among you; a custom both odious to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fumes thereof, no less resembles the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

This small specimen of learned Steenie's oratory, which was better adapted to the understanding of old women than such men as Raleigh, did not prevail upon the King's subjects to break in pieces their tobacco pipes and forego smoking; for Lilly, the Astrologer, (the Sidrophel in Hudibras) in the history of his life and times gives the following extraordinary account of a Buckingham parson who abandoned himself to the use of tobacco:

"In this year also, William Broun, parson, or Vicar of Thornton in Bucks, was living a profound divine, but absolutely the most polite person for Nativities in that age strictly adhering to Ptolemy, which he well understood; he had a hand in composing Sir Christopher Heydon's defence of Judicial Astrology, being at the time his chaplain; he was so given over to tobacco and drink, that when he had a tobacco pipe and I suppose too much drink he would eat the bowl-rope and smoke the stem!"

A pleasant kind of tale is given us in the *Athenian Oracle*, by way of accounting for the frequent use and continuance of taking tobacco:

"When the Christians first discovered America, the devil was afraid of losing his hold upon the people there by the appearance of Christianity. He is reported to have said to some Indians of his acquaintance, that he had found a way to be revenged on the Christians for bearing up his quarters; for he would teach them to take tobacco, to which, when they had once tasted it, they should become perpetual slaves."

Doubtless many in King James' day thought the "bitter blast" mere smoke, and the arguments of the Monarch the mere fumes of the idle brain of an empty head. The following parodies on the bitter blast may also be interesting. The first is one written in the style of that pulling bard, Ambrose Phillips, the second in imitation of Dr. Young,—both were written by Hawkins Browne:

Little tube of mighty power,
Charmer of an idle hour,
Object of my warm desire,
Lure of wax and eye of fire:
And thy snowy taper waist,
With my eager greedy breast
And thy pretty swelling nest
With my little stouter breast.

Critics assure tobacco is my theme:
Tremble like hornets at the blasting steam.
And you court insects, flatter not too near
Its light, nor buzz within the sootling sphere.
Polish, with flame like those, my verse inspire,
So shall the muse from smoke elicit fire.
Some may prefer the looking sting of snuff:
Yet all their claim to wisdom is a puff.
Lord Topham smokes not for his teeth afraid:
Sir Tawdry smokes not for he wears a broadside.
Ladies, when pipes are brought, affect to swoon.
They love no smoke but the smoke of town.
But smokers have the pulling tribe—no matter.
Strangers if they love the breath that cannot flatter!
It's best but show their ignorance I can be
Who sows the seed of knowledge, love the tree?
Yet crowds remain, who still its worth proclaim.
While some for pleasure smoke, and some for fame:
Fame, of our actions universal spring,
For which we drink, eat, sleep, smoke, everything.

T. K.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

MONDAY, March 31.—A lengthy discussion took place on Mr. Schultz's motion for the correspondence on the subject of the dissatisfaction among the Indians in Manitoba. Several Manitoba members spoke, and the debate continued until long after recess, Sir John stating that he thought it advisable that the Indian affairs should be directed by a board consisting of the Governor, the Provincial Land Commissioner and an Indian Commissioner—a suggestion which met with the approval of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Wallace moved a resolution for a united Empire scheme, which after eliciting some debate was withdrawn. Several members spoke, Sir John complimented the mover, and declared emphatically that independence meant annexation, while Mr. Bymal taunted the mover with acting "the catpaw of a designing Minister." The House then went into Committee to consider the resolution providing for the infliction of penalties on railway officials or agents who may act in contravention of the proposed Act for the better regulation of the traffic on railways. The resolution was reported and the bill read a first time.

On Tuesday Mr. Tilley made his financial statement. The honourable gentleman took both a retrospective as well as a prospective view of the financial condition of the country, and he went minutely into the workings of the various departments—showing the work done in each, the expenses attending them, and the benefits derived from them. He alluded with pride to the excess of receipts over expenditure, and was gratified to be able to inform the House and the country that there was a handsome surplus to add to the sinking fund. He had to inform the House of the agreeable conclusion arrived at by the Government, viz., that there would be no additional taxation proposed this session, and that the Government would not touch the tariff in any shape or form. This statement was received with loud cheering. He then proceeded to show at considerable length the sources from which the anticipated revenue was to come. A lengthy debate followed, after which the House went into Committee and passed one resolution.

Wednesday was a field-day, Mr. Huntington bringing forward the resolution of which he had given notice, calling for a committee to investigate a charge which he had made against the Government, of having accepted a large sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan and a number of American capitalists, in order to assist the Government in carrying the recent elections, upon the promise of the contract to build the Pacific Railway being given to the said capitalists. A vote was immediately taken and the resolution defeated by 76 to 107, the result being received with loud cheering on the Ministerial side. Mr. Tobin drew attention to the fate of the steamer "Atlantic." He thought that had a light-ship been on the spot the disaster would not have occurred. Mr. Mitchell regretted that a light-ship had not been placed there before the present wreck occurred, but the Government were not to blame in the matter. Mr. Savary's motion for correspondence touching the inequality of Judges' salaries in the different provinces was, after some discussion by legal members from the Maritime Provinces, granted. Mr. Mills' Dual Representation Bill was read a second time.

Thursday.—Sir A. Macdonald gave notice that on the Tuesday following he would move for a committee to inquire into the charge made by Mr. Huntington, whose motion for a similar committee was defeated the day before. Mr. Bodwell made a motion, which carried after some discussion, for correspondence relating to reciprocal trade with the United States. After recess a discussion took place on the motion for the second reading of Mr. Tremblay's Ballot Bill, and continued until past eleven, when the attendance being thin the House adjourned.

On Friday comparatively little business of any importance was transacted. Several new bills were introduced, among them Mr. Pope's Registration Bill. The minister explained that the Minister of Agriculture would be Registrar-General. It was proposed to divide the Dominion into several districts for the purpose of registration, for each of which districts there would be a superintendent registrar, who would have under him registrars of districts; the latter would be paid by fees, according to the number of births, deaths or marriages registered, so that whether many or few officers no difference would be made in the expense. The superintendent registrars would be paid by a regular salary for part of their work, but their duty would go beyond the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and would be required to collect statistics in agriculture, and for this second part of the work they would receive a regular salary. It was proposed there should be in Ontario nine superintendents, Quebec eight, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia four each, British Columbia and Manitoba two each. A short discussion occurred on Hon. Mr. Mitchell's bill for keeping order on passenger steamers. Mr. Oliver thought that considering the number of petitions which has been received in favour of total prohibition, some restriction should be placed on the sale of liquors on board steamers. Mr. Mitchell considered that this question must be dealt with under another head. Several items were read before the House adjourned.

Tennyson has accepted the offer of an honorary fellowship of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Gerald Massey, the poet, has been lecturing on Spiritualism in England. He sails for the United States, Sept. 1.

Dr. George Schweinfurth, the celebrated traveller, will shortly bring out his new work, the result of three years' travel and adventure in Central Africa.

Senor Emilio Castelar has issued in Spanish a "Life of Lord Byron," which, it is said, will be one of the most original monuments of Spanish literature.

An authorized German translation of Wilkie Collins's "New Magellan" is published in *Das Neue Blatt*, one of the leading literary journals of Germany.

Mr. Charles Knight, the eminent publisher and author, who has just died, had his epitaph written by Douglas Jerrold. It was facetious and complimentary—"Good Knight."

Information has been received that Mr. George Smith, who has gone out on an exploring expedition in the East for the *Daily Telegraph*, has reached his destination in safety.

Bishop Colenso has another book in the press, entitled "Lectures on the Pentateuch and the Moabite Stone; with Appendices—containing I. The Elohist Narrative; II. The Original Story of the Exodus; III. The Pre-Christian Cross."

Professor Max Muller will shortly publish a new work, entitled "An Introduction to the Science of Religion," four lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in February and March, 1870; with a Lecture on the Philosophy of Mythology and an Essay on False Analogies in Religion.

Evelyn's Diary and Book of Prayers, containing some MS. emendations by his friend Mrs. Godolphin, to whom it was presented, as recorded on the fly-leaf. "Remember with what importance you desired this book of your friend, remember me for it in your prayers," was sold in London the other day for £36 10s.

The *Correspondence de Paris* says:—"A work of a sensational character is announced as about to appear shortly under the title of 'Œuvres posthumes de Napoléon III.' The Count de la Chapelle who has already written several papers on the disastrous period of 1870 and 1871, is to superintend the passage of this new work through the press."

"That extreme longevity does not abridge intellectual activity," remarks the *London Medical Record*, "is well evidenced by the following table of the dates of birth and respective ages of the highest talent in the French Academy:—MM. Guizot, born in 1787, is now aged 85 years; Thiers, 1797, 75; Rémusat, 1797, 75; Saint-Marc Girardin, 1801, 71; Victor Hugo, 1802, 70; Dapontoup, 1802, 70; Legouvé, 1807, 65."

howls and brandishes his stick in order to frighten his sheep from taking down the wrong street—abstractly the sheep and the street are nothing to the drover. In some circumstances the sheep might as well take that street as another, but then it's the circumstances you see, and I venture to say that if ever Sir John is displaced from the seat he occupies, it will not be brought about by any great sacrificial effort on behalf of abstract right; but by some blunder committed in connection with some question, crusted over with too many circumstances. Sir John's oratory, when it assumes the form of a set speech, so far as action and enunciation are concerned neither is ungraceful, nor does it lack effect. His utterance is rapid, and frequently when an idea occurs to him, it rushes on him with such force that he stutters, and it is not an unusual thing for him to leave one sentence unfinished in his eagerness to get at the next. At other times he speaks with more deliberation; and I have observed that when he has any argument he wishes to impress more particularly, he stretches out the palm of his left hand, and taps it with the two forefingers of his right—his fingers and voice acting simultaneously. Again, when entering upon a new train of argument, he will fold his arms, give his head a peculiar jerk—very much like a magpie—to the one side, then to the other—in fact I have seen him indulge in six jerks simultaneously—and after having started himself fairly off, he will unfold his arms and go on as before. As an orator Sir John displays much knowledge of human nature, especially its weak points; has little or no originality, but is remarkably quick in catching at another's idea, and has a wonderful faculty of making the most of that; he is utterly unscrupulous in the matter of logic, and regards both premises and conclusion as mere subsidiaries to effect; and in his capacity of schoolmaster, it must be acknowledged, he has under him a peculiarly docile and bidable class of scholars.

Passing to the other side of the House, the man who holds the first place as an orator is the member for South Bruce, and in almost every respect he is the very antipodes of Sir John. When any debate of importance is on, let the House be ever so noisy and languid, when the honourable member rises, and in his clear, ringing voice says "Mr. Speaker," the noise is hushed immediately and members prick up their ears, knowing that something worth hearing is coming now. The first thing that strikes the listener to the member for Bruce is the methodical way in which he treats his subject. He starts off cool and deliberately. He lays down what he has got to do, and he sets about it in the most workmanlike manner. He takes up one argument of his opponent, deals with it and lays it down on the one side ruptured. He takes another and another, warming up to his work as the heap of damaged material increases; and when he has gone over them all, and begins to throw back to each his damaged goods, then it is that the man appears. He likes to wound, and as he sees those opposite vince at his blows, it seems to urge him to make them vince the more. And woe is to the man with whom he is dealing when he—the orator—begins to smile and jeer. I have seen men turn pale and press their knees with their hands as if restraining themselves from running away from that merciless shower of incisive invective. I shall never forget Boulter rushing frantically into the hotel one night after having gone through a slight castigation at the hands of the member for Bruce. He would not stand it—it was an outrage—unparliamentary—he would see him. Mouldes suggested "seeing Sir John," but Boulter used some very profane language and went to bed. In some respects the satirical powers of the member for Bruce are at once the ornament and the drawback of his oratory. To the on-looker, lounging with his chin on the rail of the gallery, what can be conceived as more delightful than to hear and see the spokesman of the Opposition skinning the Cabinet. He goes at it with such a will, and it seems so very sore to them that human nature cannot resist the fullest enjoyment at looking on. But it has frequently occurred to me that the member for Bruce gives way to his penchant in this respect too recklessly. I remember one night in particular when he married the effort of a whole night by giving reins to his propensity for sarcasm. He had demolished all his opponents, scattered their arguments like chaff, and was so thoroughly master of the field that his opponents submitted almost deprecatingly. But the opportunity was too tempting. He could well have afforded to walk off with his laurels victorious. But no, he took up one of the conquered ones; and in a ten-minute burst he scathed him most unmercifully; and I could well discern from my perch in the gallery that while his victim gained sympathy, he lost it in proportion. The great feature of Blake's oratory is his earnestness. Let the matter be ever so trivial, he deals with it as seriously as if it were a measure of the greatest importance; and one often wonders how, amid his arduous professional duties, he has gathered such a fund of information. He seems up in everything, even to the minutest details. While other members keep plodding through their volumes enunciating precedents, Blake can rattle his off, seemingly as familiar with the whole thing as if it were the multiplication table. No wonder that at times he looks pale and nervous and exhausted, for while many members of parliament imagine they can gather political lore from the stem of a tobacco pipe, in the smoking-room, Blake grubs for his amongst the volumes of the library.

The member for Bruce has little ostentation in his style, and his oratory derives little of its effect from action of any kind. He stands generally with his left hand in his pocket, and except when referring to a book, he rarely removes it. But when he bends forward, his eye glancing and his face suffused with passion, and his finger pointed at some unfortunate victim, there is more force in this simple action than in any amount of gesticulation. I have often thought what a grand scene it would be to see a field-day between Gladstone and Blake. Cool, earnest, honest, able but terribly merciless, they would make the best-matched pair of political gladiators I have seen. Gladstone, with his long experience and skill in fence, might win the fight, but he would have to acknowledge that he had vanquished a doughty foe.

I have read over my manuscript thus far to Boulter and Mouldes. Boulter, of course, pronounced it "rubbish, sheer rubbish," but Mouldes shook his head and said it was "a pity, a very great pity." "What is a pity?" said I. "It's a pity, a very great pity that Blake isn't a Tory," said Mouldes, mournfully. "With Mackenzie in the Agricultural Department, and Blake in the Inland Revenue, Sir John would be strong, strong as a giant." Was ever a schoolmaster so beloved by his pupils before?