

the attempts of some of the newspapers to prepare the public for a change. Of course, it is impossible to say what might come from a meeting of the party, but one would have thought that if any change so serious had been contemplated we should have seen more signs of it, and that there might even have been a decision before the session. Mr. Mackenzie has often publicly said that he was perfectly willing to place the leadership in the hands of Mr. Blake, and that he had proposed to do so, but notwithstanding this, and also the fact of Mr. Blake's high culture, it may be doubted if he has so many qualifications for the post as Mr. Mackenzie, especially if the latter would content himself, if the chance should again come to him, with taking in hand a less charge than the management of a great Department, which, since his time, has been divided into two, because of its unwieldiness, together with all those considerations of higher politics which belong to leadership. Of course, as leader of the Opposition, all these accumulated duties do not come, but the leader of the Opposition naturally expects that some day he will become the leader of the Government, and Mr. Mackenzie is judged by the light of many shortcomings which arose from having too much on his hands. Besides Mr. Blake, the other new members were, Mr. Barnard, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Vanasse, Mr. Beauchesne, Mr. Royal, Mr. MacDonnell, and Mr. Massue. Dr. Bergin was re-introduced, but he can hardly be called a new member. Mr. Abbott's name will have to be added, and his familiar face and great legal and other attainments will be welcomed by many in the House.

Mr. Mackenzie called attention, the very first thing, to the case of breach of privilege by Mr. MacDonnell last session, and asked what was to be done with him. Sir John told him he had forgotten the matter, but he would let him know on Friday. At best, this was rather a petty personal matter. Sir John's answer, of course, is that he must follow the order of the House, and Mr. MacDonnell will have to appear and apologize.

Mr. Ritchie, of Halifax, moved the address, and Mr. Houde seconded it. Both these gentlemen exhibited good taste and marked talent. These speeches are always difficult to make, as the ground is so thoroughly beaten. Mr. Mackenzie was a little bitter and sweeping in his remarks, and so was Mr. Blake. There were, of course, allusions made to the National Policy, but the weight of testimony on this point was on the side of the Government, as was the preponderating feeling of the House. Other topics of the speech were discussed; but these will come up again for definite action in their turn.

SPEAKER MACPHERSON.

The new Speaker of the Senate, is the Hon. DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON. He was born in Scotland, September 12, 1818, educated at the Inverness Royal Academy, came to Canada 1835. He married June, 1844, Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of William Molson, Esq., of Montreal, and grand-daughter of Hon. John Molson, in his life time a member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, and President of the Bank of Montreal. He is a member of the firm of Gzowski & Co., contractors, who have constructed several branches of Canadian railways and other important works; a member of the Corporation of Hellmuth College, London, Ontario; a director of Melsons Bank of the Toronto Rolling Mills Company; of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company; and of the Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society. He was elected President of the Inter-oceanic Railway Company, incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railway across the continent to British Columbia, 1872. He was Arbitrator for the Province of Ontario under the British North America Act, for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities and properties of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, 1868. He has been Vice-President of the Montreal Board of Trade, and President of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto. He is the author of a pamphlet on Banking and Currency, (Toronto 1869), and also of two pamphlets, 1877-78, dealing with the public expenditure, &c. He represented the Saugeen Division in the Legislative Council, Canada, from October 1864, until the Union. He was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation, May, 1867. Mr. MacPherson's appointment to the Speakership of the Senate, and to a seat in the Privy Council, is so much the reward of unquestionable merit that it has received the approval of persons of both sides of politics.

TWO STATUES.—Ezekiel's statues of Phidias and Raphael have been placed in their niches in front of the Corcoran Gallery, in Washington. Phidias is represented in a tunic, standing with one foot slightly raised upon a marble block. The right hand hanging down, holds his mallet, while his left rests upon his hip. The figure is of a sturdy, muscular mould. The head is raised to the left, and with the repose of the body, conveys the idea of the sculptor pausing to observe the result of his work. Raphael is presented with the delicate beardless face, the flowing locks, the cap which have been made familiar by the great master's portraits of himself. He is enveloped in a cloak or mantle, held together by his right hand, while beneath its folds protrude the pallet and brushes in his left; the lower limbs are shapely and well posed.

THE LATE BERNARD DEVLIN, Q.C.

Our deeply-lamented and distinguished fellow-citizen, the late Bernard Devlin, was the son of a once extensive landed proprietor in County Roscommon, Ireland. He was born there on the 15th December, 1824; was educated in Dublin, and studied for the medical profession under his uncle, Dr. Chas. Devlin, of Ballina, County Mayo. He accompanied his father to Canada when young, and settled in the city of Quebec, where he presented himself before the Board of Medical Examiners for admission to the practice of the profession, but was refused on the ground that he was under 21 years of age. He then entered the ranks of journalism, and founded the *Freeman's Journal* (Quebec), of which he became editor, but soon afterwards abandoned that paper on his removal to Montreal, where he was also associated with the press, becoming at the same time a student at law under Edward Carter, Esq., Q.C., and late M.P. for Brome in the House of Commons, and was duly called to the Bar in Oct., 1847. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in Michaelmas Term, 1863. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, especially as a criminal lawyer. He was Counsel to the Harbour Commissioners of this city, and was for some years up to Dec., 1875, joint City Attorney for Montreal. Amongst other important causes, he was retained during the late American war by the U.S. Government, as their counsel in the prosecution of the St. Albans' raiders. He married, in 1848, Miss Anna Eliza Hickey, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who died, 13th June, 1875. He was President of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, an office he has held on several occasions, and a member of the Executive of the Reform Association of the *Parti National*. He was a delegate to the Catholic Convention to promote actual settlement in North America, which met at Buffalo in 1856, and was elected a member of the Supreme Directory of Canada in connection with that Convention. He sat in the City Council of Montreal during seven consecutive years, and while a member of that body, proposed the establishment of the Mount Royal Park, and finally succeeded in carrying the scheme, notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition. He was for fifteen years closely identified with the active volunteer militia force, entering the 1st, or Prince of Wales Rifle Regiment, first as a Captain, and eventually becoming Lieut.-Col. of the corps, and as such commanded it during the Fenian outbreak of 1866, on the eastern frontier, and for his services on that occasion was publicly complimented by Lord Monck, then Governor-General of Canada. He retired from the force, retaining his rank, August, 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Montreal West at the general election of 1867, and for Montreal Centre at the next general election. He succeeded in unseating Mr. M. P. Ryan, the sitting member, on petition, and at the new election, which followed, on 12th January, 1875, was returned. He was unseated on petition, August 26, 1875; re-elected, by acclamation, Nov. 26, 1875, and unsuccessful in the general election of 1878.

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR.

The concert of this Society took place, on the 6th inst., in the Mechanics' Hall, to a crowded house. (a) "In the Forest," (b) "Praise of Spring," Mendelssohn, by the Choir, were given with taste and finish, as were also "Fair Daffodils," by S. P. Warren, and (a) "You'll Never Guess," (b) "Bedouin Love Song," by L. C. Mackenzie, all of which were received with marked satisfaction by a somewhat critical audience. Mme. Rive-King's rendition of the Sonata Appassionata (Op. 57) of Beethoven, showed a finished technique and an almost masculine interpretation of the subject. As before, however, in Montreal, she was received coldly, and her really excellent reading of this work was allowed to pass with much less applause than it deserved. This reception had, no doubt, a dampening effect on her subsequent playing, and her rendition of Chopin's E flat Nocturne (Op. 9, No. 2) and D flat Prelude (Op. 28, No. 15), were scarcely up to the standard of high artistic work. In a subsequent number, however, she gave with much taste an original piano-writing of Mendelssohn's Grand Concerto for violin, and in this, her last effort for the evening, she succeeded in working into the sympathies of the audience and was greeted with rounds of applause. We understand that on the succeeding Saturday afternoon she gave a private recital in Mr. Gould's rooms, and with happy effect, whatever remaining coldness there may have lingered in the minds of the audience being changed to rapturous approval. Montreal is, no doubt, by this time, awakened to a sense of this artist's abilities, and should she again visit us, a cordial greeting would, we believe, be tendered her. Beyond the fact that Miss Hubbell has a highly cultivated voice and sings with good method, very little can be said of her. Her singing of the part of Lenora in Mendelssohn's unfinished "Loreley," hardly came up to the expectations founded on her American reputation. This work had been looked forward to as the feature of the evening, but showed, unfortunately, an utter lack of sympathy between orchestra and chorus, and an evidently superficial reading of the whole score. Too much cannot be said of the singing of the Choir as a distinct body, and with the exception of the attack of the "Bedouin Love Song," which was very weak, every number was rendered with precision and artistic taste, and we trust that

we do not overstep the mark in suggesting that it would appear to be a thankless and profitless undertaking to employ foreign talent, when our own Society, as it now stands, can do such really good work.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, February 9.—The Theatre Royal, Dublin was destroyed by fire yesterday.—Destructive inundations are reported in Sicily and Sardinia.—Boyd beat Elliott yesterday over the Tyne course by five lengths, for £200 and the championship.—Serious food riots have taken place in different parts of Russian Transcaucasia, on account of the famine prevailing there.—England has released Persia from the treaty of 1857, which the London Times considers tantamount to inviting Persia to occupy Herat.—The diarming of the Basutos has been postponed, pending the result of an appeal from their chief to the Cape Colony Government.—During last week the resources of the relief committees throughout the districts of Ireland were considerably increased, the result of which has been apparent in a more sober tone of the press and a cessation of the alarmist cry, though distressing accounts are still received from some localities.

TUESDAY, February 10.—Famine riots are reported from Verona, in Italy.—The Provincial Legislature at Melbourne, Australia, has been dissolved.—Small-pox has broken out amongst Spotted Tail's band of Sioux, numbering some 6,000 Indians, at Rosebud Agency, Dakota.—In answer to Lord Granville, Earl Beaconsfield stated in the House of Lords, last night, that the negotiations with Persia concerning the abrogation of the treaty of 1857 were not completed.—Mr. Shaw's amendment to the address in the Imperial Parliament was rejected by a vote of 216 to 66. The Marquis of Hartington and a number of other prominent Liberals voted with the Government.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.—M. DeFreycinet states that the French Government will not entertain the idea of general amnesty to the Communists.—The French steamer *Valentine* foundered on the voyage from Cardiff to Dieppe, and sixteen persons were drowned.—The Norwegian Parliament was opened yesterday. The Speech from the Throne announced an increase in the tobacco tax.—Sentence was passed on Tuesday on Francisco Otero, who attempted to murder King Alfonso, condemning the prisoner to death. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeal.—The opposition to the present rate in Russia, among the Conservative Liberals of the country, is said to be actively increasing, and the demand is shortly to be renewed for some form of constitutional government, as the only remedy for the curse of Nihilism.

THURSDAY, February 12.—Opening of the second session of the Fourth Parliament of Canada.—A terrible cyclone, which passed over the island of New Caledonia on the 24th of January, did enormous damage to property and caused great loss of life.—Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the Imperial Parliament last night that Great Britain had no intention of abrogating clause 33 of the Treaty of Washington.—Mr. O'Donnell's motion of censure on the English Government was defeated last night by 128 to 12. The Government's Irish relief bill was subsequently discussed and passed to second reading.—In his speech at the opening of the German Reichstag, yesterday, the Emperor said the proposed increase of the army was not to be taken as an indication of any change of the pacific policy of the Government, but solely as a measure of necessity, in order to keep pace with neighbouring European powers, and to be prepared for the eventualities of the future.

FRIDAY, February 13.—England is reported to have joined the Austro-German peace alliance.—France has asked England to co-operate in the appointment of a special commission to settle the Greek question.—Dean Stanley says it has been determined to erect a monument to the late Prince Louis-Napoleon in Westminster Abbey.—The great land meeting which was to have been held in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Sunday, has been postponed for some time, the arrangements being incomplete.—The Russian Government has appointed a commissioner to visit San Francisco for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between that city and Russian ports on the Pacific.—An election for a member of the Imperial House of Commons was held at Barnstable, Devonshire, yesterday, when Lord Lynton, the Liberal candidate, defeated Sir Robert Carden.

SATURDAY, February 14.—The Pope has published an encyclical against civil marriages and divorce.—Professor Nordenskiöld, the Arctic explorer, has been very enthusiastically received at Naples.—The total cost of the Panama canal is estimated at \$17,000,000. The work is to occupy eight years.—A runaway accident occurred as the Vice-Royal party were leaving Rideau Hall on Saturday, to attend the Drawing room in the Senate Chamber. The Princess received some painful, though happily not serious injuries, and official bulletins from Ottawa report that Her Royal Highness is progressing most satisfactorily.—The policy of the British Government in Afghanistan is said to have undergone a change. The troops are to be reinforced, and the capital held for another year by which time, it is supposed, Russia will have likely shown her hand. Latest despatches from Calcutta state that fifty important chiefs have surrendered; that Ayoub Khan, with 60,000 men, is about to join Mahomed Jan at Ghaznee, on which point the British Candabar army is to advance early next month.

OBITUARY.—M. Cremieux, French Senator, aged 73.

The Very Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., and F.R.A.S., Dean of Salisbury, on the 7th inst. He was the son of the late Dr. Alexander Hamilton, physician, in Edinburgh, and professor in the University, born 1794, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1816, and was elected to a Fellowship. Having held for some years a living in Yorkshire, he was promoted in 1850 to the Deanery of Salisbury. He has written "The Principles of Analytical Geometry," "Analytical System of Conic Sections," "Remarks on Popular Education," "The Education of the Lower Classes," &c., and several sermons.

JOURNALISTIC.

The *Western Advertiser and Weekly Liberal*, of London, Ont., and one of our most enterprising newspapers, has just issued a neat and valuable little annual. It contains an interesting political history of Canada since Confederation, by a Member of Parliament, the tariff, complete election returns, postal guide and much other information valuable to the statesman, journalist and general reader. This publication is worthy of a place on the shelves of a reference library and its publishers are to be congratulated on its issue.

TALES OF THE WINDS.

I heard the voice of the winds at night,  
As I sat by the hearth alone,  
I heard them howl in their savage might  
And then wail as a piteous moan.

"Oh winds!" I said, "can you tell me aught  
That you've passed in your travels free,  
What of the night, with its myst'ries fraught?  
Ye who roam over land and sea!"

"To-night by brilliant halls we've passed  
Where wealth and beauty shine,  
Where song and dance speed time so fast,  
And care is drowned in wine,  
Glad notes of mirth we heard arise,  
And bore them to the gloomy skies."

"Next by a lowly cot we came,  
Where Death held iron sway,  
And children called a father's name  
Whose soul had passed away.  
A wild sad dirge we chanted there,  
And upwards bore the orphan's pray'r."

"We've sought the dead; we've been with them,  
And in the graveyard's gloom,  
We've sung our midnight requiem  
Above each silent tomb,  
And dismal was the moan that crept,  
All thro' the trees, as o'er we wept."

"We've lashed the sea in mad career  
Its angry billows roar,  
And man's frail toy, e'en now his bier  
Lies shattered on the shore,  
We drowned his feeble cries for aid  
And sported with the wreck thus made."

"And still we hold, unchecked, our course  
Still hasten on our way  
And land and sea both feel our force,  
When we hold holiday,  
And these are scenes we've met to-night,  
And passed in our unbridled flight."

Quebec.

E. A. SUTTON.

A SCOTCH LADY.—In Lord Cockburn's "Memorials" we have some life-like pictures of those whom he had known. Here is one picture, among several, of a certain Mrs. Rothead, of Inverleith, an Edinburgh notability of the old school.—"Except Mrs. Siddons, in some of her displays of magnificent royalty, nobody could sit down like the Lady of Inverleith. She would sail, like a ship from Tarshish, gorgeous in velvet and rustling in silk, and done up in all the accompaniments of fan, ear-rings, and finger rings, falling sleeves, scent bottle, embroidered bag, hoop, and train—all superb, yet all in purest taste, and managing all this seemingly heavy rigging with as much ease as a full-blown swan does its plumage, she would take possession of the centre of a large sofa, and at the same moment, without the slightest visible exertion, would cover the whole of it with her bravery, the graceful folds seeming to lay themselves over it like summer waves." This stateliness was not unminged with a certain ray of homeliness. Of another old lady, Lord Cockburn tells us that in her latest days she was forbidden by the doctor to eat anything but spoon-food. On his next visit his patient was at her dinner, and asked him to notice how carefully she complied with his orders. She was indeed taking spoon-food, but that spoon-food was—haggis!

HUMOROUS.

It makes a milkman perspire sometimes in his efforts to explain how a pond lily got into his milk can.

A BLIND mendicant in Paris wears this inscription round his neck: "Don't be ashamed to give only a sou. I can't see."

He wished his manuscript returned,  
But failed in time to ask it,  
And felt indignant when he learned  
It had climbed the golden basket.

THERE are no cats in Greenland. But they have a native dog that can bow a hole in the side of an iceberg, so that the natives don't miss the cats.

"Did you do nothing to resuscitate the body?" was recently asked of a witness at a coroner's inquest. "Yes, sir, we searched his pockets," was the reply.

THE small boy who can ride a three-wheeled velocipede in the hall and beat a drum at the same time has qualities calculated to make home happy when he is not well.

A MAINE man who didn't care two shakes of a lamb's tail about the newspapers, rode fourteen miles through a fierce snow-storm to get a copy of a weekly that spoke of him as a "prominent citizen."

A MAN stopping his paper wrote to the editor: "I think folks ought to spend their money for paper, dadda diddnt, and everybody said he was the intelligentest man in the country and he had the smartest family of boys that ever dugged taters."

"Aw, my young man, what kind of a residence do you think would suit me?" asked an exquisite of a house agent. After taking him in, eye-glass and all, the agent replied, "Something like a flat. I should think, would be most appropriate."

A SCOTCHMAN, having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him that he might help himself. His master said to him: "Saunders, you take a long time to breakfast!" "In truth, maister," answered he, "a cheese o' this size is na so soon eaten as ye may think."

A SAD-LOOKING man went into a Burlington drug store. "Can you give me," he asked, "something that will drive from my mind the thoughts of sorrow and bitter recollections?" And the druggist nodded and put him up a little dose of quinine, and wormwood, and rhubarb, and Epsom salts and a dash of castor oil, and gave it to him, and for six months the man couldn't think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.