

Godin, Hagar, Hamson, Holton, Irvine, Jones, [Halifax] Kompt, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Lucerte, [Langlois, Little, Macdonald, [Glengarry] Magill, Masson, [Soulanges] Masson, [Terrebonne] McConkey, McDougall, [Lanark] McDougall, [Renfrew] McMonies, Merrit, Mills, Moffatt, Morrison, [Victoria] Oliver, Paquet, Pearson, Pelletier, Pickard, Pouliot, Poser, Ray, Ridford, Renaud, Ross, [Champlain] Ross, [Victoria, N. S.] Ross, [Wellington, C. R.] Ryan, [Montreal West] Scatcherd, Smith, Snider, Stirtou, Thompson, [Haldimand] Thompson, [Ontario] Tourangeau, Tremblay, Wallace, Wells, Workman, Wright, [Ottawa Co.] Wright, [York, Ontario, W. R.] Total, 83.

NAVY.—Archambault, Ault, Baker, Bellerose, Bertrand, Bown, Cameron, [Huron] Campbell, Cartier, Colby, Costigan, Crawford, [Brockville] Daoust, Dobbie, Dunkin, Fortin, Gancher, Gibbs, Grant, Gray, Grover, Hincks, Holmes, Howe, Jackson, Jones, [Leeds and Grenville] Keeler, Langevin, Lapin, Lawson, McDonald, [Antigonish] McDonald, [Lunenburg] McDougall, [Three Rivers] Mackenzie, McMillan, Morris, Morrison, [Niagara] Perry, Pinsonneault, Robitaille, Ross, [Dundas] Ross, [Prince Edward] Ryan, [Kings, N. B.] Savary, Scriver, Simard, Simpson, Street, Sylvan, Tilley, Tupper, Webb, White, Whitehead, Wilson. Total, 55.

The House went into committee, Mr. Mills in the chair. The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 12:45.

Thursday, March 23.—After some conversation relative to the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, Mr. BLAKE, in moving the House into committee on the North-West Resolutions, presented a series of resolutions condemning the Government policy with respect to Manitoba. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER replied at length to the arguments of the mover, and concluded by moving an amendment confirming the action of the Government. The debate continued until six o'clock, and after the recess the House went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items:—Intercolonial Railway, \$5,000,000, (a long discussion arose on this item); Nova Scotia Railway, \$31,100; Eastern Extension Railways, \$213,800; Extension of Intercolonial Railway to Halifax, \$150,000; Harbours and Piers, \$326,000. Committee reported and asked leave to sit again, and the House adjourned at 1.05 a. m.

Friday, March 25.—After routine the House went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items:—Protection to Little Hope Light House, \$5,000; Re-vote for Ottawa Parliament and Departmental Buildings, \$40,000; do. do. Library, \$50,000; Tower, Railing, Grounds, etc., \$207,000. On the item \$200,000 for Public Buildings in Halifax, a long debate arose in which much bitterness was exhibited, the members of the Opposition accusing the Government of dealing unfairly with Nova Scotia, while the members of the Government defended their course, and denounced the Opposition, particularly the Ontario part of it, as striving to stir up an angry feeling against Nova Scotia. At length the item was carried, and the House adjourned at 2.07 a. m.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL HOTEL, PORT HOPE.

This fine house is the property of Mr. O'Neill, and in connection with the new Music Hall forms an imposing and elegant block of buildings, occupying the corner of Walton and John Streets. The ground floor is composed of two fine shops used as dry goods and general stores by Mr. O'Neill, and three others used as billiard-parlour, offices, &c., for the hotel; the front is of brick, sanded and coloured so as to make an exact imitation of brown sand stone; the windows are surmounted by elegant dressed cornices; the top of the building being enriched by a heavy highly ornamented moulding, supported by four very handsome carved scroll brackets. This commodious house has lately changed hands, and is now rented by Messrs. Mackay & Hoffman, two gentlemen well and favourably known by the travelling public. A marked change has taken place in the comfort and attention provided for guests, the proprietors sparing no trouble or expense to make their visitors feel at home. As these gentlemen have both been in the hotel business for many years, there is no doubt about the St. Lawrence Hall being now a first-class house, where every comfort and attention will be found by pleasure-seekers and business men.

NEW MUSIC HALL, PORT HOPE.

The New Music Hall at Port Hope was opened with a concert on Tuesday, Feb. 28, and was attended by about six hundred of the elite and beauty of Port Hope. The room was comfortably filled, and the concert was a complete success. Morning dress was the order of the evening, and the large number of beauties of Port Hope looked, if possible, more bewitching in their hats and feathers than in evening dress. The following programme was carried out in an admirable manner under Mr. Philp's management:—

PART I.

1. Bijou Fantasia, from "Adm's Opera,"—Riviera.... Band.
2. Song,—Comic,—*Drayton*,..... Mr. Holland.
3. Storm March Gallop,—*Jullien*,..... Miss Barrett and Mr. Rose, assisted by Orchestra.
4. "Though Poor My Cot,"—*Cavatina*,—*Donizetti*,.... Mrs. Bradley.
5. Piano Solo,—*Gallop Bravura*,—*Ketterer*,... Miss Barrett.
6. Song,..... Miss O'Carroll.
7. Cure Quadrilles (by request),—*Coots*,..... Orchestra.
8. Song,—*Waiting*,—*Millard*,..... Miss Williams.

PART II.

1. Scotch Fantasia,—*Downing*,..... Band.
2. Ballad,..... Mrs. Bradley.
3. Overture,—*Boildein*,..... Miss Barrett, Mr. Rose, and Orchestra.
4. "Nightingale Trill,"—*Gauz*,..... Miss Williams.
5. Covent Garden Valse,—*Strauss*,..... Orchestra.
6. Song,..... Miss O'Carroll.
7. Song,—*The Twins*,—*Comic*,..... Mr. Holland.
8. "God Save the Queen,"..... Band.

Conductor,..... Mr. Philp.

The concert was commenced by a portion of the 46th Battalion Band, which played all the pieces laid down in the programme in most excellent style. Too much praise could not be given for the careful manner in which they played all their pieces. It is very rare to hear so good a volunteer band. Mrs. Bradley's singing was highly appreciated by the audience,

and she received well-deserved encores. Miss O'Carroll, although suffering from a severe cold, sang in a very pleasing manner. Miss Williams, owing to some delay on the road, did not arrive in time. Her place was kindly taken by Mr. Holland, who sang "The Ould Irish Gentleman" with variations in place of the *apropos* song of "Waiting." The programme was closed by the band playing "God Save the Queen." The Music Hall is a substantial white brick building; the lower portion forming large and convenient stores; the upper portion occupied by the hall is supported on elegant metal columns, and pilasters forming store fronts. The building is the property of Mr. O'Neill, whose enterprise and taste for improvement is universally acknowledged. The interior of the Music Hall is plain, elegant, and of good acoustic dimensions. A large dais occupies a portion of one end of the hall, retiring and dressing-rooms the other. Two neat chandeliers occupy the central panels of the ceiling; they were originally used to light Prince Arthur's ball-room at Montreal. The floor of the room is formed of narrow red pine plank, which, with a little polishing, will be all that is required for the purposes of a ball-room. The length of the music room is 94 feet, the breadth 45 feet. The hall is leased by Mr. O'Neill to a number of Port Hope gentlemen who have formed a company, and hope to make good use of the fine room for musical purposes. The company have good reason to be pleased at the large and fashionable attendance at their opening concert. A very fine grand square Chickering piano was sent down by Mr. Nordheimer from Toronto for use on the occasion.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE CELEBRATION AT THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK, MONTREAL.

The wedding day of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise was very generally celebrated throughout Her Majesty's North American Dominions. In the Province of Ontario the day was observed as a holiday, but in Quebec, no doubt on account of the following Saturday being a statutory holiday, business was not suspended, and the observance of the event was confined principally to private circles. In the city of Montreal the usual amount of bunting was displayed on the streets, the only notable exception to the rule being in the case of the public buildings, which, by some unaccountable oversight, exhibited nothing but bare poles. A religious service was also held by members of the Presbyterian body for the purpose of beseeching a blessing on the union just consummated.

The great event of the day, which has furnished our artist with a subject for an exceedingly pretty illustration, was the skating carnival held in the evening in the Victoria Rink. Skating carnivals have, for the past few years, been of such frequent occurrence as almost to have ceased to be objects of any public interest, but the entertainment held last Tuesday week exhibited such novel features as to be worthy of more than ordinary notice. The skaters, who appeared in the usual variety of *bizarre* costumes, arrived at the Rink at eight o'clock. Shortly after this the gas was turned down, and what appeared to be a dazzling column of light shot up from the centre of the ice, attracting the attention and admiration of all present. The ray of light proved on further examination to be a beautiful prismatic fountain, which played during the greater part of the evening, throwing streams of many hued light on the already motley collection of colours that covered the ice. Another remarkable feature in the entertainment, though by no means an extraordinary one, considering the occasion of the gathering, was the great preponderance of Highland costumes, and especially the preference exhibited by the masquers for the Argyll and Lorne plaids. The scene depicted on our first page was one entirely out of the ordinary programme. In the centre of the rink was a small bower, which, on opening, disclosed a youthful couple representing the Marquis and the Princess, the latter in bridal costume, and the former in full Highland dress. The pair who had the honour of thus representing for the nonce the newly-married couple were Master McPherson and Miss Fairbairn, and exceedingly proud they appeared to be of their position, which they both sustained with admirable grace and effect. The band of the Grand Trunk Volunteer Corps furnished music during the evening.

LOUIS XVII. IN THE TEMPLE.

The illustration produced on another page over the above heading is one which will immediately arrest the attention of the student of history. The painter has evidently made an especial study of his subject, and, thanks to the care which he has lavished upon it, has produced a masterpiece. The mere matter of the picture is but simple—an attenuated figure seated on a stone, with clasped hands and up-turned eyes—the image of suffering hope. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the history of the unfortunate young prince whose figure we have before us, will alone be able to appreciate the depth of feeling that the artist has thrown into his work. One glance at the cowering figure recalls vividly the many cruel sufferings to which the young Capet was subjected by his ignorant and bigoted tutor—the hard blows, the indignities heaped upon him on account of his royal lineage, the cruel outrages offered to his inest sensibilities, the days of terror and nights of watching, and, far above all, the gnawing remorse that tormented him with having been, though unwittingly, the cause of his beloved mother's death. Such sorrows for one so young were enough to produce madness, and it was no wonder when, after two years of "Republican education," the young prince succumbed to death that brought him only welcome relief from life. The careful observer will notice how faithfully the painter has carried out his idea. The eyes of the prince, who sits in a shrinking attitude, are turned to heaven, with an expression implying that his only hope is from above. Beside him lie a tattered satchel and a much worn copy of the *Monteur* of January 21, 1793, announcing that "la tête de Louis est tombée," and winding up with the usual flourish of "Vive la République," in hideous contrast to the news it publishes. Behind is a cobbler's table with the usual instruments of Simon's trade.

THE CROWNED HEADS OF GERMANY.

The long-cherished project of German unification having at last been accomplished—though perhaps not exactly in the manner for which its originators had hoped—a brief account of the principal princes under whose reign and auspices the amalgamation of the Empire has been effected, may prove not

uninteresting. On another page will be found the portraits of these crowned heads. Conspicuous among them, supported by the Kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony, is old William I., "German Emperor and King of Prussia." The Emperor is the son of Frederick William III., and brother to the late King, for whom from 1858, when the latter's mind gave way, he acted as Regent, until 1861, when he succeeded to the throne. King William was born in 1797, and in 1829 married the Princess Augusta, daughter of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Weimar. Two children were the result of this union, the eldest of whom, the Crown Prince, (now Prince Imperial) Frederick William, who was born in 1831, married in 1858 the Princess Royal of England. For a further account of the Emperor's life the reader is referred to Vol. II., No. 7, p. 105.

King Charles I. of Wurtemberg was born in 1823, and succeeded his father in 1864. His Majesty is a Colonel of a Russian regiment, and in 1846, following the almost invariable custom of the male members of his dynasty, espoused a Russian Princess, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, sister of the present Czar. There being no issue, the Crown, should the kingdom not share the fate of Hanover, would devolve upon the King's nephew, Prince William. During the Schleswig-Holstein war, King Charles followed the policy of his father, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. A treaty between Prussia and Wurtemberg was concluded in August, 1866.

John, second King of Saxony, was born in 1801, and succeeded his brother, the late King Frederick Augustus, in 1854. In 1822 he married the Princess Amelia Augusta, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria. King John has been distinguished no less by his literary labours than by the activity he has exhibited in political matters. Already at the age of twenty he entered the Finance Department at Dresden, in which he attained the highest post. In the Saxon Parliament he took a leading part in debate, and in 1831 assumed the command of the National Guard. On the Schleswig-Holstein question, King John joined the Minor Powers against Prussia, in consequence of which the Prussians invaded his kingdom in 1866, and forced him to purchase peace at the price of a million and a half sterling and the cession of the important naval station of Koenigsberg.

King Louis of Bavaria, the youngest of the German sovereigns, was born in 1845, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Maximilian Joseph II., in 1864. The young King is noted for his simple tastes, and above all for his passion for music and art.

Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, was born in 1826, and succeeded his father, Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, in 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother, Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. In 1856 he assumed the title of Grand Duke, and the same year married the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Prussia. Within a few days after his marriage, the Grand Duke, who has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, had a narrow escape from assassination.

Frederick Francis II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, has been the object of great attention during the recent war, as one of the principal leaders of the German army. He was born in 1829, and succeeded his father in 1842. He was twice married, first to a princess of the house of Reuss-Schleiss, and afterwards to a princess of Hesse.

The remainder of the German princes, with, perhaps, the exception of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, are objects of but little interest outside of the German world of princedom. The latter monarch has a claim upon our attention solely as being the brother-in-law of the Queen. Duke Ernest, the elder brother of Prince Albert, was born in 1815, and succeeded his father in 1844. In 1863 his name was put forward for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. In Germany the Duke has acquired a reputation as one of the most earnest labourers in the cause of German unity. It is now announced that he is on the eve of starting on a tour through the United States and Mexico and it is not improbable that he may visit Canada, where, in view of his relationship to our own royal family, he is sure of a hearty welcome.

THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONT.

Having on page 83 (No. 6) and on page 130 (No. 9) of the present volume given a description of the situation of the city of Hamilton, we invite our readers this week to take their stand with the artist, just under the brow of the "Mountain," at an eminence sufficiently elevated to enable them to look over the housetops. There, near the south-western limits of the city, they may look down upon the beautiful grounds surrounding the aristocratic residences that grace St. George's Ward—the Church of the Ascension, the Central School, the Crystal Palace, and the tall spire of St. Andrew's Church being prominent objects in the picture. In the far off distance to the right stretches Burlington Bay, and beyond it the narrow bar that divides it from Lake Ontario. Hamilton, besides being the head-quarters of the Great Western Railway, has many manufacturing establishments and some of the "heaviest" wholesale firms in the Province. It passed through a severe financial crisis some twelve or fifteen years ago, on account of its unfortunate investment in the Hamilton and Port Dover and Preston and Berlin railways, both of which fell into the hands of the Sheriff, and were sold for old iron. But the city has since recovered from the stagnation caused by these disasters, and is again on the high road to prosperity. Its population is estimated at something over 25,000; but we shall be better informed on this point when the Census Commissioners shall have completed their duties. It has a splendid but expensive system of water works, the supply being drawn from Lake Ontario at a point about seven miles distant, and pumped into a reservoir on the high ground a mile beyond the eastern limits of the city. Court House Square, and "the Gore," previously described, are its only public "breathing places;" but the streets are all wide, and many of them shaded with trees; private grounds are numerous and generally spacious; the cemeteries are attractively laid out in a picturesque locality at the west end; and the Crystal Palace and Central School grounds are generally of easy access to the public.

Mr. D'Israeli says that Mr. Gladstone's character is as bad as can be "unredeemed by a single vice," and that Mr. John Stuart Mill's Parliamentary career may be best comprehended by comparing him to a "finishing governess."