

tion that WINSLOW must be surrendered under the treaty of 1842, and that they cannot take any notice of the Act of the British Parliament of 1870, nor allow that body to dictate any terms in regard to the extradition of criminals between the United States and Great Britain in the face of the treaty now existing. The American Government declines absolutely to give any assurances regarding WINSLOW in future, but requests his unconditional extradition. Thus the case stands. The British Government has not absolutely refused to surrender WINSLOW, but the present aspect of the case is not encouraging for his return. The refusal to surrender him under the treaty will undoubtedly lead to more serious complications. It is maintained at Washington that if the British Parliament can set aside the treaty of 1842, it can also set aside the Treaty of Washington or any other treaty. On this point the American Government will take a firm stand.

The terrible losses of life by fires in hotels and dwellings which were done such good justice to at the time of their occurrence, have not been productive of any general inquiry into the subject of protection from this shocking class of casualties. The causes remain as before. We cannot but feel that this is greatly to be lamented. Fire-proof construction and arrangements for the prompt and early extinction of fires, though not the only points which might be raised—are still probably the main hope of our Canadian people, and we must earnestly look forward to the time when they will in a greater or less degree be realized in fact. The public feels on such subjects without expressing itself or desiring remedies. It will act by its representatives. If this be apathy, something of the same sort seems to hinder official and well-intentioned statesmen like Lord Derby from taking up the question of the repeated disastrous coal-mine explosions in the parent country. *Salus populi summa lex*—but enquiry and the higher law have to be crystallized into the every-day law of the land before safety can be secured.

The *Dritto* of Rome, the organ of the Left, says:—The programme of the new Ministry is calculated to reassure Europe. The views of the Cabinet on many points resemble those of the French Ministry. Germany will find the Italian home policy aiding her in vigorously pursuing the course which she has adopted. The Italian Cabinet will assume an energetic attitude on the ecclesiastical question; it will not change the foreign policy of Italy, but will pursue a more liberal policy, including a comprehensive scheme of electoral and administrative reform, the extension of the right of suffrage, popular election of mayors, abolition of forced paper currency and a system of compulsory education.

A great deal has been said of the "Canadian Boat Song," but we are inclined to think, if the cultivators of song would make due inquiry amongst our rural French Canadian families, they would discover a good many more melodies that would be found to be little inferior to it in native freshness and original charm. The words which accompany these melodies are generally very simple, but not the less characteristic. Of a different style is the national song: "God Guard Canada," by the admirable American composer DAVIS. We need not admire it the less from the circumstance of its origin. It seems surprising it has not attracted more attention amongst us.

REVIEW.

THE GALAXY for April is an unusually bright number, even for this sparkling magazine. It opens with a thoughtful article by Prof. Burt G. Wilder, M. D., of Cornell University, entitled "Is Nature Inconsistent?" Next we have a continuation of General Custer's "War Memoirs." The General gives us his experiences at West Point, and a very vivid picture it is of life at that honored military school. The breaking out of the late war produced an excitement there

hardly equalled in the outside world. "Madcap Violet," by Mr. Black, the author of "A Princess of Thule," is continued, and grows in interest. "Provencal Song," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, is an interesting and sprightly article. "The Inconvenience of Being Named Smith," by Colonel Nicholas Smith, the son-in-law of Horace Greeley, is a very humorous and entertaining sketch. Henry James, jr., furnishes a very interesting article on the King of Poland and Mme. Geoffrin. There is a charm about Mr. James' style which gives interest to all he writes. Lawrence Barrett, the great actor, furnishes an article on the Bonanza mines of Nevada, which he visited. His picture of life a quarter of a mile underground is very vivid, and will be new to readers. "Souvenirs of a Man of Letters," by J. H. Siddons, is continued in this number. "Reuben Dale," by Annie T. Howells, is completed in the present number. Richard Grant White furnishes an article on American pronunciation of English. "A Final Word on Emerson," by John Burroughs, is a very carefully written and critical article. "Homes of the American Aborigines" is a valuable article. "Drift-Wood," "Scientific Miscellany," and "Nebulae" are bright and fresh as usual. A poem by John G. Saxe, "Love Confirmed by Reason," and several short stories, make up a number of unusual variety and attractiveness.

In Lippincott's magazine for April, the fourth paper on "The Century, its Fruits and its Festival," brings us to the Centennial Exhibition, and after recounting the steps by which the project has been brought to its present stage, gives an ample and critical description of the principal buildings, with suitable illustrations. The finely-illustrated "Sketches of India" are concluded in this number, the final paper dealing with the new era now opening for that magnificent country. A long and earnest article on "The College Student," by Professor James Morgan Dart, will commend itself to the attention of all who are interested in the details of our collegiate system, and who desire its improvement; while another educational subject, of a more special character, "The Instruction of Deaf Mutes," is briefly but suggestively treated by a lady who has had personal experience in the work. In a quite different vein is a ray of narrative, "The Berkshire Lady," by Thomas Hughes, the author of "School Days at Rugby," who here gives us a glimpse of English country life in ante-railway days. Lady Barker's "Letters from South Africa" are continued, and present a vivid picture of the new home she has sought in a region little known, and peculiar alike in its climate, fauna, population, and general condition. Of the fiction in this number it is sufficient to mention "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," which has taken so strong a hold on the interest of its readers, and a story by Sarah Winter Kellogg, "The House that Susan Built," which is evidently a study from the life of female character and enterprise. The poems include, among others, a specimen of Pigeon-English, "The Sing-Song of Maly Coe," by Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann); and the reader should not overlook a description of Weimar, "The City of Violets," and of the performances of Rossi, the great Italian actor, in the "Monthly Gossip." This number is certainly a strikingly attractive one.

St. NICHOLAS for April opens with an interesting article on Sir Joshua Reynolds' painting of the "Strawberry Girl," illustrated by an admirable reproduction of the painting itself, which forms the frontispiece of the number. Among the other contributions, the most prominent, perhaps, are Charles L. Brace's article on "The Poor Boy's Astor Home," which gives many amusing and pathetic scenes from a New York newboy's life, and is capably illustrated by M. Woolf; and Frank R. Stockton's paper on the coming Centennial Exhibition, or "America's Birthday Party," with pictures of the principal buildings. As for stories, "How a Grizzly tamed Obed Rollins," is a narrative which, with its excellent illustrations, is both exciting and amusing; "A Lake on Fire" describes an incident which could only have happened among the dwellers by the great inland lakes; and the fortunes of a little street waif are feelingly given in Lucy G. Morse's story of "The Ash Girl." The "Boy Emigrants," too, continue their adventurous journey, and reach, this month, the "divide" of the continent, from which they begin enthusiastically their down-hill journey toward the gold-mines. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis furnishes a capital biographical sketch of the famed painter "Gilbert Stuart," with a picture of the stable-studio, where he painted his portrait of Washington; and the "Talk with Girls," is a very sensible one, by H. H., on the subject of "Cheery People." The pleasant rhymes, "The Queen of the Orkney Islands" and "The Frog, the Crab and the Limpsey Eel," will cause a round of laughter; and "Eye-brights" and "An Easter Carol" are charming bits of Spring-time verse. The departments are crowded with good things, and there is wedged in among them, this month, a fine music page by F. Boott.

The history and characteristics of Yale College are sketched by Prof. Beers quite fully in the leading article of SCRIBNER for April; and the illustrations, over thirty in number, cover a good deal of ground. Among the pictures are "Planting the Ivy," portraits of Governor Yale, Presidents Woolsey and Porter, and Dr. Bacon, "The College Fence," plan of the College Grounds, "Going to Prayers in the Olden Time," "Coming from Prayers," "Han-

nibal," "A Student's Room," "Presentation Day," and "Prof. Weir's Studio." The various buildings, new and old, are also given. A curious question is asked in another illustrated paper, namely: "Is there a Subterranean Outlet to the Upper Lake Region?" The fourth paper of Clarence Cook's series on furniture, relates to mantel-pieces, corner cupboards, hanging shelves, etc., and is illustrated, as usual. In "Poe, Irving and Hawthorne," a comparative estimate of these authors by George L. Lathrop, some hitherto unpublished details appear with regard to the ancestry and life of Hawthorne. The "History of a Critic" is the remarkable career of the late Jules Janin, by "Gamma," the Paris Correspondent of the New Orleans "Picayune." Two brief papers in this number are of special interest, namely, a revised translation of the "Dies Irae," by General Dix; and a hitherto unpublished letter by Minister Everett to John Quincy Adams, proposing, in effect, that Spain should mortgage Cuba to the United States, and thus settle a vexed question for at least a hundred years. Of "Gabriel Conroy" there are five chapters, certainly not lacking in incident or interest; and Edward Everett Hale's "Philip Nolan's Friends" continues—under the chapter heads of "Life on the Brasses," and "Rumors of Wars." "Revolutionary Letters," "Springs," by John Burroughs, "The Astor Family in New York," and poems by John G. Saxe and others, complete the list of prose contributions. Among other "Topics" Dr. Holland discusses "Revivals and Evangelists," and the Old Cabinet contains brief essays on George Washington, Bible-Reading, etc. In the other Editorial departments, Mr. P. T. Quinn continues his suggestions as to the management of small places, a number of receipts are given for Centennial Cookery, Emerson's last book is noticed, and new inventions and methods are recorded. The metric system is adopted for measurements in "The World's Work" this month, feet and inches being given in brackets. Bric-a-Brac contains an authentic account of the origin, rise and progress in America of the famous horse-car poetry of the period, accompanied by the music to which the song was first sung.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT HAMILTON.

This was the first time that all the societies have united in celebrating the day, and there was most perfect harmony and unanimity prevailing. The three societies met at the hall on James street and, headed by the St. Patrick's Society, with their fine band, and all the members, in full regalia, marched to the Cathedral to attend High Mass. Another fine band also enlivened the procession with Irish airs. The cathedral was crowded to its utmost limits, and the effect of the interior was very striking, as the handsome banners were interspersed throughout the church, and the regalia worn by the members of the Societies looked well. The altar was decorated for the occasion. His Lordship Bishop Crimon and Vicar General Heenan were present. After mass the Societies reformed and marched in procession through the streets. Large numbers of citizens gathered on the thoroughfares while the procession was passing, and all were loud in their praises of its appearance. After the route had been traversed the Societies proceeded to the Mechanics' Hall, when appropriate speeches were delivered.

HEARTH AND HOME.

MUTUAL SYMPATHY.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order, who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society, whose deportment is upright, whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claims as the reluctant recognition, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliances, which the well-off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down.

LIFE'S FIRST LESSON.—The recognition of mutability is the first lesson of life given us to learn. In early childhood time is eternity, and we cannot realize change of circumstance or growth. The little one to whom five minutes is an age has no faculty that can enable it to foresee a year. Talk to a child of two years old of what will happen next summer and you speak to it of infinity. It cannot comprehend that things will not be always as they are now, and does not even imagine the formula of "When I am grown up, then so and so," which gradually becomes a future possibility as time goes on and the intellect advances with the years. Everything is fixed for ever just as it is now, and change is the one element that cannot be admitted.

TRUE LOVE.—Of all the myths of the fairy age, of its many legends and enchantments, true love seems to be the one great charm which has come down to us unchanged by time, untouched by steam-engines, and unexplained by science. Revenge may still exist with its daggers and pistols, and melodramatic boots and beards; but we feel little sympathy for it, and are glad to see it looking more and more clumsy and out of place, except indeed in a police-court or on the boards of a theatre.

Mystery is also somewhat old-fashioned, and its poor veils are sadly torn about and soiled, and its wonders and terrors exploded. Highflown romance seems out of tune with our modern ideas; but true love is true love by whatever signs and language it is spoken—as long as hearts

beat, as long as life exists, in whatever age, iron or golden, we may seek it.

RESPECT DUE TO WIVES.—Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter. Do not speak of great virtues in another man's wife to remind your own of a fault. Do not reproach yours with personal defects, for if she has sensibility you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention in company; it touches her pride and she will not respect you more or love you better for it. Do not upbraid your wife in the presence of a third party; the sense of your disregard for her feelings will prevent her acknowledging her fault. Do not entertain your wife by praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. If you would have a pleasant home and a cheerful wife, pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern and silent in your own house, and remarkable for sociability elsewhere.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

The seriousness of a young girl is rarely so innocent as her fun.

"TIS FALSE!" as the girl said when her fond lover told her that she had beautiful hair.

A WIDOW is very apt to caress the pet child of a widower.

A TALL young man, if he is rich, is a May-pole for the girls to dance around.

If a man marries a sensible woman, it is probably after a severe disappointment in not marrying a fool.

A WOMAN, fond as she may be of talking, could more easily close for ever her mouth than her heart.

A WRITER on swearing says:—"An oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible. I would as soon expect a bullet from a rose-bud."

A DOCTOR in New York recently gave the following prescription for a sick lady, "A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a pair of boots." The lady, it is needless to say, has entirely recovered.

"MINNIE has been to see me to-day," said little five-year-old, "and she behaved like a little lady." "I hope you did, too," said her mother. "Yes, indeed, I did; I turned summersaults for her on the bed."

A Chicago man has not been bothered by his wife to get worsted for her since the morning he appeared pleased to do such an errand, and incidentally spoke of the engaging young lady who tended the worsted counter.

THEY tell of a Kentucky schoolmaster who had his wife for a pupil, and found it necessary to chastise her one day. Next day a notice appeared on the door saying "School closed for one week—schoolmaster is ill."

A BACHELOR sea captain, who was remarking the other day that he wanted a good chief officer, was promptly answered by a young lady present that she had no objection to be his *first* mate. He took the hint—and the lady.

"WHAT are you going to give me for a Christmas present?" asked a damsel of her lover.—"I have nothing to give you but my humble self," was the reply.—"The *smallest* favours gratefully received," was the merry response of the lady.

"AND canst thou always love me thus, Alfred," she murmured—"even when age has crept upon me and left his traces there?" There was a pause on his part, but it was only momentary, when he replied in a tone of deep remembrance, "Can a duck swim?"

A PRETTY little Ohio schoolmarm tried to whip one of her pupils, a boy of fifteen, the other day, but when she commenced operations he coolly threw his arms around her neck and gave her a hearty kiss. She went back to her desk, and her face was "just as red."

COURTSHIP in Patagonia is attended with much less ceremony than in this country, and there is less complaint of flirtation. There, if a young man is out riding and sees a girl he fancies, he just lassoes her and drags her home behind his horse, and that settles the whole business.

A San Francisco correspondent writes that the ladies of that city are great speculators. So are Brooklyn ladies. Ardent young suitor: "Do you love me, Pauline?" Clinton avenue belle: "You know I do, Armand." Young suitor: "Will you promise to be mine?" Brooklyn belle: "I can't say now; give me a week to answer." He gives her a week to answer, and she immediately hires a detective to find out what his prospects are.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The result of the past year's business of this company will be found in another column. The statement shows that the company's operations have proved to be of a very satisfactory character. The premiums received amount to £512,193 sterling, and the losses by fire are less than one half the premium receipts. After paying all the expenses for conducting the operations of the twelve months, about £100,000 are carried to the rest account, at the credit of which on the 31st of December there were £560,798 sterling. The business of the company has not only proved profitable to the proprietors, but it shows great strength and security to those whose risks they carry. The paid up capital and rest accounts exceed £1,250,000 sterling, which is a sufficient guarantee to the patrons of the Company that they are safe in extending the business to them, and, so far as the representation of the Company is concerned here under the management of the Messrs. Blount we are sure they will continue to enjoy the confidence of Canadian insurers.