## THE HEARTHSTONE.

# The Mearthstone.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1872.

Club Terms: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. For \$2.00: The Hearthstone for 1872, and Pre-

For \$3.00: The Hearthstone for 1871 and 1872, a copy of the Presentation Plate and a copy of Trumbull's Family Record.

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For \$10.00: 6 copies of the Hearthstone for 1872,
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Every body sending a club of 5 will also re-ceive one copy of the Family Record. Let each Subscriber send us at least a club of 5, and secure his Paper and Presentation Plate

exertion you can form a club of 25, get your paper and plate free, and pocket \$8,00 for your trouble.

THE ENGRAVING IS NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DISTRIBUTION.

### MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS

Address, GEORGE E. DESBARATS,

OUR PRIZE STORIES.

offered by us for stories to have a little pa- render it highly important that stringent meatience. We had a very large response to our sures should be taken to force Steamship Comoffers, receiving upwards of sixty stories of panies carrying passengers to have not only various lengths, making the task of reading a an adequate supply of boats, life-preservers, much longer and heavier one than we had an- ke, provided for each vessel, but, also require ticipated. As we are unable to devote our that the crews should go through a fire drill whole time to reading, it will take us some time a two or three times during each voyage, hoistyet to get through, but we think a couple of ing out the boats, provisioning them exactly weeks more will suffice. As soon as the read- as would be done in the event of accident. the stories which have gained prizes, and will ties, and that hopeless confusion which is so communicate with the authors, as well as the authors of stories which do not gain a prize but i the Lake Champlain steamers there is a comwhich we may still wish to use. All rejected manuscript will be kept three months, during which time the author may have it returned highly important that the custom should be by forwarding stamps. In writing to have manuscript returned correspondents will please give the name of the story, together with nom de plune used, if any. Parties who have been writing to the Editor to know the fate of their stories will oblige us by accepting this as a general answer for the present, and may rest assured that we will make the awards with as little loss of time as possible.

### THE MISSOURI DISASTER.

The S.S. Missouri, of the Atlantic Steamship Company, was burned at sea on 22nd ult., and only twelve of the passengers and erew saved. The following is a condensed account of the disaster, as taken from the report of the survivors :- When the boat which was saved left the burning ship one boat was seen with lieve in their doctrine at all, and, in contrabottom upward, which had two men in it. vention, will state a fact of our own personal The rescued boat lay for two hours by a swamp- experience. ed boat containing nine men, including the We remember in our early days, when we been seen for two days previous to the fire. the excitement and confusion. The leader o On that day the Missouri was in company with a ship from 9.15 a. m. until 3 p. m. when she had spent the greater portion of his life in gapl, rescued left the Missouri they saw the passengers and crew who remained on board crowded on the after-part of the vessel. It is said the fire was first discovered on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and the cry of fire was immediately given; wet carpets were immediately put on the fire by a party of arrival he paid the customary visit to Grenada, men and others. The stewards reported to the passengers that the fire was out; the alarm was given while the passengers were at breakfast, but on receiving the stewards' report that the fire had been extinguished, breakfast was resumed, and the fears of the passengers were the Governor arrived nextday, he heard of this quieted. Within two minutes, however, several persons saw fire issuing from the stokehole; the gaol. There were then about four hundred all was then confusion. Within 20 minutes three boats were launched. In the rescued boat, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar cane, there was neither food nor water, and only two small cars; neither was there any sails, or anything to make them of. It was from 9 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd, 23rd, before assistance was obtained. At that time the schooner Spy was sighted and rescued, the party pulled vigorously to the Spy, which took the survivers to Hopetown, on Elboy Key, where they arrived about 7 p. m. on the 23rd. Un the 24th a schooner was sent towards the burning ship with charts and full directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats and to skirt the coast. The very quietly, "Now I knows you's a Gubner.

or passengers. The sea was then breaking heavily on the reefs. It is stated that the water was forced through it on the flames from | gaol instead of four hundred. the donkey. The ship's course was never altered, and consequently the flames were carried athwart ships, burning up one life boat on the lee side and making it too hot to get the others off. Only 3 boats were launched, 2 of which were swamped. Not over twenty minutes clapsed after the fire was discovered before three boats were launched. The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails were left spread, and a speed of four knots maintained. When last seen Captain Green was working with Purser Hempsted and some of the crew trying to get off the lee boat. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was never launched.

Judging from the report it would appear that there was no properly organized effort made to save the passengers and crew; all seems to have been wild confusion and undisciplined Young Ladies! young men! with very little efforts to save life, without accomplishing much. Out of all the boats the Missouri carried only three were launched and two of these were almost immediately swamped. We are not told that a heavy sea was running, and, from the fact of the vessel was only making four knots an hour, it would seem that it was simply owing to clumsiness and want of training in launching the boats that two of them were swamped. The fire apparatus appears to have been out of order, or rendered inoperative in the confusion. The frequent occurrence of We must ask the competitors for the prizes lines at sea of late, and the serious loss of life fatal in the event of fire at sea avoided. On plete fire drill once a week, and we believe the same rule is observed on other lines, but it is made general so as to apply to all vessels carrying passengers.

THE CAT-O'-NINE TAILS.

We have frequently advocated the judicious use of the cat in very flagrant cases of outrage. We believe there is no remedy like it. The subject is now attracting some attention in England, but it is mainly the outcry of a few philanthropic gentlemen who have fallen violently in love with the criminals who are sentenced to corporal punishment. These gentlemen say "criminals should be punished, not tortured," and they get quite pathetic on the subject, and urge very strongly that the use of the cat should be abolished. We do not be-

engineers, firemen, and ship's barber. A bucket were out in the West Indies, that at one time was given to the inmates of the swamped boat the island of Barbadoes got into a terrible conto bail with, there being two in the rescued dition on account of the immense number of boat. As there were no seamen in the swamped robberies and fires which were constantly ocboat they were unable to properly manage it, curring. There was a regular gang of thieves and in this condition they were left. It is not | -darkies-who would fire a plantation almost likely any of them were saved. No sails had every night and steal what they could during the gang was an immense burly ruftian who was lost sight of. For forty minutes after the indeed for several years he was never known to be out of gaol for a longer period than six weeks at any one time. The gaol was crowded almost to suffocation, and a new one had to be built. About that time a new Governor of the island was appointed, Col. Reed, an old soldier and an excellent officer of the Government. After his and on the night before his return to Barbadoes there was a very large fire, and the leader of this gang was caught with some stolen goods on him; he was strongly suspected of setting the fire, but that could not be proved. When new outrage, and drove from the landing to prisoners in the gaol, nearly all for robbery at fires: he caused them all to be collected in the gaol yard, had the old triangle moved from its time-honoured place in a corner of the yard to the centre of the enclosure, and order ed the leader of the gang to be strung up and thirty-nine lashes administered. When ordered until 2 o'clock p. m. of the day following, the to strip the fellow refused, saying he was a free man, that flogging was for slaves, &c., and that no one could order him to be flogged. The Governor heard him very quietly, and then ordered a file of soldiers to seize him up, and stood by while the cat-o'-nine-tails was vigorously applied. The man bore his punishment very quietly, and when released walked up to where the Governor was standing, and said

schooner returned about midnight on the 24th, an' I never comes back here no more so long and reported having seen nothing of the boats as you's Gubner of de Island." He kept his word, and during the four years Reed remained Governor he was not once arrested. A few donkey pumps of the steamer were never start- more of the gang were flogged also, and the reed, one of the passengers asserting that he had | sult was that when Reed went to Malta there hold of the hose for some time, and that no | was scarcely a dozen prisoners for theft in the

We by no means advocate general and indiscriminate flogging, but a judicious use of the whip is frequently very useful. There is one class of criminals, very common in Montreal, to whom we should very much like to see the cat-o'-nine-tails applied, and that is the wifebeaters. It is hard to conceive of a more cowardly brute than one who will take advantage of his superior strength to inflict corporal punishment on the woman he has sworn to "love and cherish;" and the punishment is worse than a mockery to the poor woman, for it not unfrequently falls on her. The man is fined or imprisoned—sometimes both—and the woman has frequently to pay the fine, or exist as best she may for the two or three weeks the " breadwinner" of the family passes in gaol. It would be much better just to take him into the back yard, seize him up, give him two or three dozen and let him go. He would not beat that woman again in a hurry; and others, warned by his punishment, would think twice before they assaulted their own wives.

> For the Harthstone. BROKEN PROMISES.

> > BY MISS L. ANDREWS.

Who can calculate upon the mischlef wrought by a "broken promise." In the first place there are the inconveniences arising from being misled, then the watching and waiting, the torments of suspense, with the alternate hopes and fears to which the "deluded" is the victim, fears to which the "definited" is the victim,—
these are only a few of the evils to which a
"broken promise" gives birth. Take for example the histories every day unveiled in the
annals of the Divorce Court. Do not their painful records afford convincing testimony of the miseries born upon the wings of a "broken pro-

When we consider our shaken faith, and feel ing is completed we will publish the titles of The men would thus be all drilled in their dua fresh disappointment await us, it withers the cone green spot" within our heart, and hope dies out for ever.

Towards young persons, and children espechally, this fault should be guarded against, for is it not a sin to destroy the pure and beautiful faith of the young, which will inevitably follow in the wake of a "broken promise?" The dis-appointment of some trifling pleasure will often cost them many bitter tears, and I think when the trials and troubles of human life (taken as an average) are so well known that it behoves the guardians and fastructors of youth to be careful to keep their path as free from thorns and brier as possible until they have had some little time to enjoy life's roses and are better calculated to endure the sorows and misfortunes which more or less, full to the lot of every son and

### "PRINTER WANTED."

We copy the following very sensible article from the Northwest, the editor of which is sound and knows whereof he speaks. If all employers knew as much about their business as the editor of the Northwest, they would add at least 25 per cent. to their earnings, and the art would certainly gain much more in respectability :

"This heading meets our eye every few days. in both city and country exchanges. One comspecification in the country newspaper. There are few such printers to be found. They are not on the trump.' They seldom answer such advertisements, because they have no difficulty in finding work where they are known. A 'good rare animal. A boy of lifteen gets into an office, learns the boxes, and is taught the mystery of 'following copy.' He acquires a little speed, gets the big head, has a fuss with his employer, quits the office and starts on a tramp as a full-fledged journeyman printer. The coun iry is overrun with such fellows. They meet with rebuffs, become discouraged, reckless and dissipated, and thus bring odium not only or themse. es, but the art which they falsely to represent—for one of those roving botches comes in contact with hundreds of people while the stay-at-home, competent we kman is known to but few—and the public have made up their verdict that printers, as a class, are a graceless set of scamps. The fault is as with the employers as the employers. publishers resolve to employ no runaway ap prentices, boys will not run away after a few tramp until they are competent to take charge of an office."

### WISE AND OTHERWISE.

OPERATIONS have been commenced in Chicago and New York by District Telegraph Com-panies. The object is to connect the offices or residences of subscribers with a district bureau by means of a telegraph wire, so that mosson gers or private police, whom the companies will furnish, can be signalled at any time, and who will respond in from one to three minutes. It is especially designed for the use of business men who cannot always have a trusty messengor at their cibow. It will be a wonderful pro-tection against burglary, and the gentry of that delightful vocation will need all their sharp wit to overcome it. They cannot sharp wit to overcome it. They cannot cut the wires, for the wires will be run underground. At your bedside you will have the electric handle, the turning of which will bring aid almost immediately. Your sumwill bring aid almost immediately. Your sum-mons will be noiseless and support will come to you before the midnight robber knows you nave called for it It will be only necesary to hear him to have him captured.

WE trust that the peace of Europe will not be jeoparded by a question of palace etiquette which has arisen. The Emperor William is about to return the visits of the Emperors of Russia and of Austria. Now, when the Uzar was in Berlin, the Prussian army officers, according to what is said to be a very old custom, were permitted to kiss the imperial right hand.

The Berlin Court thinks that when the Empero The Borlin Court thinks that when the Emperor William arrives at St. Petersburg, the Russian officers, by way of reciprocity, should kiss the Prussian hand; but this they refuse positively to do. It is the gallant custom there to kiss no other hands than those of the Empress Downger and reigning Empress. 'Is a very pretty question as it stands. Let us fervently hope that it may be amicably adjusted.

Does the reader know what small-pox is robably not; and therefore we hasten to inorm him that it is the escape of superfluous albuminous substances into the tissues of the periphery of the body. So says Dr. Carl Both of lioston, who has written a work upon the subject. The escape of the superfluous albuminous substances into the tissues of the periphery, &c., &c., is caused first by want of sait. There foro Dr. Carl Both says that it is necessary to sait the patient. If your blood is properly saited you cannot take the disease. As for vaccination, Dr. Both denounces it flercely, says that it has no scientific basis, and is always dangerous to the health of the person vaccinated.

Ir isn't an agreeable thing to mention, but those who are gathering autumnal leaves for preservation must be careful. The corresponcut of a Providence newspaper specially warns collectors against poison ivy, the bright colors of which render it very attractive. The remedies for poisoning by this leaf are acctate of copper and corrosive sublimate—two beautifully pleasant things to use. Look out also for poison summe or poison dogwood, which is dangerously attractive. It may be distinguished from the common sumac by its light ash-gray stems, the harmless kind presenting an iron brown.

THEY have queer ideas of justice in New York; if a poor man steals a lonf of bread, he is sent to Blackwell's Island for six weeks: If a is sent to mackwell's Island for six weeks; if a man robs the City, County, or State, he is let off easy. A short time ago charges were made against Judge Brown, of Morrisinia, that he had appropriated to his own use the fines collected in his Court. He pleaded guilty. Then he sent in his resignation. It was accepted. When his trial took place he was fined six cents.

THE celebrated lady dentist of Berlin, Mrs Henrietta Hershfeld, is described as a refined and beautiful woman, with wonderful strength in her small hand. She extracts teeth with unsurpassed dexterity and precision. More-over, she prepares well-written articles for imagazines, in which she instructs mothers in regard to the care of children's teeth—a matter which seems not generally understood in Germany.

HERE is a joke almost good enough for Sheri-Somebody in Kansas attempted to inclose a public road which run through his farm, and somebody else said, "It was one of the plainest cases of highway robbery he ever heard of." In these degenerate days in which wit and humor are supposed to consist mainly in bad spelling, we ought to be thankful for even such a small favor as this.

WHILE a church convention passes resolutions looking towards the breaking up of the habit of profamity, a State Legislature proposes to repeat the law punishing blasphemy. A bill to this effect is before the Vermont House. The common violation of the law is urged as a reason for the repeal. It all laws commonly violated were blotted out, we would need few statute

A FRENCH newspaper having said that M. Gambetta possessed only one wash-basin, and that a cracked one, admiring friends in a very short time sent him seventeen tellet-sets. It would make you smile now to see Gam. per-forming his ablutions out of seventeen washbasins. Gam-betta sell a few sets, we think.

A REPUBLICAN at Sharon, Penn., won on the election \$3,000 in cash, eleven suits of clothes, and two hundred kees of mils. He has not declided whother it is best to become a dealer in ready-made clothing or in hardware.

Miss Marian Emers, of Hamtranck, Mich. aged 86, was married the other day to John A, Hinster, of Van Buren county, aged 87. Neither had ever been married before, and they had

known each other for forty years. SMART youngsters, in Hudson, N. Y., arm themselves with an empty envelope and a pass book, and, pretending to have a telegram for an actor, gain admittance to theatrical entertain-

A Washington paper declares that a Masonic lodge near its office has a funeral every Sunday using a dummy for a corpse when none of its members are ready for burial.

POLAND boasts of a violinist who rejoices in the name of Wienawsky. People who wish to poke fun at him call him Wine and Whiskey.

### EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

United States.—Minister Washburn states that the lostal treaty with France will be definitely arranged before long on the basis suggested by the American Government.—The steamship Ohio, the second vosed of the American and Liverpoelling, was successfully launched at Philadelphia on 32th ult.—The death of Mrs. Greeley took place at the residence of Alvin Johnson on 30th ult. Her symptoms inspired some faint hopes of her recovery, but during the night she had two chills, after which sho was very easy until 4 o'clock, when she passed sonce fully away.—The sailing of the Pacific mail stamer Rising Mrs.—The sailing of the consuls during the past fiscal year amont to \$221,683 in excess of ralaries of the consuls. The excess was only 147,419 during the preceding rose.—The St. Amos Hotel, Hockway, was brined on lat inst. with all the furniture. Loss. \$100,000.——A. D. Stralage, private secretary to Consul Butler, in Egypt. prosents a long affidavit. detailing the proceedings of Butler, by which the latter nade some twenty thousand dollars in gold by the system of black-mailing and another reprohensible vays. Stralage also states that Butler was drunk nearly all the time, and was in frequent street rows and ights. and was under subsidy of some two thousand pounds storting per year from the Khedive.——The stoamer Misson of the Atlantic Mail Line was burned at sea in a gale, on the 22nd instant, thout 25 miles from Abanca, en route for Havna vi always.

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The stoamer of the Atlantic Mail Line was count of the flames to jump into the sea. Those aved landed one of the boats at Abaca, a

while being raised in the bucket, neglected to step out on the platform, and fell to the bottom, a distance of 75 feet, and was instantly killed.

while being raised in the bucket, neglected to step out on the platform, and fell to the bottom, a distance of 75 feet, and was instantly killed.

CANADA.—It is stated that Mr. W. McKay Wright, M.P., is preparing a measure on law reform for the approaching session of Parliament.—In view of the rapidly increasing requirements of the Marine trade of the Gulf coast, and the necessity for telegraphic stations with the different ports in that vicinity, the Cabinet, on recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, strongly sustained by Dr. Fortin, has appropriated \$1,000 to establish telegraphic stations at Cape Charte and Cape Magdala. This is a very necessary sten, and one that will be a boon to the whole trade of the St. Lawrence.—Judge Wells, an old resident of East Cornwallis, was found on Sunday lying dead on the road side, about two miles from his home.—Letters were received from Sir George Cartier, by Inst. English mail, by which his friends are given very hopeful assurances of his continued improvement.

The scafaring and shipping classes will be glad to learn that the Department of Marine and Fisheries has succeeded in having a powerful steam-tus whistle placed on St. Paul's Island, the scene of so many fearful wreeks at the entrance to the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Through the agency of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society 250 first-class inmigrants have been settled in this territory during the present season. The society is entitled to \$10 per head from the Ontario government for every man introduced by thom, which will add the sum of \$1500 to their funds. With this assistance, and more complete arrangements for conducting their overvious of the Cartier, with the seriety will do much during the next year towards the settlement of the Ottawa Valley.—The contract for the deep water wharf at Richmond terminus (N.S.) railway, has been awarded to Mr. O'Brien, of Halifax.—The Free Press gives currency to a rumor that Thomas Sponee, now clerk of the Legislative Council for the North-west Ter

anope for the beneated to this eye signe, when is failing.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia are in session at Halifax.

France.—Prosident Thiors has informed Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, that she is free to remain in France, without interference by the Government authorities, if she so desires it.—The council tieneral of the Department of the Scine has adopted a resolution in favor of compulsory education and the employment of lady teachers in the public schools, and will petition the Assembly for legislation to that effect.—It is said that one of the Departies from Corsica will resign his seat in the Assembly to make room for Prince Napoleon.—Secretary-General Barthelenist. Illuire in reply to numerous correspondents states that Thiers does and desire to be made President for life.—The German troops have executed Epernary—General Ducrot has issued a proclamation to the troops under his command, exhorting them to remember that never were their duties more imperious and sacred. An army disciplined and powerful in numbers is needed to check the progress of internal enemies, while protecting the country from forcian fors. The General says the time may come when Germany will regret rending hearts and homes, and tearing from France her dearest children.—President Thiers has forbidden the sale of caricatures of the ex-Emperor Napoleon and his family.—The National Assembly, as soon as it reassembled, the protest of Prince Napoleon against his expulsion from France.—The evacuation of the Departments of the Marne and Upper Marne by the Government increasing the pay of the Frence Scotlers one-half.—The complaints recently made by Communist prisoners of bad treatment by their jailors have been officially refuted.

ENGLAND.—Sir John Duke Coleridge, Attorney-General of Great Britain, delivered an address be-

solders ... In complaints recently made by Communist prisoners of bad treatment by their jailors have been officially refuted.

ENGLAND.—Sir John Duke Coleridge, Attorney-General of Great Britain, delivered an address before the Liberal Association of the City of Exeter lately, in the course of which he said of the result of Geneva. Arbitration. England had got well out of a bad business.—The coal dealers of Cardiff have reduced the price of coal for stoamers' use six shillings per ton, fearing American competition in the trade.

—Mr. Struley will leave England for America on the 19th of November.—The award of the Emperor William in the San Juan case is severely commented on by some of the London journals. The Times snys: The award is unsatisfactory, unclear and undecisive, but we accept it with loyal submissiveness.—The London Banking Association has received four hundred thousand sovereigns from the Bank of Paris, and more is coming.—Hon. Sir Sanuel Marten. Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer, will probably succeed the Right. Hon. Lord Penzance as Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce.—The Emperor of Germany has conferred on Mr. Hupworth Dixon the decoration of the Golden Cross.—A letter from on board the British sloop of war Shearmater reports that Licut. Moore and Gunner Mahoney, of that vessel, on the 25th instant, performed the feat of swimming across the Hellespont, from Abylos to Zedos.—The cholera has appeared at Wexford. Iroland, where one death from the disease has occurred.—The lone Lord Penzance. Judge of the English Court of Probate, has resigned.—The Singhes has issued an address to his constituents of Frome informing them that he will not stand as a candidate of the next election for member of parliament

will not stand as a candidate of the next election for member of parliament

SPAIN.—The Committee of the Federal benches of the Cortes have issued a call for a general meeting of their party in Madrid on the 17th November. In the earli the Deputies explain their course in the Cortes and disapprove of the revolt at Ferrol, and repudints any coalition with the Conservative Republican union or Radical parties.—The Sonate has adopted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by a vote of 75 against 19. The address had previously been adopted by the Cortes. The resolution providing for the abolition of capital punishment for political offences has been rejected by a vote of 78 against 58.—Meetines in opposition to the army conscription system continued to be held in the provinces.—The Cortes has resolved by a vote of 124 against 191 to consider articles of impenchment against the mombers of the Sagasta Ministry.—Sonor Mosquera, a member of the Radical party, has been elected Vice President of the Congress, the lower branch of the Cortes, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Sonor Sahnem. The vote was 142 for Sonor Mosquera, against 118 for his opponent. his opponent.

ITALV.—N.S. Daspatches from Turin report an abatement of the flood caused by the overflow of the Po. Over four thousand men are at work day and night creeting barriers to arrest the further progress of the water. The damage to property and crops in the provinces of Manilan and Forara are beyond calculation. In Forara alone forty thousand persons are homeless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded lation. In Forrara alone forty thousand persons are homoless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded from all points to the sufforing people.—The Hierarche Rame makes the following statement with regard to Cardinal Callen's visit to Rome. The mission of His Eminence to the Holy See was to arge the Pope to move in behalf of the Catholic clerky of Galway, who are suffering persecution. The Holy Father, who always consures the excesses of the Irish clerky, percaptorly refused to interfere, saying, the Irish only obeyed the Holy See when they could turn its instructions to good account, and willingly disobuyed it rather than sacrifice their passions.

Oboyed it rather than shoringe their plassions.

Germany.—Mr. George Biancroft, the American Minister to Germany. has received the congratulations of a large number of his countrymen on the decision of the Emperor in the San Juan case.—

Baron Tauchanitz, the publisher, has been appointed Consul General of Great Britain at Lelpsic.—

The cholora has broken out in Gumbennin. a town of Eastern Prussis, 60 miles southeast of Keninberg.

Soveral fatal cases have occurred.

BELGIUM.—A general conference of Jows is in session in Brussels. Delogates from Roumania have laid before it, the condition of their people in the principalities. They propose to potition the Roumanian Chamber for full civil and political rights, and state that their intention of emigrating en masse to America has been abandoned.

AMERICA.—The cholcra is making serious ravages at Buda. Ninety-four cases are reported, of which 27 have proved fatal. Among the eases are those of 20 soldiers who were stricken ill simultaneous, and of whom five died.—The census of the City of Vienna has been completed, and shows a population of 900,000.

DEMERARA.—A tologram from Domarara announces that the Coolies there rose against the planters, and that a sorious riot occurred. The police were compelled to interfere, and 15 Coolies were killed before peace was restored.

AUSTRALIA.—Trouble has cocurred with the natives of the Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, and the whites are threatened with extermination.

