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SMALL-POX.

The little excitement which was kept up in the daily press a few weeks since with regard to the spreading of this disease in this city, has subsided, but the epidemic is as busy as ever, and the death-rate keeps steadily at a from Montreal, which would cause great delay high figure. The mortality returns for last and prevent many vessels from m week show thirty deaths from this disease, all French Canadians. The whole number of deaths from small-pox from 1st January to 18th of May is 581, of which 559 were Roman Catholics and 22 Protestants: 455 were children and 126 adults. The large preponderance of deaths amongst the French portion of the population over the English-speaking portion is significant, and calls for more than passing notice. Of the 455 children who have died of small-pox 447 were buried at the Catholic Cemetery, and only 8 at the Protestant. These figures do not include the burials from adjoining parishes, which amount to 84, swelling the whole number of interments of small-pox victims since the 1st January, in the Catholic and Protestant Cometeries, to 665. The True Witness of last week has the following sensible remarks on the subject which are worthy of consideration by the medical profession.

"It would be well worthy of the medical profession to attempt to determine whether at all, and if at all, how far, diet has nurthing to do with the ravages of small-pox; whether, for instance, the Jews—who, if true to their law, abstain from foul feeding, and in particular the use of the flesh of the unclean beast—enjoy to any appreciable extent an immunity from the We have been assured on high authority that they do; but in Montreal their numbers are too small, and the premises with which their experiences furnishes us are too limited, to justify us in forming, or attempting to form, any conclusion. The presumption, however, is strongly in favour of the theory, that unclean food tends to make the system of the unclean feeder more liable to the attacks of faul, or unclean disease, such as small-pox, than bo were he more scrupulous in his diet. Fifth of course, neglect of ablutions, of thorough ventilation, and ilmperfect drainage, are all provoking causes of disease; and it would be well worth the trouble, if some of our scientific men were to address themselves to

abstain from unclean food, enjoy in any degree an immunity either from small-pox, or other capidennies. Of course, health and sickness, life that the art of loading might take its place and death, are in the hands of the Lord; but amongst the "lost arts"; but while those four there are at the same time certain physical laws which enunet be violated or neglected with impunity; and the observance of which is re-warded by a comparative immunity from many of the diseases and afflictions to which the dis obedient are peculiarly liable. A question then that we would propound as worthy of serious attention is this:—Has dieranything to do with small-pox? Do clearly feeding people, like Jews and Mahometans, enjoy any advantages in the shape of immunity from its attacks, over those who feed grossly, and use unclean

We think, however, that one of the principal causes of the virulence of small-pox amongst the French population is the want of vaccination amongst them; we have been told that French Canadians have not the loathing for this disease that English people have, that they do not dread it so much, and that, therefore, they do not take so great precautions against it as the English do; this may, perhaps, be true—altho' we doubt its accurarybut we are more disposed to think that the unwillingness to be vaccinated, so noticeable amongst a large portion of our French population, is greatly due to the strong opposition to vaccination offered by an ill-advised French Canadian doctor who has set his individual ignorance against the combined wisdom of almost the entire medical profession Since Jenuer first observed that milkmaids wore exempt to a wonderful degree from small-pox, and, on investigation discovered that it was from their being unconsciously inoculated with cow-pox while milking, vaccication has grown stendily in favor, and has year after year proved that it is the safest and best means of combatting small-pox; and any one who deliberately and violently sets himself against the principle of vaccination incurs a great moral responsibility. In this connection, in view of the disinclination of French Canadians to vaccination, the heavy death rate, and the near approach of summer which will doubtless cause the disease to spread considerably, if not the specific process of the summary of the specific process of the summary will not allow him to induly of recty in "phis," as he calls it; and the specific process of the summary will not allow him to induly of recty in "phis," as he calls it; and the state of the summary will not allow him to induly of recty in "phis," as he calls it; and the summary will not allow him to induly of recty in "phis," as he calls it; and the summary will not allow him to induly of recty in "phis," as he calls it; and the summary will not allow him to induly of recty in "phis," as he calls it; and the summary will not allow him to induly of recty in "phis," as he calls it; and cause the disease to spread considerably, if not stamped out now while there is yet time, and the weather is still cool, we would venture to suggest to the Catholic Clergy that it would be well for them to take the matter in hand and to trige upon their flocks the necessity and advantage of vaccination. We feel confident that a few words of advice would cause many toget over their objection to vaccination and the saving of many valuable lives will, in all human probability, be the result.

There is another view of this small-pox question, which altho' rather sordid in comparison to the saving of human life, is yet very pertinent. It is the effect which the preeunce of small-pox as an epidemic in Montreal will have on the pleasure seekers and travellers who usually visit us in such large numbers during the summer and from whom a large portion of our population derive a considerable portion of their income. It is not likely that parties going off on a pleasure tour of a few weeks will visit a city where small-pox is known to be prevalent, and run the risk of

The effect on the shipping may also be very disastrous, for should the disease increase, and be communicated to the sailors, a quarantine would undoubtedly be established at all the ports to which our vessels go, against ships clearing proper number of trips during the scason, thus involving considerable loss on the owners and great inconveniences to the shippers. It is of absolute importance that the disease should be met firmly and at once, or, as the warm wenther comes on us it may spread and involve great loss of life and serious inconvenience to

For the Hearthstone.

STROLLING AROUND SKETCHES HERE AND THERE.

BY A QUIET STROLLER.

STROLL I. THE ART OF LOAFING.

Did you ever conceive a passion for sirolling milelly about, picking up such spare scraps of information, experience or knowledge as may be in your path? I have, and I find my stroiing around frequently furnishes me with solid food for reflection, and has greatly added to my scant stock of knowledge. In fact, being rather of a nomadic disposition, I like to stroll leisurely about, looking at things no one fancies I notice, and gathering information in places where it is not usually gained. In my strolling about I have got to know something about lonfabout I have got to know something about four-ing—the "Ast of Loading" I have called it, and I think advisedly. There is no doubt in my mind that loading is an art, and there are some great professors of the art. It can scarcely be called a high art, and it is most undoubtedly not a fine art; but it may safely be classed as a low art. The art of loafing is a vast and compre hensive study, and the graduates and students of the art are legion; it takes time, patience and long suffering to make a really first-class leafer; but I have seen some men who, by steady and arduous application, have risen to double first-class honors in the art. The loafer is not indigenous to any one place, he is to be found everywhere; it must be a very poor little country village, or a termible place for hard work, that cannot boast at least one loafer; but the the task of determining the causes, hygienic loafer, pure and simple, in all his pristine force and dictetic, to which we must attribute the ex-

tent to which small-pox has attained in Montreal since last autumn; and the striking prediction that it has manifested for French Canadians. It would be most important too, in the interests not of science only, but of humanify, to ascertain whether Jews, and those who always from the contrast of leafers, would be to have a living true nuclean ford, enjoy in any degree on because of leafers, would be to have a property of the last of leafers, would be to have the property of the last of leafers, would be to have the property of the last of leafers, and the last of leafers, would be to have the property of leafers.

amongst the "lost arts"; but while those four things exist—especially street corners—loafers will flourish, and the art of-loafing will gain new proselytes every day.

It must not be supposed that when I weed the term "loafer" I mean only those poor wretches who can almost always be found in bar-rooms waiting for a chance drink; no, I use the term in its full, wide and general sense, as covering the entire class of those who, to a certain extent, live on their wits; the class which really represents the drones in the luman beelive, who work little and earn little, but who cat much, drink much and loaf much, very much. The art of bonfing might be divided into five grand classes, each containing some "bright particular stars" who shine far above the average of their class, and are followed by a vast array of lesser stars," who since for above the average of thost class, and are followed by a vast array of lesser satellites who move in the wake of the great luminaries and humbly implicate their example. I shall call those five principal classes, "the gentlemanty loafer," "the hotel loafer," at the boarding house loafer," "the bar-room loafer," and "the corner loafer;" and shall treat each in

By consulting "Webster's Unabridged" I "Loaven, n, (N. H. Ger. laufer, Prov. Ger. laufer, lofer, L. Ger. looper, a runner, from laufen, lofen, lopen, to run), an idle man; a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expedients."

It is under this deat deficient the laufer of the laufer than the laufer than

who seeks his living by sponging or expedients."
It is under this first definition, "an idle man," that my first class or gentlemantly loafer comes. He does not sponge, except occasionally on other people's time. He is always well dressed and clean, and frequently affects the "swell." The gentlemantly loafer is generally well to do, having enough income—wrung from the sweat of other people's brows—to support him; and he samiters through life doing nothing, caving nothing, and feeling very little for his fellow man. He dawdles away his morning at his tollet or in bed making up for last night's at his tollet or in bed making up for last night's carouse; he loads about the streets for an hour or so, "glying the girls a treat," as he calls it; wastes half an hour or so in some saloon or reswastes had a hour or so in some smooth of the taurant, where he is generally leafed on by a brother leafer in more impecunious circumstances than himself; takes a drive or a ride, if he is able to keep a horse; dines at the clubgentleanantly loafers usually belong to clubs—or at home if he does not belong to any club; goes to the Theatre, throws a bouquet to his favorite dangers, takes her in supper possibly, after the danseuse, takes her to supper, possibly, after the gets home about the time men who have to work for their living are thinking of getting up. The gentlemanly loafer is a veritable drone; he is of no use whatever to the general welfare of a country, he invents nothing, discovers nothing, does nothing, knows nothing, is good for nothing, and simply ides away his time until he finally loais off into eternity. In this category of gentlemanly loafers I do not wish to be supposed to tlemanly loafers I do not wish to be supposed to include the landed geatery, and men who live on their means, and are generally styled as "doing nothing," for it is that class which does most for the world in encagning the arts and setences, who devote much time, pains and money to the furtherance and sustemance of charitable and benevolent institutions, who to a great extent fill our houses of Parliament and other dallicent to be desired and the arthur bedden and who attents they delice and who attents they deliberative bodies, and who, although they nominally "do nothing," really work hard in the cause of civilization and humanity, and do their duties as well and fully as the hardest worked and most industrious laborer. I do not include this class, but I do include "men about town" and the ike, as they are the very class I

The hotel leafer. mose commonly known as a "dead head." The family of the dead heads is a numerous and prelitione, and its ramifications extend to almost every business and profession. About the only person it is hard, if not impossible to dead head it on is a lawyer. I never heard of a lawyer who had a dead head client, although such a rara avis may, perhaps, exist. The hotel loaier takes various forms; sometimes he is in a very humble spinore, and is content to loaf in the kitchen, or in the servants' departments; at others he rises one step higher and occupies an attic in the most elevated part of the hotel, and takes his meals in the general dining room; not unfrequently he reposes in the best room in the house, and meditatively ploks his teeth with a toothpick in front of the hotel with the air of a man who owns the whole building. The hotel loafer is fre-quently—indeed in most lustance—a man who has some business or profession, but for some unaccountable reason the proprietor of the hotel allows him to board free; sometines it is be-cause he "draws custom to the house," sometimes on account of past favors, but generally it appears to be for some reason which no one but the proprietor himself knows. Peregrinating members of the press furnish a good supply to the army of hotel loafers. Hotel keepers seem to think it an impropriety to change pressmen for the trifle of a few days accommodation, and either expect to get paid through the medium of a puff, or to get no pay at all. Indeed the press-men, altho probably the most hardworking class in the community, figure very conspicuously as dead beads; on railways, stormboats, at dinners, balls, theatres &c., the pressman figures as a dead head. I do not think this is the fault of the pressmen who I believe, as a rule, would rather pay than place thomselves under any ac-tual or fancled obligation, but it is the fault of the custom which has grown so strong that it seems to be conceeded that members of the press have the right to go wherever they please without paying. There is one point about the hotel lonfer that I particularly dislike; if he has any money, he will more generally spend it out of the hotel he is loading on than in it. He seems to think it is quite correct for him to take his three meals a day and sleep for no thing, but appears to have a grudge against the landlord for not furnishing free drinks and cigars also : and when he asks a friend to take a drink or a smoke he generally goes "across the street," or " round the corner."

The boarding house leafer is the meanest of all leafers; he is not like the hotel leafer who is generally countenanced by the landlord but he sneaks into a boarding house under false colors, stays until he is put out and then departs for " fresh fields and pastures new." He is the meanest because he victimizes a class who can ill afford it; he robs the fatherless and defrauds He will not work more than will the widow. suffice to supply him with tobacco and drink; and sometimes he combines the business of boarding house loafer with that of barroom loafer also, and then he can loaf for drinks as well as board. Board and lodging he seems to think are his by Divine right and boarding house keepers the means which Providence has provided for him to live without working. I have known a skilful boarding house leafer live for nearly two years without ever once having been guilty of paying even a week's board. To be sure, he changed his residence fre-quently; on an avenge about once in two three weeks, sometimes oftener, but he did not mind that, he liked change, and moving his baggage was not expensive as he had none; I believe he has loft Montresi now declaring "he never could find a desent boarding house in the city," and gone to some other city when he is not so well known amongst boarding house

keepers.

The bar-room loafer everybody knows who visits any number of drinking places; he is generally an idle, worthless fellow, too lazy to work, and with a perpetual thirst on him. I never know a bar-room loafer refuse a drink except one, and he had had twenty-seven glasses given him during the day, and when asked for the twenty-eighth time he excused himself on the plea that he did not feel well, and took a eigar! The bar-room loafer is sometimes of a quarrelsome and bullying disposition, and disposed to be troublesome, especially in his cups; but more frequently he is abject, servile, and cringing, ready to curry favour with any one who seems "good for a drink," but hard and severe on a brother loafer whom he finds poaching on his own domains. To follow the profession of a bar-room loafer requires a man to have a very thick skin, he must not be offended at little slights, affronts or insults, and even if an irate bar-keeper kicks him out, he should smile as benignly as possible and treat the matter as a first class joke. Bar-keepers do not like loafers; they suph them and play small lokes on them The bar-room loafer everybody knows who a first class joke. Bar-keopers do not like loafers; they saub them and play small jokes on them whenever they feel like it; the loafer has to subwhenever they feel like it; the loafer has to submit; he tries to make people think that he and the bar-keeper are excellent friends, brothers almost, but it is generally an abject failure. Barroom loafing, like fishing, requires great patience and perseverance; the loafer will sometimes have to sit for an hour or more quietly waiting for a bite; he is affable and courteous, and speaks politely to all who enter, unless he should recognize a brother loafer, and then he is frigielity recognize a brother loafer, and then he is frigidity itself. On very very rare occasions, when no one will come in and ask him to drink, the loafer will treat himself, but this he very seldom does, and he never treats any one else-the most melancholy sights I ever w was seeing two loafers—who were intimate, and had been drinking off the same crowd for several days—meet early one morning in a bar-room, each thirsty and trying to get a private drink. They eyed each other suspiciously, just bowed slightly, and slided sliently up to the bar; net-ther spoke; there was a pause of nearly a min-ute; the bar-keeper placed himself in front of them, and with a quiet smile asked, "do you want anything, gentlemen?" "Jim," satt the elder, and most experienced loafer, "will you—will you toss for a drink?" and he laid a you—will you toss for a dring?" and he must be near piece on the counter as if to show the intended limit of the treat. They tossed, and the man who had proposed the liberal plan of getting over the difficulty won; hodrank his rye with evident gusto, and went away smiling at the consciousness of having lonfed on his brother longer.

The corner loafer is the worst loafer of the whole lot; he is either an incipient thief and rowdy, or a would-be libertine and roue. It is a sad and pitiable sight to see the number of boys, quite young boys too, who loaf about street corners, chewing tobacco or smoking a short pipe; a corner loafer never smokes a long type or a whole clears, so not turns by well included. pipe or a whole cigar; sometimes he will indulge in a "butt," but his normal condition is a short pipe or a chew of tobacco. The principal quality of a corner longer is persistency; he will stick to his corner like a fox to his tall; policemen to his corner like a fox to his tall; policeman may drive him off, but he will only go half a block or so and return to his corner again. Most loafers have a pet corner, and they do not thoroughly enjoy loading in any other place. A good first-class loafer can loaf eight hours at a stretch, and I have seen one or two extra first-class men who could go an hour or two better. Corner loading is not profitable; it brings in no returns, but it is a numerously followed calling. The only object in corner loading is to tell indecent stories, indulge in blasphemous and im-moral conversation, and to insult lady pedes-trians. On dark nights corner leading will some-times lead to even worse things than these, unwary passers-by are knocked down, robbed, and sometimes severely beaten. There is no doubt that the criminal list of every large city is considerably swelled from the ranks of the

corner lonfers.

These are by no means all the students of the art of loading which one can find while strolling around any large cler, but I have already spun out my article to a greater length than I intended, and must, therefore, bid you added for this prock.

LITERARY ITEMS.

SCRIENER'S MONTHLY for June has as many as fifty-three illustrations, those accompanying Mr. Richardson's "Travelling by Telegraph" (second article) being of extraordinary richness and beauty. There are pictures of Harrisburgh, glimpses of the Susquehanna. Havana and Watkins Glons, Scencea Lake, etc., etc. Another interesting illustrated article is on "The City of Warwick." England. Prof. Higard, of the U. S. Coast Survey, explains with maps, tubles, etc., his curious and important theory of the centre of gravity of populations; Mr. White-law Rold, managing editor of the Tribusa, ably discusses "Schools of Journalism;" Mr. Wilkinson continues his criticism of Mr. Dowell's prose; Mr. Warnor gives us another charming chapter of "Hackledges," Mr. W. J. Stillman presents an interesting sketch of an "English Art Reformer;" Mrs. Oliphant's "At his Gatos" is, as usual, strong and masterly; Saxe Holm's "Draxy Millor's Dowry" has a singular rush and brocainess,—this instalmont contains an exquisite little hymn by Draxy herself. Then there is a powerful story in the Lancashiro dialect, by Faumic E. Hodgson. The separate pooms are by Harriet McEwon Kimball, Elisabeth Akers Allon, and Mary L. Kitter, Dr. Holland, in "Topics of the Time," writes of "Theatres and Theatregoing," and "The Loneliness of Farming Life in Amorica." The Old Cabinet talks about "Cousin Bertha," "Our Standing among our Friends," "Talking about the Absent," "Human Sympathy," "The Afterglow," "Imitation," and "The Big Picture." The Scientific Department is well filled; Home and Society, among other timely papers, has an excellent little article (with illustrations) on croquet. Outlure and Progress has oritiques on Church's "Parthenon," Thomas Moran's "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," music, now books, etc., and the cichings are very graceful and suggestive. The contributed and editorial papers altogether cover a romarkably wide range.

remurkably wide range.

OLD AND NEW.—The June number of OLD AND NEW completes Vol.V. The complex story of "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other" onds in this number, in a mingled conflagration made up of the fires of love and the hurning of Chicogo, very graphically described. There is an interesting account of the Bruhus Sounai, a sort of Hindoo Protestant Society; a continuation of Mr. MacDonald's homomissionary novel, "The Vicar's Daughter;" a grightly account of "Living in Germany;" and a good deal of entertaining and fine-cut reading, in the Literary and Social Departments. Mr. Hale's Introduction is the most significant part of the number for it is a terse, clear, and strong statement of the "true fnots" about the much-contested "indirect damages" connected with the Alabama claims.

The port of London now pussesses 488 acres (water) of docks, and nearly 3,000 acres of river waterway. The average number of vessels constantly moored in the port is about 351; and when the last Census was taken the floating population of the Thames between ken the fleating population of the Thames between album and Plumstoad was returned by the Cus-us officers as amounting to 6,540 persons. A GOOD senson will produce as many as 20,000 oranges from a single tree. EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

United States—Charles Walter, convicted of murdering a family of three persons and robbing them of all their property, eight miles from Marsh-field, Mo., three years age, was hanged at Marsh-field, Mo., three years age, was hanged at Marsh-field, Mo., three years age, was hanged at Marsh-field, Mo., three years age, was hanged the head. inflicting a fatal wound, and then put a builtet through his own head, and fell dead by her side. —John David Wolfs, one of the oldest morehants of New York, died on 19th ut. He leaves real estate valued at \$5,000,000. — The woods in various parts of Long Island are on fire. —Libbie Garrabrand has been sentenced to be hung at Pattorson, N. J., on 18th July, for the murder of K. F. Burreugis. — A messanger of the Gallatin Mational Bank, while roing his rounds on 19th ult., was knocked down, and \$3,000 in gold taken from him. Two bridges on the Missouri Pacific Railroad have been washed away by recent heavy rains. — A special from Scranton. Pa., says the wood for thirty-two miles along the Dolaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has been on lire for several days, causing consternation in towns along the road from Dunninge to Tobyhanna. Engineers cannot see tou feet ahead of their locomotives, and are compeled to croep cautiously along. The town of Tobyhanna has been entirely surrounded with fire since Mondny, and it has taken horoulean exertions of five hundred men to save it from being rounded with fire since Mondny, and it has taken horoulean exertions of five hundred men to save it from being round and the fire of the property of the carpenters who made a successful strike for eight hours work more favored \$3,000 damages against the New York Contral Railroad for being put off a palace can for refusing to pay extra fare for drawing-room car when the ordinary can of the drawing-room car when the ordinary car of the drawing-room car when the ordinary car of the drawing-room car when the ordinary one of the students of contral the single being the five to

veral of the students of Cornell University, some so badly that they are not expected to recover.

Canada.—Large fires are again raging in the neighborhood of Otthwa.—The workmen of Quebee are agitating the nine hour movement.—Small-pox is still prevalent in Terento, but is on the decrease.—James Sabin, a respectable farmer of Vienna, Out., committed suicide on 14th uit. by shooting himself through the head.—New hydrants are being put down throughout the city of Toronto.

The grosery of Thomas Bridge, at Cayuga, was totally destroyed on 22nd uit.; loss, \$2,200.—The Levis campwill be divided this year into two brigades, onch being commanded by its senior officer. Col. Casault, Deputy-Adjutant General, will command the camp.—A little girl, aged live years, the daughter of Mr. Barras, of Levis, foil upon her face into a kettle of boiling water at the Convent of the Grey Nuns. In Quobee, on 22nd uit., and was very seriously scalded.—The Quebee printers have obtained an increase of wages without recourse to a strike.—The Corporation of St. Mary's offer a bonus of \$1,000 per annum for ten years and exemption from all taxes for five years to any manufacturing firm who shall establish there and employ not less than fifty skilled workmen.—As ad affair occurred at Toronto on 23rd uit., on the way to the necropolis, Two horses attached to a heerse containing a corpse ran away down an embankment, overturning the hearse and throwing the coffin out, completely smashing it.

Fearce.—President Thiers has given permission for the remains of a calling Louis Philippe to be

bankment, overturning the hearse and throwing the collin out, completely smashing it.

France.—President Thiers has given permission for the remains of ex-king Louis Philippe to be brought from England and interred at Droux in the Prometrient of Eure et Loire.——It is understood that the party of the Left. in the Assembly, will, after the cless of the impending trial of Marshal Basine, domand the impeachment of the members of the last Ministry under the Empire.—Henri Rochefort, whose departure for Now Caledonia half been delayed, sailed for that island, on 24th dit. together with several other prisoners, who have been convicted of participation in the Communist revolt.—The Commission on capitulations, in their report relative to the surrender of Strasburg, blame theneral Urich on all paints for the capitulation of the city. He is especially censured for securing for himposed upon his enlisted men.—Le Gaulois publishes a letter from the Emperor Napoleon dated Chiselhurst, May 12th, and addressed to the Generals and Commanders of the French army. In this communication the Emperor makes the following asknowledgment:—I sau responsible for Sedan. The army fought heroically with an enemy double its strength. After 14,000 had been killed or wounded I saw the contest was merely one of desparation. The army honor having been saved I exercised my sovereign right and unfurled the flag of truce. It was impossible that the immediation of 60,000 men could save France. I obeyed a cruel, inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil.

heart was broken, but my conscience was a languary and the England.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Bailtimore was run into by the Spanish SS. Lorento Timpsea, near Southampton, on the night of 23rd ult, and a hole cighteen feet long knocked in her. She was run aground and all the crew and passengers sayed. She will be a total wrock. The Spanish vessel was unhurt.—The Queen's Birthday was observed at Windsor with suitable court festivities. The celebration in London takes place on lst. June, by which time the Prince and Princess of Wales will have reached home.—The agent of the Cunariting has received information of the loss of the have reached home.—The agent of the Cunard line has received information of the loss of the steamship Tripoli from Livernool for Boston. The Tripoli went ashore on South Tuskar Rock, off Carrs Point. The captain and crew and passedgers were all saved, but the vessel will be a tetal loss. Little of the cargo can be saved.

of the cargo can be sayed.

Spain.—The Cortes has passed a bill providing for bringing the effective force for the regular army in Spain up to 60,000.—Numbers of Carlists continue to surrouder to the Government troops.—The whereabouts of Don Carlos remains a mystery, but that he escaped from Spain is certain.—The ministry has resigned and King Amadeus has called on Serrano to form a new ministry.—Later despatches from Biscay report that the Carlists organization in that Province has the completely annihizated. 5,000 of the insurgents surrendered to the loyal forces on Sunday last. Order is now restored throughout the entire Province.

JAPAN.—When the decree of the Tenno of Japan abolishing all edicts, against Christianity was made known, Buddhist priests, already despoiled of their lands, protested against this sot. Ten unarmed priests attempted to force themselves into the Emperor's grounds to have an interview. They were met at the grand gate, and refusing to halt, five were out down, and the others retreated. This is all there is in the story of the attempted assassination of the Emperor.

MEXICO.—The revolutionists have appeared in small parties in the vicinity of Camargo, the head-quarters of the Government forces under Gen. Cevallos. On 22nd ult. the revolutionists attacked one of Cevallos' outposts and worp repulsed. It is reported that a small party of men belonging to the forces lately commanded by Cortina Joined the revolutionists. Trevino is said to be near Monterey recruiting.

Cuna.—Intendents of the banks resolved that the Spanish bank retire a portion of its large bills and issue three million or more of fractional currengy.

—A commission of tabacconists and manufacturers has been formed to take measures to evade difficulties between employers and , workmen.

Austria.—The Arch-Duchess Sophia, mother of Emperor Francis Joseph, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Latest bulletins report her sinking rapidly.

The present Prince of Wales is the sixteenth Heir Apparent to the English Throne who has berne the distinction. Of his litteen prodecessors, six died while holding the Princedom, and nine reached the

A COSTI.Y DIGTIONARY.—When Gustavus III. founded the Swedish Academy in 1786, its eighteen members were charged to compile and publish a Swedish dictionary. The first volume, containing the letter A, was issued in 1870, having oen about £10,000. At the present rate its completion would require 2,236 years, at an expense of about £340,000.