THE HEARTHSTONE.

The Wearthstone.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1872.

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of Trumbul's Family Record.
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OUR PRIZE STORIES.

We must ask the competitors for the prizes offered by us for stories to have a little patience. We had a very large response to our offers, receiving apwards of sixty stories of various lengths, making the task of reading a much longer and heavier one than we had antidpated. As we are unable to devote our whole time to reading, it will take us some time yet to get through, but we think a couple of weeks more will suffice. As soon as the reading is completed we will publish the titles of | think that baby-farming will work to the adthe stories which have gained prizes, and will vant ge of the community, and that one of the communicate with the authors, as well as the authors of stories which do not gain a prize but | pauperism, and physical and moral deteriorawhich we may still wish to use. All rejected tion, will be cut off. manuscript will be kept three months, during which time the author may have it returned 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.

PROFECTION OF INFANT LIFE.

The impossibility of making people sober by Acts of Parliament is often asserted as demonstrative of the absurdity of the prohibitory laws for the repression of drunkenness. Be this as it may, the impossibility of rendering men humane by means of such instruments is obvious; the most that laws can do in this direction is to restrain or punish the public commission of acts of gross brutality. The owner of a horse can be deterred from openly abusing his faithful servant, but that is all. The law cannot soften the disposition perfenced sisters, who have been cradled in the which it restrains. Still, powerless as the law which it restrains. Still, powerless as the law may be to inspire those under it with humane sentiments, it can do much towards preventing inhuman acts, and one of the most pleasing signs of progressive civilization in our day is the growing faith in its efficacy in this direction-an efficacy which is being tested to the farthest in almost every land. At the first glance it seems rather remarkable that the brate should have priority over the human being in enjoying the advantages of this humane legislation, and that while statute after statute has been passed for the protection of brute life, and generally with gratifying results, so little has been done for the protection of human life in its feebler and more helpless stages of development. But a moment's reflection will account for this seeming inversion of the order in which beneficence might be expected to act. It is an infinitely easier thing to legislate against the merciless flogging of a horse than against the over-working of a servant-girl, or the neglect of an infant; in the one case the outrage is open and gross, -in the other case private, and not easily brought under the action of the law. You can legislate away cock-fighting, and cut the ropes within which professional members of "the fancy" maul one another to their mutual damage and their patrons' delight, but to discover and redress wrongs of the other class you must invade the domestic circle, and take note of an infinite variety of details which, in the aggregate, are the cruelty the perpetration of which it is desirable to arrest. But, to do this, violence must be done to the idea which every Englishman has -an idea to which he holds with a tenacity as great as that with which the religious bigot clings to his favourite dogmas-that his home is his castle; and havdogmas—that his home is his castle; and hav-ing done this violence, there must then be a coquette, that is their look-out, and no con-

scratiny so penetrating and incessant as to be possible to the sleepless eye of the Omniscient nlone. Laws for the regulation of the household must of necessity be very general, and a law is inoperative in proportion as it is generel. There are some cases, however, in which law can be brought into very effective and beneficent play. Of late years we have heard n good deal about laby-farming in England, and some disclosures of the ill-treatment to which infants out out to nurse have been subjected have led many to regard the system as bad from beginning to end, and as one which the legislature should, in the name of humanity, suppress. There has, however, as is generally the case, been a decided reaction of late in public opinion on the subject, and attention is uow turned to the regulation of the system, and the extraction from it of social benefits, the existence of which was naturally overlooked in the first heat of indignation. We now hear almost as much said on behalf of this method of bringing up pauper children as we heard only a few months ago in condemnation of it; and an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which came into force on the first of this month, not only recognizes it, but, by the imposition of very stringent regulations, promises to modify it so as to do away with very nearly everything that was objectionable in it. Under this timely and well-conceived statute, the local authorities are required to keep a register of all persons undertaking the care of infants for hire, only such as register being allowed to do so; it being further left to the discretion of the authorities to refuse registration, to determine how many infants may be received into any one house, and to strike names from off the roll in cases of proved illusage. The law seems, as we have hinted, to go almost as far as is either possible or desirable, but of course its efficiency will depend very largely on the energy of those who are to enforce it, and perhaps still more largely on the activity of amateur workers in the cause of humanity. With fidelity to their sacred trust on the part of the former, and vigilance on the part of the latter, we are inclined to main feeders to the dark, foul stream of British

COQUETTES.

There are few people who do not desire to be held in the very best estimation by their neigh-bours. We shall not, then, be accounted libellous in asserting that admiration is very sweet to women. Even the artiess village maid, when she hears for the first time the clumsy compliments of some rustic youth, blushes with grate ful pleasure, the blood literally dances in her veins, and from that time a new world lies open before her. She feels that a practical recognition of her might has been given, a genuine tri-bute paid to her beauty and her powers of fascination; and however simple and innocent she may be, it is something extremely remarkable if she does not cultivate those powers which provide her with that which gives her so much pleasure. In the very nature of things this must be so. Life would be an intelerable burden un-less we felt that our existence was in some way necessary to some one else's-that we possess power for good or for evil over other people. In power for good or for evil over other people. In complimenting a woman, a man is recognising this power in the only way that he can, and she is made aware that if she is a unit in the vast universe, she is not at any rate a cipher. It is very well known that there are village maidens who tantulize poor youths in a most cruel man-ner, playing with them as a cat does with a mouse, and ultimately casting them adrift. And act in quite as wicked a manner.

But this is not at all surprising. There are very few spheres open to ordinary women. They cannot all become celebrated as authors and painters; and there is at present an unrea-sonable prejudice in the minds of many people against their appearing in public. The most that the majority, who are of ordinary intelligence and in no way remarkable, can do is to remain quietly at home until change brings unto them a being from whom they can exact knowledge. They cannot go about seeking notoriety-or, in other words, admiration, which is undoubtedly what all but very strong natures crave after; and as they must find a field in which to exercise those powers which lie within them, it is not to be wondered at that so many indulge in coquetting. The higher and better minded women, of course, do not do this. For the sake of temporarily gratifying their vanity they will not incerate a human heart, even though it does belong to a man; but the giddy, the thoughtless, and the shallow indulge in the

pastime with infinite zest.

While a girl is young, and all her powers o fascination are unimpaired, the game of counctting is a very enjoyable and engrossing one. It tickles her vanity to be surrounded by a group of gentlemen, all of them anxious to obtain a smile or a word from her, to the ignoring of the others. It is very entertaining to her to see the half-disguised mortification and jealousy of the majority if, for the time being, she favours one more than she does the rest. She feels naturally clated at the thought that she can bring those to her feet who make such a stir in the outside world. That is an acknowledgment of her influence which no one can ignore; and if it is a matter of considerable difficulty to bring a man to her feet, when at last success crowns her offorts her triumph is very sweet indeed. is the pleasure of spurning him, and boasting to her friends that she has made one more con-Besides, the labour itself is an agreeable break in the dull monotony of her life. In order to display her many points to the best advant age, she has an opportunity of exercising the intellectual powers which might otherwise lie dormant. She is troubled by few twinges of conscience on account of the misery and heartburning she causes, for she regards the whole men as her lawful prey, who are to be just as her own sweet will directs. If the stupid creatures choose to become gloomy

cern of hers. Besides, she has an undefined impression that men's hearts can only be wounded temporarily; they are such big, burly, course creatures that it is not likely they should possess such acute sensibilities as frail women. One or two rebuffs will do them a great deal of good by knocking some of the superfluous conceit out of them. And so at the outset of her career the coquette plunges into the amusement of flirting with infinite zest, and does as much damage in a short time as possible. But as she grows older her triumphs become fewer and her disappoint-ments many. Her powers of attraction grow less; unconsciously she acquires an overbearing demeanour, the natural result of her many vic-torics. She gets the notion into her head that men are bound to admire and pay their homage to her; that, as a superior creature, she has a right to demand their openly expressed admira-tion. And she does not take the trouble to make herself very agreeable to them. She assumes a half-defiant attitude, and snubs and ridicules them unmercifully. Strange as it may (and does) appear to the coquette, they do not like this sort of thirm and ere ut attracted thereby this sort of thing, and are not attracted thereby. The consequence is that they rather avoid than court her society. She becomes, too, as fiful and changeable as an April day; one moment she will be gushingly sentimental and confidential, and the next cold and distant and bitarily sureastical. Then seals, her requisition ingly sureastical. Then, again, her reputation gets impulred; for at last the truth leaks out that she is a couette. People decline to place themselves within reach of her baleful influence, for they shrink back from the probability of be ing trifled with. Her voice is to them as that of the syren, and her eyes as the light of the will-o'the-wisp, luring poor mortals on to a miserable fate. And so, if she is not altogether avoided, her society is courted only by those who mean just as little and are as heartless as she is, who no objection to earry a firstation to its most ex-treme limits, and end the matter there. They will press her with meaningless compliments and praise her in defly-turned sentences; but the compliments have no charm for her, be cause she knows they are meaningless, and are very different to those which were addressed to her in curiler times by clumsier but more sin-cere admirers. And the delights of a true friendship are denied her, she is deserted upon the first opportunity; for in dealing with her mer have few qualms of conscience. She is only getting paid back in her own coin. The end of the matter is that she, too, frequently becomes really crossed in love: the man upon whom she has set her heart ignores her as a heartless co-quette, nor can all her devices bring him to her side. Then is she miserable, and feels what a mistake she has made. But her humiliation is not complete. As years roll on, admirers grow scarcer and scarcer until there are none left She becomes soured in disposition, and ultimately developes into a waspish old maid or contracts a loveless marriage.—*Graphic*.

FISH AS A DIET.

The proligality with which nature supplies the wants of man is exemplified in no instance more bountfully than in the case of fish. The sea is an inexhaustible source, from which food is ever gushing in boundless profusion and of excellent quality; it is a fount from which we may draw supplies of nourishment, apparently of indefinite extent, with but little trouble and expense. The waters all along our coasts, north, south, east and west, teem with myrinds of fish in countless shouls and of innumerable varieties, which only require catching and uti-lising as food. Cheap fish should in our sea-giri island be obtainable throughout the length and breadth of the land. Intersected with railways lying like a network upon the surface of the country, not a town, and hardly a village, in the United Kingdom but should daily receive its supply of fresh fish recently drawn from the depths of neighbouring seas, and rapidly trans ported to wherever any number of the commu-nity living together have caused a town or vil-inge to spring up. But from the want of uni-formity of action, or rather of concert, on the part of the fisherman, the fish-salesman, and the fishmonger, there are but few inland towns which receive good supplies of fresh fish, and these generally obtain them from London. There are but few instances where the supply is sent straight to its ultimate destination by the producers; hence we have waste and needless expense. An immense quantity of fish is sent to London from both the east and west coasts to be again dispatched to the midiand countles and frequently to towns within a score miles or so of the coast off which it was eaught. So that arriving at last its condition is not as frosh as it might be. But what is to be done? This is one reason why fish is, comparatively speaking, a dear food. But even with all these disadvantages there are certain kinds of fish which may be purchased, one or the other, almost always in all large towns throughout the country, as mac-kerel, herrings, bake, cod, ling, skate, and many others. How is it that, with the present fearfully high prices of provisions, the demand for fish has not increased? But somehow there is not a great demand for

our inland towns, at least not amongst those classes who would be expected eagerly to wel-come any kind of food more economical than their accustomed diet. Poor persons look upon ish as they do upon oranges or cabbage being very nice edible substances, but hardly cheap food. "There is no goodness in it," they They believe, for instance, that a working man could not do any amount of hard work fish diet. In short, they do not believe in the

strengthening properties of fish. This is the usual way of explaining the strange apathy which exists amongst the poorer classes as regards fish. Fish, undoubtedly, is not so nutritious as meat, but then the poorer members of the community can soldom afford to indulge in meat. The class of food they live on is not of such a strengthening nature as fish. Without entering into any explanation of the nature of fish (it would be easy to show that it es nourishing properties of a high order) we will take an example to show that it must be a nutritious food; for look at the physique of the fishermen of our coasts, men who live al most exclusively on a fish diet, and then say if fish is not food which is calculated to produce, and adequately nourish, physical development o the highest and healthiest order. May we not therefore, look for some other reason to account for the little use which is made of fish as food by the poorer classes? Is it not rather to be attri buted to the lack of knowledge in the poor of inland towns of the best method of cooking it The English woman has a great idea that as long as the pot can be kept beiling the household is well provided for. It is not to be expected that the wife of a labourer or artisan should be endowed with the talent of a Soyer, or possess the genius of a Carème, or the skill of a Udé but it is surely surprising that it should never occur to such persons that bolling is only one of the many simple processes of cooking which were known ages back; before the deluge, and still are practised even by the red savages of North rica, and the black negroes of Africa. Very many fish are very good bolled; but it

of them are absolutely unentable—all their goodness has evaporated. But boiling or frying is not an expensive method of cooking fish, and hake cutlets are a dish fit for a prince

can't be expected that the hard-worked wife of the working man should dress his fish saute en vin à la Richelteu, or that she should serve up for her lord fish en mutelotte à la multre d'hotel or in any other of the thousand and one ways which are written in the annals of La grande cuisine, but it is to be expected that she should first consider what she is going to cook before she decides upon how she is going to cook it. Now, it is simply a question of pot; everything goes to pot, in more senses than one. The homogeneous capacity of this utensil is of vn all-absorbing nature, and as long as it is allowed to swallow fish without discretion, so long cheap fish caunot be regarded with much favour as a food by the working classes, independently of the false notion which prevails regarding its nutritive properties. But with the winter close at hand, butchers' meat tabooed to many on account of price, Australian tinned meats despised and disregarded with a strange and unac-countable stupidity, and potatoes too dear to be regarded by the poor in any other light than as a luxury, surely something might be done to alleviate the condition of the working classes, and improve the nature of their diet, by disseminating a correct idea of the value of fish as food. The supply is unlimited, and it is easily cooked. Toasted in a Dutch oven, grilled, brolled, or baked, fried whole or in slices, almost oroned, or baked, fried whole or it slices, atmost all kinds of fish are palatable as well as nourish-ing. But all kinds of fish boiled are not always good, and frequently lose their flavour. When broiled, however, fish always re-tains its flavour, and is excellent. When fish is to be procured, some one or more varieties of cheap fish are generally to be obtained, and those who feel the pressure of the times in those stations of life above the poorer classes, will find the introduction of fish dally at their tables promotive of an appreciable oconomy, reducing the butchers' bill and pro-ducing a pleasing variety of diet. The saying

seeing the tears that stood in his eyes from the pain in his nose, preached right at him under the impression that the unfortunate youth was deeply affected by something in the sermon. When his arm got tired he took his hand away and let the linen hang there alone. And so he marched down that alsie, and to his dwellingplace, with that flag of truce fluttering in the breeze. His loved one walked not with him upon that beautiful Sabbath morning because

she thought he would attract too much atten-tion, and she was shocked at such outrageous conduct in a place of worship. After soaking his nose for an hour in hot water, he called in to macerate the drug clerk, and then he went around to make up with his darling. She was easily pacified; but it took a month to fade the roseate hue from that nose.

STATISTICS OF THE REGISTRAR-GENE-RAL OF IRELAND.

The agricultural statistics just published by the R gistrar-General of Ireland will be scanned with unusual interest this year on account of with unusual interest this year on account of the unsatisfactory character of the harvest weather. The general result of the return may be stated very briefly. Coreals show a decrease, green crops an increase, and grass an increase, the extent of increase in the latter case being very considerable, namely, 170,000 acros. The total acreage under all crops this year was 5,486,522 acres, as against 5,621,437 acres in Wheat shows a decrease of 16,262 acres outs of 14,323 acres, barley of 2,035 acres, and bere and rye of 1,560 acres, potatoes of 66,632 acres, vetches and rape 1,200 acres, flax 81,067 acres, and mendow and clover 29,111 acres. beans and peas there is an increase of 869 acre turnips 19,429 acres, mangel and beet-root 2,99 acres, cabbage 6,387 acres, carrots, parsnips, and other green crops, 1,334 acres. The area under grass in 1872 was 10,211,513 acres, while in 1871 it was 10,071,285 acres. Fallow decreased from 20,820 acres in 1871 to 18,512 acres in 1872 Woods and plantations covered 321,990 acres in 1871 and 325,173 acres in 1872. The "bog and waste unoccupied" is stated at 4,237,361 acres in 1871, and 4,253,373 acres in 1872. A table is also given showing the extent under the several crops for the last five years, from which it appears that in the five years from 1868 to 1872 the area under what was 285,150, 280,460, 259,846, 244,451, and 228,189 acres respectively. Onts for the same years covered 1,701,613, 1,685,240, 1, 650,039, 1,636,136, and 1,621,813 acres respect ively. Barley, which this year covered 218,894 seres, and last year 220,970, is still in excess of what it was in 1868, although much under the return for 1870, when the acreage was 211,285. There is a smaller breadth under potatoes than in any year since 1868, the figures for the five years being 1,031,081, 1,011,902, 1,013,583, 1,058, 434, and 991,802 respectively. The acreage un der turnips is 346,484, as against 327,035 last year. Mangel and beet-root show a steady year-ly increase, from 19,109 acres in 1868 to 34,920 in 1872. The minor green crops also show an increase. Flax shows a great decrease, the acrosse for the five years being 206, 483, 220, 252, 194, 910, 156,670, and 122,003 The returns of live stock for 1872, when compared with 1871, show an increase in the number of horses of 2,650; of cattle, 80,781; and of sheep, 23,682; and a decrease of pigs, amounting to 230,037. The total estimated value of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs this year is £37,117,517, being an increase of £282,781, when compared with 1871; but this estimate, it should be stated, is based on an as sumption that the value of live stock has not incrossed since 1841, when the estimate for horses was £3 each, for cattle £6 10s., sheep 22s., and pigs 25s. These rates, Mr. Donnelly says, have been retained in order to facilitate comparison and "a percentage may be added by any one at rious fact that but few of the cheaper kinds of pleasure on account of the increased value fish are good when dressed in that way; some live stock since that period."

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

Canada.—The dontists of Montreal are about raising their foca.—Mr. Froude will lecture in Montreal about February. It is not yet known whether Prof. Tyndall can come or not.—A by-law for raising \$70,000 is to be submitted to the ratepayers of the County of Peel. The bonus is to add in the construction of the Credit Valley Railroad, which is strongly opposed by the people of Hamilton.—In the Quedec Assembly the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Alexander Chauveau, son of the Premier, and seconded by Mr. Sawyer, of Compton. A short but lively dissuction ensued. The address was ultimately carried without a division.—Mr. M. De Plainville, Chief of the Provincial Police of Manitoba. is on a tour through the United States and the Dominion for the purpose of the different police systems.—Five actions have been commenced in Montreal for the purpose of testing the legality of the million dollar by-law. This is in addition to the action instituted some time ago by Mr. Molson for a similar purpose.—The Canada Southern Railway Company ran the flest train on their road on the 12th inst. as far as Welland.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Hamilton and Lake Frie Hailway, the proposed agreements between that road and the Great Westorn Railway, Grand Trank Railway, and Canada Southern road, were unantinously adopted.—Mr. Bertram, barrister, of London, has entered an action against the Township of Missouri on behalf of J. B. Cornwall, now in the penitentiary, for the reward claimed by him in the Phebe Campbell murder case.—The section of the Intercelonial Railway between Amherat and Dorchester was opened on the 16th inst. A train left St. John, N.B., which ran through to Haildax. Passengers can thus leave Hailiax in the morning and reach St. John at night, in time to take the night express for Bangor, which connects with the Grand Trunk trains for all points west and northers.—It is understood that the Provincial Government have notified the publisher of the Quebe Oscial Gazette that the contract

poorer classes, will find the introduction of fish daily at their tables promotive of an appreciable comony, reducing the butchers' bill and producing a pleasing variety of diet. The saving in the butchers' bill will prove than counterbal ance the cost of the fish.—Lend and Water.

THE SAD CONSE MENUES OF A DRUGGES of the fish.—Lend and Water.

THE SAD CONSE MENUES OF A DRUGGES of the fish of the sufferest by the disastrons floods in large sum is already received.—A colonial question laving arises between England and Portugal, soft parties have agreed to resort to invibration for its settlement, and have selected President for the sufferest of the fish of the sufferest of the first of the sufficient of the invibration for its settlement, and have selected President for the sufficient of the first have agreed to resort to invibration for its settlement, and have selected President for the sufficient of the first have agreed the resort to invibration for its settlement, and have selected President for the sufficient of the first have agreed the will chines of any sufficient of the first of national solutions. All husiness any superior of the first of national solutions, and bonding.—A fire broke out in the drug store and issked for some cologro, when the annateur measurement of the buttle of metallic presents of the first plant of the control, where he sathly the side of a being to whom he was enleared. During prayers he thought he would sop his handkerelief with cologne, so he traved the month of the bottle upon the linea and gave it four or five shakes. During the sermon it occurred to him that it would perhaps be a good thing to blow his nose. So he grasped it with the handkerelief and held on tight for a minute or two until the operation was completed. To his dismay he found that the handkerelief with a dismay he found that the handkerelief with a dismay he found that the handkerelief and held on tight for a minute or two until the operation was completed. To his dismay he found that the handkerelief and held

cast, and much damage to shipping is roported.

SPAIN.—Espartero has been elected President, and Serano and Olozaga Vice-Presidents of the society of the Exhibition of 1875.—A decree has been issued granting a concession to an English Company for laying a telegraph cable from Bilboa direct to some point on the coast of England.—The Unrilists who entered Spain near Figueras have cut the telegraph lines between that town and Corona. and made prisoner of a government courier.—The Epsea publishes a letter from Cadiz, reporting the discovery of a conspiracy to inaugurate an insurrection among the employees of La Carrara, the Royal dockyard and arsonal, situated about six miles from Cadiz. The movement was of a serious character, and was actively fostered by Internationalists. Upon the discovery of the plot a large number of persons were arrested, and it is believed that the would-be insurrectionists will make no further effects to carry out their design.—A bill has been introduced in the Cortes, providing for the aboltion of compulsory service in the Spanish Navy.—It is said the Government has consented to allow the transmission over Spanish telegraph lines of cypher despatches destined for foreign countries.

Universe States.—The Aldermanic board of New York is Demogratic.—President Grant attributes

destined for foreign countries.

United States.—The Aldermanic board of New York is Democratic.—President Grant attributes his first election to the desire of the nation to de honour to him as a military man, and his re-election now to its desire to express approval of the political character of his Administration and to free from stain his own character as an individual. He also attributes the late Republican success to good organization and the system of therough espionage which his party exercised over the movements of their opponents.—The New York Tribune looks for an immediate and thorough sweep of all the commissions and subordinate offices in the city.—A terrible calamity has befallen the important city of Boston, the principal business portion of the city having been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$50,00,000.—Chicago, with its usual spirit, leads the van with a subscription of \$100,000 for the relief of Boston.

France.—A shocking accident occurred on the 8th

tion of \$100,000 for the relief of Boston.

France.—A shocking accident occurred on the 8th inst. in a coal-mine at the village of Noceaux, in the Department of Scienc-et-Loire. While the miners were at work, an explosion of lire-damp took place, causing the death of thirty-eight of their number.—The National Assoubly of France has resumed its deliborations, and indications point to the speedy discussion of the political future of the country. The Republicans claim to have greatly increased their strongth.—M. Grevy has been re-elected President of the Assombly.

Russia.—The Imperial Foreign Office is about the

dent of the Assembly.

Russia.—The Imperial Foreign Office is about to conclude a treaty of commerce with the three principal States of Central Asia, viz. Khokan, Bokara and Kashgar. The Grazette de Petersburg' (official) says the present relations between Russia and Khiva cannot be maintained, and declares that the sufety of the Russian border depends upon our relations with Khiva.

relations with Khiva.

Turkey.—The issue of the Levant Herald has been suspended for two months in consequence of the publication of satirical articles upon the deficient water supply of Constantinople.—An English steamer arrived at Constantinople recently from Malta, having on board twenty slaves. A very brisk slave trade is carried on between Tripoli and Constantinople, by way of Malta.

Switzerland.—The elections for the Grand Council took place on the 10th. The action of the government in removing Momillard from his Bishopric, and forbidding him to exercise his Episcopal functions within the discouse, was made a test question. The government was sustained by a vote of 8,000 against 1,500.

German.—Control has appeared in Drawdon from

against 1,500.

Germany.—Cholora has appeared in Dresdon from Posth.—The dead-look in the German Diet has led Prince Bismarck to recommend radical reform of the Upper Hunse during the present session, and it is reported that the Emperer has given his concur-

Maxico.—By order of the Supreme Government the tariff of 1856 for importation of merchandise to the interior remains in force until 31st Dec., 1872, and privileges have been fully restored.

ITALY.—Cardinal Luigi Aunt, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, died at Nice on the 7th, aged 76.

An itinerant musician has created some excitement in the streets of Waterford and Tramore during the past few days by walking about with a really excellent grinding organ placed in a donkey eart. It has been found out that the wanderer is a gentleman of some property in one of the central countles in Iroland, who has wagered £5,000 that he will support himself and his donkey for six months by grinding his organ.

