The Wearthstone. GEORGE E. DESBARATS,

Publisher and Proprietor. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1872.

No. 4.

STORIES. Poon Miss Fixen. By Wilkie Collins. Chaps. CASTAWAY. By Edmund Yates. Book 111. Chap. V. Family Ferns; A Sequel to "Will He Tell?"

Chaps. VI., VII. THE ROSE AND THE SHAMROCK. By the Author of "The Flowers of Glenavon." Chaps.

A FIERY BLAST By THE NIGHT EXPRESS.

EDITORIALS.

Want of Union.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES. Pilbury Portfolio. By Rev. H. F. Darnell.

SELECTED ARTICLES. A Little Sermon. S. S. Workman.—Can You

Afford It. POETRY.

Two Women.—Old Farmer Grey Gets Photographed.—Win and Wear,

NEWS ITEMS,

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The present features of the paper, THE GARDENER'S COLUMN, HOUSEHOLD COLUMN. EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS. REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, MARKET REPORTS. WIT AND HUMOUR, SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

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&c., &c., &c., will be continued; and in addition A CHILDREN'S CORNER

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BACK NUMBERS.

In answer to constant inquiries we would again state that every number of our paper is stereotype and we can therefore furnish back numbers from the commencement of any story

THE TERRIBLE YEAR!! fashion, but really it has only touched the skin

ries, old world glories, and—as a matter of course -old world grievances and national antipathies, progress in Canada. We are too little Canadian | feeling, less clannishness, and a better appre-Irish, Scotch, or French settlers.

We heartily coincide with the thrilling lines of Sir Walter Scott:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead, Who dever to himself hath said: 'This is my own, my native land.' Whose soul has ne'er within him burned, As toward home his steps he turned From wandering on a foreign strand!"

But we do not coincide with them in the spirit in which they are usually accepted. We believe in a man being proud of the land of his birth, the land of his adoption, the land which furnishes his daily bread. The man who leaves England, Scotland, Ireland, France, or proud of that land-Canada-and not engender any other country, to come to Canada, does so for what reason? "To do good to Canada?" Not a bit of it; in nine cases out of ten he comes to Canada either because his own country cannot support him or does not want him. Well and good; we do not object to this class of emigrants in the least, we want them and would be glad to see more of them come; but we do object that after they have come to Canada, poor, needy, disgraced, perhaps, and unable to return to their native land, they should bring up their children to despise and belittle the land which has given them food and shelter, ind, in many instances, afforded them the opportunity of rising from beggary to wealth; we object to the system of keeping alive in their own thoughts and drilling into the minds of their children constant stories of the majesty of England, the wonders of Scotland, the glories of Ireland, or the beauties of France; we object to the fostering and reproducing in this country of grievances which originated in other countries, in another hemisphere, centuries ago; wo object to perpetuating in this country sectional

differences and national hatreds and dislikes

which had their origin under different circumstances in other climes years and years ago.

now constitute the staple of the daily press, can ever give. We need badly more unity of feelis the fundamental cause of the want of rapid ing in Canada, less fanning of old flames of illand too much isolated colonies of English, ciation of the fact that Canada is at the present time virtually an independent nation and that the time may come when she will be compelled nole is volens to choose her own style and form of Government and to take her place amongst the nations of the earth, trusting to her own strength for support. For this prospect in the future as well as for the sake of harmony and progress in the present, prejudices and old ill-feelings hould be left behind in the lands we come from and we should, while kindly remembering the land of our birth, also remember the land of our adoption and rear our children to be a feeling of trying to "hang on" to the coat tails of another nationality by claiming to be English, Scotch, Irish, or French; teach them to be proud to embrace all in the one setnence " I am a Canadian."

Mr. Frank Buckland has again made an oarnest effort to stock the Thames with salmon and trout, by turning into that river a considerable number of young tish, reared in artificial breeding places. The Pall Mall Gazette is doubtful of the success of the project. In large rivers undertakings of the sorthave usually failed.

Toomache, Earache, Etc.—A recently published work entitled. "First Help in Accidents," speaks of these complaints, as follows:

"It is a bad practice to put cotton wood, sonked in landamm or chloroform, into the car for the relief of toothache. It is true that it may sometimes prove effectual, and present a might's rest, for the connection between the tooth and the car is far too delicate and valuable an organ to be used as a medium for the application of strong remedies for disorders of the tecth, and that both landamm and chloroform, more especially the latter, are powerful irritants, and that such applications are always accompanied with ri-s. The tooth should be looked after for themselves, by some competent dentist; and if toothache spreads to the oar, this is another reason why they should be attended to at once; for prolonged pain in the head, arising from the tooth, may tacel injure the hearing. In carache everything should be done to sooth it, and all strong irritating applications should be avoided. Pieces of het fig or onion should on no account be put in; but warm fiannels should be applied, with poppy fomentation externally, if the pain does not soon substitute."

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS

which had their origin under different circumstances in other climes years and years ago.

We Canadians owe a higher and better duty to our children than this; we owe rather to be free and frank with them; to point out to them what advantages we ourselves have gained in the land of our adoption and to teach them to be proud of the land of their birth. Canada too much resembles, in social feeting, a penal settlement; many Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen who come here seem to be impressed with the idea that they have been "send out" for so many years; that they have no positive interest in the country further than to make as much money as they can out of it in as short a time as possible and then return to "Merry England," "Bonnie Scotlend," "Old Ireland" or a La Belle France" as the case may be inow this is a very serious mistake, for very few emigrants who come to Canada ever return to the land of their birth for more than a flying visit, and perhaps not for that; this country is not explicit to the land of their birth for more than a flying visit, and perhaps not for that; this country is not explicit competence, but the result is almost sure if the effort is persisted in; and day; it takes years of patient toil and honest labor to acquire competence, but the result is almost sure if the effort is persisted in; and day; it takes years of patient toil and honest labor to acquire competence, but the result is almost sure if the effort is persisted in; and during the accumulation of competence the enigrant forms social tick here, becomes used to the country and the people he meets and usually, in ten or differen years, is more thosoughly at home here than he would be in his worth to perpetuate the memory of the land of this birth, and wont invest tire cents in a distribute will be a mental to be a perfect to the country and the people he meets and the country and the people he meets and the country and the people he meets and this birth are competence the enigrant forms social tick here, becomes use

sagain same that we've interforce furnish back numbers from the commencement of any story of this same eniginant will use part of his enthrope of the numbers with the early portrons of Poor Mras Fixen and Castrawa are on hand and cam be forwarded, if the early portrons of Poor Mras Fixen and Castrawa are on hand and cam be forwarded, if the early portrons of Poor Mras Fixen and the Castrawa are on hand and cam be forwarded, if the early portrons of Poor Mras Fixen and the Castrawa are on hand and cam be forwarded, if the early portrons of Poor Mras Fixen and the Castrawa are on hand and cam be forwarded, if the early portrons of Poor Mras Fixen and the Castrawa are on hand and cam be forwarded, if the early portrons of Poor Mras Fixen and the Castrawa are of the control of the Castrawa and the Castrawa are of the control of the Castrawa and the Castrawa are of the Castrawa and the control of the collection of the castrawa and the control of the castrawa and the control of the castrawa are of the castrawa and the control of the castrawa and the

FRANCE.—The Assembly on 19th inst. voted, 376 to 377 against taxing raw uniterial unless other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue. President Thiers construed this into a vote of want of confidence in the Government and tendent his resignation on 20th. The Assembly by an almost unanimous vote declined to Assembly by an almost unanimous vote declined to accept the resignation and appointed a committee to wait on Thiers and pursuado him to withdraw it. He sand he was discouraged and worn out; that he could not change his opinions and that he looked for conflicts between the Legislature and the Executive department of the flovormont on the military and education bills. After great persuasion he consorted to withdraw his resignation, but in future will not take part in the debates except on important occasion or by special request.—It is probable that the tobacce monopoly will be ceded for a numbers of years to the Rothschilds and other bankers who will agree to pay off the war indomnity.—It is believed that Mr. Grevy, President of the Assembly will be chosen Vice President of the Fronch Commune. The trial of the prisoners for the nurder of the hostages in Paris during the "Reign of the Commune" has terminated, and their sonteness promulgated. Genton is condemned to death, and three of the other prisoners are sentenced to banishment to the penal colony of Cayenne for terms as follows: Franços, for life: Latour Fortin. for 20 years; and Remoin for 10 years; eight others were sentenced to transportation from the country, and the remainder, of the male prisoners on trial, together with nilt the women. were acquitted.

Sears,—Senor Zorilla has been elected President accept the resignation and appointed a commit-tee to wait on Thiers and pursuado him to withdray

Seats.—Senor Zorilla has been elected President of the Cories defeating the ministerial candidate Senor Herrera.——Expartero has reconsidered his his refusal of the title of Prince Vergara and now

England.—John Stuart Mill hus declined to preside at the meeting to be held in support of Sir Charles Dilke at Free Mason's Tavern.—A terrible caplosion occurred in a cartridge factory in Greenwich on 18th inst. The oluthing of a large number of the girls employed in the factory took free and they rushed shrioking through the town into the surrounding marshes, in hopes of quenching the fames. The factory was tetally destroyed. No lives were lost.—Mr. Donse, Liberal candidate for Parliancat for the County of Kerry, Ireland, was violently assaulted by a mob on 20 inst.—Rev. John Selby Watson, the wife marderer, has been granted a respite.—A steambeat company has been formed to run from Naples to New York.—The excitement in the county of Kerry, Ireland, is very great: the priesthood are threatened by the Fonians, who are combining to ferce the Home Rule candidate upon the electors—Mr. Bright has written to the O'Donoghue, condoming home rule.

Germany.—The German Ministry has instituted a ENGLAND.-John Stuart Mill has declined to pre-

written to the U Donogaue, condoming home rule.

GERMANY.—The German Ministry has instituted a Military School at Metz.—The Prussians refuse to interfere in concert with the other European Governments to suppress the International Societies.—The North German Pazette says relations have been resumed between Germany and France on a more friendly footing. The difficulty between the two countries has been settled, owing to the concillatory behaviour of Brazil.

Maxico.—The reports continue to be as conflicting as usual and but little of the actual condition of the country seems to be known except that it is in a state of marchy. Government reports show several victories over the rebels and report the revolution as

girtually at an end; but on the other hand reports from revolutionary sources, represent the Government of Justez as being in a most desperate condition. Diaz has not been crushed at Onxaca as represented by Government account, while Escobedo has declared in favor of Loreda. A battle is reported to be going on between the revolutionists under Quiroga and the Government troops, commanded by Cortina, with the chances in favor of the former.

INDIA.—The dangerous revolt of the Kookahs has been suppressed. At the first signs of trouble troops were descatched from Delhi. They marched direct to the headquarters of the robels, whom they met in large force, and completely defeated, killing 150 and taking several hundred prisoners. The rebels dispersed, and the country is now perfectly tranquil.

Russia.—The Budget which has been submitted by the Minister of Finance to the country, shows that during the past year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by 400,000 roubles.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Right discoveries of diamonds have been made in the Cape colony, two of them weighing 1000 carats each.—The President of the Trans-Valido Republic has resigned, and the acting President disavows his acts because he exceeded his powers.

JAVA.—Despatches from Batavia report heavy floods in the Island of Java, which have done consi-derable damage to the crops.

Coun.—Great demonstrations of joy were shown at Valmeseda being retained as Captain-General of Cuba. He is now on a tour of inspection.—The summer patage of the Viceroy has been placed at the disposal of the Grand Duke Alexis.—Cresposatiled for Spain on Monday. Crowds of people were on the pier to take leave of him.—The new cemetery will receive the the title of Columbus, and the remains of Columbus, which were deposited in the Catholic cemetery, will be transferred at some future day to the new cemetery, and placed inside. A grand monument is to be creefed to his incurory.

AUSTRIA.—The Committee of the Reichsrath to which the subject was referred have recommended the rationation of the trade mark connection between Austria and the United State-.

..... CAN YOU AFFORD IT?

Can you afford to work hard all day, and read study, or court the vingaries of society nearly all night, thus wasting your vitality, exhausting your nervous system, and bringing on premature

disease, decay, and old age ? Can you afford to read line print with a poor light in a rall-ear, where the motion disturbs the proper focus of vision, thus weakening you eyes so as nearly to deprive you of the power to use them either in reading or in the daily duties of life? Even though you do not have an oculist to pay, you may be obliged to wear glasses ten or affect your sooner than you otherwise would.—Can you afford thus to spoil your eyes to save a little time?

Can you afford to cat hastly, and then rush to study or business, withdrawing the nervous energy from the digestive system to the brain and muscles, and thus inducing dyspepsia. In a few years at most, to scourge and haunt, and make you miscrable for years, or for life? Can you afford to live on rich and highly-sea-

Can you afford to live on rich and highly-seasoned food, out champagne suppers, because an artificial appetite is time gratified, rendering gout, dyspepsia, of apoplexy, in the middle or life almost a certainty?

Can you afford to commit suicide through the

indulgence of appetite and passion, adopting the fool's motto, "A short life and a merry one?? Can you afford to keep your brain boiling ho. in reading sensational novels, thus unbalancing and rendering morbid your mental and physical onstitution?

Can you afford to indulge in fast living, dressing beyond your means, driving livery horses, or keepa horse yourself, when your income is not adequate to such expenses?

Can you afford to smoke and chew tobacco,

thus spending from five to fifty dollars a month, and injuring your nervous system, and perverting your whole constitution, and thereby transmitting to your children a weakened constitution, thus making them puny invalids for life? Can you afford to burn out your nervous sys-tem and demoralize your character by the use of alcoholic liquors?

Can you afford to include in habits of speculation, gambling, and other tricky and mean modes of making money?

Can you afford to make money at the expense can you among to make morney at the expense of your manhood, your morals, your health, your just respectability, and your integrity? Can you afford to gain even the whole world, and thereby make of yourself a moral wreck? Can you afford, for the sake of momentary

imusement, to waste your youthful preparatory years, when by study you should become a

years, when by study you should become a scholar, or by industry either a tradesman or a useful artisan?

Can you afford to rob your mind to clothe your back with sliks and satins, and gratify a mere love for display?

Can you afford to be tricky and thereby defined your analysis or of the last saveless your

fraud your employer of the just services you owe him, even though you do get your pay, thus making yourself a moral bankrupt? Can you afford to be otherwise than upright.

truthful, faithful, temper te, courteous, and in ill respects correct?
Pupils in schools sometimes fancy they are

doing a smart thing by deceiving the teacher, that they may play instead of study. Apprentices often neglect their duty for fun and amusement, and tall to learn their trade, which is a life-long damage to them. Many people do wrong knowingly, and thus mar their moral nature and make themselves feel mean, unworthy, and despicable; and, because the world selves no harm; but they carry the moral scar of wrong-doing through life. Can one afford to have any motio adverse to the old adage, that "Honesty is the best policy." Reader, stop and consider whether what you

are doing, or what you propose to do, will pay: whether you can afford to do it. "Time is dmoney" do not throw it away, but make ever; ny and every hour tell either for your growthy. ealth, or profit.—Phrenological Journal.

THE CITEF AT HOME.

Our front page illustration this week shows the wild Indian in his gentler and more domes-tic state. The Chief in full dress, with his orna-mented leggings and head-dress of teathers, has evidently been attending some coremony, pos-sibly attending a Council of State with his white brothers, and is now relating the result of his mission to other chiefs of his tribe; and probhas seen in the strange city he has visited. His wife is present to greet him, and the "paper smiles out its welcome from its perch on mother's back. The picture is subdued in its tone, and altogother different from the generality of Indian pictures, which show the Indian in his worst character, as an incarnate field, slaughtering or scalping some unfortunate victim.

Where the Woodding Twinern.—The slang expression "where the woodding twingth," now so common in the States and to a small extent in this country, originated with the late Jim Fisk at the time of the investigation into the causes of the gold bubble in Wall Street in September, 1869, Fisk was asked what had become of all the money the clique were supposed to have made, and answered that it had "gone where the woodding twineth." When asked to explain what he meant by that he said that when he was a peddlar he neticed that the woodbing twined around the water-spout, he, therefore, meant that the plunder had gone "up the spout."