

The Hearthstone.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS,
Publisher and Proprietor.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

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No. 27.

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HEARTHSTONE SPIRITS.
MARKET REPORT.

WANTED!!

\$1,275 REWARD.

TO THE LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN OF CANADA.

We want to become acquainted with you! We want to unearth the hidden talent, now buried in our cities and hamlets, inland farms and seaside dwellings, primeval forests and storm-tossed barks.

We crave narratives, novels, sketches penned by vigorous Canadian hands, welling out from fresh and fertile Canadian loins, thrilling with the adventures by sea and land, of Canadian heroes; redolent with the perfume of Canadian fields and forests, soft as our sunshine, noble as our landscapes, grand as our inland seas and farm-girt shores.

What inexhaustible fields in the realms of fact and fancy lie open to your industry and genius, women and men of Canada! What oceans of romance! What worlds of poetry! Why then do we see so little worthy of note brought forth in literature by our countrymen and countrywomen? Merely for want of material support and encouragement! That is all.

Now we open a tournament to native talent, and invite all to enter the lists. We ask for novels and stories founded on Canadian history, experience and incident—illustrative of back wood life, fishing, hunting, farming; taking the reader through our industrial cities, floating palaces, steam-driven factories, ship-building yards, lumbering plantations, fish-smacks, &c., and we offer the following prizes for the best Canadian stories:

1st prize. 2nd prize.
For a story of 100 cols. \$500 \$300
" " " " " 250 150

For the two best short stories, complete in

one number, \$50 for the best, \$25 for the next best.

We want to have an essentially Canadian paper, and gradually to dispense with selections and foreign contributions, &c.

Stories will be received until the first of October, when the selections will be made and the prizes forwarded at once. Rejected stories will be preserved for three months, and the authors may have them returned on forwarding stamps.

Send along your manuscript now as soon as you please.

OUR PRIZE STORIES.

We have received several letters with reference to the prizes offered by us for original stories, asking various questions which we will endeavour to generalize, and answer as follows:

1st. A story will do with the scenes laid partly in Canada and partly in another country; but the choice will be given to a purely Canadian story; the more Canadian it is in plot, incident and feeling, the more likely it is to be accepted.

2nd. By "native talent" we do mean to exclude all but born Canadians; any resident of Canada is eligible to compete, and the subject of birth or nationality will not be taken into consideration at all as long as the writer is a resident of Canada.

3rd. We do not consider the time at all too short; three months is ample time in which to write stories of the lengths we require.

4th. Stories not gaining prizes, but which are still interesting and worthy of publication, may possibly be desired by us for future use, in such cases we will communicate with the author.

5th. Some of our correspondents seem to have forgotten the rule "write only on one side of your paper," please observe it in sending us stories.

THE GREAT JUBILEE.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore's great "Peace Jubilee" is nearly over, the big Coliseum, built expressly for the occasion, has been visited by tens and hundreds of thousands; the English band; the French band; the Austrian band have all tooted in turn; the big organ has been played into a state of chronic influenza, the cannons have banged until there is scarcely a single bang left in them, and "all the bells of Boston" have been rung until it is doubtful whether there is sound enough left in them to call the people to church on Sunday; the "twenty thousand chorus" has sung and the "orchestra of two thousand" has played together, and the curtain is about to drop on the "great musical event" of the age, and perhaps it would be as well to ask whether the "great musical event" is likely to have any permanent effect for good on the science of music? We think not; noise does not make music; cannon and bells do not insure harmony, and "one hundred anvils" are by no means conducive to melody. As a confused agglomeration of sound the Boston Jubilee has been undoubtedly a great success; as affording an opportunity for the people of this continent to hear the best military bands in the world it has certainly been all that could be desired; as a financial speculation it has paid; but as to any effect it might have been supposed to exercise on creating a taste for choral singing or for large orchestral combinations, it is without doubt a failure. The "grand choruses" have been for the most part noise, and nothing more; the theatrical effect given by the firing of cannon &c. has tickled the vulgar ear and made the crowd think it was very fine; but the few who looked for something more than mere noise were disappointed, and the pure genuine musical effect of the Jubilee will be very small. Boston has had a sensation, her people have profited largely by it, but the musical world will receive little, if any, permanent advantage from the Grand Jubilee. The military bands have added somewhat to their reputation, noticeably the band of the Grenadier Guards which has undoubtedly borne off the palm, and has won golden opinions from all who heard it; and in this connection we might say that it appears strange to us that no effort was made to induce the Grenadier band to visit Montreal, before returning to England. There could surely have been no difficulty in obtaining permission for the band to visit one of Her Majesty's most important Colonies, and the people generally would have been only too glad to welcome the first military band in the world; but, somehow no effort was made to induce them to visit us, and we shall have the miserable satisfaction of knowing that the most perfect military band in existence was within one day's travel of us, willing, no doubt, to visit us, and we were not polite enough, or enterprising enough to invite them.

Children's Musical Visitation for June has reached our table, containing correspondence from New York, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago and Indianapolis, all of which is full and interesting; also, the usual amount of able criticisms, well-selected miscellany, and six vocal pieces of music, including a new cantata song by Profrando Basso—"Grand will do four years more." It has an excellent chorus for male voices. Its musical, dramatic and art arrangements are fresh and full, and all the parts are fully up to the high standard required by the valuable art magazine. The dollar per annum. John Church & Co., 66 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

For the Hearthstone.

STROLLING AROUND.

SKETCHES HERE AND THERE.

BY A QUIET STROLLER.

STROLL 3.—THE ART OF GAMBLING.

Persons who live on this side of the Atlantic and who have never braved sea-sickness and the other dangers of the sea, really enjoy very little of the art of gambling. This Quiet Stroller, who thought he knew a thing or two, but found out that he didn't know so much as he thought he did, braved the dangers of the sea, and strolled about on "the other side of the herring pond" during the summer of '70. Amongst other places he strolled around was Baden-Baden, the capital of the Duchy of Baden in South Germany, at the entrance of the Black Forest, and the best known gambling place in the world. Baden is one of the most beautiful places this Quiet Stroller ever saw. It is well laid out, nicely built, splendidly fenced in with grand old hills, covered with magnificent trees, and affords some wonderfully picturesque views. The "Lichtenthal Allee," which leads from Baden to the village of Lichtenthal, about a mile and a half distant, is one of the most beautiful drives in the world; it is, in fact, one long and perfect arbor, the trees on each side of the way hanging over and completely shading the entire drive; and through the trees beautiful views of mountains can be seen as you are rapidly driven along in a comfortable carriage, for which you are not required to pay more than double fare. The buildings about Baden are very good, more especially the "Conversationshaus"—so called, I suppose, because no one speaks aloud there, and the "Trinkhalle," evidently so named because there the "waters" for which Baden is famous are dispensed, red hot, to all who are willing to drink the nasty stuff. The Quiet Stroller took one gulp; fortunately the roof of his mouth and his tongue were not severely scalded, and he is thankful to say that he spit it out without swallowing any of it, but the unpleasantness of the sensation is still vividly impressed on his memory. The Trinkhalle and the Conversationshaus are the two great features of Baden, but the Conversationshaus is the greatest, in fact it is the heart of Baden, for it is there that the gambling takes place.

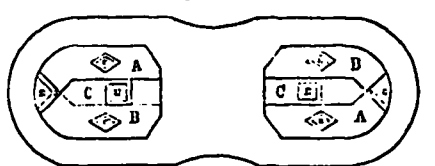
Gambling is the life and soul of Baden; it is all well enough for people to say they go there for the waters—a few do, and I hope they like the water; but every one of the visitors to Baden would not go there were it not for the *trinket-quarante* and *roulette* tables; they don't go there on purpose to bet; oh dear no! Not a bit of it! They simply want to see how it is done; and very few people leave Baden without being perfectly convinced that they have seen quite enough and know just exactly how it is done. This Quiet Stroller thinks he knows all about it, and has no desire for further information on the same subject.

The art of gambling is brought to perfection at the German watering places, and assumes an amount of dignity and importance which we on this side of the Atlantic can scarcely understand. Decorum is the first order of the saloon at Baden—I will stick to Baden, as it is in some measure the representative place and best known, although not so much frequented by gamblers as Homburg. At Baden you can gamble over the Dowager Queen of Prussia without rebuke—its unfortunate Quiet Stroller did so without having the most distant idea that he had done anything more than catch his foot in the dress of a looking old lady while struggling for a seat in the Opera House—but you must take care of your lot when entering the august presence of the gambling king, and you must not carry in a stick or umbrella for fear you might be tempted to give his majesty a clip over the head if your losses were too severe. Gambling is the industry of Baden; from it the Grand Duke derives the bulk of his revenue; on it the whole trade and prosperity of the place depends, and I am afraid that Emperor William persists in his determination not to renew the license of gambling, Baden will suddenly collapse, as will also Homburg, Bismarck, &c.

Trinket et quarante is a game peculiar to the gambling towns of Europe and is scarcely known or understood on this side of the Atlantic; it is played in this wise: the table is a long narrow one covered with green baize; in the centre of the table sit four croupiers, two on each side, and before them is piled up about two hundred and a "square" game; it is impossible for the bank to cheat at it, and that is probably the principal reason that it has become so popular on the Continent; everybody thinks they can learn it in an hour, and in less than two days they have a "system" which will beat the bank. These "systems" are the things for the bank, and the more people who play them the more money the bank makes.

Perhaps it would be as well if this Quiet Stroller told you how the game is played? I will do. The game is played with six full packs of cards, each croupier having a pack, and are then cut by as many of the croupiers as please; the cards are then placed in a heap in front of one croupier, who deals, and the game is ready for commencement.

How the game is played can best be explained by the following diagram:



A. A. represents the "red" parts of the table where you place your money if you want to bet that red will win.

B. B. represents the "black" where you deposit your stakes if you have confidence in "the power of darkness" to win.

C. C. stands for color, and you can bet that the first card turned by this dealer is of the winning color. The two triangular spaces at each end are for *trinket et quarante* if you desire to bet that the first card turned is of the losing color.

E. E. represents the persons of which I shall say something more by and by. When the bank are all made the dealer takes up a handful of cards and begins dealing from left to right, until the spots on the cards added together make more than thirty and not more than forty; the first line is for black, and I will suppose the cards to run as follows: a queen, a five, an eight, a six, a nine—

The next line is for red; suppose the red line to consist of an ace, a ten, a four, a three, a ten, a six—34. Red wins because it is nearer thirty than black; if the first card turned—a queen—was black then "color" loses, if red color wins. All face cards count ten, and all others according to the spots on them; and one of the first things which will astonish a stranger is the rapidity with which the croupiers turn and count the cards; I have seen some pretty quick bank tellers counting rolls of bills of different denominations but never saw one who could approach a good croupier in rapidity of count, and they seldom make mistakes. The cards are left exposed on the table so that anyone may count them, but no one but the croupiers are allowed to touch them after dealing has commenced. Should black and red each count the same then the bank neither wins nor loses and the bets are decided by the next hand, except in the event of both being 31, in which event the banker is "put in prison" and the next hand decides which stakes are returned to the better—the bank paying nothing on them—and which are won by the bank. This is the sole advantage the bank possesses and it is estimated that an "upset" occurs about once in twenty hands making about two per cent in favor of the bank. I hope that by this time you will understand how *trinket et quarante* is played and that you won't play it, or you may come to some conclusion as an American friend of mine in Baden who explained it as "a very nice game, so much the more what you put down, so much the less what you take up."

Roulette is not considered quite so distinct a game as *trinket et quarante*, but as the odds are much heavier it is largely patronized by tourists who want to bet a couple of sovereigns or so, "just to see how it is done you know," they generally see. At *roulette* the table is the same shape as at *trinket et quarante*, with the exception that in the centre is the *roulette* wheel, and the cloth is divided into different compartments, some than at *trinket et quarante*. The *roulette* wheel is a dark wooden circular box with a smooth beveled edge sloping to the centre; in this is a second wheel which revolves and is divided into thirty-eight little spaces colored alternately red and black and numbered from 1 to 36. The two remaining compartments are marked 0, colored one red, one black, and are called "zeros," probably because it freezes the blood of the players to see the little ball drop into one of them, as then the bank wins and everybody else loses; a clear case of "heads I win, tails you lose."

One of the croupiers sets the centre wheel revolving rapidly, and at the same time starts a little ivory ball about the size of a small marble going round the outer edge, as soon as the speed slackens a little the ball falls into the centre wheel and after a little bobbing about finally settles down into one of the small compartments; the wheel is then stopped, and the bets won or lost accordingly. The numbers are marked on the table in three rows of twelve each, in the upper left hand corner, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. If you win you are paid thirty-five times what you staked, but you are not allowed to bet more than will enable you to win four thousand francs on one chance. You can also bet on each column of figures, or on color, or that the winning number is odd or even, or that it is above or below 18; if you bet on a row of twelve figures you are paid double if you win, on the other chances you are paid the amount of your bet. *Roulette* is much more profitable to the bank than *trinket et quarante*, as I have said, the odds are generally 35 to 1, the odds are so much in favor of the bank that the profits are enormous. The bank is very liberal in the way of amusements for visitors, providing a band, which plays three times a day on the promenade, bringing good music and dramatic troops from Paris, and giving weekly concerts and balls to which there is nominally a charge for admission, but a very large number of the tickets are sent to the different hotels to be distributed amongst the guests. The expenses of the bank are very heavy, but their profits are so much greater that they generally clear several millions of francs a year; the Baden bank was said to have cleared fifteen millions of francs (about \$2,750,000) during the season of '69, but that was probably an exaggeration. By the tables is entirely confined to visitors, and a citizen of Baden found playing is liable to fine and imprisonment, and there are numerous cases of *dames* constantly in attendance at the tables to meet the adventuresome Badenites who may want to "try his luck."

I had intended to tell you something more about this "home of gambling," but I have already spun out this article so much that I must stop, and perhaps some other time I will tell you something more about Baden.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

UNITED STATES.—A large boiler in the Ohio Brush and Wire Works at Columbus, Ohio, exploded on the morning of 21st ult. killing and wounding 15 persons and destroying the factory. 25 persons were killed instantly. The City of San Francisco was terribly shaken on evening of 21st ult. by a tremendous explosion of 1500 tons of nitro-glycerine in the Gasolene Works, a frame building near Laguna Honda, about 14 miles from the city. Six buildings were wrecked; a hole one-half foot deep and 125 feet in circumference was made in the ground beneath. No person was injured. The trans-Atlantic convention between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been proclaimed by the President, and will take effect on the 1st of July, continuing in force for ten years. A fire occurred in a drug store in Liberty Street, New York on 21st ult. in the course of which an explosion took place severely injuring 22 persons. It is not thought that any will die, but several are expected to lose their eyesight. The *Traveller* publishes statistics showing that over one million and a half of dollars have been lost in wages by the strikers so far. The Washington dispatch says the Spanish war vessel have received orders to seize and sink the American steamers "Virginia" and "Edgar Stewart" wherever found outside of neutral ports. The instructions of the Spanish naval commandant, it is said, admit of a wide construction, and they are liable to capture as soon as they are of the reach of the guns of a Venetian L.L.D. of Harvard College. A Washington dispatch says that a most favorable fall is thought that the yield will fall 1,200,000 bales behind that of 1870. John Avery, a murderer was executed at Harkness, N.J., on 25th ult. The execution was witnessed by a very large and stirring crowd, under the direction of Edwin E. Clements, arrived by the *Albatross* on 24th ult. Gilmore met them and took charge of them. During the performance of a farce at the Metropolitan Theatre Washington on 24th ult. Charles Brown, banjo player, shot a man named Keegan, a song and dance man. It was supposed a market which Brown discerned at Keegan's hand inflicting serious wounds. The shooting, however, was purely accidental. A negro named Albert Williams was arrested in East St. Louis on 24th ult. for committing an outrage on a young girl named Mollie Louder in presence of her mother, who was positively proved to be a prostitute. The girl is very respectable, and the affair has caused great excitement among the citizens.

CANADA.—Hon. Col. Grey has, it is stated, been appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba, and will start for that province shortly. All the wholesale grocers of Toronto have determined on closing their establishments on Saturday afternoon during the summer

months.—The camp at Kingston is now fairly under way, and the great regularity prevails. The total number of men in camp is 3,000, which is considerably short of last year, though the battalions are more numerous. The result here at Delhi is postponed from the 3rd to the 10th of July, at the request of Fenton's friends.—The band of the Grenadier Guards will probably visit Toronto before returning to England under the British Jubilee. Earl Dufferin, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrived at Quebec on 25th ult. per S.S. *Urania*, and was at once sworn in, he proceeded at once to Ottawa in Montreal and returned to Niagara on his annual excursion of the Ontario. The annual excursion will leave Toronto on July 19th for Port Hope thence by the Mail and Railway to Hearstville; thence by one or two of the boats round Lake Huron, returning to Toronto about the 10th inst.—The American steamer "James Bliss" was seized near Anticosti on the 23rd ult. by the Dominion authorities for a violation of the delivery laws. The extensive buildings and machinery of the Alport Plaster Manufacturing Company at Hillsboro, N.H., were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. The amount insured is unknown. About one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

ENGLAND.—The sentence of death on Marquess of Darnley, for murdering his mistress, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.—A foreign correspondent says an attempt was made on the night of the 10th of June to blow up the statue of the Prince Consort and Lord Carlisle, in Dublin. A London special gives a review of the great strike in London building for the week ending July 5th. It is the result of twenty years of agitation. A demand was made by the men for a reduction in the hours of labour from ten hours a day. In 1858 a monthly strike was organized, and the men were victorious. A short struggle ensued, and the masters obtained the victory.—The Australian Cable authorities have had a break in their main cable between Java and Australia, and when land communication had been established.

SPAIN.—It is reported that the Spanish Ministry have declared in favor of the separation of the Church and State in Spain.—The affair of Dr. Howard has at last been officially settled by Minister Sotelo and Senator Mariva, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The American Government, with the approval of the Government of Dr. Howard to American citizenship, and places its action upon the ground of friendly intervention in the doctor's behalf. Dr. Howard was ordered to be granted by the Spanish Government his native land, his wife and his children. The Duc de Montpensier asserts the right to the Spanish throne of Queen Isabella's son, Alphonso, Duc de Aquino, of Asturias. Montpensier declares that when the proper moment arrives he will fearlessly defend and proudly serve the interests of Prince Alphonso.

MEXICO.—Satillo dates to the 18th ult. received: Gen. Rothen, with three thousand government troops, had reached that place from Sinaloa, uniting with General Tupper and General Llanos, and forming an army of five thousand men, to advance on Monterrey, where Quiroga and Trevino, with the revolutionists, are entrenched themselves. The revolutionist forces are supposed not to exceed 3,000 men at Monterrey, while the government forces, under Generals Rothen and Quiroga, amounting from the opposite direction, will amount to about 8,000. A decisive conflict, if imminent at Monterrey, with the numerical strength largely on the side of the government, under command of Gen. Rothen, a most enterprising and successful officer.

SWITZERLAND.—The Board of Arbitration met on 25th ult. when its final decision was put on record, rejecting the claims of the United States for indirect claims, and likewise the demand of Great Britain for the protracted adjournment of the Tribunal. The next sitting will take place on July 15th, by which time Lord Tenterden will be able to have the argument on the part of Great Britain put in printed form. Count Sotelo, President of the Board, congratulated the Arbitrators on the wisdom and perseverance displayed in their deliberations.

FRANCE.—The fourth of July was duly observed in Paris by a grand banquet by the resident Americans.—It is stated that the negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by Prussian troops have been brought to a successful conclusion.—No appointment of a successor to Mr. Lacey, in the Ministry of Public Works, has yet been made. The Minister of Commerce will also act as the Minister of Public Works until the new Minister is appointed.—The Greek Consul at New York has received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the report of the sending of criminals to the United States is an odious and absurd falsehood.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July lays before its numerous readers a rich treasure of interesting, entertaining, and seasonable reading. The number opens with a very amusing narrative, by Miss Constance F. Woulton, of a journey "In Search of the Picturesque," illustrated by Sol J. S. Jones. Miss Woulton also contributes a beautiful poem, "Off the Tundra Bay—a legend of Lake Huron, 1722." Under the title of "The City of the Saints," Lyman Abbott contributes a series of sketches of the most picturesque places of modern Roman life. S. N. Conant contributes a brief but interesting history of the gullies, from which it appears that this instrument was not invented by Dr. Guillotin. Three old engravings are reproduced, showing that it was in use in Germany in the sixteenth century. The story by Hiram Hilditch, "Discoveries of Di Censola in Cyprus," introduces American readers to the important and valuable discoveries of ancient monuments recently made by General Di Censola, who is himself an American citizen. Besides other excavations, Di Censola has opened more than 800 ancient tombs, carrying on his investigations under a special license from the Turkish Sultan; he has discovered the sites of the two ancient cities of Cyprus, and has discovered the necropolis of the Phoenician Idium underneath that of Dull, and found the ancient temple of Venus at Idium, for which French archaeologists had sought in vain for nearly half a century. In this temple he found a thousand statues, one-third of them life size. "It is impossible," says Mr. Hilditch, "to state, at the present writing, the number of articles which have been discovered in August, 1870, when the representative of the Russian Imperial Museum examined it, there were about thirty in all, and pieces, comprising many statues and statuettes, eleven or twelve hundred small vases, two thousand coins, six hundred gold ornaments, seventeen hundred pieces of glass, three hundred pieces of bronze, and a hundred inscriptions. Of the two thousand articles, nearly half, eight hundred and sixty-nine are of different dates. The natural expression of the faces in the collection is most remarkable. There are faces of luxury, severity, stately dignity, and faces of poverty, of action, men of more words, cynical men, and of the most varied and curious types. The number of the collection is so large that it is impossible to state more fully than any other. It therefore attracts great attention in Europe, where it is considered one of the most important collections of the century; and the royal museums have sent their representatives to inspect it. In July, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III., during the enthusiasm of the Parisian exultant, authorized a liberal order for it in behalf of the Imperial Museum of the Louvre, the expense to be borne from his private purse; but when the representative of Paris for his emperor, and co-adjutor, it is said, of the French Republic, which the discoverer is a worthy and honorable citizen, will anticipate the action of London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg." Mr. Hilditch's valuable contribution is richly illustrated with twenty-two engravings, representing some of the most important articles in Di Censola's collection. A second installment is given of General Censola's remarkable and brilliant history of antiquities in Europe, which is universally conceded to be the most important work of the day. Charles Northolt continues his California papers, giving this month an interesting and instructive account of the discovery of gold in California, and work there. Anthony Trollope's serial is continued, as also Miss Deane's charming story, "Oh Kensington." A "Good Investment" is concluded; but next month we are promised the beginning of a new and powerful story, "A Napoleon," by Charles Francis. A short story in this number, entitled "My Godmother's Follower," is a very striking and original tale by a new author, well known in another field of art, but who gives her literary hand to the pen. The number also contains a charming story in verse, entitled "On the Summer Idyl," especially timely in its association with the season. Mary L. Deane contributes an exquisite poem, "To a 'Puffed Vase,'" and "Akeron," by Thomas D. M. English, is a very beautiful and effective rendering of a Greek legend, which will suggest to many a reader the possibility that Phoebe Apollo would find his time pretty fully occupied were he to appear in our treat in behalf of the musical solutions which are there over hand-organs, "twanging" hour on hour.