The Hearthstone.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS,
Publisher and Proprietor.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872.

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ANOTHER LOCAL STORY.

In an early number next month, we will commence the publication of another story of Montreal life, which will be entitled,

HARD TO BEAT.

The story is replete with incident, and contains several local sketches which cannot fail to be interesting. It is from the pen of

MR. J. A. PHILLIPS,

Author of "From Bad to Worse," &c.

and will be handsomely illustrated by our artist.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

We are sorry to notice, in a portion of the English press, a disposition to continue the discussion of the question of the Geneva Arbitration now that the decision has been declared, the award made, and the case closed. The Geneva Board was a Court of final judgment; there was no appeal from their decision—except the appeal to arms which the Court was specially intended to prevent—and it is puerile to go on fighting out dead issues after the judgment of the Court has been made. As to the justness of the award we have already expressed our opinion that it as nearly "pleased both sides" as any human judgment could be expected to do, and we have no doubt that the value of the decision, as settling many important points of international law, will be of more real account to England than the fifteen millions she will have to pay. With regard, however, to the payment by England there is a grain of comfort for the grumblers about the "large sum to be paid," which is frequently overlooked, which is, that altho' the English Government will have to pay fifteen millions to the American Government for distribution amongst the sufferers by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers, the American Government will also have to pay a large sum—probably more than $15,000,000—to the English Government for distribution amongst Englishmen who suffered loss at the hands of the American Government during the war. These claims are now before the Mixed Commission in Washington, and with reference to them a late issue of the N. Y. *Sun* says:—"The prospects of the English for a pile at least equal to the Alabama allowance are brightening. The mixed commission on British and American claims has decided adversely to the United States in fourteen questions of failure to appeal. Perhaps it would be as well to leave that fifteen million dollars in England, send over a balance sufficient to settle the claims of British subjects promptly, and thus save interest." We would advise the croakers, therefore, to have a little patience, for as far as the money award of the Geneva tribunal goes, and, perhaps, they may not have much to complain after all.

A CURIOUS CASE.

We have frequently alluded in these columns to the laxity of justice in the United States; but one of the most curious cases of a perversion of justice comes to us from Kentucky, and is worth telling. A man named Roberts some time ago killed a man named Coates, was arrested and committed for trial, principally on the evidence of the sister of the deceased, who saw the deed committed. Soon after his committal for trial Roberts was released on bail, and at once began his efforts to silence the dangerous witness. His course was a novel one; far from trying to avoid her, or to intimidate her, or get her removed, he paid her most assiduous attention; he was most untiring in his efforts to please her, and succeeded so well that they were married a few days before the trial took place, and Roberts was discharged for want of evidence, his wife not being eligible under the law to give testimony against him, and there being no other witnesses. Had his present wife been able to give evidence Roberts would, almost certainly, have been convicted and, perhaps, hung; but he adroitly managed to substitute the noose of Hymen for the noose of the hangman, and so escaped. This is certainly a curious and novel way of tampering with a witness and opens a wide field for legal speculation; if a lawyer has a client the principal witness against whom is a woman, he has only to endeavour to bring about a marriage between the two, and his case is safe; beside this there remains the chance of a divorce suit shortly after so that the lawyer would make a good thing out of it both ways.

EPIZOOTIC INFLUENZA.

During the past week trade has been partially paralysed in Montreal by a sudden, but not very dangerous, epidemic, which has been raging with terrible virulence, and attacking man's noblest friend, the horse. The disease has been spreading more or less over the country, but did not make its appearance here to any extent until about two weeks ago. For a few days traffic was almost suspended, the City Passenger Cars ceased to run; the Grand Trunk trucks all lay idle for want of something to pull them about; cabs were—to use a commercial phrase—"scarce and dear;" and stout old gentlemen who had thought that their walking days were over, found themselves forced to splash through the mud—of course it rained—or remain at home. The worst of the epidemic is now past, and, altho' a few good horses have died, partly from neglect, still the number will not be large, as the disease is not dangerous if taken in time, and the horse properly cared for.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

The world-renowned case of "Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce" has been fairly out-rivalled in its power of duration, by a case which was called up in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, London, lately, and which was commenced in the year *Seventeen hundred and twenty-five.* Some three or four thousand pounds had been paid into Court up to 1760, at which point the case seems to have rested, and not to have been disturbed again until the 27th of July last, when an inquiry was directed by the Vice-Chancellor to find out who was entitled to the money which had been lying in the Court over one hundred years. So the case is not settled yet, and, with good nursing, may last another hundred years or so. We think this is about the longest case on record, and leaves the Tichborne farce completely in the shade with regard to the point of the power of lawyers to spin a case out.

LITERARY ITEMS.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE. London: Cassell, Petter & Galpin. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

The October number of this excellent magazine contains the opening chapters of F. W. Robinson's new story, "Little Kate Kirby," which promises to be very interesting, and is handsomely illustrated by Barnard. "The Doctor's Dilemma," by Hesba Stretton, is concluded, and sustains its interest well to the last. Katharine S. Macquoid, the author of "Patty," contributes a clever little sketch, in two chapters, entitled "Victoire's Faith," with two good illustrations by J. D. Watson. Professor Henry Fawcett, M.P., furnishes two good articles on "The Poor Law and the Poor"; and there are a dozen or so other stories, sketches, poems, and several good illustrations. Cassell's is one of the very best English magazines we receive, and we recommend it as always containing a large quantity of excellent reading matter, on various useful and entertaining subjects, besides one or two serials by the very best English authors. It contains, usually, about a dozen fine illustrations, and, taking into account the excellent manner in which it is made up, it is a marvel of cheapness, costing only sixpence a number. It can be obtained through Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November is fully up to the usual standard. The Number opens with the sixth instalment of Porte Crayon's "Mountains." Junius Henri Browne concludes his "Down the Danube" in a second paper, containing thirteen beautiful illustrations. An important illustrated paper, by Edward Howland, describes the improvements in the social condition of their workmen instituted by the Brothers Cheney, silk-manufacturers, in South Manchester, Connecticut. Jacob Abbott, in another illustrated article, "The Siren of Science," gives an interesting description of the mode of numbering sonorous vibrations. Geneva—as the place chosen for the holding of the Arbitration Tribunal, the most significant event of our time—is a city upon which the eyes of the whole world have just been turned, and is therefore very properly made the subject of an exhaustive article, written by Ralph Keeler, and containing nineteen excellent and appropriate illustrations. There are four excellent poems in this Number: "The Listeners," both the poem and the illustration by Margarita Willetts; "The Great Mother," by Carl Spencer; a fourth "Improvisation," by Bayard Taylor; and "Release," by S. S. Conant. The serials are continued, and the usual quantity of short stories, editorial matter, &c.

THE BUILDING ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, is the title of a handsome little paper published in Philadelphia, and devoted to the interests of Building Societies as its name implies. It contains a quantity of useful and entertaining reading matter, and the low price, 50 cents per ann., puts it within the reach of all.

DEXTER SMITH'S Paper for October contains Strauss' world renowned "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltzes, also Catlin's famous song "Darling Minnie Lee," and the usual quantity of musical and other good reading matter. The Magazine costs $1 per year, and is well worth the money.

NAST'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK. New York: Harper & Bro. Montreal: Dawson Brothers. 25 cents.

One of the usual style of Comic Almanacks, finely illustrated by eighty original pictures by that prince of caricaturists Tom. Nast.

THE first number of the *Deer*, a Turkish newspaper advocating social and political reforms, recently appeared in Constantinople, but in consequence of an article condemning the conduct of the government, the publication of further numbers was prohibited.

THE fourth volume of Mr. Lane's Arabic Lexicon, which, it will be remembered, was entirely burnt in the fire at Mr. Watts's printing-office, has now been reprinted from the only copy saved, and will be published shortly.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS. By Anthony Trollope. New York: Harper & Bro. Montreal: Dawson Brothers. 8vo., cloth $1.75.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the celebrated pianist, had *such* an experience in Turkey! He was sent for, when in Constantinople, to thump out some music before the Sultan in the seraglio. It wasn't an easy thing to do. "You are sent for," says he, "at eight in the morning in order to play at three in the afternoon; you must be in full uniform; you wait seven hours in a very fine gallery, where it is forbidden to sit. From time to time you are informed of what his highness is doing. His highness has just got up—you must prostrate yourself. A little later you are told his highness is taking his bath — you prostrate yourself again. His highness is dressing—you reprostrate yourself. His highness is taking his coffee, and you reprostrate yourself at each of these particulars more profoundly than before. At length your piano is brought in. The legs have been taken off so as not to injure the floor, a precious mosaic of rare woods. The immense grand piano is placed on five Turks! The wretched men support the crushish mass on their knees. "Why," you say, "I can't play on a five-Turk piano." It is thought that you hesitate because the instrument is not horizontal. A cushion is therefore placed under the knees of the smallest Turk. No one suppose that a sentiment of humanity makes you hesitate. After a long explanation of this refinement of civilization the piano is placed on its own legs again. The Sultan appears. After all sorts of salams you are told to play. You ask for a chair; there is no chair. No one ever sits in presence of his highness." Mr. De Meyer suppresess one detail, however. He played a long fantasia on his knees, and when, at the end, the Sultan said he must be very tired, Mr. De Meyer convinced his highness of the contrary by moving round the gallery on his hands.

THE merits and demerits of tobacco have been discussed over and over again. Not even the frequent sight of cigar or pipe in the mouth of boys not yet in their teens can suggest any thing new. Accepting the practice of smoking as a stubborn fact, the query is seriously made whether those who indulge in it do not abuse the privileges which this free country gives. There is no law against smoking in the streets, nor, limitedly, on steamboats, or on our city cars. But how often are ladies in our crowded thoroughfares nauseated by an inveterate smoker who is walking before them, regardless that every puff is blown directly into the faces of the unfortunate beings, who often vainly attempt to pass before him. Will a thoughtful gentleman stand puffing his cigar on the front platform of a car, when the clouds of smoke roll back through open windows and door, to the annoyance and disgust of every passenger? There are rules pertaining to good manners and ordinary politeness which the truly well-bred man seldom forgets, even in public places, and when among strangers. His careful observance of the rights and comfort of others makes him at once as entirely distinct from the class of rough, ill-bred, and selfish persons who persist in doing what they please at all times, and in all places, caring not at all how many are incommoded by their conduct.

CAN any of our readers who are familiar with curious books inform us of any history of Gretna Green and of the strange marriages which have been celebrated there? The recent death of old Simon Lang, the last of the Gretna priests, is generally spoken of in the English newspapers. He was a weaver by occupation, and inherited the matrimonial business from his father. Each was called Bishop Lang. In early days, the average number of marriages at Gretna Green were about 60 annually; but the number in later times rose to 400. The fees ranged from half a guinea to £50 and even more; though hard-up couples were sometimes united for a dram of whisky. These marriages were regular according to the loose law of Scotland, which merely required a declaration by both parties in the presence of witnesses; yet, curiously enough, Scotch lovers have been known to betake themselves to Gretna when they might have been just as easily married at home. The Gretna practice was abandoned in 1826, in consequence of the interference of the Ecclesiastical Courts; but for the 50 years in which the Green was the resort of runaway couples, 198 gentlemen, 15 officers of the army, and 13 noblemen were married there. These marriages are now formally prohibited by Act of Parliament.

EVERY summer some new method of destroying mosquitoes, or, at least, of driving them away from sleeping apartments, is announced. We have little faith in anything except a good close netting. Burning gum-camphor, putting raw beef by the bedside, stumbling to bed in the darkness, and all such devices are of little use. But somebody thinks he has made a discovery, and recommends that the strongest muriatic acid be placed in a bottle and covered with the same quantity of strong red cod-liver oil, and the bottle thoroughly shaken, until a white-colored foam appears. If such foam does not rise, a small quantity of powdered lime should be added with a little water. Pour the mixture into a dish, and place it directly under the open window. The moment the mosquito enters, it is supposed to lose the scent of blood in consequence of the combined odor of the oil and acid being more powerful than that of blood. Becoming suddenly perplexed, after scrambling and skirmishing about in the dark, the mosquito is led, as it were, instinctively into the mixture, where it is either drowned in the oil or burned to death by the acid. This seems to be an excellent theory, and if it holds good in practice may be worth a good deal—to retailers of acids and cod-liver oil.

ONE Dr. Birdsdahl has given to the public some startling facts. He has discovered that the disagreeable odor that hangs about the streets of our city is, in a measure, due to the putrefying paste which the industrious bill-posters unremittingly place upon bill-boards, dead-walls, curb-stones, and awning-posts. He has found that there are between four hundred and five hundred persons employed in the work of covering all the exposed and unprotected surfaces of the city with flour paste. In this employment each consumed daily nearly twenty liquid quarts of material, or about ten thousand liquid quarts in the aggregate. A quart of this paste, as generally used with an ordinary white-washing brush, would cover about twelve square yards of surface, and consequently there were one hundred and twenty thousand square yards of putrescent material spread every twenty-four hours, or eight hundred and forty thousand square yards per week. This putrid mass is believe by Dr. Birdsdahl to breed disease and death to an alarming extent.

AN ingenious Yankee—so goes the story—has just invented a large revolving machine—a scoop-net covered with lace, and put in motion by wind, water, or steam—by which he puts mosquitoes to a profitable use—these insects being big and thick where he lives. Every revolution of the net draws in an ounce of mosquitoes; these are drowned by the wonderful machine, and a ton of them when thus collected makes a splendid dressing for land, worth $45, and quickly sold.

MARK TWAIN AND HIS ENGLISH EDITOR.

To the Editor of the London Spectator.

SIR,—I only venture to intrude upon you because I come, in some sense, in the interest of public morality, and this makes my mission responsible. Mr. John Camden Hotten, of London, has, of his own individual motion, republished several of my books in England. I do not protest against this, for there is no law that could give effect to the protest; and, besides, publishers are not accountable to the laws of heaven or earth in any country, as I understand it. But my little grievance is this: My books are bad enough just as they are written; then what must they be after Mr. John Camden Hotten has composed half a dozen chapters and added the same to them? I feel that all true hearts will bleed for an author whose volumes have fallen under such a dispensation as this. If a friend of yours, or even yourself, were to write a book and set it adrift among the people, with the gravest apprehensions that it was not up to what it ought to be intellectually, how would you like to have John Camden Hotten sit down and stimulate his powers, and drool two or three original chapters on the end of the book? Would not the world seem cold and hollow to you? Would you not feel that you wanted to die and be at rest? Little the world knows of true suffering. And suppose he should entitle these chapters "Holiday Literature," "True Story of Chicago," "On Children," "Train up a Child, and away he goes," and "Vengeance," and then, on the strength of having evolved these marvels from his own consciousness, go and "copyright" the entire book, and put in the title page a picture of a man with his hand in another man's pocket, and the legend "All Rights Reserved." (I only suppose the picture; still it would be a rather neat thing.) And, further, suppose that in the kindness of his heart and the exuberance of his untaught fancy, this thoroughly well-meaning innocent should expunge the modest title which you had given your book, and replace it with so foul an invention as this: "Screamers and Eye-openers," and went and got that copyrighted, too. And suppose that on the top of this he continually and persistently forgot to offer you a single penny or even send you a copy of your mutilated book to burn. Let one suppose all this. Let him suppose it with strength enough, and then he will know something about woe. Sometimes when I read one of these additional chapters constructed by John Camden Hotten, I feel as if I wanted to take a broom-straw and go and knock that man's brains out. Not in anger, for I feel none. Oh! not in anger; but only to see, that is all. Mere idle curiosity.

And Mr. Hotten says that one *nom de plume* of mine is "Carl Byng." I hold that there is no affliction in this world that makes a man feel so down-trodden and abused as the giving him a name that does not belong to him. How would this sinful aboriginee feel if I were to call him John Camden Hottentot, and come out in the papers and say he was entitled to it by divine right? I do honestly believe it would throw him into a brain fever, if there were not an insuperable obstacle in the way.

Yes—to come back to the original subject, which is the sorrow which is slowly but surely undermining my health—Mr. Hotten prints unrevised, uncorrected, and in some respects, spurious books, with my name to them as author, and thus embitters his customers against one of the most innocent of men. Messrs. George Routledge & Sons are the only English publishers who pay me any copyright, and therefore if my books are to disseminate either suffering or crime among readers of our language, I would ever so much rather they did it through that house, and then I would contemplate the spectacle calmly as the dividends came in.

I am, sir, &c.,

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS ("Mark Twain").

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1872.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

CANADA.—A great deal of damage has been done by the recent gales. Several small crafts have been swamped and their cargoes lost, and a large quantity of timber and deals have been cast adrift from the different coves. ——Several Government clerks have been dismissed for laziness.——A new steam saw mill is being erected at Gatineau Point for Mr. Chaurette. Others are in prospect.——The Ottawa High School has, by order in Council of the Lieut.-Governor, been erected into a collegiate institute, its new status to come into effect on the 1st of November ——The Rev. M. M. Fothergill has been appointed School Inspector of the Protestant schools of the city of Quebec, in the place of the Rev. R. G. P. Lees, deceased.——Mr. Isaac Watson has retired from the Quebec *Chronicle*, after five years conduct of its editorial department. His retirement is regretted by his many friends, who admire both his character and abilities.——Information has been received of the arrival of the Red River contingent at Shebandowan on the 2nd. They expected to reach Fort Garry on the 19th.——Information has been received of the departure of Sandford Fleming from British Columbia *en route* for Ottawa, after having been over the entire line of the proposed Canada Pacific Railroad.——The total number of clearances granted at the Ottawa Crown Timber office during the present season is 159 for timber cut in Ontario, and 61 for timber cut in Quebec.——The town of Sherbrooke, P.Q., is constituted an outport of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of Coaticooke.——The work in the Patent Office has increased so largely since the passing of the new Act that the number of clerks required has been doubled. Applications are coming in from Great Britain and the United States in larger numbers than ever known before.——Mr. Scott, architect to the Public Works Department, is designing a new enlarged and improved gallery for gentlemen of the press reporting in the House of Commons.——Judge Dunkin had one prisoner only to try at the Court of Queen's Bench, Sweetsburgh. The Court sat one hour. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for stealing a coat valued at forty cents. Mr. Buchanan, Crown prosecutor.——A man named Keller, and his daughter-in-law, have created great scandal at a place called Ragged Chute, near Bristol's Corner, Pontiac, by cohabiting together. The morality-loving inhabitants were so much shocked that they rose in their might, tarred and feathered the guilty pair, rode them on a rail, and afterwards ducked them in a frog pond.——All the men who have been serving in the Manitoba volunteer force, and are entitled to discharge, have taken them at Fort Garry, except 85 men, who are returning to their homes in Ontario and Quebec. These 85 men left Fort Garry *via* Thunder Bay route on the 7th instant, and may be expected to reach Toronto before the end of the month. Many of the men discharged at Fort Garry have accepted employment under the Government Boundary Commission for the winter.

UNITED STATES.—Major Patrick H. King, formerly warden of the Washington Jail, and his companion, Benjamin Conley, who were lodgers at the Old Rye House, Washington, neglected to turn off the gas in their room lately. Major King was found dead in the morning and Conley was nearly suffocated, but is slowly recovering.——Two freight trains collided near Newark, N. J., on 15th inst., killing a brakesman and wrecking several cars.——The unveiling and presentation to the city of New York of Walter Scott's monument will take place on the 26th October.——A Washington despatch states that Vice-President Colfax has been tendered the editorial management of the New York *Tribune*.——Five hundred cigar makers are on strike in New York for additional pay per thousand.——It is stated that Secretary Boutwell and Treasurer Spinner will both bring before Congress the subject of negotiating for the remaining three hundred millions of the five per cent. funding loan.——The bricklayers' strike in Chicago is seriously interfering with the work of rebuilding the city. About one-half of the contractors have acceded to the demands; the remainder appear to be firm in their intention to hold out.——The Brownsville steamer brought news that Sheriff Murtin, of Stowe county, was fatally shot at in Rio Grande city by a Mexican, while attempting to quell *a disturbance at a fandango*. The assassin fled to Mexico.——The bakers of New York contemplate to strike for 12 hours a day and $15 a week. They now work 18 for $12.——Willie, the youngest son of Jeff. Davis, died of diptheria at Memphis, on 16th inst.——At Hickman's Mills, on Thursday, William and Harrison Young, sons of a wealthy farmer, quarrelled about a proposed marriage of their sister to a man named Clemens, when Harrison procured a shot gun, and fatally shot his brother and severely wounded Clemens.——A fire in Cooper, Hewitt & Co.'s Rolling Mill, at Trenton, N.J., on 15th inst., damaged property to the extent of $100,000. Some six hundred men thrown out of employment. No insurance.——The barque Florence has returned from the Arctic Ocean laden with oil and bone saved from the ships abandoned last year. The Florence left the whaling grounds on 5th September. The Captain reports that the barque Helen Snow, Capt. McComber, abandoned, August 18th: Roscoe, Capt. Lewis, crushed by ice, August 19th, and is a total loss; Sea Breeze, Capt. Weeks, lost, August 22, off Point Barrow, and nothing has yet been heard from her crew.——Advices from Toscan, Arizona territory, of October 8th, says that on the 13th September the Apache Indians attacked Hughes's Ranche, near Crittendon, killed a Mexican, and stole animals belonging to a farm. On 6th October a band of Apaches from Santa Rilla mountains, with a herd of stolen cattle, attacked a party of miners thirty miles from Toscan, and robbed them of all their animals. The Indians are armed with the best breach-loading guns and fixed ammunition.

ENGLAND.—A passenger train on the Eastern Counties Railway ran off the track near Kelveden station, twelve miles from Chelmsford, on 15th inst. The cars were precipitated down a high embankment and dashed to pieces. One lady was killed outright, and twenty-three other passengers were seriously wounded, many of whom are not expected to recover.——A great meeting of Internationalists is to be held in Hyde Park on the 30th of November.——An agitation has begun for the abolition of flogging at Newgate as a penalty for crime. Many letters have appeared in the *Times* and other journals, urging the discontinuance of the barbarous practice.——The San Jacinto, the pioneer steamship of the line to be established between Galveston and Liverpool, was launched on Saturday. The San Antonio, another vessel of this line, is nearly completed.——Five thousand labourers in the docks in Liverpool are on strike. ——The suit brought against Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, by a man named Alcott, who enlisted as seaman on the privateer Alabama, for compensation for detention at Liverpool as a witness, by order of Dudley, at the time the Alabama sailed, has just been brought to a conclusion, and resulted adversely to plaintiff. The Court decided that the Geneva Tribunal had settled all questions connected with the Alabama case, and directed the verdict to be entered for the defendant.——The steamship Nura from Liverpool for Bombay, and Parthia from New York for Liverpool, were in collision on 14th inst. in St. George's Channel. The Parthia was slightly damaged. The injuries to the Nura, if any, are not reported.——Parliament will re-assemble on the 18th of December.

FRANCE.—The postal treaty between France and the United States reducing the rates of postage nearly one-half, has been approved by the State Departments of the two countries. It has been submitted to the French Minister of Finance, who will consider the pecuniary features of the Treaty, and from whom a favorable report is expected. After that the early exchange of ratification is expected.——President Thiers said he had received information that the released Communists, now in Paris, had in their possession 2,000 bombs similar to those used by Orsini and his compatriots, when they attempted to assassinate ex-Emperor Napoleon in 1858.——Cardinal Bonnechose, who has just returned from a visit to the Holy See, assures President Thiers that the Pope will remain in Rome.——Prince Napoleon will be escorted to the frontier by a military guard.——It is rumoured that M. Thiers has requested Victor Emmanuel to recall Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister to France, because he is a Bonapartist.

CUBA.—A decree has been issued creating new and increasing old taxes, to meet the deficit in the budget and provide for the future expenses of the war. It establishes a tax of $24 on every slave out; doubles the present export duties and the war tax on real estate, and increases the war tax on imported goods 10 to 25 per cent. on the present amount of duties. The decree is to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1873.——The difference between the receipts and expenditures of the Island is $13,500,000.——The Havana journals report the discovery of a conspiracy in the Guosa district, near Bayano, saying that the Cubans intend to rise and capture and kill those favoring the Spanish cause and their movements. The Spanish General had eight of the conspirators shot.

SPAIN.—In the Cortes, on Saturday, a debate arose on the election in Porta Rica, and the extension of electoral privileges to Cuba. Prime Minister Zorrilla told the House that no reforms could be introduced in Cuba while a single man remained in arms against the Government. As for Porta Rica, the Government would keep its promises, and it would do nothing to jeopardise the preservation of the colonists.——The Cortes, by a vote of 205 against 68, has voted the reply to the address from the Throne. Those who voted in the negative were Republicans and Alphonsists. There are now ten vacancies in the Cortes, and elections for members to fill them have been ordered for the 3rd of November.

GERMANY.—A special despatch from Berlin says it is believed in official circles in that city that the decision of the Emperor William on the San Juan Boundary question will be favorable to the government of the United States.——The North German *Gazette* gives authoritative denial to a current report that Prince Bismarck's health was so bad that his leave of absence has been extended for three months.——Prince Frederick Henry Albert, the brother of the Emperor William, died at Berlin on 15th inst.

BELGIUM.—A man who participated in the Communist revolt in Paris, has surrendered himself into the custody of the police magistrates of Brussels, and made a declaration. He was an accomplice of Troppman, who murdered an entire family near Paris. An examination of the mental condition of the man showed him to be of sound mind.

ITALY.—Twenty-one new books have been added to the index expurgatorius.——The German Bishops have protested to the Pope against the molestation of the Prussian Government.

JAPAN.—A despatch from the East says that a railway between Yokohama and Yeddo in Japan has been formally opened by the Mikado.

JAMAICA.—The submarine telegraph between Jamaica and Panama is now in working order, and has been thrown open to public business.

EGYPT.—Hassan, the son of the Khedive, will soon start on a tour round the world. He will be absent for three years.