

## The Hearthstone.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1872.

## Club Terms: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For \$2.00: The *Hearthstone* for 1872, and Presentation Plate.  
For \$3.00: The *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 1872, a copy of the Presentation Plate and a copy of Trumbull's Family Record.  
For \$10.00: 6 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1872, and 6 Presentation Plates.  
For \$20.00: 12 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1872 and 12 Presentation Plates.  
For \$30.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.  
For \$40.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.  
For \$50.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.  
For \$60.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.  
For \$70.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.  
For \$80.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.  
For \$90.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.  
For \$100.00: 25 copies of the *Hearthstone* for 1871 and 25 Presentation Plates.

Every body sending a club of 5 will also receive one copy of the Family Record.  
Let each Subscriber send us at least a club of 5, and secure his Paper and Presentation Plate FREE.

Young Ladies! young men! with very little exertion you can form a club of 25, get your paper and plate free, and pocket \$8.00 for your trouble.

THE ENGRAVING IS NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DISTRIBUTION.

## MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS.

Address,  
GEORGE E. DESBARATS,  
Publisher,  
Montreal.

## RETURNING THANKS.

In resuming control of the paper, after an illness of five weeks, the Editor would take the opportunity of offering his most sincere thanks to Frank Knapp, Esq., Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and to W. Topless, Esq., Sub-Editor of the *Montreal Herald*, for their valuable services in conducting the paper for him while he was unable to attend to it himself.

The Editor would also thank the competitors for prizes for their patience in waiting for a decision, and begs to assure them that now he is in his accustomed place once more, no time will be lost in completing the reading and making the awards.

## PROHIBITION.

We have seen mention lately in a leading temperance paper of an effort being made to induce the Local Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor. Of course, such a law is the dream of all the ardent disciples of total abstinence, and they doubtless imagine that such a law would have the effect of checking the crime of drunkenness, and of abolishing the liquor trade. We anticipate no such results from a prohibitory law, should one ever be passed; prohibition has been tried in the States and has not succeeded, the only noticeable difference being that the liquor was sold on the sly and no tax was paid to the State or city. The total abstinence as compared with those who use intoxicating liquors are in a very small minority; we doubt whether in the whole of Canada ten per cent of those who have arrived at man's estate belong to any temperance organization or are total abstainers without being members of any Lodge; a law, therefore, so manifestly opposed to the bulk of public opinion must be ineffectual. Do not misunderstand us, we are not advocating drunkenness, far from it: no one deprecates the crime more than we do, and no one can be more anxious and willing to do all in our power to lessen the evil than we are; but, we do not think a prohibitory law is the way to do it. There is a law which we need, and need badly, and if our temperance friends would busy themselves to get it passed, we think they would confer a more lasting boon on the country than by all the prohibitory laws that could ever be passed. The law we mean is one providing for the proper inspection of all liquor exposed for sale, and the destruction of all adulterated or impure spirits. A standard should be set for each kind of liquor, and inspectors appointed to visit all taverns, or other places where liquor is sold, and test the quality of the articles offered for sale; this should be done by analysis by competent officers appointed by the Government; in the event of the liquor being adulterated or impure it should be thrown in the gutter, and for a second offence the vendor should also be fined; with reference to imported liquors they should be inspected on landing, and if not up to standard the importer may be given the option of re-shipment or destruction. We venture to say that such a law, properly enforced, would very seriously decrease the number of drunkards, for in many cases it is not the quantity but the quality of the liquor which causes intoxication. It is not in "low groggeries" alone that adulterated liquor is found—alcohol is most common there—but in some of our gilded saloons, resplendent with plate glass and marble, and glittering in floods of gaslight, adulterated liquors are sold across the counter which is little else than pure poison. We have inspectors of flour, pork &c., and why should we not have them for an

article which is daily consumed in great quantities by a large majority of our citizens. Let us have inspectors of liquor at once; we cannot have them too soon.

## IMPROVED CABS.

We have always been led to believe that London was one of the most favoured cities in the world as rejoicing in the possession of excellent cabs and a thoroughly good cab system. Certainly we thought the comforts and conveniences of a "Hansom" were sufficient for the wants of mortal man, and the glories of a "Four-wheeler" enough to make glad the heart of the cab-using public. But London is not satisfied, and is crying out for improved cabs. Some of the defects complained of in the present cabs are: Want of room in both "Hansoms" and "Four-wheelers"; too high seats in the "Four-wheelers"; and the failure to utilize the space beneath the seats; too high steps on the "Hansoms," making it difficult to enter or leave them; imperfect arrangements for opening and closing the window; want of ventilation, &c. It will thus be seen that the faults of the London cabs are numerous, and the "Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," of which the Prince of Wales is President, has offered a series of five prizes ranging from £10 to £50 each for improved cabs of any description exhibited at the International Exhibition in South Kensington in 1873. These cabs must be in regular use in the streets of some city for three months previous to the exhibition to entitle them to compete. Now why cannot some of our enterprising cab manufacturers send over half a dozen of our Montreal cabs to compete; they combine roominess, strength, ease and elegance of appearance, and are in all respects fully equal—and in some superior—to the London "Four-wheelers." That they would obtain a prize—if not the first—we feel convinced, and even if they did not, the appearance of these strange vehicles, so different from the ordinary London cab, in the streets of London, would attract more attention and cause more inquiry about Canada than fifty costly emigration agents. We want to show the people of the Old World that Canada does not consist entirely of back-woods; that the country produces something besides ice, lumber, and furs; that we are a manufacturing people and are growing more and more so. Lately we advocated a large representation of Canadian manufactures at the Vienna Exhibition; not a mere show of wood, coal and ores, but a fair sample of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion, and we hope to see some of our carriage manufacturers take up this matter of improved cabs for London and enter into the competition with spirit; it is only by pitting ourselves against the manufacturers of the Old World that we can judge of our short-comings or our successes and foster that spirit of emulation which is the very life of all manufacturing enterprises.

## WISE AND OTHERWISE.

**BANYAN-TREES.**—The most celebrated of these trees is on an island in the North Sea; its stems occupy a circumference of 2,000 feet, the area covered by its branches being much greater. The shade from the sun afforded by this large spread tent is most grateful to the traveller on the hot dusty plains, and many groups of old and young may be found at once resting or gambling under its branches. Birdlime is prepared from the delicious milky juice which abounds in every part of the tree. Birds, especially pigeons and parrots, eat the fruit greedily, and with squirrels and monkeys, which also delight to resort to the deep shade, make the old tree seem alive with their lively and rapid motions. At night it is often lit up with myriads of fire-flies. The banyan-tree, as well as its congeners the peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), is regarded with veneration by the Buddhists in Ceylon, and by the Hindus in India, and these trees are often found giving shelter to their temples. The following notice of a well-known specimen of this remarkable tree is recorded by the director of the Botanical Gardens at Kew:—In the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, the great banyan-tree, which is still the pride and ornament of the garden, Dr. Falconer satisfactorily ascertained to be only seventy-five years old. Annual rings, size, etc., afford no evidence in such a case, but people were alive a few years ago who remember well its site being occupied in 1782 by a kajuor (date palm) out of whose crown the banyan sprouted, and beneath which a fakir sat. It is a remarkable fact that the banyan hardly ever vegetates on the ground; but its figs are eaten by birds, and the seeds deposited in the crowns of palms, where they grow, sending down roots that embrace and eventually kill the palm, which decays away. This tree is now eighty feet high, and throws an area 300 feet in diameter into a dark, cool shade. Had this tree been growing in 1848 over the great palm-stove at Kew, only thirty feet of that vast structure would have been uncovered; its increase was proceeding so rapidly, that by this time it could probably cover the whole. Larger banyans are common in India; but few are so symmetrical in shape and height. As the banyan-tree gets old, and breaks up into separate masses, the original trunk decaying, and the props becoming separate trunks of the different portions.

**FAMILY BIBLES.**—The New York Weekly Trade Circular says:—Speaking of Bibles, did you ever know how many big quarto Family Bibles our Philadelphia subscription publishers sell? Nearly every house has from one to a dozen Bibles as part of its regular stock, and some of them sell enormous quantities. W. W. Harding estimates his sales at an average of 3,000 a month. John E. Potter & Co. say their books show an average of 1,000 a month for the last month and a half. Who says we are not a religious people? I sought for an explanation of this vast Bible trade—to me astonishing—and the answer was ready: "Just see how many

people are married every day, and they all want a family Bible when they go to housekeeping." Then I saw the point." On pointing out the above paragraph to a young member of the trade he remarked that it was the same here; family Bibles are regarded as pieces of furniture and the "correct" thing to give. He himself has recently married, and has had four Bibles presented by as many friends, each unaware of the other's intention. This was to some extent accounted for by the fact that both he and his wife were members of the same Wesleyan Chapel.

Some time last summer one Coffin, a contractor on the line of the New York and Boston Railroad left several cans of nitro-glycerine on the railroad about two miles east of Yonkers. The cans were in wooden boxes, with the necks projecting. Around these cans was a board fence, with notices as follows: "Danger! Danger!! Danger!!! Let nothing tempt you to touch, or even go near the contents of the inclosure. It is nitro-glycerine." Four young men of Yonkers, John Donnelly, age 19; Wm. Terry, age 21; Michael Callaghan and George Hill, age 18, were gunning on Monday. Coming to the inclosure, Donnelly and Terry got behind trees, while the others, thinking it is supposed that they were at a safe distance, threw stones at the cans to test the explosive power of their contents. As a consequence, they were blown to atoms. At last accounts not a remnant of Hill's body could be found, though fragments of his clothes had lodged in neighbouring trees, and only fragments of Callaghan's body had been recovered. Donnelly and Terry were badly mangled, but the trees saved their lives. Terry will probably lose the sight of one of his eyes.

**STAMP COLLECTING.**—The mania for collecting rare postage stamps still continues, and we suppose we may safely put stamp collecting on a par with coin collecting, and expect that it will continue to be a pleasurable pursuit to the wealthy, for only the wealthy can afford to indulge their taste in rare stamps, judging from the prices obtained at a late sale in London by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge. The following were the rare specimens: A 2-cent St. Louis stamp, unused—\$5. Another variety of the same, only one other in existence—\$8 1/2. A Jefferson Market Post-office stamp, pink, unused—\$5. Boyd's City Express Post, large oval, unused; this is struck over a Pomeroy stamp—\$7 1/2. A 13-cent Soudwell Isles stamp, figure in fancy border; a very fine specimen of this rare stamp—\$4 1/2. A 5-cent Confederate States' Nashville stamp, used, unused—\$5. A 3-cent Marion stamp, black, written figure, unused; believed to be unique—\$3 guineas. A 10-cent ditto, extremely rare, unused—\$6 guineas. A 2-cent Memphis stamp, light blue, unused—\$5. The whole, consisting of 275 specimens, produced £252 17s. 6d.

**THE CAMERONIANS AND THE CAMERONIANS.**—The 79th Regiment is often erroneously described as "The Cameron Highlanders." The 26th Foot are the "Cameroniens." The latter first consisted of Scotch Covenanters, who formed themselves into an armed body in 1688. They defeated Dunkeld, after the battle of Killarney, against the Highlanders, among whom were the Camerons, under their chief, Cameron of Lochiel. The 79th Regiment, or "Cameron Highlanders," were not embodied until the reign of George III, when they were raised by the Cameron of Lochiel of that time, a pardoned Highland chief, whose ancestors had fought against the Hanoverian dynasty, and in favor of the Stuarts. The Camerons, on the other hand, had always been the bitterest opponents of the Stuarts.

**DIAMOND MINING IN AFRICA.**—The diamond known as "The Star of South Africa," the discovery of which at the Cape and subsequent purchase by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of New Bond Street, were mentioned some time ago, has been sold by that firm to the Earl of Dudley and mounted by them as the centre of a coronet which, with other of the countless jewels, is now at the International Exhibition at South Kensington. The present weight of this remarkable stone is 48 carats; it is of the purest water and brilliancy, and is singular in being the first and only fine stone of any size which has been sent home from the new mines.

The fact of there being no diamonds or other precious stones in Arizona is now officially announced. "The San Francisco and New York Commercial and Mining Company" sent some time ago a surveying party to Arizona, under command of Mr. Clarence King, a geologist of well-known skill and ability. Mr. King has made his report, and says there are no diamonds in the district except the rough stones which have been brought there and placed in crevices of rocks and in the surface soil. In the gold mining districts they call this "sitting a claim," but we describe it by another name and call it an attempt to swindle.

**ACRES OF FLOWERS.**—Thousands of acres of soil are annually planted with flowers in France and Italy for making perfume alone. A single grower in Southern France sells annually 60,000 pounds each of jasmine and tuberose, 10,000 pounds of violet blossoms, besides thousands of pounds of mint, thyme, rosemary, etc., and he is but one of hundreds engaged in this branch of horticulture. The atmosphere of some of these towns is so filled with fragrance that a person is made aware of his approach to them by the odors that greet him miles away.

GRANTING is fast taking the place of marble in the monuments of the United States, on account of its cheapness and superior durability. The best is obtained from the Blue Mountains in Ryegate, Vermont.

## LITERARY ITEMS.

**A SUMMER'S ROMANCE.** By Mary Henry. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Montreal: Dawson Bros. Cloth, \$1.50.

A very well written story of a summer in Capri. The plot is simple; Lady Thurlow, a rich Englishwoman seeking health in Capri, dies there and leaves her companion Louie Farland a legacy of £500 to have a summer's vacation. This Louie determines to enjoy by remaining in Capri and studying drawing with the idea of supporting herself in future by the brush instead of telling us a governess or companion. With this view she leaves the hotel and takes up her residence with the priest of the village. Here she meets Harry Lester, a poor artist, and of course they fall in love. About this time there appears on the scene a friend of Lester's, Mr. Carry Crittenden, who endeavors to prevent his friend committing the folly of marrying a poor girl, and in order to save him makes love to Louie himself; he is rejected, and Lester and Louie become engaged. The next day Lester receives a letter informing him that he is the heir of Lady Thurlow, her entire fortune, some £12,000 per ann. being left him on the condition that he married one of his own rank and station. Louie is a founding and he has to choose between his fortune and his love. Crittenden advises him and at last proposes a compromise which Lester, after much hesitation, agrees to. It is this: Louie is a Catholic, Lester a Protestant, Crittenden proposes that he should marry her according to the rites of her own church, but

not comply with the forms necessary under English law to render the marriage legal, so that while Louie should think she was his wife also would in reality be only his mistress. Louie overhauls this and it breaks his heart, and she dies in the cottage of a peasant girl who has been attentive to her, and so ends Louie's Summer's Romance. The tale is rather sad, but is well told and the three principal characters, Louie, Lester and Crittenden, are excellently and powerfully drawn.

**OLD AND NEW.**—The late fire in Boston destroyed the entire edition of this magazine for December, which was lying in the establishment of Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co. ready for distribution. Messrs. Roberts Bros., the enterprising publishers, at once went vigorously to work, and in a little more than two weeks reproduced the entire number. The December number contains further instalments of Mr. Hale's story "Ups and Downs" and Mrs. Greenough's idealist romance of "Pythonia." Both of them are fully maintaining the interest of their singularly different narratives. There are three editorials in the number: the Introduction, which makes some sensible suggestions about the business duties of the new Administration; the Examiner Introduction, which advocates what may be called a missionary theory of literary criticism; and the Introduction to the Record of Progress, which sums up the doings of the recent Unitarian National Conference in Boston. Besides the critical and record departments, which are full and instructive, there are in this number, a sonnet to George MacDonald, the Novelist, and some very sweet verses "To I. A.," a curious paper recommending the taxation of church real estate, which, we fancy, will be rather unpopular; and another curious paper with a Swedeborgian version of the beginning of Genesis, showing what Mr. Swedeborg supposed the "internal meaning" of the Bible to be; a queer little satirical sketch translated from MacKenzie, the German story-writer; a lively story called "A Day's Journey;" and other good articles.

**THE MARBLE PROPHECY.** and other poems. By Dr. J. G. Holland. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros. Cloth, \$1.50.

The Marble Prophecy, a poem of about 350 lines in blank verse will not, we think, add much to the reputation of the author of "Bitter Sweet" and "Karlina." It falling far short of either of those works. Some of the minor poems are exquisite, especially "Words," "Where shall the baby's dimple be," and "The old clock at Prague." "Graduation" is a perfect gem; we quote one verse:

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound,  
But we build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And we mount to its summit round by round."

**TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA.** Compiled and arranged by Bayard Taylor. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros. Cloth, \$1.50.

This is a well condensed and graphic account of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the various explorations by Moffat, Anderson, Livingstone and others in South Africa. These explorations were a succession of adventures, and the author's account of the discoveries in this interesting region we know no better book to recommend than Mr. Taylor's.

**THE ESTATE OF DIAMONDS.** By Anthony Trollope. New York: Harper & Brothers. Montreal: Dawson Bros. Cloth, \$1.75.

An interesting novel in Mr. Trollope's usual vein, and one which will doubtless prove interesting to his numerous admirers.

The following observations on "the rights of woman" appeared in the October number of *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*:—"When people talk of the rights of woman to perform all the functions of civil life which men perform, they forget that those rights would involve duties which women cannot discharge, and labours which they cannot undergo. They might as well talk of the rights of women to break stones on the road, or to serve in the police, or in the army or navy, or to go out on the whale-fisheries! They forget that women have duties of their own, which would be neglected if they attempted to discharge the duties of men also. Women simply have not the requisite physical strength and capabilities for doing the work of men. A lady-advocate, for instance, would be likely to be broken down by the fatigue of professional business, than an advocate of the stronger sex. She would hardly be able to endure seven or eight hours of legal work day after day in a crowded and noisy court. The nerves and frame of most women would be unequal to such exertions as men are able to undergo in public life. And in litigation (for we will, for argument's sake, and to bring the question to a practical test, adhere to the supposed case of female law-practitioners), there would obviously arise a multitude of matters unfit for the ears, much more for the intervention, of the female sex. They could not, then, be lawyers. How could they be physicians, except in the case of their own sex, and of children? They could not be divines, if the rule of an apostle is to be considered as decisive in the matter. The publicity of preaching is contrary to the reserve and retirement which befit the sex, and which nature itself prompts them to maintain. Law, therefore, medicine (with the exception above stated), and divinity are closed against them. As to their intervention in political affairs, these require reasoning, and women are not famous as reasoners, though their intuition be quick and acute. The rights of women, as all rights must be, limited by the duties and capabilities of the claimants."

**THE REBELS SAY:**—"Among the many interesting phenomena depicted in the 'hieroglyphics' of the astrological almanacs for next year, we observe a young lady, dressed very fashionably, turning her back towards the beholder, and engaged apparently in coining a large black cat, which, in its turn, is taking no notice of anything. The unassisted imagination might interpret this in various ways without hitting upon the true meaning of it; but, happily, the prophet himself explains. He says: 'The female figure, placed prominently in the foreground, indicates the position which woman is destined to occupy in the immediate future, while the fact of her back being turned away from us, and the attention she is bestowing upon the cat, would seem to imply that she will still retain that unobtrusiveness and domesticity which are the greatest charms of her character.' So then both sides are to be satisfied, if compromise can satisfy either. But we greatly fear that this vision will be found unsatisfactory all round. The advocates of 'prominence' will hardly agree to have that prominence merely consist in prominent domesticity, a sort of turning the family life inside out; while their opponents will naturally object to the coining of a black cat being taken as the type of that life in the home which they always speak of as the 'sphere' of woman. While, then, the compromise is a failure, the uncompromising part of the picture is even worse. The young lady has a sign on at least twice the size of her head. The proportions of such a monstrosity in a vision of the future is enough to appal the stoutest heart."

## EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

**CANADA.**—The formal opening of a branch of the Canadian Central Railway from Renfrew to Pembroke, took place on Wednesday week. Hon. Alex. Morris, lately Chief Justice of Manitoba, has been appointed Lt.-Governor of that Province and of the North-West Territories. The appointment meets with universal approbation. Samuel Lums Blaine, Q. C., succeeds Mr. Mowat as Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, and Mr. Isaac F. Jones, of Goderich, is named Deputy Judge for the County of Huron. It is stated that Miss Kye is to receive a salary for each child brought out and apprenticed in Ontario. Mr. George R. Kingsmill of Toronto, received his instructions as immigration commissioner to the land count of England, and sailed last Saturday. The Bay Verte canal survey, between Moncton and Shediac, was finished on the 28th ult. Ten miles of the ground are reported to be at an elevation of 125 feet, and in comparison with the more easterly routes, especially the Louisa route, the lake and Tidnish route are said to be out of the question altogether. The Ontario Gazette contains a proclamation from Lt.-Governor Howland prohibiting the Ontario Legislature from 7th December to January 1st. The Department of Public Works is about to provide an illuminated clock for the grand tower of the Parliament Buildings. Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec has left for Rome.

**UNITED STATES.**—The N. Y. Tribune, counsels the electoral college of the States which cast their votes for its late editor, to give their suffrages to President Grant. The Senate and House met at noon on the 2nd. There was a unusually full attendance. Mr. John Cochrane, Chairman of the State National Committee, writes letters advising the Democratic electors to vote for Grant. On the other hand Mr. Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, says, in a published letter, that it is deemed inadvisable that this committee should make any recommendation to the electors concerning the casting of their votes. They do not regard it as within the scope of their authority. The report of the Secretary of State on contingent expenses shows that during the fiscal year ending with June last, the contingent expenditures for foreign intercourse and missions amounted to nearly \$300,000. \$250,000 were paid to satisfy the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound indemnity claims, and \$50,000 were paid as the bearer of England of the Alabama Treaty. The Treasury cost \$58,200 and the freight it was \$78. The aggregate cost of cable telegrams was \$8,000. The first through train over the new Milwaukee & St. Louis R. R., arrived in Chicago on the 2nd. The Chicago Board of Trade have expelled Munn and Scott, who were convicted of having caused false returns to be made of the quantity of grain in storage in their elevators by selling false bottoms in some of the bins. The St. Louis Democrat has a special from Fort Gibson, Indian territory, which says that a bill has passed the Cherokee National Council, which banishes the Freedmen from the nation. It has created much excitement and great dissatisfaction. The question now agitated is whether the Chief will sanction or veto the bill. The following account of Mr. Greeley's funeral on the 1st inst. has been received from New York. Promptly at 11 o'clock the funeral procession started from Mr. Sinclair's house, in 4th Street; many affecting scenes took place there during the morning. Mr. Greeley's daughters were everywhere with grief. The corpse was borne by ten men; next came the chief mourners; then the Tribune Association; next the Herald Club; then followed in succession military and civic officers of the city, and were followed in the adjoining cities; State officers of this and other States now in this city; mayor and members of the common council; mayors and members of the common councils of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Long Island City, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, and other cities; then came the Judges from all the courts, and a line of citizens of immense length. At 12:30 the procession entered the city hall, where the solemnity of the scene was of the most impressive character. The stillness was such that it seemed as though the people scarcely breathed. Prominent among those who slowly walked their way up the central aisle were Thurlow Weed, Hon. W. Everett, Erastus Brooks, General Cochrane, Hon. Jas. Brooks, &c. The funeral ceremonies were listened to in impressive silence. Dr. Chapin's rendering of the Scriptural passages being very touching. Miss Louise Kellogg next sang very touching. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," after which Henry Ward Beecher delivered a brief funeral oration. The procession then left Chapin's house, and proceeded to the City Cemetery. It was one of the most imposing funeral processions in point of numbers and representative persons and bodies ever witnessed in this city. A large number of stores and public buildings were draped in mourning, flags were everywhere at half mast, even the shipping in the harbor displayed bunting. At Greenwood an enormous concourse of people had gathered, standing about the entrance gates and lining the winding road, and the funeral cortege arrived, and the greatest difficulty in following the hearse. Here the last rites were performed, and the remains of the deceased were signed to their final resting place. The President and Vice-President returned to Washington were present.

**ENGLAND.**—A large republican meeting was held in Hyde Park on the 1st. Messrs. Oaker and Bradlaugh were the principal speakers. A resolution condemning the Public Parks and Gardens Bill was adopted, and a petition drawn up asking for the resignation of Commissioner Ayrton. The Crystal Palace will soon be lighted by gas manufactured from petroleum. The number of emigrants that sailed from Liverpool during November, exceeded that of the previous month by 2,000. The Gas Works in the town of Newport, Monmouthshire, exploded last week. Several persons were instantly killed, and a number injured. A Danish poet and novelist, is seriously ill. He is now in his 67th year. All the stokers employed by four or five of the great gas companies in London struck work last week, ostensibly because the members of the union were unjustly discharged. Five hundred of them have been summoned to appear before the Police Court, under the Masters and Servants Act. The summons of several of the strikers charged them with conspiracy. The companies show no disposition to concede the demand of the strikers, and the latter announce that they are determined not to re-work until their companies are taken back. Meanwhile the absence of gas is severely felt throughout London. At night the city is in a state of partial darkness, and several of the theatres were compelled to omit their performances. The inhabitants of the city are filled with consternation, and the irritation among the striking stokers is very great. The announcement has been made that subscription books for a Spanish loan of £10,000,000 will be opened in the London market on the 12th.

**FRANCE.**—Two Cabinet councils, each of long duration, was held on Sunday week. After a full deliberation on the situation of the Republic, the Ministers remained in the Presidency if the Ministers who tendered their resignations withdrew them, and the latter consented to the proposal of the President. The Assembly has elected the members of the Committee of Thirty proposed by Minister Dufaure. The committee, as formed by the Assembly, consists of 15 deputies from the Right, representing 31 votes, and eleven deputies from the Left, representing 233 votes. The towns of Valenciennes, Arras, Douai and Hainin, in Montmartre cemetery, were decorated on the 2nd in the presence of 200 persons. The ceremony was quietly conducted, and there was no interference on the part of the police.

**SPAIN.**—A Royal decree fixes the emission of a new loan to the amount of 250,000,000 pesetas for the 12th inst. A dispatch from Madrid, dated the 10th inst., mentions the Basque Pyrenees, says 200 Carlists entered Spain from France on the 3rd. President Thiers has sent a despatch to King Amadeus of Spain, congratulating him upon the successful conclusion of the war. There is much excitement in Madrid over the apprehension of a Carlist demonstration in that city. Many families are leaving, and troops are being quartered in the Custom House and Cathedral.

**ITALY.**—The waters of the River Po have again overflowed their embankments and inundated the country around Turin. At last, and against the flood spreading. Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in Rome on his way to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. He was received by the King, who gave him a gold medal bearing the Royal arms, and asked him to present it to Livingstone as a pledge of his esteem.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The Session of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland opened on the 2nd. M. Roguin, of Lucerne, was elected President, and M. Kopp, of Leuvenne, Vice-President of the Republic.

**AUSTRALIA.**—A conflagration in Auckland, New Zealand, destroyed buildings and other property to the value of \$100,000.

**GERMANY.**—Nearly all the newly-elected Peers have taken their seats in the Upper House of the Diet.