

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS AND PRINCE BISMARCK.—PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Press of this evening says it understands that the whole Cabinet is thoroughly determined to institute legal proceedings against any newspaper attacking Marshal MacMahon's seven years' term of office or denying its legality.

The Union of this evening says it has reason to believe that Prince Bismarck has addressed certain observations to the British Government relative to the attitude of the Catholic newspapers and the Catholic Bishops in England, but that the reply of the British Cabinet is not of a nature to encourage Prince Bismarck's pretensions.

The discussion of the new taxes required to complete the Budget for 1874-5 has begun in the French National Assembly. M. Magne spoke on Friday in defence of his propositions, strongly opposing M. Leon Say's suggestion to defer partial repayment of the debt due to the Bank. In Saturday's sitting, M. Lockroy, one of the Radical deputies for Paris, indulged in some strong language respecting the aristocracy and wealthy classes, which resulted in his being twice called to order. The discussions between the respective adherents of the Prince Imperial and of Prince Napoleon are in no degree assuaged. It is stated that the Ministry in the approaching debate on M. Gambetta's interpellation will unanimously declare in favour of maintaining the Presidential term of office as enacted by the last law on the subject.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Duke de Broglie, the Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the Prefects, directing them to keep watch upon citizens who leave their departments for Chislehurst for the purpose of doing honour to the Prince Imperial on the occasion of his attaining his majority.

A correspondent writes as follows from Versailles:—You are aware that M. de Bismarck has suppressed the Grands and Petits Seminaires throughout the German portion of the Diocese of Strasburg. The Bishop has therefore instituted a College, to take their place near Belfort, (and of course immediately on the French frontier) which has already proved most successful. In order to support this, he has sent priests to France authorized by him to preach sermons in aid of this object. The Abbe Dedo, charged with this mission, arrived at Versailles a few days ago, and obtained the authority of the Bishop of Versailles to preach a sermon in the Cathedral of St. Louis yesterday after Vespers, and placards to that effect were affixed in the usual places. During Saturday night, however, they were all torn down, it is believed, by the police, acting of course under instructions from headquarters.

A NEW BOURBON PRINCE.—A curious case is to come before the Paris Court of Appeal at its next sitting, which will be held in about a month. It will have to do with a claim put forward by an officer of the Dutch army, who asserts that he is the son of the poor martyred child, Louis XVII., who died of the cruelties inflicted on him in the Temple where he was imprisoned by the Jacobins. The claimant asserts that the son of Louis XVI. did not really perish under the treatment of the savage Colber, Simon, but that he was taken away, and another child put in his place, and that the royal boy was conveyed to a place of safety abroad. The pretender to descent from the august monarch, whose anniversary will be celebrated in Paris to-morrow—demands that the Comte de Chambord shall recognize him as the legitimate descendant of the House of Bourbon. He consents to yield to the Comte de Chambord all claims to the Crown, on condition that the Comte acknowledges that he owes to himself (the present claimant) all pretensions to the succession. The soi-disant Prince de Bourbon has retained as his counsel in the forthcoming trial Maitre Jules Favre. His choice of such an advocate certainly does not lend much appearance of truth to his claims. At all events he does not share the tastes of his kindred in the matter of his personal predilections.—Cor. of Tablet.

AN UNPLEASANT NEIGHBOUR.—We really feel for the dwellers in the French Department of the Gers. They are in the same predicament as those hapless little victims of nursery mismanagement who are always afraid a black man will "jump out" upon them. A murder was lately committed at Ponsampere, in this district, the perpetrator of which succeeded in evading the pursuit of the police and taking to the woods of Bazugues, whence he lately made an excursion to steal bread from a farm. He was recognized and pursued, but succeeded in gaining his former shelter, leaving, however, his gun behind. The country people are in a state of the utmost alarm, keeping lights burning at all the farms, and holding themselves generally on the defensive. Their terror is, perhaps, not unreasonable. The assassin still possesses two revolvers and plenty of powder, and, as he has announced that he does not intend to blow out his own brains till he has killed his aunt, his brother, his uncle, and the parish priest of Bazugues, it is not unnaturally argued by the frightened inhabitants of this peaceful spot that a person in such a frame of mind is sure to commit a few murders in the interim just to keep his hand in.—Pall Mall Gazette.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES IN PARIS.—The Figaro states that several persons, mostly young men of the bourgeoisie class, have lately disappeared and that no traces of them have been discovered. In every case the relatives and friends declare that they are unaware of any reason for evasion, and the missing persons appear to have left their homes for their usual avocations. The Figaro adds that since its first notice of these disappearances numerous persons have called at the office to announce similar cases, and hitherto the police do not seem to have found any clue to the mystery.

A violent Red Republican, with long hair and greasy habiliments, while addressing the mob, gave expression to the following sentiments: "Citizens, he cried, "the political condition in which we live is impossible for patriots like myself. It is not a Republic that we have got! It's a Government!"

SWITZERLAND.

In consequence of the persistent agitation of the Ultramontane clergy, the Government in Berne has forbidden priests removed from office to sojourn in the Bernese Jura.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF LYDDA.—We are informed by the Pall Mall Gazette that "the Liberal Catholics of Switzerland" have got out of all their difficulties by the important secession of a Bishop "of high rank in the Romish Church," Mgr. di Panelli (sic) titular Archbishop of Lydda in partibus, who "has been hitherto carrying on missionary work for the Romish Propaganda at Jerusalem." Our evening contemporary has got hold of quite the wrong end of the stick. The Bishop of Lydda in partibus is Mgr. Monnier, auxiliary of the Cardinal Archbishop of Cambrai; Bishop or Archbishop Panelli is an individual who, though an Italian by birth, joined the Greek schism, and got made a schismatical Greek Bishop in Palestine. He therefore holds no "rank in the Romish Church" whatever; but after being discredited with his career in the West, and having sought one in the East, has again left his post in the East, and has come to Switzerland to fish in the troubled waters of a new schism. The doubt expressed by the Pall Mall Gazette whether he did or did not take part in "the famous debates on infallibility in the Vatican Council" is somewhat superfluous. He never was a Catholic Bishop at all.—Tablet.

A REpentant APOSTATE.—One of the apostate priests imported to Geneva has repented, and before entering into a convent to expiate his fault in silence and prayer, has written to his ecclesiastical

superior, the Bishop of Poitiers, to express his sorrow, and his desire to re-enter the fold of "the only Catholic Church, which is the Church of Rome." He adds, that "the bastard work of the pretended Catholic Liberalism" will soon fall to pieces. He has seen it in operation, and he declares it at there is already discord in the ranks of its clergy, "who cannot agree as to what doctrines they shall accept or reject."

ITALY.

The adjourned session of the Italian Parliament re-opened on the 19th January. There were rumors of a modification of the Cabinet, but they have not been verified. The attendance of members of the Chamber of Deputies was small. Allusion was made in an early part of the debates to the death of Nino Bixio, whose corpse, it is feared, was mutilated. His head is missing. The rest of his corpse will be restored to the Italian Government. It was Bixio who proposed in the Parliament at Florence to fling the Cardinals into the Tiber.

The Italian papers speak generally in terms of approval of the anti-Ultramontane meeting at Exeter Hall.

THE GOVONE DESPATCHES.—It has been found convenient at Berlin to follow up Prince Bismarck's denegations respecting the Govone despatch with some more precise affirmations. The Official Gazette accordingly stated last week that the despatches attributed to General Govone in Della Marmora's work had been again subjected to a closer examination by competent persons, and that the latter had been forced to come to the conclusion that they are forgeries or complete inventions, and that "preliminary enquiries had been made of the Italian Government, which resulted in the discovery that the alleged despatches are not contained in the Italian archives, and that there are no reports extant with regard to their existence or contents. Nothing, in fact, is known of them by the Italian Government." The affair, however, was not destined to end here. The Standard's Roman correspondent telegraphed on Friday that the Italian Government had forbidden the publication of the official telegram from Berlin. Nor is Marshal la Marmora inclined to let the matter drop. The Nation of Florence publishes a summary of a letter of his to Prince Bismarck, in which he declares that he will on no account remain inactive under the attack on his reputation, summons the Prince to publish all the papers compromising himself, which he says are in his possession; adding that if he does not do so, he (La Marmora) will, from the tribune of the Italian Parliament, "repel as lies the statements put forward by the Prime Minister of Germany." It is a very pretty quarrel; most of the Italian papers take part with their compatriot and even the Debats declares its belief in the authenticity of La Marmora's documents. We suppose that nobody seriously believes General della Marmora capable of deliberately falsifying the text of an official document, and the refusal of the Italian Government to allow the German telegram to be published, shows that to say so in Italy would be out of the question. But the mystification is not confined to the subject of the despatches contained in his book. The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on Tuesday that "much surprise is evinced in official circles" there at the telegram to Italy having been kept back, a surprise "increased by the fact that the Berlin Cabinet was made aware of it at the same time as it received the official notification from the Government of King Victor Emmanuel that Govone's notorious despatches are not discoverable in the Italian State archives." The whole affair may indeed be "considered mysterious," however, Herr von Windthorst is going to bring it before the Imperial Diet.

F. SECCHI.—Father Secchi has consented to remain in charge of the Observatory at the Roman College. He will have an allowance of 8,600 lire per annum and the use of a large apartment, consisting of several rooms in the upper story. By this arrangement the Chamber occupied by St. Aloysius will be in Father Secchi's custody. Under these circumstances the distinguished Jesuit astronomer has thought it better to decline for the present the overtures made to him on the part of the Irish Catholic University.

ARCHBISHOP LYNN.—The Archbishop of Toronto, the Most Rev. John Lynch, preached on the 12th of January one of the English sermons in the Church of St. Andrew della Valle. The audience was large, and included Bishops Conroy, Mac Devitt, and Mac Cormack, the principal Catholic Irishmen and Englishmen in Rome, and several Protestant clergymen. The Archbishop preached for nearly an hour, and was listened to with much attention. He gave an account of the wonderful spread of Catholicism in the British Colonial possessions, and in the United States, and brought forward some most interesting statistics in illustration of his subject.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 18.—In the Reichstag to-day the Bishop of Metz, who is a member, asked the President for permission to be accompanied by an interpreter during the sittings. His request was refused.

The motion offered by an Alsatian deputy that Alsace and Lorraine be permitted a plebiscite to decide their nationality has been rejected by an overwhelming majority.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the debate on the proposition for a plebiscite in Alsace and Lorraine, an Alsatian delegate supported the motion in a violent speech, in the course of which he said Germany had overstepped a principle which should be binding upon civilized nations. He held that annexation to Germany was illegal. "We are sent here," he said, "to proclaim our affection for our French Fatherland, and that your act of violence prevents us from regarding you as brethren."

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The North German Gazette publishes an article positively stating that the Imperial Government has no desire in any way to interfere with the independence of neighbouring countries, and by no means opposes the freedom of the Press. The endeavours of German diplomacy are directed towards cautiously removing every germ of future conflicts. The absolutist power of the Papacy has its official and semi-official organs in the Press in nearly every country, and to call that Press of a hostile Power to account was over the aim of the Government. In the interest of peace we must wish to take precautions where possible that neighbouring States should not in secular matters become subservient to Clerical sway; and we have no other means open to us but to offer friendly counsels. No measures of courteous and friendly persuasion will remain untried to confirm France and Belgium in a direction of their sovereign resolutions which are calculated to guarantee the amicable relations of nations desirous of peace.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—The Independence Belge and the Etalon Belge; or to-day, commenting upon the article published yesterday by the Norddeutsche Zeitung, state that they are not aware what means the Belgian Constitution affords to check the Ultramontane manifestations against Germany complained of by that paper.

Feb. 1.—The German Minister gives a categorical denial to the report published by the Paris Union that Prince Bismarck had remonstrated with the English Government in reference to the attitude of the Catholic Clerical Party in England. Observations of this nature were only addressed to Belgium and France.

DR. MAASSEN AND DR. REINKENS.—Even in the ranks of the "Old Catholic" heretics, feelings of shame have been excited at the slavish submissiveness of Dr. Reinkens' "episcopal" oath. The party at Vienna, Dr. Maassen, of the Vienna University, has felt himself obliged to, as he declares in

a long letter to the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin, to express openly his abhorrence at the spectacle of a "Catholic Bishop" binding his conscience, without the slightest reservation of the rights of God's Church, to obey whatever laws the State may choose to decree in all matters spiritual as well as temporal. Dr. Maassen singles out the Falk laws as especially unworthy of recognition by a "Catholic Bishop," and concludes by saying that, although efforts have been made to induce him to keep silence, he has felt it incumbent upon him to refuse to condone so scandalous a betrayal of the most solemn trusts.—Although Dr. Maassen takes Dr. Reinkens's jurisdiction au sérieux, he is shocked by the example of a servility which he truly holds to be sacrilegious and degrading in a person pretending to the character of a Christian pastor. It is to be presumed after this that the introduction of ecclesiastical laws into Austria, announced in a telegram of Tuesday's date, will not, if they resemble the Falk laws, receive the support of Dr. Maassen at any rate.

Archbishop Ledochowski receives from all parts of his Diocese the sincerest proofs of sympathy and devotion. The Prince Bishop of Breslau, against whom proceedings have lately been taken, has also been consoled by an important public manifestation of the enthusiasm of the people. As he has been deprived of his carriage by a dextrous, the old man is obliged to make many of his expeditions on foot. "This gave an opportunity to the priests and people to attend their chief Pastor in his walk to Church for High Mass, with a noble escort. Countless numbers assembled at the door of the Episcopal palace. A solemn procession accompanied the venerable Bishop with Cross and banner to the church; and at the end of the service the same procession returned to the palace, to the great disgust of the Liberals.

To understand the doings of Prince Bismarck it will be necessary to recall to mind his antecedents. Trained partly in the Russian school of diplomacy, and partly by the late Emperor of the French, when at his worst, he was ever the avowed enemy not only of the Church but of all free political institutions. He increased his influence by his successful attacks upon the Liberals, upon the German Confederation, and upon Austria and France. The time came when he had, more or less, at his disposal the revenues of which the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse were depossessed; sums which amounted to the annual value of £135,000. Eventually he became supreme in the provinces which France was compelled to cede, and thus received another great accession of strength, both in political power and pecuniary resources. Armed with these advantages, the Chancellor of the Empire thought himself competent to set about the task of bringing the Catholic Church into subjection to the State. He must have known that the plan had failed whenever it had been attempted. But he instilled hopes of future success into the mind of Frederick William III., who, towards the end of his reign, was induced by Altenstein, the Hegelian, to try his hand at the task.—with what result history tells us. Bismarck seems to have convinced himself that Altenstein's failure was to be attributed to the fact that he did not tamper with the Bishops individually, but made a simultaneous onslaught upon the whole hierarchy. Clemens Augustus von Droste Vischering, Archbishop of Cologne, and Martin von Dunin, Archbishop of Gnesen Posen, would have yielded (Bismarck believed) if attacked singly. The Chancellor, however, thinks himself stronger, on the whole, than any of his predecessors, and now that he is in the fight he means to carry it on, not only with all the Bishops and the clergy at large, but with the whole body of the Catholic population.

When we consider the extreme violence of the course which he has chosen, and which is now attracting so large a share of attention in nearly all civilized nations, we cannot help asking ourselves what is the true nature of the enterprise which he has undertaken. Does the Chancellor mean nothing more than to render the Catholic priests of Prussian Germany more docile, or to reduce them to a state of dependence like that in which they were living before the year 1848; or has he some further aim in his mind?

The answer will be clear enough if we consider attentively who are his confederates in this campaign, and the expressions that have been made use of, not only by unofficial persons, but even occasionally by members of the Ministry; and if we interpret these expressions in the light of the exorbitant measures which have received the sanction of the law, and of the brutality which has attended their executions. A vast and comprehensive system of ecclesiastical and political revolution in commencing. War is being waged against the Catholic Church, for a new State edifice is to be built upon entirely fresh foundations; a State Sovereignty is to be erected by means of which the re-ignition of Pagan Cesarism in the heart of Europe—the contemplated issue of the revolution to be worked—will be attained. Numbers of German writers, especially historians, of this party, have been constantly repeating during the last few years that it is the mission of Prussia to restore the Empire in Germany. Such authors as Sybel, Ranke, and others of the same stamp, understand by the Empire an unlimited political power that endures no rival, and tolerates no form of self-government, especially independence in the Church; insisting that all social institutions are to be under the direct control of Government. These writers maintain that it is the appointed work of Prussia to do in modern Germany what the Byzantine Emperors and the Hohenstaufen attempted to do with the Church of their time.

RUSSIA.

Amongst all that has been said and written about the ex-Marshal Bazaine, I am surprised that nobody has mentioned that his father died a General in Russia. The Bazaine pere was married in 1818; but the ex-Marshal had been born in 1811 of a previous marriage; or, as I suspect, out of wedlock—the fact could easily be ascertained at the Mairie of Versailles. This bit of family history has excited quite a controversy here. The Moscow Gazette maintains that the names Bazaine and Bazin have been confounded together; but there are people still living who knew the owners of each patronymic, both of them being French officers. At the present time the descendants of many French military men are residents in Russia. I knew at Smolensk a Monsieur de Seudery of that city; who could not speak a syllable of the mother-tongue of his illustrious great-aunt.—Corr. of Tablet.

PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.—The Procurator of the Church Synod presents annually his report to the Emperor, giving full details of the state of the Church of Russia, in precisely the same manner as the Minister of the Interior presents his yearly count-rendu on the state of the prisons and of the theatres. Formerly this Church report was one of the secrets of State; but now it is published in the newspapers, and is translated into German. That, for the past year, is divided into five sections. The first treats of the statistics of the Hierarchy, and states that there are sixty Eparchies, or Dioceses, which are administered by three Metropolitan, nineteen Archbishops, thirty-nine Bishops, 27,001 priests, and 13,200 married deacons. These priests and deacons officiate in the parishes of the Empire which are 38,809 in number. There are 385 monasteries of men, containing 5,810 monks; and last year there were 3,280 professed Nuns, who dwelt in 149 convents, and were devoted to by 11,254 lay-Sisters. Section 2 is devoted to an account of the "Propagation of the Faith." Count Tolstoy takes credit for having converted—saying nothing about the means which he has employed—2,000 Catholics, 907 Protestants,

1,697 "Staroveres," 410 Jews, 1,943 Mahometans, and 3,851 Pagans, making a total of 10,908 converts. Now, when it is considered that there are 30,000,000 of subjects of the Russian Empire who are not members of the Russian Church, this amount of conversions does not seem so very large in proportion, even admitting, what is certainly doubtful, that they are all genuine. The third section of the report of the Synod treats of Church education. There are four academies in which there are under training for the priesthood, 446 students; five seminaries, containing 13,103 scholars; and 189 primary schools, where 28,811 sons of popes are being taught. Their daughters, 774 in number, are placed in fifteen boarding-schools, which are under the special patronage of the Empress. Having presented the foregoing statistics, Count Tolstoy next speaks of the reforms which he intends introducing into the Church. They all may be summed up under one head—a reduction of the number of parishes, and consequently a deprivation of some of the means of grace which the people have enjoyed hitherto. The Imperial Procurator says: "There are too many churches and too many monks." Such a declaration might be appropriate enough if made by the Director of the State Theatres; it is amazing as coming from a Minister of worship. However, his ideas are quite in accordance with public opinion. Priestly vocations are growing fewer daily. One half of the students in the seminaries are giving up all idea of entering the clerical state; while multitudes of the priests themselves are throwing off the cassock and taking situations on the railways. As matters go on at present the Russian Church in twenty-five years' time will have no clergy, even if it retain any lay members. The Emperor has just issued a rescript on popular education in which he complains of the deficiency of clergy. Instead of entrusting the management of schools to the clergy, the Emperor has made it over entirely to the Marshals of the Noblesse.—Corr. of Tablet.

The policy and legislation of Germany could in no case have been properly discussed at an English public meeting; and it was especially indecorous to take part against a religious body which, rightly or wrongly, complains of persecution. . . . It might have occurred even to a collection of blatant Protestants that some laws might be good while other laws might be oppressive. . . . Those who undertake to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his ecclesiastical policy, condemn the judgment of every English Government and Parliament of modern times. . . . Probably no attendant at the meeting was aware that the new legislation is profoundly distasteful to the Protestant clergy of Prussia, and to the more orthodox part of the Protestant laity." Its article concludes significantly: "It is desirable that foreigners should notice the absence from the No Popery platform of every person who could pretend even to secondary political importance."—Saturday Review.

OUR leading Northern exchanges—the Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, St. Louis Republican, and papers of that class—daily contain columns of information concerning a great crusade recently commenced throughout Ohio by the gentler sex against spirituous liquors. They have organized societies, and conduct operations by means of committees, consisting of three or four persons, who visit the various dealers and beg of them to desist from selling liquor. Some instances are recorded of an instant compliance with this request, but as a rule the committees have met with rebuffs. And here the wonderful perseverance of these women, and their unique plan of operations are fully developed. The whole society is collected, and, with the President at its head, marches to the gin shop, and there a great prayer-meeting for the conversion of the proprietor is commenced. Prayer after prayer is said, and hymns after hymns sung. Should the proprietor have taken the precaution to close his doors before the arrival of the procession, the prayer-meeting is held in the open street. Success has crowned the movement so far in many towns and villages, but now it appears that the dealers have appealed to the protection of the courts, and there can be no doubt that in a short time the "Leaguers" will be deluged with injunctious, mandamus, prohibitions, etc. This great army of Amazons appears to be composed principally of Quakers, Baptists and Methodists.

THOUGH LOST TO SIGHT TO MEMORY DEAR.—There is no event in Western history, the St. Louis, Republican thinks, that is remembered with a more undying fondness than a tragic affair that occurred on the Missouri River, opposite the town of Waverly, about fifteen years ago. This was the sinking of a gallant steam-boat, with a cargo of three hundred barrels of whiskey. The dwellers on the banks of the river, for twenty miles above and below Waverly have never forgotten it—and they never will. They remember it as freshly as if it had happened only last week. They know the very spot where the gallant steam-boat went down, and though their eyes have never been gladdened with the sight of a barrel, or a hoop of a barrel involved in the catastrophe, they comfort themselves with the perennial faith, which no amount of sceptical hydrographic reasoning can shake, that blessed liquor is "there" yet, and that it will be recovered some day. Each passing year only adds another touch of mellowness to the submerged nectar, and another degree to the fondness with which the disaster is remembered. When this three hundred barrels of rectified went into store it was worth only about seventeen and a half cents a gallon; now it is worth, internal revenue tax included—well, there is no telling how much it is worth. Three times have attempts been made to get at the sub-fluvial treasure, and three times have the divers, watchers, and workers, after getting down almost to it, been forced to abandon the search without getting it. Every annual subsidence of the river is watched and learnedly speculated on, for its bearing on the question of recovery, until what these watchers and workers don't know about the dynamics of rivers isn't worth knowing. Two weeks ago the tantalizing waters fell to a point never witnessed before by the oldest inhabitant, uncovering mud and snags that had never been uncovered within the memory of man, and actually exposing the very spot where the boat went down. The whole region round about was brightened with the hope of recovering the treasure, and scores of men went to work with a will, endeavouring to disentomb it before the river should rise again. The way they labored was a sight to behold. But all to no purpose. The malignant river took a rise just, apparently, as they were ready to grasp the coveted prize, recharged the sand on the buried barrels, thus indefinitely protracting this pathetic tradition.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A GORILLA.—He was about twenty yards off when we first saw him. We at once gathered together; and I was about to take aim and bring him down where he stood, when Malouen stopped me, saying in a whisper, "Not time yet."

We stood, therefore, in silence, gun in hand. The gorilla looked at us for a moment or so out of his evil gray eyes, then beat his breast with his gigantic arms—and what arms he had!—then he gave another howl of defiance, and advanced upon us. How horrible he looked! I shall never forget it.

Again he stopped, not more than fifteen yards away. Still Malouen said "not yet." Good gracious! what is to become of us if our guns miss fire, or if we only wound the huge beast?

Again the gorilla made an advance upon us. Now he was not twelve yards off. I could see plainly his furious face. It was distorted with rage; his huge teeth were ground against each other, so that we

could hear the sound; the skin of the forehead was drawn forward and back rapidly, which made his hair move up and down, and gave a truly devilish expression to the hideous face. Once more he gave out a roar which seemed to shake the woods like thunder; I could really feel the earth trembling under my feet. The gorilla, looking us in the eyes, and beating his breast, advanced again. "Don't fire too soon," said Malouen; "If you do not kill him, he will kill you."

This time he came within eight yards of us before he stopped. I was breathing with excitement as I watched the huge beast.

Malouen said only "steady!" as the gorilla came up. Then he stopped. Malouen said now! and before he could utter the roar for which he was opening his mouth, three musket balls were in his body. He fell dead almost without a struggle.

He was a monstrous beast indeed, though not among the tallest. His height was five feet six inches. His arms had a spread of seven feet two inches round. The big toe of his foot measured five inches and three quarters in circumference. His arms seemed like immense bunches of muscle only; and his legs and claw-like feet were so well fitted for grabbing and holding that I could see how easy it was for the negroes to believe that these animals, when they conceal themselves in trees and watch for prey, can seize and pull up with their feet any living thing, leopard, ox, or man, that passes beneath.

The face of this gorilla was intensely black. The vast chest, which proved his great power, was bare, and covered with parchment-like skin. His body was covered with gray hair. While the animal approached in its fierce way, walking on its hind legs, and facing us as few animals dare face man, it really seemed to me to be a horrible likeness of man.—Stories of the Gorilla Country.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF WATERMELON CULTURE.—Can the watermelon be successfully cultivated on sandy soil in a rural town of 4,000 inhabitants, and a theological institute located near by containing 120 students studying for the ministry? This question excited considerable comment and loud discussion among the agriculturists present at the meeting of the "Hayseeds" in Cleveland, and nearly an hour and a half was spent in discussing the same. An old green grower who had raised early and late vegetables for the market for twenty years of his early life, said he could raise melons on top of a barn or on a billiard table even, let him pick the locality and his neighbors. It was not so much the soil nor the season, that the melon depended upon for its perfection, as it was the peculiarities of the inhabitants of the country round about. Where there was an excess of colored citizens it was almost as impossible to raise a paying crop of melons as it was to keep spring chickens, unless they roosted at night in a Herring's safe. Then again colliers have a bad effect on the melon crop, and even a minister's family of seven boys has been known to blight a large patch in a single night. In sections of country where drawbridges exist, the speaker had learned that the only method to insure a full crop of melons was to station a man by each melon from the time it was the size of a hen's egg until it ripened. This was expensive, but the result was gratifying. As the fruit grew in size and approached ripeness, the speaker had sometimes found it necessary to station two guards over each large melon, and even then, in communities where a great fondness for those luscious product existed, he had known of the insides of a large watermelon being stolen and devoured when two men with clubs were seated on a shell or mud engaged in friendly converse.—Dunbury News.

EVIL'S APPLE TREE.—One of the great botanical curiosities of the Island of Ceylon, is the "Evil's Tree," or "Evil's Apple Tree." Its native name is Duvu Kadura, Kadura signifying "forbidden," and Kadura "tigers." Its botanical name, Tabac monensis dichotoma. The flowers of this extraordinary production are said to emit a fine scent. The color of the fruit, which hangs from the branches in a very peculiar and striking manner, is very beautiful, being orange on the outside, and a deep crimson within; the fruit itself presenting the appearance of having a piece bitten out of it. This circumstance, together with the fact of its being deadly poison, led the Mohammedans, on their first discovery of Ceylon—which they assigned as the site of Paradise—to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden; for, although the finest and most tempting in appearance of any, it had been impressed—such was their idea—with the mark of Evil's having bitten it, to warn men from meddling with a substance possessing such noxious properties. Its effects are so poisonous that two European soldiers, shortly after the capture of Colombo, in 1795, being unaware of the nature of the fruit, were tempted by its appearance to taste it, and very soon sickened and died.

Dobson says his friends seem determined to give him the title of Dr. His butcher, baker and all the rest do so, but they put Dr. after his name, instead of before it.

"DOING."—Here is a rhymed "modern instance" of an "old saw":—

"'Tis a very ancient saying,
Time till now has proved it true;
Do unto all your neighbors
As you would have them do to you."

But another saying now prevails,
Of an entirely different hue:
"Be sure and do your neighbors,
Or they'll certainly do you."

Lazy husbands are known out West as stove watchers.

Next to a diary, the most difficult thing to keep is a lead pencil.

Occasions of adversity best discover how great virtue or strength each one hath.

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