

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC GERMANS OF NEW YORK.—The German Catholics in this city have no less than thirteen churches.

NEW CHURCH.—The foundation stone of a new Catholic Church was laid at Castlebar, on the 9th inst, by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.

MR. E. D. GRAY, M.P.—We understand that Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M.P., will be formally received into the Catholic Church and receive baptism under his new faith.

A CHIEF.—"Bishop Dubals, of Galveston," says the Philadelphia Standard, "was twice captured by the Philadelphia Indians. Once the savages tied him to a tree and were preparing to burn him to death, when he pleaded with them, speaking the Spanish language; told them he was a chief, and asked to see their chief. He was sent for, and the good Bishop represented himself as a chief in the Church whereupon he was released."

CATHOLIC COLLEGES.—Of three hundred and forty three colleges in this country, fifty are Roman Catholic, says the Methodist Christian Advocate, "which," it adds, "are more than their proportion."

OBITUARY.—At the eight o'clock Mass, His Lordship Bishop O'Brien Kingston conferred the order of Subdeacon on Messrs Gae. A. Cicolari and Thomas P. Kelly, and that of deacon on Rev. Francis Fitzpatrick, late of Cavan, Ireland, now of that diocese.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.—The following is an extract from a private letter written from Rome by a prelate:—"The Holy Father is looking as well, and is in as good spirits, as when I left Rome on July 1. During the whole of the summer there has only been one day on which he was unable to receive. His great weakness and constant fainting fits are entirely inoperative. I saw Dr. Caccarelli yesterday, and he assured me that old age was the only infirmity the Holy Father was suffering from.

DIGNITY.—His Holiness the Pope has raised to the dignity of Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, Daniel Francis Leahy, Esq., Shanakel House, Cork, D. L. and High Sheriff for the county of Cork. The important part taken by Mr. Leahy in the great meeting held in Cork to express their gratitude to the Holy Father on behalf of the Catholics of Munster, as well as the interest he takes in the Confraternity of the Holy Family, of which he is President in the Cathedral Parish, joined with his high official rank have obtained him this high mark of distinction from the Holy Father.

THE SCOTCH HIERARCHY.—The announcement of the proposed re-establishment of the Hierarchy in Scotland has not caused anything like the excitement in the public mind which was occasioned when the re-establishment of the English Hierarchy was first announced. Several of the Scotch papers had leaders on the subject, but they were comparatively of a mild nature.

DEATH OF CARDINAL BIZZARRI.—His Eminence Cardinal Giuseppe Andrea Bizzarri, furnished with all the consolations of our holy religion, has passed away to his eternal rest. The deceased cardinal was born at Paliano, a small town in the diocese of Palestrina, on the 11th May, 1802, and was created and published Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church with the title of St. Girolamo degli Schiavoni, in the Consistory held on 16th March 1863.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.—As announced in a former issue of the Herald, His Grace the Archbishop, accompanied by two Fathers of the Society of Jesus and several clergymen of the Diocese, opened a series of Confirmation and Mission services at Gilbert's Cove, Digby Co., on Sunday the 16th ultimo.

SAVINGS.—From the annual report on Irish savings, compiled up to midsummer, 1877, we learn from it that the deposits and cash balances in Irish joint-stock banks at midsummer this year was £23,746,000. During the last twelve years there has been an increase of just a million a year in these items.

IRISH NEWS.

NUNS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—A sermon was preached in aid of the New Zealand Sisters on September 28th, in the Church of the Carmelite Fathers, Augier Street, Dublin.

POOR RATES.—At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians on August 29th, it was unanimously agreed that the rate for the Limerick city division of the union should be fixed at 3s 9d in the pound for the ensuing financial year.

DEMONSTRATION.—On Sunday last a great Nationalist demonstration took place at Drogheda, the day being the anniversary of the death of Colonel Leonard, well known in connection with the insurrectionary outbreak of 1866. A monument has lately been raised over Colonel Leonard's grave.

FORBIDDEN.—We (Freeman's Journal) have heard it rumored in what we believe to be trustworthy commercial circles, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to forbid altogether the mixing of Irish and Scotch whiskeys in bond.

IMPRESSING LITTLE GIRLS.—The Galway Vindicator says:—"Two little servant-girls, about 13 years of age, were put forward charged with disturbing the services at St. Nicholas's Church, and imprisoned for seven days. Branding two little girls with the indelible brand of a jail is a most serious matter, and we repeat again that, if the facts be as stated above, the sentence was out of all proportion to the offence.

CATHOLIC CHILD IN PROTESTANT INSTITUTION.—Judgment was given by the Lord Chancellor September 11th, in the case of Catherine Grimes, the child whom Dean MacManus, of Clifton, has been trying to rescue from the clutches of the Managers of the Protestant Orphanage to whom she had been assigned by her father. The effect of the judgment, while admitting that the Dean acted conscientiously, is to leave the child in the hands of the managers of the Orphanage.

BOLD LANGUAGE.—Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M. P., lectured in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Sunday afternoon, September 9th, on "The Present Position of the Irish National Cause." He deplored that any real disunion existed amongst the Irish party, and said that if the obstructive Irish members were expelled from the House of Commons, such an arbitrary act would kindle an extinguishable fire in the breast of every Irishman, and would be regarded as the call to a struggle which could only end in the annihilation or emancipation of the Irish people.

GENEROSITY OF THE IRISH.—In his sermon at the dedication of the new church in Castlebar, the Archbishop of Tuam said it was gratifying that there was no part of Europe more enriched by the blessings of the Christian religion than Ireland. The Irish people, however, were not selfish, but ever displayed their anxiety to extend the benefits of faith to others.

NEW BOOK.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan's New Book. Messrs. Sampson, Low, & Co., will shortly publish Mr. A. M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," in two vols. Mr. A. M. Sullivan's aim in writing these volumes has been to launch before the world a series of picturesque descriptive sketches of eventful episodes in Ireland's history during the last quarter of a century.

O'DONOGHUE'S OPPONENT.—We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who was the Catholic candidate for Southwark at the last School Board election, has consented to become a candidate for the parliamentary representation of the borough of Tralee in the Home Rule interest in opposition to the O'Donoghue; but the remembrance of the conduct of the burgesses of Tralee during the last election does not inspire us with a very high opinion of their patriotism.

DR. McHALE AND DEAN McMANUS.—The Archbishop of Tuam has written the following letter to Dean McManus:—"Sr. JARLATH, Tuam, Sept. 8. My dear Dean.—To assist you in the meritorious work of preserving your flock from the wiles of the prowlers who have been infesting your parish, I send you the annexed post-office order for five pounds. As an illustration of their indefatigable malignity it is sufficient to refer to the recent case of Grimes, calculated to call forth the sympathy of every foe to hypocrisy and of every zealous advocate of religion.

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THE BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIANAPOL.—Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs an account of Wednesday's battles, which appears to have been indecisive. His outposts withdrew from Great Kanilar, probably the position captured by Gen. Melikoff. The Russian attacks on Little Kanilar and Kiziltepe were unsuccessful. On the right the Turks, threatened by six battalions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Giddag and after five hours fighting pursued the Russians to Arpatshai. Night stopped the conflict. The estimated Russian loss is 5,000; Turkish loss unknown. Fazil Pasha was wounded. There was fighting on Thursday near Karajai; no details. The rumour that two Russian generals were killed is unfounded. The Porte's despatch to representatives abroad claims Moukhtar gained an overwhelming victory.

WAR NEWS.

ARRIVED.—The Geshoffs have reached Constantinople.

ARMED.—A despatch from Essen, in Westphalia says Russia has ordered 300 Krupp cannon.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD.—The last regiment of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through Bucharest to-day.

CONSENTED.—The Porte has consented to allow the passage of timber across the Danube for the construction of huts for the Russian wounded.

GOING ON.—A despatch from Gorni Studeni says at a war council yesterday it was resolved to proceed with the siege against Plevna.

BRIDGE.—Russia has contracted with two private firms to construct a pontoon bridge across the Danube, to cost 1,750,000 roubles.

THE BALKANS.—An Imperial Trade appoints Raouf Pasha commander of the army of the Balkans at Shipka, and Suleiman Pasha commander of the army of the Danube, vice Mehemet Ali, recalled.

A BATTLE.—Constantinople advices state that Mukhtar Pasha on Tuesday engaged in a great battle near Alexandropol. When the telegram was despatched the Turks appeared to be winning.

SERVA.—Active communications between Serbia and Greece are reported. The despatch of cannon to the frontier is going on, and there are other warlike signs.

REFUSED.—Strong detachments of Bashli-Bazouks attempting to enter Montenegro near Sutorra were repulsed on Monday after several hours' sanguinary fighting.

THE SITUATION AT PLEVNA.—A despatch from Gorni Studeni, dated October 3rd, says General Todleben will place heavy ordnance on three sides of the town of Plevna.

WANTING MORE.—Russia has asked Roumania for a further contingent of 40,000, for which she promises a portion of Russian Bessarabia and a subsidy. The Roumanian Chambers will discuss the proposal.

MONTENEGRO AND HERZEGOVINA.—A Ragusa despatch, dated Oct. 3rd, says 2,000 Bashli-Bazouks and 2,000 cavalry have arrived at Mostar, Herzegovina where a force of 10,000 is concentrating to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins.

ACTIVITY.—A Bucharest despatch says greater activity is observable before Plevna since Monday. The reserve and reinforcements have arrived, and it is thought probable that operations will commence early next week.

THE LINE OF THE DANUBE.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated 3rd October, says the Russian Government has contracted with ten private firms to construct pontoon bridges across the Danube at a cost of 1,750,000 roubles.

AN OFFER.—Russia has offered to clear the obstruction from the mouth of the Danube if the neutral Powers guarantee to prevent the entrance of Turkish men-of-war during the present war.

INSPECTION.—On Monday and Tuesday the Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Roumania, and General Todleben inspected the Russian and Roumanian positions before Plevna. All the Russian Roumanian works are well advanced.

RUSTCHUCK.—The renewed bombardment by the Russians at Rustchuk inflicted enormous damage on Rustchuk. The great portions of houses is in utter ruins. The entrenchments, however, are intact. The health of the garrison and inhabitants is good; casualties few.

REMONSTRANCES.—It is stated that the Emperor has ordered a note to be sent to Constantinople, urging the observance of principles of humanity. The note reveals high indignation and that the German Government does not intend indifferently to look on.

ADVANCING PARALLELS.—A Sistova telegram says the Roumanians have pushed their fourth parallel close to the second Grivica redoubt. An attack is expected in three days. Two brigades of riflemen, and a strong force of cavalry have been sent west to intercept fresh columns reported started from Orchanie.

IN EARNEST.—A Sofia telegram says—Chekret Pasha has been largely reinforced from the Shkopia army, and has commenced a forward movement, and decisive fighting with Osman Pasha's co-operation is expected shortly. Prodigious quantities of munitions are going to the front.

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.—The inaction of the Russian armies in Asia is explained by an official despatch from St. Petersburg, announcing an insurrection in the central districts of Daghestan about Sept. the 12 h. It gradually spread until all Central and Southern Daghestan, including the coast districts, were involved. On Sept. the 23rd and 24th the Russians defeated the main body of insurgents, numbering 6,000. It is believed the insurrection will not give further trouble.

TURKS VICTORIOUS.—Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs on Friday: "To-day the bulk of the Russian forces fell back to the foot of Karatool, leaving only six battalions entrenched at Kaback; they have thus abandoned their positions parallel with our lines; there is no trace of the enemy at Baldiarian, Kizilivan or Oghwzu, they having struck their camps. The enemy's losses during the three days battles at Yanalar, Gulveran and Aladjaradagh are estimated at 10,000; our losses are about 2,000. Grand Duke Michael commanded the Russians in person.

THE HUNGARIAN CONSPIRACY.—A Tienna despatch says a number of Poles have been arrested for connection with the recent railway stations in Austria had produced a great sensation, as indicating an attempt in the direction of Poland as well as Transylvania. There is a sensation in Pesth over Helfy, a member of the Diet, having been placed under police surveillance for his connection with the recently discovered plot.

ATTACK.—A Karajai telegram says:—"There was a general attack on Mukhtar Pasha's whole line this morning. Gen. Melikoff commanded the key of Mukhtar's position, which was defended by a single battalion and captured. The battalion was annihilated. The Turks tried to re-capture this point, but were repulsed. The Russians are bivouacked on the conquered position. Fighting is sure to re-commence early to-morrow. The Russians lost 1,500. The Turks were misled by spies, and only expected an attack on their flanks.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

JURILANT.—A miner at Ballarat was so elated on striking a rich deposit of gold that he kissed the first woman he met; but his excuse was not deemed good by the woman nor by the magistrate, who fined him.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—Mr. Miller and his wife were in Rustchuk during the bombardment. Mrs. Miller was much frightened. She and her husband were sent to England by the British Consul, where she died of the shock caused by fright.

BISMARCK.—Bismarck, when passing through Leipzig on his journey to Gastein, consulted Dr. Georger. It is said that he complained of being unable to apply himself with vigor to his work, and that whenever he has been at work for several hours, he is unable to sleep for many nights afterwards.

THE POLES.—A Polish association of Chicago has purchased an extensive tract of land in Arkansas for the purpose of there establishing a colony of their countrymen. Fifty Polish families from the vicinity of Chicago have already settled there, and two hundred more are expected before the close of this month.

A NIGHT OF GLOOM.—The Rev. T. King, an English vicar, recently met with a serious accident. His wife being taken suddenly ill, he left home at 1 o'clock in the morning to fetch a physician. The night was very dark, and he fell into a quarry by the roadside, a distance of twenty feet. Dreadfully bruised and with a broken thigh he managed to crawl out of a pool of water into which he had fallen; but it was not until half-past five o'clock in the morning that his cries of distress brought him relief.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—"From an influential source I learn that the Republican leaders in France are now perfectly confident of obtaining a very large majority at the elections. They had hoped to elect 363 members—that being the number which voted against the Ministry of the 18th of May; but having regard to the timidity of many of the bourgeoisie, as well as to the artifices of the Government, this result is hardly likely to be realized. The fall of Marshal MacMahon is considered certain, and with his discomfiture of course would vanish his dream of being elected President for life. It is worthy of remark that the feeling against both him and the present Administration is even stronger among the moderate Republicans than it is among the extreme section. If, as the result of the arbitrary prosecution of M. Gambetta, he should be subjected to civil disability, I understand that he will probably be elected for a large number of constituencies as a national protest against the unscrupulous exercise of the executive power.

McMAHON.—The Petit Moniteur of Paris devotes a long article to the inner life of Marshal MacMahon. He always rises at 6 in the morning, shaves and dresses and descends into his cabinet de travail. At 7 o'clock he receives the high functionaries of his civil and military households, with whom he works till 9. He then goes out for a ride for a couple of hours, when there is no Cabinet Council. The council sometimes last three hours. "The Marshal," says the writer, "very rarely speaks, but when he does his language is always concise, sensible and to the point." At 11 o'clock he glances over a summary of the French and foreign papers, and "especially the attacks made on him by the demagogic press, make him shrug his shoulders with contempt, but nothing more." At 11:30 he breakfasts with his family. At noon he again goes into his cabinet de travail, where he remains up to 4 o'clock. He then takes a walk or a drive with the Duchess, and returns at 6 o'clock, when he reads the latest telegrams and military news. He dines at 7 and goes to bed at 10. The only pleasures he is fond of are riding and shooting. He eats very little and does not smoke.

THE POLICE FORCE OF LONDON.—The Metropolitan Police Force of London number a little more than 10,000 men; 7,917 are Englishmen, 820 Irishmen, 145 Scotchmen, 13 Welshmen, and 23 foreigners. Only one is an American. Over 1,000 have served in the army. The rank and pay of the whole force are as follows: Four district superintendents, one at \$4,000 and three at \$3,500 per annum; 25 superintendents, with salaries from \$1,550 to 2,375, and an allowance of \$55 for clothing; 277 inspectors, at salaries from \$440 to 1,387, and an allowance of \$5 for clothing; 1,033 sergeants, at salaries from \$140 to \$315; and 8,913 constables, at salaries from \$310 to \$140. Single men receive an allowance of forty pounds of coal each in winter, and twenty pounds in summer, weekly; and married men receive a small—very small—cash allowance in lieu of coal. All are provided with uniforms. Two men have been in the force for upwards of forty years, 31 more than thirty years, 718 more than twenty years, and 3,439 more than ten years. At Scotland Yard there is a special detective corps, consisting of one superintendent, whose pay is \$2,250 per annum; three chief inspectors, at \$265 per week; three inspectors, at \$217.50 per week; and sixteen detectives, divided into two classes, the first class at \$15.65 each weekly, and the second \$11.85 per week.

THE TEXAS MULDON LEGACY.—SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 18, 1877.—Editor New Orleans Morning Star: I have seen in your issue of September 19th, an article taken from the Boston Pilot, and headed the "Muldoon Legacy and no heirs." It appears from the letter of Dr. McKoon, of St. Paul, Minn., that this Muldoon was born in the County Fermagh, Ireland, and therefore cannot be the same Muldoon whose broad acres have up to this remained unclaimed in Texas; besides, his name was Bernard Muldoon, and from the County Fermagh, whilst our Texas Muldoon was a Rev. gentleman—Michael Muldoon by name, and born in Meath. The heirs of our County Meath Muldoon are more fortunate it would appear than their Fermagh name-sakes, as in the latter case it is the "Muldoon Legacy and no heirs," whilst in the former it is the Muldoon Legacy and all the heirs." This property, which consists of Eleven Leagues of land—almost 50,000 acres, was granted to the Rev. Father Muldoon by the States of Coahuila and Texas in the year 1830. He has been dead over forty years, and now comes Thomas Muldoon—[whose acquaintance I have made a few days ago] a nephew of the deceased, and the Attorney in fact of the heirs of Father Michael Muldoon, Twenty three in number, and is about to sue for the claims he represents. He has succeeded, after seven years search both in Ireland and America, in finding the above number, with declaration of birth, kin, etc. and a full power of Attorney from each and all of them. This is one of the largest land estates in Texas, and is distributed over the following counties: In Lavaca county, 3 Leagues; in Wharton county, 2 Leagues; in Fayette county, 4 Leagues; in Galveston county, 2 Leagues; and the legal battles which will be fought, unquestionably, over it, will no doubt prove very interesting. There are parties in the city who know Father Muldoon well, and the grants, for this land—which transpired years before the annexation—are duly recognised in the abstract of titles and patented lands in Texas: Messrs. Cayce & Tarleton—Real Estate and Land brokers of this city, have secured a Power of Attorney from Thomas Muldoon, and all the papers bearing upon the case, and will proceed at once to prosecute the claims of the Muldoon heirs. Yours, etc., J. B. SWEENEY.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The experiments undertaken by the Marquis of Bute on one of his estates near Cardiff promise to prove that in suitable localities the vine can be cultivated with advantage in the open air in this kingdom. The vineyard has now some 6,000 vines in robust health; and a proprietor of French vineyards, who has recently inspected the vines, expresses himself in sanguine terms as to the ultimate success of the experiment.

THE EUCALYPTUS IN JAMAICA.—As an illustration of the rapid growth of the now celebrated Eucalyptus globulus, we may mention that, in the more elevated parts of Jamaica, trees now exist about sixty feet high, the trunks of which measure a foot in diameter near the ground. These trees have been raised from seed introduced to the island about six years ago. It is proved that in the lowland districts the trees do not thrive, thus upsetting its suitability for regions in which it was at one time specially advocated.

EFFECTS OF SEA WATER ON LAND.—Mr. Reinders, one of the German agricultural experimental stations, writes:—"Land that has been submerged by sea water generally proves sterile for some time, in some cases from ten to fifteen years. This can be traced to the co-operation of the three following chemical causes, in addition to the mechanical injuries by the inundation—(1) The introduction of too great a proportion of chlorine salts (2) to the hygroscopic property communicated to it preventing it from drying properly; (3) the formation of green vitriol or sulphate of iron, which is known to exert a very prejudicial effect upon plant growth. Land which has thus been damaged should be drained as quickly as possible, and sown with grass and clover and allowed to rest. Experience shows that it recovers its fertility sooner if treated in this way than if cultivated all the year round as arable land."

THE APTERYX.—THE SURVIVING RELATION OF EXTINCT BIRDS.—No remaining birds of New Zealand equal in interest the weird-like kiwi, or Apteryx, the wingless relations of the gigantic bipeds of the past. Of the Apteryx three species are recognized—one, nearly extinct, in the Northern Island, and three in the Southern. The country was known for many years before the kiwi was noticed by naturalists, and the first skin brought to England, and exhibited at Linnean Society, in 1831, was declared an imposture. It was not until the skin had been opened and the presence of rudimentary wings detected that the fact of so unique a form of life was recognized. The different species vary in bulk, from the size of a duck to that of a small goose. The plumage of the whole bird is of the same character, and utterly different from that of other birds. Instead of springing from the skin in small tufts, the feathers grow like the hair of mammals, each plume singly. They are lanceolate, and the filaments are merely disunited hairs or barbs, the shape terminating in a soft point. The beak is very long and snipe-like, adapted for probing the soft ground for earth-worms at night, when alone it ventures abroad. Perhaps no creature is more defenceless or less capable of adapting itself to any change of the conditions of life. Its only strength is in its legs, which it uses for burrowing with great rapidity, so that a kiwi confined in an enclosure has been known to burrow down more than a yard into the hardground beneath the fence, and thence up to the surface outside and make its escape in a single night. The egg of the kiwi is large in comparison with the parent bird than that of any other bird. The egg of a mother weighing three pounds will weigh fifteen and half ounces when filled with water, and measure five inches by three. The plain gray and brown plumage of a different species, and the nocturnal habits of the whole group do not aid in making them interesting or attractive birds, for they can seldom be seen either in nature or captivity, save coiled up into a last living representative of the creatures that once were: the most advanced type of life. The skeleton is yet more remarkable than the mere outward form; the ribs, only nine in number, broad and flattened like those of a tortoise; the wing-bones, under the skin, and two inches long; no furculum or merrythought without any keel or ridge. The vertebrae of the neck strong and massive; the small head and long, feeble bill; the enormous pelvis, with the great muscular attachments, the flesh of the bird being all on its back instead of on its breast; the huge and disproportionate thigh and leg bones, all call up the idea of creatures not less unlike the ordinary bird of every day life than the flying reptiles of the same geological epoch.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

LONDON'S PET GORILLA.—Mr. Pongo is in excellent health now, but has had two illnesses since he was sold to Dr. Falkenstein, of the Prussian Natural History Expedition, for two gallons of rum, and exchanged his chain in an African village for the more tolerable conditions of his European career. Perhaps he was too young when the hunters took him to have any dreams now of the deep, cool, dark forest, the luscious fruits, the glorious climate, and boundless flights, the long migrating journeys of the gray coated community, the booming, inarticulate speech which was the language of his tribe; and it may be that he is happy enough in his artificial life. It includes all the necessities and many of the luxuries of civilization. He goes to bed at eight every evening "in a very comfortable bed, and sleeps till eight in the morning," his attendant told us, "always lying on his side, with his hand under his cheek on the pillow, like a man," and he eats numerous meals with unflagging appetite. Once a day he has a ample repast of roast meat and potatoes; and his breakfast, luncheon and supper consist of milk, wine and water, bread, rice, eggs, fruit and vegetables. He is on the best of terms with his attendant, and it is very funny to see him lying negligently on his back in a slanting upward position on the ladder, his eyes turned up to the ceiling, one hand dangling downward, and the other thrown around the neck of his friend, as the latter repeated his brief formula to a freshly-arrived batch of spectators. Mr. Pongo had quite an irresistible air of enjoying the proceeding; he rolled his tongue about, and when the sentence, "His present value is five thousand pounds!" was spoken, he withdrew his arm, gave the speaker a friendly cuff, as who should say, "What! you're at it again, are you? Fetch 'em with figures, my boy!" and dived rapidly over and under the rung of the ladder, looking at the audience upside-down from between his own legs with a composed gravity infinitely comical. He never attempts to stand upright; he is too heavy, his attendant explained, and his legs are not yet strong enough to support his weight. But it is expected that he will grow to a height of six feet, and then stand upright, as the full-grown gorilla has been seen by travellers to do. At present his mode of progression is like that of a lumberer who is about to be picked up suddenly by a pinch behind from the clown in the ring. He walks on his feet and hands—the latter turned in, flat shape, and looking like small club feet—and his back slopes gently down from his broad shoulders to his thin, misshapen flanks. Mr. Pongo is an interesting, if not precisely a fascinating animal, and the strongest proof of his quaint suggestion of kinship with his creators is that one is never free from a queer sense of bad manners in asking questions about him before his grave black face; and that one leaves him with a wish that he might have something to do, or at least something to read.—London Spectator.