

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.—Cardinal McCloskey has again chosen Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J., for his summer retreat.

REV. FRA. LEO.—The Rev. Leo da Saracena, of Winsted, Conn., has been raised to the dignity of Provincial of the Order of Friars of St. Francis.

FATHER THORPE.—Father Thorpe is to be joined in the editorship of the *Catholic Universe* by Mr. Manly Tello, late of the *Northwestern Chronicle*.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The first Catholic in Chicago was built in 1835, by the Rev. Bernard Sheaffer, who also was the first stationary pastor of that mission.

THE JESUIT FATHERS.—The annual retreat of the Jesuit Fathers in Washington, D.C., and vicinity, commenced on August 8th, and will conclude on August 15th.

ST. BENEDICT'S ACADEMY.—The Sisters who have conducted St. Benedict's Academy in Paris, Ky., during the past two years, have returned to Covington. They are succeeded by seven Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame lately, from Germany.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH IN TORONTO.—The *Globe* asserts that, as a work of art, the frescoing of St. Patrick's Church in that city is destined to become celebrated throughout the Dominion, comparing favorably with the Church of the Jesu in Montreal.

PLYMOUTH ROCK DECREASING.—The writer of a striking article in the *Catholic World*, for August, asserts that New England promises to be the first portion of this country which is likely to become distinctively Catholic.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.—The Catholics have a missionary force in Hindostan of 1,700. In Eastern Tong-King, China, the Catholics have forty-five missionaries and native priests, with 332 Christian communities and over a thousand scholars. The Catholic population of the territory is 52,000.

THE RIOTS.—A Scranton, Pa., despatch, describing the riots in that place on the 1st inst., states that the Mayor's arrival at the scene of the melee was the signal for a general attack upon him, and but for the interposition of Father Dunn, a Catholic priest, he would probably have been killed.

THE FEAST OF THE SCAPULAR.—The Festival of the Scapular received the sanction of Pope Sixtus V., in the year 1587, for the Order of Carmelites. Several Popes granted to the different Catholic countries the right of celebrating this feast. Pope Benedict XIV., in the year 1726, ordered it to be observed throughout the whole Church.

CATHOLIC HALL IN HARTFORD, CONN.—Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Waterbury, Conn., purchased for \$25,000 the Methodist Church in the above city. It is a large brick edifice situated on Main Street, within three or four doors of the Catholic Church. It is to be used for a Sunday-school and public hall for entertainments and otherwise.

DR. NEWMAN ON HIS CONVERSION.—“I have never had a moment's misgiving that the communion of Rome is that Church which the Apostles set up at Pentecost, which alone has the adoption of sons, and the glory, and the covenants, and the revealed law and the service of God and the promises, and in which the Anglican Communion, whatever its merits and demerits, whatever the great excellence of individuals in it, has, as such, no part.”

THE WILL OF CARDINAL DE ANGELIS.—The will of Cardinal De Angelis, whose death at Rome was recently announced, has been opened. He leaves his fortune, which amounts to 3,000,000 francs, to the Priest Pellegrino Fossati, of Grattazolina, in recompense for services rendered by the latter when the Cardinal was imprisoned at Ancona. The nephews of the deceased prelate have only inherited the fortune left him by his father, that is to say about 20,000 francs.

WHOLESALE PROHIBITIONS.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued an order to the clergy and laity of his diocese which contains some very wholesome instructions: To prevent and guard against abuses that are rapidly growing up in this diocese, in connection with church and society pic-nics, excursions, festivals, &c., the following regulations are prescribed:—1. Societies that are organized for benevolent purposes, and whose benefits are confined to their members, or societies that are organized for private ends and interests, cannot be permitted to appeal to the public by pic-nics, excursions, festivals, suppers, lectures, &c., to raise funds for their own private use, and benefit. Public appeals must be for the public charities and societies cannot be permitted to appeal to the public, except where the money so raised is to be used for and in the interest of some public charity. 2. All kinds of round dancing, night dancing, dancing in halls or ball-rooms, for the raising of money for church purposes or public charities, are strictly and unqualifiedly forbidden. 3. The sale of wine, beer, or any kind of intoxicating liquors at church pic-nics, excursions, festivals, suppers, &c., is strictly forbidden, and will not be permitted under any pretence whatsoever. 4. Moonlight excursions, pic-nics continued till after midnight, meetings of the people where morals or good behavior are endangered, are also forbidden. 5. Before any pic-nics or excursions, whether for church or society purposes, can be held, the permission of the Ordinary must be first obtained. 6. Pastor will read these regulations at mass on the Sunday after their receipt and see that they are strictly obeyed.—*N. Y. Observer*.

SIR GEORGE BOYER AND DR. PUSSEY.—Dr. Harrison having sent to the members of both Houses of Parliament his pamphlet entitled “Letter to the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D., on his unfair treatment of the Fathers concerning the Doctrine of the Real Presence, with a refutation of that doctrine,” Sir George Boyer, M.P., has addressed to Dr. Harrison the following letter: “Temple, July 17, 1877. “Sir: I have received a copy of your letter to Dr. Pusey, though perhaps it was not intended to send to Catholic members. In the first place you bring a charge of heresy against the Churches of the East and West, against all Christians except Protestants; against about four hundred millions of souls, with their bishops and clergy. I may also mention the learned and exemplary men who constitute the High-Church school of your own body. They are all to fall down and submit to the view of the Low-Church, and the Broad-Church portions of the Anglican body in all their phases, and the innumerable sects of dissenters and foreign Protestants striving against each other. As for the real substance and merits of the case, all has been thoroughly thrashed out in the controversy between Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Turton. You can add nothing material to that controversy. I am of opinion that you have not substantiated your very grave charge of dishonesty and dishonesty against Dr. Pusey, a man of profound learning and the highest character who is a conspicuous ornament of your own Church. No doubt, there are more or less obscure passages in the Fathers regarding the Real Presence. But this is to be accounted for by the fact that when they wrote the doctrine was not in dispute. And you must be aware that Origen is not a safe authority. The testimony and the authority of the Fathers respecting the doctrine of the Real Presence, are, no doubt, valuable; but the doctrine is sufficiently proved by the words of Scripture, including the sixth chapter of St. John, which Dr. Turton in vain attempted to weaken and explain away. Cardinal Wiseman's argument on this part of the subject has never been refuted, and never will be. Your obedient servant, “GEORGE BOYER.”

IRISH NEWS.

ORANGEISM.—Rioting was renewed in some districts of Belfast, and the military were again called out. The Mayor issued a proclamation announcing that the police have instructions to disperse, if necessary by force, all assemblages on the streets.

COLLEGE OF SURGERY.—The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland held a meeting on July 9th, to elect three members of Council in room of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Cronyn, deceased, and Dr. Jacob resigned, when Anthony H. Corley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; Wm. Stokes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; and Benjamin F. McDowell, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., were elected.

OBSTRUCTION.—The Belfast Examiner approves of obstruction, and says:—Three of the great centres of Irish population in Great Britain have declared with no uncertain voice in favor of the vigorous Parliamentary policy which, for want of a better name, is called a policy of obstruction. Glasgow, with Mr. John Ferguson at its head, had the honor of leading the van. And now Manchester and Liverpool have echoed the voice of the Irish of Glasgow and the Home Rule plan, which had its birth in gentle Ireland, is born again in the midst of the sturdy life of the greatest of British cities. On Saturday last three members of Parliament, two of whom have almost given their names to the policy, and the third of whom is one of its most energetic supporters, addressed two mass meetings of their countrymen—one in Manchester in the middle of the day, and the other in Liverpool in the evening.

DEATH OF SIR COLMAN O'LOUGHLIN, M.P.—Sir Colman O'Loughlin, M.P., died suddenly on the 21st ult. on board the Holyhead mail steamer whilst on her passage across St. George's Channel. About 4:30 in the morning he complained of being unwell and asked for a drink of water, which was given him. He afterwards took half a wine-glassful of medicine from a bottle which he had in his hand, and died in less than ten minutes. The bottle is believed to have contained a simple tonic. Sir Colman was returning to Ireland for the Clare Assizes. He was exactly fifty-eight years old, and was a great favorite in the House of Commons, not only because of his amiability of temper, but because of the willingness with which he imparted to all inquiries his stores of information on legal, political, historic and literary subjects. Sir Colman was the eldest son of the late Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was educated at University College, London, and graduated B.A. at London University, in 1840. In the same year he was called to the bar in Ireland, was made a Queen's Counselor in 1852, and a Sergeant-at-Law in 1865. He had represented the county of Clare since July, 1863, and from the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry until December, 1870, filled the office of Judge-Advocate-General. His official career was brought to a sudden close under Mr. Gladstone's administration by an act of imprudence, which, however, involved no stain upon his character. He was present in the House of Commons on the 20th ult., and was one of the members who voted in favor of Mr. O'Connor Power's defeated motion for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

MR. PARNELL, M.P.—Mr. Parnell is a tall, slight man, with a face and manner of the utmost tranquillity. His features are delicate, his voice usually gentle and even-toned, and whatever the storm around him, his temper remains equable and unruffled. Indeed, at first sight and without close observation, Mr. Parnell would pass for a more than usually quiet Englishman, who was fond, of a cigar, spoke little, had no strong emotions and chiefly desired to be allowed to keep his hands in his pockets. Nor in accent any more than in face or manner, has he anything distinctly Irish, or anything indicative of his character. Trained, I believe, in an English school, and Cambridge University, he speaks with something of an English accent, occasionally, perhaps, dashed with the slightest *southern* of American nasalism. But underneath all this calmness there must be an intense and obstinate enthusiasm; that enthusiasm which is the most dangerous and most lasting—calm, cold, apparently under complete subjection to reason. No description of a man is complete, nowadays, without some observation on his editorial envelopment. Let me say then, that Mr. Parnell's attire is very like his manner—studiously quiet and simple. As he is but twenty-eight years of age, he has not, naturally enough, many great incidents to mark his career. Owner of large landed estates in the County Wicklow, he began as a young man and wealthy aristocrat. That is to say he was made the High Sheriff of his County. Most Irishmen who thus open, are, for the most part of their lives, types of the worst form of snobbery; discard all Irish sympathies, affect an English accent, and feel profoundly ashamed of their nationality. Mr. Parnell is made of different mettle. Inheriting strong national feeling, he, at the very outset of his career, threw himself heart and soul into the national ranks. While quite a stripling, he stood for County Dublin in the popular interest. He was defeated. When the death of John Martin left a vacancy in the County of Meath, he again sought election, and this time was successful. Finally, Mr. Parnell does not belong to the same religion as the majority of his fellow-countrymen—he is a Protestant.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P.—Mr. Biggar is much less terrible than his reputation. He is a small, delicate looking man, with blue eyes, of almost childlike mildness; a manner not entirely free from bashfulness, and in conversation, listens deferentially to the wagging of other tongues. Mr. Biggar, though a middle aged man, has but lately taken an active part in politics. He has devoted most of his life to business, and has amassed a large fortune. He has large business relations with America. A Scotchman by birth, he speaks with something of a Scotch accent and with a certain abruptness. With his small body Mr. Biggar has a mind of indomitable pluck. The House of Commons, or many members of it, hate the sight of his face or the mention of his name; but quite undisturbed by hostility secret or expressed, he says his generally disagreeable say Numberless are his exploits. On one occasion the Ministry endeavored to pass a tyrannical Irish bill through the House of Commons at express speed, but they counted without Mr. Biggar. He organized opposition, and, *pour encourager les autres*, he himself spoke for four hours, supported only by a small ocean of cold water, for Mr. Biggar indulgeth not in the cup that inebriates. But this offence was mild in comparison with many others. If there be any distinguishing characteristic above another of Englishmen it is a dislike to plain speaking, especially about persons in high position. But if there be one thing above another Mr. Biggar likes it is plain speaking, and the higher the individual the plainer he speaks. Thus, on one occasion he called the Duke of Cambridge incompetent. Now, everybody in England knows that his Royal Highness is a thorough dullard, and that his appointment to the office of English commander-in-chief is one of those farcical and, it may turn out, fatal absurdities which the blessings of a monarchy bring along with it. But, then, to say so—it is shocking! Again, everybody knows that Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, is a Jew and the descendant of Jews. He has said so himself scores of times. But when Mr. Biggar called him an alien Premier a shudder ran through “respectable” English society, and many sober-minded Saxons were probably astonished on waking the next morning to find that the sky had not yet fallen. Mr. Biggar was most of his life a member of the Presbyterian persuasion; within the last couple of months he has become a Catholic.—*Cor. of New York Herald*.

WAR NEWS.

FAILED.—The Greek Envoy has left Belgrade. His mission failed.

UNDERHAND AID.—Persians have been detected smuggling provisions into the Russian camps.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.—It is reported in official circles that the Russians have again been defeated at Plevna.

AUSTRIA MENACING.—A despatch from Vienna says it is reported that Austria declines to allow the Russians to pass through Servia.

REPORTED DEFEAT.—A despatch from Constantinople says at the close of the battle of Plevna on Wednesday night the Russians were defeated.

AUSTRIA GROWING.—A despatch from Vienna says it is reported that Austria declines to allow the Russians to pass through Servia.

SUCIDE.—A despatch from Vienna says that Achmet Pasha, who surrendered Nikopolis to the Russians, and was afterwards interned at Orel, has committed suicide.

CONCENTRATING.—Gen. Zimmernan has most of the 14th corps, and a division of another corps in the Dobruzscha; his main force being encamped about eight miles from Tchernovoda.

LOSSES.—The Russian losses, to July 27, according to official statement, reached 9,395, excluding Plevna. Despatches say the Russians lost 700 killed and 3,000 wounded at Plevna.

NOTHING FURTHER.—No fresh political arrangement was made between the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Ischl. The Emperors sent a joint telegram to the Czar, assuring him of their unaltered sympathy.

MORE FIGHTING.—Diplomatic circles are informed that the Russians, in superior force, attacked Plevna on Thursday. The result is unknown. Three Imperial palaces have been converted into hospitals for the wounded.

ERRATIC MOVEMENTS.—A despatch from Bucharest says that the Grand Duke Nicholas was nearly captured at the defeat of the Russians at Eski Sagra. A dinner had been prepared for him at Kozanlik, but he departed without partaking of it.

SERVIA EXEMPT FROM WAR OPERATIONS.—The *Nord Deutsch* denies that any intention exists of extending military operations to Servia. The Czar, it says, at the commencement of the war set aside any such idea out of consideration for Austria, and nothing shows these views to have changed.

REINFORCEMENTS.—That 48,000 fresh troops are already on the way by railroad to the seat of war. The Guards will follow in ten days. These include 8,000 cavalry and 56,000 infantry. 250 cannon will also be sent. Prince Charles has called out 12,000 Roumanian militia.

BLOCKADE BROKEN.—The *Herald's* Sir John's Run, Va., special says, while the blockade has been broken by the troops, no loaded boats have gone through and any attempt to pass freight will doubtless result disastrously. Careful watching of the whole line is necessary to secure safe navigation.

THE FIGHTING AT PLEVNA.—August 10.—Afternoon.—There is no confirmation here of the rumors that the Russians were defeated at Plevna, as reported in official circles here last night. The fighting, it is reported, is still going on. The Russians number 80,000, but the strength of the Turkish entrenched positions is considered to compensate for numerical inferiority.

MEETING.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that at the meeting of the Emperors William and Francis, at Ischl, the question of Russia's extending the seat of war to Servia was never touched upon. The question is likely to be dropped altogether. Russian military reports from Biela now unexpectedly declare that Servian co-operation is unnecessary. It is supposed this change of tone is due to Russia's having become informed that a request for such co-operation would have been refused.

NEGOTIATING.—It is asserted that the Turkish Government recently notified the Powers of the Porte's willingness to conclude peace on the general basis of Andrassy's reform note; but this is not likely to lead to any practical results just now. Russia is far too strong and too jealous of her reputation to acquiesce in the Turkish propositions, after one or two rebuffs. Austria and Germany, knowing Russia is resolved on continuing the war, and if necessary, going into winter quarters in Rumania or Roumania, hesitate to recommend to Prince Gortschakoff the message of the Grand Vizier.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.—No information has been received at the British embassy of any battle at Plevna during the last two days. It is believed recent reports were premature. Mehmet Ali telegraphs from Bagdad, August 9th, that ten companies of Russian infantry and six squadrons of cavalry attacked Yalilok, near Osman-Bazar, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 killed and 120 wounded. The Turkish commander on the north-eastern frontier of Montenegro claims to have repulsed an attack on Kolosashin on August 7th, after ten hours' fighting.

CHANGING BASE.—A Biela despatch says the defeat at Plevna has altered the whole plan of the campaign for this year. The Russians have virtually abandoned the expectations of pressing the war successfully across the Balkans. It will suffice them if, during the three months still available for fighting, they can sweep Bulgaria north of the Balkans clear of the Turkish armies. The orders are to withdraw from all trans-Balkan positions. Two hundred thousand more men are wanted, and are forthcoming, but will have to be waited for. The first brigade of reinforcements is expected to cross the Danube in a day or two.

EXTIRMINATION.—The Constantinople correspondent telegraphs, via Syria, as follows:—A civil war of extermination is being carried on at present at Eski-Sagra. All male Christians of the native population have been sentenced to death by the Turkish General. This news has been brought by two American missionaries, who were protected by Turkish friends. They lost everything they possessed. This news is also confirmed by Consular despatches. Every male Bulgarian is accused of being either a spy or open enemy. Karabunar is crowded with fugitives. There is only one well in the place, and there are 16,000 troops there. Thirst.

RUSSIAN SUFFERING.—The Russians are beginning to suffer in health, some corps from hard marching, heat, and irregular rations. The principal cause, however, is the neglect of sanitary precautions, resulting in a general tainting of the air. At Biela the air is thick and heavy with emanations from filth and rotting offal. General Ignatieff is still confined to his room with gastric fever. Prince Galatz is also abed with the same complaint. Four out of five adjutant-generals in attendance on the Czar are ill. Nearly everybody is more or less sick. It is definitely resolved to bridge the Danube at Ploegros. The first brigade of reinforcements of four Battalions, now at Sirmintza, will cross to-morrow en route to Plevna. The correspondent with the Dobruzscha army telegraphs that malarial fever is doing its work. Hundreds of sick arrive at Tchernovoda daily, the majority from the neighborhood of Mejdilje. Dysentery also counts many victims.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.—General Jovellar has been relieved from his command in Cuba, and Gen. Blanco appointed in his stead.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—Another revolution has broken out Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, and a portion of the city has been set on fire.

TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS.—The *Herald* says Sitting Bull is likely to occasion international trouble with Canada. A request is made that the U.S. take the Indians back, but the British authorities do not say how it shall be done.

STOPPING A RUN ON A BANK.—Father McNulty knows how to stop a run on a bank. He walked in, coolly deposited a red silk handkerchief full of greenbacks in the Patterson Savings bank, while the crowd pressing eagerly around the doors, and then unconcernedly went home again.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS.—The initial meeting of the Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, will be held August 30, instead of August 28th. It is expected to be the most important international law convention ever held.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS.—The Emperor of Germany left Ischl on the 9th inst., after cordially taking leave of the Austrian Empress and Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria accompanied the Emperor William to Edeznice. The whole interview testified to the existence of the frankest understanding between the two monarchs.

CANADIAN EDUCATION.—The Parisian *Polytechnique* in reviewing the Hon. Mr. Chauveau's work on Canadian Education, says:—“The hatred between the two parties (French and English) became very intense, a partial rebellion took place in 1837, but was suppressed with a severity, which recalled the oppression of unhappy Ireland.”

CAT OR DOG.—An English merchant was dining with a Chinese mandarin, when it struck him that perhaps the dish which he had eaten of so heartily might have been stewed cats, for he heard that they ate cats in China. The Chinaman didn't know English for his guest, anxiously pointing to the dish, inquired, “Mow, mow?” “No, no,” said the mandarin, “Bow-wow.”

THE STRIKE.—At Wilkesbarre and Scranton, the prospect for an early termination of the miners' strike is a poor one, and it is probable that the deadlock will continue for six months to come in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. The strikers threaten vengeance when the military leave, and the citizens of Wilkesbarre are petitioning to the location of a permanent force at that place.

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR.—Lord Dufferin visited Fort Gary on Tuesday the 7th inst., and attended Mr. and Mrs. Vivian's parlour entertainment in the evening. Yesterday was our civic holiday. The public games in the afternoon were suddenly terminated by a heavy shower. The Vice-Regal party, who were witnessing the sports, were drenched. This morning they visited St. Boniface, and met with a very loyal reception. His Excellency replied to three addresses from the citizens, the Archbishop, and the orphans who were under the care of the Grey Nuns. A drawing-room will be held to-morrow afternoon in the City Hall, and a special reception at the Government House. On Saturday Lord Dufferin will receive addresses, and on Monday will visit the Provincial Penitentiary, and the new settlement of Rockwood on Wednesday, on Thursday, on Friday, St. Peter's; home to Silver Heights on Saturday, and on Monday, the 20th, the party will start for the Mennonite settlement. The weather is again fine. Over 300 invitations have been issued for the Lieutenant-Governor's ball.

LORD DUFFERIN IN ST. PAUL.—The Earl of Dufferin and his suite were enthusiastically received at St. Paul Minn., where after a warm address of welcome by Governor Davis the Earl made a graceful reply in the course of which he said, alluding to Americans and Canadians:—“The two people are engaged in pushing the civilization of the past centuries across those vast tracts of land which are still but sparsely inhabited, but I trust are destined to become the home of prosperous millions before the century is finished. Of that army of civilization Canada is, as it were, the right wing. We feel towards you, therefore, gentlemen, as one half of a regiment may feel towards the other half, knowing well that upon your side you are faithfully discharging your duties and are alike tramping down the physical impediments offered to your progress, as we upon our side are endeavoring to advance the banner of civilization into the heart of the West, and so friendly is the feeling that I assure you, should it ever happen that your own rich territories should be to be furnished forth to a more complete degree than it is capable of sustaining, there are in our North-West vast tracts of country where, if you choose to assist us in settling them, you will find a hearty welcome, and I trust, institutions under which you will be able to live as contentedly as under those where you have now the happiness of residing. All that you have to do is to take ground to your right always provided that you do so metaphorically and not in a material sense.”

THE FRENCH ELECTION CAMPAIGN.—PRESS MUTILATION.—London, Aug. 10.—The electoral campaign on the part of the French Government daily becomes more active and oppressive. Yesterday's news includes the following items:—Hawkers of newspapers at Compiegne were recently required to furnish lists of newspapers they served to customers in the arrondissements. Officials then suppressed the delivery of the *XIX. siecle*, *Presse*, *Republique Francaise*, *National*, *Bien Public*, *Petit Journal*, *Union Libérale*, of Versailles, was sentenced to 3,000 francs fine, and the Manager imprisoned three months for insulting President MacMahon. The *Nineteenth Century* and *Petit Parisien* were prosecuted for publishing a colored map of France showing the political complexion of the departments. The offence declared against them being the unauthorized publication of drawing. The Court convicted them, but passed a nominal sentence of 50 francs each. Two clubs at Arles have been closed, charged with being political assemblages. The *Depeche*, a newspaper at Toulouse, has been fined 100 francs for refusing to print the speech of President MacMahon. The Minister of Agriculture has asked the prefects in a circular letter to remind the employees of the Department of Agriculture that it is their duty not to attempt to thwart the action of the Cabinet, or place at the service of hostile parties the influence they derive from their offices. The Paris police have forbidden the sale of the photographs of Thiers. The papers announce that 80,000 copies of equestrian portraits of MacMahon are to be distributed in the provinces. The offence of speaking insultingly of MacMahon in the streets is now becoming the subject of daily action before the courts. Lefevre Desperes, who may be said to have originated this offence, was condemned to two months imprisonment, but succeeded on appeal in reducing the term to fifteen days. He is a son of a former Bonapartist Senator. The Court of Bordeaux has reversed the decision of an inferior tribunal, and fined a bookseller, who sold newspapers with special authorization. On the other hand, the tribunals of Nevers and Carcassonne have declared themselves competent to try actions by newspapers against the prefects for preventing the street sale thereof.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A NEW ARCTIC FISH.—Among the fishes collected by Captain Fielding during the Arctic Expedition is a new species of charr, to which the name of *Salmo arcticus* has been given. This new species was discovered in the fresh water lakes of Grinnell Land, and it is stated to be the most northern fresh water fish known to exist.

THE LILYUM AURATUM.—According to a French savant—M. Pynaert—the odour of *Lilium auratum* is obnoxious to houseflies. A single specimen in a room will, it is said, keep it clear of these pests.

TREES IN LONDON.—Mr. Shirely Hibberd says that there are now about 1,200 fine trees within the boundaries of the city of London, and in addition over 2,000 underbrushes. The plane and the lime occur most frequently.

THE PULSE.—The beats of the pulse can be measured with great accuracy by a photographic apparatus recently invented. By the use of this instrument the apparently single stroke of the pulse has been found to consist of three, or even four, beats in succession.

SPEED OF CARRIER PIGEONS.—A trial of the speed with which carrier-pigeons fly was made recently, the starting point being Magnolia, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and the place of destination Philadelphia. The distance is 79 miles, and one of the pigeons made it in one hour and 45 minutes.

FERNS IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.—In the British Islands there are only thirty-nine species of native ferns; but in Fiji Islands more than two hundred species have been collected. The potato fern (*Polypodium spectabile*) is peculiar to Hawaii (Owyhee), one of the Society Islands. Another of the ferns found there is called the Pulu fern; its stems are clothed with a soft downy material which is much used for stuffing mattresses.

AMERICAN FISH.—A firm who have a large cannery establishment on the Fraser River have shipped a parcel of this year's salmon in one and two pound tins to England. This is earlier than the Columbia River in Oregon, which is 300 miles further south. A sturgeon weighing 520 lbs. was captured the other day in the Fraser. These royal fish abound in this river. It is a common thing for them to be brought to market, by the Indians, weighing 100 lbs. They are sometimes caught in the salmon nets, but more frequently with hook and line.

A GRASSHOPPER EXTERMINATOR.—Yankee ingenuity is equal to almost any emergency, and we are not at all surprised to hear that a machine for the extermination of grasshoppers has been invented. In the West, whole sections of country are overrun by these pests, and the crops are eaten up for miles. In the State of Minnesota there are 34 counties where these pests are so thick that nothing can be grown. A machine called the “hopper-doe” has just been invented, which seems to work very well, and to promise the best results. It consists of a large piece of sheet-iron smeared with coal tar, the machine being drawn about the fields by a horse. The hoppers are caught by the tar, and crushed in a mass by an ingenious arrangement. In Minnesota a hopper doer is as necessary as a harrow or a plough.

HOW FISH ARE FORMED IN LAKES AND PONDS.—It is generally well known that birds are very active agents in the extension of vegetation, and that fruit and flowers are rendered prolific by the insects which visit their blossoms; but few people are aware of the means by which fish are formed in lakes and ponds which are not connected with other waters. Here an insect is the principal agent. The large water beetle which is in the habit of feeding upon the spawn of fish, occasionally, in the evening, climbs up the stems of rushes, &c., out of the water, sufficiently high to enable it to take wing. In these circumstances it has been caught, and on putting it into water, has been found to give out the spawn with which it had gorged itself previous to taking flight, both in a digested and undigested state; so that, on trial, it has been found that it produced fish of various kinds.

A NEW GROVE OF GIANT TREES.—A new grove of giant trees, recently discovered, 100 miles south of the famous giant trees of Yosemite, is just explored and described. It is on a line with the other grove, 6,000 feet in altitude. Instead of a small cluster of 30 or 40 there are 10,000 trees, covering six miles square. Besides several thousands of old fellows, whose age is estimated at from 1,200 to 4,000 years, there are thousands of young chaps from a hundred to a thousand years old, and full of vigour. The older trees being decapitated by storms and by weight of winter snows on their bushy tops, are mostly overtopped by the juniors. Some of the fallen trees, 3,000 to 4,000 years old, have revealed underneath the buried bodies of ancestral sequoias of smaller size which grew there 8,000 years ago—say 30 feet diameter. Large lakes and waterfalls are found along the route. The are so much superior to the Yosemite that it is contemplated to extend the route of travel to embrace this interesting circuit.

THE BANIAN TREE AND THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.—The power of the pendant root of the Banian has been lately exhibited in the celebrated Temple of Juggernaut. The edifice, which for seven centuries defied the elements and encroachment of age, is now found to be on the brink of destruction. The seeds of the Banian tree have got under the foundations, and the whole fabric has been loosened. The ruin was first indicated by the falling of some large stones just after the idol had left the temple on the last car festival. This catastrophe has, as may be imagined, caused great consternation, and is likely to have a disastrous effect on the prestige of the Juggernaut. It is a curious coincidence that the most celebrated Hindoo temple should have thus been undermined by trees held sacred, if not divine, by the whole Hindoo nation. In the ruins of Palenque, Copan, and Uxmal (in Central America) many travellers have seen, and the pencil of Catherwood has portrayed the havoc wrought by the huge trees which have established themselves among the ledges and cornices of temples and pyramids raised by races which are now extinct.

LUMINOUS APPEARANCE OF THE RED SEA.—All who have frequented the Red Sea have observed the luminous appearance, or phosphorescence of its waters. “It was beautiful,” says a writer who sailed from Mocha to Cosseir, “to look down into this brightly transparent sea, and mark the coral, here in large masses of honeycomb rock, there in light branches of a pale red, here the beds of green seaweed, the golden sand, the shells, the fish sporting around the vessel and making colours of a beauty to the eye which is not their own. Twice or thrice we ran on after dark for an hour or two, and, although we were all familiar with the sparkling of the sea round the boat at night, never have I seen it in other waters so superlatively splendid. A rope dipped in it, and drawn forth came up as a string of gems, but with a life and light, and motion the diamond does not know. These sea lights have been explained by a diversity of causes; but the singular brilliancy of the Red Sea, seem to be owing to fish spawn and animalcules—a conjecture which receives corroboration from the circumstances that travellers who mention it visited the gulf during the spawning period—that is, between the latter end of December and the end of February. The coral banks are less numerous in the southern part.”