

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL.—A despatch from Rome announces the demise of Cardinal Annibali Casali.

ST. PATRICK.—The St. Patrick's Literary Institute, of Quebec, will celebrate in December next the silver jubilee of its foundation.

CHANGES.—A list of thirty changes in Quebec, is published; eleven cures and thirteen vicars change places and six clergy retire.

ST. BRIDGET'S BAZAAR.—It is estimated that the receipts of the late St. Bridget's Asylum bazaar, Quebec, will exceed \$4,000.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN DETROIT.—Detroit claims a population of 127,000. There are fourteen Catholic churches in the city, nearly all of which have schools. In some of the churches there are from five to nine and ten High Masses every week.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE WORLD.—The oldest church in the Christian world is said to be at Orleansville, in the Diocese of Algiers. It was erected A. D. 823, soon after the convention of Constantine, as has been recently ascertained from an inscription on the pavement of the church.

THE CONVENT OF ST. NICHOLAS.—On Sunday there was a benediction of a new convent and of a bell at St. Nicholas, Quebec. The ceremony was observed with considerable pomp, in the afternoon. The public assisted at the ceremony, and the steamer "St. Nicholas" made a special trip from Quebec for the occasion.

DISAPPEARANCE OF METHODIST CHURCHES.—A Methodist organ, Zion's Herald had an article recently in which it admitted that Methodist churches had rapidly disappeared in Boston, and imposing Catholic churches replaced them. The fact is that there is scarcely a city in the country which can show a finer lot of Catholic religious edifices than Boston.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.—Many times Archbishop Bayley graphically recounted his experience in an ocean voyage, in the early days of his life, which nearly resulted in shipwreck. Another reminiscence related to a narrow escape from death while he was riding in a carriage in the neighborhood of the Van Courland estate. The horses took fright and ran away, and he was thrown to the ground senseless. He seldom took a drive after that accident, and then only with a skilled driver.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.—In 1855, the Austrians were sure to beat the Prussians; in 1870, the French were confidently expected, by three-fourths of Europe, to beat the Germans; and when this war commenced the only question was of the number of weeks it would require for the Russians to march to Constantinople. Still further in 1870, it was the Empress Eugenie who gave the final shoves to push the reluctant Emperor into the abyss of war. Now, we have seen the vacillating and hypocritical Czar dragged into conflict by the enthusiastic wife and son.—Truth.

THE POPE'S BODY SERVANT.—The body servant of Pius IX is Peter Turgis, a dapper little Frenchman, and formerly a French soldier, who had been in the service of Monsignor Nillecourt, Bishop of Grenoble, until the death of that saintly Prelate. One day whilst Pius IX was taking a walk in one of the numerous galleries of the Vatican in company with the Cardinal Prefect of Briefs, his cloak fell from his shoulders upon the floor. Peter Turgis hastened to place the cloak upon the shoulders of his august master, but the Pope being of a tall and commanding stature, his dwarfish groom could not accomplish the task. The Pope, smiling, remarked to the Cardinal: "Your Eminence, my Peter is also, as you see, of the Congregation of Briefs."

CONVERSION.—There is much rejoicing in Ireland over the conversion of Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P. for County Tipperary, son of the late Sir John Gray, and proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, one of the oldest and most influential papers in Ireland. Mr. Gray was received into the Church on the 10th ult., in the private oratory of the Fathers of the Order of Mary Immaculate, at Inchicore, County Dublin. At the Mass which followed immediately after his conditional baptism, Mr. Gray had also the happiness of receiving Holy Communion. Mrs. Gray, with two of her little children, was present at the reception of her husband, as were also Mr. Gray's youngest brother and his youngest sister, also a convert.

ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—At the regular weekly meeting of the St. Bridget's Temperance Association and Benevolent Society, Montreal, held on the 14th inst., Mr. Thos. Heffernan, lat. Vice-President, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Moved by D. Murray, Esq., and seconded by Thos. O'Neill, Esq., that the thanks of this Society be extended to the Rev. Father O'Reilly for the efficient and eloquent manner in which he delivered the temperance lecture on the birthday anniversary of Father Mathew. It was further added that the success of the lecture is chiefly due to the Rev. Father Lonergan in securing the services of so competent an advocate in the cause of temperance, and that a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented to the Rev. gentleman, and published in the Star.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. MORIARTY.—By the death of the Most Reverend Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, the Catholic Church on earth has lost a truly great prelate. Born in 1812 amidst the grand scenery of Kerry, David Moriarty, after receiving early education in his native country, passed over to France, in which country he passed some years at a college in Boulogne. Returning to Ireland, he entered Maynooth, and soon rose to the honorable position of being a "Danobone student," which means that he was promoted to a special academic honour. After some years spent as vice-president of the Irish College in Paris, in which position he gave unmixed satisfaction, Dr. Moriarty was appointed President of the Irish Missionary College of Allhallows, near Dublin. In 1854 he was chosen to be Coadjutor-Bishop of Kerry, as the health of Bishop Egan was declining; and in 1856 he succeeded to the bishopric. His labours in Kerry speak for themselves. Churches, colleges, schools, monasteries all speak eloquently of the energy of the deceased prelate.

FATHER GLACKMEYER'S MISSION.—St. Mary's Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity at 7 o'clock last night, by the men of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's congregations, who attended to hear the opening lecture of the distinguished Jesuit Father Glackmeyer. The Rev. gentleman after announcing an arrangement for the mission—which continues at 7.30 every evening during the week—looked at his text-words from Eccl. 12.13, "Fear God and observe his commandments; etc." The reputation of the members of the Jesuit order a pupil, and in which world wide, and the eloquence and vigour with which the vast congregation were kept enraptured for nearly a hour, showed that the preacher fully sustained the character of the order and his own fame in other cities, as one of the most distinguished preachers of his society. The sermon proved that the preacher thoroughly understood human nature and the reason of things, and that he was a Pontifical Benediction by His Grace the Archbishop.—Herald, Chronicle of Monday.

IRISH NEWS.

TRAININGSHIP FOR CORK.—A fine frigate has been secured as a trainingship for Cork, and will shortly be despatched to that port.

PASTORATE OF GLAUNTANE.—The Very Rev. Canon Galvin, for some years administrator of the cathedral parish of Cork, has been appointed to the pastorate of Glautane, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Clancy.

CHARITY SERMON.—A charity sermon was preached in St. Joseph's Church, Glenavy, on Sunday by the Rev. Father Phelan, P.P., Salfield, on the occasion of the completion of the new parochial house. The collection in the church realised £300.

DEDICATION.—The dedication of the new Church of St. Patrick at Newtownards, which had been erected at a cost of £10,000, is fixed for the 24th inst. The Doyager Marjorie of Londonderry has borne all the expense out of her private purse.

MONTH'S MIND.—The Month's Mind of the late Rev. E. Tuohig, C.C., Cloyne, who died at Harrogate recently, was celebrated in the parish church of Macroom, on Wednesday, 26th ult. There were twenty-two clergymen present in addition to the celebrant.

DEPUTATION.—On the 20th ult., a deputation from the cathedral choir at Newry waited on the Rev. B. O'Hagan, at Tullyish, in order to present the Rev. gentleman with his portrait painted in oil. Father O'Hagan entertained his visitors very hospitably.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRALEE CONVENT.—A sum bordering upon £300 has been collected by public subscription in order to enlarge the Convent of Mercy and poor schools at Tralee. The accommodation at both schools and convent was totally inadequate to the requirements, and the enlargement of the buildings will be a great boon to all.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY.—The death is announced of Mother Mary Joseph Ryan, superioress of the Presentation Convent at Cashel. She was a woman of remarkable power and clearness of intellect, and the magnificent convent in which she breathed her last will ever remain a monument of her zeal and self-sacrifice.

ADDRESS TO LORD MONTAGUE.—The tenantry on Mount Trenchard estates of Lord Montague, in the county of Limerick, have waited by deputation on his lordship at Foynes, and presented him with an address of congratulation on his return home, accompanied by Lady Montague, and their infant son, the heir to the family title and estates.

STRIKE.—The strike of railway employees in Ireland still continues; at present the prospect of settling the dispute being more remote than ever. In the Killarney district business is almost entirely at a standstill. The hotels in the vicinity of the lakes are almost untenanted, as the strike has prevented the influx of tourists, usual at this season.

MR. CALLAN, M.P. VS. "NATION."—Mr. Callan, M.P., has again resorted to the courts in vindication of himself. This time the defendant is Mr. D. Sullivan, of the Nation, who is alleged to have written on a post-card an allegation that Mr. Callan had communicated to a newspaper correspondent the proceedings of a private meeting of the Home Rule members. The plaintiff proceeds by criminal information, and the hearing will take place on Monday next.

DEATH OF REV. G. McBRIDE.—A telegram from Londonderry announces the death of the Rev. G. McBride, formerly P.P. of Urney, near Strabane. The deceased clergyman, who had attained a very advanced age, was well known in the North as a pious ecclesiastic and eloquent preacher. In early years, when a curate in Londonderry, he was prominently associated with the Rev. Mr. McClure, Presbyterian clergyman, as the organiser of temperance provident associations.

FESTIVAL OF ST. FINIAN.—Tuesday week was the festival of Saint Finian, first Bishop of Cork, and patron of the city. It was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in the parish church of St. Finian. The occasion was marked by the production, on a magnificent scale, of Mozart's *magnum opus*, the celebrated No. 12, which was rendered by 20 instruments and 50 voices. We are glad to recognize that the perfection which marked the choral part of the service was due to the able tuition of the Christian Brothers.—Contemporary.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT EMMET.—Mr. Lesage of Sackville street, Dublin, has published in lithograph form a fac-simile of a contemporary print of the execution of Robert Emmet in Thomas street. It gives a vivid representation of that fearful scene, in the background appears St. Catherine's Church, with the scaffold in front. The unhappy young patriot's corpse lies headless on the platform, while the headsman, in his black disguise, holds up the dripping head. Cavalry and infantry stand in close ranks around, and have occupation enough in repressing the movement of horror and sympathy among the crowd.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.—The following changes have been made in the diocese of Ferns.—Rev. T. O'Connor, C.C., from Taghmon to Wexford, consequent upon the retirement of Rev. Thomas Power, who leaves for Bishop Eton, to join the Redemptorist Order; Rev. James Walsh, C.C., Moyglass to Taghmon; Rev. Patrick D'Arcy, C.C., Rathogue to Moyglass; Rev. John O'Keefe, C.C., who retires temporarily on account of delicate health; Rev. William Prendergast, C.C., Moyglass to Killeenry.

LITERARY INSTITUTE OPENED.—The formal opening of the Letterkenny Institute, shows that intellectual recreation is prized even the bleak fastness of Donegal. The lord bishop was announced to preside, and amongst the speakers we find the names of Lord O'Hagan and other men of eminence. Grouped together in the new building area stately lecture-hall reading-room, library, school-room, and billiard-room. A ball-court adjoins. Altogether, we may take it that few towns anywhere so small and poor as Letterkenny would have the spirit to raise so fine an evidence of love of learning.

CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Waterford, made a most searching examination of nearly 500 children presented to him for Confirmation in Dungarvan. After testing the boys, he paid them a great and public compliment, by saying they were amongst the best he ever examined. The congregation at the cathedral, Waterford, were considerably disturbed on Sunday by a man named Michael Mansfield getting into the pulpit at the termination of the sermon at the last Mass and beginning to preach a discourse of his own. Of course he was promptly stopped. He was arrested and brought to the lock-up. We understand he is of deranged intellect.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PRIEST IN INDIA.—The diocese of Osory has sustained a great sorrow in the death, at Bellary, Madras, of the Rev. Patrick Doyle, a saintly and zealous priest, who has gone out to India as a missionary and laboured there during many years. A very remarkable man was the deceased. As death threw a gloom over the mission to which he was attached, and the mourning soldiers, rejecting a hearse, insisted on bearing his coffin upon their shoulders to the last resting place. On Thursday, the 27th ult., a solemn Month's Memory Office and High Mass were celebrated in the native parish of the deceased, and attended by many clergymen of the dioceses of Osory and Killarney. The Lord Bishop of Osory presided.

WAR NEWS.

SERVA.—Servia again assures the Porte of her neutrality, but is waiting an opportunity to assume the offensive.

CONFISCATED.—A Russian contractor informs the Grand Duke that materials for iron huts ordered in England have been confiscated as contraband of war by the British government.

THE SITUATION AT PLEVNA.—Bucharest advices state that the Turks have withdrawn their artillery from the second Gritzaka redoubt. The Russians fear that it is mined.

THE DANUBE.—A Sistova correspondent gives encouraging accounts of the Russian preparations for a winter campaign. The Russians have destroyed part of Sulina, but were driven off.

POLAND.—Fears are entertained of an insurrectionary movement in Russian Poland, and proclamations have been issued ready for publication, calling on the peasantry to assist the Government against the nobility and the townspeople.

VICTORY.—It is estimated that the Russians captured in Monday's battle 32 battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, 100 officers, 2,000 horses, the son of a Circassian chief, Schamyl and Moussa Pasha. In killed the Turkish loss is estimated at 16,000.

GREECE.—Has made a demand on the Porte for a salute to her flag on the citadel at Larissa, as reparation for the attack on her consulate, but the Porte declines to accede to the demand on the ground that the concession would cause too great excitement among the population.

SHEPHERD PASS.—Operations are entirely suspended in the Shepka Pass, where the snow lies over three feet deep on the ground. Along the Danube, too, the weather has seriously interfered with operations. The bombardment of Plevna has been assumed, and here, too, decisive action is expected. The desertion from Osman Pasha's force is said to be on a large scale, and the Turkish commander's communications with Sofia have been interrupted.

ASIA.—The Turks have lost nearly the entire ground gained during the campaign, by the recent defeat of Mukhtar Pasha, and the Russians, emboldened by their success, may most probably press on towards Erzeroum, on which they have made several unsuccessful assaults. A Vienna despatch says the assault on Plevna has been recommended. From the same source a rumor is current of the invasion of Roumania by the Poles.

A CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED.—A Russian despatch says:—By order of the commander-in-chief of the Russian army of the Danube, the correspondents of the Standard, Mr. Frederick Boyle, has been expelled from the circle of operations and the Roumanian territory for having, in a letter from Poradim of the 24th of August, described the Russian positions and intrenchments, and for having spoken in hateful and malevolent terms of the Russian army, despite the hospitality received by him.

SUFFERINGS.—A London correspondent reports the Russian route of communication from Giurgovo to Simniza almost impassable. The sides of the road are lined with skeletons of horses and cattle. The mud in Simniza renders walking impossible. Half of the inhabitants and a portion of the military have Danube fever, typhus or dysentery. The bridge across the Danube is very shaky. The Giurgovo and Simniza Railway is progressing very slowly. Work on the barracks and hospitals also moves slowly.

HUNGARIANS.—There can be no doubt a number of Hungarians really crossed the frontier, but so far nothing is known of their further movements; they appear to be nearly all infantry, and should they advance far they will be captured, and if they resist, be killed or executed as brigands. The Roumanian prefect of Mehedintza district, having gone to Orsova to remonstrate with the authorities, was informed that the greatest service Roumania could do the Austrian Government would be to shoot the intruders; the raiders are former Hungarian Republicans.

BATTLE.—The great battle on the Aladja Dag appears to have been even more decisive and more disastrous to the Turks than it was at first represented to have been. Mukhtar Pasha's army, Russian advices claim, was annihilated, the remains of his left centre being pursued far on the road to Kars, while the right was surrounded and ultimately surrendered. Mukhtar telegraphs from Kars his version of the story. He admits his defeat, but claims that his losses do not exceed eight hundred men, and attributes his reverse to the strength of the Russian reinforcements, supported by the 200 guns which the enemy were able to bring into action.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA.—The Hon. Charles Augustus Hobart, now admiral of the Turkish fleet, is the son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in 1822, and entered the Royal navy from which he retired with the rank of Captain. Owing to the part he took in the Cretan insurrection, having taken service in the Turkish navy, and blockaded Crete, on the representation of the Greek Government he was struck off the British Navy List. But in a remonstrance in 1874, setting forth his success in strengthening the navy of a friendly ally, and giving it that efficiency it has lately developed, he was reinstated in his former rank of Captain in the Royal Navy and placed on the retired list.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA MINOR.—POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIAN MARCH ON ERZEROU.—A despatch says Mukhtar Pasha's defeat leaves the Russians free to act on the wings. Further operations by Ismail Pasha against Idjevaire are not out of question. If he does not retreat promptly he may share the fate of Mukhtar's Aidaja division. The Russian force at Goukhah, which had been kept in check by Mukhtar's positions rather than by any immediate opposing force, will not remain idle longer. Thus with one blow all the advantages gained by the Turks during the summer have disappeared. Unless the weather and the extreme difficulty of supplying the Russian army interposed the march on Erzerou may be tried again this year.

EFFECTS OF BREACHING LOADING GUNS.—The terrible effect of breech-loading arms of precision was never so plainly shown as during the present bloody war between Russia and Turkey. A correspondent who witnessed one of the late assaults on Plevna, says:—"As the Russians thus accelerated their pace the Turks in the trenches opened upon them a perfect consuming fire from their rifles, loading and discharging with most extraordinary and passive coolness, the effect of which was literally to wipe away line after line of those doomed Muscovites, as they successfully appeared on the ridge of the hill. No sight, I think, was ever seen before like this in warfare. It was the fearful triumph of the breech-loading arm of precision. Each successive Russian battalion as it bravely crowded that fatal plateau, was mown down by the deadly fire as ridges of wheat go down to the earth before reapers. Again, and again, it seemed that scarcely a single man stood alive after the thunder and lightning of one of those tempests of bullets. The Turkish officers meantime, with a calmness worthy of the cool and sturdy staff that they commanded, directed their men to load and fire as steadily as possible, and to hold the muzzles of their rifles low down at the waistbelts of their foes."—Herald, Chronicle of Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAZAIN.—And now Bazain is said to be in the Japanese army.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—One hundred and forty persons were killed and wounded during a recent riot in a Russian town.

ALD. MULLIN.—Ald. Mullin who went with the Canadian pilgrims has returned from Europe much improved in health.

DESERATION.—During the past week a number of graves in the Mount Royal and Roman Catholic cemetery have been robbed of choice plants.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Quebec Legislature will be convened about the 15th of December. It is rumored that the Ontario Legislature will assemble on the 28th December.—Ottawa Free Press.

WAR PROBABLE BETWEEN CHINA AND SIAM.—War is probable between China and Siam, the former having revived its claim to the sovereignty, which had been dormant twenty years.

MR. DEVLIN.—Mr. Devlin, M.P., left for Montreal yesterday. It is said, he will shortly take up his residence in this City, and practice his profession here.—Ottawa Herald, Wednesday.

POPE HENNESSY AGAIN IN HOT WATER.—Social disturbance is occasioned at Hong Kong between the new governor—Pope Hennessy—and the community, caused by Governor Hennessy's insisting upon treating the Chinese population with more humanity than his predecessors.

HOPES FOR THE SAFETY OF CLEO PATRA'S NEBBEL.—The Begineer who designed the caisson in which the Egyptian obelisk was being towed to England does not think the obelisk is necessarily lost. He expects the caisson will drift seaward and be picked up. The captain of the "Olga" fears the caisson was in a hopeless condition when abandoned. The English steamer "Fitzmaurice," from Middlesboro for Valencia recovered Cleopatra's caisson ninety miles north of Farol, Spain.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The majority accorded to the French Republics as the result of the recent elections is now placed at 118. The President has made a bid for the support of the Left Centre, on the condition of its cutting itself adrift from the Left, while on the other hand Gambetta is said to be endeavouring to unite the factions of the Left, preparatory to a want of confidence motion in the Chamber. There are even some rumours of a coup d'etat, but it is not believed that MacMahon would lend himself to any such extreme measure.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.—From October 1st to the ninth there were excellent rains over a great part of the threatened districts of Northern and Central India. The rain has not yet ceased. The autumn crops in Northern India wherever surviving will be benefited greatly. Emigrants from the threatened tracks are already returning home. Agriculture is active everywhere. All the intermediate apprehension of a famine in Northern India next year have now passed through. Some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crops is assured. The crop prospects in Mysore, Bombay and Madras continue favourable.

EARTHQUAKES.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt near Nantam a few days ago. They appeared to come from east to west, and were violent enough to make crockery and windows rattle in a lively manner. A correspondent gives the following account of the shock as felt at Wellington:—"About midnight a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, which lasted about two minutes. It made windows, crockery, etc., rattle as if a cannon had been fired on the place. Old hands say it was more severe than the one felt in 1867, when San Francisco was so badly shaken."

GRAND JURORS.—Several of the Montreal papers condemn in very harsh and apparently unjustifiable language the conduct of the Montreal Grand Jurors which threw out the bills sent to them, against Sheehan accused of the murder at Hackette, and against others accused of shooting and other crimes, arising out of the Orange excitement. Those papers do not think it possible that the evidence was insufficient to establish even a prima facie case. Bills against Sheehan were twice ignored, and this those papers call a failure of justice. The Grand Jurors ought to know best what the evidence submitted to them amounted to.—St. John's Freeman.

MAJOR WALSH AND THE BLACKFEET.—A Fort Shaw despatch states that a veteran scout, just from Fort Walsh, reports that Major Walsh held a grand council with the northern Blackfeet and Assiniboines on September 17, and concluded a new treaty, the main provision of which is that they should promptly accept Sitting Bull and all disaffected Indians from the United States to leave British possessions. The Canadian Indians also agreed to keep Sitting Bull out of Her Majesty's territory. Sitting Bull was notified of this agreement. On September 18 he broke camp and moved across the line. Here he met the Nez Percés runners, and promised to assist them and exterminate Miles.

THE TICHOHNS CASE.—The friends of the Claimant in gold spirits owing to the alleged discovery of Oron in Australia, where he has been known as Cresswell and Smith, with other aliases. His portrait has been identified by various people who knew him in England. The City Press is in a position to state that a telegraph message has been forwarded to agents in Australia to bring Oron over. The friends of the Claimant seem to have shown their faith in him in a tangible form, as the cost of the message alone was £5 10s., and other expenses have been already incurred. It is noticed that the London Times when it has paragraphs about the Dartmoor convict, now heads them "The Claimant," and not "Orton."

ROSS RECEPTION.—Notwithstanding the fact that Wallace Ross has not been successful in his last contest, a movement is on foot in the city to get up a reception for him on his return from Toronto. The party is expected home to-morrow evening. There was a tone of general disapprobation expressed through the community at the manner in which the Paris crew was received on its return from the Centennial regatta. Now that a similar occasion offers, there is no reason why the boating fraternity of St. John should conduct themselves so as to leave room after their regret in the treatment of Ross. He may yet win many wagers for them.—St. John Freeman, Tuesday.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—The "Chinese Question" has become a very serious one not only to the American population of our States west of Rocky Mountains, but also to the people of Australia. The evil effect of Chinese immigration have become so obvious and formidable that the propriety of special legislation designed to repress that immigration is, widely agitated. A bill has been proposed in the Provincial Parliament of Queensland requiring every Chinaman on landing to pay a poll-tax of £10, and making the captain of vessels bringing Chinamen into the Colony responsible for the payment of the tax. The Sydney Freeman, speaking of this bill, says:—"In the face of theordes of Chinese, inundating our northern territory to the exclusion of our British miners, the bill is decidedly popular throughout the colony. The Ministry seems quite as fully determined upon putting a stop to the vile traffic so loudly proclaimed against by every Queenslandeer, barring the few who profit by them and their wags, and an economical diet of half a dozen pounds of potatoes for each of them."

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE QUEEN BEES.—Reanmur relates the following anecdote, of which he was the witness.—A queen bee, and some of her attendants were apparently drowned in a brook. He took them out of the water, and found that neither the queen bee nor her attendants were quite dead. Reanmur exposed them to a gentle heat, by which they were revived. The plebeian bees recovered first. The moment they saw signs of animation in their queen, they approached her, and bestowed upon her all the care in their power, licking and rubbing her, and when the queen had acquired sufficient strength to move they hummed aloud in triumph.

EARLY RISING.—For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight and nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till eleven or twelve at night, and then rises at five or six, because of the teachings of some old ditty about early to rise, is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All the staff written about great men who sleep only three or four hours a night is apocryphal. They have been put upon such small allowance occasionally, and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you can go to bed early then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late then rise late. Let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. It is barbarous to expect children to instantly land on the centre of the floor at the call of their nurses, the thermometer below zero. Gives us time after they call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

INSTINCT.—Some years ago, while I was sitting in a confectioner's shop in Princess Street, Edinburgh, eating a piece of gingerbread, a Newfoundland dog, which I had never seen before, came and stood beside me in a very friendly way. It seemed so earnestly interested in what I was about that I offered it a part of the gingerbread, thinking that was what it wanted, but it refused it. When I put my hand into my pocket to pay for what I had got seeing that its tail wagged, and its look became more animated, it occurred to me that it was the money in which it was taking so much interest; so, for amusement, I offered it a halfpenny. That it accepted willingly, and handed it over the counter, receiving a biscuit in return. I asked what meant, if it was their own dog, and if it was in the habit of doing that. The dog was not theirs was the reply. It belonged to a shoemaker in another part of the town, but was a regular customer; for, if it received a halfpenny or a penny anywhere, it brought it to their shop to make its purchases. I had often before heard of dogs and elephants buying rolls and biscuits, but I never before had seen a dog that could inform a stranger that it wanted a halfpenny for the purpose.

SUPERSTITIONS IN REGARD TO THE MOON.—The Tyrolese cures freckles by washing them at night with water in which the moon shines. In the Harz Mountains and Silesia, the remedy for gaititis is to turn one's face to the increasing moon three evenings running, then take a stone, silently touch the swelling with it, and throw it over the left shoulder. Meier quotes a Sabine charm for toothache. When the crescent moon reappears for the first time, the sufferer must gaze at it steadfastly and repeat three times, "I see the moon with two points; my teeth shall neither shoot nor ache until I see the moon with three points." Crabs caught during full moon, and then buried alive and ground to powder, cure hydrophobia. Of course, the moon necessarily assists at all deeds of sorcery, such as casting magic bullets, the manufacture of a divining rod, and the like. The following receipt for avenging one's self on one's enemies is given by Kulu in Westphalia: "when the new moon falls on a Tuesday, go out before daybreak to a stake selected beforehand, turn to the east and say, 'Stick, I grasp thee in the name of the Trinity.' Take thy knife and say, 'Stick, I cut thee in the name of the Trinity, that thou mayest obey me and chastise any one whose name I mention.' Then peel the stick in two places, to enable thee to carve these words, Abia, obia, sabia. Lay a smock frock on thy threshold and strike it hard with the stick, at the same time naming the person who is to be beaten. Though he may be miles away, he will suffer as much as if he were on the spot." The ancient Greeks and Romans considered the moon to be a protection against the evil eye, and they hung small moons made of metal round their necks as amulets. Even the wives and horses of the Romans wore them. The custom has not yet disappeared in Italy and the East. Some years ago Neapolitan ladies used to wear small silver half moons on their arms, as a preservative against epilepsy, which popular belief has always been connected with the evil eye. The talismanic crescent has always been the badge of Islam, and it still glitters on the minarets. [All the Year Round.]

STONE TREES.—The Petrified Forest of California Seen through Scientific Spectacles. The site of the petrified forest is about one thousand feet above sea level and lies in the same trend with the geysers. Mr. St. Helena and the thermal springs of Calistoga. Geologically, it is one vast tufa bed, in which the trees lie as they were thrown, probably thousands of years ago, by some vast convulsion of nature. This tufa, I will say for the benefit of the uninitiated in scientific lore, is a volcanic ash or cinder; it is lava thrown upwards in a fiery mass and descending with rain. Its gray in colour and granular in structure. Sometimes it is found imbedded in the form of little globes or bombs. Ammonites, found in the strata, fix the event in the Cretaceous period; the professor inclines to the opinion that it was pre-glacial. The trees lie at five or six different levels—on the lower almost north and south; at the highest, northeast and southwest. At the latter level the trees must have been buried under eighty or one hundred feet of lava; at the lowest five hundred feet. Their dip conforms to the dip of the tufa, and is at angle of thirty to forty-five degrees. The tree fragments, many of which have been converted into charcoal, others into lignite, and others into beautiful specimens of jet. Where the heart of a tree had decayed, the cavity is filled with opal, a form of lustrous, uncrystallized silica, containing water. Chalcedony another form of silica, but clear and limpid, is found in other cavities. No top has been petrified, and only here and there a root. Many have been charred by fire. Some are broken after petrification had taken place as there is no mark of splintering or bruising. What must have been the giant force that followed their first destruction, to have dealt this further blow! The majority of the trees are redwood, some few the madrona, and the limb of an oak has also been found. One of the first named is eleven feet in diameter, and the part of the trunk still preserved is sixty-eight feet in length. Another shows marks of having been hacked with an axe, probably made of obsidian; as all the pre-historic implements from this locality were made of this substance—a volcanic rock—which appears in abundance all about. There is no mistaking the fact that the cutting was done before petrification began, as the cuts occur at different angles to the grain of the wood. The deduction is inevitable that man was in California before the birth of Mt. St. Helena; even, and also that he was of a type superior to the people who inhabited it at the advent of the European, for he knew how to fashion cutting tools.—San Francisco Chronicle.