

many points from its mouth up to Albany, which thus impede the movements of the fish. They earnestly urge that a close time be established of at least from Saturday night until Monday morning, during which no fish shall be taken, and the nets shall be raised, under a very severe penalty.

The shad-hatching season of 1874 commenced on the 15th of May and terminated on the 1st of July, making a period of about six weeks.

The Commissioners, after a careful consideration of the facts, are decidedly of the opinion that the experiment of introducing shad into the Great Lakes has been a success, and that there is every reason to believe that when deposited in the rivers the young will mature in the lakes and return to their Atlantic point.

The distribution of black bass, which has been going on for several years, has been continued during 1874, amounting in number to 965; of the Oswego bass, 533; while 1278 of other allied species have been sent out. These operations have already resulted in a greatly increased yield in the general fisheries of the State, so that lakes where nothing could be taken but a few years ago now furnish satisfactory fishing to many persons.

In regard to other fish, the Commissioners report the addition of 527,000 white-fish and 180,000 salmon-trout, with a large number of eggs sent to many parties who desire to make experiments in raising these species. They speak in terms of approbation of the efforts now making on the part of the United States to introduce the California salmon into such waters as are not suited to the species of Maine, and cite several instances where the young have been taken after introduction into the streams of New York, showing surprising vigor and rapidity of growth.

The report contains some reference to the action taken by the Commissioners in regard to the propagation of the grayling, and they think that the addition of this species may be one of some practical importance, as it certainly is a matter of much interest. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the consideration of the injurious effect of pound nets and other modes of trapping fish, and they strenuously urge the passage of laws to prohibit their use entirely, or at least to regulate their employment at certain seasons and in certain localities. They point particularly to the use of these nets in the great South Bay of Long Island, where, in their opinion, in consequence of the multiplication within the last few years, the fishing has been almost entirely destroyed.

In conclusion, the Commissioners state that, without relaxing their efforts in regard to other fish, they purpose now to devote more attention to hatching and distributing the brook trout. Their establishment at Calveson has an almost unlimited capacity, and they think they will be able to supply trout season or young trout, in a certain number at least, to almost all applicants, and that in this way a great addition to the food resources of the State may be secured, while the popularity of the Commission will certainly be increased.

Professor ALEXANDER AGASSIZ announces that the experience of the past two years has shown the impossibility of conducting the Anderson School upon an essentially permanent basis, and the trustees and themselves at the end of the means at their disposal. To enable them to carry on the school it is proposed to change a fee of fifty dollars for the summer, and they propose to receive a sufficient number of pupils each year to warrant them in going on. Even with the proposed charges there will be a considerable deficit (as was the case last year) to be met by the friends of the Fenwick School, the position of the island entailing expenses which a more favored locality would not necessitate. The trustees will reduce the price of board to the lowest possible terms. Application for admission, with statement of qualifications, should be sent at once to the director, ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Preference will be given to teachers. The course of studies will be announced as soon as practicable.

The latest dates from Lieutenant CAMERON, with the African exploring party, are to the 18th of May, 1874, at which time he had entered the Morymone country at the southern border, and expected to be absent from Ujiji about twelve months.

An International Congress of Silk Culturists is to be held at Milan during 1876, and circulars have been distributed by the Government of that country to induce the making of reports on the results. This has reference to various points connected with the keeping of silk-worms, the prevention of injurious diseases, particularly of their "infectivity," a disease which has produced great injury of late years.

A serious malady has lately attacked the Sumon plant in various parts of the world, the result, as supposed, of the forced cultivation of the fruit. This is known as the "dry rot," and commences at the extremities of the plant or of the roots, and gradually spreads throughout the whole tree, drying up the sap in its course. It is suggested that by grafting cuts of the wild lemon plant on the orange-tree a new stock may be obtained, and the fruit cultivated upon trees which have not been subjected to a forced growth.

Dr. KNABE has found that tobacco smoke contains a large quantity of carbonic oxide, and he attributes the injurious after-effects of smoking to this poisonous gas, some of which necessarily descends to the lungs, and produces more or less injury. According to KNABE, the after-effects are more potent the more inexperienced the smoker, and he ascribes to the carbonic oxide the unpleasant effects of the fatigues attendant at smoking more than to nicotine alone.

Among the noteworthy dead of the year may mention Baron J. F. DE WALLINGRA, who died in Paris on the 26th of April, at the age of one hundred and nine. Born in France, he devoted many years of his life to travels in Africa and America, during which he made use of his ready pencil in the delineation of the objects of nature and art that he interested him. One of his most prominent labors was connected with the ancient cities of Chobas and Tuxsan, although the accuracy of his delineations has been very strongly called in question by Dr. BANAUER

and other succeeding travelers. One of his representations of certain carvings on an ancient rock in the vicinity of the Nile, which he said was the trunk of an elephant of some species; and there has been an attempt to show from this that the original artist must have been acquainted with some prehistoric American mastodon or true elephant. A careful examination of the original carving by a recent traveler, however, fails to bring out the peculiar features of this animal.

The annual report of the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States for the fiscal year 1874 has just been published by the Treasury Department, and constitutes a document equally interesting with its predecessor, and of which we gave an extended notice. Since the reorganization of this service under the direction of Dr. WOODWORTH its efficiency has been vastly increased, and now compares favorably with that of any branch of the like service in foreign countries. Among the results of this reorganization are a decrease in the number of days relief furnished, an increase in the number of cases relieved, a reduction in the average rate of treatment, an increase in the hospital fees collected, a decrease in the average annual cost of each patient treated, and a decrease in the net cost to the government of each patient relieved.

Full statistics of the diseases treated, the number of days of illness, the places where the service was rendered, etc., are given, with all the appropriate details. As in the preceding volume, there are several interesting papers bearing upon the subject of marine hospital service; among others, one on "The Hygiene of the Forecasts;" one on "American Commerce and the Service;" "Dysentery in Sailors;" "The Preventable Diseases on the Rivers and Great Lakes;" "The Yellow Fever Epidemics of 1873 and 1874." Several graphic diagrams are presented exhibiting the relative prevalence of ague, remittent fever, rheumatism, erysipelas, ophthalmia, etc., in each district, and the relative proportion of cases of these diseases in each month.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Calendar.

JUNE.
Sunday, 6.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
Friday, 11.—St. Barnabas.
Sunday, 13.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 14.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 15.—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Wednesday, 16.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday, 17.—St. Peter.

JULY.
Sunday, 4.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 11.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Tuesday, 12.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Wednesday, 13.—St. James; Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

On the 16th of June the whole Catholic world is to be consecrated to "the Sacred Heart." The decree to this effect has been issued by Cardinal PARISE, Prefect of the Congregation of Rites. On the 16th of June, 1875, according to Catholic tradition, MARGARET MARY ALCOUCQUE, at Paray-le-Monial, beheld Christ, who displayed to her his heart, surrounded with a cross and with a crown of thorns, and commanded her to propagate the devotion to the "Sacred Heart" throughout the world. Thus the entire Church is to be linked to one of the greatest superstitions known to modern history. Occupying such a position, it needs no prophet to foretell its fate.

The removal of the damptory clauses from the Athanasian Creed has finally been ordered by the Irish Synod. The lay vote was overwhelming—171 in favor; the clerical vote was 64, three more than the necessary two-thirds; the episcopal vote was 8 to 4, just two-thirds. The debate was earnest, but good-tempered. An effort, it is said, will be made to restore the rejected sentences.

In the Reformed Episcopal Council the Articles of Religion proposed by committee have been adopted with considerable amendment. It was decided to strike two more bishops from the South and one for the West. Dean EDWARD CANNON, of British Columbia, received 27 clerical and 18 lay votes, and was declared elected. JAMES A. LARKIN, of Virginia, received 19 clerical and 20 lay votes, and was also declared elected.

The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance holds its next annual meeting in Belfast, October, 1875.

We are indebted to the Montreal Witness for a review of the public-school contest in the Province of New Brunswick which places it in the clearest light. The Common School Act was passed in 1871, and came into operation January, 1872. During the latter part of 1873 BISHOP SWERTY and ROGERS called meetings of Catholics to oppose the law, at which resolutions were passed denouncing it as "registered in hell." In association with the bishops of the other Provinces, they tried to induce the Governor-General to dissolve it, but failed.

The bishops next undertook to induce the Dominion Parliament to set it aside. The Parliament complied so far as to refer its constitutionality to the law-officers of the British crown. This was done twice, and in each instance the Queen's law-officers decided the New Brunswick law to be constitutional. Its unconstitutionality was then brought by Bishop SWERTY for decision before the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and the decision (unanimous) was against it. On July 1874, an appeal was taken from this decision of the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England. Here the constitutionality of the school law was again affirmed. Finally, the Lower House of the Dominion Parliament was induced last winter to address her Majesty to use her influence to procure separate schools for the Catholics of New Brunswick.

The law was also introduced in New Brunswick in 1874, when out of forty-one representatives sent to the Dominion Parliament, the Catholic bishops obtained only five. Never has the Church fought a hotter battle in America,

and never has it sustained a more humiliating defeat. The history is not without its lesson for the friends of common schools in the United States.

The "Peculiar People," who refuse to give medicine to the sick, but rely wholly upon prayer, have been held in England and Scotland. JOHN DOWNS, a member of this sect, having lost a child, a surgeon who made a post-mortem examination deposed that death had resulted from the want of medical treatment. The case will be likely to go to a criminal court.

The English Liberator Society held its annual meeting in London May 6. The occasion was one of great enthusiasm. Just now the Liberatorists are in the very best spirits, and think that they see the beginning of the end. Mr. RICHARD, M.P., one of the speakers, said that they had passed through both "the poor-woman's" and "the poor-man's" stages. The income for the year was £12,888. On the same day the British and Foreign Bible Society held its anniversary. The total issues for the year were 3,619,427 copies of the Bible, Testament, and other portions of either. The receipts were £22,101, expenditures £217,330. The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society occurred May 4. The year has been most prosperous, the receipts having risen to £264,626. The Director-General was one of the speakers, and acknowledged most gracefully the indebtedness of the Church of England to JOHN WESLEY and his followers. The Church Missionary Society held its annual meeting May 4. Its receipts have been £176,883. On May 5 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts held its 174th annual meeting. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The income for the year was £124,526, the largest amount received in one year. The society has in its service 533 ordained missionaries.

M. VETTELLO, the truculent editor of the *Democrat*, has been brought to grief. A clergyman sued him for libel. The libel complained of was an article in M. VETTELLO's paper advising Christian women not to patronize the complainant's shop, for the reason that it was open to the patronage of either. The editor was fined five francs, and ordered to publish the sentence in five newspapers.

The relations of the Church to the State have been recently warmly discussed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. In bringing forward an interpellation respecting the relations of the Church and the State, SIGUR MAMMIGI charged the government with having adopted a conciliatory policy toward the Church. He followed this attack with a motion directing the ministry to defend the dignity of the nation and the rights of the State, and to bring in a bill regulating the tenure of ecclesiastical property on the basis of liberty for the lower ranks of the clergy and laity.

At a meeting of a majority of the Chamber it was determined to support the ecclesiastical policy of the ministry. The law which gives the papal treasury will, however, be adhered to strictly.

The Board of Trust of the Vanderbilt University held its annual meeting in Nashville, May 3. The following important appointments were made to the chairs of instruction: Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany, JAMES M. SARGENT, Ph.D.; Yale; and ALEXANDER W. CHESTER, LL.D.; Modern Languages and Literature, JAMES A. HARRISON, A.M., of the University of Virginia; English Literature and Historical Criticism, A. A. LARCOMB, D.D., LL.D., late Professor of the University of Georgia; Pastoral Theology and Homiletics, JOHN C. GRAYBORN, D.D.; Vocal Music, Professor R. M. McINTOSH.

Dr. C. E. BARN, the San Francisco correspondent of the *Evangelist and Preacher*, reports that some persons in that city, calling themselves "Friends of Free Thought," held a convention, intended to rebuke the Rev. Mr. HAWKINS. Not desiring to attend, as they had anticipated, they went on the street with a wagon, and displaying a banner, began to harangue the crowd. The roughs were not at all pleased with the "Free Thought" orators, and the latter were expelled the speakers, and finally drove them off.

The Emperor of Germany, as King of Prussia, has signed the "State Subsidy Withdrawal Bill." The bill is the first of the kind since the passage through the Lower House of the Diet. An exception will be probably made in favor of the orders which devote themselves to the care of the sick; but even these will be liable to suppression by royal ordinance. A government bill for the administration of parochial church property is also before the Diet. It proposes to give the control of this property to a local board; the priest is not to be, or, except, its chairman. The Second Synod of the Old Catholics was announced to be held, May 19, at the days following, at Bonn. It will occupy itself with the catechism, a Bible history, and a German ritual. The Pope has given himself up to the neglect of issuing a decree, dated March 31, annulling the election of Dr. JOHANNES HERTZ as Archbishop of Utrecht. The Jesuit bishops do not care a fig for papal vetoes or anathemas.

The bill before the English House of Commons for the prohibition in Ireland of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays is virtually lost for this session. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke in its favor. Its failure has created great disappointment. It was one of the few measures on which all Irishmen were agreed. Cardinal CURRY, Archbishop TREKOR, the Presbyterian Assembly, the Synod of the Dissatisfied Church, had all advocated its passage.

In a recent letter from Italy published by WILLIAM HOWITT, the author of *Visits to Jesuit Houses* and other popular works, he says that since he has been in Italy he has "seen Bibles snatched from the hands of colporteurs by priests, and trampled in the dirt. In the rural districts, even at this hour, the colporteurs are driven out by the gentry, and the Bibles have sold to the Pope through the collected and burned," and yet the Pope cherishes the Italian reformers with impunity! Bible-herning has always been a favorite occupation of the Roman priests and Jesuits.

and had they the power, it is plain that they would not be content even among us with excluding the Scriptures from the schools; not a copy would be suffered to exist.

It is reported that the union of all the United Greeks in Russia (Roman Catholics who have heretofore had their own spiritual life) with the orthodox Church will shortly be consummated.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, of the Scotch Free Church, who has been making a preaching tour through India at the request of missionaries stationed there, is seventy years of age. He is accompanied by his son. From February 13 to the 18th he was at Delhi, where he held sixteen meetings, some of the addresses being in English and others, through an interpreter, in Hindustani. One of the sermons was delivered in the palace of the Kings of Oude, the preacher standing opposite the famous peacock throne.

The *Tricks* of Rome is very bitter against the Prince of Wales for accepting the Grand Mastership of the Freemasons of England. It says that English Protestantism and Freemasonry must stand or fall together.

The Southern Baptist Convention assembled in Charleston, South Carolina, May 1. The territory represented by it counts 1,316,000 Baptists, distributed thus: Alabama, 75,000; Arkansas, 44,000; District of Columbia, 8,150; Florida, 17,000; Georgia, 170,000; Kentucky, 147,000; Louisiana, 35,000; Maryland, 5,600; Massachusetts, 88,000; Missouri, 88,000; North Carolina, 110,600; South Carolina, 94,000; Tennessee, 104,200; Texas, 54,000; Virginia, 146,000. Of the whole number, 70,000 are white Baptists who co-operate with the Convention. A conspicuous feature of the proceedings was the attendance of leading Baptists from the Northern States. Dr. LATROOP, of Connecticut, presented to the Convention the resolutions of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and was invited to sit as a corresponding member. The Home Mission Board reported its receipts for the year to be \$23,255; the Foreign Mission Board reported \$22,216. Ten corresponding messengers were chosen to attend the meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary Society in Philadelphia. A report declaring it to be the duty of Southern Baptists to labor for the religious instruction of the colored people was unanimously adopted. The report recognizes the importance of co-operation in this work with the Baptists of the North. The next session of the Convention will be held in Richmond.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

"The latest humor story comes from Connecticut, where a Sunday-school teacher, in case of his pupils, 'Johnny, you don't say invite your friend Billy to come to Sunday-school with you?' Johnny looked up with a grin full of mischief, 'I'm sorry, I'm full of teeth, and said, 'I know you, teacher. You want to get Billy into the class so's you can get a chance for a new school.'"

MARGARET MARY.—The kitchen girl out of heaven.

"Do you want to kill the child?" exclaimed a gentleman, as he saw a boy jig a lady out of his carriage on the walk. "No, not quite," replied the boy; "but if I can get her to leave her carriage, I can get my wife to go and peddle in the ditch with Johnny Baxter."

A BODILESS ENTERPRISE.—Going bankrupt.

The motto which was inserted under the arm of William, Prince of Orange, in his accession to the British crown, was, *Non regni sed regis*; "I did not steal it, but I received it." This being shown to Isaac Swift, a student of sarcastic smile, "The receiver is as bad as the thief."

THE NEW LEGAL ADVERTISING ON CREMATION.—Odds.

Questions put to his schoolmaster, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, by a boy had during their first lesson: "How's your father?" "How's your mother?" "How are your parents?" "How are your father and mother?" "How are they both?"

A certain French gentleman, having been but a very little while in his parish, was invited to a friend's house, when a large bowl of punch was handed to him. He had never been before, and which did not at all agree with him; but having forgotten the name of it, he asked the waiter to get him another. "What's your mother in England which is all of contradiction—when I do mean to make it strong and de vater to make it small, de vater to make it sweet, and de vater to make it sour?" "Punch," answered the waiter. "I suppose you mean." "Ay, punch, begar!" cried the gentleman. "It almost pinch my brain out last night."

"Is Mr. Brown a man of means?" inquired a lady visitor of Aunt Betty. "Yes, I should think he was," replied Aunt Betty; "as every body says he's the wealthiest man in town."

Theodore Hook was dictating a few friends one morning one of Fulham by an extempore comic song, when in the middle of it the servant entered with, "Please, Sir, here's Mr. Winter, the tax-collector; he says he has called for taxes." Hook would not be interrupted, but went on at the piano-forte, as if nothing had happened, with the following stanza: "Here comes Mr. Winter, collector of taxes; I'll advise you to pay him whatever he asks; because won't do, he stands no sort of ceremony; Though Winter his name is, he'll process his summary."

A boy who had stolen some apples was forgiven for the rather ingenuous manner in which he extorted himself. The school-master asking him what he had to say for himself, the child replied, "The apples were Tom's; I don't know how he got them; and now they're mine, and he don't know how I got them."

Dean Swift, while residing in a village where he had a living, was frequently assailed by a writer, to whom he became much attached. The barber on the side of Dean Swift that he had taken a public-house, which he intended to carry on in conjunction with his trade as a barber, and respectfully requested the Dean to write him a line or two to put on his sign-board. The dean took up his pen and wrote the couplet: "I have not from you to pole, but often in harm, Where sought except the shaving but the harm."

It is said to be satisfactorily demonstrated that every time a wife acquires her husband she adds a wrinkle to her face. It is thought the announcement of this fact will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife acquires an her husband it will remove one of the old wrinkles.

"Ah, Johnny," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "You've run fast enough." "Yes, I did," said Johnny; "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."