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HISTORIC MEMORABILIA.

The first compendium of historic memorabilia, was published in Europe; an abridgement of the works of Dennis Petau, usually styled Petavius by the learned, entitled "Doctrina Temporum," printed in Paris, 1637, 2 vols. folio. It met with so favorable a reception that the author published an abridgement, under the title of "Rationanum Temporum," in two volumes duodecimo.

Archbishop Usher published in London, during the same year, the Sacred Chronology, or Annals of the Old and New Testaments, Part 1, and in 1654 the second part appeared. The many corrections made by these works of the publications of former chronologists gave them a stamp of acknowledged authenticity. De Freenoy, John Baptist L'Advocate, Blair, Stow, Tenner and Anderson all contributed to the same field of literature.

The Berlin Royal Society was founded by Frederick I., King of Prussia, in 1700. A literary society was incorporated with it in 1744.

The Academy of Bologna, for physics and mathematics, was founded in 1609. The University of the Sorbonne, for divinity, named after its founder, dated from 1251. Of St. Luke, for painting, 1393; of Verona, for music, 1543, and of sciences at St. Petersburg, by Peter I., 1724.

The vaulted roof of the Pantheon, Rome, fell in November 6, 1756. Opera House, at Rome, roof fell in Jan. 18, 1762. The theatre at Saragossa, Spain, with 400 persons, destroyed by fire, Dec. 1778. The floor at the cathedral at Bourbon-le-Bains was precipitated into the vaults beneath and 600 lives lost.

Marriages of the British Royal family were restrained by act of Parliament, in 1772.

Ale and ale-houses were known in England, in 728.

The city of Alexandria, Egypt, has an eventful history. It is said to have been built by Alexander in 17 days, and was six miles outside its walls in 332, B. C.; it was taken by Cæsar, 47, B. C.; by Octavius Cæsar, 40, B. C.; by Diocletian, 296; by the Persians, 615; by the Saracens, 640. Since by Napoleon and the Turks, and lastly Lesseps' Canal.

Paper currency established in North America May 15, 1775.

The first auctioneer in England was Elisha Tale, who so disposed of the goods he brought from the East Indies.

Toricelli, a Florentine, invented barometers in 1643.

The Saxon title Thane was equivalent to the old English Baron, which title was first given in 1388 to Richard II.

The Kingdom of Bavaria was founded as a Dukedom in 1180; became an electorate 1258; surrendered to the Imperialists Nov. 10, 1704; merged into the German Confederation 1867.

Prussian Blue invented in Berlin, 1704.

The Dissenters in England took the name of Methodists from Methodius, a celebrated Greek prelate, who introduced Christianity into Bohemia in 980.

A book of voyages touching the discovery of America, by R. H. 1582, is in the London Museum.

Madoc ap Owen Guynette, Prince of North Wales, made a voyage to North America in 1170.

John Cabot and his son, Venetians discovered New Foundland June 24, 1497.

The most remarkable battle the Germans ever fought was at Argentaria, in Alsace, against the Romans under Gratian, when the former were defeated with the loss of 35,000 men out of 40,000

Bread is said to have been first made of yeast by the English, about the year 1650.

The first book is supposed to have been written about Job's time, 150 years before the time of Abraham.

Breeches, or pantaloons, were first worn in Europe in 1652.

Burnt bricks came into use about A. D. 884. A Roman invention.

The wearing of caps was enjoined under penalties, by act of the British Parliament, in 1571.

Cardinals were originally the Parish preachers of Rome. Their title was given in 608; their college was founded by Pope Pascal 1., 817; did not elect Popes until 1160. Wore the red hat and clothing as a sign they were prepared to shed their blood in defence of their faith, and were declared princes of the Church in 1222; title of Eminence given them by Pope Urban VIII., about 1630.

The right of dower is a Danish custom, given by Suenon, father of Canute the Great, in gratitude to the Danish ladies who sold their jewels to ransom prisoners taken by the Vandals.

Dublin city is said to have been built in 800; walled in 838; stormed by Dermond in 1171; fresh charter granted in 1173; castle built in 1220; university founded in 1591; students admitted Jan. 1594.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence all vegetables were imported until 1509.

17,000 gin shops were suppressed in London in 1750.

The Gypsies were first noticed in Germany, A. D. 1517.

Le Rol, of Paris, made the best watch, in 1776, it being an improvement on Harrisons' time-keeper, invented three years previous.

The first measurement of time is attributed to Alfred the Great, about 880. In those days three inches of candle consumed was counted an hour, and six whole candles made twenty-four hours.

Ecclesiastics alone practiced medicine from 1206 to about 1500.

Wormwood was an ingredient used to preserve malt liquors before the discovery of hops in 1432.

The national debt of Great Britain is rather of ancient origin, having been first contracted on Parliamentary security in Henry VI.'s reign. In 1697 it amounted to but five million pounds; 1714 it was 46 millions; in 1747, 64 millions; 74 millions in 1757; 100 millions 1762; 127 millions in 1772; 274 millions in 1784. At present the precise amount is not known, but is almost treble the last amount, if not more.

The English motto Royal, "Dieu et mon Droit," was first used by Richard I. on his obtaining a victory over the French at Gyors, 1193. "Not we," says he "but God and our right has conquered." The Bohemian crest of the Prince of Wales—three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich dieu" (I serve,)—was adopted by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy, the King of Bohemia being slain in the action, 1346.

The art of painting was first introduced into Rome from Hetruia, by Quintus, who on this account was called Pictor, 291 B. C. Painting in oil is said to have been invented by John Van-Eyck, who with his brother, were the founders of the Flemish school.

Jubal is said to have been the inventor of music. Hyagius of Phrygia invented the flute and harmony in music 596 B. C. Vocal chorus, invented 508; notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo in 1028; counterpoint first brought to perfection by Palaestrini about 1515; the Italian school of composition introduced about 1616.

Paris was made the capital of France in 510; was consumed by fire in 588; first paved with stones 1816; first barricade in 1588, to oppose the entrance of the Duke of Guise, Aug. 27, 1648, in opposition to the first regency.

The title Parliament is derived from the Norman, *parlement*, signifying to "speak one's mind." The first British assembled in 1205. The longest session was that from May 8, to January 23, 1648.—16 years, 8 months and 16 days, during the reign of Charles II.

The first remarkable naval engagement on record was that of the Athenian fleet under Themistocles against the Prussians, in the Straits of Salamis, 480 B. C.

Needles were first made in England by a Spanish negro in the reign of Mary—On his death the art was lost until 1566, when Elias, Gorose, a German, re-discovered the same.

L. Muggleton, an English journeyman tailor, established a religious creed named after himself, in 1647. It was somewhat after the modern Spiritualistic dogma.

The celebrated Dutch statesman, De Wit, and his brother torn in pieces by a mob at the Hague, in 1672.

Naples was taken from the French and annexed to Spain in 1504, retaken from them, and recaptured by them in 1734.

Robert Walpole, Secretary of War to the King of England, sent to the Tower for receiving money for army contracts, 11 Anne, 1712.

New Jersey relinquished by the Dutch and granted to the Duke of York in 1674; settled in 1682; proprietary government surrendered in 1702.

The new style of computing time took place in England Sept. 3, 1752. It was made the 14th.

Moscow burnt, 30,000 houses destroyed, in 1639; again July 25, 1773, and 2,000 houses destroyed. Again 15 Sept. 1812, 30,000 houses destroyed.

Charlemagne, Emperor of France and Germany, named the months, 800.

The title of "Most Christian King" first given to Louis XI. of France by Pope Paul 24.

Mourning in white was in use in Spain, as well as in China, up to 1495.

The celebration of the nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted 695 A. D.

Muskets were first used in France at the seige of Arras, in 1414.

The New Foundland fisheries were flourishing in 1577, and are still a bone of contention.

The first newspaper is said to have been published in English, Aug. 22, 1643.

Tasmania, New Zealand, is named from Abel J. Tasman, who discovered the same in 1642.

The bearing of oaths is explained in Exodus xxii 10. Swearing on the Bible first used in 528.

Olives were introduced into Europe 562 B. C. First planted in Italy.

Society of Jesus founded in 1536.

Organs were first introduced into churches in 751.

Oxford University founded by Alfred, 1180.

Passover was instituted Monday, May 4, 1491.

Niagara was taken from the French by the English, in 1759.

Oliver Cromwell was made Lieutenant General in 1645.

Lord Beauchamp, of Rolf, was the first English Peer put to death for high treason.

John Gerrad, surgeon, cultivated the first botanical garden in London in 1567.

The London College of Physicians was founded in 1519.

Pins were first used in 1543, before which time ladies used skewers.

Plays were first acted in Rome 240 B. C.

The use by royalty of "We," instead of I, is attributed to King John, of England, in 1199.

Archilochus introduced iambic verse 700 years B. C.

The term of politician is of French origin, 1569.

There have been and still are disputes as to the age of typography. The Chinese claim to have invented the system of printing from blocks of tables, in 930, and almost immediately after by L. Koster, at Harlaem (Holland.) with separate wooden types; with metal type, by John Geisisfleich, his brother, Guttenburg of Mentz, and Faust, in 1441. Peter Schaeffer invented the method of casting type, in 1452. Printing was introduced at the University of Oxford, England, with wooden type, brought from Harleam by Fr. Gorsellis, in 1459; brought to London by Wm. Caxton, a mercer, in 1471, who had a press at Westminister until 1494, when he died. Aldus Mauntius cast the first Hebrew, Greek and Italic characters; the first Greek book was printed in 1467, and the first Hebrew book in 1478.

In 1117 it cost but twelve pence to purchase a fat ox in England.

Prussia was anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose Kings were descended from Arthirius, first King of the Hisuli, on the Baltic, 220 B. C. Its original name was Burussia. The Poles held possession, under King Jagello, in 1219; the Grand Master of the Teutonic order conquered them and held possession until 1700, when he was made King.

There were three Queens in England at one time, in 1517, viz: England, of France, and Scotland.

The use of quicksilver, or cinnibar, in refining precious metals was discovered in 1540.

James I. was seized by the Scottish nobles, Aug. 22, 1582. The act was termed the "Raid of Ruthven."

The medicinal use of cassia, manna and senna are said to have been discovered by a Greek physician, in 1245.

The quadruple alliance between Germany, France, Holland and England was concluded July 22, 1718.

The first rebellion in English history was by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1067, in favor of Edgar Athling against William I.

The first notable riot in London was the demolition of the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey, A. D. 1221. The ringleader was hanged and his associates had their hands and feet cut off.

The rose bush, it is said, was first planted in England, 1522.

The Russians attempted to take Constantinople first in 864, under the Grand Duke Rurick, and have been trying for it ever since.

Amadeus was the name of the first Duke of Savoy, 1417, A. D.

[From the Washington Capital.]

HON JERE S. BLACK INTERVIEWED

In this day of anxiety and ignorance, while men go about in a questioning way, striving to get at the drift of coming events, the opinions of such a sagacious man as the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black are valuable. This gentleman can be listened to with profit, for if he is not instructive at all times he is sure to be entertaining, having a fine sense of humor and vast stories of information. We therefore hastened to draw him out as to the political situation when we met at a dinner table the other night. Seated next the 'cold man eloquent," we said:

"Well, judge, what do you think of our nomination at Cincinnati?"

"Greeley?"

"Yes, Greeley."

"You want my honest opinion?"

"Certainly."

"Well, had you raked this world and the two adjacent you could not have found a fitter man to be a candidate or more unfit one to be a President."

"Why unfit? Is he not honest?"

"Granted."

"Earnest?"

"Probably."

"Able?"

"That depends upon what you expect him to do. You recollect the story of the farmer who yoked up his hogs to plough. The farmer remarked subsequently that hogs were good to eat, but very trying when you attemped to plough with them. Your candidate has made a successful journal and written one or two clever books, but he has no qualifications for the Presidency."

"You think he will be elected?"

"It looks likely. As I said, he is the fittest man to be a candidate I know of.—I once saw—before your time—one of the ablest of statesmen and most accomplished of gentlemen turned out at the end of a term of the Presidency he had made eminently successful, by three gold spoons. There is no telling what our beloved countrymen may do when they once set about doing it."

"Then he runs against Grant."

"Exactly. It is not so easy to think of a man who ought not to beat General Grant. I say ought, for certainly no man can be found so little qualified for the place, who has committed such grave blunders, to use the mildest term, and whose shortcomings are so well known as Grant's; and yet when you recollect that the vast monopolies of the country that have of late years grown so powerful; that the army of office-holders and the carpet-bag government of the South, where legalized ballot-stuffing controls the [illegible] States, are bound up in the support of this man, the task of defeating him appears anything but easy. By the bye, who wrote the address that heads the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention?"

"Horace White, we believe."

"I doubt that. It does not look like Horace White. There is [illegible] ty of style, terrible brevity of [illegible] and directness of purpose in the document; White, if I know as I believe, were its authors."

"We believe not, judge. We believe however—at least such is our impression—that Horace White wrote the resolutions and some one else, probably George Hoadley, prepared the address. But to return. Do you believe the Democracy will take up and indorse the nomination?"

"Can't tell. Judging from the feeling in my own district in Pennsylvania I should say not. I know of but one Democrat willing to sustain Greeley, and, by the bye, no Republican."

"And yet Greeley was nominated through a Democratic influence. What these men proposed was to get a candidate that would draw after him the largest Republican vote. The liberal Republicans wished to select a statesman acceptable not only to the Democratic party but the people at large."

"The managers, then," said the judge with much earnestness, "deserve rebuke. They belittled a grand cause and ruined opportunity. The convention should have stated the case, and through its platform and nominations appealed to the high tribunal of public opinion."

"And has it not done so?"

"No. The nomination kills the platform. Greeley is one of the authors of the wrongs complained of. He cannot be a reformer without first reforming himself into somebody else. A candidate's record in the candidate."

"You do the old man injustice through your prejudice, and yet in spite of that prejudice you feel in your bones that if Horace Greeley were, judge instead of advocate you would not hesitate intrusting him with any case however grave."

"Supposing he had the head to understand it and no personal motive to influence his dicision."

"Judge, you are abominably severe and unjust. With the exception of the "On to Richmond" that Greeley was not the author of, but the then managing editor of the *Tribune*, he has ever been on the side of kindness and mercy."

"Well, yes. I see that President Grant claims the same virtues. In his interview with Mosby he says that his heart has been with the South, but as an executive officer he had to enforce the laws made by Congress. On parting with the reader he promised to do better for the South; which means I suppose, that he won't enforce the laws."

"A sweet statement, Judge Black, to come from a man whose immediate friends in Congress enact no law but the law of hate, while he not only enforces it at the point of the bayonet but turns loose upon the conquered South a horde of carpet-baggers to rob, plunder, and murder."

"I think so. But would Greeley make it any better?"

"Like all old Democrats, judge, you run continually on individuals and cannot forget the past or forgive the opposition. Now, seriously, would it not be a blessed thing to put an end to this party strief, that since the war has come to be so bitter that sins of a partisan are lost in the devotion to party, and all love of a common country covered under loyalty to a faction, to end all this, we say, by electing a man to the Presidency who will call about him the ablest and purest men, real statesmen, regardless of party, to administer the government for the benefit of a common country? In a word give us peace, a real peace?"

"I agree with you such would be a blessed result," said the judge, "and probably save our country. But would your candidate have the head to control such an administration. Wouldn't he blunder into all sorts of absurdities and break us up into partisan warfare again?"

"I think not: at least let us try. We would not be any worse off than we are."

"The country is in great peril. Few realize the danger," continued Judge Black. "There is no one word that is false or too much in that able address by the Cincinnati Convention. As we gain our liberties through revolution, it is a popular error to suppose that they are lost through violence. The loss comes in the slow, subtle, and insidious encroachment that first rots and then it seizes, as the boa-constrictor slimes over what it swallows. All is gone before we awaken to the danger of its going, and then comes revolution and blood to regain what we have willingly parted with. Now the revenues of the government are used to enrich incorporated monopolists. Legislatures are owned by railroad companies. Senatorial chairs are openly sold to the highest bidders, our courts are packed and corrupted, the Presidency fought over by factions, while the people are ground down by heavy taxation so arranged as to rob from labor to enrich the capitalists, and we suffer from hard times that come of bad government. How much longer this will be borne God only knows; but unless human nature is greatly changed, sooner or later there will be resistance."

The old man spoke earnestly, and for a few moments we said nothing. We then asked:

"Why not make an effort, then, to arrest these evils peaceably at the polls?—Now, Mr. Greeley can command a heavy vote—"

"Where, for example?"

"All the earnest, thoughtful men of the Republican party—"

"An unknown quantity."

"At the South he is the only man who can carry the colored vote."

"I beg your pardon, he will not get a man. The ballot-stuffing in that direction has been legalized and secured. The mass of ignorance has been given the ballots and then sworn into a league that is under the control of the carpet-baggers and scalawags—common thieves. Let me give you an instance in illustration. Mr. ——, of Texas, a planter, told me of it: A scoundrel by the name of Caldwell before the war bought his only slave at a low price, because of the fact that the negro was ill of the consumption. He put the poor fellow to work and soon found that he could do no work, being too ill and weak, and threatened him with 500 lashes. The man did his best and failed. The cruel owner tied him up and whipped him to death. He died under the lash.—This Caldwell had to fly to save his life, the indignation of the country was so intense. He came back after the war a roaring abolitionist, joined the league, and had himself nominated in the place of chief justice. Mr.——had the satisfaction of seeing his three hundred late slaves marched out to vote for this inhuman monster. Among these was a colored man, a preacher, better educated and more intelligent than the others. To him he appealed:—'Why is it,' he said, 'that you vote for that man, who murdered in the most cruel manner one of your own race—vote to give him an office in which he has power over you and your lives—over one who never did you any harm?' 'Well, massa,' responded the man, 'we knows dat; we knows he is a mity bad man; but den we belongs to de league, and we has taken an oath to obey de league, and de league orders us to vote for dat man.' What can you do under those circumstance?"

"Appeal to Sumner, who is with us, and the leading colored men—"

"Pooh! Excuse me, but I must say pooh! Sumner has no more influence against this infernal league than I have: and as for the leading negroes, they are all bought and owned by these carpet-baggers and scalawags."

"There, judge, you make a grave mistake. The great mass of negroes are ignorant, of course, but the educated men among them have a pride of citizenship and higher appreciation of official privilege than their white brethren. We would sooner appeal to such men as Langston and Clark than to any white man of three times their pretentions. What they fear—and the fear is to be respected—is a return of the Democratic party to power, and through that a loss of their sacred privileges. This cannot occur with Horace Greeley in the lead, and they will soon learn that. But come, now, give the influence of your great name to this move in behalf of the republic."

"Well," said the judge, "I'll tell you what we are going to do. The platform put forth at Cincinnati is a broad, fair, democratic platform. There is nothing passive in that. Now, if the convention that meets at Baltimore finds in its wisdom that Greeley fits the platform, we will make the best fight for him we can. I have no question but when the canvass warms up, and men take their sides as men are wont to do, that the entire Democratic party will be found striving for the right."

MENAGERIES AND WHAT THEY COST.

The best place to study botany is in the fields where it becomes a delightful combination of recreation and labor. It is not convenient, nor would it be altogether satisfactory and pleasant to go to the deserts, jungles, mountains and marshes to study zoology. The next best thing is to visit a menagerie and interview the unfortunate animals in prison. They are not quite themselves any more than a man is himself in irons. Tamed wild beasts are really stale and insipid compared with their freshnesss amid the scenes of their nativity. Tamed wild beasts! They are impossible. They are not tamed. They can only be cowed. Their spirits can be crushed, not broken. Wild beasts cannot be tamed any more than a barbarian can be civilized. Remove the pressure of the stronger power and governing mind and they relapse into the freedom and license of mother nature who gave them their unquenchable instincts.

Commerce subjugates the whole field of nature and weakens the pristine vigor of everything it embraces in its system of conquest. When a wild plant is found to be good for something as a commodity, and is cultivated for that purpose, its constitution undergoes a change. It loses some of its original flavor, and hosts of enemies arise against it as if to exterminate the species. Wild beasts are hardly in their natural fastnesses, and they battle successfully against the elements, but when they are caught and put in the menagerie dens for commercial purposes, they become very precarious property.—Although their appetites are carefully consulted, and their native climates as far as possible are reproduced for their comfort, yet their whole life is a panting for freedom while they languish in luxury. They have lost vitality, and their health is necessarily impaired. This is the character of the wild beasts we are permitted to look at in menageries. They are the best that can be offered to our inspection, and they doubtless suit the tastes of spectators better than the real animal to be met near its chosen habitation.

As an article of commerce, it may be of interest to examine the "tamed wild beast" in a light in which we do not view him when acting his part in the showman's arena. His market value is a consideration of which owing to his secluded life very little is known outside of the comparatively small circle of showmen themselves. He will lose none of his interest in connection with the figures in which he stands related to his owner, and some other particulars of his history in the show business.

A great many showmen have been made bankrupt by the large prices they pay for stock, and the inclination of the animals to an early death. Whilst on the other hand a few rare and hardy brutes have made a half dozen fortunes for as many proprietors. There are only three or four good collections of animals in the United States, and no one of these contains some of the rare beasts. There is only one lonely giraffe living in the United States, and the only hippopotamus ever brought to America alive departed this life ten years ago. His stuffed skin is now a museum attraction. He made three showmen rich while he lived, and in his death he was not all destroyed.

There is a standing offer of a large sum of money for a good able-bodied hippopotamus to be landed on our shore, payable on delivery in perfect health. Such a one would probably be worth from $15,000 to $20,000. Small elephants about the size of three bullocks, are worth from $5,000 to $8,000 according to education. Their general knowledge of things and ability to do tricks enhance their value. A large elephant who has killed several keepers and is looking around for another victim is worth $12,000. They are always represented as exceedingly docile; their tusks being put on for ornament, and their trunks harmless as bell-ropes.

A shrewd Yankee had money enough to buy the finest pair of lions in all Europe for American consumption. He paid $7500 in gold for them. Single lions bring from $1200 to $2500, according to age, size and training. Trainers have been trying to convince themselves and others that lions born in cages and brought up in civilized society are harmless and tractable as kittens, and will suffer all kinds of liberties patiently. Lions, however, have a way of shutting down on such noodle heads as are inserted between their jaws. The king of beasts has proved himself the most false and treacherous being in his whole kingdom.

A rhinoceros costs from $8000 to $10,000, and is always a great feature in an animal show. There is one in London known as the "double horned Sumatran," covered with hair which is a variation upon the usual rhinoceros hide. This one cost £1000 sterling in Calcutta, to say nothing of the cost of transportation, food and attendance on the voyage.

Real Bengal tigers are worth $7000 a pair. The Bengal tiger is a beautiful beast. He is often heard of but seldom seen. Every show pretends to have one or two, and generally exhibit for them some inferior species of cat. A panther often personates the Bengal fraud.

A pair of panthers if they can agree to live peaceably together in the same cage, are considered worth $6000

Leopards command $2,500 to $3,000 a pair. They are among the most beautiful of all wild beasts.

Camels being useful animals and not beautiful are worth only $600 a piece.—This may be a bad lesson, but it is true. Beauty commands more money and respect than utility. The poor camel cannot help its hump back made so for a good purpose, but its value depreciates because it is a beast of burden, and can carry a load a hundred miles a day over the burning sands. A pair of white camels once brought $6000.

Monkeys are valuable, and will continue to command a good price in this country, provided the Darwinian theory is not accepted as Gospel truth. In that case, the monkey would become totally worthless as property under the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment. Under the present arrangement of species, African monkeys are the most valuable. Those from South America take cold when they move North, and soon die of consumption.

Ostriches are worth $300 to $800 a pair. They would rather die than be caught on their native heath. To capture them involves injuries that are sure to result in death to the bird. They are obtained by making geese hatch ostrich eggs, and the goose never knows any better until the new-comer refuses to go swimming, and commences to eat forbidden goose-fruit—sticks and stones, and the like.

It requires great care to rase ostriches in this climate. They have to be brought up by hand. Their appetite is not at all delicate, but when they can get it they prefer fresh meat to iron, nails, shot, awl such indigestible articles. This foolish bird does not eat minerals and metals because it relishes them, but because it can. Its chief desire is to be eating, and it is too stupid to recognize any difference in rituals.

A gorilla has never yet visited Europe or America. Du Chaillu got hold of an amiable one once, and thought he could send him safely to Europe. The gorilla is a great glutton. He has a most voracious and everlasting appetite, and, unlike the ostrich, is very dainty about his food. Du Chaillu put his gorilla aboard ship, with, as he thought, enough provender to last the voyage, but he made a great error in calculation. Having nothing to do but eat, he did nothing else. He finished up his rations, persistently refused ship's fare, and actually starved to death, nineteen days out from Africa. A gorilla would be worth a mint of money in this country if he should turn out to be lawful property under our constitution, and could get enough to eat.

The eating capacity of the gorilla introduces the general subject of the eating of animals.

A first-class menagerie requires from 300 to 500 pounds of raw meat daily for lions, tigers, leopards, etc. A healthy elephant is said to eat from 500 to 700 pounds of hay per day, besides pocket-ing apples, cakes, etc., given him by the children for dessert.

Camels eat about twice as much as a horse, of the same kind of provender.

Giraffes eat hay, oats and corn, but if they can do no better they can make a living off young trees.

Bears are vegetarians, but all vegetarians are not bears.

Sea lions eat 100 pounds of salt fish a day. Fresh water fish are not good for them.

The menagerie property in the United States, including animals, apparatus and material requisite for their exhibition and transportation is over $2,000,000 worth.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A correspondent of the Detroit Tribune gives an account of the treatment pursued in the recent case of Hydrophobia at Flint, Michigan. The subject of so much discussion, Mr. Burt True, was bit a rabid dog last May. The dog had bitten him in the centre of the right hand. Being in the country at the time, it was some twelve hours before he reached a surgeon, who cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver. The wound healed and remained so until it became irritable and broke out again. Soon the first marked symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves, convulsions, "barking like a dog," frothing at the mouth, and making strenuous exertions to bite everything that came near. During the convulsions the patient would seize the pillows from his bed in his teeth, and shake and rend them with all the ferocity of an angry dog. An intense dread of water also exhibited itself, the sight of which threw him into the most terrible convulsions, at these times requiring the united strength of five men to keep him under subjection; in fact every symptom of hydrophobia made itself conspicuous.

The patient was attacked on Friday evening, January the 19th. On Saturday evening his physician, Dr. Axford, reached him and at once was convinced of the terrible nature of the disease. Having had a similar case seven or eight years ago, where the patient recovered under his treatment, and has remained well ever since, after consulting the physician present, Dr. McCall, it was decided to place the patient under the same treatment which had been successful in the former case, which for the aid it may be to others who suffer from the same disease, we here give as follows:

The injection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administrations of castor, which is a powerful antispasmodic. About one grain of morphine was injected under the skin once in four hours and half a drachm of powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally.

The effect was to produce sleep in about half an hour, which lasted about an hour and a half, when the convulsions returned at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half until nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when the last convulsion occurred, after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday morning at ten o'clock when that all ceased, leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is to all appearances quite well.

In addition to the above treatment, small quantities of chloroform were inhaled at times, and on Sunday morning the patient was wrapped in woolen blankets wrung out of a warm solution of muriate of ammonia. This was the treatment which checked the fearful malady, and which for the sake of humanity, Dr. Axford is anxious should be published to the world and thoroughly tested.

MODE OF ROASTING COFFEE.—M. Joly has lately published an essay upon the proper mode of roasting coffee, and remarks that, as far as this operation is concerned, coffee may be distinguished into three very different classes; first, green; second, yellow; and third, the tender. Among the green coffees are to be included the Guadaloupe, Martinique, Porto Rico, Porto Cabello, Gonaives, St. Mark, Cape Haytien, Port-au-Prince, etc., the last four being all Haytain. Under the yellow are embraced the Java, Mysore, Demarara, Manilla, Winard, Jacmel, and the Jeremie—the last two also Haytian.—As tender coffees, M. Joly enumerates the Mocha and Bourbon. Although there are other varieties used in commerce, these are believed to be the most generally employed.

A special process of roasting is necessary for each kind of coffee, according to M. Joly. For the first, a bright and continuous fire is needed, these coffees readily assuming a reddish color; and it becomes necessary to moderate the fire and remove them when all the grains are chestnut-colored. For coffees of the second class the fire must be less intense, and kept at a uniform heat. These coffees, although more tender, require a longer and more delicate roasting, and it is necessary to remove them when done to a light chestnut-color. Coffees of the third class are exceedingly delicious, and and special care is necessary in treating them, as in less than a minute they loose all their aroma, if allowed to remain over the fire without stirring. The roasting must, therefore, be prosecuted very gently over a regular fire, and they must be removed whenever all are of a dark rufous brown. When the operation is complete, the coffee must be cooled as promptly as possible, as the vapors which exhale from it constitute the greater part of its force and aroma.