

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

M. DU CHAILLON ON GORILLA HUNTING AND OTHER PHASES OF SAVAGE LIFE IN AFRICA.—Monsieur Paul du Chailly, despite the snow blockade, managed to arrive in this city yesterday evening in time to deliver one of his celebrated lectures on what we may call Savage Life in Africa, in general, and Gorilla Hunting in particular. No one who has had the same experience of savage life in Africa and of Gorilla hunting, as M. du Chailly, It was enough to make any man proud of the influence of civilization to learn from M. du Chailly's lips the perils through which he passed, his fertility of resource, and to see how it was that a man of slender physique, but of infinite courage, could move among countless hordes of savages, who would like to have taken his life, if they dared, and could yet come off unscathed. The story told by du Chailly carried the thoughts of many to Dr. Livingstone, and strengthened the hope that that great traveller might come forth safe and sound to tell the story of his trials and explorations.

M. du Chailly, however, the first white man, who, in modern times, ever captured or killed that wonderful creature, the Gorilla, and every one who heard him, last evening, will agree with us when we say that his description of the killing of his first gorilla was one of the most thrilling stories ever told in the Institute, and worth going a good many miles to hear.

The lecturer began by describing his first voyage to Africa and his earliest exploration. He first sketched the physical aspects of the country, and then introduced his hearers to the various savage tribes among whom he moved, the kings and their slaves and wives, their singular names and customs, and above all the lecture's Gorilla experiences. In doing so the audience were at one time thrilled with the story of a party of eight savages who, in a language people whose language he had "to learn," and another convulsed with laughter over his ludicrous experiences. One of his greatest difficulties was to escape getting married. It was leap-year in Africa all the time, and every tribe wanted to provide him with a wife. On one occasion he was required to choose from a group of some 853 savage beauties. He felt that the situation was critical. He considered it, and said he was ready to enter conubial bliss; but he feared if he married one, the other 852 would be jealous! It was referred to them, and they agreed that such would be the result. He fled, supposing he was clear, but the king, after due consultation, said, "Marry them all!" Roars of laughter! M. du Chailly challenged the audience to find a man who had many offers of marriage as he had. He found by referring to his diary that they footed up some \$30,000! But it in vain, at the hour we write, to attempt to give any idea of a lecture that was alike amusing and instructive. It lasted nearly two hours and yet seemed only a few minutes. Those who heard it had but one regret, and that was that so many of their fellow citizens, who often risk to hear trashy lectures, and have rarely even seen a man of du Chailly's intrepidity, experiences and daring, were not present to share in the delight of all who heard him.—*Telegraph.*

THE HALIFAX WATER SUPPLY.

A late "Report" says:

"Long before midnight last evening the water was turned off from the North end of Barrington street. Not a house this morning had therewith to cook breakfast. What is to be the end of this?

Has it ever been a greater action against the city, than to stop the supply of water rates,

and to force the payment of water rates,

and to stop English depatments, stated that the present passport system was only temporary, and promised encouragement for the tunnel project.

The Prefect of the Rhone asks for military reinforcements for the maintenance of order, which is menaced by the rapid increase of workingmen's clubs and illegal secret societies.

Rome, March 5.—It is said that Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia, while in this city recently on his way to Egypt, declared that if France made an attack upon Italy, the latter country would be defended by Germany.

LONDON, March 5.—The claimant in the Tichborne case has summoned a meeting of his friends.

Earl of Lathom died to day, aged 85.

John Bright, in a letter to the Anti-Income Tax Association, declares that "in the reduction of Government expenditure there is no room for the abolition of this odious tax;" and he advocates the withholding of public confidence from a Government taking seventy millions annually from the nation's industry.

In the House of Commons there was a long debate on remedying the defects in the Education Law.

An amendment by Forster that the law has not had a fair trial was adopted by 323 to 98.

A bill has been introduced for the purchase, by the Government, of the railways in Ireland.

It is stated, upon official authority, that Austria has made no offer of asylum to the Pope; and the reports that he intends to leave Rome are discounted.

Drafts have been signed for \$30,000,000 francs in payment of anticipatory war indemnity.

There is a movement for a new conservative party for the liberation of France from German occupation, and a ministry pledged thereto—all constitutional questions to be shelved until that end is accomplished.

LONDON, March 6.—The celebrated Tichborne case suddenly terminated to-day by the counsel for the claimant announcing that their client had decided, in view of the action of the jury on Monday, to base verdict, to withdraw the case before the court. After this announcement the counsel for the defendant, Lord Chief Justice Bovill, issued a warrant for the arrest of the claimant on a charge of perjury and to fix his ball at fifty thousand pounds. The petition was granted, and Tichborne was arrested on a Bench Warrant and lodged in Newgate.

TORONTO, March 2.—A hardware store, and the Ridout clothing store were burned to-day. Loss \$10,000.

London was fearfully excited on Friday the 29th ult., over an attempt by a Fenian miscreant to take the life of Queen Victoria, but in the midst of danger she was graciously preserved.

An official statement of the facts was promptly made in Parliament, greatly relieving the public anxiety. While the House of Lords were discussing the Ecclesiastical bill, Lord Granville said he hoped their Lordships would consider the interruption of the proceedings; but he had an opportunity to make it was desirable should be done without delay.

He then proceeded to state that at half past five this evening, the Queen returning from a walk had reached Buckingham Palace. As the carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to her side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The following in hand held papers granting a release to Fenian prisoners, which he showed to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with a pistol.

He was instantly seized by the attendants, and, previous to doing further harm, and it was then found that the pistol was unloaded and that it was of such primitive construction that it could not have caused any serious injury.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Japanese embassy was formally presented to the President to-day.

The principal officers of the Government were present the reception.

Mayor Hall's trial for malfeasance in office commenced to-day.

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