

appearance, and in addition to its other attractions the subscribers are presented with an elegant portrait of Miss Kellogg. Edwin Forrest's estate, recently inventoried, is worth about \$250,000.

Rubinstein made \$50,000 during his recent tour.

It is stated that Emily Thorne will soon return to the stage.

Wienlawski, the wonderful violinist, is giving a series of concerts in California.

The celebrated German actress, Clara Zeigler, talks of coming to this continent.

Charles Matthews, the veteran comedian, has reappeared at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

E. Goodman's new play, "Gentleman," is to be brought out at the Charing Cross Theatre, London.

Brete Harte's poems, "Her Letter," and "Flynn of Virginia," have been dramatized for a San Francisco theatre.

The manuscript of Molière is as rare as that of Shakespeare. The French, who justly idolize him, would pay any amount of money to the person who should discover the smallest fragments of his writing. A gentleman who shrouds himself under the initial of Monsieur T., professes recently to have discovered a small fragment of the great man's writing. "Four lines of Molière," says *L'Illustration*, "why that would be priceless. It would be a relic worth as much as a genuine Raphael." The note is very simple: "Veuillez, M. Brodus, send me tomorrow afternoon, Saturday, a pound of your good conserve of cherries. This Friday, 10 March, 1661. J. B. P. de Molière." The relic, however, seems a very doubtful one. It is, however, exhibited in the *Exposition de Molière*, now open in Paris in honour of the poet's jubilee.

It is just a century this month since the first German opera ever played in Germany was produced at Weimar. It is entitled "Alceste," the words being by Wieland and the music by Schützler.

According to the *Presse Musicale*, Mme. Carlotta Patti, having made an ample fortune, is about to retire from public life.

The latest intelligence from London gives the following information respecting operatic doings in the English metropolis. At the Royal Italian Opera the week's programme consisted of Rossini's "Otello," with Mme. Patti as Desdemona; "Lucia," with Mlle. Albani as the heroine; "Faust" and "Don Giovanni," with Mme. Patti as Zerlina, and Mme. Sinico, M. Faure, Signor Ciampi, and Signor Bettini in the other principal characters. At Her Majesty's Opera, the principal events were the production of M. Thomas's "Mignon," with Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Trebelli, Mlle. Grossi, and M. Capoul; "Les Huguenots," with Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Ilma di Murska, Mme. Trebelli, Signor Ciampi, and Signor Agnesi in the cast; "La Favorita," with Mlle. Titiens and Signor Aramburo; on the 11th Mme. Ristori commenced her engagement of eight performances, and appeared in "Medea."

The Milan journals state that Signor Verdi has informed the municipal authorities of that city of his intention to write a funeral mass in honour of Alessandro Manzoni, to be performed on the first anniversary of his death. Signor Verdi will himself direct the rehearsals and conduct the performance.

## Scraps.

There is to be a display of carrier pigeons at the Vienna Exhibition, with prizes for the best specimens of the class.

A communication from Chislehurst states that the "Manifesto of the Empress Eugénie" which appeared some time ago was "entirely apocryphal."

From the 1st of July, all Money Order Offices in the Dominion will have authority to issue Money Orders, payable at any place in British India. Money Orders will also be procurable, drawn on Fort Garry, Manitoba.

The Shah of Persia has conferred the Order of the Sun and Lion, in brilliants, on Prince Bismarck. The Prince's eldest son, Count Herbert von Bismarck, has received the same decoration in a less distinguished form.

Among the quaint sayings of Sir John Bowring is this concerning the marriage service: "With this ring I thee wed," is sorcery; "with my body I thee worship," is idolatry; and "with my worldly goods I thee endow," is a lie.

The Shah is not the only Eastern potentate who may visit England this summer. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior and the Maharajah of Holkar are believed to have already communicated to the Imperial Government their intention of visiting the country.

Baltimore is to be congratulated. She has a Quaker philanthropist who has donated over \$4,000,000 for the establishment of a free medical college, a free hospital, a free university, and a free sanitarium. The latter will be located near the city, but not in it, and will be open to all classes, races, and religions.

The French Minister of Marine has sent out a circular, warning shipowners, captains, and insurance agents against a new "infernal machine," intended for the destruction of vessels, which for fraudulent purposes it is desired to destroy. It is put on board in the shape of coal, and at a given moment after the vessel is at sea it explodes, and the underwriters come to grief with the vessel that goes prematurely to the bottom.

The bells used as a signal for closing the Vienna Exhibition every evening having been found insufficient, an ingenious Italian has invented a steam fog-horn. This trumpet is eight feet long, and proportionately wide, and with a steam pressure on the metal mouth-piece of some fifteen pounds the performers can wake up the dullest visitor in the Exhibition. Occasionally, for diversion, they put on a pressure of four atmospheres, which rouses deaf old ladies thirteen miles off.

Surely the most practical man of our day has been discovered. He states that a young man writing to his sweetheart the other day said: "I wish, my darling, that you would not write me such long letters. If you were to bring an action for breach of promise against me, the lawyers would copy the correspondence between us and charge 4d. for every folio of seventy-two words. The shorter the letters, the more we save from the lawyers." Strange to say, the young man never received a reply!

Since Dean Swift delivered his model sermon on "the duty of giving for the cause of Christ," perhaps the shortest on record was delivered on Whit-Sunday, by a Sunderland clergyman. It is as follows:—"My dear brethren, the sermon this morning will be of the very shortest description; in fact, it is impossible for me to take it any shorter, because it will consist of but one word, and one word only. I wish to address it to the working men and others who intend to keep the Whitsun holiday, and I would to God that this one word may have the weight and influence of a thousand. It is—sobriety."

Father Hyacinthe insists on still remaining a Catholic, and believes that he can do so. Protestantism is not sufficiently churchy for him. In his fifth lecture at Geneva he said that for the building of a reformed Catholic Church there were three

plans: "The first would reconstitute it on the basis of simple deism. This he rejected, because deism was only a philosophy, and not a religion. The second was to accept Protestantism as a solution of the problem; but Protestantism had not preserved enough of the Church. For him more symbols were necessary. He wanted the chain of efficacious sacraments, embracing the whole life of man from baptism to extreme unction; he wanted a historical hierarchy and a visible centre of unity, such as was now at Rome, but might be elsewhere in the future." It remains to be seen if this scheme of Church reorganization is feasible.

Père Hyacinthe has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *Paris Constitutionnel*, who tells us that M. Loyson believes he shall convert the Protestants of Geneva, though, unhappily, the Catholics hold aloof. His mission, he says, is one of peace; he would rather that all reform should perish than that it should touch any truly Catholic dogma. The interviewer is of opinion that the ex-Father still wavers between the old and the new doctrine and is very unhappy, that he knows his false position, but has gone too far to retract, that there is more folly than wickedness in him, more imagination than reason. "On nearer acquaintance one pities, and does not hate him; he acts with too much candour and simplicity." The success of the Father, however, seems indisputable. He has now 1,500 followers, and is said to have refused a bishopric, although the fortune which he had with his wife has been swallowed up in the bankruptcy of Messrs. Bowles.

The *Italian News*, in its Roman news, says: "A young man of gentlemanlike exterior, in a moment when the church of St. Vitale was nearly empty, entered the confessional box and shut himself in, awaiting some applicant for confession. A young lady soon after knelt down and began her confession. But the sacristan, knowing that the priest of that particular confessional was away from Rome, suspected a trick, and ran to call some priests in the church; they immediately went to the box, opened the shutters, and lo! found the young gentleman hearing the confession of a pretty girl. The horror was general, but that of the young lady great in the extreme. The young man said he had entered the box with the intention of having a little rest, as he felt sleepy. Measures have been taken to denounce his conduct to the authorities for excommunication, and the young man was exceedingly glad to escape with so little punishment."

Early last month a despatch from Count Andrassy was received by Cardinal Antonelli in reply to an inquiry made by the latter as to whether the Austrian Government would allow the next conclave to assemble within the limits of the Austrian Empire. Count Andrassy states in the despatch in question that his Government is not aware of any reason why the conclave should not be held in Italy, and that it hopes the Italian Government will continue to pursue a wise and moderate policy towards the Holy See, and be ready to afford to the next Pope the same guarantees as those which it has secured to Pius IX. If, however, these views are not shared by the Roman Curia, or if, notwithstanding the sincere and disinterested advice of the Austrian Cabinet, the Italian Government should adopt a different course, then Austria would still not be in a position to allow the conclave to be held within her frontiers. A similar reply was made by M. Thiers to a proposal for holding the conclave at Avignon.

Much has been said of the politeness of the French people, says a correspondent, yet in every case the tribute has been paid by those to whom the Frenchman found it to his interest to be civil. For my own part, mingling with them as man mingles with his equals, I have seen their politeness, and have thought it as thoroughly superficial as any trait in their national character. The "bon jour, Monsieur," spoken cordially, costs nothing; the hat raised in greeting is hardly an inconvenience; the thousand pardons which he asks as he freely gives as one would be; but ask a Frenchman to do you a favour which involves some sacrifice, and he will invariably fail you. Expect him to give his seat in an omnibus or public assembly to a lady, and he will disappoint you; ask of him anything that involves any personal inconvenience, and you will see that his extravagant professions are mere words, and that his feeling has no more depth than a mathematical surface. He can lie fluently, if he fancies the truth will be unpleasant; but the brutal frankness of the German contains more real kindness than his soft equivocations.

## News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs has been elected for South Ontario by a majority of 150. Brooklin, Ont., has decided against a bonus to the Quebec and Ontario R.R., by a vote of 183 to 12. The "Great Eastern" arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on the 27th ult., have buoyed the cable 80 miles off and left convoys in charge. The shore end of the cable was transferred to the "Hibernian." The additional postal articles signed by the Ottawa and Washington Governments, providing for the interchange of postal cards upon prepayment of an additional cent postage, went into effect on the 1st inst. The opening of the Southern extension of the W. G. and B. R. R. to Wingham, took place on the Dominion Day. The resignation of Colonel Robertson Ross as Adjutant General of Militia, has been accepted, to take effect from the 15th September. It is said that several changes in the Quebec Judiciary are on the tapis.

THE UNITED STATES.—It is said that Gen. Butler will be nominated for the Massachusetts Governorship. General Grant's father died at Covington, Ky., on the 29th ult., of general debility. It is stated that on the close of the Vienna Exhibition, Minister Jay will be recalled. A verdict of "not guilty" has been rendered in the case of Victoria Woodhull, Fannie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood for sending obscene publications through the United States mails. The official report of the Agricultural Bureau shows an average increase of cotton over last year of nearly 12 per cent. The "Junista" sailed last week on a voyage in search of the "Polaris." The "Tigress" was to have followed on the 4th inst. The cholera still rages in Tennessee. It has also made its appearance in Cincinnati.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The Shah was present on the 24th at a review of seven thousand troops held by Her Majesty in Windsor Park. On the following day a banquet was given him at Greenwich at which the Prince and Princess of Wales and 700 guests were present. On the 26th the Shah left for Liverpool. The Canada Loan Guarantee Bill passed its second reading in the Imperial House of Commons on the 24th ult. The militia barracks at Cork were broken into last week and several stand of arms taken. Several arrests have been made and a large number of the arms recovered by the police authorities. The Imperial Government has received despatches from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Khartoum, May 29, where he has safely arrived with other Europeans of his command. He reports that the south of the Equator has been annexed to Egypt. The slave trade has been suppressed, and all rebellious movements and secret intrigues checked. The country was orderly and its government perfectly organized.

The road and harbour has been opened to Zanzibar, free from interruption. He won a victory on the 6th May with only 105 men, over the army of the African chief. His mission has been perfectly successful.

FRANCE.—The municipality of Paris, reconsidering its vote refusing to appropriate money for the reception of the Shah, has adopted a resolution providing for a night fête and illuminations in honour of his Majesty. Jules Ferry, minister at Athens has been recalled. President McMahon intends to ask the Commission on Pardons to remit the sentences of those Communist prisoners whose behaviour has been unexceptionable since their conviction.

GERMANY.—On the 23rd ult., the session of Parliament was closed by Prince Bismarck, in the absence of the Emperor, who was indisposed. Owing to illness His Majesty was unable to visit Vienna, where he was represented by the Empress Augusta. He has since, however, completely recovered. The cholera has made its appearance at Berlin. The new Prussian Court for the administration of ecclesiastical law has been formed by Royal decree. It is composed of eleven Judges, five of whom are Roman Catholics. The Archbishop of Cologne and his suffragans have been summoned to explain the reasons for excommunicating two priests who joined Old Catholic organizations.

RUSSIA.—Khiva was entered by the Russian troops on the 10th ult. The Khan immediately fled.

AUSTRIA.—A violent thunder storm flooded the exhibition ground on Sunday night, and did much injury. The American annexes and the German gallery were badly damaged. A further reduction in the prices of admission to the exhibition is contemplated by the Directors.

ITALY.—A crisis has occurred in the ministry. On Wednesday week the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 86 to 157 rejected the government resolution to proceed with the discussion of the financial bills. The following day Signor Lauza announced the resignation of Ministers. On the 27th Signor Minghetti was called upon by the King to form a Cabinet, but at latest advices he had not succeeded in doing so. It was said that he would attempt to create a Cabinet out of the old majority in Parliament. Ex-Queen Isabella has been paying a visit at the Vatican, where she made lavish presents, and received a most gratifying reception. There have been some severe shocks of earthquake at Venice and Verona, extending over fifty miles north as far as Pieve. Many persons were killed and injured in the country and several churches destroyed.

SPAIN.—A ministerial crisis has also occurred in Spain, Senor Pi y Margal succeeding in forming a composite Cabinet, with himself as President of the Council and minister of the Interior. The following are the other members:—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Alonsove; Minister of War, Senor Gonzalo; Minister of Finance, Senor Carvagat; Minister of Justice, Senor Berge; Minister of Marine, Arache; Colonies, Sornl. In the Cortes a bill abolishing the Spanish Legation at the Vatican has been introduced, and the proposal for the reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt was rejected. The municipal elections are ordered for the 12th of July, and for Provincial Deputies on the 6th of September. Several disturbances have occurred throughout the country, notably at Seville, Barcelona, and Malaga. At the latter place the populace rose against the authorities and killed the mayor of the city.

The Carlists underwent a defeat at Estella (26 miles south-west of Pampeluna) on the 21st ult., leaving 60 killed and 300 wounded. On the 26th a column of Republicans under Castavon were surprised in Navarre, and fled in disorder to Pampeluna, where they were roughly received by the inhabitants. The Carlists are impressing able bodied men into their ranks, and seizing all arms they can find. Reinforcements are landing, and a general rising in their favour is anticipated in Biscay shortly. Four thousand men have already declared against the Republican Government and in favor of Don Carlos. The insurgents appointed officers for the provinces and municipalities from among their own number in the interest of the Carlist movement.

HOLLAND.—It is stated that the Dutch Government is willing to enter into negotiations with the King of Achene for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two countries. It is also rumoured that twelve Turkish vessels are on their way to Achene to support the King's forces in their war against the Dutch troops.

TURKEY.—A treaty for mutual protection has been concluded between the Sultan and the Khedive. The latter promises in case of the invasion of Turkey to provide 150,000 troops.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Panama advises state that President Nevia, who was expelled by the revolutionists in April, has returned and resumed his functions as President of the State.

CUBA.—There has been heavy fighting in the Manzanillo district in which the insurgents were uniformly successful, and a number of Spanish soldiers killed. The insurgent general Garcia is reported to have united the commands of Generals Diaz, Pornez and Prado, and with the formidable force thus formed, is marching between Bayamo and Manzanillo. A later report says that General Quesada has landed in the island and taken command of the insurgent forces.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Brazilian Council of State has decided that Papal bulls must have the *placet* of the Government, before they can be promulgated, and that sentences of excommunication are without civil effect in Brazil. The Government of Paraguay refuses to enter upon any negotiations with General Mitras, the special envoy of the Argentine Republic, until the Argentine forces are withdrawn from Chaco. Guatemala has been declared in a state of siege, and to continue so until the insurgents are overcome. Several sharp engagements have taken place between the Government troops and the revolutionists with varying success.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut.-Governor Howland has consented, at the request of the Government, to continue in office until the 1st of November next.

Mr. W. C. F. Robinson, who has filled the office of Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island for some years under the Imperial regime, has been continued in that office under Confederation.

The Hon. Alex. Campbell assumes the office of Minister of the Interior, thereby vacating the Post Office Department.

The Hon. Adam G. Archibald, late Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Equity Judge and Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, vice Hon. J. W. Johnston, appointed Lieut.-Governor of that Province.

Mr. Witton, M.P. for Hamilton, will accompany the Canadian Commission to Vienna. No salary is attached to his position. The commission will leave not later than the 12th inst.

Major Amyot, A.D.C., has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor.

Mr. H. Hartney, late Chief Office Clerk of the House of Commons, has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the House.

It is rumoured in Kingston that Col. Jarvis will be the new Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Mr. Lazier, of Belleville, will receive the Judgeship of the County of Prince Edward.