MEN OF GENIUS.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD. Silent the Lord of the world Eyes from the heavenly height, Girt by his far-shining train, Us, who with banners unfurled, Fight life's many-chanced fight Madly below in the plain.

Then saith the Lord to his own; See ye the battle below, Turmoil of death and of birth Too long let we them groan; Haste, arise ye and go, Carry my peace upon earth."

Gladly they rise at his call, Gladly they take his demand, Gladly descend to the plain. Alas ! how few of them all-Those willing servants-shall stand In their Master's presence again !

Some in the tumult are lost; Baffled, bewildered they stray; Some as prisoners draw breath; Others—the bravest—are crossed On the height of their bold-followed way By the swift-rushing missile of Death.

Hardly, hardly shall one Come with countenance bright, O'er the cloud wrapt perilous plain, His Master's errand well done, Safe through the smoke of the fight, Back to his Master again.

Behind the Curtain.

One Walter Maynard has brought out a vol-ume in London styled the "Enterprising Im-pressario," in which he narrates some of his experiences as a theatrical manager. He is apparently on terms of intimacy with Mr. J. L. Hatton, whom he constantly calls "the Sultan" -an exquisite witticism that is beyond our comprehension. He would tain interest his readers in the sorrows of a conductor, whose legs were exceedingly cold, in the orchestra of the theatre at Cork. He tells you how Mad'lle Piccolomini kissed her lover when she met him unexpectedly at the junction at Crewe. The book is, indeed, the history of the doings and adventures of a company of operatic stars

and adventures of a company of operatic stars of the first magnitude, who, under the conduct of an enterprising/impressario, were the first who went on musical tours in Great Britain. The advent of these notables is still matter of lively recollection in all the towns they visited. The visits of singers and actors are now become matters of frequent recurrence; but the won-der and delight with which they were regarded when first brought into the provinces gave their journey an aspect of romance which can never return. In the b ginning, concerts only were attempted, and sometimes achiev st under ifficulties not less real for being whimsical. Here is a

STORY OF GRISL.

In those days, enterprising Impressarios used to engage half a-dozen singers to form a concert paity, buy two travelling carriages to carry them about in, and so take them to those towns that were nearest to one another. Grisi's first visit to the provinces was made after that fush-ion; and I have heard her describe the pleasures. pains, and penalties of the road; how, on one occasion, the post-boys of the carriage she was in took her from Chatsworth to Matlock, instead of to Sheffield. They had lost sight of the car-riage which preceded them, and had mistaken ringe which preceded them, and had mistaken their instructions. Grisi alighted at Matlock with her traveling companions; there were no signs of the rest of the party, and none whatever of any concert going to take place. "*Uhe fare*, *per Baces*?" The innellord of the inn was at a loss to know what to do with the foreigners, none of whom spoke English. After a great deal of dumb show and pantomine, Grisi opened her desk, and discovered that the concert that even-ing was to be at Sheffield. "Sheffield," she said to the landlord. "Sheffield is a very long way off; this is Matlock;" on hearing which, Grisi understood enough English to know a mistake had been made, and getting into the carriage had been made, and getting into the carriage again, ordered the postilions to drive as hard as to Sh half Wh ther siller bright or for the winsome lady. Grisi does not say; but after great exertions the part of the boys and horses, the traveller-reached Sheffield just in time to prevent the public from being dismissed without hearing the Diva. Tamburini and Benedict had done their utmost to prevent complete disappoint-ment, the barilone having sung several songs and got into a very bad temper at the absence of the soprano, who was then much younger than some of us remember her, and full of michief, Tamburini declared it was a practical joke, and had told the unhappy impressario he would sing no more, having, in fact, exhausted his concert repertoire, when the long-looked for absentees came into the green-room, and volunteered to finish the concert in their travelling costume, with one condition, that time should be allowed them to ent a sandwich.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

Confucius.

Dr. Legge, an English divine, after devoting many years to the Chinese language, has re-cently brought out an English translation of the Chinese classics. This volume furnishes the reader with the means of solving the principal questions relating to Confactus, the founder of the Chinese religion. It appears from this work that he was con-

tiunally wandering about in search of employ-ment, and was often rebuked by meaner men for his dejection under refusal. On one occament, and was often rebuked by meaner men for his dejection under retusal. On one occa-sion an irreverent speciator of his canvassing for power compared his troubled appearance to the disconsolate look of a "stray dog." We find him acknowledging that he was not unne-customed "to be overcome of wine;" and perhaps he was led to that indulgence by a de-sire to wash away his regret for the loss of office. He was not over truthful, for on one oc-casion he did not hesting a violation action. once. He was not over truthful, for on one oc-casion he did not hesitate to violate an oath, excusing himself in the very words which brought such reproach on Euripides, "My tongue swore, but my mind was unsworn." He was not a brave man, for he turned pale at a chap of thunder, and migrated from any place where he apprehended danger. He was not a continent man, if the rule qui s'excuse s'accuse be true, for he had to institute himself. s'accuse be true, for he had to justify himself with reference to visits which gave great offense to his disciples. We find him uttering shrewd remarks as to the difficulty of managung conca-bines, which shows he had experience in that line. He divorced his wife. He was, however, amiable, in general sincere, and really earnest is inverse according to the line with line. to improve, according to the little light youchsafed to bim. The best thing that is said of him is, that he "would angle, but not use a net: he shot, but at birds perching." Finally, his character may be best understood from the ollowing extract, which gives an account of his teath :-

Early one morning, we are told, he got up, and with his hands behind his back, dragging his staff, he moved about by his door, crooning ver:-

"The great mountain must cramble; The strong beam must break: And the wise man wither away like a plant."

After a little, he entered the house and sat lown opposite the door. Tsze-kung had heard his words, and said to himself, "It the great nountain crumble, to what shall I look up the strong beam break, and the wise man wither away, on whom shall I lean? The master, I fear, is going to be ill." With this he hastened into the house. Contucius said to him, "Taze, what makes you so late? According to the statutes of Hea, the corpse was dreased and cof-fined at the ten of the Status at the statutes of the status. statutes of Hea, the corpse was dressed and cof-fined at the top of the Eastern steps, treating the dead as if he were still the host. Under the Yin, the ceremony was performed between the two pillars, as it the dead were both host and guest. The rule of Chow is to perform it at the top of the Western steps, treating the dead as if he were a guest. I am a man of Yin, and bust night I dreamt that I was sitting with offerings before me between the two pil-lars. No intelligent monarch arises; there is not one in the empire that will make me his tot one in the empire that will make me his master. My time is come to die." So it was. He wont to his couch, and, after seven days, ex-pired. Such is the account which we have of he last hours of this great philosopher of China. His end was not unimpressive, but it was melancholy. He sank behind a cloud. Disappointed hopes made his soul bitter. The great ones of the empire had not received his teach-ings. No wife nor child was by to do the kindly offices of affection for him. Nor were the ex-pectations of another life present with him as he passed through the dark valley. He uttered no prayer, and he betrayed no apprehensions, Deep-treasured in his own heart may have been the thought that he had endeavored to serve his generation by the will of God, but he gave no sign. "The mountain falling came to naught, and the rock was removed out of his place So death prevailed against him and he passed his conntenance was changed and he was sear

Mary Stuart's House at Jedburgh.

away.

A correspondent of a London paper recently visited the house in which Mary Stuart lay sick of fever for seven weeks after her memorable night-ride of forty miles to visit the unded Bothwell. This is what he says about it :---"The house, which now belongs to a family

Morganatic Marriages.

Everybody has heard the term "morganatic Everybody has heard the term "morganatic marriages," and many people suppose that mar-riages of this kind are a species of concubinage, in which the kings and princes of Europe are foud of indulging. This is not the case, how-ever. A morganatic marriage is just as binding upon the parties as any other marriage. The form is derived from the General Marganetic upon the parties as any other marriage. The lerm is derived from the German Morgengabe, which means a dowry. It signifies a matrimo-nial contract in which one of the parties is greatly superior in rank to the other. If it be the bride who is of inferior rank, she agrees that she and her children shall be entitled neither to the rank por the estate of her husband, and that the dowry which is settled upon her at the time of the marriage shall be accepted in lieu of all other privileges. If the man be the inferior, he gives his assent to similar conditions. In the bridal ceremony the party of superior rank gives the left hand, instead of the right, to the other --whence these marriages are sometimes styled "left-handed."

One of the most famous morriages of this class was that of Frederic William the Third, of Fru-sia, to the Counters Augusta, of Harrach, upon whom her husband conferred the rank of Princess of Leignitz-a marriage consummated in 1824, long after the death of the King's legitimate spouse, the beautiful Queen Louisa. The Princess of Leignitz is still living-a widow since 1840. Another morganatic marriage was that of the late King of Denmark, Frederic the Seventh, who, after being divorced from two seventa, who, after being divorced from two princesses, married morganatically a plain dress-maker by the name of Rasmussen, with whom he lived happily till his death. He first encoun-tered her under very singular circumstances. It is the custom at Copenhagen, when a large fire occurs, for one of the princes to attend it, and to take command of the detachment of troops which is always called out to keep order while the firemen endeavor to extinguish the configuration.

Anflagration. Frederic, then Crown Prince, was once performing this duty, when his eye chught sight of a dressed wax figure in the window of a dress-maker's shop in the second story of the burning building. In the hurry and excitement of the moment he mistook this lay-figure for a living erson endeavoring to escape from the window. Leaping from his horse, he plunged into the building, and ascended the staircase. On his way through the rooms he discovered the owner of the dressmaking establishment, who was of the dressmaking establishment, who was bewildered in the smoke, and whom he con-ducted to a place of safety. This was the woman whom he subsequently married, be-stowing upon her the title of the Countess Danner, and settling upon her a large dowry. She survived him only a year or two. Among the existing members of princely houses who have contracted this kind of mar-riage may be mentioned Prince Leonold of

riage may be mentioned Prince Leopold of Saxony, Prince Charles of Bavaria, and Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. It is a son of the last named—an offspring of his morganatic mar-riage—who, under the name of Prince Teck, riage-who, under the name of Prince Teck, lately matried Queen Victoria's cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge. A stingular in-stance of a morganatic union is that of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who is married in this manner to a daughter of the proud Duke of Richmond, while another English nobleman, the Duke of Hamilton, wedded, on terms of perfect equality, a princess of the grand ducal house of Baden, whose rank is certainly as high as that of Prince Edward. as that of Prince Edward.

The only modern case with which we are familiar of a morganatic marriage in which the bride was the person of superior rank, is that of the Princess Elizabeth, of Italy, sister in law of Victor Emanuel, who was married with the left band in 1856-a year after the death of her hus-band. Prince Ferdinand-to the Marquis Ra-palio. Victor Emanuel himself is said to have been more than once on the point of contracting a morganatic union with some of his favorites, but has been prevented by the advice of his ministers, who somehow or other doom it hefter for the interests of the State that he should live The reigning dynasty of Baden presents an

olated instance of the scion of morganatic marriage breaking through the trammelling precision of such a union, and succeeding to the rank of his parent in the same way as the offspring of an equal union. In 1830, with the death of the Grand Duke Louis, the strictly legitimate line of the ancient princes of Baden

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SHIPPING.	GOVERNM	ENT SALES.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALL	LARGE SALE OF	PUBLIC PROPERTY.
and Minimized for a transformer of the second secon	OFFICE OF ARMY CLOT	HING AND EQUIPAGE,]
CITY OF LONDON	Will be sold at Dabile	NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1807.)
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, November 6 CITY OF ANTWERP	TON Street, New York cl	age, No. 400 WASHING- ty, on TUJESDAY, the rid encing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
noon, from Pier No. 45, North River, RATES OF PASSAGE	to be continued from day t cles of Army Clothing and	
Payable in Mold Three bis in the	7.211 Rubber do.	244,632 C. F. drawers,
	5,058 Do. Ponchos. 68,455 Pegged Bootees, pairs.	7,664 Domet do. 15,400 Trowsers, borse.
To London 10 Steerage 30 To Paris 10 To London 55 To Paris 16 To Paris 66 Passage by the Wedneeday Steamers First Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$30. Payable in U.S. Currency, Passengers also forwarded to Havre Memburg Res	83,125 Hand-sewed Boot-	107,131 Forage caps. 82,274 Unif. hats, un- trimmed.
men, etc., at moderato rates.	ees, pairs, 36,360 H a n d - a e w e d Boots, pairs.	21,396 Do, Infl., trimm'd,
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons send- ing for their friends.	31,835 Pegged Boots, 22,964 Great Coats, horse.	8,678 Do. Cav., trimm'd. 995 Do. Art., trimm'd. 184,839 Great Coat straps.
offices, JCIN G DALE Acompany's	105,992 Do, do, foot, 25,418 Grey Flannel	18,468 Jackets, Cav., pri- vates, 8,285 Unif. coats, Inft.,
87] Or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,	69,919 Domet shirts.	do,
CALLE HAVANA STEAMERS.	194 Unif. coats, Art. Musicians. 524 Jackets, Cav. do,	217,413 Hat cords, Int., 450 do. Hospi- tal Stewards,
BENLMON FILLY TIME	neers, Engl-	144 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, The Steamships HENBRICK HUDSON	26 do, do, Ordnance. 316 do. do, Art, Music. 881 do. do, Infl. do.	S Tolips, do. do. 227,112 Hat Eagles.
These Steamers will leave this post for House	226,325 Knapsneks	7,426 do. castles. 4,032 Bhells and flames, 50,815 Crossed sabres.
very other Tuesday at 8 A. M. The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORN-	5.999 do. straps, sets. 100,201 H aversacks,	42,668 do. cannon, 277,148 Hat bugies,
AINTY, UCTOURF 1D, BUS UCTOCK,	256 do. unpainted. 202,311 Canteens,	39,797 do. cords, Cay-
Passage to Havana, \$50 currency. No freight received after Saturday, For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,	4.255 Cotton overalls.	80,197 do. do. Artillery, 1,252,664 do. letters, 38 do. Cord and Tas-
91 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu	1,049,158 Hat Numbers, 19,499 do, Feathers, 1,022 Do, Bugios, Non.	439 Hosp. Stewards
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM.	Rog, 1,060 Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs,	Cap Wreaths. 23 Knit Drawers. 509 Unif. Coats, Inft.,
EOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM- PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.	4,595% Brass Scales, Ser-	Hoya, 425 Trowsers, foot, B's.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA. JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxis, STAR OF THE UNION, 1978 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookasy, STAR OF THE UNION, 1978 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookasy,	484 Hosp. Stewards	104 Pairs Bootees, do. 100 Shirts, Flancel, do.
The JUNIAL WILl leave for New Orleans on Satur- day, October 19, at 8 o'clock A, M., from Pier 18,	437 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	759 Grey Blue Great Coata, foot. 74 Trowners, foot.
The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Or-	1.542 Scale sildes, pairs, 4.517 Cap Covers, 3.363 Fifes,	136 Trowsers, 1001, Grey Blue,
leaus for this port October 18, Through bills of lasting signed for freight to Mobile Galveston Nathhas Violators Manualia Nashulba	362 kings for Lt. Art.	17 Taimas and Hoods 159 Unif, Coats, Art.,
Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memohis, Nashville Cairc, St. Louis, Looisville, and Cincinnati, Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickserson & Co.	Caps, pairs. 21 Red Hair Plumes, 13,060 Pickaxes.	Kersey, 14 Turbans, Zouave, 963 Wall Tent Poles,
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS, E. DILKES, Freight Agent, 4 11] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,	16,825 do. handles. 16,836 Axes, felling. 6.059 do. handles,	15,808 Common do, do,
BUTT I BUT BUTT BUTT	16,616 do, slings. 33,097 Hatchets.	10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large, 13,598 Do. do., small.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH	24,999 do, handles, 19,242 do, alings,	378,043 Common do. 3,327 Wall do., large.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.	9,666 Spader. 1,144 Shovels.	2,695 Stoves for Sibley Tebts.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, vis Seaboard and Ronnoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Peters burg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Dan-	5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of 2 Camp Color Staffs.	108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe. 87,216 prs. Chevrons.
Ville Ralirond,	35 Canteen Straps. 66,308 Mess Pans.	691,649% yds, Worsted Lace.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.	26,694 Camp Kettles. 2 Sibley Tents. 47 Wall Tent Files.	5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce. 45,376 Leather N'k St'ks. 55,913 Scales, Corp'ls and
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.	3 Marquee Tents. 486 Hospital Tent	Privates, pra. 51 Iron Pots.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regu-	Poles, sets.	1,510 Machine Sewed
Freight received dally. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and Bouth WHARVES.	and equipage. Samples of a for ten days prior to the sal	ar and damaged clothing ill can be seen at the depot 8. and catalogues will be
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.	furnished on application at No. 400 Washington street,	this office, or at the depot,
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61	down and the balance be from the depots. The good	fore the goods are taken
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM. PANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.	the depot within ten days forfeiture of purchase and t By order of the Quarterm	from date of sale, under
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wni, Jonnings,	By order of the Quarterm Bt. Brig,-Gen. and Q'm'r U	C. G. SAWTELLE,
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal. The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the	A. C. and E.	10 4 145
above port on Saturday, October 12, at \$ o'clock A, M., from Pier 18 South Wharves, Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for	SALE OF UNSERVICE TER STORES	ABLE QUARTERMAS.
all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail		ERMASTER'S OFFICE, N, D. C., October 4, 1867. }
road, WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS, E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue? Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 13	By direction of the Quart	ermaster-General, a large
	lot of Quartermaster Stores will be sold at auction, at supervision of Brevet Color	Lincoln Depot, under the nel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M.,
THE PHILADELPH IA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM. PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.	commencing on MONDAY, sisting in part of- 72 Chopping Axes and	45 Anvils.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Ben-	handles, nie Blankets, 15,000 Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.)	113 Brace Blta.
October 17, at so clock A. M., from Pier is bouth Wharves. Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates	5,000 Tire Bolts.	292 Riding Bridle Bits, 1,160 Wagon Bridles, 153 Ambulance Bridles,
	215 Ball Buckets, 352 Gum do. 2,152 Breast Chains.	414 Office Chairs. 3,058 H. & M. Collars.
Agents at Winnigton, Worth Chronna. Mulliam L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS, E. DILKES, Freight Agent, 411 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,	4,280 Halter do, 1,387 Trace do, 111 Hay Forks.	1,046 Wagon Covers. 90 Office Deaks. 939 Handsaw Files.
All No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,	111 Hay Forks. 176 sets Lead Mule Har-	962 accorted Files, 706 Head Halters and

RAILROAD LINES.

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at Schleinen at 6'5 P. M., and arrive in Philadeiphia
i 0 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8'25 A. M., 5'16 P. M., and
⁴⁰ P. M.
From Lansdale at 7'30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11'50 A. M. and 3'05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9'30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9'30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2'45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7'30 A. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Offloe in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to prime.

ELLIS CLARE, Agent. Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to prin-cipal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, 112 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CEN-TRAL RAILROAD,-Summer Arrangements/ On and atter SATURDAY, June 1, 1997, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESN UT Streets (West Phila-delphia), at 715 A. M. and 4'80 P.M. — Leave Rising Sun at 5'16 and Oxford at 6'06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3'25 P. M. — A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 1'15 A. M., Oxford at 12'00 M., and Kennett at 1'00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wedneedays and Satur-days trains leave Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. com-mects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the After-noon Train leaving Philadelphia at 4'80 P. M., runs to Eming Sun, M. — The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4'80 P. M. runs to Eming Sun, M.

Rising Sun, Md. Passongers allowed to take wearing apparel only: as baggags, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. 5 112 HENRY WOOD General Sup's.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

Here is what the author says of that singular institution of Parisian theatres,

THE CLAQUE.

In Paris, the c'aque exists in all theatres, with the honorable exe ption of the Theatre Italien. At the Graud Opera, the present chef de la claque, M. David, is a man of importance and intelligence He has a staff two hundred strong under his command. With cunning general-ship he distributes his forces in batches of ten or twenty throughout the house. Each of these he places under the surveillance of trusty lieu tenants-men of caution and of superior address. He occupies a conspicuous position himself, and conducts the applause with as much care and precision as the chef d'orchestre directs the music.

In most of the theatres the *claque* sit together, and occupy the centre of the pis. With a little practical experience you can pretty well tell which of the artists on the stage is liberal towards tha ciaque, and which the reverse. On a first night the claque is an object of interest to authors, actors, singers, and managers. The authors, actors, singers, and induagers. The chef has long and serious interviews with the impressario, at which are discussed the dif-ferent "points" that are to be distinguished, where the claque is to haugh loudly, or express approbation by an encouraging "bravo." Auguste, David's predecessor at the opera, in-sisted upon all first nights confided to his circ being sustained a la crescendo. He used to de clare it would never do to exhaust the influence of his efforts upon the first and second acis, but that as the piece progressed so should the exchement of the σ aque increase, until the last act ended in the mad enthusiasm of his myrmidons,

Rats.

There were no rats in California before the gold discoveries. Then-in 1849-they were imported by sea in the rat's worst shape, that of the brown or Norwegian variety. Few of the interior towns were visited until 1852. Now they infest all parts of the State. In 1850 there were no rats in New Mexico, and it used to be a spe-culation how long the adobe houses would resist their gnawing teeth, whenever they should see fit to establish themselves in that country. It s said that the rat was unknown before the Christian era, and that his first appearance in Europe was long after, in the Muddle Age, This was the black rat, coming from no place of which we now have any record. He soon spread all over Europe: and, from his hostility to the mouse, which has been known through all recorded time, it is strange that the smaller rodent has not been exterminated. He would be were he not perhaps even more prolific than his bigger brother.

The brown rat was not known in Europe be-fore the eighteenth century; and, though called a Norwegian rat, was actually imported from India. He is the strongest and most icroclous, and destructive of his tribr. To-day, it is said, there is not a black rat in Paris, the race there having been killed out by the browner animal. This species is widely known all over the United States. The ravages of the rats of both spectes are enormous. How they can be got rid of us question worthy of the attention of legislators. Such vermin, if possible, ought to legislators. be exterminated; a rat, no matter how domesticated he may be, having no more right to live in a civilized community than a solf or a wild-

named Armstrong, is partly kept in habitable repair and partly left in decay. The proprietor himself is now in Russia; and it was his sister, a lady who seldom stays long at a time in the house, who very kindly showed our little party over it. I should say it was the oldest building, for one of its small size, that 1 ever entered. A corkserew staircase of stone runs up the centre, and by it we first ascended to the little room in which Mary is said to have lain during her sickness. The top rooms, or garrets, alone remain untouched, the thick, uneven oak floors crumbling almost beneath the tread. Heavy stone chimney-pieces have sunk out of their level, and seem as though they would bring the house down some day. It suffered, too, by lightning last year, one room, on a level with Queen Mary's bedchamber, being greatly damaged. There were two claymores in one of the garrets, each one bearing the renowned name of Andrea Ferrara. I could not find that any egend belonged to these weapons. On the loor was spread, carpet-wise, a piece of motheaten tapestry, with Bible stories pictured upon it. The curious fact about this ancient piece of needlework was that all the colors except the blue had faded to a yellowish white -kingly robes, and jewelled crowns, and warm desh tints and golden sandals and armlets, having all paied to one complexion, while the sky and such parts of the drapery as had been blue were blue still, and almost as vividly blue as if the threads had been dyed this twelve month. The small kitchen of the house was like other rooms that had been left unrepaired, vaulted with a round arch. There was a curiously complicated jack over the chimney. the machinery being set in motion by a clockweight, or 'stane,' as a deaf old servant told me. I am rather sorry that our good Queen did not enter the most historical house in Jedburgh last Friday."

A Mouse Nest in a Denn's Wig.

Dr. Buckland writes to Land and Water:-White mice are used to feed the snakes at the Zoological Gardens, in London. When the ladies see a white mouse in the cage with a snake, they say, 'Poor little white mouse. How cruel !' Sometimes, when white mice run short, the snakes are fed with common mice. and then the ladies say, 'Oh, it's only a common brown mouse, the nasty thing !' I lately heard a capital story of a brown mouse. certain dignitary of the Church is remarkable for a profusion of snow-white hair, which gives the worthy old man a most venerable aspect. One day, when out for a walk, he fancied he felt something moving in his hair, quite at the back of his head. This object he in vain tried to catch, but was unable to do so until he arrived home, when, to the horror of all, it was ound that a brown mouse had actually had the audacity to take up his abode in the decanal hair, and from whence it required some hunting to dislodge the little rascal. "What the object was on the part of the mouse in taking up this curious abode we know not. Possibly, however, this mouse was deputed by the mice of the adjoining church to go to the Dean and make a formal complaint of their proverbial poverty. The Deau, being a kindhearted man, they thought might take their case into consideration. We have heard of a "bee in a man's bonnet," but never until a few days since of a "mouse in a man's hair.

-King Theodore's life is to furnish a drama for the omnivorous London public.

ame to an end. King Louis, of Bavaria, was on the point of taking possession of the country s next of kin, when Leopoid, the offspring f a morganatic marriage of the preceding rand Duke Charles Frederic with a Madame Grand Duke Charles Precence with a anothing Geyer-berg, suddenly proclaimed himself Grand Duke. He was supported by the people, who admired his character and boldness, Bavaria threatened war, and marched her armies towards the Baden frontier, but the out-break of the French revolution of 1830, which followed by disturbances in various parts d Germany, induced King Louis to pause. and he finally contented himself what iscume a solemn protest against what he called a usurpation of the crown. The reignng family of Baden has, since then, never been isturbed, and its claims have been fully recornized by the German powers. Leopoid's son Frederic is now on the throne, and is married to sister of the present King of Prussia. One more instance of a morganatic union is that of the despoit Elector of Hesse, whose dominions Prusia recently annexed, to the great joy of his subjects In 1531 he fell in love with Gertrade Lehmann, the pretty wife of a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army. A little pecuniary arrangement was made with her husband, a di-vorce was obtained, and immediately afterwards the Elector Frederic W fliam took her to with morganatically. He made her first Countess of Schaomburg, and then Princess of Hanau. She has borne him six sons and three daughters, who have taken their title from their mother. t was said that he intended to have declared his Idest son heir to the throne, notwithstanding the legal hindrances in the way; but Prussia, by summary proceeding, has prevented the execution of any such project.

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