LATE NEWS !

The Farmers' and Traders' Bank, at dagton, Ky., has suspended. The loss by a fire on Fulton street.

New York, March 12th; was \$31,000 At Marlboro, Mass., March 12th, the cton powder mill blew up, killing two men.

P. J. S. Trumble, a banker and a large dealer in grain at Mt. G. lead, Ohio, has

Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the lreading Journal, Chicago, find in that city a

The Fall River manufacturers have ted a filted per cent reduction of wages

be much building of the county poor as at Roscowen, N. H., burned March 19th. \$18,000. No lives lost were killed at King's Moun-

Ky., March 14th by the explosion of the e of a portable orgine. Joseph H. Marks, St. Louis, a south chamission merchant, has suspended, with-dities amounting to \$110,000.

flatt, Reed & Co., wholesale dealers Acts and straw goods, New York, have aux

A collision of coal trains near Pottscum, and killing John A. Commisky. See American Brush Company's facut Note Plaven, Conn., was burned by an

A fire at Jersey City, March 11th te about 100 persons houseless. The break ng of a ladder fatally injured two persons. Another fire visited Hot Springs, Ark., the morning of March 15th. Four building were destroyed. Loss from \$10,000 to \$15,000

On the 14th of March, at Yonkers, N. T. Theson Marrit shot and killied Mrs. Samu al Leggett, and then shot and killed him

Rev. Rrown Coble (colored), was hanged at Winchester, Tenn., March 14th, for the murder of Felix Gardiner (colored), June

The new silver dollar appeared in Wall street, N. Y., on the morning of March 16th. Buyers paid a fraction above par in gold for them.

Miller, the associate of Richard Green in the murder of Hughes, for which Green was hung at Kansas City, a few days ago, has been found guilty.

A: N. Bobinson, who was treasurer at time of the robbery of the Clermont counfor the crime.

George Johnson, the murderer of the aegro ferryman, Alfred, was hung at Rome, Ga. March 15th He confessed baving com-

At Harrisburg, Pa., March, 11th, two ren named Wood were fatally, and two s seriously, burned by the explosion of

The medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, March Lich, gradu-ated SM students, and conferred the honorary degree of Ductor of Laws on John Welsh, U. S. Minister to England.

Miss Masy Hampton, a prominent teacher in the public schools of Memphis, Tenof the superintendent and other prominent persons to lotes, on which she obtain from the banks and private parties \$3,500.

The Maron & Hamlin Organ Co., have received an official appointment as organ makers to King Oscar of Sweden. The King is quite a musician, and naving obtained one of these American organs for his own use was so much pleased with it that he conferred this honor on its makers.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives which makes cremation of the human body a misdeandr, and provides a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, with imprisonment, makes it the duty of constables, sheriffs, and other officers, to enforce the act under

A run on the Boston Five Cont Savings Bank began March 14th, and developed into a general panic. The commissioners exinto a general panic. The commissioners ex-amining the accurities, after deducting all de-preciation which the assets had suffered, and allowing \$167,000 to pay the interest falling due April 1st, reports 1 that the bank would still have a surplus of \$430,000.

The Pennsylvania Colonisation Society has authorized the American Society to send, at its expense, fifteen emigrants to Libe-ria. They will leave on the first of May, and will locate at the flourishing settlement of Brewersville, ten miles from Monrovia. It was sed in honor of the late Charles Brewer, of Pittaburg, by whose generosity many emi-grants have been enabled to make their way to

The Cincinnati Gazette has published dispatches from fifty-seven points in southern Indiana and Ohio, and northern Kentucky, from which it appears that the prospect for a large crop of wheat is exceedingly good. The average area last fall is larger than ever before known. Not one report is unfavorable, though from a few points there are apprehensions of a

A heavy robbery was committed in the Leichmere National Bank, Cambridge, Mass., about Folcieck, March 16th. A small trunk evatating \$6,000 was taken, and two other trunks, soutaining \$67,000 in government beads, the property of different individuals, left in the bank. It is supposed from certain facts, ascertained, that the robbary was sommitted by three men and a woman.

A number of the oreditors of the Marvester Company, of Sycamore and hicago, have filed a position asking that it be ljudged bankrupt. The creditors represent 197,000 of indebtodness, and the claim is set that the debtors made a fraudulent assignif, Stark. The company has been greatly em-burrassed by the recent failure of I. D. Easter & Co., Chicago, with which firm it had inti;

Commodore John Hodges Graham, atted States Navy, died of apoplexy at New-argh, N. T., March 15th, aged 84 years. He as one of the twelve officers who took part is maintained by a midnight expedition against the British are paid of the back Book. Nine of the

officers were killed or severely wounded, Graham receiving a wound in the ankle, which caused amputation of the limb afterwards.

There was a heavy snow storm in the Black Hills from the 7th to the 12th of March. The snow in Deadwood, on the level, was over five feet deep. Considerable damage was done to the mining camps in the guich by the snow crushing in the roofs of houses. The Caledonia mine, located in Shoemaker Guich between Lead City and Central City, was pur chased. March 12th, by California men for

On the night of March 7th, a storm of snow and wind swept over the entire country from Green river, Wyoming, to the North Platte, Nebraska a distance of 550 miles. It proved to be by far the most severe snow storm n that region since the construction of the Enion Pacific railroad. It continued without abatement till the 10th, making it almost im possible for persons to go out without fear of certain death. After the storm, the bodies of a number of persons were found, who died from exposure. A great deal of stock per

On the night of March 13th, at Prince ion, N. J., the junior students of the College sploded some fire-crackers on the grounds of the theological seminary, whereupon two seminary students followed them and overtaking them a fight ensped, in which the seminary men were knocked down and beaten. Buth parties were reinforced and another collision resulted to breaking a nose and doing other personal injury to the seminary students. The Collegians were put under arrest, one being dismissed and four being bound over to await

Foreign.

ENGLAND. A London dispatch of March 12, says: The Coal Owners' Association of North Yorkshire and South Derbyshire, have determined to reduce wages seven and a half per cent. This determination affects between 25,000 and 30, 000 miners. The manufacturers in the North of England fron trade were demanding a reduction of wages of from ten to seventeen per

cent. It is believed to be the end of the great

atrike.

A London dispatch of March 14th says: In reply to a question the Chancellor said the Government had agreed to take part in the Congress. The Government is now communicating with various Powers regarding the terms upon which we shall enter the Congress The Chancellor said be could not enter into the details, but he might say that in the Congress each Power would maintain liberty of action It was not intended that a majority would bind the minority. England will maintain her views in the Congress, and will require, before enter-ing it, that every article of the treaty of peace shall be placed before the Congress in such a manner that the Congress can judge whether the articles are to be accepted or not. In th House of Commons Sir Robert Peele objected to Lord Lyons representing England in the Congress, because his opinions were oppose to those of Layard, and Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the Government and not Lord Lyons, was responsible for England's course at

A London dispatch of March 14th, says: The officers of the Royal Engineers first on the list for foreign service have been ordered to provide themselves with field equipmeuts and be ready to immediate service. The London Times says: The Prussians are making further advances toward the Bosphorus. Our government must have satisfied themseives that the virtual command of Constantinople gave Russia no insuperable advantage indifference, the movements, which are no way more alarming than those in which we have ac quiesced. In the House of Commons, Smith, First Lord of Admiralty, introduced a savy es timate. He stated that the present force was ample to man every ship that could be com-missioned. He had come to the conclusion that it was not his duty in the time of peace and he hoped, of the continuance of peace, to ask for an increase of the estimates. The House then passed all the estimates except those for the dock yards and stores, the consideration of which was postponed.

RUSSIA.

The Journal De St. Petersburg de lares untenable the reported English demand that all points of the treaty should be submit ted to the Congress, and says if the mission of the Congress is to result in peace, subjects not of an European character and which might lead to an excited but resulties discussion must be set aside.

At Russian headquarters it is positively stated that when the British fleet passed the Dardanelles, orders came from St. Peters burg to march into Constantinople, but Grand Duke Nicholas took upon himself to disobey the command and only moved forward in the direction of Constantinople, sending at the same time to St. Petersburg a statement of the

The Political Correspondence says: A conviction prevails in St. Petersburg that the British armaments reveal England's intention to occupy some point in the Levant, pos-sibly Mitylene. Russia would then have to consider the safety of her Black Sea coast, which is only a few hours sail from Mitylege Immediately after the arrival of Gen. Ignatieff and Reouf Pashs in St. Petersburg, the conditions of peace will be committed to the Powers.

It is announced, semi-officially, from St. Petersburg, that Prince Baltenberg, the Czar's nephew, has been definitely proposed for the throne of Bulgaria. The London Post states in an official dispatch that Russia has neither received nor rejected the proposition for the admission of Greece to the congress. She was disposed to agree to the admission of the Greek delegate with merely a consultive

The Agence Russe commenting on the Berlin dispatch intimating that a secret arrangement had been made between Russia and Turkey says: Russia is not so confiding as to conclude secret clauses with Turkey when she knows that the slightest transactions are communicated to Minister Layard. In regard to England's claim of the right to examine the whole treaty at the Congress and withdraw from the meetings in certain contingences the Agence points out that every power will enter the Congress with full liberty as to the attitude it may assume in relation to the claims brought forward and the decisions arrived at.

TURKEY! The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan has been postponed till after the treaty of peace is ratified. At the request of Layard the Sultan has approved the charter for the Protestants of Turkey, similar to that

sed by the Greek Armenia Church.

A Berlin dispatch of March 14, says: The Anglo Austrian demand that the whole of the Russo-Turkish agreement shall be submitted to the Congress, arises from the belief that special and secret arrangements have been ntered into independent of the principal treaty

A special from Constantinople states Prince is implicated in the conspiracy of Sule iman Pasha. Cherif Pasha is going to Con stantinople to intercede for him. It is expected that Sabdoulta Bey, late Ambassador at Berlin, will be the second Turkish plentpoten tiary to Congress. A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Russians have occupied Wekerekevi, half an hours' march from Budu kdere, on the Bosphorus. They also occupy majority of the villages around Constantinople and continue advancing toward that city.

A Constantinople special says: It is seerted that Northern Syria has revolted and proclaimed itself separate from the Sultan. It a reported that the Kurde, in the province of Diarbekir, have revolted. It is untrue that the forte has given orders to prevent any more British men-of-war from passing the Dardaselles. Layard nas recently obtained a firman permitting the passage of the Hotspur and Condor, which vessels are expected in the Gulf of Ismad shortly. Layard has also secured permission to send the Rapid to the Albana coast to embark refugees. A Ragusa dispatch says The Turks have strengthened the garrison in Herzegovina, and are working day and night a the entrenchments.

GERMANY.

The German Government will not saue invitations to the peace Congress until all the difficulties about the subjects to be considered are removed. The general prospect is far from encouraging. Germany will claim the Presidency by prescriptive right, whether Bis marck attends or not.

STALT. A Rome correspondent hears from high authority that the Cardinals have declared the Pontiff can, under certain reservations, renounce in the interest of the church material property of the church. This opinion has been asked so as to free the Pope from being perpetually bound by considerations relative to the Temporal power.

It is officially reported that the number of Insurgents who have surrendered from February 25th to March 5, is 1,230 persons with 180 stands of arms. The prominent chiefs, Maximo, Gomez, Benitez and R derguez, embarked for Jamaica, and Salvador Cisneros Marquis of Santa Lucia, for Europe.

APRICA. A Cape Town dispatch of Feb. 20th says: There has been no serious fighting since last reports. The insurgent Kaffirs have broken into small parties which are endeavoring to force their way through the patrols and reach the settlements for plunder. The work of preventing them from carrying out their obects is extremely tedious.

It now seems certain that England and France will arrive at an agreement on the Egyptian question before the meeting of the Conference, and will submit there to the forms and signatures they judge necessary for the security of the Suez Canal and the good government of that country.

It is now cortain that England has unreservedly adhered to the Freuch proposal for an investigation into the financial affairs of the Egyptian administrative reforms. Nobody will oppose England's freeing Egypt from vassalage if she acts to accord with the other questions of Egypt, Syria, Tunis and the Holy laces can only be raised at the Congress with the consent of France, and within the limits

The trouble touching Egyptian finanees is that the Khedive shows a disposition to refuse to carry out the agreement made by him with English and French bondholders through Gaschen & Ganbert. It has been apnded lately that the Khedive contemplated following Turkey's example, entirely suspending payment on foreign debt. He, however, disclaims such intention, and has mpowered Col. Gordon to constitute a commission with himself at the head to make r

[Laughter.] Soon after he turned to one of his staff officers and said: "Present my com-pliments to Gen. Harker, and tell him," etc. His politeness never forsook him. even on the field of battle, no more than

his firmness. A moment or two later the staff officer came back, and touching his hat, said: "When I shall have delivered the order where will I find you?" Stamping his foot impatiently, he said "Right 'cre, sir." [Applause.]—Gen. Steedman at Toledo

A dispatch from Berlin says Germany upholds the proposition of England submitting all the terms of the treaty of peace to the Congress, except the question of pecuniary in-

The King of Sweden has created a new decoration-a medal, which is to be distributed among such farmers in Norway as shall particularly distinguish themselves in the cultivation of their

Evolution in Photography.

That chemical decomposition, is af fected by the solar rays, appears to have been known to the ancient Egyptians. They are supposed to have been familiar with the action of light on silver, by which it is blackened and pictures made The first authentic record of pictures made by solar agency is found in Cooper's "Rational Recreations," published in England in 1774. An account is giv-en of the marking of bottles by the action on silver salts. Schiele next experimented on the result of exposing to light paper made sensitive with salts of salver. He recorded that the decomposition or blackening was most strongly marked in the violet rays of light, and next in orange and yellow. He discovered that the most refrangible part of the air is that which takes pictures. Bolton and Watt, in their labors to perfect the steam engine at Soho, probably produced the first genuine sun-pictures They were followed by Sir Humphrey Davy and Wedgewood, who prepares sensitive paper, and on this placed ferr and other grasses. When exposed to light, the parts not covered were black-ened. The immage of the fern ap-peared in white, but the inventors nevor discovered a way to fix the picture When exposed to light it soon turned

The experiments of Niepce, from 1814 to 1827, led to the invention of a crude heliotype process, by the use of resin and bitumen. His pictures were poor, but they induced Daguerre, in 1824, to join in experimenting with him. In 1839 Daguerre's process was given to the world. When the news was first brought to this counfry, it was regarded as incredible. Only four years be fore, the public had been hoaxed by cleverly-written account, in a New York paper, of what Lord Ross had discovered in the moon through his big tele scope at the Cape of Good Hope. very graphic account of the moon's inhabitants was given, and the article gained in reality from a skilful use of scientific terms. It was several months before the great "moon hoax" was exploded. So people were naturally skep-tical about Daguerre's astonishing sto-ry. One man in this city believed it ry. One man in this city believed it— that was Dr. John W. Draper. [Ap-plause.] He had investigated the sub-ject, and his familiarity with physics and optics gave him a clew to important improvements, which he soon an nounced.

Daguerre's process was, in brief, to place a piece of copper plate with silver over a vessel of iodine, when heated, the vapor of iodine attacked the silver and produced a coating of iodide of silver; the plate was then placed in a camera, and when the image fell on the sen sitive plate, a picture was produced This was not apparent at first. Da guerre could see no trace of a picture He stowed away the plates in a dari closet; when he brought them out sev eral weeks afterward, behold, the pic tures had come forth clear and distinct In searching for the agent that devel oped them, he discovered some mercu ry, and, on vaporizing this, found at last the needed substance. last the needed substance. A gentle-man in Brooklyn has revived what may be called the "lost art" of Daguerre and now produces very perfect speci-

mens of these pictures.

Landscapes was all that Daguerr could take; as it required an hour to fix the picture, no human endurance was equal to such a strain. Dr. Dra-per found that by inverted lenses he ald shorten the time. It was suppose that the yellow tinge of the complexion would be fatal to the picture. Draper used to bring out a dredging box from the kitchen, and powder the face of the sitter, who was then placed under blue glass. If he could hold out for twenty minutes, he secured a picture. In fact, Dr. Draper often took his own picture, sitting down calmly in front of his camera for a half-hour, and then proceeding to develop the negative. But the great trouble with daguerrotypes was the ex-pense. Each picture required a new

An Englishman, Fox Talbot, produced a silver paper photograph, which was the germ of the modern process. thorough examination of Egypt's financial condition, in order to ascertain the extent of her ability to meet her creditors claims. Gaschen has protested personally to the Khedive, and of maps. An hour after a survey had been made, an officer could be provided rith a good map of the hostile territoy. Several chemists tried to find some-hing better than paper to hold the senitized silver salts. The great develop-ment came in 1841 when Schonbier, of asle, discovered gun-cotton. Cotton, e found, when exposed to nitric acid came explosive, and soluble in a mix ire of alcohol and ether. The discovry of this latter property was the oundation of photography. When gun-otton is dissolved in alcohol and ether, ullodion results; it forms a film on the arface of a plate which holds the siler salts. It gives us all our negatives com which thousands of pictures may struck off. The process of taking a picture was

n shown by the professor and his as stants. The camera obscure used was large one, employed in a recent for-ery suit to delect the spurious signa-res to several checks. It was the reerse of those in common use, the pic-re being placed inside and the ground Well, I rather thought that I could [Laughter.]
Soon after he turned to one of his staff went out to take views of the last transit of Venus, returned home with many plates. When these came to be developed, Venus would not appear. It was found that the cap over the camera had not been removed; hence, they came back with blank plates. It must be re-membered that there is no picture on the plate when it comes from the camcra. This is developed by pro-sulphate of iron, which precipitates the silver and makes the outlines of the picture visible to the eye. When subjected to h. po-sulphate of soda, dried and varnished, this plate forms a negative.

An ambrotype is a negative mounted on a dark surface. This is usually a coat of black varnish Silver prints are made by exposing paper dipped in chloride of silver to light under a silver negative. A number of these prints were shown, and the method explained of producing moonlight effects. Photographs, said the lecturer, never produce nature exactly—which is rarely to be desired. The next two steps in pho-

tography were the introduction of gel-atine with pigments to form a sensitized plate, and the printing of negatives with printer's ink. By the method devised by Albert, of Munich, 400 pictures may be printed in a day. Albert, of Musich, as well as Edward Bierstadt, of this city, are engaged in perfecting process for printing photographs in colors. The lecturer then gave a description of the methods of producing hellotypes, photo-lithographs, etc., exhibiting illustrations of each. - Prof. C F Chandler.

The Amusements of Bachelors and Ben-edicts in Olden Times.

correspondent of the American

Register translates the story of a tourn-ament, which took place before Duke Charles of Savoy and the Duchess and the ladies of his court, the record of which is still preserved in the archives of Turin. At a royal banquet one of the lords of Blonsy, he being a married man, accerted that the married man was as gallant and as formidable in deeds of arms, and in all things, as the unmarried man, and the married woman was as virtuous and worthy of praise as the unmarried woman, and offering to prove it by the lance or sword, if there was anyone who wished to contradict it. DeCorsant, of Savoy, an unmarried man, presented himself as champion for the unmarried. Duke Charles, seeing that the question was not provoked by hatred or malevolence, and that they wished to fight to pass the time and for pleasure, as well as for the exercise of arms, gave his consent. There were to be two trials with the lance, and fitteen strokes only with the sword. If the married man was conquered he must beg for mercy of Mdlle. De Savoy and of all the unmarried ladies of that house and from one lady out of the house of Savoy, who should be appointed by his conqueror. If the unmarried man was conquered, he was to ask for mercy of the Duchess of Savoy, and of the wife of Lord Blonay. The arrangements completed, the two champions met on the twelfth of May. 1504, on the square before the castle of Turin. On the first trial they fought with so much address the lances were broken in pieces. Having received new lances, De Blonay broke his, boldly. and Corsant, encountering the shock breast-piece, girth and saddle, all were carried to the ground with the chevalier in such a way that every one believed it was all over with him. Not so, however; Corsant sprang immediately to his feet, ready to do his duty with his sword. The combat was sustained long and bravely, and it would have continued longer if Duke Charles had not ordered them to desist. Duke Charles gave the honor of the day to the married lord, but acknowledged that the champion of the unmarried had done his duty bravely. Following the conditions of the combat, De Corsant knelt for pardon before the Duchess of Savoy and the married ladies of the court, and then set out for the Castle Blonay, which, after a long and perilous journey, he safely reached, and asked grace of Lady Catherine of the Castle; and now having paid the penal-ty of the vanquished, he asked for his discharge. On the next day Lady Blonay gave a grand banquet, and invited the lords and ladies, married and unmarried, of the neighborhood. De Corsant met the beautiful Zolande, cousin of Lady Blonay, and he conclubetter sustain the cause of the married than he had done that of the unmarried at the tournament of Turin. Lord Blonsy returning four days after and giving his consent, the nuptials were celebrated in the good Castle of Blonay. when De Corsant bravely cried: any one says aught against the married man, he must settle it with me, and I will do to him what was done to me ir the tournament at Turin!"

GOETHE'S LOVE.

A Philosophical Fragment.

"I was not created to be happy. Goethe's philosophical friend, Philip Moritz; "and yet my whole being longs for happiness. Oh, I would willingly give my life for one day beside the one I love!"

"Do not trifle." said Goethe, angri-"He who has striven and struggled as you have, dare not offer for any woman, however beautiful and seduct-ive, to yield his life, which has been destined to a higher aim than mere sucfume of his existence. Woman may in-toxicate him for a while, may inspire him to poetical effusions, to great deeds, even; but he should not let her become his mistress, to let her be the tyrant of his existence. If she would enchain him, he must tear himself away, even if he would tear out his own heart. Man possesses that which is more ennobling than mere feeling; he has in-

"Ah!" eried Moritz, "it is easy to see that you have never loved madly, despairingly. You have never seen the woman you adore, and who perhaps reciprocates your passion, forced to mar-ry another." A shadow flitted before Goethe'

brow, and the flashing brilliancy of his eyes was changed to a gloomy sadness. Gently, but quickly he laid his hand up-on Moritz's shoulder, saying, "In this hour when two souls are revealed to each other, will I acknowledge to you that which I have never spoken of. I too love a woman who loves me, and yet can never be mine, for she is married to another. I love this sweet woman as I never have loved a mortal being. For years my existence has be-longed to her; she has been the centre of all my thoughts. It would seem to me as if the earth were without a sun if she should vanish from life. I even bless the torture which her prudery, her alternate coldness and friendliness cause me, as it comes from her, from the highme, as it comes from her, from the high-est bliss of feeling. This passion has swept through my soul, as if uniting itself with all my youthful loves, till, like a torrent, ever renewing itself, ever moving onward, it has become the high-way of my future. Upon this stream floats the bark, laden with all my hap-nings fame and mostry. The places pines, fame and poetry. The places which my fancy creates rise upon its

sweeps like a temped over my own. I live upon her smile. A kind word falling from her lips makes me happy for days; and when she turns away from me with coldness and indifference I feel like one driven about as Orestes by the

"You really are in love," cried Mor-You, the chosen of the gods, know all the human heart can suffer, even unhappy love!"

Almost angry, and with hesitation,

"I do not call this passion of mine an unhappy one, for in the very perception of it lies happiness. We are only wretched men when we lose self control. To this point love shall never lead me. It yields me the highest delight, yet shall never bring me to self-destruction. Grief for it may, like a destructive whirlwind, crush every blossom of my heart, but it shall never destroy me. The man, thepoet, must stand higher than the lover, for where the latter is about to yield to despair, the former will rise, and, with the defiance of Prometheus, challenge the gods to recognize the similitude that man can rise superior to sorrow, never despairing, never cursing Fate if all the rosy dreams of youth are not realities, but with upturned gaze stride over the waste places of life, consoling himself with the thought that only magnanimous souls can suffer and conquer mag-nanimously. Vanquished grief brings us nearer to the immortal, and gradually bears us from this vale of sorrow up to the brighter heights, nearer to heaven the earth, with her petty confusion, lying like a worthless tool at

"It is heavenly to be able to say that, and divine to perceive it," cried Moritz, bursting into tears. "The miseries of life chain me to the dust, and do not permit me to mount to the heights which a hero like Goethe reaches victorious. It is indeed sublime to conquer one's self, and be willing to resign the happiness which flees us. But see how weak I am - I cannot do it! I can never give up the one I love. It seems as if I could move heaven and earth to conquer at last, and that I must die if I do not succeed die tike Werther.'

Goethe's eyes flashed with anger, and,

with heightened color, he exclaimed, "You all repeat the same litany; do not make me answer for all your weakness, and blame poor Werther for the creation of your own imagination. I. who am the author of Werther, am free from this abominable sentimentality. Why cannot others be, who only read what I have conceived? But par-don my violence," he continued with a milder voice and a gentler manner. "Never did an auther create a work which brought him, at the same time so great fame and such bitter reproach as the work has brought to me. 'The sor-rows of Young Werther' have indeed been transformed into the sorrow of young Goethe; and I fear that old Goethe will have to suffer for it. I have spoken to you as a friend to a friend; cherish my words, take them to heart and arise from the dust; shake off the self-strewn ashes from your head. Enter again as a brave champion, the combat of life summon to your aid cunning, power, prudence and audacity, to conquer your love. Whether you succeed or not, then you aim at the greatest of battles-that of mind over matter; then remember my farewell words.

"From the power which binds all men, he frees himself who conquers himself. Farewell! If ever you need the encouragement of a friend, if ever a sympathizing soul is necessary to you, come to Weimer; sympathy and appreciation can never fail you there."

"Oh! I will surely go," answered Moritz, deeply moved, and pressing heartily Goethe's offered hand. "One thing more I have to say to

you: Live much with nature; accustom yourself to regard the sparrow, the flower, or the stone, as worthy of your attention as the wonderful phoenix or the monuments of the ancients with tneir illegible inscriptions. To walk with nature is balsam for a weary soul: gently touched by her soft hands, the recovery is most rapid. I have experienced it, and do experience it daily. Now, once more, farewell! in the true sense of the word, fare-the-well! I wish that I could help you in other ways than by mere kind words. It pains me, indeed, that I can render you no other aid or hope. You alone can do what none other can do for you. Farewell!"

Genuine Compliments.

We have heard of the lady of rare seauty who said, upon a certain occasion, that the only real, disinterested compliment she had ever received was from a coal-heaver, who asked permission to light his pipe in the gleaming of her eyes. Another compliment, true and genu-

ine, was paid by a sailor, who was sent by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor having delivered the missive, stood gazing in si-lent adoration upon the lady, for she was very beautiful.

"Well, my good man," said she, "for

what do you wait? There is no answer to be returned " "Lady."

the sailor returned, with humble deference. "I should like to know your name."
"Did you not see it on this letter?"
"Pardon, lady—I never learned to read. Mine has been a hard, rough

"And for what reason, my good man,

would you know my name? "Because," answered the old tar, looking honestly up, "in a storm at sea, with danger afore me, I would like to call the name of the brightest thing I'd ever seen in my life. There would be sunshine in it, even in the thick dark-

Two sable philosophers took shelter under the same tree during a heavy shower. After some time one of them complained that he felt the rain. "Nebber mind," replied the other; "dere's plenty of trees. When dis un am wet through we'll go to de odder,"

As nothing truly valuable can be obtained without industry, so there can be no persevering industry without a deep sense of the value of time.