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## TOWANDA:

Wednesdan Morninn, January 19, 1848.

(For the Bradford Reporter.) the Members of Evergreen Lodge.

The following was written by ELIPHALET MASON, Esq., and presented to Evergreen Lodge, of Monroeton, at their annual action, December 22, 1847, and ordered to be published by a soire of the Lodge. I. L. Rockwett, Secretary.

Farewell to the Lodge! farewell to each brother; Your aged Master now bids you adieu; 0, may you long live in love to each other,
And spread the cement that's lasting and true. With Bible and Square be always directed, And with the Compass your bounds circumscribe Have faith in your God, you will be protected,
While you thus follow so noble a guide.

x brother may fall by some sad disaster— Walk on foot with him, and guide him upright on bare bended knees implore the Great Master To raise him again and restore him to light. To raise thin again and restore that to tight.
When secrets are given, be strict to remember.
To keep in your oreast as your own;
A brother traduced, you 'll be his defender,
And whisper to him good council alone.

e court'ous and kind to brothers in trouble. And give them relief whenever you can; et not the world say your secret's a bubble, Be a Free-mason as well as a man. Remember your faith and hope in a Savior, Your charity kind extend over all; Whatever you grant to all as a favor, Especially on a brother should fall

rotect and defend the wife of a brother; His sisters also protection should share; Semember likewise the daughter and mother-In every Lodge the sisterhood are. Although from our work they must be secluded, For masonic work too delicate are; The best gifts of Heaven are always included, "Its social delight to join with the fair,

Adjeu to the Lodge, for age is now on me; I nearly have gone my course through the world The summons of death will soon be upon me,
And higher degrees to me be unfuried. ), may my Great Master guide and prepare me, Through the dark valley Flonely must move;
May no idle tales of worlds above scare me,
But cheerfully join the Grand Lodge above.

## Miscellanies.

A WEATHER PROPHET.—A pleasant anecdote of Partridge, the celebrated almanac maker In traveling on horseback into the country he stonped for his dinner at an inn, and afterward, called his horse that he might reach the next town. where he intended to sleep. "If you would take my advice, sir," said the ostler, as he was about to mount his horse, " you will stay where you are for the night, as you will surely be overtaken by a pelling rain." "Nonsense, nonsense," said the almanac maker, "there is a sixpence for you, my honest fellow, and a good afternoon to you." He proceeded on his journey, and sure enough he was well drenched in a heavy shower. Partridge was struck with the man's prediction, and being always we have an almanae in our house called " Partrulge's Almanac," and the fellow is such a notorious liar, that whenever he promises us a fine day Now, your honor, this day, the 21st of June, is put down in our almanac in-doors as "Settled fine

you on your guard."

EVIL INFLUENCE OF FASHION.-Never yet was a woman really improved in attraction by mingling with the motley throng of the beau monde. She may learn to dress better, to step more gracefully her head may assume a more elegant turn, the conversation become more polished, her air more disunguished; but in the point of attraction she acunites nothing. Her simplicity of mind departsher generous confiding impulses of character are lost—she is no longer inclined to interpret favorably of men and things she listens without believingsees without admiring-has suffered persecution without learning mercy-and been taught to mistrust the candor of others by the forfeiture of her own-The freshness of her disposition has vanished with the freshness of her complexion; hard lines are perceptible in her very soul; and crows'-feet attract her every fancy. No longer pure and fair as the statue of alabaster, her beauty, like that of some painted waxen effigy, is tawdry and meretricious. It is not alone the rouge upon her cheek and the false tresses adorning the forehead, which repel the ardor of admiration; it is the artificiality of mind with which such efforts are connected that breaks the spell of beauty.

by dint of busk and bones, and squeezing and bracing, secures the conventional beauty of a waspwaist, she is tolerably certain to gain an addition circulation, and causing stagnation of the blood, in that prominent and important feature. Often, in assemblages of the fair, have we seen noses, faultless in form, but tinged with the abhorred hue. to which washes and cosmetics have been applied in wild despair; but, alas, in vain! If the lovely owners could have known the cause, how speedily the effect would have vanished; for surely, the most perverse admirer of a distorted spine and a dram-drinker's nose too heavy a condition to be complied with

shut your eyes."

of a world.

The Coming Cholera.

Well-founded apprehensions exist, that European countries are about to be re visited with the plague of 1832. Already, the cholera has made fearful progress among the Russian people, and in its course. toward continental Europe, it is said to be working its dreadful ravages. In the former visitation of the pestilence, science, which in many ills, supplies an nowever, of 1832, has enabled medical inquirers to determine the nature and causes of the disease, and to stretch forth their helping hands to save from death. Whatever may be the conduct of the legislature, or of local powers, with reference to the anticipated scourge, it becomes the people to look to their own preservation, and at once to conquer invite the pestilence into their abodes. The laws of health should be regarded with scrupulous care the lighting, ventilation, and cleansing of homes -purifying linen by repeated changes; cleanliness and exercise of the body; the temperate use of proper food-these are matters of the utmost moment, which should never be disregarded, but which now become doubly important.

Mr. Wm. Herapath, of Bristol, a very high authority in matters of chemistry, has published in the Times a letter, the essence of which we deem it our duty to give. He says-

"In 1832, as a chemist, I laid myself out for tion, and check for the cholera. For this purpose I obtained information of, and visited in person, all the earliest cases which showed themselves in this city generally, and in each great public establishment in particular. For some time I attended almost daily at the cholera hospitals, and experimented in every way I could think of, upon the dead and living subjects, their contents and ejecta, the atmosphere surrounding them and their articles of clothing. The conclusions I arrived at, I forward for the information of those who have not the same opportunities.

"That the cause of cholera is a putrid anima poison capable of being recognised by the smell by some, emanating from and surrounding the dead or living cholera subject or articles of clothing.

"That it is only received into the living body through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by innoculation.

"That infection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, bedding, &c.; and that washerwomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persons from that cause.

"That all persons are equally liable to infection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensitive under certain circumstances.

"That the poison is destroyed by chlorime gas, and a heat of 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

"The two most popular disenfectants of the day is a crown for you, but I give it you on condition depended upon in my numerous exposures to the that you tell me how you knew of this rain." "To virus was chlorine gas, and this I believe to be a be sure sir." replied the man; "why the truth is perfect one, if the fumigation is complete. I invariably passed through an atmosphere of it on my return heme, and kept it escaping in my residence during the continuance of the disease in the city. we always know that it will be the direct contrary. I also placed large quantities of the substance necessary for the evolution of this gas in the hands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to disweather, no rain." I looked at that before I bro't tribute 1,200 quantities of it gratuitously to applicants your honor's horse out, and so was enabled to put during three days, with instructions for the use, and I am happy to say that during that time the deaths fell from ten to one per day, and I have but little doubt that if every ship arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to a perfect fumigation with chlorine, we shall be preserved from the infecton. If the disease should pass this cordon, by any accident, then every house in the infected district should be simultaneously fumigated with it-say three times a day; unless done in all houses at the same time, it would be useless or nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of three parts common salt, and one of black oxide of mandoor, of the dwelling house, and a little common vitriol, poured upon it. The inward current of air will convey the chlorine gas to every part of the interior, and wherever it can be smelt the effect is produced—the miasma is destroyed. If articles of clothing are infected, and the colors likely to be injured by the gas, they may be heated in an oven or on a kiln, to 250 of 3000 degrees (about the heat of baking bread), when they might be handled or

The public are greatly indebted to Mr. Herapath gravity. for these timely instructions, which are undoubtedly founded upon good basis. It would be well if persons in suitable, circumstances were to procure TIGHT LACING AND RED Noses.—If a foolish girl, quantities of the black oxide of manganese and common vitriol, and retail them among the public at prime cost. The manganese and vitriol might thus be rendered each at about three hatf-pence per she by no means bargained for, namely, A RED pound, and a cheap and certain preventive of con-Nose, which in numberless instances, produced by tagion would be supplied. And at intervats the no other cause than the unnatural girth obstructing disenfecting fluid might be employed with much changes varies from an ellipse to a circle, and back advantage to health. People's Journal.

used with perfect impuntty."

"A MARRYING MAN."-St. Jeromet one of the Rome, in the year 340, relates, that, when he was at Rome, he saw a man, not of an advanced age, ried in uninterrupted succession. The same man A Gallant.-" The only way too look a lady's that this uxorious widower should have found any faults, "exclaimed a supergallant Hibernian, " is to lady so to take compession on him, as to become his helpmate, after the bad luck of so many precedtold it!

\* Lectures on Astronomy,---No. &.

BY PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

Prof. Mitchell commenced by considered whether the law of motion in our system is the only one there could have been. He said he believed in the beginning God created the heavens, and the earth, and that he selected the laws by which he would effective antidote, stood appalled. The experience govern the universe, and selected them unchangesbly; but the question is asked, said he, whether it approved of the story, that he gave the youth a golcould have been different in view of the grand ob den sequin, and ordered him a cup of the best iects in the mind of the creator. This depends on what were those grand objects. The first grand design was to constitute the system with regard to perpetuity, so that it should not have the elements of decay in itself. Could this have been attained whatever habits or circumstances may be likely to in any other way? Yes, in a much simpler way, the daughter's page, or his own serving man, who same stability could have been attained. If we had had planets not affected by all others, but as it is they are full of perturbations. There was a higher object to be attained than mere stability-a lesson of instruction was to be given to lead us forward and upward to him who is wisdom and power.-Hence it is the means of inciting the intellect to its in his fine eyes, which seemed afraid of her glance, highest possible attainments.

A brief synopsis was then given of the close of the last lecture. Newton had found in calculating vaded her soul. She listened with eager attention, the orbits of the planets, that the equation of the curve in which they moved, was a general one embracing the circle, the elipse, the parabola, the hyclose examination into the cause, mode of propaga perbola. He looks and finds an object coming in from the outskirts of our system and sweeping through space describing a parabola; all under the line of gravitation, as well as those moving in elipses because the equation applies to all.

Is it true then that every particle of matter attracts any other particle? He applies this law on the supposition that it does, as if the earth were a sphere. Calculation tells that it must be another figure; and Newton told what must be the figure of the earth before it was known by examination and experiment. The equatorial diameter was 26 miles longer than the polar. Prof. Mitchell then explained how this was occasioned by the centrifugal motion of the earth supposing it to have been originally plastic, which would have produced the present form an oblate spheroid. The attraction of a globe would be the same as if all the motion were at the centre, but the fact of a spluroidal from renders all these movements complicated.

It was then shown how the protuberant form of the globe on the equator accounts for the gradual but imperceptible motion of the north star; that the attraction on this protuberance had the effect of drawing the globe down, so that the ecliptic would more nearly coincide with the equator. The precession of the equinoxes was then explained as depending on this oscillatory movement of the north pole, completing its revolution in a period of 25,800 at which time the Nile overflowed its banks: on the instant, and was received by the ostler with as Sir W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's-will be of no ages had passed, this rising did not accompany the a broad grin. "Well, sir, you see I was right after avail, although they will promptly remove ordinary equinoxes and the floods of the Nile; it was occaall." "Yes, my lad, you have been so, and here putrid effluvia. The only chemical preventitive I sioned by the precession of the equinoxes, or of that point in the heavens where the ecliptic or sun's was then explained in detail; as it is all found in

> and its inhabitants? No; here are exhibitions of the received theory of the tides.

the books, we omit it here ]

The water on the side next the moon was or hird nearer the moon than that on the opposite side, hence more strongly attracted than the earth, causing high tide on the sides next the moon, the earth being drawn away from the water on the opposite side causes high water on the most distant side at the same time. The calculations concerning the tides was considered among the most difficult propositions of mathematics.

Prof. Mitchell, then proceeded to the changes effected on the moon by the earths attraction, the rap- maiden whose heart he had won, and who loved id revolution of the line of Apogee and Perigee of ganese, should be placed just inside the outer or street the moon (the line which unites the points of the moon's orbit nearest the earth with that most distant) absorbed all the powers of Newton, and even one but her young forester. Her surprise, therehe died without solving the question. It was left fore, was only equalled by her joy, when the knight, to a distinguished French Astronomer and Mathematician (---) who arrived at the same point shrined upon her heart. where Newton was, and then derived the law of gravity: but a man stepped up to defend the law of gravity, and the Astronomer discovered an error

The moon, during 2500 years, had advanced in its orbit four times its diameter; some have denied the ancient date on which this fact rested, others of it." thought there must be a resisting medium, others again that the moon was winding upwards through a spiral circle, which should finally destroy the planet. But La Plase comes in and proves that the longer axis of the moon changes not, that through almost infinite periods of time the orbit of the moon's again, to an ellipse. Professor Mitchell said he had hardly entered upon what he intended to showthat only one side of the moon was presented to most learned of the fathers, and who flourished at our earth, that the moon literally weighs the sun, telling how many times it exceeds the weight of the earth; that the bust of the earth is not less than that had survived twenty wives, whom he had mar- 1000 miles in thickness. He then detained the audience a few moments to explain the calculation of afterwards married his twenty-first wife, an elderly the height of the mountains in the moon, and the compassed lungs, would deem the acquirement of woman, who had buried nineteen husbands; and depth of its valleys, by the shadow of the former. at her death he attended her burial with his head The next lecture is on Friday, when the subject gratefully refused it, asying that his time was limitcrowned with a chaplet, and marching in the state- will be the greater planets, the asteroids and Neply pace of triumph! It is rather a surprising thing, tune, accompanied by some telescopia representa-

A Western paper contains an advertisement of a passion has laid waste, and you have seen the ruins have believed this strange story had not St Jerome says—" There is not an Attorney within fifteen command came from the King for the Duke to us away in anger. As to thy husband, he is worthy miles of the neighborhood."

[From Arthur's Magazine.] Dona Inezetta: A Tale of Spain.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. INGRAHAM.

[CONCLUDED]

That evening the humble guest recited before the maiden a tale of love and chivalry, the hero and heroine of which were a cavalier and a lady of Seville. The Duke was a listener, and so heartly wine, and then bade him think of other romances for the entertainment of himself and his daughter; for the youth was of such humble exterior and low degree that Don Diego thought no more of danger to his danghter's heart from him than from his were in and out of her presence. But love knows neither degree nor estate of rank. Nay, he delights in showing his power over such distinctions and to manifest his power over the heart. As Dona Men wondered at her coolness and imperturbility. Inezetta listened to the rich voice and gentle words of the reciter, and marked the depth of expression as they ever drooped modestly before it while his cheek reddened, a sentiment of tender interest perand when he discoursed of the love the knight had for the maiden, and how she loved him in return, and told of the deeds he schieved in her behalf, her cheek glowed and her heart throbbed violently. Insensibly the young troubadour, through the medium of his romaunt, stole into her heart, though she knew it not.
"Come, sir troubedour," said the Duke, "we

will now hear you sing. Dona Inezetta, let him have the goitar!" "What shall I sing?" asked the youth, fixing his

deeply impassioned, yet well covered gaze upon the face of the maiden. "Sing what thou wilt, sir stranger," answered

the maiden, casting down her eyes; "for I know thou canst sing nothing that will not be well worth the listening !" Thanks noble lady for this praise! I will sing

hee a French ballad I learned in Gascony." "My father knows no French. Sing a Spanish

"Nav. daughter, let him on with his French, as thou understandest it. I have beard French ballada before, and thought I got not much wit out of the words, there was a right pleasant jingling of music. I liked it much. Let him sing his French ballad, and after that you can translate it to me."

The troubadour then taking up the guitar, begar a song which he called "The Knight of France and the Maiden of Castile." It recounted how young knight having heard of the beauty of a maiden whom no one was permitted to see, disguised himself as a forester or hunter, and placing himself years. The Egyptians had marked the equinox by in her way, when at times she went forth to hunt the heliacal (with the sun) rising of a certain star, with her father, joined the party, and so aided in robbers who would have carried her off. But the disguised knight slew the chief, and bore her unharmed to the castle. There he was graciously entertained with the retainers for many days, and his path crosses the equator of the earth; without the degree not being suspected he had opportunities spheroidal form of the earth this had not taken place. for winning her heart, which was his object, espe-The effect of the sun and moon in producing this cially as he found her beauty, great as it was, surnessed by the charms of her mind. At length he won her heart, and by and by he took his leave of The earth is not solid, but partly fluid. May not her saving he would soon see her again. The maithe ocean leave its bounds, and submerge the globe den wept at his departure and kept the secret of his love from her father, who she knew would not stability, which were explained in connection with rest if he discovered it, until he had slain her lover, At length there a tournament given and the baron and his daughter were present, by the command of the emperor. One knight in green armor, with his visor down, carried off the palm in every achievment of the day. At length, the emperor told him that such valor as he had shown, was ill rewarded by crowns and wreaths and gold rings, and he would therefore, bestow upon him the hand of the fairest maiden in the land under the daughters of the throne. The knight then riding around the lists alighted from his horse, and kneeling before the

> him, said in a low voice, "Here, then, oh emperor, do I take my reward!" The maiden trembled, for she had no heart for any lifting his visor, displayed the face that was en-

Such was the subject of the ballad which the voung troubedour sang with much expression, feel- to be united. His daughters happiness is of greater ing, and romantic sentiment. His-voice was meon re examining his work which then demonstrat- lody itself, as its cadences were suriched by the he but seeks to wed you to the one of your choice. ed the problem and then confirmed the theory of thrilling emotions of love for Dona Inezetta, she rather than sacrifice you to a cavalier of the court." could not but listen with the most lively feelings.

"It is a rate tune, daughter, a right merry and sad tune," said the Duke. "Now for the Spanish

"I will tell thee some other day, father! It

"Marry so it is! Come, sir troubadour, hie thee to thy bed! Sleep sound and breakfast roundly: for by the rood, I would have of thee another ballad and a romaunt or two ere thou depart!"

Three weeks the young stranger lingered in the castle, entertaining them every evening with his tales and ballads, and making himself by day so useful to the Duke by his various talents, that the latter could not well let him go. There was nothing about horses and hounds, or hawking, fishing, or knightly feats of arms, that the young troubadour was not skilled in. The Duke awore seven times a day, he had never met such a clever rogue as that story-telling ballad singer. He offered him the place of his chief falconer, but the young man ed and that he must be on his way; yet he linger- giveness for ungratefully cherishing Feliz in secret. ed day by day, so long that it was nearly a month ere he took his leave; and when he did go he bore away the heart of Dona Inezetta, which he had come, like Gascon Knight in the ballad, to try to pardon from one who has done her such service in Behold a spirit grand, elevated, sublime, which ing wives having been killed off; we could hardly farm for sale, and as an inducement to purchase it, win. He had been gone some weeks, when the field. She loveth thee, I trow, and will got turn

The reception of the levely maiden at the brill thy sweet bride, and we will to the oneen and iant Spanish court was such as might have been hear our doon. anticipated. She burst upon them like a newly arisen star. There was a constellation of beauty at the palace; but Dona Inezetta shone among them like the evening planet. Her beauty, as she moved through the hall of festivity, called forth the admiration and homage of the cavaliers, and the istonishment and envy of the ladies. The reigning beauties were neglected, that men might worship at the new shrine. Yet all this made no imthoughts were with the troubadour!

The residence of the Duke and his daughter was at the palace. The Queen charmed as much with the graces of her mind as by her matchless loveliness, took her under her patronage, and this in connection with her rank and wealth, made her the most distinguished person at court. But all this homage was received by her with indifference. \_\_ mormur, "what means this kindness." She seemed to move among them as if she had been accustomed always to a world's admiring eye and worshipping knee.

She had been three weeks at court, when one evening as she was standing upon the balcony, which looked towards the mountains, at the foot of which her castle stood, and was thinking upon home, and of him whom there she had first met and last parted with, a foot fall arrested her ear! She looked and beheld, within a step of her, the young troubadour! He was habited just as she had first seen him, and his hand carried his bundle and staff. She would have yielded to the impulse of her loving true heart and rushed into his arms!-But he knelt before her, and looked so sadly upon her, that she drew back her face suddenly, reflecting the sorrow of his.

"Lady, pardon my presence here! I have heard of your fame at court, and that the best knights in Spain do homage to you. Among them you will find a lover worthy of you. I have come therefore, to restore you your troth generously plighted to me! You shall not be bound to me so humble as I am, when nobles are rivals for your hand! Farewell! You are free! I shall ever carry with me, wheresoever I wander, the smeet recollection of the hours we have loved together, and my heart will be always grateful for your condescension to a poor and nameless stranger !".

"Stay, Feliz, stay!" she cried with emotion.-This language of yours make me wild! Am I to believe that you then cast my heart away, as worthless! that you can forget me thus lightly! that you can coolly surrender me to others! am I not loved then ! Have I not been loved! Have I been deceived! Cruel, cruel, Feliz"

The young troubadour cast himself at her feet! His face expressed the most joyful surprise-the most animated delight.

"No, Inezetta, no!" he cried taking her hand, you have not been deceived, nor have I !- I did but fear that you would torget me in the splendor and temptations of a count! I see that I have wronged you. Forgive me. I will no more doubt! But I can hardly realise that you are willing to forget all else for one like me !"

"One like you, Feliz!" she cried with warmth. "You are Feliz, and I ask no more. I love you for vourself, not for rank, or title, or name! I know that you are worthy of me, or I never should have loved you! The instincts of my heart are the securities for your honor. Humble though your birth is, I shall share with you your lot. I would rather be a wandering troubadour with thee. Feliz. than sit upon the throne of Spain with another ?" "Sweet, truthful Inezetts!" he cried, clasping her to his heart. "But alas! How can we ever be happy. The Duke will never consent to our thion ?

"I will fly with you! He will forgive you afterward, when he knows how much I love vott and how noble you are. He loves you now, as the troubadour! Nay, I will first seek him and tell him all? He may consent!"

"I fear not. But wait until to morrow evening at this honr. I will see him in the interval, and implore his sanction to our union, and his blessing for our happiness."

With anxious impatience the Dona Inezetta awaited the coming of the hour appointed to meet the troubadour. On the balcony she found him, and alternating between fear and hope, anxiously drew

"Thy father," cried the lover, "has graciously smiled mon our loves, and gives permission for us moment to him than the queen's displeasure, and

"Oh, Feliz," said Inezetta, "I am overjoyed. I feared as 'much as he loved his daughter, he would look for a match to me among the proud and high born courtiers. Where is my father, that may tell him how thankful I feel to him !"

"He awaits us in the chapel, with the holy father, and a friend, whither he wishes me to bring you, that the vows may be said, and the lovely inezetta given to the troubadour."

"But the queen-" was all the resistance the blushing Inezetta could offer.

"Thy father has arranged that as soon, as we are wed, we shall immediately proceed to the abartments of the queen, and on bended knee pray her forgiveness for the rebellious and disrespetful act we have done. He fears not the result."

The Dona Inezetta, half complying and half fearing, suffered herself to be led to the chapel, where in the presence of her beloved father, the priest joined her fortune to the wandering troubedour.-Sobbing on her father's breast she implored his for and thus incurring the queen's displeasure.

"Nay, sweet daughter," said he "it would be right strange, indeed, were the queen to refuse us of thee, I make no doubt. So air cavalier, bring 'em off entirely."

Straightway the troubadour, with the lovely Inezetta at his side, led the way through several apartments, until they came to the door of the audience chamber of the queen. "Courage, dear love,"

said he. "and fear not." The door was thrown open, and almost dazzled by the brilliancy of the scene, they entered. It seemed as if all the beauty and splender of the court was assembled, and at father end of the room.

pression upon her. Her heart was not in it. Her sat the King and Queen, surrounded by the nobility. Filled with astonishment, the Dona Inezetta was conducted to the Queen, who coming from her seat met her, and throwing a heavy chain of gold about her neck, conducted her to a seat by her side. Almost overcome with amazement at this mexpected reception, and wondering at the slad and smiling fares of her husband and father, she could only

> "It is," said the Queen, "I because you are our beloved and worthy dangliter, and right glad are we to give you a seat by our side, for a pirer, better lady we could not have called our daughter."

It was then that the Dona Inezetta found that her much loved troubadour, was Don Carlos, the crown 1 Prince of Spain, and if the look she gave him had in its fondness anything of reproach it was quickly dispelled by the fond and tender embrace in which she was clasped. The court crowded toher to offer their congratulations, but far dearer to her was the pleasure which she saw depicted in her father's countenance, and the earnest manner in which he gave her his blessing.

THE PRICE OF A CAP.—The king of Prussia was accustomed to take his breakfast in the Queen's spartments, however busy he might be, even if he had but a moment to take that meal, which generally was composed of fresh fruit or other simple viands. On one occasion, as he entered, he saw lying on her work-table, a very pretty head dress, which seemed to him to be quite new. He asked her, jestingly, the price of a pretty cap. "It is not always right," said the queen, also in a tone of pleasantry, "that men should know the price of women's toilettes; they don't understand them, and they always find everything too dear." "Well, but you can tell me the price of this cap, and I should like to know it." Oh! certainly I can: I bought it at a great bargain, I only gave four dollars for it. "Only !- a horrible price for such a thing: what a large sum of money !" While he continued to run on saturically on the subject, he was standing at the window, an old veteran of the gnam, an invalid, highly respected, passed by. The king beckoned him to come in, and as he entered the room the king said, "The lady who is sitting on that sofa has a great deal of money; now what ought she to pay for that little cap that lies on the table ! You must not be dazzled by the beautiful pink ribbons, but say what you think it is worth." The old solafter shrugging his shoulders, and pausing to think. "Why, I suppose it would cost some growthen (pence)." "There, now," said the king, " do you hear that? Groschen, indeed! that thing cost four dollars; she can well afford to give you as much as she can afford to pay for that." Smiling, the Queen opened her putse, and presented the good old veteran with four dollars most cheerfully, kindly adding a few condescending words. " And, now." continued the Queen, with an arch look, still imitating the king's tone of merry satire; "you see that noble gentleman standing at the window, he has much more money than I have. All I have I receive from him and he gives very freely. Now. go to him and ask him for double what you have received of me : he can afford to give you early dollars." The king laughed, acknowledged he was caught in his own trap, gave the sum she had so playfully forced him to give, through her extravagance, as he called it, and heartily wished the old invalid good luck with his present. The affair was, of course, repeated in the ante-chamber, and was received with peals of laughter. The veteran's name was Christian Brandes, who told this anecdote to Bishop Eylert himself. He also added, that when the king returned to Potedam, after the death of the Queen, he saw his royal master, who remembered his teatures perfectly, and, whilst making him a little present, said, with a countenance of sorrow, "Brandes, dost thou remember ?"-and then turned quickly away. - Mrs. Richardson's Memoirs of Louisa, Queen of Prussia.

A PROMISE FULFILLED.-Lady Elizabeth D'Arcy, the fair and richly-portioned daughter of Thomas Earl Rivers, was wooed by three suitors at the same time: and the knights, as in chivalry bound, were disposed to contest the prize with target and lance; but the lady forbade the battle, and menaced disobedience with her eternal displeasure, promising, however, jocularly, that if they had but patience she would have them all in their turn, and she litterally fulfilled her promise; for she married first Sir George Trenchard of Wolverton, who left her a widow at seventeen; secondly, Sir John Gage of Firle; and thirdly, Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth—the three original claimants of her hand.

A noble and sensitive spirit is conscious of its weakness; and in its grief for them, and struggles to overcome, is great. An ignoble soul is ignorant of, and rests in its imperfections. Better is light with suffering, than repose in darkness.

The following question was proposed at a recent meeting of a Debeting Club; "Does an editor with money in his pocket come within legal definition of a 'suspicious character?' "

Accomplishments and omamental learning are sometimes acquired at the expense of usefulness. The tree which grows the tallest and is most thickly clothed with leaves, is not the best bearer. he

rather the contrary. "If." said att Irish anothecary, " you find three tumblers of whiskey punch disagree with you over night, don't take 'em till next day, and then leave