

THE LORD OF CASTLE CRAZY.

From All the Year Round. I dwell in Castle Crazy, And am its King and Lord, 'Tis furnished well for all my needs— Cellar and bed and board. And up in the topmost attic, The farthest from the earth, I keep my choicest treasures And gems of greatest worth. A nobly stocked museum Of all that's rare and bright With plans—ah, many a thousand! For setting the wrong world right. Plans for destroying evil And poverty and pain, And stroking life to a hundred years Of vigorous heart and brain. I've books in Castle Crazy That solve the riddles of time, And make old histories easy With all their sorrow and crime. Books that divulge all secrets That science has ever thought, And might lead us back to Eden If men could ever be taught. I've plans for converting the heathen— Plans for converting ourselves— Perhaps the greatest of heathens!— All in a row on my shelves. I've plans for transmitting pebbles Into the minted gold, And fixing dew into diamonds As bright as ever were sold. Though Castle Crazy's open To all who wish to see, Very few people care to come And explore its wealth with me. I very well know the reason— Prithce! don't miss the point! 'Tis the centre of wisdom— The world is out of joint!

"The Three Moors" in Augsburg.

The following sketch of an old German building of historic interest, which we have translated from a recent number of a German periodical, will be found to be pleasant summer reading:—

The loiterer along the quiet Hauptstrasse in Augsburg, soon after passing the Hercules Fountain, will observe a remarkable old house with imposing facade and an iron balcony. Three or four servants lounge at the door, a huge omnibus comes thundering up, and an Englishman with his wife stands in the roadway, as if with deliberate desire to be run over.

This is the Hotel of the Three Moors—a historical spot in this historical city. It is not long since the last owner died, and we cannot pay a more fitting tribute to his memory than by briefly sketching the history of his house. For his was one of those true German natures which find its pride in the house of their fathers, and which heartily rejoices in the prosperity and glory of the family name and home.

The dignified host of the Three Moors had seen many a modern traveller alight at his door. He himself had travelled much through Europe—to London and Paris, to the far North and to the Levant. Whenever he went he came back always with joy and pride to his "Moors" in the old street. George Douringer—for this was the honored old citizen's name—had in his establishment nothing of the expensive machinery which is usually found in modern hotels. He never disappeared behind an array of retainers in dress-coats, such as fill the halls and staircases of many a hotel now-a-days. On the contrary, he cared personally for the comfort of his guests, and liked nothing better than to sit down and chat with them on all sorts of subjects. According to his ideas, the guests in a really good hotel should be made to feel entirely at home, and the furnishing of the rooms in his house carried out this principle. There was none of that gilt and tinsel decoration which the frivolous taste of modern times has sanctioned. All the rooms had solid, old-fashioned furniture, inviting to family use and family comfort. The walls were adorned with frescoes representing scenes from the old Persian wars and deeds of the Trojan heroes.

The Hotel of the Three Moors was already in existence in 1344, and included also at that time the subjects now covered by the small house on the right. When the grey knight with his troop of followers passed through the town, he stopped here to drink and carouse, until some feud or fray called him to more stirring life; and when the quiet scholar came that way, he too paused to fill his tankard and to gaze at the fair maiden spinning behind the balcony. These were the earliest days of the "Three Moors."

In 1492-96 Antonius Fugger built the present large house. The time of Charles V was at hand, and the old Roman town had become the pearl of Germany. Within its walls was assembled the famous Reichstag of 1530, and thousands of strangers flocked thither, and the streets were gay with bright dresses and noble forms. Knights and their retainers occupied many of the high, quaint houses, with their narrow windows and lofty gables, but the Emperor himself had his quarters in the house of which we are writing. He was the guest of the Fugger family, and lived in the great saloon, whose wood-paneled ceiling even at this day excites admiration.

But these days of magnificence passed away, and more serious times succeeded them. The early storms of the Reformation and the calamities of the Thirty Years' War affected this proud house also. Then came the eighteenth century, with its lavish taste and lawless ideas, and in 1722 the house passed into the hands of a Senator, Andreas Wahl by name, who altered the facade to suit the taste of the day. The Gothic towers which stood on each side were taken away, and the older and newer parts of the house united. In 1804 the father of the late owner, so recently deceased, came into possession of it. During the troublous times of Napoleon I Augsburg was frequently the scene of stirring events, and in 1804 the knightly house which represented the kingdom, then fading away, held their last meeting here in Augsburg, in this ancient house. A year later Napoleon I dwelt within its walls. It was cold October weather; thousands of soldiers lay in the wide plain towards Ulm, of which General Mack held possession. The Emperor's whole staff was quartered in the "Moors"; Talleyrand came there, and Metternich, and a deputation from Paris brought to the Emperor constant communications from the Senate. On December 1, 1805, two days after the fearful battle of Austerlitz, Josephine was in this house with her two Eugene Beauharnais. Messengers hastened to and fro, exhausted soldiers and fresh troops passed through the crowded city, and Marshals Lefevre and Soult took up their quarters in this same old "Three Moors."

For a short season there was again quiet in the old streets, until, in 1809, the grand army took up its march towards Vienna and passed through Augsburg. From April 16 to 18 Napoleon occupied for the second time as his headquarters the same noble rooms which he

had used in 1805, and with him now came Oudinot and Bernadotte. Like a raging stream the French army poured into Austria, and a hundred thousand soldiers' hearts beat in one onward movement of victory and exultation. Before the "Three Moors" walked the guard of honor; above, at the window, stood the Emperor in his grey coat and small hat. Large maps lay spread out before him, while his eye looked into the future, and in imagination he stood already on the Danube and fought the decisive battle.

Two thousand square miles were torn by the French eagle at one grasp of his mighty talons out of Austria's fair domains, and the Emperor Francis and his State were crushed. This was in 1809. In 1810 another noble guest knocked at the door of the "Three Moors"—Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, and chosen bride of Napoleon. Many a joyous and many a fearful bride had tarried here in the course of the years that were past, but never one more timid or more full of fears than this imperial bride on her way to Paris as the price for which Napoleon had granted peace.

Four years later all was changed. The French eagle was prostrate; Napoleon was overthrown, and the German standard was lifted from the dust and borne aloft again. Other guests now flocked to the "Three Moors"—princes, ambassadors, and deputies came to the Congress at Vienna. Among them were Montelas and Count Munster, Castlereagh and Cathcart, Oupieda and Cardinal Consalvi, to whom the German States owed that apple of discord, the Concordat. And now a new storm broke over Europe, and fresh armies appeared, with the sudden return of Napoleon from Elba. We find among the strangers who visited our ancient house in these days the names of Wellington, and the Emperors of Austria and Russia. All the powers of Europe were now turning towards Belgium, where the victorious course of the conqueror was to be opposed, and where he was to meet his fate. During these days couriers passed and repassed continually through the old town, and Wapole and Wrede, the future Emperor Nicholas, and the dethroned King of Sweden, all visited the "Three Moors."

After the battle of Waterloo, the German body politic was clothed in a new garment, and the Napoleonic appearances which had flashed upon it like a comet disappeared from its horizon. Jerome, the ex-king of Westphalia, however, seemed to rise above the depressing circumstances of his time, and came to the "Three Moors" on the 7th of August, 1816, to console himself with French champagne for the adverse fate of the French crown. In 1819 the ambassadors to the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle visited the old house, and with this the active political life of this epoch ended.

Insensibly the character of Augsburg changed after this, and became less connected with politics, and more with industrial life. The former kingdom was long since dead and buried, but its sacred candle had burnt pretty freely for a thousand years, until the west wind had come and extinguished it. A new light had arisen upon the people, however, which was so gentle in its shining, that no eye was blinded by it, and this was the German Confederation. For fifty years had German sat like a vestal virgin, and guarded in Frankfurt the sacred flame, the political life of the German people.

At last there came another strong wind—this time not warm from the west, as in 1866—and the decaying political building tottered and fell, because men had quite forgotten to keep it in repair. The terrified spirit of the confederation took flight and dropped down in the "Three Moors" at Augsburg. Here, where the leader of half a million men had lodged, where the Empress of the Holy Alliance had met, the guardians of the dying confederation now came to say their last words and to make their last moan. The hope which the confederation was to realize had withered like a green branch, and its dead leaves were scattered to the winds. Quietly and peacefully as it had lived so it died, for it never had the heart of the German people.

But again in the following year the "Three Moors" had a royal guest. When Napoleon III was going to Salzburg, to the Conference of Powers, he wished to be met by the city which he had been a scholar in the Gymnasium, and he therefore stopped with his suite in Augsburg. And there, in the same rooms where once the "uncle" had sat, before he went to Aspern and Wagram, to destroy Austria, sat the "nephew" before he went to Salzburg to win Austria's friendship. Strange thoughts must have pressed upon that cold, calculating heart as he, believing so strongly in destiny, looked upon the streets where, as a school-boy, he dreamed perchance of a crown for himself. The stranger who wishes to see this ancient house is of course first conducted to the Imperial room. The lofty bed is carefully shut in with curtains, the candelabras before the tall mirrors look as if no light had burned in them for scores of years, and histories are pictured in the antique frescoes on the walls. Involuntarily the visitor treads softly, as if he might perhaps catch something of what had once been spoken here. In the second story is the favorite chapel, adorned with old paintings of the school of Lucas Cranach, while some Italian pictures hang over the altar and door. The carved *præ-dieu* which stands in the middle is nearly four hundred years old. The walls were formerly covered with velvet silk tapestry, but they are now plastered and finished off in modern style. Ascending higher, the staircases are steeper, and the numerous angles and corners of the curious old house become more perplexing. Only travellers who desire cheap lodgings climb into those regions, and the little waiter who conducts them to their rooms reminds one of a will-o'-the-wisp with his lantern flashing in and out of the dark turns. The historical treasures of the house are above ground, but in the cool, dark subterranean rooms there are also treasures of untold value, for there is the world-renowned cellar of the "Three Moors." Whoever goes through the catalogue of this collection can thereby advance his geographical studies, for there are wines here from every part of the world, and the labels date one hundred and twenty years back. I should far rather dwell upon this wine-list with my tongue than with my pen, and would gladly change my inkstand at this moment into a bottle of Malvoisie. Among the German wines (and their lists stand at the head), we find first of all the *Cabernet* and *Ancelote* from *Hicks*. These are ten, eleven and fifteen golden (a golden is about fifty cents, silver a bottle). Since a German scholar as general thing gets his dinner for fifteen kretzers (about ten cents, silver) it is evident that this wine is not grown for his table, or his table is not grown for this wine. The French list shows champagne and the heavy wines of the South, which make our heads spin so speedily. One of these contained a warning in its label it was called *Null*, while another was *creme de la tele*.

The Spanish names are more high-sounding, generally being linked to a *Don* or *Donna*.

The Abad Romano dates from 1754. Muscadel de Granada from 1776; while from the Canary Islands comes *Palmes* wine a hundred years old. Portugal and Madeira yield also their treasures, and the Tokay wines come next. Among the Italian names we hear sounds familiar to us from the odes of Horace. Here are the *Masio* and the *Faleriano*, which once flowed at the table of Mæcenæ, with which Catullus cooled his fevered lips, and for which the exile of Tomos (Ovid) longed when the pain of his banishment pressed sore upon his heart.

Even Syria and Persia have thirteen kinds of wine on the list, and the Cape of Good Hope has six. It cannot be denied that such a list as this has a cosmopolitan, almost a historical character, not only that of business enterprise. Enjoyment, that has been the master passion of the world for thousands of years, and the vine was the magic plant, the sweet treasure, which was concealed in the earth to be discovered by man for his need and for his pleasure. He cast his cares and his gloomy thoughts into the bottom of the cup where he found his comfort and delight. And the people of to-day, too, lift the cup to their lips, but they drink no more as did those of former times. The genius of enjoyment, the Olympic in their pleasure, has gone with the old days, and out of the ancient reveler has come the modern gourmand. The Frenchman sips his champagne while he dines with fair ladies, the Italian drinks his *Marsala* and reads the *Opinione*, and the German the goblet of Rhine wine, and sings one of Ernst Moriz Arndt's songs. But as they drank in the days of Augustus none drink now: the eating and drinking has become a means to an end only. The ancient carouser is a dramatic, the modern *bon-civant* a comic figure. How can one call it otherwise when in the hall of the "Three Moors" a travelling tradesman dealing in wagon grease drinks *Faleriano* wine? Does not in such a case Horace's ode become a satire?

In no hostility in all Germany is the contrast between past and present so forced upon one as in the "Three Moors." It meets you on every stair and in every room, and in the great saloon, where the annual ball is always held, the ladies wear as masks the same tasteful dress which, three hundred years ago, the patrician daughters of the time were used to wear. When the dance is over the gentlemen sit in the room above and smoke their cigars with their rightly glass, and they sit in the same room and by the same fireplace where the old Count Fugger sat when he threw the bond of Charles V into the fire.

Passing through the passage-ways in the morning, we of course see young couples who keep close together, as if the narrowness of the stairs compelled it, and the little wife is as closely veiled as if she were in Turkey instead of Augsburg. Who might they be? The young man's entry yesterday in the book was "Mr. — and wife." He wrote it as if he had done it a hundred times, and yet this was the very first occasion. "The bride and groom" have become a very common type in the travelling community, and the typical hotel for this type is the "Three Moors" in Augsburg.

But besides this visitors' book, in which is inscribed "Mr. — and wife," there is another of the great ones above-mentioned are written. It is, perhaps, one of the most valuable collections of autographs in Germany, for, according to the estimate of a connoisseur in such matters, it would readily bring 20,000 guilder. There are some, however, who desire to procure them more cheaply, judging from the frequent defacing of the book done by English and Americans. Many names have, in consequence, been inserted by other hands, and the book is scarcely ever exhibited to strangers.

- LUMBER. 1870 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1870 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA SCANTLING, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 3609 SOUTH STREET.

- PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PINE, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 INCH PINE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORING, 1 1/2 and 4 1/2 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PETER LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 531 1/2 No. 115 RIDGE AVENUE, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market. ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. (429 3m) Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hard-rail Nailers and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS. R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, SHUTTERS WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET Streets 419 12m PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, REUBEN CATTELL.

FINANCIAL. Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 8 1/2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000., \$500., and 100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road. The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Hardsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month. WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan, Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale \$1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at NINETY (90) And interest in currency added to date of purchase. These bonds are of a mortgage loan of \$2,000,000, dated October 6, 1868. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1878. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city. A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in those Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust. For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to C. & H. BORIE, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN, JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO., E. W. OLARK & CO. 7 1/2 m

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FINANCIAL. A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company Offer \$1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in \$1000s., \$500s. and \$200s. The Compons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October. Free of State and United States Taxes. The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Free from U. S. Taxes. Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold. A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ISSUE OF \$1,500,000, BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., Issued in denominations of \$1000 and \$500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfurt, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of \$13,503.79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney. Capital Stock of the Company, \$10,000,000 Land Grant, pronounced value of 8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, 1,500,000 \$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97 1/2 and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street. Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies. The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

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