

wards the end of the year 1845. He himself became its teacher. But it was not so easy to find a few smart, intelligent boys in the place that were willing to become his pupils, or whose parents were willing to acquiesce. They deemed that beside weaving and straw plaiting, such as had been pursued since ages bygone, nothing could be remunerative. With incredulity they listened to the representation of the, to them, stranger, who endeavored to explain to them the future prospects of such an industry in their remote valley. Ignorance is enemic to all innovation; accustomed misery resists every endeavor to alleviate it.

Finally, Lange succeeded in collecting a few dozen of sickly and weakly boys in a small house, in which he had established his school and shop. They had to learn the making of the parts of a watch movement from A to Z, to put them together, and to regulate the ready movement. Much patience was necessary, but Lange possessed it, and not all the many difficulties could cool his ardor, with which he had gone to work and pursued his plan. It did not require years before the first watches were sent from Glasshutte, of excellent, fine workmanship, constructed according to the latest scientific principles, and, above all, manufactured by those ignorant, sickly boys, his first pupils. It may rightfully be said that they became the fathers of the watch manufacture of Glasshutte—men who gradually convalesced both in body and soul, who acquired self-knowledge, executed their work with ambition, and were enabled to support their wives and children with honor, while several established in business for themselves.

But the beneficent influence of the humane watchmaker from Dresden, in years, became more and more visible in the town and vicinity of the Saxonian Erz Gebirge. His first pupils became teachers for other children when the factory manufacture was undertaken. Lange procured machinery and perfected tools; he obtained both the best and most perfect for his workshops, and invented and constructed others himself. Five years after the establishment of the factory, a fly wheel turned the finest parts of the watch, its pivots, pinions, etc. He was the first to construct the depthing theoretically correct, simple, and without show of artifice. The good

fame of these watches has maintained itself to this day. In 1870, there were 160 people in Glasshutte that lived from this industry, occupying journeymen and apprentices. Of course, the main business, on a far larger scale, has remained in the hands of Lange & Sons.

The man who produced all this work, was permitted to witness its growth and flourishes for thirty years. He died December 5, 1875, heartily mourned by the entire town. The Government of Saxony, which also watched his endeavor with pleasure, honored his memory by establishing the well-known horological school at the place, which had been the great desire of his life.

When we see the rapidity and correctness to-day, by aid of divided labor, to make a watch, the perfection of which once the deepest study and the most painstaking artistic skill were not able to produce, the thinking mind will at once perceive the extraordinary technical development, and the assistance human labor has received at the hand of science. The watch is also an indicator of the science of our times. Its perfections, as it were, shows the progress of work, and also expresses its increase in value. Time, once so cheap, has become of much value. And as the hands of the clock, indispensable to-day in every house, accomplish their course in a mysterious manner, thus also courses civilized humanity, from progress to progress, higher and higher, to the ideal which draws it onward, upward.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

THE PITT OR REGENT.

III

JOHN LAW AND THE FRENCH PURCHASE.

"Even after refuting the calumnies of his enemies, Pitt knew little rest until he was quit of his costly jewel. He was constantly haunted by a morbid fear of losing or being robbed of it, so that it was with great difficulty he could ever be induced to exhibit it even to his most intimate friends. The German traveller, Offenbach, when visiting England in 1712, anxious to see all the sights of the metropolis, made several vain attempts to get a view of the gem, which had already become famous throughout the west. While it remained in his possession the ex-Governor never slept two nights running under the same roof. He moved about capriciously or in disguise,

and never gave previous notice of his arrival to, or departure from, town.

At last he was relieved of further anxiety by the negotiations, in consequence of which the Pitt became the Regent, passing from its English owner into the hands of the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, in 1717. After being out in the form of an almost faultless brilliant, a model of the diamond was taken, which is now in the British Museum, and on the silver frame is on-engraved the legend: 'This is the model of Gov. Pitt's diamond, weight 186½ karats; was sold to Louis XV., of France, A.D. 1717.' This model, or rather a duplicate without the frame, had been sent to Paris and submitted to the famous Scotch financier John Law, at that time at the height of his power in France. Law took the stone first to the Regent, and then to the Duc de Saint Simon, (Saint Simon, who seems to have known nothing of its early history, asserts it was stolen by a person employed in the Indian diamond fields, who brought it to Europe. After showing it to the King of England and several other English noblemen, he took it to Paris, where he submitted it to Law. Then followed the particulars of the negotiations with the French Regent, as stated in the text,) who gives a full account of the affair in his 'Memoirs.' Saint Simon agreed with Law that France ought to possess a gem which up to that time was incomparably the finest ever seen in Europe. Yielding to their combined efforts the Regent at last consented to purchase it for £185,000, (but on this point the authorities are at variance with each other. Board says the figure was 2,250,000f.; Jeffries, £125,000; others, £180,000,) including £5,000 for the negotiations, a euphuistic expression, which, translated into plain language, meant a bribe for Law. Money, however, was just then so scarce that the interest alone was paid on the amount, jewels being given as security for the principal until it was paid off. This price, great as it may appear to be, was even then as much below its real value, and in the inventory of the French crown jewels, drawn up in 1791, it is valued at 12,000,000f., or £180,000.

IV.

HELP IT GAVE NAPOLEON AFTER BRUMAIRE.

The year after the preparation of this inventory, which was made by a commission of the most experienced jewelers