Terms of Publication

Two Doutage per annum, payably semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, \$250 will be charged. harged.

Papers deliverd by the Port Rider will becharg

ed 25 cents extra:

Advertisement not exceeding twelve lines will be charged \$1 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one Large ones in proportion, ertisinenis will be inserted until ordered ou

nsertion. Largerones in proportion.

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Yearly advertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, acluding subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

All letters aid reseed to the editor must be post paid otherwise ad attention will be paid to them.

All letters andressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no steation will be paid to them.
All notices for meetings, &c and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 centseach except Mariages and Deaths.

Pampillels, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Ufficent the liquest cash prices

PEN:VIVLVINIA HALL.

POT ISVILLE SCHUYLKILL CO. PA. This elegant and commodinus establishpent will be open for the reception of avellers from this date. It has been empletely refitted, and supplied with Furniture emirely new; the Bedding &c. is of the first quality, and particular attention has been devoled to every arrangement that can contribute to comfort and convenience.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected in the most careful and liberal manner, without regard to expense or labor, and will embrace the most favorite brand and stock.

The Proprietor solicits therefore, the support of his friends and the travelling community in general. Should they think proper to visit his house, he hopes by assidious attention to their wants, to establish for it such a character, as may ensure a return of their FREDERICK D'ESTIMAUVILLE,

Proprietor. Pottsville, Pa. June 22, 1840. N. B. The Refectory in the Basement story, is conducted under the superintendance of Mr. John

RAIL ROAD IRON.

A complete assortment of Rail Road fron from 24Xg to 1X4 inch. RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. external diameter, turned & un-RAIL ROAD AXLES. 30,3 in. diameter Rail Road Axies, manufectured from the patent EV Cable Iron.

RAIL ROAD FELT. for placing between the fron Chair and stone block of edge Railways.

INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from New Zealand Flax saturat ed with India Rubber. and intended for Incline Planes

CHAINS. Just received a complete assortment of Chains, from in, to 14 in proved & man ufactured from the best ca SHIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES.

tautly on hand and for sale by

A. & G. RAISTON, & CO

No. 4, South Front St

REFIVED WHALE OIL, -2000 galls. resnec E. A. HATHAWAY & Co. Com Merchants, 13 south Front Philadelphia, Angust, 8,

Anthracite Pie Plates and Bread Pans.

UST received on consignment, a supply of An. thracite Pie Plates and Bread Pans from Moore & Steward's Foundry, Danville, made from the Roar. ing Creek Iron: They are a superior article, and better calculated for baking Pies and Bread than any other articles herelofore in use.

September 5

B. BANNAN.

A Farm for sale. FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. ALS La valuable tract of land in Jefferson coun ty near Ridgeway settlement, containing 1005 acres This tract is heavily timbered with White Pine and Cherry, and the soil is excellent for agricultural our

The Warren and Ridgeway Turnpike passes a long said land. The County at present contains about Eighteen Thousand inhabitants and is fast increasing. The subscriber proposes dividing this track into five equal parts of two hundred and one acres each, so as to come within the means of industrious men of limited capital to settle in a healthy, flour shing, and fast improving county. For terms, or further information, enquire of

WM. HAGGERTY. Executor of A. Wainwright, deceased. Pottsville, Nov 2

BARON VON HUTCHELER

HERB PILLS. THESE Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an inpulse or strength to the aterial system; the blood toquickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a ed action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS Caution. Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this Medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham street, New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENT, B. BANNAN, Pottsville

Pills! Pills!

THE safest the best, most efficacious and truly vege able Pills in existance are

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLLS A component part of which is Sarsapatilla, and known to be the most effectual and thorough purifier of the blood and animal fluids ever discovered. As a gentle or acand animal nuits ever discovered. As a gentle or active purgative, they are equally efficacious—whilst taking them no change of diet or restraint from occupation is necessary. They may be taken at all times and under all circumstances—they will not reduce or weaken the system by their effect as most purgatives do—much comtem by their enect as most purgatives do—much com-ment upon their virtues is unnecessary—their reputation is well established, numerous proofs of their efficacy having been published at different times. Suffice it to ray that in addition to their efficacy in diseases of the stomach; liver, intestines, &c., they are the only pills in existence that cleanse and purify the blood and animal juids removing all noxious and diseased humors theresom, and thereby removing all emptions from the skin-dry and watery pimples from the face neck and body, tetter, rash, or breaking out of the skin and all cutane-

tetter, rash, or breaking out of the skin and all cutanecious affections whatever.
They are prepared from vegetable extracts, (warranted free from mercury and the minerals) and by a regular physician, attested by Drs. Physic, Horner, Gibson,
Jackson, James, Dewees, Hare, Coxe, &c. besides numerous other physicians throughout the United States,
who daily employ them in their practice, administering
them to their patients in preference to all other purgafives, and in preference to all other preparations of Sarapparilla, in consequence of their possessing the combined effects of correcting the diseased humors of the saparilla, in consequence of their possessing the consequence of their possessing the consequence of their purgative properties, removing or carrying off the same from the system, with out producing the slightest inconvenience, or requiring restrictions. &c.

Numerous testimonials, certificates and recommendations of the same producing the slightest producing and others, accompanies.

tions of those Pills, from physicians and others, accompany the directions with each box. Dr. N. B. Leidy's signature accompanies the genuine on two sides of each

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For saly by Sole Agent for Schuylkill County.

Also for sale by J. F. Taylor & Co., Minersville,— Hogh Kinsley, Port Carbon. 19-jt

BOOK-BINDERY

Bannan has commenced a Book Binder in connection with his Book Store, where all kinds of Books will be bound at the shortest notice at low rates.



I will each you to pierce the bowelsofthe Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our aseand pleasure - Da 10 Hands

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1840.

NO. 4

From the New York American.

BEAUTY SLEEPING. Br LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ABMY. the slept! Along her arm of snow Her cheek of rose serenely laid, While wavy curls heav'd to and fro, At every sigh her breathings made; The very breeze which pass'd along, Went o'er her couch with gentler air, As loth to wake with pinion strong, The thing of joy that slumber'd there.

She slept! The thin transparent lid Curv'd calmly o'ver her eye of blue; But tho' the earthly orb was hid. The spirit light suil struggled thro'. While o'er her lip unconscious wrought A quiv'ring pulse which went and came, As if some dream renew'd the thought The waking hour had ceased to name.

She slept! And as the wandering rays Of moonlight kiss'd her forehead pale, -Bright truants! nothing loth to gaze On charms which night forgets to vail !--He marvell'd not, why shapes of air, -Blest works which once in Heaven had shon-Enraptur'd with a form so fair, For woman's home had left their own.

From the Public Ledger. THE FROST SPIRIT: He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes! You may trace his footsteps now On the naked woods, and the blasted fields, And the brown hill's withered brow. He has smitten the leaves of the gray old trees, Where their pleasant green came forth; And the winds which follow wherever he goes Have shaken them down to the earth.

He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes! From the frozen Lubrador; From the icy bridge of the northern seas, Which the white bear wanders o'er; Where the fisherman's sail is stiff with ice. And the luckless forms below, In the sunless cold of the atmosphere, Into marble statues grow!

He comes, he comes-the Frost Spirit comes! On the jushing northern blast. And the dark Norwegian pines have bowed As his fearful breath went past; With an unecorch'd wing he has hurried on Where the fires of Hecla glow On the darkly beautiful sky above,

He comes, he comes-the Frost Spirit comes! And the quiet lake shall feel The torpid touch of his glazing breath, And ring to the skater a heel ! And the streams which danced on the broken rocks, Or sang to the leaning grass. Shall bow again to their winter chain

And the ancient ice below.

And in a mournful silence pass. He comes, he comes—the Frost Spirit comes! Let us meet him as we may, And turn with the light of the parlor fire

His evil power away; And gather closer the circle round, When that fire light dances high, And laugh at the shrick of the baffled fiend As his sounding wing goes by ! J. W. W.

Give your Boys a Trade. - With the exception of a few specially designed to fill the learned professions, and these may for the most part be confined to those who are physically unable to get their living by hard work-all boys at the age of sixteen, having previously been well educated at school, should be sent to some useful trade. We parent is faithful to his sons, or looks out well for their future prosperity, who suffers them to grow up without an early designation of the business they are to pursue, and an education specially adapted to qualify them for such business. He who enters upon manhood without a trade, as a farmer or mechanic, or without a profession, is but affort on the uncertain sea of life, without any destination in view, and without rudder, compass, or any of the other means of a successful cruise. He is sent forth amidst society as a mere loafer, an injury and

It would be well for boys intended as lawyers, doctors, Ministers, and merchants, to acquire a trade Should they succeed in either of those professions they would yet find meanwhile much convenience from knowing how to cultivate the earth or to use tools; but should they not succeed, a trade would be of vast importance to them as an ultimate and safe resort under the vicissitudes of fortune.

A good trade is a thousand dollars to a young man It is worth more than money as an inheritance, for this may; that never will, if he be industrious.

Pittsburg.- It is estimated the home manufacture and mechanical productions of this flourishing city and the adjoining, villages including a circuit of five miles square, amount to \$12,000,000 annually. Pitteburg is celebrated for its high moral and religious character, and for the energetic means used to advance the cause of education. It contains 100 schools of various kinds, public and private; nine banks and insurance companies, employing a capital of \$5,000, 000; and sixty places for religious worship. That the population is a reading one, may be learned from the fact that twenty newspapers are printed in the city. Daily line of stage coaches and canal boats, 20; single and double lines of canal freight boats. 11: annual arrivals and departures of steam vessels engoged in the river trade, 2500; annual sales in the various departments of merchandize, \$13,000,000: annual amount of freight or merchandize and produce passing through the account of nonresidence

owners, \$3,000,000. This city, which has sprung up, as it were, in a day, is a convincing proof of the energy and enterprice of the American people. Where Pittsburg now stands a monument of the persevering spirit which has given us a national character, fifty years since was a wilderness. Instead of the yell of the savage. or the growl of the panther, we now hear the hum of active industry—the noise of the steam engine and water wheel, and the hearty yo-heave-ho of the stevedore and his gang. The forests have disappeared before the axe of the woodman and their places usurped by streets filled with a busy stirring population, and the rivers are covered with steam and flat boats, instead as formerly, with the canoes of the Indians. When the canal from Beaver to Akron shall be opened. Pittsburg will find snother outlet for her manufactures, and such is her situation, that she must go on increasing in wealth and population with a rapidity that will even astonish the most enthusiastic.

THE DYING HOUR.

If the experience of the dying hour could be taith. fully written, the thoughts that then fill the brain. like the last inhabitants of a crimbling temple, and the feelings that then occupy the chilled heart, be revealed to the eye of sense, what a view would be displayed! The period of disolution brings with it emotions of a peculiar character. There are at that time operations through which the roul never before passed. Nothing appears in its old aspect. Like a splendid hall which has been hung in new drape. ry, each object wears a different dress. Opinions, that the strongest force of argument could not come! to withdraw from the mind, then hastily depart: prejudices that rooted themselves more and more decply at every attack, then bend before the blast; cherished feelings, that the bosom had ever clong to, then are hated, and desires that had ever found s home besides affection's altar, then are banished. What fearful change is this, that then befalleth the what learned change is this, that then becamen the spirit? Are the faculties then so weakened as to prevent it from thinking and feeling aright? No: it now sees things as they are.—Falsehood has ceased to obscure it visions. Truth, long deprived of her authority, long forced to couch like a slave, the state has sinkful station and shows that the conobtains her rightful station, and shows that the pretended nature of the word is very unlike its real character. O, what an hour is this! When the soul s aroused to the true relations of objects-when mistakes are seen, but alas, too late for correction -when elernity's importance and awe enter into the decisions, wishes, and feelings of the mind! The hour of death! In this brief space the past is reviewed. How treacherous mem ry may have been on a thousand occasions, she now acquite herself with fidelity. Omits she now to enroll the record, which her hand had so often clasped. Is she like the trumpet, that bloweth an "uncertain sound?" Life's history her tongue now repeats—scenes, forgotten scenes are recalled, and bucied events are brought up before the eye. Over the long path which we have made, she leads us: here she stops to meditate on some dark deed: there she shows an other way into which passion hurried us. Have we injured friends? Have the true and fond bosoms on which we rested been pierced by the darts of unkindness? Memory presents it. Have we perform ed actions of generosity? Have the desolation of the widow been cheered, and the loneliness of the orphan been relieved by us? Has the path of one individual lost a thorn by our instrumentality, of the wreath of love had one rose added by our hands? Delighted with the occurrence, memory repeats it in strains of exultation, Crowded into this narrow

est summit it easily rises, borrowing life from death The dying hour! It is then that Time and we are parted. Though he may have led us over a diversified way, we then forsake him; he continues to travel on in his own course, but we are usbesed into a new condition. Cares ceased to distress The last tear falls from the eye, the last sigh es. capes from the bosom.—Darkness gathers upon the earth, relieved only by that pure light, which are ceeding from heaven hath power to gild the closing scene. Mortality, shrink not from this hour! Pursue virtue-let religion be thy study, O man, ar whenever and wherever this event occur it shall find hee happily prepared. Whether death meet thee at the door when inidnight reigneth, or mid-day pour thee amid the consolutions of home, or the privations of a strangers country—whether it meet thee on the uprising billow or in the fruitful plain, its stern brow shall bear a soft and holy expression, and its angry voice shall speak no tones but those of peace and love.

period, the moments resemble the waves that now

dance in the sunlight to the music of the breeze

and now flow on in solemn silence beneath the

shade of overhanging boughs. But does the past

alone employ the fugitive hour? That hour, imagi-

nation also makes her own. Whatever may have

and freer than ever soars its wing. Over the high-

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards plaing young people beyond the teach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic af-fairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, it there is a leakage in his citchen or in his parlour, it runs away he knows not how, and that demon waste cries more, like the orse leech's daughter, until he that provided has o more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it will establish a precedent; nor under a pretence, for it o ens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom eaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to car ry no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be he: ole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the counting nom or the work shop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend; and if that friend be not true to him what has be to hope? If he dare not place condence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place 11? A wife acts not for hereclf only, but she is the agent of many, Ishatoves, and she is bound to act for their good and not for her lown gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim-his approbation is her te ward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetide, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally perniclous.—The first adds. vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doc-tor's bill to a long butcher's account—and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its

Curious Calculation.—An account was taken on the 19th of August of the number of carriages, of vamous descriptions, which passed King William street. London bridge, from eight in the morning, till eight in the evening;-From eight to nine o'clock 903; from nine to ten 997; from ten to eleven 895; from eleven to twelve 1015; from twelve to one 984; from one to two 806; from two to three 905; from three to four 975; from four to five 1,053, from five to six 15 in every minute; and it is fair to presume that there is no street in the world where so many carringes pass and repass in one day.

On Sentember 1st several persons were engaged in rder to ascertain the number of foot passengers which passed the same place from eight in the morning to eight in the evening, and the result was as follows :-- From eight to nineo clock, 3,600; from nine to ten, 4,460; from ten to eleven, 4,380; from eleven to twelve, 4,620; from twelve to one, 3,900; from one to two, 3,840; from two to three, 4,200; from three to four, 4,480; from four to five, 5,280; from five to six, 4,480; from six to seven, 3,945; from seven to eight, 6,720; total, 53,505. This statement will be found equal in number to 4,455 1-2 per hour. or 74 every minute. The number of persons supposed to pass in and with carriages (averaging two to each) amounts to 22,020, which, added to the above. makes a total of 75,505 passengers in twelve hours.

Tho. J. Middleditch, a locofoco Marshall in New

TEMPERANCE RECORD.

The Wine of the Passover. In answer to an inquiry from E. O. DELAVAN to M. M. NOAH, Esq., as to the kind of wine used at the Passover, Mr. Noau made the following reply :

- I have your favor requesting to know how the wine is prepared for the Passover. If you wish to make a small quantity for the communion table, (for wine will seen grow sour having no alcoholic body,) take a gallon demijohn or stone jug; pick three or four pounds of bloom raisins; break off the stems out the raisins into the demijohn, and fill it with water; tie a rag over the mouth and place the demijohn near the fire, or on one side of the fireplace to keep it warm. In a week it will be fit for use, making a pure, pleasant, and sweet wine, free from alcohol. It may last from Sunday to Sunday without getting sour or tart; but it is easy to make a small quantity for each time it is used. This is the wine we use on the nights of the Passover, because it is free from fermentation; we are strictly prohibited not only from eating leavened bread (on this occasion,) but from drinking fermented liquors,"

A Greggery in David's time. The Rev. Mr. Pierpont, in his address at the Tabernacle, was sure that there were groggeries in David's time, in the lanes and alleys of Jerusalem, with little red curtains before the windows. He was confident there was a description of the dram-seller in the tenth Psalm, which he red with great effect. It is commended to the attention of such as are in the trade.

Verse 6. He hath said in his heart, I shall not moved; for I shall never be in adversity.

7. His mouth is full of cursing, and deceit, and fraud ;-under his tongue is mischief and vanity. 8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the village, in the secret places doth he number the innocent, his eyes are privily set against the poor.

9. He lieth in wait secretly, as a lion in his den he lieth in wait to catch the poor; he doth catch the poor, when he draweth him into his net. (His shop.) 10. He croucheth and humbleth himself, that the poor may fall by his strong ones. (His strong liquors.)

11. He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten; he hideth his face, he will never see it.

Temperance Union. Cure for Intemperance .- Dr. Kitchener says in hindered its operation is now removed. Loftier his Invalid's Orocle: "A gentleman in Philadelphia who was afflicted with a drunken wife put a cast of rum in her way, in the charitable hope that she would drink herself to death,-She suspected the scheme, and from a mere principle of contradiction abstained ever after from all use of the bottle!"

> THE TREE OF DISSIPATION. THE sin of expels reason, drowns memory distempers the body. defaces beauty, diminishes strength, corrupts the blood, inflames the liver, weakens the brain, turns men into walking swill tubs; causes internal, external, and incurable wounds, is a witch to the senser, a devil to the soul, a thief to the pocket, the beggar's companion, the wife's wo, and children's sorrow-makes a man become a beast and relf-murderer who drinks to others good health and robs himself of his own ! Nor is this all; it expos-

es to the Divine DISPLEASURE

-AND SERVAPTES

ETERNAL MIS HERE! ROOT OF ALL IS

DRUNKENNESS.

Sulphur Mines of Nuples .- Near Puzzoli, in Italy, is that great and famous mine of sulphur, called Solfatars. It consists of an oval plain, about two hun dred yards in diameter, surrounded by steep rocks on all sides, which are perpetually decomposing, and falling down in ruins. The plain is elevated about two hundred and fifty yards above the level of the sea and is regarded as the creator of an sucient volcano. The plain is sensibly hotter than the atmosphere in the warmest days of summer and burns the feet through the shoes. From the cavities in this part vapors exhale, which ere nothing else than sulphur subliming through the crevices. The sulphur adheres to the sides of the rock, where it forms enormous masses, which sometimes falldown by their own weight. In calm weather the vapors rise twenty-five or thirty feet from the earth.

In the middle of the plain there is a kind of basin, three feet lower than the rest of the surface, which sounds hollow when any person walks over it, as if there was a great cavern beneath. Further on, is a small lake called Agano. Beyond this lake are the excavations from whence the earth is dug, which furnishes the sulphur-it is light and tender. - The workman always dig into the plain for the earth, and neglect the sulphur, which is formed on the surface in considerable quantities, and of a bright yellow color. 812; from six to seven 771; from seven to eight | They say the latter has lost its nature, and does not 894; total 11,010. This averages 927 an hour, or | make sulphur of as good quality as that which is pro-

cured from the soft stone under the surface. Solfatara was styled by the ancients the Court of creases the quantity of its smoke. Its form is curcular, with vines and fruit trees on the outer declivity. Tiles placed over vent holes and serving as retorts. collect the condensed sulphur. Pure virgin sulphur side of the Solfatara.

Ever since the days of Pliny the Solfators has supplied a considerable part of the sulphur of genomerce in Europe. According to M. Brieslak, the sulphur is formed by the decomposition of shiphursited bydregen gas, which is plentifully disengaged in this

In token of the great value of these mines, it need York, has been removed for fraudulent regretration. | 000,000 ducate, about £178,000.

HONORABLE SENTIMENTS .- The Charleston Mercury, an oliva Loco toco paper, in acknowledging to have received an Extra from the Emancipator, containing the forged correspondence between Arthur Tappan and others, and Gen. Harrison, very honorably remarks,-" On consideration, we feel bound to pronounce this Extra a forgery, and to inform the man, whoever he is, that took the trou-ble to devise! print and send it to us that we think him a very great schundrel for his pains. In times like these, trick and falsehood are always resorted to but only by the base-minded of any party. They are weapons which we mean neither to make nor to handle. When individuals use them. they disgrace and injure the party they belong to: when parties use them they do but dig their own "dishonorable graves!"

The forged Letter here mentioned, was circula ted extensively through Virginia, and with palpable injury to General Harrison .

From the United Service Journal. THE CADET-THE FIRST CONSUL.

It was a thick hazy afternoon. The sun's bloodied orb, amplified to double its usual size, was already hanging like a huge ball of fire over the western ho rison, making its last effort to dispel the hazy wreaths of hoar frost which were fast thickening into the gloom of premature evening. The inclemency of an unusually severe season, had, for some weeks past wrapt every thing in the pale livery of winter. Icicles hung pendant from every roof. Huge masses of snow encumbered the street, and even the waters of the Seine, arrested in their course by the stern gripe of winter, were now the scene of holiday sports for crowds of school beys, who alone seemed to rejoice in the general torpidity of nature.

In such weather I felt little inclination to extend my rambles, and contented myself with watching the lively groups pursuing their Loyish pastimes on the icy surface of the waters. Most conspicuous a mong the number was a large party of cadets, just let loose from one of the military schools, whose boisterous mirth added not a little to the animation to two parties, and taking advantage of an ample store of materials at hand, commenced an active warfare with snowballs. After an obstinate contest, one the field. The retreat was soon converted into a total route, and in the excitement of the moment vicgers to which their heedless impundence was exposing them.

Notwithstanding the yielding and cracking of the ce, several of the retreating party took refuge near the edge of it, where, in spite of the remonstrances of many who were alarmed at their perilous situation they continued to keep their pursuers at bay, till a loud crash, and the immersion of one of their number, announced that the danger which they had been warned was not imaginary. The instinct of self preservation induced them immediately to rush from the neous movement, and the ice under this simultaneous movement, and the ice under this simultaneous movement.

The youth who had become the victim of this rashness, no sooner rose to the surface than he grasped with drowning eagerness at the fragile support around him the ice, which repeatedly gave way, and again plung d him into the stream, more and more exhausted by each successive effort.

I had anticipated some such disa ter, and a short time before had moved forward, as well to add my voice in warning them of their danger, as to render any as istance which might be in my power; intere could reach the scene of the accident, one of the cadets, an active little fellow who had been conspicuous as a leader of the victorious party, rushed to the rescue of his drows in a comp nion. Light as his weight was, however, I had some tear that the ice was too weak to support it, and I called to him t return till ropes could be procured to assist his efforts: but with generous self-devotion he presisted in hiattempt, and it was with a heart palpitating alike for his safety and success that I saw him approach his companion, and endeavor to raise him out of the water. But, as might have been expected, the footing which was insecure even for one, immediately gave way under the weight of two, and both were in an instant plunged headlong in the stream. Luckily they swam well, and succeeded in grasping the ice but the former exhaust d by his repeated efforts, could scarcely sustain himself, and it was obvious that, unless speedy assistance could be procured there was little chance of saving him.

The contrast between the conduct of the two boys at this trying moment was very striking. The one first imersed, screamed most piteously, acted the part of a child, and seemed to have lost all self-possession; exhausting himself by repeated and ill-directed efforts to clamber upon the ice. The other, though considerable his junior, uttered not a word, except occasionally to cheer his companion, and beg of him, in a tone savoring rather of contempt, to cease his cryng. He was calm and collected, at once seem d to comprehend the extent of his danger, and that the only hope of saving himself was by clinging fruly to his present support, till more effectual assistance could be rendered him. To keep up his spirits I called to him not to be afraid but the little fellew answered me by a look of resentment, as if, even in such imminent danger, it was crime to dou't his

Anxious to rescue the gallant boy, I suvanced as far as the strength of the ice would permit; but though I thus succeeded in reaching within a few yards of him, still I was compelled to remain an inactive spectator of his danger, from the difficulty of rescuing him without the aid of ropes. Minutes, however, seemed protracted into fours, while these were anxiously searched for by a party of calets; and in the mean time, his fellow-sufferer, exhausted by his effort, and benumbed by the cold, relaxed his hold, and with a loud and pierceing shrick, was swept into the stream. Twice with a convulsive effort he sprang almost out of the water, and cast his hands wildly over his head, vainly grapling for that aid Vulcan, to the south of Naplers. The Solfatara has which no human power could extend to him; while not emitted flames within the memory of man, so that his last death cry of "Oh! save me! save me!" conis a kind of half extinct volcano, but wet weather intill the bubbling waters of the Seine closed over him for ever.

As I glanced at the survivor, I could not help feelng astonished at the strength of nerve he displayed is formed in all the hot crevices of the inside and outed little emotion, and the fear and trepidation so peculiar to young persons, when thus, for the first time, brought in contract with death, he seemed quite a stranger to.

Good material this for a soldier, thought I. . He who in boyhood can thus retain his calmness and self-possession is not likely in manhood to be appal-The part of the second of the second

But while thus soliloquizing, my embryo here inddenly disappeared. The under corrent has brought the body of his drowning companion in cane act with him, and ere he was aware, he was fagt bound in his iron grasp. Unable to support this adv ditional weight, he lost his hold. Still the canapless body clung to him with convulsive tenscity, and locating his arms in the firm gripe of death, dragged him under water. Repeatedly bis well-directed efforts brought him to the surface, and each time a desperate struggle ensued to free himself. One powerful exertion-such as youth and a gallant spirit contending for existence could alone make at length succeeded. He rose more buoyant to the surface, and the load of mortality which had clang to himsank to his final rest. The current however, had now borns him close to the edge of some broken ice. and being too much honumbed to lay hold of it for support, and too much exhausted and bear up against the force of the stream he was about to be swept under the glassy covering just as the party with ropes were hastening to the spot, when, losing all thought of danger in my anxiety to secure his safety, I sprang into the stream, and caught the brave boy in my arms, when his life seemed not worth a moment's purchase. At first his weight dragged me down with him, and for a second the were both under the ice, and to the bystanders seemed lost forever-But life, at all times sweet is doubly so when on the eve of a fondly-cherished, long desired union. Health. strength, love, animated me. A faw powerful strokes brought me and my burden from under our chrystal pent house.—Ropes were thrown around us, and we were carried in triumph to the chore.

Though thus saved, the boy had not escaped without injury. When struggling in contect with the ice, he had received a deep cut on one of his temples, which rendered him insensible. His companions bore him into the guard-house of the Tuileries; and while they endeavored to recover him, I had an opportunity of scanning more narrowly his features and appearance.

He was apparently between fourteen and fifteen ears of age, of a thin and rather emaciated form, which, combined with his yellow sickly complexion, made me wonder at the nobleness and bravery of spirit that could have animated so feeble a frame to such powerful exertions. His countenance, if not positively disagreeable, was at least far from propossessing. His forehead was indeed broad and expansive, but his eyes, deep sunk in their orbits, gave rather a gloomy expression to his brow, and though the lower features were small and well formed, yet his angular check bones and thin lank check formed too harsh an outline to be pleasing. His uniform, contrasted with that of his young friends around him. was ill made and thread bare, and indicated him to belong to the humble class of Boursiers then supported in military schools at the public expense. He wore mourning for some relative lately deceased; of the scene. These speedily formed themselves in- and on his countenance there sat an expression of moroseness which seemed to mark him as the child of poverty and discontent. This, however, gradually disappeared as animation returned, the delightful of the parties succeeded in driving the other from eyes beaming with intelligence gave a softer express sion to the harshness in his features.

While the surgeon of the military school was tors and vanquished alike seemed to forget the dan- dressing and binding up the wound on his temple, b seemed so occupied in his endeavors to thank me fo my exertions in his behalf as to be quite insensible to the pains, and I observed his countenance, though immovable in the hour of danger, was now suffused with emotion, and almost melting into tears as he concluded by clasping my hand and saying:

You have saved the life of one who has nought but thanks to offer you. A poverty-struck orphan, dependent upon the bounty of the state, can only express his gratitude by words; but my good sword may yet carve out for me a path to distinction, and afford me some better means of testifying my obli-

Spoken like a hero, said the surgeon, som but while your preserver stand here listening to this nonsense, he will be frozen to an icicle. So now that he has seen you fairly disposed of, I would recommend him to hasten home, and change his dress as speedily as possible, lest he add to the number of my patients."

[Years passed away, and the boy's preserver is redue d to a state of destitution; and to save his wife and family from absolute destitution, engaged in a royalist conspiracy. The plot is discovered and he is arrested.]

It was therefore, with more joy than apprehension that, after a week of confinement, I found myself brought up for examination before a numerous committee of senators and military officers. Apart from the rest sat Napoleon himself, his arms folded across his breast, his head bent forward, his eyes fixed on the ground, absorbed in meditation, and apparently quite unconscious of all that was going on around him. When my examination commenced, I frankly admitted the shure I had taken in the conspiracy myself, but declared that tortures should not induce me o implicate others. I stated that I had been driven to it by no political feeling, by no dissatisfaction to the present government, but from want-pure want. To prolong the life of those who were dearer to me than my own existence, had I sold myself to the enemies of my country. I had received the price, and will pay the penalty. I made no attempt at con cealment; I spoke the truth, without the hope, also most without the wish for mercy.

With all your pretended candor, however, you have told us nothing of these, said one of my examiners, as he opened his portfolio, and drew forth the various plans and sketches which had carefully been preserved there since the day it first came into my possession. Ah! I see here the plans of Mons. Lille, Valenciennes, and others of our frontier fortresses. The fortifications of Toulon, tee, on my word, very accurately deleniated a sketches of the ground round Paris, also, pretty fairly executed. Those are for your friends, the English, who paid you so well, I suppose. They are fortunate in havin so active an agent.

I assured him that it was with no such object I had them in my possession, and that they were the gift of a young cadet belonging to one of the military schools many years ago. 🧢 🐣

"Rather (oo well executed for a young school boy." said he, shaking his head with a look of incredulity, "But we shall see if you can convince the Piret Consul of all this."

He handed one of the plans to Napoleon, who thus interrupted in his reverie, at first cast over it a careless gionce, till. seemingly struck by some ides, he began to examine it more narrowly, turned it over, and fixed his eyes intently on a small cipher at the corner; then in a hurried fone, which contrasted strongly with his previous apathy, he said-

"In God's name where got you this ?" "Found in this portfolio in possession of one of the conspirators," said the first speaker, handing it and the other plans towards him.

He looked over them very minutely, cast a searching glance at me, and then for a moment or two seemed lost in thought.

" Send these fellows away," said he, pointing to the guards and attendants; "the prisoner will remain."

His word was law. I was left alone with him and

the committee. "Tell me," said be, " how, when and where these came into your possession. The truth at onch! Remember I am not to be trifled with."

His very tone, his look, told me that with him subled by any danger he may be exposed to. The eye terfuge would have been in vain. Leckily had no only be stated, that the amount of the part yearly ax, which can rest unmoved on a scene like this, will object in concealment, and briefly stated that the part alleged to have been received by his Nespolition Marinet readily quail under the terrors of the battle field, felio and its contents were the gift of a young and the contents were the gift of a young and t perty from the sulphur company, was no less than 1, or shrink from the sight of desolation and slaugh- whose life I had saved many years ago, narrating sleet. at his request, some of the particular and the total to