Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C.&C.

Edited and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. Crabb, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 8. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1840. NEW SERIES, VOL. 5,—NO. 1.

Bargains, Bargains.

Cheap Goods for Cash.

The Subscribers, desirous of reducing their stock of Merchandize, offer it at reduced prices for *Cash*. Their entire stock of

BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Merinoes, Flannels, &c. &c.

will be sold at a *very small advance*. Such persons as are desirous of obtaining good bargains will please call at the store of

HITNER & MULVANY.

N. B. The *entire stock of Merchandize* will be sold a bargain to any one wishing to engage in the business, if application be made immediately.

Dec. 9, 1840.

Cheap Shawls.

The Subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Cashmere, Thibet, Merino, Brocha, Chenille and other kinds of Shawls, which they will sell at a small advance for *Cash*.

HITNER & MULVANY.

Fur & Cloth Caps.

A good assortment of Fur and Cloth Caps will be sold cheap at the store of

HITNER & MULVANY.

Lace Goods.

A large assortment of Thread Lace and Edgings; Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, for sale at reduced prices at the store of

HITNER & MULVANY.

JUST RECEIVED at the New Store in Shippensburg, English, German and French MERINOES, and for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

PLAIN AND FIGURED MOUSELIN DE LAINS, offered for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

ALL COLOURS OF CARPET CHAIN, for sale at the New Store in Shippensburg, by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

JUST RECEIVED and now offered for sale at the New Store in Shippensburg, a handsome and splendid assortment of Plain, White and Broidered Merino Shawls.

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

DAMASK & FRENCH BLANKET SHAWLS of a new style, for sale at the New Store in Shippensburg, by ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

MANTILLAS of a new style, just received at the New Store in Shippensburg, and for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

FIRST RATE QUALITY OF **BEAVER CLOTH,** just received at the New Store in Shippensburg, by

ARNOLD & ABRBMS.

For Sale.

The two Story Stone House, occupied by the subscriber on East street Carlisle, with the Lot of Ground 90 feet front on said street, and extending 250 feet back, to the Letart spring. There is a Stone Stable, a Carriage House, and a well of water on the premises. The whole property is enclosed by a substantial stone wall. For further particulars apply to

R. C. HALL.

Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1840.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Carlisle, on *Saturday the 2d day of January*, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the interest of Samuel Davidson in two Lots of Ground, (being the undivided three-fifths) situate in the borough of Newville, bounded by a lot of the heirs of Robert Steel on the west, Cave Alley on the north, Big Spring on the east, and Main street on the south, containing each 60 feet in breadth, and 120 feet in depth, having thereon erected a two story Stone House, a two story Frame House, weather-boarded, a Tan House, Tan Yard and Bark House, and other improvements: Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Davidson.

Also, all the interest of William Davidson in two Lots of Ground, (being the undivided one-fifth) situate in the borough of Newville, Cumberland county, containing each 60 feet in breadth, and 120 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a two story Stone House, a two story Frame House, a Tan House, Tan Yard, and Bark House and other improvements, adjoining lots of the heirs of Robert Steel on the west, Cave Alley on the north, Big Spring on the east, and Main street on the south.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Davidson, and to be sold by me,

PAUL MARTIN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 1, 1840.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Managers of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the house of Mr. James Hurley, on Tuesday the 8th of December next, to elect two managers for the ensuing year. The Commissioners of Cumberland and Adams counties will meet at the same time and place, to elect three managers on the part of the State.

SAML. GIVEN, Treas'r.

Nov. 25, 1840.

Last Notice.

Persons indebted to the estate of David S. Forney dec'd., by book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to come and settle the same on or before the 23d of December next, as no further indulgence will be given; the books will then be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

G. W. SHEAFFER, JACOB SHROM, } Exec'rs.

Carlisle, Nov. 25, 1840.

Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of Jonas Buchwalter, late of Westpennsborough township, deceased, have this day been granted to the subscriber residing in said township: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC LEFEVRE, Adm'r.

Dec. 2, 1840.—6.*

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

Brandreths Vegetable Universal Pills,

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties. As numerous counterfeits of these pills are attempted to be palmed upon the community, the propriety of purchasing only from the recognized agents, will be apparent.

Cumberland County—George W. Hitner, Carlisle; A. Riegel, Mechanicsburg; Gilmore & McKinney, Newville; S. Culbertson, Shippensburg; Boke & Brenneman, New Cumberland; Isaac Barton, Lisburn; M. G. Rupp, Shiremanstown; L. Riegel & Co. Churchtown.

Perry County—Alexander Magee, Bloomfield; J. & S. A. Coyle, Landisburg.

August 26, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the "Druid's Quarterly Magazine."

Prophetic Dreams.

Dr. Hirbert, in his admirable "Sketches of the Theory of Apparitions," has given a view of the various opinions, ancient as well as modern, which have been entertained on the subject of supernatural appearances. The hypothesis of his extremely interesting and ingenious book is, that apparitions are nothing more than ideas or the recollected images of the mind, which have been rendered more vivid than actual impressions. Of the prophetic visions of the Sacred Writings it is not our object to treat in this place.

The dreams which appear to have made the deepest impression upon the credulity of mankind, are those which seem to have been connected with some impending calamity; and to examples of this class, from profane history, it is our intention to confine ourselves in the present paper.

The night before Henry II. of France, was slain, his queen is said to have dreamed that she saw her husband's eye put out; which afterward happened in a tournament, in which he engaged in spite of the entreaties of his wife, by a splinter from a broken lance of a knight, named Montgomery; the wound occasioned the death of the king.

James V., who wished to discountenance the Reformation which broke out in Scotland about 1551, denounced persecution against its advocatas, and even against his own sons if they engaged in the cause. Sir James Hamilton, who was suspected of a bias to the party, was falsely accused of preaching against the king's life, and in consequence executed. Soon afterward, the king at Linlithgow saw, in his sleep, Thomas Scott, the justice's clerk, surrounded by devils, lamenting that he had been employed in a persecution which now subjected him to torment. Spottiswood relates that Scott died on the next day; and that he expired, declaring that he was condemned by God's righteous judgment.—James is said to have been disturbed by other dreams, the effect of a guilty conscience.

Lady Anne Seymour is reported to have dreamed, when a maiden, that she found a nest with nine finches in it; and which is said to have been verified when she married the Earl of Winchilsea, whose name was Finch, by whom she had nine children. "Dr. Clement," says the author of the Life of Sir Thomas Moore, "reporteth from Sir Thomas's own mouth, a vision which his mother had the night after marriage; in which she saw in her sleep, as it were engraven on her wedding ring, the number and favor of all the children she was to have; whereof the face of one was so dark and obscure, that she could not well discern it; and indeed, afterward, she suffered of one of her children an untimely delivery; but the face of her other children she beheld shining most gloriously; whereof, no doubt, Sir Thomas, his fame and sanctity was foreshowed and presignified."

Fulgosius tells of a citizen of Milan, who, being asked for a debt he was owing by his dead father, beheld in his sleep, when in trouble thereat, the image of his father, which informed him that the debt was paid in his life-time, and directed him where to find an acknowledgment, signed by the creditor; this receipt was produced, and St. Austin professed to have seen it.

Henry III. of France, is related to have had a dream predictive of his unfortunate fate at St. Cloud, but which does not appear to have been attended with any peculiar circumstances, and Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Conde, who lived in the 17th century, is said to have dreamed that after having gained three successive victories, and defeated his great enemies, he should be mortally wounded, and his dead body laid on theirs; this came to pass; for the Marshal de St. Andre was killed at Dreux; the Duke of Guise, Francis Lorrain, at Orleans; the constable Montmorency at St. Denys, the triumvirate that had sworn the destruction of the prince and his religion; finally he himself was slain at Bassac.

Pore Matthieu tells us, that the queen of Henry IV. of France, waked in the night, some little time before the assassination of her husband, in great agitation; the king inquired the cause. She said that she had been dreaming that somebody stabbed him with a knife on the staircase. "Thank God!" said the king, "it is only a dream."

Alfred, when compelled by the Danes to take refuge in Idlingsay, in the marshes of Somersetshire, fancied, it is stated, that he saw St. Cuthbert in his sleep, who encouraged him in his despondency, with the promise that he should soon recover his kindgom, to the confusion of his enemies; assuring him, in testimony of his promise, that some of his fishermen should procure a considerable draught of fish, though the river was frozen at the time; both of which events speedily came to pass.

Hollinshed mentions, that William Rufus, not long before he was killed in the New Forest, dreamed that the veins of his arm were broken, and that the blood issued out in great abundance. He also relates the vision of Richard III., the night before the battle of Bosworth Field; which was completely verified by the event of that sanguinary conflict.

The night before the arrest and execution of Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by the Protector, afterward Richard III., "Lord Stanlye sent a trustie messenger unto him at midnight in all haste, requiring him to rise, and ride away with him; for he was disposed utterly no longer to bide, he had so fearful a dreame, in which he thought that a boare, with his tusks so rased them by the heads, that the blood ran about both their shoulders." The boar was the cognizance of the Protector. If we receive the account of Shakspeare, derived from ancient chronicles, the Duke of Clarence, before his execution,

"Past a miserable night,
Full of ugly sights of ghastly dreams,"

some of which the poet has described with infinite power.

In Baker's "Chronicle," it is related that Ann Waters, seduced by her lover, consented to the strangling of her husband, and then buried him in a dunghill in the cow-house. One of the neighbors dreamed that Waters was strangled, and buried in a cow-house. Whereupon a search was instituted, and the woman apprehended; she confessed, and was burned.

Thomas Wotten, nephew of the celebrated Nicholas Wotten, Dean of Canterbury, dreamed in Kent, not long before his death, that the treasury of the University of Oxford had been robbed by some townsmen and poor scholars, five in number.—He mentioned it in a postscript to a letter the same day, to his son Henry, then at Oxford. The letter arrived the morning after the robbery, and forwarded materially the detection of the depredators.

Walton affirms, that both Nicholas and Thomas Wotten were informed in a dream of the exact days of their death.

Strada relates, that the night preceding the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, when Elizabeth was kept awake by the agitation of her mind, an attendant lady, who slept in her room, being awakened by a dream, cried out that she saw Mary Stuart beheaded, and soon after her own mistress struck with the same hatchet.—Upon which Elizabeth, who had been distracted by the same images, being terrified, despatched an express to Fothringay, to order the execution to be deferred. Unhappily for Mary, however, the messenger did not arrive till four hours after the execution.

Sir Francis Bacon tells us, in his "Natural History," that being at Paris, he told several gentlemen there, that he dreamed that his father's house in the country was plastered all over with black mortar; and two or three days after, his father died in London.

Mr. J. Beal, in a letter to Mr. Boyle, dated Yeovill, October 12, 1670, informs him, that when he was a scholar at Eaton, the town was infected with the plague, so that the scholars fled away. Upon this occasion, as his father was deceased, his mother at a great distance, and his other relations at court, and he had no address to any other person, the house in which he abode being surrounded by the plague, even at the next doors, the nature and fame of the disease begat in him a great horror.—"In this distress," continues he, "I had an impressive dream, consisting of a very many particulars. I told it to all the family; and within three days we found every circumstance true; though very strange, and seeming castul. I foretold who were sent for me, what colored horses, and very sore accidents which fell on the way, with many other minute particulars."

Sir Roger L'Estrange is reported to have dreamed that on a particular spot, on which he was accustomed to sport, in his father's park, he received intelligence of his father's death, who had long been ill. He resolved, in consequence, to avoid the spot; but having been led there accidentally, was informed of his father's demise.

Lord Clarendon relates, that the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham was foretold, in a dream, to an officer in the king's wardrobe, six month's before his grace's death.

There is a remarkable relation in Burnett's "Account of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Rochester." [illegible] chaplain, "we are told, "of the [illegible] Warre, the mother-in-law of the Earl, had a dream, which informed him that such a day he should die; but being by all the family put out of the belief of it, he had almost forgotten it; until the evening before the day which had been mentioned, there being at supper thirteen at table, according to a fond conceit that one of them must die; one of the young ladies pointed to him, that he was to be the person; he remembered his dream, fell into some disorder; and the Lady Warre reproving him for his superstition, he said that he was confident that he should die before morning; but he, being in perfect health, it was not much minded. It was on Saturday night, and he was to preach the next day. He went up to his chamber and sat up late, as appeared by the burning of his candle, and he had been preparing his notes for his sermon, and was found dead in the morning.

Captain Richard Hutton's ship, on the 6th of January, 1701, struck on the Caskets, near Alderney, and stove to pieces; the master and six of the men were drowned, and nine men saved. The mast falling upon the rocks, some being on the shrouds, fell with it, and swung themselves on by part of the other rigging. Not having secured any bread, they subsisted fourteen days on the ship's dog, which they eat raw, and on the limpets and weeds which grew on the rocks. They had once sight of the "Express" advice boat, but were not perceived by the crew. About the 18th or 19th, one Taskard's son, apprentice of a master of a ship at Lymington, dreamed that he was taking up several men about the Caskets, and told it to his father, who took no notice of it; but on the 20th set sail in his bark for Guernsey, bound for Southampton; and when he came in view of the Caskets, the boy remembering his dream, looked earnestly upon them, and told his father he saw men upon the Caskets. His father chid and contradicted him; but on the boy's persisting, discovered with a glass one of the crew upon the rock. He immediately steered thither, and brought them all safe to Southampton.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

History.

A Succinct View of the State Policy and Government of the Roman Empire from the commencement of the First, to the middle of the Fifteenth Century.

No. I.

The Roman Empire having survived the convulsions consequent upon the misrule of the Cæsars, presents, in the times of the Antonines, the perfect stature of mature greatness. It embraced at this most auspicious period, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Italy, Rhætia, Noricum, Panonia, Dalmatia, Mæsia, Dacia, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, Egypt, Africa, and the Islands of the Mediterranean, measuring in breadth, from the wall of Antonius and the northern limits of Dacia, to Mount Atlas and the tropic of Cancer, nearly two thousand miles, and in length from the Atlantic to the Euphrates, upwards of three thousand miles; and was situated in the most delightful part of the Temperate Zone, between the twenty-fourth and fifty-sixth degrees of northern latitude; embracing, in its fullest extent, over sixteen hundred thousand square miles of rich and well tilled land. This widely extended dominion was preserved in a state of subordination by an army consisting of thirty legions, which would number three hundred and seventy-five thousand men, wisely distributed throughout the provinces in the following manner: three legions in Britain; on the Danube and Rhine, sixteen legions; upon the Euphrates, eight legions; and to Egypt, Africa, and Spain were severally assigned one legion.

A legion consisted of a body of infantry, cavalry, and light armed troops called auxiliaries, besides the various attendants on baggage, and numbered in all over twelve thousand men. The infantry, which constituted the strength of the legion, was divided into ten cohorts and fifty-five companies. Each of the former was commanded by a tribune, and each of the latter by a centurion. The first cohort, upon whom was devolved the honors and responsibilities of carrying the Eagle, contained eleven hundred and five soldiers of the most approved valor and fidelity. Each of the other cohorts numbered five hundred and fifty-five men. So that the entire force of the infantry in a legion was six thousand one hundred men. The arms of the soldiers were a helmet with a lofty crest, a breast plate or coat of mail, greaves for their legs, and on their left arm a buckler of an oval form four feet in length, and two and a half in breadth, formed of light wood, covered with bull's hide, and strengthened with plates of brass. Their most effective weapon was a heavy spear, about six feet long, which terminated in a triangular point of steel, eighteen inches in length. They were also equipped with a short two edged sword, which answered a very desirable purpose in close contest. The legion, when drawn up in battle array, stood eight deep, leaving a distance of three feet between both ranks and files, so that ample room was thus afforded for all manner of military movements, and that with a celerity peculiar to Roman tactics.

To each legion was assigned a body of cavalry, consisting of ten troops. The first numbering one hundred and thirty-two men, was attached to the foremost cohort, and the others, consisting each of sixty-six men, were apportioned respectively to the remaining nine cohorts. On the person of each horseman was seen a helmet, an oblong shield, light boots, and a glittering coat of mail, and his movement was made desperately effective upon the enemy, either by a well wielded javelin or broad sword, as his condition suggested. In addition to this body of cavalry and infantry, which amounted to six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six soldiers, there were various light armed troops, which, together with the attendants on baggage, increased the total amount of the legion to twelve thousand men. From this detail a modern might suppose a Roman army utterly destitute of the means of attack upon an enemy well protected by substantial forts and towers. Such however was not the case. For in the ample provision made to each legion, of ten engines of the larger, and fifty of the smaller size, admirably constructed to throw large stones and heavy darts, there were means supplied for this purpose, quite equal in most respects to the invention of recent times.

A Roman camp, in its construction and appearance, forms an object well worth remark. The spot where it was to be cast, being cleared by the pioneers, the tents were pitched on either side of broad streets, towering above which, in the centre, was erected the quarters of the general, who, in the language of those days, was called the prætorium.

The whole square, which for every two legions occupied nearly seven hundred yards, was surrounded by a rampart twelve feet high, formed of wood and earth, and was enclosed by a ditch as many feet broad. Extensive as were these preparations, no sooner was the camp ordered to be left, than all the tents were struck with an incredible celerity, and each legionary loaded with his arms, furniture and provisions, was ready for any march that might be directed, and strange as it may seem, with this accumulated pressure upon his person, would he travel by regular step twenty miles in six hours.

But the Roman Empire did not by any means consider the strength of its military to consist in its numbers. Hence the strictest discipline was continually enforced, and every mode of exercise was practised, which was in any degree calculated to fit the soldier for the toils of a campaign or the dangers of a battle. This course was pursued whether in a time of peace or a time of war; so, that, in the language of Josephus, a field of battle was only distinguished from a field of exercise, by the effusion of blood.

The naval preparations of the Romans, however, were not very extensive, being suggested and limited almost entirely by the desire of the republic to suppress piratical outrage, and to preserve the commerce of the Mediterranean. With this view, competent fleets were placed in the most convenient ports of Italy; the one at Ravenna on the Adriatic, the other at Misenum in the Bay of Naples, at Frejus on the coast of Provence, on the Euxine, upon the sea between Gaul and Britain, and upon the Rhine and Danube. The entire force of all which could not have exceeded seventy-five thousand men, which swells up the amount of both the navy and army of the Roman Empire to the number of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

Notwithstanding this display of military power, the age of the Antonines abounded sufficiently in mild laws and useful arts, to have reconciled, if not to have attached the people to the sway of the Emperors. All forms of religion were tolerated, and wherever a people were conquered they were left in possession of their received mode of belief and worship. An exception, however to this humane policy occurred in the case of Gaul, where the Emperors passed very severe laws on this subject, with the pure purpose of breaking down the power of the Druids and thereby abolishing human sacrifices! The invidious distinction which formerly existed between the citizens of Rome and Italy and the inhabitants of the provinces, had now given place to the liberal policy of admitting the latter to the freedom of the imperial city. The conquests of the Empire were also elevated to the dignity and privileges of Romans, by the establishment among them of colonies peculiarly under the notice of the Emperors. All which, together with the widely diffused use of the Latin language throughout the whole kingdom, gradually obliterated party feeling and bound the nation together by the strong ties of interest and affection. The benignity and wisdom of imperial power were greatly magnified by alleviating the misery of that large and depressed portion of society, who, from the accidents of battle or birth, had fallen into a state of slavery.—The oppressions to which this unfortunate class of beings had long been subject, were much mitigated or entirely removed in the reigns of Hadrian and the Antonines, by taking the power of life and death from the hands of the master and vesting it in the hands of the magistrate, as well as by abolishing all subterraneous prisons, and directing that upon a complaint of intolerable treatment, the slave should be either delivered from his bonds or obtain a less cruel owner. A process of manumission was also enacted. But the slave was permitted to acquire thereby nothing but the private rights of a citizen, being most cautiously excluded from all civil or military honors, and the marks of a servile origin by no means obliterated until the third or the fourth generation. They were saved the mortification of being subjected to the use of a peculiar habit by which they would be known, more by the dread of their learning by this means their real strength than by the sympathy of the citizens. And the entire policy has been thought absolutely necessary, considering the number of this class of society, which is estimated at half the population of the free inhabitants of the Roman world—the total amount of which, in the time of Claudius, rose to about one hundred and twenty millions of persons.

WINTER EVENINGS.

The long winter evenings just now setting in present to the youth a favorable time to inform their minds by a devotion to study. Our youth are too apt to spend their evening hours in idle conversation, or dissolute pursuits, destructive to their moral energies, and weakening to their virtuous principles. The minds of men, like his body, requires its regular food, and it must be supplied with that which is good and wholesome, or it will become diseased and disqualified for usefulness. Youth is the spring tide of life, in which it is as essential to sow the seed of mental improvement as it is for the husbandman to plant if he would reap a harvest, and should be careful to sow good seed that no tares or noxious weeds destroy their labors.

Time hangs heavy on their hands; many have few or no books of a proper character sufficiently attractive or interesting to keep them from running about town and mingling with others similarly situated as themselves, or perhaps more loose in their habits. Their evenings are spent unprofitably, and often in profanity and in violation of moral order; engendering those evil habits and indulging in those propensities which ever prove a barrier to high and honorable attainments, the mind becomes vitiated, and wicked principles so firmly fixed, that, notwithstanding their judgments may condemn, yet they have not fortitude to eradicate them. To render themselves useful and respectable in after life, they must apply themselves with assiduity to those studies which will qualify them to fill an honorable station in society. There is no young man, from fourteen to twenty-five, however arduous his daily toil may be, but who can find time to store his mind with useful knowledge. How many of our greatest men, distinguished for their talents, patriotism, and statesmanship, have struggled through youthful privations, through the most discouraging circumstances, in their pursuits after learning, and now we behold them the pride and glory of our country. Let their examples furnish sufficient encouragement for every one to use his utmost diligence to attain similar heights. Knowledge, unlike wealth, is not hereditary, for from the lowest origin have sprung the greatest men.

The youth who spends his evenings in reading the history of his country, of nations, or of individuals, or of the manners and customs of the ancients, or works at problem in Euclid, or studies algebra, surveying, hydraulics, or the mechanic arts, even at a late hour, and then retires to rest, will arise in the morning much better satisfied with himself than if he had spent his hours in vanity and dissipation, in social parties, or in nocturnal revels. He will have no upbraiding conscience to disturb the tranquility of his bosom, but an approving monitor within will applaud his efforts. If fame is your object, it will require labor; if honors and their emoluments are desirable, they are acquired only by labor; or to whatever eminence you aspire, it can only be obtained by toil and labor.—*Troy (Ohio) Times.*

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—By the ship Tarquin, Capt. Hunt, from Manilla via St. Helena, we have received the following letter.

ST. HELENA, 12th October, 1840.

The French frigate "Belle Poule," commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and sloop "Favorite," both from France, are now here for the purpose of taking to France the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

The remains are to be taken on board the "Belle Poule" on the 15th October, that being the day on which Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena (25 years ago.) In the retinue from France for this purpose (with the Prince) are Counts de Chabot, Las Casas and Marchand, and Generals Bertrand and Gourgand, and four of Napoleon's former domestics at St. Helena.

There is a Sarcophagus of ebony by the "Belle Poule," for the purpose of holding the coffin of Napoleon. On board the "Belle Poule" is a Chapel fitted up for its reception, which is lined with black velvet, in small panels, sprinkled all over with silver stars, festooned with silver cord and tassels. There is an altar, with a crucifix over it, at one end of the Chapel. This Sarcophagus is supported at the corners by four Eagles. On the top of it is to be placed an embroidered black velvet cushion, and on the cushion a Crown. Suspended to the ceiling immediately above the crown, a ball with a cross on the top of it, and under the ball the Emblem of Justice. In the chapel are also four pyramids to hold candles; suspended to the ceiling are four vessels to burn incense; there is also a rich velvet pall, which is said to have cost 25,000 francs, to cover the Sarcophagus.

The above mentioned ships arrived on the 8th inst. and probably will sail for France on the 17th or 18th. The Belle Poule has been open for the reception of the public ever since her arrival. There is a splendid band on board, which has been frequently on shore, performing for the inhabitants. The Prince, on landing, was received by the Authorities and a guard of honor, with salutes from the Battery and a British vessel of War then lying in the Roads. He and his retinue immediately after landing proceeded to the Government House; and after remaining there about half an hour, they proceeded to Napoleon's Tomb, and returned to the town in about five hours. The following day the Prince was met at Government House by the principal people at a dinner.

The ground in which Napoleon was buried at that time belonged to a Mr. Richard Torbett, merchant.

Napoleon having frequently visited that ground during his life time, in which was a beautiful spring of water (with which water he was daily supplied) and a cluster of weeping willows, had frequently expressed a wish to be interred under those trees in case he should die at St. Helena, which request was immediately, and with great pleasure, granted by Mr. Torbett when made known to him. Consequently the interment took place there. Mr. Torbett having received but a trifling sum from the British Government, after much trouble, time, and expense, as part compensation for this grant for so sacred a purpose; and this fact being made known to the Prince de Joinville by the widow of Mr. Torbett, who was left in a state of poverty by her deceased husband, the Prince has most generously promised her to make her distressed case known to his Royal father, with a view to His Most Christian Majesty's granting her a pension for life as a just compensation for so sacred a grant.

Further particulars will be transmitted after the ceremony of exhumation.—*Jour. of. Com.*

AMERICAN DEFERENCE TO THE FAIR SEX.—The one most important, and without which, it would be impossible to travel in such gregarious way, is an universal deference and civility shown to the women, who may in consequence travel without protection all over the United States without the least chance of annoyance or insult. This deference paid to the sex is highly creditable to the Americans; it exists from one end of the Union to the other; indeed, in the Southern and more lawless states it is even more chivalrous than in the more settled. Let a female be ever so indifferently clad, whatever her appearance may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female; she has the first accommodation, and until she has it no man will think of himself. But this deference is not only shown in travelling but in every instance. An English lady told me, that wishing to be present at the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, by some mistake she and her two daughters alighted from the carriage at the wrong entrance, and in attempting to force her way through a dense crowd, were nearly crushed to death! This was perceived, and the word was given,—make room for the ladies! The whole crowd, as if by one simultaneous effort, compressed itself to the right and left, locked themselves together to meet the enormous pressure, and made a wide lane, through which they passed with ease and comfort.

It reminded me of the Israelites passing through the Red Sea, with the wall of waters on each side of them," observed the lady. "In any other country we should have been crushed to death." When I was on board one of the steamboats an American asked one of the ladies to what she would like to be helped? She replied, to some turkey, which was within reach, and off of which a passenger had just cut the wing and transferred it to his own plate. The American, who had received the lady's wishes, immediately pounced with his fork upon the wing of the turkey, and carried it off to the young lady's plate; the only explanation given, '*For a lady, sir!*' was immediately admitted as sufficient.—*Capt. Maryatt's Diary.*

WILLIAM TELL.—It appears from an article in the last Foreign Quarterly Review, that the poetical history of the Swiss patriot has dwindled away under the merciless hands of the German critics. His very existence has been denied, and it has been proved by extracts from documents, that no such person as Gessler, existed, and that the war had its rise from very different causes from those assigned in the popular tradition. The philosophical faculty of Heidelburg, not long since, proposed a prize for the best work on the Swiss confederation, and for an investigation into the history of William Tell. One Dr. Hauser was the successful competitor. He is of opinion that Tell really existed; that he performed actions which attracted attention in his own little circle, but that he has no claims to poetical importance, much less to be considered as the deliverer of Switzerland. The admirers of Tell, however, have not quitted the field; another writer, Mr. Hisley, promising a work, entitled "Guillaume Tell, Examen critique de son Histoire et des espirits qui en contestent Authecticite." It is supposed this work will settle the dispute.—*New York Evening Post.*

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Berks and Schuylkill Journal states that a shocking accident occurred in the borough of Reading a few days since, in the family of Major Muhlenberg—Paymaster in the United States Army, now absent from home. A bucket of boiling water, intended for some domestic purpose, was standing by the kitchen stove, when the youngest daughter of Mr. Muhlenberg, an interesting child about two years old, entered the room and falling against, or into the bucket, overturned the whole of the scalding contents upon her person. The sufferer lingered in great agony, until Saturday evening, when death came to her release.

Harrison Crack Counties.

The following are the nine counties in the United States which gave majorities over 3000 for the Harrison Electoral ticket.

Counties.	States.	Maj.	No of Votes polled.
Worcester,	Massachusetts,	4773	18,484
Lancaster,	Pennsylvania,	4206	15,150
Windsor,	Vermont,	3996	7,650
Essex,	Massachusetts,	3543	16,785
Kennebec,	Maine,	3586	10,469
Genesee,	New York,	3248	10,866
Suffolk,	Massachusetts,	3218	12,001
Erie,	New York,	3100	10,474
Allegheny,	Pennsylvania,	3047	12,193
	Total,	32,517	114,072

Three of the above counties, it will be observed, are in Massachusetts. Suffolk county comprises Boston and the town of Chelsea. Windsor county, in Vermont, gives the largest majority in proportion to the votes polled. The inhabitants of that, as well as most of the other counties above named, are principally *farmers.—N. Y. Her.*

OH DON'T!

We quote from the St. Joseph Times, a rabid Van Buren sheet:—

"The game is up—it is useless to fall back from individual States, upon the intelligence, the reason, the sober judgment of the mass—the people are drunk, cider-mad, and their bloated countenances peering through the cracks of their log cabins give no hope for the salvation of the country."