AVERICATION D. BEAUTY.

Howers, all painted with brilliant colors.

leading prisoners, or bearing presents and

offerings to the gods. On the walls of others

were portrayed the winged priests, or pre-

siding divinities, standing before the sacred

The ceilings above him were divided into

or with the figures of animals. Some were

inlaid with ivory, each compartment being

surrounded by elegant borders and mould-

ings. The beams as well as the sides of the

plated, with gold and silver; and the rarest

voods, in which the cedar was conspicuous

the power and majesty of their gods.

WALLS OF NINEVEH.

According to Diodorus Sculus, the walls

All Nineveh were one hundred feet high

and so broad that three chariots might be dri-

ven abreast upon them. They were furnish-

ed with fifteen hundred towers, each two

hundred feet high. Those of Babylon, ac

cording to Herodotus, were two hundred

cubits (or about three hundred teet) high

and filty cubits (or about seventy-five feet)

thick to In the Book of Judith the walls of

thors. Even the route in pages at Ecotation as a coald to have been covered with silver times. The gold, silver, ivory and precious woods in the roots of the paleces of Babylon, attributed to Semiramis, are frequently mentioned by ancient writers.

ere used for the woodwork.‡ Square

OF BLASSING

KENY PORK ANNIVENSARIES "HASE AND

CARLISLE; MAY 16, 1849

eautyleanin Appointments.



and amorphosis to some at 1 mily

VOLUM XIJX.

Cards.

Doctor Ad. Lippe.

HOMOEOPATHIC Physician. Office in Main street, in the house formerly occu-pied by Dr. F. Ehrman. ap 9 '46

Dr. L C. Loomis,

WILL perform al operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. & Office on Fitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is abject the last ten days of every month. sent the last ton days of every month.

Dr. John J. Myers,

HAS REMOVED his Office and dwel ling to the house adjoining his Drug Store on West High street.

Dr. W. L. Creigh,

(Successor of Dr. John Creigh, deceased.)

WILL attend all Medical calls in town or country, by DAY or NIGHT, and will give every attention to patients entrusted to his care. OFFISE on East High atreet, opposite Ogilby's store. [nov22-6m]

J. Windsor Rawlins, M. D.

GRADUA TE of Jefferson Modical College, respectfully offers his services to the public. Dr. Rawlins having had eight years experience in the Practice of his profession in Maryland and Pennsylvania. flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to those requiring his aid. Office in Pitt street opposite the Mansion House Hotel and first door south of the Mathedist church.

Methodist church. February 7th, 1849,

Wm. M. Penose, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county.— OFFICE opposite the jail in the room with W. T. Brown, Esq.

John B. Parker, A TTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in North Hanover Street, in the room for-

in North Hanover Street, in the room for erly occupied by the Hon. F Watts. March 21, 1849 Wm. T. Brown, A TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice

in the several Courts of Cumberland counts of Main street, nearly opposite the ounty jail, Carlisle.

Carson C. Moore, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, ased. mar 31 '47

EDWRD CLARKSON,

NGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 801 Wal-nut Street, Philadelphia. Br Orders may be sent by mail. Dec. 20 1818-6m

Conveyancing. Conveyancing.

DEEDS, BONDS, Mortgages, Agreements and other instruments of writing nearly and accurately drawn by the subscriber, who may be found at the office of the Carlisle Bank.

A. HENDEL,

James R. Smith, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has RE-MOVED his office to Beetem's Row, two doors from Burkholder's Hotel. [apr 1]

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF-FICE at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duttes of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, Carlisle, ap 8'49.

WRIGHT & SAXTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOR-EIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Class, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oil, Iron, Steel, Nails &c. would invite the attention of persons wanting goods in their line, to the large assortment they have just opened, and which they offer at the very lowest cash prices. John P. Lyne,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Foreignand Domestic Hardware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, &c., at the old stand in N. Oil, Glass, Varnish, &c. at the oil stand in the Hanover street; artisle, has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large addition to his former stock, to which the attention of buyers is requested, as he is determined to sell ower than any other house intown. upr19 Wotice.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the stated meetings of the Baard of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said, Board, will meet them at business with said Board, with their office in Carlisle, WM RILEY, Cl'k.

Dyeing and Scouing.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street near the College, the Ladies' and Gentle-men's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work o he satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully olicited.

Rags Wanted,

THE highest, price wil he paid (in cash or in paper) by the subscriber for good RAGS. The rags may be delivered at the Paper Mill, five miles from Carlisle, or at the Warchouse of Mr. Jacob Rheem, in Carlisle, www. B. MULLEN.

Watts Bar Iron

OF all sizes, for sale at the Warehouse of Dec 3-tf

Oalifornia Money Belts.

All persons going to Catifornia would do well by alling at the store of the subscriber and produce one of these sale, depositories for any extra change they may have to entry with them. They will also hold a heap of gold dust Gall and see them. Gold Pens.

JUST received and for sale at Dr. RAW. LIN SDrug & Fancy store W. Main Street,

Look this Way."

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they just opened a new JUMBER AND COAL YARD in West. High street, a few doors east of Messra J. & D. Rhonds's Warehouse, where they now have and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of seasoned pine boards and plants and all other kinds of suff, all of which they will sell low for eash. March 14

Linen Sheetings, &c. A GENERAL assortment of Linen and Mus in Sheetings, Fillow Case Linens, and Mus-lins Toweling of various kinds just opened by [may9] GEO W HITNER

Raga Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in CASI nany guantity delivered at his store in Carlisle C BARNITZ.

May 9 49

To the Independent Voters of Cum

PELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and very respectfully solicit your suppert.

Hopewell tp.

May 9, 49

Candidates.

SHERIFFALT Y.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of Cumberland co., I offer myself to your consideration for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the romination of the Whig County Convention. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and harmonic control of the country of the cou lelity. ROB'T. McCARTNEY. Carlisle, April 11, '49-16

To the Voters of Cumberland County,

FELLO W-CITIZENS :- At the solicitation FELLO W-CITIZENS:—At the solucitation of many friends I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should I've nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duies of the officion with fidelity and huntanity. I therefore respectfully solicit your limitation. ort: I therefore respetcfully solicit your ort: JOSEPH McDARMOND. support: JOSEPH Mc. Newville, April 22th, '49-10

To the Voters of Cumberland County

FELIOW-CITIZENS:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality DAVID CRISWELL.

Shippensburg, april 11 '49-te'

To the Voters of Cumberland County

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, of Cumberland county, at the next general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity Carlisle, April 11 DAVID SMITH

Sheriffalty.

PELLOW-CITIZENS:—Being soficited by a number of my friends. I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF. at the dissuing election, and will be thankful for your suffrages. Should I be elected, I hereby promise to perform the duties of said office faithfully. Respectfully, JOHN F HUNTER. April 4-te

To the Voters of Cumberland County,

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I hereby offer myself to your consideration for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland County, and respectfully-solicit your support, pledging myself, if elected to discharge the duties of said office with
fidelity. Yours, respectfully,
MONTGOMERY DONALDSON.
West Pannshore in West Pennsboro tp.
April 49-te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of a number of my friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector, at the ensuing June election and will be thankfu! for your support.

JOHN WYNKOOP.

Newville, ap25'49te

Brigade Inspector.

FELLOW-CITIZENS; - I hereby offer discharge its duties with fidelity.

DAVID WHERHY,
Newburg, April 11, 1849.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the voters of Cumberland country.—Having been encouraged by a number of my friends I offer mysell to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Braddb Inspector, at the ensuing election, I there fore respectfully solicit your suffrages for said office. (ap'14 to) WM A KELSO.

BRIGADE: INSPECTOR. FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOL-

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to our consideration as a candidate for the office. of Brigade-Inspector, at the ensuing election, in June next, and shall be thankful for your upport. H. W. McCULLOUGH.

Dickinson, April 4,-te.

Brigade Inspector. Fellow Soldiers—At the request of many of my friends I beg leave to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Butsabe Inspector, at the ensuing election in June next, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

JOHN CLENDENIN, jr lingestown, Silver Spring tp. Mar28

Brigade Inspector. PELLOW-CITIZENS: Being solicited

by a number of my friends to serve as a candidate for the office of tBEIGADE IN-SPECTOR, I hereby offer myself to the consideration of your support, and respectfully solicit your suffrage.

SAMUEL CROP.

March 2_te

Brigade Inspector. PELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to

your consideration as a candidate for the ice of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the enoffice of Bittorian in June and will be thankful for suing election in June and will be thankful for your support to it. HENRY WOLF Mrch 2 to of South Middleton tp. To the Gallant Volunteers,

To the Gallant Volunteers,

OF Cumberland, who take pride in wearing or military, button, and in the rattling of ordnance, musketry, and small arms!

Gentlemen,—The undersigned most respectfully offors himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Brigader and the expiration of my present term of service.—Agreeably to the late military laws of Pennsyl, vania, the elections for Brigadier-Generals, will the held at the several armories—of the Volunteers, and those officers will be elected by the Volunteers only, on the first Monday of June next, or as the Brigade Inspector may direct.—Having served in my gallant Brigade fauthfully for the last thirty seven years, the undersigned would be much, pleased to be retained by bis gallant volunteers, in his present rank of a Brigadier. Should the undersigned be so fortunate as to be elected, he will pleage himself to atted to the various duties of the Brigade. Having been taught the first duties of a soldier forty mine years ago, the undersigned will want but little instruction to fill the office of a Brigadier. Your mostrob'l Servant, and Cam'lloom, let Brighthy, P. Marker (Cam'lloom, let Brighthy), p. Marker (Cam'lloo

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW There is no flock, however watched and tended,

The air is full of farewells to the dying,

Let us he patient! these severe affliction.

Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions.

Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and and vapo Amid these eartily damps, What seem to us but dim, funereal tapers May be beaven's distant lamps.

There is no death: what seems so is transitic This life of mortal breath Is but a suburb of the life Etysian. Whose portal we call Death

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion By guardian angels led, Safe from lemytation, safe from sin's pollution She lives, whom we call dead. Day after day we think what she is doing In those bright realiss of all : Year-after year, her tender steps pursuing, Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken The bond which nature gives, Thinking that our remembrance, though unspo May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child would we again behold her :

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion

and though at times, tempestuous with emotion

We will be patient ! and assuage the feeling We cannot wholly stay; By sanctifying, not concealing The grief that must have way

The Ancient World.

From the Albany Argu

NINEVEH, ASSYRIA. THE second volume of Mr. LAYARD's great work, and which completes his account of Nineveh and its remains, adds greatly to the icterest excited by the first volume. It turrishes the results of his excavations and discoveries, not less wonderful in their magnitude and character than interesting in the incidents and circumstances under which his efforts to recover these memorials of a remote antiquity have been accompanied. It is among the wonders of the world in which we live that the Assyrian Power. amazing in its extent-spreading from India myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector; at the ensuovershadowing and mighty in all the elements of earthly grandeur and strength; accomplished in art and in civilization; maintaining a high position among the great nations of the Eastern world for more than filteen centuries should have become utterly ex-tinet, and that the records of its greatness four thousand years ago should have been discovered and exhumed at the present time. The world is largely indebted to M. Botta, and to the munificent liberality of the French Government, for the first discoveries and DIERS of the county of Cumberland, I offer physical as a candidate for the office of Bricade of Sir Stratford Canning, and the efforts of Sir Stratford Canning, and the efforts of the trustees of the British Museum; but especially to the admirable skill and earnest perseverance, despite all obstacles, of Mr. excavations of Khorsabad; to the liberality perseverance, despute all obstacles, of Mr. Layard, for results at Nimroud, the ancient Nineveh; which have been truely said to mark an epoch in the history of the illustration of a buried empire, which has hitherto been known only in the dim and obscure, it not fabulous, relations of Greek and

Roman histories, or the vague warnings of prophets and seers. The three great mounds which were the field of Mr. Layard's researches were Khorsabad, Nimroud, and Konyunjik. In the ormer to was preceded by M. Botta, by whom the mound was fully explored, and many highly finteresting antiquities discovered and sent to France; and in the last by Mr. Ross. They are all supposed to constitute parts or appendages of the ancient Nineven, in its vast extent of sixty miles, or three days' journey. In these were uncovered the remains of long-buried palaces, seats of the majesty and power of the Assy-

rian monarchs. We shall not undertake to describe, with any degree of minuteness, the particularies. tures of the mounds, or the extent of the excavations. Those who are curious in these matters will procure these interesting vol-

Mosul on the Tigris, one hundred and ninety-three miles above Bagdad, is the starting point or residence of the immediate Turkish authorities. Konyunjik is directly opposite, on the east bank of the Figris, Khorsabuk some dozen miles east towards the Kurdish mountains, and Nimroud perhaps torty miles below, also on the east bank of the Tigris, and two or three miles distant from the village of Nimroud, on the west bank.

The excavations at Numroud embraced four palaces, the Southwest, Central, and Northwest Palaces. The last, the most ancient building yet explored in Assyria, and not having been, like other edifices, exposed id a conflagration, was the most interesting

idagad. RESIGNATION. ions, not only the progress of civilization,

but illustrating scenes and events in the history of the Assyrian dynasties, with varied and striking skill and beauty. Besides these numerous bas-reliefs, colossal sculptures of winged lions, winged bulls, winged figures of various forms, and gigantic winged divinities, guarded the entrances or halls. The scenes, the elaborate scroll work; in short,

interest, or delight a great people. tions at Nimroud, and having, with incredible labor, transported to Baghdad, on rafts, and by other means, his bas-reliefs and sculptures, and particularly his gigantic winged bulls, and lions, preparatory to their transportation lo England, he thus recapitulates the progress and results of his labors :

EXCAVATIONS AND RUINS OF NIMROUD. I now commenced work in those parts of the ruins which still remained exposed, according to the instructions I had received from the Trustees of the British Museum.-Had the numerous sculptures been left, without any precaution being taken to preserve them, they would have suffered, not to otherwise disfigure the idols of the unbelievers. The rubbish and earth removed on opening the building, was accordingly brought back in baskets, thrown into the chambers, and heaped over the slabs until the whole was again covered over.

But, before leaving Nimroud and reburying its palaces, I would wish to lead the reader once more through the rains of the principal edifice, and to convey as distinct an idea as I am able of the excavated halls and chambers as they appeared when fully explored. Let us imagine ourselves issuing from my tent near the village plain. On approaching the mound not a trace of building can be perceived, except a small mid hut covered with reeds, erected for the accommodation of my Chaldean workmen We ascend this able old women are groping about among inles or his courtiers. them, picking up camel's dung, and dry To the left of us is a fourth outlet from the hurrying to and fro, shouting like madmen. edge. Each one carries a basket, and as he reaches the edge of the mound or some convenient same time a cloud of dust. He then returns at the top of his speed dancing and yelling as before, and flourishing his basket over his head; again he suddenly disappears in the bowels of the earth from whence; he emerged. These are the workmen employed in removing the rubbish from the rains, We western lace of the mound. As we approach it, we find a party of Arabs bending on their knees and intently gazing at something beneath them. Each holds his long spear, tuited with ostrich leathers, in one hand, and in the other the halter of his mare, which stands patiently behind him. The party

made several days' journey to remove their doubts and sattisfy their curiosity. He rises as he hears us approach, and if we wish! to escape the embrace of a very dirty stranger, we had better at once hurry into the tranch-We descend about twenty feet, and suddenly find ourselves between a pair of collossal lions, winged and human-headed, forming a portal. I have already described my feelings when gazing for the first time upon these majestic figures. Those of the reader would probably be the same, particul larly it caused by the reflection that before these wonderful forms Ezekiel, Jonah, and others of the prophets stood, and Sennacherib power!; that even the patriarch Abralian

consists of a Bedoin-Sheikh-from the desert

and his followers, who, having heard strange

himself may possibly have looked upon In the subterraneous labyrinth which we have reached all is busile rand confusion. Arabs are running about in different direc-tions, some bearing baskets filled with earth, others carrying the water jars to their companions. The Chaldeans, or Tyari, in their striped dresses and curious conical caps, are digging with picke into the tenacious earth, raising a dense cloud of fine dust at every According to Moses of Chorone, (lib.) stroke. The wild strains of Kurdish music arroke. The wild strains of Kurdish music: the palaces in Armenia at the earliest period may be heard occasionally issuing from some, were built by Assyrian workings, who had already attained to great skill in architecture. distantipart fol, the truins, and mill they are.

The Armenians thus looked traditionally to

opened twenty-eight chambers, cased with their voices in chorus, raise the war cry, and alabaster slabs, and rich in specimens of an- labor with renewed energy. Leaving becient art of extreme elegance and finish, find us a small chamber, in which the and exhibiting in the designs and inscription confitures are distinguished by a want of finish in the execution, and considerable rudeness in the design of the ornaments, we issue from between the winged lions and enter the remains of the principal hall. On both sides of us are sculptured gigantic winged figures, some with the heads, of engles, others entirely human, and carrying mysterious symbols in their hands. To the left scolptures are remarkable, in several of the is another portal, also formed by winged he chambers, for the variety and elegance of ons. One of them has, however, fallen athe ornaments, the civic, battle, and other cross the entrance, and there is just room to creep beneath it. Beyond this portal is a all that might be supposed to characterize, winged figure and two slabs with bas-reliefs but they have been so much injured that we Mr. Layard having completed his excava- can scarcely trace the subject upon them.— Farther on there are no traces of wall, although a deep french has been opened. The opposite side of the hall has also disappeared and we only see a high wall of earth. On examining it attentively we can detect marks of masonry, and we soon find that if is a solid structure built of bricks of unbaked clay, now of the same color as the surrounding soil, and scarcely to be distinguished

The slabs of alabaster, fallen from their original position, have; bowever, been raised, and we tread in the midst of a maze of small bas reliefs representing chariots, horsemen, battles and sieges. Perhaps the workonly from the effects of the atmosphere, but men are about to raise a sla for the first from the spears and clubs of the Arabs, who lime; and we watch with eager curiosity are always ready to knock out the eyes and what new event of Assyrian history, or what unknown custom or religious ceremony, may be illustrated by the sculpture beneath.

from it.

Having walked about one hundred feet amongst these scattered monuments of ancient history and art, we reach another doorway tormed by gigantic winged bulls in yellow limestone. One is still entire but its companion has fallen, and is broken into several pieces-the great human head is at, our loet.

We pass on without turning into the part of the building to which this portal leads -Beyond it wee see another winged figure, holding a graceful flower in its hand, and apparently presenting it as an offering to the winged bull. Adjoining this sculpture we find eight fine bas-reliefs. There is the king hunting and triumphing over the lion and the artificial hill, but still see no rains, not a wild bull; and the siege of the castle, with stone protruding from the soil. There is the battering ram. We have now reached only a broad level platform before us, per- the end of the hall, and find before us an ebaps covered with a luxuriant crop of builey laborate and beautiful sculpture, representing or may be yellow and parched, without a two kings standing beneath the emblem of blade of vegetation, except here and there a the supreme deity, and attended by winged scanty tult of camel-thorn. Low black heaps, figures. Between them is the sacred tree.surrounded by brushwood and dried grass, a In Iront of this bas-relief is the great stone hin column of smoke issuing from the mids! platform upon which, it days of old, may of them, may be seen here and there. These have been placed the throne of the Assyrian are the tents of the Arabs, and a few miser- monaich when he received his captive ene-

wigs... One or two girls, with firm step and half, formed by another pair of lions. We erect carriage, are perceived just reaching issue from between them, and find ourselves the top of the mound, with the water jar on on the edge of a deep ravine, to the north of their shoulders or a bundle of brushwood on which rises high above us the long pyramid. their neads. On all sides of us, apparently | Figures of captives bearing objects of tribute issuing from under ground, are long lines of ear-rings, bracelets, and monkeys, may bewild-looking beings, with dishevelled hair, seen on the walls near this ravine, and two their limbs only half concealed by a short enormous bulls, and two winged figures aloose shirt, some jumping and capering, and bove fourteen feet high, are lying on its very

As the ravice bounds the ruins on this side we must return to the yellow bulls. Passspot near, empties its contents, raising at the ing through the entrance formed by them, we enter a large chamber surrounded by eagle-headed figures; at one end of it is a doorway guarded by two priests or divinities and in the centre another portal with winged bulls. Whatever way we torn we find ourselves in the midst of a nest of rooms, and without an acquamtance with the infricacies will descend into the principal trench by a of the place we should soon lose ourselves flight of steps rudely out into earth, near the in this labyrinth. The accumulated rubbish being generally left in the centre of the chambers, the whole excavation consists of a number of narrow passages, panelled on one side with slabs of alabaster, and shut in on the other by a high wall of earth, halt buried in which may here and there be seen a broken vase or a brick painted with brilliant-colors. We may wander through these galleries foranh our or two, examining reports of the wonders of Nimroud, have the marvellous sculptures, or numerous inscriptions that surround us. Here we meet long rows of kings, attended by their eunuchs and priests, their lines of winged figures, carying fir-cones and religious emblems, and seemingly in adoration before the mystic tree. Other entrances formed by winged lions and bulls, lead us into new chambers In every one of them are fresh objects of ouriosity and surprise. At length, wearied, we issue from the buried edilice by a trench on the opposite side to that by which we entered, and find ourselves again upon the nuked platform. We look around in vain

for any traces of the wonderful remains we have just seen and are half inclined to believe that we have dreamed a dream, or Jiave been listening to some tale of Eastern romance, Some, who may hereafter tread on the spot when the grass again grows over the ruins

of the Assyrian palaces, may indeed suspect

that I have been relating a vision. INTERIOR OF AN ASSYRIAN PALACE. The interior of the Assyrian palace must have been as magnificent as imposing. he may judge of the impression its halls

portion of the rums, and the chief object of may be heard occasionally issuing from some.

Mr. Layand's researches. And it well redistant part of the rums, and middle are already attained to great skill in rectifications.

Warded his labors. In this edifice, Mr. L. caugh by the parties at work the Arabs join.

Assyr is for the origin of some of their arts. and any states are the origin of some of their are

man and many harmers.

were calculated to make upon the stranger Echaiana are seventy cubits in height and who, in the days of old entered for the first fifty broad, or corresponding in thickness ime the abode of the Assyrian kings. He with those of Babylon. They were built of was ushered in through the portal guarded hewn stones are cubits long and three broad, by the colossal lions or bulls of white ala- and the gates, "for the going forth of the baster. † In the first hall he found himself inighty armies (of Nebuchadnezzar) and for prrounded by the sculptured records of the the setting in array of the footmen," were seventy cubits high and forty wide. mpire. Battles, seiges, triumphs, the exploits of the chase, the ceremonies of reli-Of these enormous structures, allowing for gior, were portrayed on the walls, sculptured exageration and inaccuracy in the statements Under each picture were engraved, in chaions describing the scenes represented .-Above the sculptures, were painted other vente-the king, attended by his eunuchs

n albaster, and painted in gorgeous colors, of the Greek historians, lithere are still certain traces. They do not, however, enclose acters filled up with bright copper, inscrip- the space attributed to either Babylon or Nineven, but form quadrangular enclosures of more moderate dimensions, which appear to have been attached to the royal dwellings, and warriors, receiving his prisoners, enter- or were perhaps intended as places of reng into alliances with other monarchs, or fuge in case of siege. Such are the remains performing some sacred duty. These rep- of Nimroud, Kouyunjik, and Khorsabad, and esentations were enclosed in colored borthose on the left hank of the river Euphrates ders of elaborate and elegant design. The near Hillah, the site of the Babylon and emblematic tree, winged bulls, and mon-Nebuchadnezzar. These walls are now strous animals are conspicuous amongst the marked by consecutive mounds, having the ornaments. At the upper end of the hall appearance of ramparts of earth hastily was the colossal figure of the king, in adothrown up. On examination, however, they ration before the supreme deity, or receiving are found to be regularly constucted of unbafrom his ennuch the holy cup. He was at | ked bricks. In height they have of course tended by warriors bearing his arms, and greatly decreased, and are still gradually deby the priests for presiding divinities. His creasing; but the breadth of their base obes and those of his followers, were a- proves their former magnitude; and that they dorned with groups of figures, animals, and were of great strength, and able to resist the engines of war then in use, we learn from The stranger trod upon alabaster slabs fact that Nineveh sustained a siege for near each bearing an inscription recording the ly three years in the time of Sardanapalus, titles, genealogy, and achievements of the and could only be taken by the combined great king. Several doorways, formed by armies of the Prossians and Babylonians. gigantic winged lions or bulls, or by the fi-when the river had overflowed its bed and gures of guardian denties, led into other a- had carried away a part of the wall. Accorpartments, which again opened into more dingly to Xenophon, Larissa was captured distant halls. In each were new sculptures. during the consternation of the inhabitants On the walls of some were processions of caused by the eclipse of the sun. colossal figures, armed men and eunuchs following the king, warriors laden with spoil,

Some idea of the extent of the labors of Mr. Layard may be formed from the fact that eighty-five sculptures and bas-reliefs have been sent by him to England, several of them colorsal and grand in their dimensions. Besides these, some fifty ivory ornaments, some of them exquisite in style and finish, have been deposited in the British Museum. square compartments, painted with flowers Of many of these, the two volumes contain finished engravings, which, with the maps and drawings of the ruins at Nimroud, lend great interest and value to the Work. Mr. PUTMAN, by whom the work is published in chambers, may have been gilded, or even this country, has spared no pains in its exe-

openings in the ceilings of the chambers admitted the light of day. A pleasing shadow was thrown over the the sculptured wills, and gave a majestic expression to the human features of the colossal forms which human features. Through these apers interior, and three walls round the exterior of uarded the entrances. Through these aper please his wife, who coming from Media, loved sky, enclosed in a frame on which were book i.)

sky, enclosed in a frame on which were painted, in vivid colors, the winged circle, in the midst of elegant accomments, and the Those of Babyian in fifteen, (Berouns, Frag.)

According to Quintus Curtius, a stadium was iniahed each day. (Lib. v. c. 26.) The edifices, as it has shown, were grea ational monuments, upon the walls of which DEVIL WORSHIPPERS,-Mr. Layard, in his were represented in sculpture, or inscribed new work on Nineveh and its remains, gives in alphabetic characters, the chonicles of the empire. He who entered them might thus an interesting account of the Yezidis, an As-

intic tribe, who "serve the devil," not in the read the history, and learn the glory and triumphs of the nation. They showed, at the sense implied by the phrase in Christian countries, but by actually worshipping the same time, to the remembrance of those Old Harry. The Mahommedan Beys, who who assembled within them on festive occacherish a most orthodox hatred of his brimsions, or for the celebration of religious cerstoneship, and always spit with great emphamonies the deeds of their ancestors, and sis when his name is pronounced, have for many years waged an exterminating war

> crucifying them, and stocking ther serats with the best looking of the temple devilworshipers-all for the glory of Allah and the Prophet According to Layard the Wezidle believe Salan to be the chief of the Angelicahost, now suffering in Tophet, for rebellion, but to return hereafter from transportation, and resume high estates in the celestial hierachy. On the principle that it is prudent to conciliate him inchis misfortunes in order to

against his disciples, burning them in caves,

Borysthenitm, againt which Bacohus hurled his thunderbelt, were placed sphinzes and gryphons of white marble.—[Herod, lib. iv. c. 79.] have a stronger claim upon him when he shall be restored to power, they wink at his offences, and in their daily prayers tender to taun dried bricks, with the remains of gild him the assurance of their highest consider-Sundried bricks, with the remains of gilding, were discovered at Nimroud. Herodotus states that the battements of the innermost walls of the royal palace of Echatana, theorements of which were most probably imitated from the edifices of Assyria, were plated with silver and gold, [lib. i. c. 98;] and the use of gold in the decorations of the palaces of the East is frequently mentioned in ancient authors. Even the route of the palace at Echatana are said to have been covered with silver. ation. In the mean time the Musselmans cut them up right and left; and the more they beseech the devil to help them, the more he never listens to them.

A droll fellow was asked by an old lady to read the newspaper, and taking it up, began as follows:

"Last night, yesterday morning, about two o'clocksins the afternoon before breakfast, a hungry boy about forly years old, ioned by ancient writers.

(The walls of Babylon formed one of the standard fables of the ancients. According to some they were of brass. The Greek schollast upon the passage in the Periogesis of Diony, into the passage in the Periogesis of Diony, into the passage in the Periogesis of Diony, which Semiramie crowned with unbreakable, was drowned. About forty years after that brazen or strong walls; for the wall is said to be brazen, for it was an every side flasked by be brazen, for it was on every, side flanked by the river." Eustathius, commenting on the same day, an old te cat had him urbe the river." Eustathius, commenting on the same passage of Dyonysius, observes.: "In boodle on a frying pan, and knocked the same passage of Dyonysius, observes.: "In boodle on a frying pan, and knocked the same through through the same through through the same through the same through the same through t key gobblers, a high wind blew Yankee Doodle on a frying pan, and knocked the sow and two dead pigs at Bosting, where a deat and dumb man was talking French to his aunt Peter." The old lady, taking a long

have narrated that the wall was of brass, shd have nut forth many other marvels, sound it, besides those above explained," &c. "Some say, that Ninus, king of (As) Syria, founded Ninoveh, his wife, in order to surphes her husband, built Babylon in the plain with baked bricks; asphalt; and hewn stones three cubits broad and six long. Its perimeter was \$355 sadia; the walls were very broad, so that \$100 per perimeter was that color it is, and when he kills his pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs that well, had been been as the pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs that well, had been the pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs that well, had been the pigs what color it is, and when he kills his pigs