

A Family Newspaper,- Devoted to Literature, Agriculture,

THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON. WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS-A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,-TO WHICH, LET ME ADD, KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM.-Buhop Hall.

The ensuing day, at eleven o'clock all the

ousehold of the Tuilleries were assemble

witness the departure of their beloved mis

ress from scenes where she had so long bee

Autsellancons.

FEMALE NAMES.

appropriately stand at the head of our list .-

ssured us, felt an absolute passion for it.

of Childe Harold. It is still the theme of bards

column or two here, with songs, sonnete and

ballads, in the melody of whose verse the most

musical syllables are those which form the

charming name of Mary. But where so much

"The very music of the mame has gone Into our being."

Let the motto, or the toast if you will, be th

Sarah is almost as common a nume as Marv

but it lacks the prestige which its historical and,

octical associations throw around the latter.--

It is also from the Hebrew and signifies a prin

vhich is neither poetical nor euphonious.

"Insighing sporting, prattling Sallie, A Now tell me what shall be The thit of sky, smillior starry, To which Pil liken thee? The softest shades of heaven's own blue those justrous eyes seem melting through."

Susan, another name of Hebrew origin, sig-

ifies a lily. In poetry it is usually seen

its contracted form of Sue. It is a pretty name

and is immortalized in Gav's well known bal-

ad. The signification of the name is very hap-

"Adjeu, she cried, and waved her lily hand."

"And how often have I strayed With the lads along the lea, And with many a pretty mald, Yet at. I none of them for me; For if she whom I love best,

In the groups could not be seen,
No contentment in my breast,
No delight upon the green;
But there was a garden nigh,
Withelp how a lost

And still craved my heart and eye That sweet lily there-my Sue."

Mabel is probably derived from mabella, elg-

ifying my fair, though some suppose that it

t is a good name in either case, and worthy of

"Arise, my maiden Mable,"
which is the only poem we now recollect in

Ursula, a name associated in our mind with

meliness of face and goodness of heart con-

oaled under the veil of & pun, is from the Lat-

n, and signifies nothing more amigble than a

Blanche, one of the sweetest names ever

orne by a woman, is from the French, and

ignifies white or fair. Mary Howitt makes

orange-nower its horal type.

'Ah Cousin Blanche, let's see, What's the flower resembling thee? With those dove like eyes of thine, And thy fair hair's silkon twine. With thy low broad forehead, white As marble, and so purely bright; With thy mouth so calm and sweet, And thy dainty hands and feet: What's the flower most like thee? Blossom of the orange tree!'

Blossom of the orange tree!'

Lucy, in its French from Lucie, significs lu

"Lucy is a golden girl,"

ine. Lucy is a favorite name with almost ev-

ery one. Wordsworth has made it one of the

"Names wedded to song."

"She will be sportive as the fawn That wild with glee across the lawn,

Or up the mountain springs; And hers shall be the breathing bain, And hers the the silence and the calm Of maje insensate things.

The stars of midnight shall be dear To her; and she shall lean her ear

And vital feelings of delight Shall rear her form to stately height,

Her virgin basem swell; Such thoughts to Lucy L will give While she and I together live Here in this happy dell.

ovely and tragic.

In many a secret place, Where rivulets dance their wayward tound.

appy. No name came be more appropriat

"Io son Beatrice chi ti fuccio andare."

worthy of the name. It is not in the manly breast ulong that valor is found or needed.— There are those who having learned

have displayed a courage which shames that of

the warrior, on the buttlefield. Caroline is

metimes-abbreviated to Carrie, Callie and

With an eye like the sky's own blue; Or a sweet apring flower when he azure leaves Are-bright with the early down... Oh, a thing half earth and half divine Oh a thing half earth and half divine

To suffer and be strong."

"1 knew a fairy young girl

ne orange-flower its floral type.

d, and comes from the latin.

will, to her own taste:

ommencing, - ···

hich the name occurs.

ie name to a child?

Ralph Hoyt, in a very graceful poem, entitle

ly introduced in the closing line:

My Suc," has the following lines:

esents itself, we can quote nothing, for

single line of Byron Waller Proctor:

Here's a health to thee, Mary."

From the Southern Literary Gazette,

pon the grand staircase, and in the vestibul

Politics. Business and General Intellig ence.

CARLISLE, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

Cards.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

BY E. BEATTY.

Doct. H. Hinkley.

OFFICE on Main Street, near the Post Office. Dr. H. is prepared to ase Galtanism as a remedial agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, but does not guarantee succes from its application to all of even any of these diseases. Relief has been given and cures effected in a number of and may be in others. March 27, 1850, 1y.

Dr. I. U. Loomis,

WILL perform al operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Fling, Plugging, &c., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth on full sett. 35 Office on Pitt street, a few ours south of the Railrand Hotel. Dr. L. is about the last ten days of every month. ont the last ten days of every month.

The Card.

R. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his fariner patrons that he has returned to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. | local | John Williamson,

A TTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE, in the Louise of Miss McGinnis, near the store of A & W Ben z, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penn'n

Garson C. Moore,
A THORNEY AT LAW. Office in the roem-lately occupied by Dr. Foster, may 31 '47

Wm: M. Pentose, Trorney AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county Of FICE, in Main Street, in the room former y occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq.

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

GEORGE EGE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF articles of agreement, notes, &c. Ca usle, up 8'49.

Plainfield Classical Academy, The Neith Session will commence on MON. DAY, November 4th, 1850.

N consequence of increasing patronage value of large and commodious brick edifice has been creeted, rendering this one of the most desirable institutions in the state. The various departments are under the care of competent departments are under the care of competent and har high instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of studence. The surrounding country is beautiful and healthful, and the institution sufficiently distant from town or village to prevent evil associations.

Terms—\$50 per Session (Five Months.)

\*\*For circulars with full information addic as R K BURNS, Principal Flainfield P, Ob. Gumberland County, Fa. 6612-550

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I have just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracenes on most in use, together with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Perfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,—Bruhes of almost every description, with an endless variety of other prices, which Lam de-

brunes of the profices, which cam uccommined to sell at the very Lowest prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.

S. ELLIOTT, May 30 Main street. Carlisle

Extensive Cabinet Ware-Rooms. DEERT B. SMILEY, successor to Winder and the public generally that he now has and clegant FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sofas, Wardrobes, Card and other Tables, Bureaus, Bedstends, plan and lange sortment of the best materials and quality warranted. Also a general assortment of the hest materials and quality warranted. Also a general assortment of Chairs at the lowest prices. Venitan Blinds, made to order and repairing promptify attended to. AST COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice, and having a splender at the shortest notice, and having a splender.

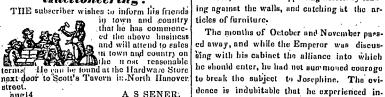
order'nt the shortest notice, and having a splen did Hearse he will attend funerals in town of country. 30 Dont forget the old stand of Wm. C. Gibson, in North Hanover street, a few doors porth of Glass's Hotel-Sept 4-ly. R. B. SMILEY.

Extensive Furniture Rooms.

JAMES R.WEAVER would respectfully call the attention of House Keepers and the public-to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE including Sofns, Wardrobes, Centra and other Tables, Dressing and plain Centre and other Tables, Dressing and plain Brreaus and every other article in his branch of busingss. Also, now on hand the largest assortment of Ctf. IRS in Carlisle, at the lowest prices. BT Cotlins made at the shortest notice and a Hoarse provided for funerals. He solicits a call at his establishment on North Hanover street, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B.-Furniture hirod out by the month or year.

Garlisle, March 20, 1850.—19

Auctioneering!



GEORGE Z. BRETZ, SURGEON DENTISE—would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to perform all operations on the Teeth that and to perform all operations on the feeth than may be required. Artificial Teeth inserted, from a single tooth to an entire set, upon the latest and most approved praciple. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.—He may be found at the residence of his brother on North Pitt street.

Carlisle, Sept 18, 1850.

Lumber-Vard. Lumber Vard.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new LUMBER AND COAL YARD in West High street, a few doors east of Messrs J & D though's Warehouse, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of sea soned pine boards and plank and all other kinds of stuff, all of which he will soil low for cash April 3, 1856. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG

Notice.

Dveing and Scouing. WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street

Transfire.

Select Cale.

DIVORCE OF JOSEPHINE.

ibuted to the Home Journal from a forthcoming work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott.] NATOLEON had become very strongly attached o his little grandchild, the son of Hortonse. and of his brother, Louis the King of Holland. The boy was extremely beau iful, and developed all those noble and spirited traits of character which delighted the Emperor. Napoleon had apparently determined to make this young Prince his heir. This was so generally the unlerstanding, both in France and in Holland, that Josephine was quite at ease, and serene days again dawned upon her heart.

Early in the spring of 1807, this child, upon whom such destinies were depending, then five cars of age, was seized suddenly and violently with the croup, and in a lew hours died. The blow fell upon the heart of Josephine with most appalling power. Deep as was her grief at the oss of the child, she was overwhelmed with uncontrollable anguish in view of those fearful onsequences, which she shuddered to contemplate. She knew that Napoleon leved her foodly. But she also knew the strength of his ambition, and that he would make any eacrifice of his affections, which, in his view, would subserve the interests of his power and his glory, For three days she shut herself up in her room. and was continually bathed in tears.

The sad intelligence was conveyed to Napoleon, when he was far from home, in the midst of the Prussian campaign. He had been victorious-almost miraculously victorious-over his enemies. He had gained accessions of power, such as in the wildest dreams of youth he had hardly imagined. All opposition to his sway was now apparently croshed. Napoleon had become the creator of Kings and the proudest monurchs of Europe were constrained to do rice at his residence, corner of Main street and the Paolic Squire, opposite Burkholder's History and the Paolic Squire, opposite Burkholder's History and the Paolic Squire, opposite Burkholder's the Paolic Squire, opposite Burkholder's that the mournful tidings reached him. He the Paolic with a transit only kinds of writings such as deeds, binds, mortgages, indentures, bands and for a long time second less in the hands, and for a long time seemed lost in the most painful musings. He was heard mournfully and anxiously to repeat to himself, again and again, "To whom shall I leave all this?" The struggle in his mind between his love for Josephine, and his ambitious desire to found a new dynasty, and to transmit his name and fame to all posterity, was fearful. It was manifest in his pallid check, in his restless eye, in the loss of appelite and sleep. But the stern will of Bonaparte was unrelenting in its purposes. With an energy which the world has never seen surpassed, he had chosen his part .-It was the purpose of 'his soul-the lofty purpose before which everything had to bend-to acquire the glory of making France the most illustrious, powerful and happy nation eight had ever seen. For this he was ready to sacrifice comfort, ease, and his sense of right. For this he was ready to sunder the strongest ties

of affection.

Josephine knew Napoleon. She knew the power of his ambition. With almost insupportable anguish, she wept over the death of this child, upon whose destinies her own seemed to be so fearfully blended, and, with a trembling heart, she awaited her hisband's return Mysterious hints began to fill the journals of the contemplated divorce, and of the alliance of Napoleon with various princesses of foreign courts. In October, 1809, Napoleon returned from Vienna. He greeted Josephine with the greatest kindness, but she soon perceived that his mind was ill at ease, and that he was pondering the dreadful question. He appeared sad and embarrassed. He had frequent private in terviews with his ministers. A general feeling of constraint pervaded the court. Napoleon scarcely ventured to look upon his wife; as if apprehensive that the very sight of one he had loved so well, might cause him to waver in his firm purpose. Josephine was in a state of the most feverish solicitude, and yet was compelled to appear calm and unconstrained. As yet she had only some forebodings of her impending doom. She watched, with most excited appre hension, every movement of the Emparou's ever every intonation of his voice, every sentiment he ottered. Each day some new and trivial indication confirmed her fears. Her husband became more reserved; absented himself from her society; the private access between their apartments was closed; he now soldom entered her room, and whenever he did so he invariable knocked. And yet not one word had passed between him and Josephine upon the fearful subject. Whenever Josephine heard the sound of his approaching footsteps, the fear that he was coming with the terrible announcement of separation, immediately caused such violent palpitation of the heart, that it was with the utmost difficulty that she could totter across the floor, even when supporting herself by lean-

he should enter, he had not summoned courage terms. He can be found at the Hardware Store he should enter, he had not summoned courage next door to Scott's Tavern in North Hanover to break the subject to Josephine. The ovidence is indubitable that he experienced in tense anguish in view of the separation; but this did not influence his iron will to swerve from its purpose. The grandeur of his fame and the mugnitude of his power was now such, that there was not a royal family in Europe which would not have felt honoured in conferring upon him a bride. It was at first contemplated that he should marry some princess of the Bourbon family, and thus add to the stability of his throne, by concillating the royalists of France: A princess of Saxony was proposed. Some weighty considerations urged an alliance with the majestic Empire of Russia, and some advances were made to the court of St. Petersburg, having in view's sister of the Emperor Alexander. It was at length decided that proposals should be made to the court of Vienna, for Maria Louise, daughter of the Emperor of

ing against the walls, and catching at the ar-

THE Commissioners of Cushberland county doem it proper to inform the public, that the sta od meetings of the Board 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 held a presentlment that her doom was scaled, had a presentlment that her doom was scaled, had a presentlment that her doom was scaled, Austria. heir office in Carlisle; WM. RILEY, Cl'Es for all that day she had been in her retired apartment weeping bitterly. As the dinner hour upproached, she bathed her swellen eyes, and near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gontlemon's apparrol, all colors, and warrants all work
hosted. Orders in his line respectfully
hosted. Sop 2'46

Josephino could not trust her voice to utter a

embarrassment, mechanically, and apparently nore melancholy meal was probably never witssed. The attendants around the table caught the infection, and gazed in motionless silence At last the ecremony of dinner was ever, the attendants were dismissed, and Napoleon and Josephine were alone. Another moment of nost painful silence ensued, when the Empe ror, pale as death, and trembling in every nerve arose, and approached Josephine. He took her and, and, placing it upon his heart, said:

"Josephine! my good Josephine! you know how I have loved you. It is to you alone that I owe the few moments of happiness I have mown in this world. Josephine! my destiny is stronger than my will. My dearest affections nust yield to the interests of France !"

Josephine's brain reeled; her blood ceased t culate; she fainted, and fell lifeless upon the or... Napoleon alarmed, threw open the door of the saloon, and called for help. Attendants om the ante-room immediately entered. Napoléon took a taper from the mantel, and, utring not a word, but pale and trembling, mo tioned to the Count de Beaumont to take the Empress in his arms. She was still unconsgious of everything, but began to murmur, in tones of anguish, "Oh no! you cannot surely do it .ou would not kill me." "

The Emperor led the way through a dark sage to the private staircase which conducted to the apartment of the Empress. The ag tation of Napoleon seemed now to increase. -He uttered some incoherent sentences about a olent nervous attack; and finding the stairs od steep and narrow for the Count de Beau out to bear the body of the helpless Josephine assisted, he gave the light to an attendant, and, supporting her timbs himself, they reached the door of her bed-room. Napoleon, then sephine upon her bed, rong for her waitingness scent direturning he left the room. Napoleon did not even throw himself upon his bed that night. He paced the floor until the the spartment, and upon this there was a wridawn of the morning, The royal surgeon, Cor-Empress. Every hour the restless, yet unre- gaze upon the scallold, the block or the guillolenting Emperor, called at the door to inquire ncerning her situation. "On recevering from my swoon," says Jose

hine, "I perceived that Corrisart was in attenco, and my poor daughter, Hortense, weeping or wine. No! no! I cannot describe the otror of my situation during that night. Even trance of Josephine. The puth the interest he affected to take in my sufferings upon her brow, and the submis cemed to me additional cruelty. How much enson had I to dread becoming an Empress!" y of Austerlitz. Puris was filled with rejoic losenhine; all were moved to lear

vould have observed indications of the secret side. Silent tears were trickling down the soe which was consuming her heart, her habit- cheeks of the Empress. al affability and grace never in public for one vas also summoned from Italy by the melunholy duty attending the divorce. His first in erview was with his mother. From the saloon e went directly to the cabinet of Napoleon, he question of a divorce from his mother.n expression that it was so. Eugene withrew his hand, and said: ' Sire! in that ca-e, permit me to withdraw

om your service." "How," exclaimed Napoteon, sadly, "will ou, Eugene, my adopted son, leave me?" "Yes, sire," Eugene firmly replied. . "The on of her who is no longer Empress cannot

emain Viceroy. I will follow my mother into er retreat. She must now find her consola on in her children." Napoleon was not without feeling. Tears lled his eyes. In a mournful voice, tremuous with emotion, he replied:

"Eugene, you know the stern necessity which ompels this measure. And will you forsake ne? Who then-should I have a son, the obect of my desires, and preserver of my intests-who would watch over the child when im absent? If I die, who will prove to him father? Who will bring him up?. Who is to ake a man of him ?"

lay of December, eighteen hundred and nine. apoleon had asssembled all the kings, princes. od princesses who were members of the Imers of the Empire, in the grand sulvon of the Culteries: Every individual present was oppressed with the melancholy grandeur of the ccasion. Napoleon thus addressed them :

"The political interests of my monarchy, radsmit to an heir inheriting my love for the cople, the throne on which Providence has the Empress Jusephine. It is this consideraaffections of my heart; to consult only the good Josephino could not trust her voice to uttor a ringe. Arrived at the ogo of forty years, I rank of E opress Queen. \_\_\_\_\_

word. Neither of them even feigned to ent.may indulge a reasonable hope of living long ourse after course was brought in, and re- enough to rear, in the spirit of my own thoughts noved untouched. A mortal paleness revealed and disposition, the children with which it may he anguish of each heart. Napoleon, in his please Providence to bless me. God knows knows what such a determination has cost my iconsciously, kept striking the edge of his heart; but there is no sacrifice which is above giass with his knife, while lost in thought. A my courage when it is proved to be the interest of France. Far from having any cause of complaint, I have nothing to say, but in praise of the attachment and tenderness of my beloved wife. She has embelished fifteen years of my life, and the remembrance of them will be forever engraven on my heart. She was crowned by my hand. She shall retain always the rank and title of Empress. Above all, let her never doubt my feelings, or regard me' but as her best and dearest friend."

Josephine, her eyes filled with tears, with a

faltering voice, replied : "I respond to all the sentiments of the Emperor, in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which henceforth is an stacke to the happiness of France, by depriving it of the blessing of being one day governed by the descendants of that great man, evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a revolution, and to restore the altar, the throne, and social order. But his marriage will, in no respect, change the sentiments of my heart. The Emperor will ever find in me his best friend -I know what this act, commessed by policy and exalted interests, has cost his heart; but we both glory in the sacrifices we make for the good of our country. I feel clevated in giving the greatest proof of attachment and devotion that was ever given upon earth."

Such were the sentiments which were expressed in public. But in private Josephine surrendered herself to the unrestrained dominion of her anguish. No language can depict the intensity of her woe. For six months she wept so incessently that her eyez were nearly blinded with grief. Upon the cusuing day the council were again assembled in the grand saloon, to witness the legal con-ummation of the divorce. The Emperor entered the room tiressed in the imposing robes of state, but pallid, dismissing his mule attendunts, and laying Jo- careworn and wretched. Low tones of voice, harmonizing with the mournful scene, filled comen. He hung over her with an expression the room. Napoleon, apart by himself, leaned of the most intense affection and anxiety, until against a pillar, folded his arms upon his breast, te began to revive. But the montent con and in perfect silence, apparently lost in gloomy thought, remained motionless as a statue. A circular table was placed in the centre of ting apparatus of gold. A vacant arm-chair visart passed the night at the bedside of the stood before the table. Never did a multitude tine, with more awe than the assembled lords and ladies in this gorgeous salour contemplated these instruments of a more dreatful execu-

At length the mournful silence as interrupted by the openhic of a side doca and the ch of death was n of despair nness. She was leaning upon the arm of frortense, who A fortnight now pussed away, during which entirely unable to control her feelings, but imnot possessing the fortitude of her mother, was apolcon and Josephine saw but little of each mediately upon entering the room burst into ther. During this time, there occurred the tears, and continued sobbing most convulsively. nniversary of the coronation, and of the victo- The whole assembly rose upon the entrance of ing. The belle rang their merriest peals. The that grace which ever distinguished her movemetropolis was refulgent with illuminations. - ments, she advanced silently to the seat provin these festivities Jasephine was compelled to ded for her Sitting down, and leaning her ppear. She knew that the sovereigns and forchead upon her hand, she listened to the inces then assembled in Paris were informed reading of the act of separation. Nothing disher approaching disgrace. In all these furbed the silence of the scene but the sobounds of triumph she heard but the knell of bings of Hortense, blended with the mournful her own doom. And though a careful observer tones of the reader's voice. Eggene, in the er, in her moistened eye and her pallid check, meantime, had taken a position & his mother's

As soon as the reading of the act of separaoment forsook her. Hortense, languid and tion was finished, Josephine for a moment prestrow-stricked, was with-her mother. Eugene | sed her handkerchief to her weeping eyes, and then rising, in clear and musical, lous tones, pronounced the path of acceptance. She then sat down, took the pen and affixed her signature to the deed which sundered the nd'inquired of the Emperor if he had decided dearest hopes and the fondest ties which hu man hearts can feel. Poor Eugene could en-Napoleon, who was strongly attached to Eu. dure this language no longer. His brain reelone, made no reply, but pressed his hand as ed, his heart ceased to beat, and he fell lifeless upon the flier. Josephine and Hortense retired with the attendants, who bore out the insensible form of the affectionate son and brother. It was a fitting termination of this

nournful but sublime tragedy. But the anguish of the day was not yet over. Josephine, half delirous with grief, had another scene still more painful to pass through, intaking a final adieu of him who had been he husband. Josephino remained in her chamber in heartrending, speechless grief, until the hour in which Napoleon usually retired for the night. The Emperor, restless and wretched, had just placed himself in the bed from which he ejected his most faithful and devoted wife, and the attendant was on the point of leaving the room when the private door of his apartment was slowly opened and Jusephine tremblingly entered. Her eyes were swollen with grief; her hair dishevelled, and the appeared in all the distrabille of unutterable anguish .-She tottered into the middle of the room, and Eugene was deeply affected, and taking Na. papproached the bed-then irresolutely stopbleon's arm, they retired and conversed a long ping, she burst into a flood of tears. A feeling me together. The noble Josephine, ever sac- of delicacy seemed for a moment to have arificing her own feelings to promote the happi- rested her steps-a conscious ness that now she less of others, urged her son to remain the had no right to enter the chamber of Napoleon riend of Napoleon. "The Emperor," she said, | -- but in another moment all the pent up love is your benefactor—your more than father, to of her heart Hurst forth, and, forgotting everywhom you are indebted for everything, and to thing, she throw herself upon the bed, clasped whom, therefore, you owe a boundless obedi- her arms around Napoteon's neck, and exclaimed, "My fineband! my husband!" sobbed as The fatal day for the consummation of the differents spirit of Nap leon was for the moment entirely vanquished, and hesalso went almost convulsively. He as ured Josephine of his love, of ardent and undying love. In every way he erial family, and also the most illustrious offi- tried to soothe and comfort her, and for some time they remained locked in each other's ombrace/ The attendant was dismissed, and for an hour they continued in this last private interview. Josephine, then in the experience of an anguish which few hearts have ever known, he wishes of my people, which have constant. parted forever from the husband whom she had g guided my actions, requires that I should so long, so fondly, and so faithfully loved. The beautiful pelace of Malmaison, which Napoleon had embellished with every possible

placed me. For many years I have lost all attraction, and where the Emperor and Emopes of having children by my beloved spouse press had pussed many of their happiest hours, vas assigned to Josephine for her future resition which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest | dence. Napoleon also settled upon her a jointurn of about six hundred "thousand" dollars a of my subjects, and dissolution of our mar- year. She was also still to retain the title and GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

At the festival of the friends of the Hon. John M Clayton, which took place recently at Wilming ton, Delaware, that gentleman was called upon by the company to tell what he knew of Gen. the brightest ornament. Josephine descended veiled from head to foot. Her emotions were Scott. He responded in the following eloquent

oo deep for utterance, and she waved an adieu | sulogy : the affectionate and weeping friends who Fellow citizens: I do not intend, on an occairrounded her. A close carriage, with six sion like this, to make a political speech; but orses was before the door. She entered it, as I have been requested by my friend from sunk back upon the cushions, buried her face in Pennsylvania to give my opinion of Gen. Scott er handkerchief, and left the Tuilleries forever and of his services to his country, and as you have seconded the request so warmly , and [earnestly, I cannot refuse to do so.

I have lived to honor one gallant soldier of my country, and I hope to live to do junice to another. The memory of Taylor is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, and their voice Mary, the sweetest of female names, may no has consecrated his name in tones louder and more emphatic than were ever attered in token t is from the Hobrow, and signifies exalted .-of their affectionate remembrance of any of Its French form is Marie. It is, we hardly their illustrious dead, except the Father of his need say, a famous name in both sacred and Country himself. There still lives a here wor profane history. In all ages, from the time of thy of the highest honors a nation's gratitude Mary, the mother of Josus, to that of Mary, the nother of Washington, the name has, literally, Mexico (loud applause,) Winfield Scott, whose een exalted. It has been linked with titles and name will never perish while a Tistory of his power-with crowns and coronets, and adorned country is preserved. (Bursts of applause, long by goodness and beauty. Mary has ever been continued. a favorite name with the poets. Byron, as he

I do not design at this time entering into the brilliant career of this gallant soldier, but I It is intorwoven with some of his sweetest cannot help reminding you of some of the leaverses. The peasant poet, Burns, seems to ding acts of his extraordinary life. have been as much attached to it as the author

He commenced his career as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was distinguished, in the first and bardlings unnumbered. We might fill a instance, by his exertions at the battle of Queenstown, where he resisted, for a long time, the efforts of a superior force, but he was at length overwhelmed, taken prisoner and carried into the British possessions. With him was the gallant band that had fought by his side, many of whom were trishmen. While on board the vessel which was carrying him to the British North American Possessions, he heard of an extraordinary movement. He went on deck and found a British officer calling the names of the soldiers of the American army, in order to ascertain who among them were Irishmen from their "brogue," so that, in pursuance cess. In pocitry it takes the form of Sally or of the British destrine, they might be punish-Sallie, and is found in many a love song and ed. Gen. Scott instantly ordered every Ameriballad. Sally is sometimes contracted to Sal, can soldier on deck to be silent. They oboyed him. Thirty odd Irishmen, however, had been ascertained by the British to be such from the replies which they gave to questions put to them. Scott was shortly afterwards exchanged for a British officer, and then he fought the battles of Chippewa Plains, and Niagara. In those battles many prisoners surrendered to his roops, and he immediately gave notice to the British authorities that if they touched a buir of the head of a single Irishman who had fought under the standard of the United States, for ev ery life so taken un English life should pay the forfeit; and that a bloody retaliation would be exacted by the troops under his command .-(Applause.) The result was that all those prisoners were surrendered in exchange for British prisoners capfored by Scott on the never to be forgotten plains of Chippewa and Niagara. •

In the last of these battles that of Niagara, he lost two horses, which were killed under him and at the close of the engagement, perhaps five minutes before the action terminated, he received a British musket ball through one of contracted from amabilis, lovely or amiable. his shoulders, which laid him prostrate on the earth. He was dragged behind a tree and left peing perpetuated. Mary Howett has a ballad for dead. I shall say nothing at this time of his actions in the war against the Sac and Fox Indians, nothing of his distinguished services on the northern frontier to prevent the illegal incursions of our citizens into the British Cal nadian possessions. But on the present occasion, when called on so emphatically, I cannot forbear calling to your attention that this was the man who seconded the gallant Taylor in emale bear! Who, knowing this, will give Mexico, and covered his own brows with unfading laurels at Vera Cruzat Cerro Gerdo, at Cherubusco, at Molino del Rey, at Chapultepee, and in the very heart of the Mexican republic. He gained the splendid title of the "Conquerer of Mexico ;" but he still deserves the prouder one of THE LOYAL CITIZEN, faithful even when wronged, to his country and her laws,-faithful under the outrage of ingratitude and the insti-

gation of revenge. (Great applause.) When in the the city of Mexico, after having onquered the enemies of his country, after having brought the Mexican pawer completely in subjection to the American arms, an unexampled indignity was offered him. He was ays Byron Proctor, and many will echo the alled upon to resign his command in the presence of an army of 30,000 men, flushed with conquest and devoted to their leader, at a distance of h thousand miles from home. In obe-And lovely indeed is the maiden bearing the lence to it bare word of an executive officer weet name, whom nature, proposes to mould, of this government, at that distance, he resigned his com nand, thus sustaining by his example the law of his country, and exhibiting a specimen of submission to those laws, and henor and obedience to the institutions of his country, rarely paralelled in history, and such as would have made a Greek or a Roman immortal. (Applause.) This was an example on his part, worthy of the same of a Belisarius, and of a greater than Belisarius. The Spartan epitaph at Thermopyles has stirred the heart and thrilled the nerves for 100 years that are passed. "Go, stranger, and tell the Lacedae monians' that we died in obedience to the laws, Beatrice is another name derived from the The spectacle of an American General, after atin. It significs one who blesses or makes such a train of victories; at the head of such an Army, every honest heart, in which was defor a lovely affectionate, and amiable woman voted to their chieftain, not only surrendering his office but submitting to a court martial, then Seatrice has been honored above all others by the poets. Dante, Shakspeare, and Shelly, believed to be packed for the purpose of degrahave in turn, thrown around it the charm of ding him, was an evidence of the devotion and sacrifice, and submission to the laws of his their numbers, and linked it with thoughts both country, under the strongest possible temptations to resist them, rivalled the example of Caroline is the femining form of Charles, or Washington himself at the most brilliant period ather of Latin equivalent of Carolus. It comes of his life, when he resigned the command of rom the German, and has the signification of his country's armies, and laid his victorious praye souled or valiant.—The name has been norne by women who have proved themselves award at the feet of an American Congress. (Tempestuous applause.)

Fellow Citizens: I dwell not upon these events which have so recently occurred; I dwell not upon events, with which you are all in iligr; I dwell not upon the battles which he fought; but I would ask, where is the State in the American Union whose sons have not been led to victory under his banner, and who have not shed their blood under the flog that he commanded? (Applause.) Where is that un known part of the territory of the United States, where an American people is found relding in which-with such a man of Winfield

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Scott to enforce the laws to which he himself has furnished so stiking an example of obediience-any man would dare to resist, or even hink of resisting them ?, Why, South Carolina herself won her proudest trophics under his lead. Not a son of her Palmetto regiment, not one of all the gallant children of that State, would dare to raise his parricidal arm in oppor ition to the "Father of the Army of the United States"—the Hero who has shown that the greatest glory is patriotism, and that the truest nor, as well as the best of omens, is "to draw ie sword for our country." (Great applause.) I need not assure you my fellow citizens hat I have not said thus much for the purpose of introducing the name of Gen. Scott here for any political purpose; but in justice to him, knowing him as I dowell, appreciating him as do, as one of the most distinguished patriots ind one of the greatest watriors of the age. I could not upon this occasion say less than I have said in obedience to the call with which I nave been honored. Mr. CLAYTON resumed his seat amid great

heering.

Vast Works of the Ancients.

In Assyria, besides the vast constructions of lineveh and Babylon, stupendous works of mbankment and irrigation were connected ith the Euphrates; and the walls of Media, 100 feet high and 20 feet thick, reach 75 miles rom the Tigris to one of the canals of the Suphrates. Cyrus, in order to avenge the rowning of one of the sacred white horses in he river Gyndes, employed his army for a hole summer in digging 360 artificial chanels for the purpose of dispersing and destroyng the stream. He is likewise said to have dug vast reservoir and canal, which enabled him drain off the waters of the Euphrates so as afford an entrance to his army into Babylon. Darius threw a bridge of boats over the Thra-

ian Bosphorus for his Scythian expedition, and another over the Danube not far. from the nouth. The first bridge of boats thrown by Cerxes over the Hellespont, a mile in length, aving been broken by the weather, was replaed by a double bridge, over which his vast ormy marched into Greece; the canal dug aross the promontory of Athes was a mile and half in length, and was deep enough for two iremes to sail abreast. At a later date Artacrxes Mnemon, in anticipation of the invasion f Cyrus the younger, caused a ditch to be lug 30 teet wide and 8 feet deep, from the wall of Media to the river Euphrates, a dislance of 45 miles. The monument of Alyates, the Lydian king, near Sardis, was an enornous pyramidal mound upon a stone base, ereced by the combined labor of the city. It is necessary to do more than allude to the pyrawide the labyrinth, the labyrinth and other gicantic works of Egypt; many of which still emain to attest the immense muscular labor, which in a rude, and unmechanical uge must have been expended upon them. Necos began canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, but abanloned the attempt after 120 000 were said to have perished in the work. The great wall of China from 20 to 23 feet high, and wide enough for six horses to run abreast, reaches 1200

miles along the north of China. The modern-history of India likewise affords an example of an enormous building crected by a sovereign or a purpose of mere regal estentation. The Taj Mahul, the mausoleum of Shah Jehan's gueen, who died in 1631, occupied 20,000 men for 22 years, and cost #31-748,021. Even in the New World we meet with similar works. The pyramids of Mexico, and other great contructions discovered of late years in America,

ppear to belong to the same class .-- Edinburgh Reviero. A Siberian Winter.

The traveller in Siberia, during the winter,

see enveloped in ture that he can scarcely nove; and under the thick fur hood, which is astoned to the bear skin collar and covers the vhole face, one can only draw incas it were by stoulth, a little of the external air, which is keen that it causes a very peculiar and painful feeling to the throat and lungs. The disance from one halting place to another takes bout ten hours, during which time the traveller must always continue on horseback; as the cumbrous dress makes it insupportable to wade through the heavy snow. The poor horses suffer at least as much as the riders, for hesides the general effect of the cold, they are terment! ed by ice forming in their nestrils and stopping their breathing. When they intimate this by distressed snort and a convulsive shaking of he head, the riders relieve them by taking out the pieces of ice, to save them from being suffol eated. When the icy ground is not covered by mow, their hoofs often burst from the effects of the cold. The caravan is always surroun ded by a thick cloud of vapor; it is not only living bodies which produce this effect, but even the snow smokes. These evaporations are instantly changed into millions of needles of ice, which fill the air, and cause a constant light noise resembling the sound of thick entin r torn silk. Even the reindeer seeks the forat to protect himself from the intensity of the old. In the tundras, where there is no shelter to be found, the whole herd crowd together as close as possible to gain a little warmth from each other, and may be seen standing in this way quite motionless. Only the dark bird of nter, the raven, still cleaves the icy air with slow and heavy wing, leaving behind him a long line of this vapor, marking the track of his solitary flight. The influence of the cold extends even to inanimate natures. The thickest trunks of trees are rent asunder with a load ound, which, in these deserts, falls on the ear ike a signal shot at sea; large masses of rock re torn from their ancient sites; the ground in he tundras and in the rocky valleys cracks, orming wide yawning listures from which the waters, which were beneath the surface rise, biving off a cloud of vapor, and become immediately changed into ice. The effect of this de gree of cold extends even beyond the earth.-The beauty of the deen polar star, so often and so often and so justly praised, disappears in the lense atmosphere which the intensity of cold roduces. The stars still glisten in the firmsnent, but their brilliancy is dimmed. Travels

Anornen Sign .- Mother, the end of the world it coming.

5.7. ;

n the North.

What makes you think so, child? Coz them trowsers what you said would no ver weathut, has got a tearing big hole in 'em.'