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STAVE AND SHINGLE MACHINES,
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SUGAR HOGSHEADS, RICE, MOLASSES, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE STAVES, AND SHINGLES.
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SAWING, MACHINE AND WOOD TURNING, done for the Trade.
CARPENTERS', JOINERS' AND FANCY WORK, of all descriptions.
PLANTATION MACHINERY of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.
I have now in operation a PATENT GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMER.
All orders for GUMMING executed with dispatch. PRICES MODERATE.
Being a practical and experienced Mechanic, I employ none but A No. 1 men. This, with the aid of Machinery, enables me to defy competition. ja31 6m

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Specimens of Cancerous Tumors, extracted from patients, can be seen at Dr. Reynolds' office, and references to persons of prominent standing in this and other States of the Union, who have successfully treated by Dr. Reynolds, will be given to all who have any doubts of the efficacy of his remedies.
He challenges the medical faculty of the United States of America or Europe to excel his cures. my28 1m.

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STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
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Company insure against the perils of the sea and rivers, loss and damage by fire at the current rate of premium.
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SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, IS A CONSTITUTIONAL disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. It may be in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. For scrofula in its various forms is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed it seems to be the curse of all the evil ways, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
Its effects commence by depositions in the blood of corrupt or alterative matter, which in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This total corruption, which interferes in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, never will if unaffected by this taint in the system. Most of the consumptions which decimate the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, bowels, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.
One quarter of our all people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and instrumental in by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in
AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.
The most efficient remedy which science has invented and our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the extirpation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Scrofulous Salt Rheum, Scald Head, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilis and Syphilitic Complaints, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief for "purifying the blood" is formed in truth, for Scrofula is a degradation of the blood. The particular purposes and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and invigorate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in our climate and constitutions.

Ayer's Ague Cure.
For the speedy cure of Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Marsh Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache and Bilious Fevers, indeed, for the whole class of disorders originating in the miasmatic derangement caused by the Miasma of Miasmatic countries.
We are enabled now to offer the community a remedy which, while it removes the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these affecting disorders prevail. This "Cure" is free from the mineral and poisonous properties of Quinine and Arsenic, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its peculiar symptoms. It is not only the best preventive ever yet discovered for this fatal complaint, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no stunning or other injurious effects whatever, upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is but alone the consummate of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its infusion, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This Cure will remove the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily residing in the numerous districts. It taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and entirely accomplish its purpose, without injuring the disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 161 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by all Druggists. le15 6m&tu

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This Celebrated Water, which is obtained from the Artesian Well at Louisville, from the depth of 2040 feet, has been proved by the analysis of Professor Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, and Professor James R. Chilton, of New York, to be closely allied, in its medicinal properties, to the far-famed waters of Kissingen, in Bavaria, and superior to that of the Blue Lick of Kentucky and the Congress Springs of Saratoga, is now for sale in this city.
For such Diseases as Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Derangements of the Liver, Nervousness, etc., etc., it far surpasses any of the mineral waters heretofore in use. It is put up in bottles and packed with great care in neat strong boxes, containing two dozen bottles. For sale in New Orleans by
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BILLIARD TABLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale from the manufactory of Messrs. J. M. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, Superior Rosewood Billiard Tables, Brunswick's Patent Cushions; also Cloths, Balls, Cues, and all other trimmings belonging to this line.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
A. W. MERRIAM,
s17 1y St. Charles Billiard Room, N. O.

LOST—ABOUT THE 1st OF MAY LAST, C. M. HERLEVY, Spring Hill, Ala., mailed to our address, Thomas S. Graham's draft for Ten Thousand Dollars, on R. C. Cummings & Co., New Orleans, payable, we think, on March 1-4, 1861. The same not having come to hand, the public are cautioned against negotiating said draft.
jel5 3m PHILLIPS NIXON & CO.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED McOlissney Patent Washing Machines—Specimens to be seen at J. Waterman & Bro., at the corner of Magazine and Common streets, and at the Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, No. 19, St. Charles street, and at my shop, corner of Lafayette and Baronne street, New Orleans.
jy14-y J. M. DAUGHERTY.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XIII. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1860. NUMBER 107.

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JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
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STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,
And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.
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Save the Pieces!
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"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.
Spalding's Prepared Glue
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for keeping chairs, splintered recovers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best calcined isinglass glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
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N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
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Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,030, New York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
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CARMEN'S CEMENT OR NEGATIVE GLUE,
For permanently joining broken China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Furniture, Leather, India Rubber goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds.
Ask for "Carmen's Cement or Negative Glue," and take no other. It far surpasses anything of the kind in use, leaving no trace of any cement having been applied.
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
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For sale by all Retail Druggists and Dealers generally. Price 25 cents. fe28 3m&W

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
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The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleanser,
Will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Ink from Type, Grease from Kitchen Utensils, etc.
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4 to 4 1-2 pounds refine grease, usually given away, at about 1-2 cent per pound, say.....20
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Receipt for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing Depot of Company,
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The Saponifier can be had of any respectable storekeeper in the country. m31 1y

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BURNING FLUID AND PATENT BURNERS.
PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS—in great variety.
REFINED KEROSENE OR COAL OIL—
Which burns without odor or smoke
PAPER HANGINGS—A good assortment.
LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS,
In great quantity and variety
SPERM, LARD, COTTON SEED and MACHINERY OILS
A complete assortment of STOVES, among which are the celebrated GLOBE COOKING STOVES, the cheapest good Stove in the market.
PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.
TABLE CUTLERY, together with a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods too numerous to mention, for sale at the lowest prices, by
HENRY PERRY,
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—And—
OIL CAKE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine street,
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Orders for the above filled with promptness and dispatch.
CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. ml5 tf

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The undersigned, Sole Agents for
McCULLOUGH & CO.'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.
Warranted to Gauge and seam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation.
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CUCULLU & D'MEZA, DEALERS IN SUGARS AND MOLASSES,
—And—
Importers of Havana Produce AND CIGARS,
Office—No. 85½ Louis street.
Constantly on hand, in lots to suit purchasers, Sugars and Molasses at the lowest market rates. Also, Havana Cigars, of the most select and choicest brands, and Havana Produce generally.
CUCULLU & D'MEZA.
a2 2m1—6m

BURGUNDY WINE—
20 cases Chambertin.
20 cases Volnay, of Charles Marey, and
Ordinaire Relaire Nuits.
For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
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LOUISIANA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE NO. 35 CAMP STREET.
Capital $300,000.
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E. Guanchaud.
This Company will be ready to transact business on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will insure against the perils of the seas, rivers, and loss and damage by fire, and all usual risks at the current rates of premiums.
A cash return premium of FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be made to those insuring in this office.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.
New Orleans, August 17, 1859. au18tf

PLAIN HAMS AND SHOULDERS—
350 CASES GROENENDYKE & THOMPSON'S,
In Air-Tight Packages.
For sale by O'DOWD & SULLIVAN,
m31 1m corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES
35.....ST. LOUIS STREET.....35
Under the St. Louis Hotel.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as
ROSEWOOD,
BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,
BIRCH AND OAK,
With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Baguatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Cue Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Billiards or other games.
N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the St Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.
Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
ap9 1y A. W. MERRIAM

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY—10 bbls. of superior and pure quality, in store and for sale by
ja31 S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier str.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.
TRIPLE-SHEET.
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1860.

ALEXANDER II
—AND—
MARIE OF HESSEN-DARMSTADT,
Emperor and Empress of Russia.

EXPOSÉ OF THE GENERAL POLICY OF THE EAST.

BY SEBASTIAN SEILER,
Late Editor of the German Daily Gazette, New Orleans.

CHAPTER I.

Birth of Alexander II—His Father Nicholas—Difficulties of the Succession—The Court and Muscovite party—Letter of Nicholas to the Archbishop of Moscow—Probabilities of Nicholas Ascending the Throne—Constantine Resigns his Rights—His Attachment and Marriage to a Polish Countess—The Infancy of Alexander—His Mother's care of Him—Nicholas Undertakes his Military Education.

Alexander II., Nicholajewitsch, the present Emperor of Russia, was born at Moscow, on the 29th of April, 1818, Gregorian's, or the 17th of April, Julian's style. His prospects of ascending the Imperial throne of All the Russias were at his birth very remote; his father, the late Emperor Nicholas, then Grand Duke, being only the third son of that unfortunate maniac Paul I., who was already supplied with two elder sons, Alexander and Constantine. Even the murder of Paul, in the night of the 27th of March, 1801, did not put Nicholas' prospects of succession in immediate sight, because Paul's eldest son, Alexander the *Gros du Bas Empire*, as Napoleon I. styled him, ascended the blood-stained steps of the throne of his father under the title of Alexander I., and in the event of the latter dying without issue, the sceptre ought to have devolved on his next brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, who occupied the important post of Governor-General over the mock kingdom of Poland. But, by a strange coincidence, neither Alexander the Blessed, nor Constantine the Friend of the Poles, were to have legitimate children; and we will soon see how the prospects changed for Nicholas.

Alexander I, or the Blessed, though only in his 41st year, full of political phantasm and social projects, was enchained by a sort of Mormoness, Mrs. Krudener, and suffered from a lingering fever which threatened to shorten his life. On the other hand, Constantine, his presumptive successor, threw on himself the hatred of the Court party, who, a long time since, had engendered the idea of excluding the eccentric Constantine from the succession. Nicholas, fully imbued with the secret plans of the Camarilla, promoted their views in every way. His ambition grew with his hopes. By his marriage with the Russian Princess, Frederica Louisa Charlotta, the sister of Frederic William IV, King of Prussia, his pretensions had been materially strengthened, and the subsequent birth of a son, placed him in a more enviable position than his two elder brothers. For, in despotic countries, it is a matter of no small importance that the sovereign, or his presumptive heir, should have direct issue. It need scarcely be remarked that this happy event filled him with excessive joy, a joy which, under other circumstances, he certainly would not have evinced. His heart, apparently overflowing with gratitude, induced him to publicly notify the birth of the Prince Alexander, and enhance it by means of an ostentatious act.

The following letter, written by Nicholas to Augustine, Archbishop of Moscow and Governor of the Monastery of New Jerusalem, near Moscow, clearly betrayed that his inspirations at that time were directed to the throne.

"Most revered father, with all the anxiety of a weak mortal, but at the same time with the hope of a faithful christian, I have been ardently anticipating the most important moment of my life. Uncertain with regard to the future, I have strengthened my mind by a pious vow and I awaited with resignation the will of God. It has pleased Providence to accord me the divine happiness of becoming a father; and at the same time to preserve both the mother and the son. The expression of gratitude, although not necessary for Him who searches the heart, is nevertheless a pleasing duty for those who feel it. The vow which I will hasten to fulfil is, to found a chapel in the Church of New Jerusalem, under the invocation of St. Alexander Newski, the patron of my newborn. It is the humble offering of a father who entrusts to the Almighty his most precious care, the destiny of his wife and son. You, most revered father, you will assist and guide me in the accomplishment of a vow so dear to my heart. May Jaroslaff unceasing for the mother and child be addressed to Heaven from the foot of the altar raised by the gratitude of a father. May God prolong their days for their own happiness, for their duties towards the Sovereign and for the honor and welfare of their country.

Imploring your most powerful blessing, I remain, etc.
(Signed) NICHOLAS.
Moscow, April 29, 1818.

"With all the anxiety of a mortal!" It is easily perceived from the document that the "anxiety" of Nicholas was engaged in stamping the event with the greatest importance.

He evidently calculated on winning the sympathies of the clergy, and although only Grand Duke, was already experienced in that diplomatic phraseology by which he afterwards, as Emperor, made himself so conspicuous before Europe. Such unctuous bombast is well adapted to a country whose rulers have only two modes of conversing with the people—the Holy Synod and the knout. Another incident shortly afterwards augmented the favorable chances of Nicholas, and relieved him from his anxiety with regard to the "uncertain future." His elder brother Constantine, contrary to all court etiquette, fell violently in love with a Polish lady, the Countess Jane Gendzinska, who, not consenting to become his concubine, succeeded in inducing him to promise her marriage. But his legitimate wife, Juliana, of Saxe Coburg Gotha (Anna Feodorowna, after she had embraced the Greek faith) from whom he was simply separated, still lived, and without the Emperor's consent, a divorce, and consequently a second marriage, were impossible.

On the first of April, 1820, Alexander I consented to annul this union, on condition that the pretensions to the throne of any children resulting from the second alliance, should be forfeited. The amorous Muscovite did not hesitate to comply with the restrictions imposed upon him, and on the 5th of June, he led his bride to the altar. A few weeks later his wife was created Princess of Lowicz, with the secret understanding that she would exert all her influence in inducing her husband to renounce any further claims to the Crown. The beautiful Polonaise was irresistible, and on the 26th of January, 1821, Constantine solemnly resigned his right of heritage. Thus Nicholas became the very next heir to the throne of all the Russias; but let us return to the Grand Duke Alexander.

His infancy passed entirely under the superintendence of his mother. This lady, resembling in every respect her father, the late Frederic William III of Prussia, whose Lutherian piety was strangely coupled with an excessive infatuation for *filles d'Opéra*, had, from a Lutherian Jesuit, become a still more fanatical defender of the orthodox faith, and did not fail to inculcate into the youthful mind of her son the strict principles of a religious devotee. The mother's assiduities were amply rewarded, when she beheld the young Prince crossing himself for the first time in the Greek fashion.

Although surrounded with the best of French, German and Russian tutors, the Prince did not make much progress in his general studies; however, in the acquirement of foreign tongues he betrayed great ability. He soon spoke fluently the principal continental languages, together with English; but the indolence which he otherwise evinced for all pursuits in the other branches of education brought the most patient tutors to despair.

Nicholas, one of the most rigid disciplinarians in military matters, reserved to himself the superintendence of this department.

No sooner could little Alexander stand on his legs, than he was ordered to appear always in uniform, and his father drilled him with the same minuteness and pedantry which he exercised towards the real soldiers, and which caused him to be held in terror by the whole army. It appears the boy did not like this sort of exercise; he preferred playing and praying with his mother to the severe lessons of his father, whom he regarded with more fear than love.

"In these days" reports Mr. Leonzon le Duc, in a voluminous but insignificant work, "Alexander being of a good and mild nature, was generally the drudge of the impetuous Constantine. At their common games he played either the part of bugbear or that of the victim, while Constantine placed himself at the hight of a tyrant or triumphator. One day playing with several comrades, in their apartment of the Winter palace, they suddenly made such a great noise that the Emperor Nicholas hearing it from his cabinet ran impatiently towards the Grand Duke. Opening the door he remained stupefied on the threshold at the sight of the scene which passed between them. Constantine held Alexander violently on his knee, having passed round his neck a scarf which he feigned to pull very tight, his comrades assisting him with great eagerness in the act of strangulation, and poor Alexander screaming loud for mercy! mercy! "What signifies this game," cried Nicholas, whereupon some of the assistants exclaimed that they intended to represent a scene of the history of Russia, viz: The scene of the death of Paul I. Nicholas, rather astonished at the disclosure, addressed to them all a severe admonition, telling them that it was highly inconvenient to represent such an odious action, and ordered Constantine and his comrades to be confined to their school rooms for several days. Alexander himself was censured for having consented, he the heir of the throne, to play the role of the victim and cry for mercy. "A Russian sovereign" said Nicholas, "must never ask for *pardon!*"

CHAPTER II.

Illness and Death of Alexander I.—Reclement at St. Petersburg—Constantine Formally Renounces the Crown—Accession of Nicholas—Military Conspiracies—Disturbances at St. Petersburg—Young Alexander Confided to the Care of the Russian Imperial Guards—Suppression of the Insurrection.

On the 1st of December, 1825, the anticipations of Nicholas were realized. Alexander "the Blessed," worn out by the tumults in Poland; by the permanent conspiracies of his own armies; by the anamosity of the old Muscovite party, which betrayed itself on every occasion; by Metternich, who at the conferences of Aix-la-Chapelle, Laybach, Troppau and Verona succeeded in overthrowing all the projects he had so carefully organized for the general welfare of Europe; by the recent death of Madame de Krudener; by the shame brought on him by the conduct of his only natural daughter; Alexander I. journeyed to the Crimea, to seek in its warmer climate the restoration of his health. He visited Sebastopol, Balaklava and other adjacent towns, and traversing the marshes of the Don, contrary to the urgent advice of his English physician, in an open carriage, he was mortally affected by the exhalations of this damp, unhealthy soil, and scarcely reached Taganrog ere he breathed his last.

Eight days after the news arrived at St. Petersburg and produced a great amount of excitement. Nicholas was well aware that the crown devolved on himself, as he had been the motive power which caused the abdication of Constantine, but being cognizant of his own unpopularity, and of the dangerous state of agitation throughout the army, he resolved to try a grand *coup d' etat*, in order to obtain the affections of the soldiers and the people. He feigned to doubt the validity of his brother's abdication, and caused Constantine to be proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias.

He could risk it fearlessly. It is true Constantine was ambitious, and on more than one occasion had expressed deep regret at his resignation, but the Princess of Lowicez, his wife, still exercised her powerful influence over him.

Constantine, on hearing that he had been proclaimed successor to Alexander I, again declined the Crown, though not without a violent moral struggle; and on the 24th of December, after an interregnum of nearly a fortnight, Nicholas ascended the throne. He immediately published a manifesto, in which he ordered that throughout the kingdom the oath of allegiance should be taken to himself and heir, the Grand Duke Alexander. Unhappily, this well-played comedy of generosity and self-denial, which gained him the admiration of many weak-minded people abroad, did not meet with a favorable reception on the part of those for whose sake it had been performed. At Paris it would perhaps have made an excellent "effect," but the Russians are not sufficiently advanced in civilization to appreciate such fine *coup de theatre*. On the 26th December a conspiracy, the existence of which had been preserved from Alexander, broke out; a part of the garrison of St. Petersburgh proclaimed Constantine the legitimate Emperor, and Nicholas saw with terror that the sceptre he had scarcely obtained, and for the possession of which he had so many years labored, was at the mercy of a band of intoxicated soldiers.

The current stories respecting the personal daring he is said to have displayed during the insurrection, are fictitious. According to the best authorities, Schnitzler, etc., the outbreak was not so dangerous as is commonly believed. The leaders, composed principally of young nobles who had overloaded their stomachs with German philosophy, and who wanted to present the Russian serf with a democratic constitution in the English style, showed the greatest incapacity. The soldiers, misled by incomprehensible representations, lost their enthusiasm as the fumes of "schnapps" (the common beverage of the Russians) evaporated, and the revolutionary spirit of the people. But how can we talk of a Russian people? The truth is, Nicholas hearing that several regiments had declared against him, made great show in taking an affectionate leave of the Empress. Then leading by the hand his son, only eight years old, he took him to the guards of the palace, commanded them to load their muskets, and presented them the trembling prince with these words: "I entrust him to you; it is your duty to defend him." The soldiers (Finnish Chasseurs) to whom an extra dose of brandy had just been given, were extremely touched by this mark of confidence. Shedding tears they swore to make a rampart with their own bodies for the Prince, took him in their arms and retained him amongst them. After some few theatrical demonstrations on the part of Nicholas, the great rebellion was suppressed, and St. Petersburgh restored to order. He then triumphantly returned to the guards with whom he had left his son, and relieved them of their charge. Thus the young Price Alexander played unintentionally his part in the drama of the political stage.

(To be continued.)

FEROCIOUS FEMALE FIGHTER.—The Iron Valley (Ohio) Express contains the following advertisement:

Notice is hereby given to all gentlemen (and those who are not), not to insult me, by word, look or action, in the street or elsewhere. If they do, I will kill them, as I always go armed.
MRS. C. T. TILTON.

SCENE IN A RESTAURANT.—Enter stranger, *loquitur*—"Waiter, bring me a bottle of hock."
Waiter—"Hock?"
Stranger—"Yes, hock—*hic, hoc, hoc*—don't you understand?"
Waiter—(who has a smattering of Latin)—"Yes, sir."
Exit waiter.
After waiting twenty minutes, the stranger raps furiously on the table.
Waiter—"What is it, sir?"
Stranger—"Why don't you bring me that hock?"
Waiter—"Why, sir, it has just *decline* it?"
Exit sir. S. JONES & CO., 91

[Written for the New Orleans Crescent.]

THE UNCLAIMED DEAD.

BY MARY ASHLEY.

It was midnight. The blast that came down from the North was burdened with a wail. The sigh which answered it from the bosom of a broad bay was burdened with a shriek. It was the shriek of a woman, the last sound that was ever to issue from lips which had laughed and lived and loved with reckless freedom. As the shrill cry rose and echoed and died away, a deeper darkness seemed to spread over the already dark night as if the cloven foot of the Prince of Shadows had suddenly been set upon it. A few windows went up in the neighborhood, a few heads looked out into the night's blackness, a few remembered afterwards that they had heard a woman scream in the direction of the bay. Nobody saw the dusky form which bent awhile above the bubbling waters till all was still, then turned away with Murder's autograph written on the heart where Pleasure's name had hitherto been traced. The footsteps of guilt grew light in proportion as the stained conscience grows burdened; and though the man of murder stole along beneath the very casements which were open, no earthly eye beheld him. Enveloped, as it were, in the blackness he had wrapped around his future, unmolested he passed in safety from the spot where he had stood and cast, with hand that knew no mercy, a living soul into the bottomless pit.

The grey of morning was struggling to find entrance through the curtained and shuttered windows of a rich man's house. Dawn is an intruder in the mansion of wealth, and the looms of India, the handicraft of men, and fairy fabrics of womanly fingers must be employed to shut it out. But the dawn of this morning found entrance through one little chink, and crept on through curtains which crime had forgotten to drop, and looked about in a sumptuous room where Mammon seemed monarch of all he surveyed, and a pale man stood washing his hands. Strange, how so simple a process can be converted into a matter of the greatest moment, but guilt turns trifles into torments, and the little pebble which the innocent foot falls lightly upon or tosses aside, the sinful step beholds with terror, lest it should stumble over it and betray itself in its anxiety to avoid it. To any other than the owner, those hands seemed very clean—scrupulously clean; with well cut nails, rosy palms and wonderfully soft skin. He bathed them, however, as though life and death hung in the balance; and now and then he threw the cold drops eagerly over his breast, as if a fire was there which water would put out!

He dried his hands at last and lay down upon his couch. The dawn, opening its eyes wider, saw great drops of sweat upon his haggard brow—drops as thick as ever bedewed the poorest day laborer's forehead, and not half so easily wiped away, not half so cheerfully borne.

There was a rap at the door long after the dawn had disappeared from the pale man's chamber, and sent a sunbeam to keep watch in its place. The man opened his eyes, then raised himself with a groan—

"You are ill, you have suffered and been alone!" said a sweet voice, as a woman's gentle form glided into the appartment.

Two pure wifely hands fell coolingly upon the sufferer's brow, and drew it down against her gentle bosom. "All night I have watched for you," she said, "and you did not come! Now and then I looked out into the night; it was black, black as murder, (the man shivered,) and the waters of the bay gurgled like a death-rattle; and once—once I thought I heard a woman scream. I knew it must be fancy, but I was wretched, for you were away—so wretched that I believe now the sound I heard was my own heart crying out for you. Where were you?"

"You have found me," he answered, and the voice which uttered the words sounded to him like a stranger's, though he strove to make it soft and loving. "Why did you not seek me here before."

"I did not think you were here. I was watching for you to come from far away, and you were so near me! I see it all now—the unextinguished lamp—yourself still dressed—yes—yes, you read late—you lay down to rest—you fell asleep, and so I was forgotten."

The husband heaved a sigh of relief, as though glad that his trusting young wife had answered her own questions. He raised his hands to lay them round her neck, and she bent it eagerly to receive the embrace, but something checked the gesture—he glanced at his lifted hands and withdrew them with a shiver.

"That is our wedding ring," the wife said, sitting down beside him and hiding her disappointed face in his bosom as she lifted one hand to her lips, though he strove to prevent it. "It is a holy symbol, dearest; it seems to shut man, and woman too, within a prescribed circle; where all is purity and uprightness and love—where sin is excluded, and within which guilt can enter not, nor remorse lift its hydra head to glance over the golden rim. Even sorrow, when it enters there, is hallowed, and joy takes deeper root and spreads wider branches. The heart there seems wedded to the soul, and standing tiptoe on the shining circle looks into heaven. Truly, all that is left of the bliss of original Eden is shut in the sacred circle of the wedding ring."

The hand was drawn from her now, and with the other passed about her waist. With an effort the man seemed to place himself within that magic circle, to shake the grasp of memory from his conscience, to lay his head on the hollest pillow God ever gave to man—a woman's loving heart.

The sunbeam went out and told the day what it had seen and in its turn it looked in the splendid chamber where the man and wife still held communion and were happy for the hour.

CHAPTER II.

Night came, and starlight and moonlight lay rocking on the bay's blue waves. A little row-boat shot from shore, and in it sat the man, his hand upon the woman's hand, her head resting on his bosom now—resting there like an infant, full of love and trust, and mercifully blinded to one dark stain in that bosom's secret depth; one spot over which conscience beat its stern brow and raised the upbraiding finger. They sat and dreamed and talked like lovers, and the boat went on unheeded by either of them till the oarsman rested a moment on his oars. At that instant a face rose out of the water—a face beautiful to look upon—crowned with bright hair which floated out upon the waves—a woman's face, from which death had stolen the life, but left beauty lingering still. It rose beside the lover husband; he saw it, looked defiance at it over the boat's edge, frowned down at its dead loveliness and uttered no words, though his heart sent forth a cry which went echoing down through all the days of his youth, and the soul of his manhood caught it and sent it up to heaven. The wife saw no intruder in the bosom on which she leaned. The oarsman bent again to his oars, and the pale husband knew the face in the water had glided from his view. The days went by. Politicians crowded round the man of wealth; they asked for his gold, for his time, for his talents, and he poured them out like water. Position and honor and success greeted him at every turn; and as he rose step by step upon the notice of the people, so deeper and deeper conscience thr