

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT

DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.



FOR PRESIDENT, WM. HENRY HARRISON OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3.

THE GLOBE AND MR. OGLE.

It has been an invariable rule with us to use no disputable means of operating on the popular prejudice. Hence, when we saw that the Globe announced, with a tone of authority, that Gov. Lincoln had assumed the responsibility of all the purchases in the President's House, we hesitated to give that prominence to the speech of Mr. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, that its merit demands, waiting to hear what Gov. Lincoln himself would say. We have, in the Intelligence of Thursday his letter, and in the Globe of the same date the comment of that paper upon it.

We copy from the Globe the following:

"Now this is the whole case: The Globe Reporter understands Mr. Lincoln thus: 'HE, MR. LINCOLN, WOULD STAY FROM HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE, THAT NOT A SINGLE ARTICLE OF FURNITURE SUPPLIED, DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS, HAD BEEN SUPPLIED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT.'"

Mr. Lincoln, as reported by himself in substance, in his letter of the 23d inst. published today in the National Intelligence, says:

"WHAT I DID SAY, WAS, IN SUBSTANCE, THAT SINCE I HAD BEEN AT THE HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE, FOR A PERIOD OF NEARLY THREE YEARS, NO APPROPRIATION, TO MY KNOWLEDGE, HAD BEEN MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT."

Now, we beg the reader to compare this statement of the case with Gov. Lincoln's letter. He says:

"From another part of the same certificate, in connection with the extract from the Globe, it might be inferred that I had spoken of the purchase of furniture as being under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings, of which I was chairman. Nothing could be further from my meaning, or the statement made by me—Even the remark, as given in the extract from the Globe, greatly erroneous as it most surely is, would hardly warrant the inference drawn from it by the signers of the certificate. What I did say, was, in substance, that since I had been at the head of the committee, for a period of nearly three years, NO APPROPRIATION, TO MY KNOWLEDGE, HAD BEEN MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT."

Why does the Globe stop short in its statement of the case at the word "President"? The following words come next in succession.

"That the committee had always acted on the requisition and estimates of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and that on one occasion when the President had been referred to, as to the need of a proposed appropriation, he had declined expressing any opinion or wish upon the subject. Of the purchases which had been made, I explicitly disclaimed all knowledge. I had neither seen the bills, at that time, nor did I speak of, or in any manner refer to them. My remarks were exclusively applied to the appropriations, and to the appropriations only."

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I repeat that I beg the reader's attention to the subterfuge here attempted. The statement of the Globe is, as repeated in the face of Gov. Lincoln's letter, that no appropriations had been made at the request of the President; and the inference attempted to be drawn is—that because when, upon one occasion, the President had been referred to, as to the need of the proposed appropriations, he had declined expressing any opinion or wish upon the subject—that therefore, he had no knowledge either of the appropriations or of the purchases, when Gov. Lincoln expressly says that the appropriations were made upon the requisition and estimates of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who is the officer of the Executive, acting upon his prompting, and whose requisition and estimate was but, in fact, the requisition of the President himself. So much for the appropriation. Now, as to the purchase and application of the money, when it came into his possession. Can it be supposed by any one that these purchases were made without the consent, knowledge, approbation, and direction of the President? But it seems that upon one occasion when referred to, the President declined expressing any opinion, or wish, upon the subject! And it is upon this miserable subterfuge, this contemptible evasion, this shrinking from responsibility, this refusal to express an opinion, in relation to the appropriation, that the President would escape censure! Every one who knows any thing of the intercourse between the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the President, and the manner in which he discharges his public duty (and we take pleasure, upon this occasion, to say that he is a most excellent officer), knows that he would not make a suggestion in relation to appropriations or expenditures, without consulting the Executive. We consider, therefore, that this letter of Gov. Lincoln, and the admission and disgraceful quibbles of the Globe reader these appropriations and expenditures upon the Executive mansion, as doubly censurable in the Executive; and that his equivocal and attempt at evading the responsibility, by declining to give an opinion, or to express a wish, when appealed to, as most disgraceful.—He had already given his instructions to the Commissioner of Public Buildings; the appropriations had been agreed upon and asked for through the ordinary channel, and the refusal on the part of Mr. Van Buren to express an opinion, or a wish, was nothing more than a declaration to the committee: "I have already asked for this through the Commissioner of Public Buildings,

who represents me in this matter, and I decline further to express an opinion or a wish in relation to it." This the committee could construe into nothing less than a declaration of his opinion, that the appropriation ought to be made, and so it will be understood by every one.

THE OCCUPANTS OF THE LOG CABINS.—The following beautiful description of "Log Cabins," and of the pilgrim fathers who first pierced the wilds of America, and laid the foundation of a government which stood, and stands alone, without a parallel in the history of the world, is extracted from that clear and philosophical view of the political institutions of the United States, entitled "Democracy in America," by M. De Tocqueville:—"At the extreme border of the confederated States upon the confines of society and the wilderness, a population of bold adventurers have taken up their abode, who pierce the solitudes of the American woods, and seek a country there in order to escape the poverty which awaited them in their native provinces. As soon as the pioneer arrives upon the spot, which is to serve him as a retreat, he falls a few trees and builds a log house. Nothing can offer a more miserable aspect than these isolated dwellings. The traveller who approaches one of them towards night-fall, sees the flickering of the hearth-flame through the chinks in the walls; and at night, if the wind rises, he hears the roof of boughs shake to and fro in the midst of the great forest trees. Who would not suppose that this poor hut was the asylum of ignorance and rudeness? Yet no sort of comparison can be drawn between the pioneer and the dwelling which shelters him.—Every thing about him is primitive and unformed, and he is himself the result of the labor and the experience of eighteen centuries. He wears the dress and he speaks the language of cities; he is acquainted with the past, curious for the future, and ready for argument upon the present; he is in short a highly intellectual being, who consents for a time to inhabit the wild woods, and who penetrates into the wilds of a new world, with the bible, an axe, and a file of newspapers."

THE ELECTIONS.—The New York Evening Star, in taking a review of the political condition of the several states whose election terminates during the present month, expresses the highest confidence of the result preponderating strongly in favor of correct principles, and comes to this just conclusion in regard to the following states which the line of succession calls next in order, to partake of their share in the glorious regeneration:—"There is every thing to cheer us in the prospect before us. With the four undoubted New England States, New York, as certain as any, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, with Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, all Harrison States, the battle is won."

THE MORMONS.—A number of the citizens of Tully, crossed the river in the vicinity of the Mormon settlements at Nauvoo, Illinois, and having forcibly taken three or four of the Mormons, whom they charged with theft, re-crossed the river with the captured party, and lynched them. The Mormons held a public meeting, in consequence thereof, and made an earnest appeal to the sympathies of the people of Missouri.

The Troy Mail says that President Van Buren has purchased and is fitting up an antiquated looking mansion, in an easterly direction from Kinderhook, in a very remote section, where nothing is to be seen but pine trees and a shanty, with a cake sign hanging to it. He is preparing for retirement.

The people of Pennsylvania are now paying taxes for 17 different purposes. If Mr. Van Buren is re-elected, two more will be added to the list—a government direct tax, to support office holders, and a standing army tax. These are among the grievances complained of in the Declaration of our Independence.

Russia, with an army amounting to 660,000, has only 379 vessels of war; while England, with an army of 114,000 men, has 609 vessels of war. The whole strength of the armies of Europe amount to 2,045,000 men. The number of vessels of war is 1333. Of this number, 1279 vessels belong to England, Russia, and France.

DR. DUNCAN.—This individual, in addressing a very slim gathering of loco focos at Cumberland, in the western part of this State, stated, "that it was the wish and object of this administration to PUT DOWN the internal improvement system."

LOUISIANA.—The whig majority in the popular vote of this State, at the late election, is 2,317. In the contest for Presidential electors, the majority will greatly exceed this, as Gen. Harrison always surpasses by far the vote of his party in the election of State officers.

The Mr. Miller, who was charged with having something to do with negroes in Texas, was the clerk of Mr. Steenbergen, who disappeared very mysteriously, a few months since. He has published a card, dated Mount Jackson, Va., denying that he took money or negroes to Texas.

The whig meeting in the woods, near Vincennes, Burlington county, on Saturday last, is said to have been the greatest concourse of people ever congregated in New Jersey, below the Assanpink.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING CO.—The New York Sun has elicited from the Directors of this Institution, an inquiry into the state of its affairs. The object is to ascertain whether the Officers and Directors of the Institution have not been gambling in their own stocks.

HUMOROUS.—The German American, published at New Orleans, in commenting upon the result of the election in the Third District of Louisiana, says: "Winn couldn't win without Moore's friends; and Moore won more friends than Winn could win."

At a dinner party in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, an old lady, upon being interrogated as to the state of parties in that State, replied, "that there were but two parties that she knew of; one was called the Tippecanoe party, and the other Harrison Democrats."

CATHOLICS.—TEMPERANCE.—The Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, has been instrumental in causing upwards of four thousand persons to sign the temperance pledge. God speed the good work.

A magnificent flag will be presented to the whigs of Wilmington, Delaware, on the 5th inst., by the ladies of that place, through the Hon. John M. Clayton.

LOW PRICES.—Wheat is selling in Michigan at 44 cents, and corn at 24 cents per bush.—The sub-treasury grindstone is at work.

Mr. Ogle's speech has set the whole Van Buren press agog. No wonder.

The Raleigh Star, heretofore one of the most fair and discreet papers in the Union, estimates the election now in progress, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes entries for Graham's district, Hill's district, Fisher's, Montgomery's, Hill's, Deberry's, McKay's, Hawkin's, Byrum's, Shepherd's, Stanley's, Rayner's.

And adds: "According to the above calculation, giving Mr Moorehead, in doubtful districts, the smallest majorities, which are set down in the table, and Judge Saunders the largest majorities which are conceded to him in the districts where his popularity preponderates, Mr. Moorehead will go to the Executive Chair of North Carolina, by a majority falling little short of 5,000 votes. We believe, ourselves, that he will be elected by a still larger majority."

RENUNCIATION.—Aaron O. Boylan, of Newark, N. Jersey, has renounced locofocoism. He says democracy has fled and he must flee too.

ANOTHER.—Dr. Davis, of Tennessee, a member of the convention which nominated Van Buren in Baltimore, last May, has quit the party. He can't stand the Hooce case.

TWENTY-FIVE MORE.—Twenty-five individuals at Great Bend, Susquehanna Co. Pa., have renounced Van Burenism.

CRIME.—That crime is rapidly increasing in this country cannot for a moment be doubted; the papers from every quarter of the confederacy are teeming with accounts of their commission and of their punishment. We must expect, however, that crime, as well as all the other evils which "flesh is heir to," will advance in proportion to the increase of our population. We are growing to be a great nation, and our only hope is in the progress of the christian religion.

FRONTIER CONVENTION.—The friends of Harrison and Tyler have held on a Frontier Convention, to be held at Erie, Pa., on the 10th Sept. next, to embrace delegates from the States of Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.

A swindler, named John A. Findley, a young, tall, slim and genteel fellow, from Meadville, Crawford Co., Pa., has been playing his tricks at St. Louis. They found him out, but he succeeded in making his exit.

Upwards of 10,000 persons are said to have attended the Whig meeting at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 4th ult. A few days ago, 6,000 sturdy freemen attended a meeting at Elizabethtown, Hamilton county. Mr. Corwin, the Hon. Mr. Southgate, and several other distinguished men were there.

The Albany Daily Advertiser announces a large catalogue of splendid imported furniture, &c., to be sold at the White House in Washington, on the 3d March next. Granny Harrison wants room for her spinning wheels.

John W. Murlough, elector on the Harrison ticket for District No. 1, in Virginia, has nine different appointments to address the people during the present month.

The Buckley blacksmith is expected to address the meeting in Gates, N. C., on the 6th of August. The Portsmouth Times says it will be a grand affair.

The Rev. John N. Maffit is publicly charged in the Lexington Observer and Reporter, with distributing loco foco papers in his stage tours. Dangerous example.

The manufacturing classes of New England are said to be in a deplorable condition. Upwards of seventy factories have ceased operations.

A great political revolution is said to be certainly going on in Missouri, in favor of Harrison and Tyler.

The Kensington rail road company will again attempt laying the rails of their road through Kensington, on Monday next.

The "Spirit of Wayne," published at Richmond, Ind., is hailed as another new auxiliary to the cause of Harrison.

Congress appropriated \$4,250 for the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and \$340,000 to complete the steam ships now building.

The Rev. Mr. Miller is in Massachusetts, still broaching his favorite doctrine of the destruction of the world in 1843.

The "Troy," a steam boat just built, is said to be the largest boat on the Hudson.

The "State Eagle," at Hartford, Conn., has just expunged the name of Mr. Van Buren.

The steam ship British Queen, leaves New York, this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for London.

The Philadelphians are taking steps toward establishing a line of steam ships between Philadelphia and Europe.

Gen. Harrison is to be at Dayton, Ohio, on the 10th of September.

Monday next, 3d of August, is the day fixed on for the great Whig meeting at Easton, Pa.

A paper in New Orleans styles Amos Kendall, Van Buren's "Extra" liar.

SOMETHING NEW.—A celebrated singer has been giving "Harrison concerts" at Albany.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—We have already alluded to the discovery of a new principle of discharging fire arms. On Wednesday last it was tested with a new brass six pounder, and in the presence of three committees, specially appointed by the authorities at Washington. The two important points so long sought by commanders of this and other countries—namely, the stoppage of the vent at the time of the discharge, so as to prevent the escape of smoke, and remarkable rapidity of explosion, were fully realized. The action of the lock, and the discharge at the muzzle, were simultaneous.

We learn that the steel point became so heated by the burning of the powder in the chamber, as to cause it to expand. A slight difficulty in extracting it was thus created. By reducing it, we are assured this difficulty will be obviated.—In other respects, the experiment was fully successful. It is believed that the plan will soon supersede all others. It will not only take the place of flint locks in the army, and the percussion lock, as used in sporting guns, but that it will also be employed in heavy artillery.—Should this view be fully realized, the inventor, Mr. Shaw, cannot but reap a large share of reputation, as well as pecuniary profit.—Pennysylvania Enquirer.

BY THE LAST SOUTHERN MAIL.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 25th.

WHIG TRIUMPH IN LOUISIANA.

By the steamboat Creole, arrived last evening, we have received the final returns, which confirm the election of Judge Moore in the third congressional district. We have abstracted the result which follows, from the Red River Republican, of Alexandria, of the 22d instant—a paper, as our readers well know, devoted to the cause of Martin Van Buren.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes entries for St. Martin, St. Landry, St. Mary, Lafayette, Natchitoches, Catahoula, Avoyelles, Rapides, Concordia, Carroll, Caddo, Madison, Ouachita, Claiborne, Caldwell, Union.

Majority for Moore.....33

The Red River Whig, of Alexandria, gives Winn a majority of only 41 in the parish of Union, whilst the loco-foco paper which furnishes the preceding details, claim 101 in the same parish. Should the report of the Red River Whig be correct, our candidate will have received a majority of 83 instead of 33 votes. Whatever the result may be, the election of Mr. Moore is now certain, and placed beyond a doubt.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

Later advices, received by the Creole, arrived last night from Natchitoches, inform us of the best authority that the majority of Moore, the whig candidate for Congress in the third district, is sixty-two. The statement may be relied on as emanating from the most authentic sources. As we stated yesterday this is no criterion of Harrison's popularity in that district. Mr. Winn carried last night from Natchitoches an influence than any in the whole section of country. He had given pledges to exert himself in effecting the confirmation of Spanish claims and in obtaining appropriations for improving the navigation of Red River, which it is said won over to his side five hundred whig votes. His strength was also much augmented by resorting to the manufacture of votes by the purchase of government lands.—Any other locofoco in the same district would have been beaten at least five hundred votes.—The majority for Harrison then, at a moderate calculation, may be set down at six hundred.—If the reaction continues at the present rate of progress, it will in November amount to a thousand. The first mentioned majority of six hundred, let us add the majority of two thousand and sixty-five in the first district, and the aggregate is 2675. From this deduct the majority of 13, cast for Van Buren in the 2d district, and we have Louisiana secure for Harrison by a majority of 2662 votes, which, no doubt, will be swollen in the fall to 3500 or 4000. In the State legislature, the whigs have a majority of six on joint ballot. The election of a whig senator next winter may therefore be calculated on. The fruits of our victory are two representatives to Congress out of three—the assurance of electing a whig senator, and carrying the State for Harrison in the fall by an immense majority.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) 30th July, 1840.

MR. EDITOR: Though laboring under the effects of the late oppressive acts of that party in power, we still have a voice, and that voice is almost daily raised in endeavoring to progress the good cause of HARRISON, TYLER AND REFORM.

Though deprived of the rights of suffrage, "We know our rights and dare maintain them." 'Tis true we have been prostrated, as it were, with a single blow; but our mother, "The Old Dominion," sends us a consoling message, that her arms are open to take us back, and bring us to that prosperity and happiness with which we were formerly blest. A Tippecanoe Club was organized in our town a few months ago, for the purpose of disseminating Whig documents, papers, &c. &c. among the people; and I am happy to say, that we have every reason to believe that our labor has not been in vain. A called meeting of the Club was held on Monday evening last, and after transacting some pecuniary business, it was announced that Governor Poindexter was in town; a committee was immediately appointed to wait on Gov. P. requesting him to address the people. The committee, after a few minutes, returned and reported that Gov. P. had complied with their request.

The news soon spread through our streets, and in a few minutes, thousands of our citizens congregated in the Market Square, to hear Gov. P. He addressed the crowd in a truly patriotic and impressive manner, exposing the late acts of the tyrannical and oppressive party in power, with respect to our once happy and enterprising District, in their true light. He closed his remarks by giving notice, that he would again address the people of Alexandria and the adjoining counties, on Wednesday evening. Notice was given accordingly; Wednesday evening arrived; our citizens met, and formed a procession, and after marching through our principal streets, marched into the Market Square, where we found thousands of the "fair sex of Alexandria," with hearts swelled with patriotism, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the distinguished orator.—When we can meet the smiles of the ladies, on an occasion like this—is it not enough to assure us that our cause is a good one?

Invitations having been sent to several distinguished gentlemen in Washington, to join us on this occasion, several came down, and among them, the Hon. Rice Garland, of Louisiana.

Mr. Geo. F. Emmons, a hard-fisted "working man" of our town, being called upon, went forward and addressed the crowd in a very patriotic, chaste, and impressive manner.

He was followed by the Hon. Rice Garland, of Louisiana, Cuthbert Powell, Esq. of Loudoun, and Gov. Poindexter, all of whom entertained the audience in every way creditable to each of those distinguished men.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the spirit of enthusiasm, that pervades our once happy and flourishing town, in the good cause of HARRISON, TYLER AND REFORM. W.

THE United States Marshal, of Michigan, threatened an old soldier who fought and was wounded at Lunty's Lane and Fort Erie, to have his pension stopped, if he went to the Fort Meigs celebration.

CHANGES.—Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin are represented in the Congress of the U. States, by Messrs. Downing, Chapman, and Doty. They were all Van Buren men when elected. Now they go for Harrison and Tyler.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"THE BALTIMORE SUN."

The paper mentioned above publishes to the world the following:

"THE POINT.—We understand that the business in exportation at the Point is so brisk that freighted ships and vessels are in demand. The business in ship-building is also brisk; so much so, in fact, that every hand is employed."

As the writer of this happens to live on the Point, and is in the habit of daily mingling with the mechanics, mariners and chandlers of that section of our town, it will be readily admitted that he ought to know something of its business condition; he therefore avows to the editorial of the Baltimore "Sun" is FALSE in spirit and in letter, it is an admitted fact that Doctors will disagree—pity that 'tis so. The "Democracy"—heaven save the mark—of the 2d ward, (which ward I beg leave to inform the editors of the Sun is part and parcel of Fell's Point), in supplying their brethren of the other parts of the city to come down and help them to MAKE up a meeting, publish the following as part of their call, and it will be remembered, that this call is intended for the meridian of Fell's Point, "of all who are opposed to the suspension of business, and all employment for mechanics and laborers until after the election, with a view to force them into the support of the Democratic Whigs of the nation declare that the measures of this administration have prostrated and nearly destroyed the business of the country."

"THE TANEY and GRASON "Democracy" of the 2d Ward admit the suspension of business, but say that it is merely postponed until after the election. The Whigs and Democracy are in the fact that business is suspended, the latter have given their reason for the suspension. I before said that Doctors will disagree, so will witnesses, and now as to the force of the testimony. The Whigs and the Democracy embrace all white adults living on the Point, as well as those persons who are not citizens, who are as well women as men. To sustain the former declaration, I refer to Doctor Kocklin, who is PRESIDENT of the "GERMAN DEMOCRATIC" Convention, and who has not been more than four years in this country. For proof of the latter, I refer to a lady, who is the best man among the Locos, and who has decided to give his vote to any one of them. Up to this point of the argument, the Whigs and the "Democracy" are together, and I am justified in viewing them in their collective capacity. I shall, therefore, aver that the INHABITANTS of Fell's Point declare that business is "suspended."

But the Editors of the "Sun" maintain the contrary. Who is right, and upon what authority do the Editors of the "Sun" assert that which is opposed to the experience of every man and woman upon the Point. This editorial appears on Tuesday morning, July 28th; on Monday afternoon, July 27th, the LOCO FOCO reporter, (a very clever fellow, by the bye) of that paper, is seen drifting down the river, evidently off soundings, to a landsman, in no pleasant predicament; and the writer of this, infers, that the article alluded to above, was based upon such information as that reporter was able, in his flying visit, to gather, it may be, from one of our FEDERAL GOVERNOR'S DEMOCRATIC JUSTICES of the Peace. Suffice it to say, that it is so. There never was a time, at least within the memory of the writer, when the citizens of the Point were so sorely pressed, as they now are, when there were so many Baltimore vessels lying idle at the wharves, and so many mechanics out of employment; when, as was truly remarked by a ship chandler on yesterday, "The day our friends was making up his report, every day looked like Sunday; his time was when Baltimore merchants not only owned vessels, but kept them constantly employed, carrying cargo upon the owner's account; when merchants refused, to use the words of the late Mr. John Donnell, "to make pack horses of their ships. Are they able to do so now? Mechanics of Fell's Point, where are your fellow apprentices? where are they with whom you worked and associated? Alas! they have been driven, by a heartless TORY ADMINISTRATION, to seek that employment abroad, which they could not find at home. In conclusion, I would advise the Editors of that paper to examine narrowly into the motives of persons, who furnish them with the news of the day. DEPTFORD HUNDRED. July 28th, 1840.

STUDENT AND MASTER.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

At this period of the contest, a certain Abbe Bossu (I believe that was his name) examined the young men who were to be admitted as students in the Polytechnic school. Though not the only examiner, his report was the most important. One day, when the first consul was about to start on a hunting excursion, the aide-de-camp on duty, he crossed the court at Malmaison, perceived a handsome, gentlemanly young man, leaning against one of the sentry-boxes at the gate, and looking anxiously at the chateaux.

The aide-de-camp, M. de Lacue, approached him, and politely asked if he wanted any one. The young man, without looking at the person who addressed him, replied:—"Ah! sir, I have a wish, which every one I have consulted tells me it is impossible to gratify; and yet I shall die if it be not accomplished. I want to speak to the first consul. I tried to obtain admittance into the court, but was repulsed at the gate. I was asked if I had an appointment. An appointment! I, an appointment?"

And without casting even a passing glance at M. de Lacue, the young man again fixed his earnest gaze upon the chateaux. Every person acquainted with M. de Lacue must know that he delights in an adventure, and that his youthful, and his animated countenance, and his bearing, mingling with emotion, inspired him at once with interest. Again approaching him:—"Well, sir," said he, "and what do you want with the first consul? I can convey to him your request, if it be reasonable. I am the aide-de-camp on duty."

"You, sir?" cried the young man, seizing M. de Lacue's hand, which he squeezed with warm port—(are you the first consul's aide-de-camp? Oh! if you knew the service you could render me. Pray, sir, take me to him."

"What do you want of him?"

"To speak to him," and he added in a low tone of voice, "it is a secret."

Lacue contemplated the youthful petitioner who stood before him with a look of intense eagerness, squeezing the hand he held, as if it were in a vice—his bosom palpitating, and his respiration oppressed; but his look was pure—it evinced a mind of the noblest stamp.

"This youth is not dangerous," thought Lacue; and, taking his arm, he led him into the interior court. As they passed the gate, Duroc, accompanied by Junot, arrived from Paris, whither they had gone in the morning. Both were on horseback. They stopped and alighted to speak to Lacue, who related what had just passed between him and the young man, and Lacue, in reply, said:—"What?" said Junot and Duroc, "are you going to introduce this young man without even knowing his name?" Lacue confessed he had not asked it. Junot then approached the youth; and observed, that although the first consul was not difficult of access, yet it was necessary he should know why an interview with him was required, and, moreover, the name of the party who made such a request.

The young man blushed.

"True, general," said he, bowing respectfully, but with the ease of a gentleman, and stating his name. [The Duchesse D'Angantes is not certain as to the name, she believes to be Eugene de Kerretogue.] "My father resides in the department and of mine, when, on appearing before the Abbe Bossu, whose duty it is to decide whether or not I am qualified, this gentleman refused to examine me, because I had been taught by my father only. What matters that, (said I), provided I possess the requisite knowledge? But he was inflexible, and nothing could induce him to ask me a single question."

I have received from him an education adapted to the end which both he and I had in view, namely, my admission to the Polytechnic school. Junot then, general, of his disappointment, "But," said Duroc, in his usual mild and polite manner, "what can the first consul do in such a case? If that be the rule, it must be observed by every candidate; and what can you therefore require of him?"

"That he examine me himself," replied the young man, with the most expressive modesty. "I am sure that if he questions me, he will deem me worthy of becoming one of those youth, of whom he would make officers capable of executing his great conceptions."

The three friends smiled at each other. Duroc and Junot thought with Lacue, that the presence of this young man would be pleasing to the first Consul; and Duroc went to him and stated the circumstance. Napoleon, with that luminous and sweet smile so peculiar to him when he was pleased, said:—"So he wants me to examine him, does he? What could have suggested such an idea to him? It is a strange idea." And he rubbed his chin. "How old is he?" resumed the first Consul;—after walking about some time in gracious silence.

"I do not know, general; but he appears about seventeen or eighteen."

"Let him come in."

Duroc introduced the youth, the expression of whose countenance was so admirable. The fulness of his joy was vividly and beautifully portrayed in it. His look darted upon the first Consul—his whole existence seemed to hang upon the first word Napoleon should utter. I have often observed, but cannot repeat too often, how inconceivably different the countenance of the emperor was from itself, when he was about to pronounce the beautiful mild expression; at such a time, had an ineffable charm.

"Well, my young man," said he, advancing with a gracious smile towards the young enthusiast; "you wish to be examined by me?"

The poor lad was so overcome with joy that he could not answer. The emperor, however, could not answer. The emperor, however, could not answer. The emperor, however, could not answer.

"I will attend for a while to some other business, and then we will return to the business; but he perceived that the youth before him was silent only because the spirit spoke too loud within him.

"Take time to recover yourself, my child; you are not calm enough to answer me at this moment. I will attend for a while to some other business, and then we will return to the business; but he perceived that the youth before him was silent only because the spirit spoke too loud within him.

"I do not know, general; but he appears about seventeen or eighteen."

"Let him come in."

Duroc introduced the youth, the expression of whose countenance was so admirable. The fulness of his joy was vividly and beautifully portrayed in it. His look darted upon the first Consul—his whole existence seemed to hang upon the first word Napoleon should utter. I have often observed, but cannot repeat too often, how inconceivably different the countenance of the emperor was from itself, when he was about to pronounce the beautiful mild expression; at such a time, had an ineffable charm.

"Well, my young man," said he, advancing with a gracious smile towards the young enthusiast; "you wish to be examined by me?"

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