

The North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1837.

VOL. III.....NO. 138.
Three Dollars per Annum.

THOMAS LORING,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

The STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum—payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar; and, twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS, and Sheriffs' Sales will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

A deduction of 33-1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Hemdon Academy.

This Institution was advertised at the beginning of the year under the head of "Boarding School." The first Session will close on Wednesday the 28th of June, and the second will commence on the Monday following (3rd July.) The undersigned, would be glad to accommodate a few more boarders at his established price; viz: \$7.00 per month, every thing furnished, except lights. The established price of tuition, is, for Latin or Greek \$12.50, for Mathematics \$10.00, and for all others \$7.50 per session. No neighborhood is more suitable for such an institution, than that wherein Hemdon Academy is located. It is about five miles N. W. of Louisburg and is thought to be the most elevated spot in Franklin county.—This neighborhood of sober, industrious and temperate people, and the subscriber confidently believes the public that nothing like vice or immorality would be countenanced. The undersigned being sole proprietor and instructor of the Institution, promises on his part faithfully to do every thing in his power for the intellectual and moral improvement of all that may be entrusted to his care. Strict discipline will be kept up among all classes; and no young man will be taken, unless he is willing to submit implicitly to the directions of the subscriber. Any person wishing to send a scholar to the subscriber, will please make it known by letter.

JOHN Y. HICKS.
Hemdon Academy, June 1, 1837. 137-31.

COOL RETREAT BATHS.

This Establishment has been rebuilt on an improved plan. The Baths are spacious and neatly finished—the water to supply the Baths is conveyed from an enclosed Spring by a Roman Aqueduct to a small cistern, whence it is elevated to the Reservoir by a Pump worked by machinery, so constructed as to be kept in operation only by the stream from the Spring, so secured as to preclude the possibility of any impurity. The temperature of the water can be varied at pleasure to any degree from cold to hot that the bather may require. The Rooms are supplied with all necessary furniture, and the Proprietor will spare no pains to render those who may favor him with a call perfectly comfortable—the strictest regard being had to cleanliness.

The Baths are kept open from day-light to 9 o'clock, P. M.

J. E. LUMSDEN.
June 13, 1837. 137-41.

To Printers and Publishers.

The subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers, and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given: Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Agate, on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Minionette, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Minion, on Brevier body; Brevier, on Minion body; Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Brevier, on Bourgeois body; Brevier, on Long Primer body; Bourgeois, on Brevier body; Bourgeois, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Bourgeois, on Long Primer body; Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Long Primer, on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Pica, on Small Pica body; Pica, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Pica, on English body; English, Nos. 1, and 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; five lines Pica to twenty-eight lines Pica; Gothic condensed, to twenty-five, seven and ten lines Pica, ornamental; five, seven, nine, twelve, and fifteen lines Pica, shaded; eight, ten, twelve, and sixteen lines Antique, shaded.

ALSO, a large and beautiful collection of FLOWERS, from Pearl to seven lines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other Specimen; a new assortment of ornamental Dashes; a variety of Card Borders; near two thousand metal Ornaments; Brass Rule; Leads, of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and Physical signs; metal Braces and Dashes, from 2 to 30 ems long; Great Primer and Double Pica Scripts, on inclined body; Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Antiques; light and heavy type two line letter; full faced Roman and Italic Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, and other Blacks; Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew, and Saxons.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French, and Portuguese accented furnished to order, together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good a quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other Establishment.

CONNOR & COOKE, Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.
June, 1837. 137-31.

Proprietors of Newspapers, printed within any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement, three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bill in Type.

Land For Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Nash, May Term, 1837. I shall offer to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, on the premises, on Thursday the 13th of July next, the LAND which Jesse B. Etheridge, dec'd, died seized and possessed of, lying in the county of Nash, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of Kinchen Taylor. The above LAND is of excellent quality, and those who may wish to purchase land, are requested to view the premises. Bond and approved security will be required.

WM. E. BELLAMY.
Tarboro', June 3rd, 1837. 137-21.

To Contractors.

THE undersigned, as commissioners, will receive sealed proposals until Monday the 3rd day of July next, for building a JAIL, &c. at Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C., of the following description: (to wit:—) The building to be 28 feet from outside, to outside, 2 stories high, each story 8 feet pitch in the clear, and so divided as to have an entry of 10 feet, and two rooms of equal size below and above. The body of the house to consist of two walls made of pine logs 12 inches square, except the entry which shall consist of one only. The outside wall to be of heart pine logsdoved tailed close, confined with 4 iron dowels 1 inch square, 12 long in each log, and the inside surface of the first outside wall to be covered with sheet iron 3/4 thick as far as the Jail rooms extend. The partition walls to be made of pine logs 10 by 12 inches. The foundation walls to be of stone laid in cement, commencing 18 inches below the surface of the ground, and continuing 12 inches above and 3 feet thick: the space within the walls to be filled in with rock to the first floor, which is to be made of heart pine, sleepers 12 inches deep, placed in contact with each other, the same to be covered with sheet iron 3/4 of an inch thick secured with wrought nails 3 inches long, good heads, and 6 inches apart; another set of sleepers laid down cross wise 6 inches square, 6 inches apart and covered with 2 inch heart pine plank, secured with 6 inch spikes. The second floor to be made of sleepers, 4 by 12 inches, 6 inches apart, confined together with bolts of iron 1 inch square passing through each sleeper, the same to be covered with two inch heart pine plank secured with 6 inch spikes. The joists above to be 2 1/2 by 12 inches, 6 inches apart and faced underneath with sheet iron. The rafters to be 7 inches deep at one end, 5 the other, and 3 inches thick, to be placed 12 inches apart with collar and spur braces, the sheeting to be 3/4 of an inch thick, tongued and grooved. The shingles to be of heart pine 3/4 of an inch thick. The Entry to have one door and 3 1/2 light windows below and 2 windows above 8 by 10 glass, with a staircase suitable and ceiled. A door to enter the jail below and one above, each 3 feet wide and 5 feet high, to have a shutter of white oak plank 1 inch thick doubled and faced with sheet iron, with all the necessary fixtures, also each a shutter on the inside of iron bars 3/4 inch thick, 1 1/2 wide, riveted across each other so that the space shall not exceed 3 inches, to be hung on iron frames. A door and shutter suitable in each partition wall. A window in each partition wall 2 feet 4 by 3 feet 10 inches to be secured with bars of iron 1 inch square, 12 windows above and 2 below, to be placed in the partition walls of the same dimensions, with sash and glass on the inside, the outside to be secured with a bar of iron 1 inch thick 3 wide, confined to the bottom and top sills of the windows; the upright bars of iron to be 1 inch square, 1 inch apart, fastened securely with cross bars 3 inches wide and not more than 6 inches apart. The whole of the inside walls of the jail rooms to be ceiled with plank 1 inch thick. The body of the house to be weatherboarded with heart pine plank. Also an addition framed in the ordinary way and attached to the Jail, of the following dimensions: viz: 16 by 18 feet, 9 ft. pitch, (single story) 2 floor, a stair case running up into the garret, 2 1/2 light windows below, 2 1/4 light do. in the garret, 1 door in each side of the building, and 1 do. leading into the Entry of the Jail, to be ceiled below and above, the shingles and weatherboarding to be of heart pine, and all other timbers exposed to the weather. The underpinning to be 18 inches thick, the cement and materials to be the same as the foundation walls of the Jail, the chimney of brick, with one fire place below. The whole to be executed in a plain, substantial and workmanlike manner.

WILLIAM A. LEA,
vs.
THOS. WILLIAMSON,
STEPHEN DODSON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON,
JOHN E. BROWN.
June 14 1837. 137-31.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, MAY TERM, 1837.

Lewis Cogdell, et al., vs. Wm. Britt, and Sampson Edwards and Wife. Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Wm. Britt, and Sampson Edwards and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying said non-residents, personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why prayer of Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them. Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1837.

JOHN A. GREEN, Clerk. 136-61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, MAY TERM, 1837.

A. Borden, & Co., vs. Richard Benton. Levy on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard, for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the county of Wayne, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the land levied on. Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1837.

JOHN A. GREEN, Clerk. 136-61.

Southern Female Classical SEMINARY, OXFORD, N. C.

THE examination will take place in this School, on the 14th and 15th of June.—Parents and Guardians of the young ladies under our care, and all others interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend. The next session will commence immediately. In addition to the branches hitherto taught, instruction will be given in French, Spanish and Italian, to those who desire it, by a gentleman, who has learned to converse in those languages in the countries where they are spoken.

TERMS.
For board and tuition per session of 5 months, \$62 50
Tuition alone, from \$10 to 15 00
Music, 20 00
Drawing and Painting, 10 00
French language, 7 00
Spanish and Italian, \$10 each.

JESSE RANKIN, Principal.
May 18, 1837. 135-41.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place will be again opened for the reception of Visitors on the first of June next. The testimonials of the efficacy of this Water, particularly in cases common to the low lands, are of sufficient notoriety, and require reference only to those whose experience has enabled them to test its virtues. I deem it only necessary to state that the Water has been recently analyzed, and its ingredients are of the same class with most of the Virginia Springs and the famous Bedford Springs of Pennsylvania.

For the benefit of the Public I have thought proper to subjoin a letter of two from eminent Professional men, whose intimate acquaintance with the properties of the Water renders them competent Judges of its efficacy.

Since the last Season, several Bed rooms with Fire places have been erected for the convenience of Families.

ANN JOHNSON.
Shocco Springs, May 25, 1837.

From Simmons J. Baker M. D.
DEAR MADAM—The case referred to, in the conversation I had the honor to have with you a few days past, was that of Mr. Paul, of Scotland Neck. He had a violent acute inflammation of the Liver, which was subdued with great difficulty; when he was convalescent, his skin was of a deep orange color. As Mr. Paul had been severely disciplined, I was unwilling to give him more medicine, and advised him to accompany me to Shocco Springs, to which he consented. We arrived on a Tuesday evening; on Wednesday morning, business carried me to Raleigh, and I did not return until Sunday evening, when to my astonishment, Mr. Paul's skin was as clear as a dove's. In two or three days he returned to Scotland Neck, was drafted and went to Norfolk and remained there until the troops were disbanded. He was one of the few, encamped at the Peach Orchard, who escaped with impunity.

Your most obedt,
S. J. BAKER.
Scotland Neck, May 10, 1837.

From F. A. Thornton, Esq.
Alexandria, Warren Co. May 10.
DEAR MADAM—For several months previous to leaving home for Shocco Springs, my health was dreadful. Indeed my situation was considered critical. When I reached Shocco, I was unable, without assistance, to get from my carriage to my room. I did not drink the water more than a fortnight, before I had so far recovered my health as to be able to walk alone all over the yard; and, in a very short time afterwards, to the astonishment of my friends, I returned home entirely well.

FRANK A. THORNTON.
From John Beckwith, M. D.
Raleigh May 10, 1837.

DEAR MADAM—You not unreasonably conclude that one who, like myself, has been an occasional visitor at Shocco Springs for more than five and twenty years, should be able to form a just estimate of their medicinal effects. It gives me pleasure to be able, from much observation, and no small personal experience, to say, that the waters are well adapted to cases of convalescence from bilious and intermittent Fevers; that they correct a vitiated or deficient action of the Liver; give keenness to the appetite, and tone and energy to the digestive Organs.

They who reside in low and unhealthy districts of country, will find at Shocco during the Summer months, a pure and invigorating air, comfortable accommodations, mineral waters answering all reasonable expectations, and a table, of which the only fault is, being rather too tempting for invalids.

It is proper to remark, that the water parts, with much of its active properties in a short time after being drawn from the Spring, and therefore, in order to realize its full benefits visitors should take it at the Fountain.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BECKWITH.
To Mrs. Johnson, Shocco Springs.

From Ellis Malone, M. D.
May 2, 1837.
DEAR MADAM—I take pleasure in stating, that in my opinion, the water of Shocco Springs is possessed of an extensive and direct influence over the diseased actions of many of the organs of our system. Actively diuretic, gently laxative, and it exercises its action after using it, not a little diaphoretic, together with its invigorating influence over the chyliferous apparatus, increasing the appetite and strengthening the powers of digestion, it could not well be otherwise than that the proper use of it, should be greatly conducive to the restoration of the healthy action of the diseased organs, to which it bears so manifest relation.

My information in relation to its medical properties has been derived from no little personal experience. It will readily occur to intelligent medical men, to what class of diseases a remedy having such effects as described above, will be applicable, who will likely be consulted by invalids wishing to avail themselves of its benefits before leaving their respective homes.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
ELLIS MALONE.
To Mrs. Ann Johnson.
The Roanoke Advocate, Tarboro' Press, Washington Whig, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Wilmington Advertiser, Columbia Telescope, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligences will insert the foregoing, once a week for four weeks, and forward their bills to me at Shocco. A. J. May 31. 135-41.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, MAY TERM, 1837.

A. Borden & Co. vs. Solomon Bunn. Attachment levied On land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard, for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the county of Wayne, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to plaintiff's debt. Witness, Jno. A. Green, clerk of said Court at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1837.

JOHN A. GREEN, Clerk. 136-61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, MAY TERM, 1837.

Stevensons & King, vs. Richard Benton. Attachment, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard, for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the County of Wayne, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to plaintiff's debt. Witness Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1837.

JOHN A. GREEN, Clerk. 136-61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, MAY TERM, 1837.

Henry Benson, vs. Nathan Davis. Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the county of Wayne, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to plaintiff's debt. Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1837.

JOHN A. GREEN, Clerk. 136-61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, MAY TERM, 1837.

John McKinnane, vs. John Caraway. Attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the county of Wayne, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to plaintiff's debt. Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of said Court at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1837.

JOHN A. GREEN, Clerk. 136-61.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

SING.—John Smith, the distinguished editor of Harpers' famed book of Fairy Tales, omitted one excellent little story, which ought to have found a place in his collection.—The incident it commemorates occurred in those good old times when the faculty of speech, instead of being, as now, limited to man, was shared not only by the brute creation, but by all objects animate and inanimate. It chanced, then, of a summer's morning, that a pile of bricks found themselves arranged by some ingenious boys in regular order, where there was just room enough for all of them to have fair breathing space. As they stood edge-wise in the sun, displayed in the form of an ellipse, upon a couple of planks, which were balanced upon some rafters, the heavy foot of a master workman chanced to discompose the position of the planks, so that the bricks pressed each other, and somewhat changed their relative order.

"I believe you trench a little on my place," exclaimed one of those thus pressed.

"Upon my word, I can't help it," replied a brother brick, "my neighbor here owes me half the room he occupies."

"And I," rejoined a third, "keep you only out of the space that is your due—because I cannot get hold of my just room upon the plank which the red-faced fellow before me is occupying."

This explanation was perfectly satisfactory to the parties who had thus amicably interchanged it, and they determined to remain quiet, without asserting their respective claims for the present. Unfortunately, however, an irascible little "soul of clay," in another part of the ellipsis, finding himself pressed pretty hard by a brick behind him, was determined to have all the room he might, in iron justice, claim from another immediately in front.

The situation of the other prevented him wholly from according this, under existing circumstances. The creditor brick, however, "wrought wrath," as Col. Crockett expresses it, and dealt the other a kick, which sent him headlong on his fellows, who began at once tumbling on each o-

ther until the impetus being renewed with each fall, it went fairly round the figure, leaving the inconsiderate cause of the catastrophe the questionable satisfaction of being only the last one that was prostrated.

Coleridge appears to have had in his eye the fate of such a suicidal litigant when he wrote thus, in the Devil's Walk:—

"Down the river did glide
A pig with vast celerity;
And the devil looked wise, as he saw how, 'the while,
It cut its own throat. There, 'quoth he, with a smile,
'Goes England's commercial prosperity.'

The reader who intends to visit his lawyer on Monday morning, may make his own application of the above. If, indeed, his hand is not stayed by reading in his Bible to-morrow the text of "Have patience, and I will pay thee all."

ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON.
FROM EVENINGS WITH CAMBACERES.
Count d'Orsenne one day accompanied the Emperor on a reconnoitering excursion. The Emperor had been complaining of thirst, and some one seeing a vivandiere, or sutler woman, at a little distance, called to her. The woman did not know Napoleon, or any of his escort. She gave the Emperor a glass of spring water mixed with a little brandy, and then cursed for payment.

"There, my good woman," said Napoleon, pointing to Count d'Orsenne, "there is the Emperor, ask him for the money. He pays for us all."

The vivandiere blushed, and looked embarrassed; then, turning to the Count, she scanned his splendid uniform with the eye of a connoisseur, and said:—

"He! pooh, nonsense! Do you think I am fool enough to believe that? The Emperor is not such a coxcomb. You, sir, look much more like him yourself."

The Emperor was much amused at this remark, and he gave the woman a double louis.

Count Daru, who was one of the party on the evening when Prince Cambaceres related the above anecdote said:—

"Your amusing story, Monseigneur, reminds me of another also relating to one of those camp-following nymphs, called vivandieres. You know how carefully the Emperor preserved his incognito when he was with the army. It was well he did so; for he frequently ventured into places where, had he been known, he would have incurred the greatest risks. During one of the campaigns in Germany, the Emperor, wrapped in his celebrated gray great coat, was riding about in the environs of Munich, attended only by two orderly officers. He met on the road a pretty looking female, who, by her dress, was evidently a vivandiere. She was weeping, and was leading by the hand a little boy, about five years of age. Struck by the beauty of the woman and her distress, the Emperor pulled up his horse by the road-side, and said:—

"What is the matter with you my dear?"

"The woman, not knowing the individual by whom she was addressed, and being much discomposed by grief, made no reply. The little boy, however, was communicative, and he frankly answered:—

"My mother is crying, sir, because my father has beat her."

"Where is your father?"

"Close by here. He is one of the sentinels on duty with the baggage."

"The Emperor again addressed himself to the woman, and inquired the name of her husband; but she refused to tell, being fearful lest the Captain, as she supposed the Emperor to be, would cause her husband to be punished. Napoleon, I am sorry to say, had but little confidence in the fair sex. On this occasion his habitual suspicions occurred to his mind, and he said:—

"Malpiste, your husband has been beating you; you are weeping, and yet you are so afraid of getting him into trouble that you will not even tell me his name. This is very inconsistent! May it not be that you are a little in fault yourself?"

"Alas Captain he has a thousand good qualities, though he has one very bad one—he is jealous—terribly jealous; and when he gets into a passion, he cannot restrain his violence."

"But that is rather serious; in one of his fits of jealousy he may inflict on you some severe injury—perhaps kill you."

"And even if he did, I should not wish any harm to come to him; for I am sure he would not do it willfully. He loves me too well for that."

"And, if I guess rightly, you love him."

"That is very natural, Captain; he is my lawful husband, and the father of my dear boy."

"So saying, she fondly kissed her child, who, by the way in which he returned her caresses, proved his affection for his mother. Napoleon was moved by this touching picture, in spite of the heart of iron, of marble, or of adamant, which has so often been allotted to him.

"Well," said he, again turning to the woman, "whether you or your husband love each other or not, I do not choose that he should beat you—I am—I am one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, and I will mention the affair to his Majesty—tell me your husband's name."

"If you were the Emperor himself, I would not tell it you, for I know he would be punished."

"Silly woman! All I want is to teach him to behave well to you, and to treat you with the respect you deserve."

"That would, make me very, happy, Captain; but, though he ill treats me, I will not get him punished."

"The Emperor shrugged his shoulders, made some remark upon female obstinacy, and galloped off."

"When he was out of the woman's hearing, he said to the officers who accompanied him:—

"Well, gentlemen! what do you think of that affectionate creature? There are not many such women at the Tuilleries. A wife like that is a treasure to her husband."

"In the course of a few minutes, the baggage, of which the boy had spoken, came up. It was escorted by a company of the 52d. Napoleon despatched one of the officers, who was riding with him, to desire the commander of the escort to come to him.

"Have you a vivandiere in your company?"

"Yes, sire," replied the Captain.

"Has she a child?"

"Yes, little Gentil, whom we are all so fond of."

"Has not the woman been beaten by her husband?"

"I was not aware of the circumstance till some time after the occurrence. I have reprimanded the man."

"Is he generally well conducted?"

"He is the best behaved man in the company. He is very jealous of his wife, but without reason. The woman's conduct is irreproachable."

"Does he know me by sight?"

"I cannot say, sire; but as he has just arrived from Spain, I think it is probable he does not."

"Try and ascertain whether he has ever seen me, and if he has not, bring him hither. Say you wish to conduct him before the General of the division."

"On inquiry, it appeared that Napoleon had never been seen by the grenadier, who was a very fine looking man, about five and twenty. When he was conducted to Napoleon, the latter said in a familiar tone:—

"What is the reason, my lad, that you beat your wife? She is a young and pretty woman, and is a better wife than you are a husband. Such conduct is disgraceful in a French grenadier."

"Bah, General! if women are to be believed, they are never in the wrong. I have forbidden my wife to talk to any man whatever; and yet, in spite of my commands, I find her constantly gossiping with one or other of my comrades."

"Now, there is your mistake. You want to prevent a woman from talking—you might as well try to turn the course of the Danube. Take my advice; do not be jealous. Let your wife gossip and be merry. If she were doing wrong, it is likely she would be sad instead of gay. Your comrades are not absolutely capuchins; but I am much mistaken if they will not respect another man's wife. I desire that you do not strike your wife again; and, if my order be not obeyed, the Emperor shall hear of it. Suppose his Majesty were to give you a reprimand, what would you say then?"

"Ma foi! General, my wife is mine, and I may beat her if I choose. I should say to the Emperor: Sire, look you to the enemy, and leave me to manage my wife."

"Napoleon laughed, and said: 'My good fellow, you are now speaking to the Emperor.'

"The word produced its usual magical effect. The grenadier looked confused, held down his head, lowered his voice, and said:—

"Oh, Sire! that quite alters the case. Since your Majesty commands, I of course obey."

"That's right: I hear an excellent character of your wife. Everybody speaks well of her. She braved my displeasure rather than expose you to punishment.—Reward her by kind treatment. I promote you to the rank of sergeant, and, when you arrive at Munich, apply to the Grand Marechal du Palais, and he will present you with four hundred francs.—With that you may buy a sutler's caravan, which will enable your wife to carry on a profitable business. Your son is a fine boy, and at some future time he shall be provided for. But mind, never let me hear of your beating your wife again. If I do, you shall find that I can deal hard blows as well as you."

"Ah, Sire! I can never be sufficiently grateful for your kindness."

"Two or three years after this circumstance, the Emperor was with the army in another campaign. Napoleon, you know, has a wonderful power of recollecting the countenances of persons whom he has once seen. On one of his marches, he met and recognized the vivandiere and her son.—He immediately rode up to her, saying:—

"Well, my good woman, how do you do? Has your husband kept the promise he made to me?"

"The poor woman burst into tears, and threw herself at the Emperor's feet."

"Oh, Sire! Oh, Sire! Since my good star led me into the gracious presence of your Majesty, I have been the happiest of women."

"Then reward me by being the most virtuous of wives."