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The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1848. VOL. 9—NO. 488.

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☞ Liberal deductions for large advertisements by the year or six months.

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber rirer, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely timbered, and convenient to Lumber river, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These lands are very valuable both for Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The lands will be sold at a low price. and in quantities to suit purchasers

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, J. C. Dobbin, Esq., A. A T. Smith. Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.
THOMAS J. CURTIS.
March 1, 1845 tf.

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his perrsonal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched yp addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
WILMINGTON, Sept 25, 1847. 449-1y.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
The Camden Insurance Company of N. J.
NEAR PHILADELPHIA
CAPICAL $100,000.
H. L. BUCKLY, Sec'y. R W. OGDEN, Pres't.
The undersigned, Agent of this Company, has received assurances that this Company is conducted by some of the most wealthy and influential Jerseymen. and is second to none in the Union of the same capital. He will take fire and marine risks on as favorable terms as any other Company.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1848. JNO. M. ROSE, Agent. 472-tf

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.
No. 227 Baltimore street, S. E. corner of Charles, Baltimore, Md.,
Importers and Dealers in
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Silver and plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Lamps, Bohemian Glass Ware, Military and Fancy Goods generally, offer at wholesale a complete assortment of goods in their line. One of the firm visiting Europe every season, and possessing every facility for obtaining goods by a direct importation, and from the principal manufacturers, afford them every advantage. They would call the attention of merchants and dealers visiting Baltimore to their stock. Prices and terms made accommodating. Always on hand Watchmakers' Tools and materials, Dentists' files Daguerreotype plates and cases.
CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.
Corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.
March 25, 1848. 3m

READ THIS!
FEVER AND AGUE CURED WITHOUT FAIL.
SHAW'S PILLS
Are an infallible remedy for this disease. Call and purchase a box of these Pills, if you are troubled with Fever and Ague. It deems it unnecessary, to give any of the numerous testimony he possesses as regards the efficacy of his Pills, but would request the public to give them a trial. If they do not cure, the money will be refunded, provided directions are followed.
For sale at the NEW DRUG STORE, under Lafayette Hotel, Hay street.
Price, 75 cents per box, with full directions.
March 25, 1848. 6m.

WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
DR. LE ROY, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, having used in his private practice, for a number of years, the
WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA,
at length made an extract of them, which with other vegetables, he has combined in one of the best Pills ever made known to the European Community, and which met the attention of the American people.—They are the most efficacious purgative and tonic yet discovered.
THE WILD CHERRY
is an excellent tonic, possessing astringent and aromatic properties, which make it valuable in Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach and chest.
THE SARSAPARILLA
is demulcent, diuretic and soothing, and is given in Rheumatism, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, and to eradicate the bad effects of Mercury. In the operations of all other purgative medicines debilitation and purification go hand in hand; they remove the good, as well as the bad; thus weakening the system, which they were only required to cleanse, and making the cure generally almost as bad, and frequently much worse than the disease. Dr. Le Roy's Pills, on the contrary, strengthen and tone the system which they purge and purify. And this is their peculiar attribute, and the principal cause of their unrivalled popularity.
P. S. The virtues of the Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry are too well known to medical men and the community to require further detail.
☞ Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by S. J. Hinsdale agent. April 8-1y.

FOR SALE.
Best Philadelphia and French Calf Skins, Boot Morocco, Fancy and Pink Linings
JNO. M. ROSE.
April 15, 1848. 478-tf

BLANK CHECKS
Constantly on hand and for sale at BELL'S BOOK STORE

FINE BLOODED STOCK.
THE subscriber has some superior North Devon Bull Calves, one year old, and fit for service next winter, which he will sell at $40 each. They are of superior forms and the choicest pedigrees. Three or four farmers by uniting in the purchase can furnish themselves with this excellent stock (the only highly improved species adapted to our climate) at a very cheap rate.
W. R. HOLT.
LEXINGTON, N. C, June 6, 1848. 486-tf.

FOR SALE.
That beautiful residence on Haymount, formerly belonging to C. P. Mallett, Esq., near the residence of Mr Hale, is offered for sale. It has stables and out-houses of all kinds; and everything in complete order. This residence is so well known, and in so commanding a site, overlooking the town, that further particulars are unnecessary. Enquire at the Carolinian Office.
June 10, 1848. 486-tf.

UNION ACADEMY.
THE Second Session in Union Academy, four miles North of Floral College, will commence on Monday, 26th June, under the direction of its former teacher, Mr Gilbert McLean, a fine Classical and Mathematical Scholar, who clearly evinced during the last Session, his high qualification as an instructer. The Trustees are satisfied from past experience, and from the superior examination which his pupils sustained, that youth here will receive athorough moral and intellectual training.
The rates of Tuition are $6, 8, and 10, per Session of five months. Board in respectable families, convenient to the Academy, $6 per month.
Students charged from the time the quarter commences till the close of the session, except in cases of protracted illness.
DANIEL CURRIE.
WM. STEWART.
Robeson county, N. C June 10, 1848 486-2t

WANTED!
20,000 Flour Barrel Staves; 10,000 Hoops.
Jan. 15, 1848. GEO. McNEILL

H. BRANSON
Has opened a large and NEW
STOCK OF
GOODS,
Principally GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,
With a neat assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Which he will sell for the lowest prices.
Sept. 4, 1847. 446-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS.
JAMES KYLE
HAS just received his Spring supply of DRY GOODS among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes.
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpacca, cotton and silk warp,
Large silk Shawls and dress do.
Bonnet, cap and taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10.
With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the package for cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848.

LIBERTY POINT
HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
The Subscriber having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of boarders and travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his bar room with the most choice liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage
THOS. H. MANLY.
February 19, 1848.

TEAS!
AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK
CANTON TEA COMPANY.
The oldest Establishment in America!
THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.
They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless, superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection, probably, larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Tear purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.
They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency where complete assortments are always on hand; they feel no hesitation in stating that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the CANTON TEA CO.
☞ Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned of not approved of.
These superior teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air. SAML. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
December 4, 1847. 459-tf.

For Dyspepsia.
R. F. HIBBARD & CO'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS.
This preparation is a certain Sedative allaying all Nervous Excitability and calming Nervous Irritation—Palpitation of the Heart—Dizziness of the Head—Faintness, and all diseases arising from a Sympathetic Affection of the Stomach, are entirely relieved by a very few doses of these BITTERS.
It has already become a favorite with many Medical Practitioners.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit, who has used it, speaks of it as follows:
BROOKLYN, JAN. 1847.
Gentlemen; Having suffered for years from the effects of sedentary habits and close application to study, I was induced to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. Its beneficial effects were soon apparent, and I take great pleasure in recommending it as an excellent medicine especially adapted to excitable temperaments, and one that should be generally known and patronised. Yours. J. NEWLAND MAFFITT.

The Long Island (N. Y.) Farmer, a paper printed at Jamaica, L. I. gives the names of person in that village who have been benefited and cured by its use
The following named persons have been benefitted by their use in Jamaica: M. S. Huntting, James J. Brenton, Charles Welling, Hendrick A. Hendrickson, J. E. Allemand, Mr Manwaring; Daniel Higbie, Springfield.
Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters.—Three obstinate cases of Fever and Ague, have been cured recently by the use of Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters. Mr Watts, at Springfield, says that it cured him after other remedies had been tried in vain. B. F. Hibbard's Bilious Pills, should be taken, say a dose or two, before using the Bitters. Two of these pills are a dose, and are equal to 4 or 6 pills of any other kind.
Mr Ward, of the firm of Gales Stout & Ward of this city says that he has found it very beneficial in a severe attack of fever and ague. The number of persons that have been cured and benefited in Jamaica alone, would establish the reputation of the article.
S. J. HINSDALE Agent for Fayetteville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; P. J. Brown, Louisburg; B. Howard, Tarboro; Dennis Heart, Hillsboro. R. F. Hibbard & Co. 98 John street, N. Y., sole proprietors.
October 9, 1847.

BLAKE & BRIGGS
HAVE removed to the old stand of James G. Cook, on the south side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of
GOODS,
Comprising a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CUTLERY, DRUGS,
HOLLOW-WARE, &c. &c.
Which they offer on favorable terms, for cash of course—to regular customers, as usual—or exchange for country produce.
Sept. 25, 1847. 449-y.

Fine Brussels Carpet Bags,
" Ingrain " "
" Ladies Satchels, for sale by
R. A. STUART.
August 14, 1847.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
300 casks fresh unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
January 15, 1848.—465-tf. ☞ Observer.

LEATHER! LEATHER!
The Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has commenced the TANNING BUSINESS at the old Yard near the Turpentine Distillery, and is now prepared for Tanning on shares, one half for the other. All persons wishing Tanning done this season, will please bring their hides in by the 1st of May or sooner. Leather will be given in exchange for hides.
J. E. LAWRENCE.
June 17, 1848. 487-3t

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN
Will continue to carry on the business of the late firm of Gardner and McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment, consisting of
CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies,
WAGONS, &c.
Which, for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work, as he has determined to sell low for cash, or approved notes.
Having in his employment first rate smiths, he is prepared to do any iron work in the above line, on moderate terms.
He warrants all his work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year
☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
January 15, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.
C. T. GARDNER.
May 27, 1848. 484-tf

Dwelling House for Sale or RENT.
MR A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st Jan'y next.
C. T GARDNER.
May 27, 1848. 484-tf

NEW DRY GOODS, &c.
WM. McINTYRE
Has received from the north, a large assortment of desirable Dry Goods comprising floor oil cloth, matting, carpeting, window and chimney shades, house and bordering paper, hardware, table and pocket knives, spoons, scissors, steelyards, temp hooks, scythe blades, spades, shovels, and forks, coffee mills, sets of weights, Collins' axes, hand hatchets; coopers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' Tools; round-shaves and files; single and double barrel guns; percussion caps; gun flints; Umbrellas, shoes, hats, pepper, spice ginger, mace, cloves, cinnamon, mustard, table salt, teas, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars; 20 bbls No 3 Mackerel; 10 hhds Mess Porks; Bacon, large sides.
April 22, 1848. 3m

FISH! FISH!
No. 3 MACKEREL and No. 1 MULLETS, for sale by
May 27, 1848 JNO. M. ROSE.

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.
The subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:
Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms; hair, flesh, tooth, comb and shoe brushes; pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs; card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmoniconns, picolo flutes, eologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassada, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c &c, besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.
Also, nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, salaratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, flobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ninyong Teas; Scotch and macco boy snuff.

CANDIES.
An assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.
February 19, 1848. W. PRIOR.

HENRY's MAGNESIA,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE,

NOTICE.
The undersigned will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 8th day of July next, A NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas L. Hybart.
Terms of sale: Cash or approved notes negotiable at bank.
ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.
J. G. SHEPHERD,
June 17, 1848. 487-ts Executors.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 26th June, under the direction of D. S. Morrison, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching
Board can be had convenient to the Academy.
June 17, 1848. 487-3t L. BETHEA.

JUST RECEIVED,
A lot of Oranges, Lemons, and Cocoanuts,
For sale at PRIOR'S.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr Nason, in Somervill, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excitted the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.
New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.
JOACHIM GULCH.

NO CURE. NO PAY!
FEVER AND AGUE—Jayne's Ague Pills are warranted to cure the worst forms of Fever and Ague. The money will refunded in all cases if they fail to cure—but they never do fail.

☞ AMONG THE THOUSAND AND ONE MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for all pulmonary complaints, "Jayne's Expectorant stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved not with puffs but cures; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an arrary of names which for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physicial impossibilities—as for instance, to cure a man whose lungs are like a honey-comb, completely riddled, as it were, by diseases, but he does assert, and we believe he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by S. J. Hinsdale.

MEMOIR OF M. DE LAMARTINE.

(Condensed from the third volume of the Girondins, in press by the Harpers.)

Alphonse de Lamartine was born at Macon in France, on the 21st of October, 1792. His family name was *De Prat*, but he subsequently assumed that of Lamartine, after a maternal uncle, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune. His father was major of a regiment of cavalry under Louis XVI.; and his mother was grand-daughter of Madame Des Roys, under-governess to the Princess d'Orleans. Thus attached to the *ancient regime*, the Lamartine family were necessarily deeply involved by the French Revolution, and the poet's earliest recollections are of gloomy prison-house, in which he visited his father. His mother (who died the victim to a terrible accident) and his father, escaping the dangers of the period, retired to an obscure retreat near Milly, where the earliest years of the subject of our sketch were passed.

HIS EARLY DAYS.—In his first chapter of "Travels in the East," in 1832-33, he says—"My mother had received from her mother, when on her death-bed, a handsome Bible, of Royaumont,* from which she taught me to read when I was very young. This Bible had engravings of sacred subjects at nearly every page. When I had read about half a page with tolerable correctness, my mother allowed me to see a picture; and, placing the book open on her knees, she explained the subject to me as a recompense for my progress. She was most tender and affectionate by nature, and the impressive and solemn tone of her clear and silvery voice added to all she said in an accent of strength, impressiveness, and love, which still resounds in my ears after six years that that voice has, alas! been mute."

It was under such influences that young Lamartine was educated until he left his native roof for the College of the Peres du Foi, at Belley, where the religious germs implanted by his mother were luxuriantly developed in the melancholy retirement of the cloister; and his beautiful episode of *Jocelyn* is full of reminiscences borrowed from his calm and austere life in the house of the Holy Fathers.

On leaving college, M. de Lamartine passed some time at Lyons, whence he made his first brief visit to Italy, returning to Paris in the latter days of the empire. Brought up in detestation of Napoleon, he entered the world without very well knowing the course he was destined to take at a distance from his mother and the watchful eyes of his fatherly preceptors, he passed some time, if not in actual dissipation, yet in that idleness which frequently chatacterizes the earlier days of men who are subsequently destined for a conspicuous and influential career. He did not neglect his severer studies, but he partook of the amusements which his age creates and enjoys.

In 1813 the poet revisited Italy, where many of his *Meditations* were inspired by the "land of song and sunny skies;" and one of the deepest inspirations of his *Harmonies*, called *first Love*, would make us believe in some soft and early mystery of the heart buried beneath the tomb.

On the fall of the emperor, Lamartine offered his services and his sword to the restored family, whose race had had the allegiance and blood of his ancestors, and he joined the body-guard of the royal family in 1815.

LITERARY LABORS.—After the hundred days, Lamartine retired from military service and completed his Meditations Poetiques. In 1820, when poetry was but little appreciated in France, which had been crammed to satiety with the mythologic platitudes of the Voltarian school of versification, Lamartine—just recovered from a violent attack of illness, resulting mainly from mental excitement, which so often, while it impairs the frame, purifies and exalts the imagination—went from bookseller to bookseller in Paris, offering a small volume in verse, and everywhere meeting with refusal, until at length one of the trade, named Nicolo, resolved on printing these Meditations. The volume was published at half a crown, without name, preface, or introduction, and would unquestionably have fallen still-born from the press, but that Jules Janin—then (1820) young, though known to fame—seeing the unpretending brochur on a book-stall, bought it and carried it home. "Never," says this celebrated writer, "shall I forget my delight as I perused this volume of a nameless poet! For what was my surprise and admiration when suddenly my dazzled eyes and heart devoured this new world of poesy! when at length they found combined in one book all the sentiments of the soul, and all the passions of the heart—all the joys of earth and all the ecstacies of heaven—all the hopes of the present and all the doubts which shadow the future. Behold, at length, I said to myself, a poet uniting in his verses all the most opposite conditions of poetry—enthusiasm and calmness, devotion and love."

So charmed, indeed, was Janin with his Premieres Meditations that he wrote a long and careful review of them in a publication of wide circulrtion, with which he was then connected. Thus the notice of literary contemporaries was called to the volume. A large demand was at once created for the poems, and Lamartine, like Byron, whom he in many respects resembles, "awoke one morning and found himself famous."

Lamartine was always an avowed admirer of Byron; and when that great bard died, leaving his "Child Harold" incomplete, Lamartine resolved to add a canto, and Le Dernier Chant du Pelerinage de Harold was favorably received by all lovers of the two poets—the great majority of readers in Europe. This poem is, notwithstanding its name and avowed purpose, an original composition.—"In fact," says Janin, "Lamartine's own fancy carries him away so decidedly, that it would be in vain for him to attempt to try to imitate any poet or poem; he is too powerfully governed by his own nature, and his inspiration comes upon him with resistless force."

His literary success, the most brilliant of the age, after Chateaubian's Genie du Christianism, opened a diplomatic career to Lamartine; and, being appointed *attache* to the legation of Florence, he went to Tuscany. In 1821 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy at Naples, where he married a young, rich and well connected English lady.

He afterward visited London in the same capacity, returning to Tuscany as charge d'affaires. In the meanwhile his fortune was increased by an inheritance derived from his opulent uncle; but neither diplomacy nor the splendors of an aristocratic life could distract Lamartine from his love and cultivation of poetry.

The Secondes Meditations appeared in 1823, and to these were accorded higher praise than even to the first—especially to his Ode to Bonaparte, Sappho, Preludes, and the Dying Poet; then followed his sketch, Socrates, and then (in order of publication) the Last Canto of Childe Harold, to which we have already alluded. In this poem there is a splendid address to Italy, in which the poet laments, in lofty language, the degradation of this land of heroes.

This apostrophe appearing to Col. Guillaume Pepe (brother of Joseph Pepe, the Neapolitan general) offensive to his nation he called out Lamartine, whom he met at a party; and the poet was dangerously wounded, and his life hung on a thread. Notwithstanding, he wrote to the Grand Duke, with whom he was on close terms of intimacy, requesting that Pepe might not be punished, a request which that Prince accorded; & this chivalrous conduct acquired for Lamartine the highest admiration in all the circles of Florence.

Having in 1824 published Le Chant de Sacre, he returned to France in 1829; and in the month of May, in the same year, his Harmonies Poetiques Religieuses appeared—a work of high imaginings, and combining all the superior qualities of highly intellectual poetry.

M. de Lamartine was received as a member of the Academic Francaise, in April, 1830, and was about to set forth as Minister Plenipotentiary to Africa, when the Revolution of July broke out. The bolt fell that shattered the insecure and unpopular throne of the House of Bourbon. Lamartine paid his final and honest adieus to the ex-king Charles X., and although Louis Philippe offered to confirm him the Greek embassy, he refused the offer, and bade adieu to diplomacy, as he believed, forever. "By the family and services of my father," he wrote to a friend, "I belong to Charles X.; by the family and services of my mother, I belong to the House of Orleans." In another man this might have been deemed affectation; but with Lamartine it was the utmost sincerity.

This tribute paid to the great unfortunate, Lamartine threw himself into the new path opened to ardent and active minds by the Revolution of July.

JOURNEY TO THE EAST.—His first essay to be returned as depute was marked by a check. The electors of Toulon and Dunkirk both rejected him, and some time afterwards he resolved on putting into execution a project he had all his life contemplated, and on the 29th of May, 1832, he freighted, at Marseilles, L'Alceste, a vessel of 250 tons, with a crew of 16 men. It was during the voyage to the East that Lamartine kept his Journal, afterward reproduced under the title of Le Voyage en Orient.

We should willingly give ample space to the consideration of, and extracts from, this very remarkable work; but we must limit ourselves to some quotations from the interview between Lamartine and Lady Hester Stanhope, in September, 1832, at her residence, in an almost inaccessible solitude in one of the mountains of Lebanon, near Saida, the ancient Sidon. Her abode was formerly a convent near the village of Dgioun, inhabited by the Druses, all surrounded by one wall, like the fortifications of the middle ages.

Lady Hester Stanhope herself believed—and many believed with her—that she possessed a knowledge of astrology; and her interview with Lamartine is certainly extraordinary. When she offered to reveal his future destiny to the poet, whom she saw for the first time, and neither knew his reputation, nor even his name, he replied—

"In regard to the future, I only believe in God and virtue."

She replied—"No matter: believe what you please; I see evidently that you are born under the influence of three fortunate, powerful, and good stars—that you are gifted with analogous powers, which conduct you to one aim, which I could, if you were willing, point out to you at once. It is God who has conducted you hither, to enlighten your soul; you are one of those men of good disposition, whom he requires as his instruments to accomplish the marvellous works which he will soon accomplish among mankind."

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"Let your religious belief be what it may," she continued, "you are not the less one of those men whom I expected, whom Providence has sent me, and who has a great part to perform in the world that is preparing. In a short time you will return to Europe. The fate of Europe is decided. France alone has a great mission to accomplise. You will participate in it! I do not yet know in what manner; but if you be anxious to know, I will consult the stars to-night, and reveal it to you. I do not yet know the name of all; I see now three, at present—four—perhaps five, and there may be more. One of them is certainly Mercury, which imparts clearness and color to the mind and tongue. You must be a poet; it is legible in your eyes and in the upper part of your countenance. Lower down, you are under the influence of very different stars, almost in opposition; there is an influence of energy and action."

"What is your name?"

"I told her."

"I never heard it before," she said with an accent of truth.

"Ah, my lady, you see what human glory is. In my life I have composed a few verses, which have caused my name to be repeated a thousand times by all the literary echoes of Europe; but even that echo is too feeble to cross your ocean and your mountains."

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At the end of November, Lamartine returned, after many wanderings, to Beyrouth, where he had left his wife and child Julia; and in the beginning of December he lost this

"Sole daughter of his house and heart,"

after an illness of two days only, when it was fondly supposed that her health, hitherto delicate, was being restord by the air of Asia.—She died in the arms of her father & mother, in the country house in the vicinity of Beyrouth in which they were domiciled for the winter. The vessel which Lamartine had sent back to Europe was not to return until May ensuing, then to take up the travellers somewhere on the coast of Syria. They remained six months in the Lebannon, overwhelmed by this severe affliction. In the month May L'Alceste arrived; but M. de Lamartine, to spare his wife the pang of returning in the same vessel that had brought them to Asia, with the beloved child they had lost, freighted another bark, the Sophie, on board of which he, his lady, and travelling companions embarked for France, while the body of the deceased daughter, which had been embalmed for the purpose of conveying it to Saint Point, where she had expressed her dying wishes to be interred, was confided to L'Alceste.

*The assumed name under which M. de Saci published his "History of the Old and New Tastaments."

Mehemet Ali has willed his beard to a woman! Lady Lydia Stanhope, wife of a Col. in the eastern service, being engaged in collecting "locks" from the heads of the Sovereigns of her day, called upon the Arab for a specimen. He returned a polite answer, informing her that he could not literally comply with her request, being bald headed! but that he would leave her his beard to be cut off after death, Lady Lydia to send him from England two capital English razors! The agreement was ratified.

HAM.—A Jew, paying particular attention to a ham of bacon, when asked what he was saying to it, replied, "I was saying, Thou almost persuadest me to be a Christian."