co, seat him a cate of flavana segarafr mong thuse which had been reserved to his own use. Alter such marks of interest one would have looked for the elemency of the prince and the liberation of Vanha-ien; but the fact was otherwise. While his friends were enjoying the expectation of a happy termination to the affair, the minis-ters pressed its decision with activity; and the information was brought by a little girl an attendant in the prison, that the greatest danger was to be apprehended to Valtest danger was to be apprehended to van-halen. The child having caught a few words by accident of a conversation which was going pm, Succeeded in finding her way to a small window by which his dun-gen was lighted, informed him of the dan-ger to which he was exposed, and supplied him with oaner and a percil him with paper and a pencil

nim with paper and a pencil
Vanhalen was thus enabled to open a
correspondence with his friends in the city, and inform them, that in spite of the reatraints under which he laboured the means of escape were in his power. He received in reply, that otheir arms and their purses were at his service." A great reward was were at his service" A great reward was therefore offered to his interesting little therefore offered to his interesting little messenger; and a topographical plan having been drawn of the streets in the neighbourhood of vice privon, a copy of it was sent to Vannalen, on which were marked the places where his friends were to he posted. At this being thus concerted, it was necessify only to fix on a moment for the execution of the plan. It was in the winter, the day had arrived, the clock struck seven; and the first detarbiment of his friends assembled at the day ance of few his friends assembled at the d s ance of few his friends assembled at the distance of the prison. A man made his appearance, diesed in a night gown and slippers. In an instant they disquised him in a foreign uniform and led him away.

After taking several long turns through the streets of Madrid, in order to baffle a nursuit that foreign as several long turns through the streets of Madrid, in order to baffle a nursuit that foreign are conducted to a affer

pursuit, the fugitive was conducted to avafe retrest, where he found four thousand frank- in gold, remitted for him by the ge nerous Count of Montijo, with passport-provided for his depar are from Spain. He passed out of the kingd in into Portugal, and thence to England, after which he took the route to Russia, where he entered int

the military service.
The secresy with which this affair was conducted is the more remarkable, and the mare honourable to the character and triotism of the Spaniards, because, that from the moment when it was decided, that Vanhalen should remain a few days in . Ma drid, o svoid the search which was k own to be making in the environs of the city, all the members of the secret soc elies being informed of n.s escape, desired to see him and did in fact see him, without the occur-rence of a single act of indiscretion, and. indeed, without causing any apprehension to the fugitive or his iriends. belive that history can furnish a more no-ble example of confidence, or one which was more justified by the event. It was during the interval which Vanhaien spent o many of his friends who were continual. ly visiting him the particulars of his escape; and they are at once so romantic and so

well authenticated, that we cannot with-

hold them from our readers. When he had obtained from his little friend the prison girl, a precise description of the edifice which he had only passed through very hastily at his introduction, he requested of the jailor to be supplied with some medicine which he pretended to want, desired it might be brought to him at the hour he had fixed for his friends to wait for him. I'he jailor appeared at the time appointed, and entered the dungeon. lie had brought upon the table, and unpre-pared, he seized him in an instant and throwing him upon the bed, covered him with the clothes, sprung out of the door which had been lelt open, locked it after him, passed through the intricate winding passages, which the little girl had describ ed to him a hundred times over, and indoor, which it would have been inpossible to pass, obeyed her directions and follow ed a c une that held to the apartments inhabited by the jailor. The jailor's family consisting of his wile and daughter, who being occupied with doinestic affairs, were terribly frightened at the appearance of such an apparition, and never th ught of attempting to prevent his escape, which he effected by an outer door. It was not long. however, before the two women came to their senses, and entering the prison, began to search for the jailor; but wandering without light through the dirk and epa-cious corridors, they were long in finding the right way to Vahalen's dungton, where the new prisoner was crying with all his might, but jemained unheard at a remote

Prezis hist. &c. In our paper of Saturday list, we mentioned the arrival of this distinguished Spanish officer, who is now in this cty.

with his interesting young wife, sister of the celebrated General Quiroga The following is the circular sent by the Inquisition of Madrid to the "Holy Offiof Col. Van Halen. The original docu-nent fell into his hands in a remarkable manner after the destruction of the Inqui sition of Barcelona, and now lies before us

"To the Holy Office of the Inquisition of Burcelonz, received on the 10th of February, 1818.
On the night of the 30th of January last

to the right of the before or after, Lieft, Col. Don Juan Van Halen. Captain of the regiment of Madrid Chasseurs, escapeel from the secret prisons of this Holy Of-fice in which he was confined His description is as follows: He is 29 or 30 years of age 5 feet or 6 inches high, (Spanish mea-sure,) regularly formed and well proportioned light brown hair inclining to sandy, full & well formed face, complexion white min-gled with red, nose more than regular, eyes bright and with an expression of pride, of a restless and violent disposition:—for which we pray you to take the necessary precautions, that in case he should present himself in your city, or in any other town of your district, his person may be seized and secured in the prisons of your holy office, giving as immediate advice, that we may provide for his return to our own; for the present acknowledging the receipt of this

Sec. 1. Dur Lord preserve you many years. In-quisition of the Court, Feb. 4, 1818 D.Lais Cubero, D. Marianna Esperan-

D Vicente Alonzo de Verdeja.

TRUE GREATNESS.

During their late seasion, of about three months, the public spirited Legislature of New laws; by which nearly seven HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars were appropriated for Public Improvements, independent of large sums given to sustain the interests of Learning, Religion, Charity, and the Useful Arts. The objects this public spirit are, the opening of Canal between the Seneca and Eric lakes; exploring and opening seven teen other Canals, many of which are of a magnitude which would frighten, from even the contemplation of them. many of the states calling themselves great, patriotic, and liberal, and ac knowledged to be rich; draining large marshes; and opening a State Road from the Hudson to Lake Erie. Such deeds constitute a State; and a Legis lature which has the spirit to undertake great objects, can always create the means, and command the resour ces to effect them. They do indeed cast their bread upon the waters, and find it again after a few days.

NEW TIMBER SHIP.

The Quebec papers of the 25th ult. large timber ship, intended for England, is not expected to be launched before the middle of June. She is to be furnished with a poop of 76 feet in length, and 6 in height, and will be superior in safety to the Colum bus, as a vessel for navigating the

From the New Orleans Merc. Adv. "NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND."

A man dressed like a gentleman, goes into a barber's shop. Barber do I want shaving? Yes, sir-set down if you please; down he sets and is shaved by the barber; after dressing, throws the barber half a dottar; here is your change sir; never mind I never carry such trifles about me; after he is gone, the barber says to his journey men and apprentices, what a gentle man! if all thy customers were so lib-eral. I should soon get rich. In a few days, he calls again at the shop, gets shaved, and tells the barber he has no change. Never mind, sir, it makes not the least difference; a day or two afterwards, calls again and gets shaved, in going out he throws the barber a dollar -your change, sir, never mind it, keep it. He must be rich! Oh, what a liberal gentleman, &c. all hands exclaim; a short time afterwards calls again, while he is getting shaved, a servant girl calls at the door, is Mr .---. in? Yes, come in: Mrs. desired me to ask you for twenty dollars. Why did not your mistress ask for it before I left home? I don't know, sir! It is impossible for me to go home again before three o'clock, and your mistress knew I did not bring more than sufficient to pay my carriage hire with me this Barber, have you twenty dollars that you can spare till evening? Yes, sir! here it is at your servicecalls again the next day, I am sorry I was detained by company at dinner, that I could not call yesterday evening as I promised. Never mind sir, I was not afraid of it. Have you any blank checks on the onited States' Bank? No, sir, but 111 step next door and get one—while writing the check, Oh! barber, have you thirty dollars by you? Yes sir, well then I'll write the check for fifty, as I do not want to draw such a small sum as twenty dollars. The poor unsuspecting barber gives him the thirty dollars; on presenting the check, the teller looks astonished, first at the check and then at the barber-is it not good sir? Yes, the check is good enough but the drawer has made no deposits. The poor barber tries in vain to get sight of the "gentleman" he is never to have the honour again of shaving

It is said (but I do not say it) that the above actually took place in the good city of New Orleans not many SHAVER.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, in a letter addressed to the Judge of Middle Florida, assuming as true, that the waters of the Atlantic were 19 and a half feet high-er than those of the Pacific, thus speculates on the completion of the projected canal across the isthmus of Darien

nal across the isthmus of Darien —

"The Florida Reef will be a ripped of all its terrors, and our voyages from the eastern ports to Cuba, and the ports ir. the bay, rendered shotter and saler. Lands about the mouth of the Mississippi will be vastly improved the descent of the mouth being 19 feet more. Ill cause the current of the river to eat away its bed, and leave the banks comparatively high. It will drain impense masshes, that are now undrain immense marshes, that are now undrain immense marshes, that are now unproductive and unhealthy; do away the expense of levies, and reclaim thousands of
acres from the ocean; and, in fine, make
the states of Mississippi and Louisiana high
and healthy The effect will be also great
on the climate of Cuba Coffee is a great
staple of commerce in that Island. The
coffee tree will not stand frost. Da away
the Gulf Stream and there is nothing to
soften our north-west wind that causes sethe Guit Stream and there is nothing to soften our north-west wind that causes severe frost and ice at N. Orleans? All this and much more may perhaps be expected from cutting the projected canal, but the subject is presented to the public in a way too general to make much impression. Again, we have always protested against the mode which many have adopted to multiple chiles for experiment in properties. mode which many nave adopted to multi-ply objects for experiment in proportion to the disposition shewn to do something. This only distracts, divides, and finally de-rests a disposition to do, any thing—the question is not what can be done but, of many practical projects, what the péople will decide to do

OF GENERAL JACKSON:

The Kentucky Commentator, a paper published at Frankfort, (Ky.) gives per published at Frankiors (a.f.) gives a historical detail of a printing establishment, which is said to have been purchased for the express purpose of promoting the ambitious views of General Jackson, opposing the administration of the control tration in general, and Mr. Clay, in particular. The Commentator very modestly infers that the purchase money for the press was paid out of the private funds of the General. To throw as much odium as possible upon the establishment, (and consequently upon General Jackson,) its conductor is represented as a brawling Irishman, given to drunken frolics, fighting. &c. There was a charge too of homicide against him, which appears however from his being released on an examination before the Magistrates, to have been what the law recognizes as justifiable homicide. With any thing of that kind, it is not our business to meddle; but we should be wanting in common honesty, did we permit so gross a libel to be bandled through the country, as that which charges Jackson with purchasing presses, or using undue means to elevate himself. If his moral constitution had not been of a very different order, he might have used them to his advantage in the late presidential contest-we found him however during that whole period extremely cautious, modest and retiring, studiously avoiding to exhibit even any solicitude for that high office. We regret, therefore, to see the National Journal, standing in the delicate light it Does, stooping to transcribe such calumnies against a man, whose character whether in reference to his moral honesty or political integrity, stands as fair and unsulfied as that of any other being in our country.

Georgetown Metropolitan.

THE VINE IN FRANCE.
France, says the Journal du Commerce, possesses inhervine yards mines of wealth, of an inestimable value; and the advantages which they furnish her are owing to natural causes which secure to her a superiority in this respect which no other nation can dispute. The annual products of her vintage amount to seven or eight hundred millions, vielding a subsistence to one third of the population, and about 80 millions of francs for foreign export. On account of the heavy duties laid upon French wines by other governments, however, a great part of the advantages which might be derived from their exportation are prevented, particularly by England. The convention of Methuen loaded the wines of France with a duty one third higher than those of Portugal, and thus conferred on the Oporto company the monopoly of supplying Great Britain.

The number of Wine makers has increased in England in proportion to the multiplication of duties; and ever since the year 1687, the importation of French wines has been gradually diminishing, and has now decreased from 20,000 barrels to 1000 barrels and even a part of that is re-exported. state of things is intimately connected with the migrations of gentlemen who go to visit or reside on the continent; and exhorbitant duties paralyze the public revenue, when a great consumption would cherish and increase it.

"The proposition made by Mr Huskisson. remarks the French editor. "for the reduction of the duties on foreign wines to one-half, which was received with such pleasure in the House of Commons, must produce equal gratification in those departments France where the vine is cultivated. The period when the commercial treaty between England and Portugal is to tunity for the abandonment of a system produced by passion and national dislike, and which has long been disapproved by the greatest English econo-

SLANDER CASE.

Salem, (Mass.) May 2.—The Su-preme Judical Court of this commonwealth held a session at Ipswich last week-Judge Lincoln on the Bench. Among the actions tried, was that of Bodwell vs. Swan and wife, for slan-The jury, we learn brought in a verdict of 150 dollars damages for the

LATE FROM CADIZ.
The brig Rose has arrived at Phila delphia in 43 days from Cadiz. From Letters received by her, says the Philadelphia Gazette, it appears that the re-port of the opening of the Spanish ports was rather premature. No doubt was, however, entertained at Cadiz, on the however, entertained at Cadiz, on the 19th of March, that they would be opened, for a period, and, from the shortness of the crop, it was believed that they would not soon be closed again. The rate of dut has not known, but it was rumoured that it would be \$1 50 to \$2 a barrel on flour, and from 50 to 60 cents a fanega on wheat. This high impost, and the poverty of the Spanish people, must make the consumption small. The crop of wine is said to be short.

The managers of the steam-boat Post Boy, at New-Orleans, have declared a dividend of \$50 per share.

DELAWARE CANAL The following is an extract of a let ter from a person well acquainted with the progress now making in the De-

laware canal: "Its whole length from the tide lock at Back Creek to that at the Dela-ware, which will shortly be completely finished, is about 14 miles, three and a half of which passes through a high ridge of land termed the "Deep Cut." The greatest cutting here from the surface is 76 feet 7 inches. Near this there is to be a bridge, from which, when the eye can wander and behold the vast products of the country bordering on the Susquehannah, winding its course to a ready market, whilst the astonished spectator shall be ready to acknowledge the power of man when blended with art and enterprise. The width of the canal on the bottom is 36 feet, and at the surface of the water, which will be 10 feet above the bottom, 66 feet, being navigable for sloops. There has been since the commencement of this work, which was in April, 1824, 12,161,139 cubic yards of earth excavated.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. The bill now before the British Par-

liament proposes to repeal so much of certain acts of Parliament as requires, as a qualification for the exercise or enjoyment of any office, franchise, or civil right a subscription to the decla-ration of a disbelief in the transubstantiation, and to the declaration that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of Mass, are superstitious and idolatrous. It proposes also to repeal so much of the acts requiring the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, as to dispense with the oath of supremacy, which consists of a renunciation of the Pope's authority, and to require instead of it amouth containing qualified renunciation. The new oath contains an engagement to maintain the Protestant succession to the crown, and declares to be unchristian and impious the position that it is lawful to murder or destroy persons under the pretence of their being heretics or infidels. It contains a renunciation and abjuration of the opinion that princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed or murdered by their sub jects or by any person whatsoever, and a declaration that the Pope has no temporal or civil jurisdiction or power within the realm. It contains a disclaimer and disavowal of any intention to subvert the present church establishment, for the purpose of substi-tuting a Roman Catholic establishment in its stead, and an engagement not to exercise any privilege to which the person taking the oath may become entitled, to disturb the Protestant religion or Protestant government of the country. It contains also a full protestation against any mental reso tion, and against the power of the Pope to annul or dispense with the oath Any person taking this oath is to be capable of holding any office. franchise or right, as fully as if he had taken the oath of supremacy, except that it is not to affect any of the laws respecting the succession to the crown, and is not to enable any person to en-iov any office or dignity belonging to the Church of England and Ireland, or of Scotland, nor any office in any of the ecclesiastical courts, or courts of appeal from such courts, nor any office or place in any of the universities of the realm, or the colleges of Eton, Westminster or Winchester, or any school or college of ecclesiastical foundation, nor is it to give the right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice. The taking of this own also, is not to extend, to enable any person, being a Roman Catholic to not the office of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Great Britain or Ireland or of Lord Lieutenant or Lord Deputy, or other Chief Governor of Ireland. The bill goes on to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to consist of Roman Catholics

in Holy Orders, and exercising Epis-copal functions in Ireland, who shall have power to certify the appointment of all Roman Catholic Bishops and Deans, and also the superintendence of the intercourse between the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the See of Rome. As often as any British subject in Ireland shall receive any Bull or Dispensation from the See of Rome or any person or body in foreign parts, acting under the authority of the said See, it is required to be communicated to the President of the Board, and when inspected, if it contains nothing injurious to the tranquility of the kingdom, it is to be returned with an en dorsement that it has been duly inspected .- Bost. D. Adv.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA. As the successes in South America by the arms of the Patriots, must hasten the fate of Cuba, which will in evitably, sooner or later fall into the hands of the Independents, for the gratification of our political readers, we subjoin a statistical account of the population, commerce and military and naval forces of that Island. In possession of any free government, Cuba, the mistress of the Antilles, would soon redoublanter resources. As it is York, Pa. to ply on the Susquehamm

ander the most corrupt and be-system of colonial vassalage nual revenue for Havanna only wards of \$3,000,000; and; it clude smuggling, another million be added.

GOVERNMENT OF HAVANA His Excellency Don Francisco L isio Vives, Governor. nisio Vives, Governor. Don Rafel Rodriguez, Lieut Gon

GOVERNMEN'E OF CUBA Don Juan de Moyay Morejon,

Jovernor. Don Pedro Celestina Durrt, LL G. ernor. MATANZAS,

Colonel Don Cecilo Ayllon, Gon Population of the Island of Ca coording to the last Census in 18R DISTRICT OF CUBA.

Whites, 59,722 Free of Colour 57,185 63,079-179,98 DISTRICT OF HAVANA Whites. 197,658 Free of Colour 58,506 156,213-392,37

Supposed increase,

630,930 NUMBER OF OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY FORCE.

Colonels, 7; Lieut. Colonels ommandants, 28; Sergeant-Majors, Captains, 91; Adjutants, 10; Lieus nants, 39, Second, id. 48. SPANISH VESSELS OF WAR ON THE CA

BA STATION WITH THEIR NUMBER

OF GUNS. Frigate Sabina, 42; Corvette Mir I-abel 22; do. Maria Francisca 2 do. Tafiro, 26; Brig Marte, 16; de Voluntario, 16; do. Hercules, 20; Sion Belona, 14; do. Condor, 14; do Nas va Maria, 5.

The total revenue which score during the year 1824, for the city and jurisdiction of Havana, amounted a 83,025,300.

The principle articles of export were Sugar, in boxes, 8245.329 Coffee, arrobes. 661,674 During this year, there arrived-Of Spanish ships of war, 59

Foreign, do 70-1 Spanish merchantmen, 196-70-129 Foreign, 890-1085

Total,

The following article, contained is the "official paper of Santiago de Caba." of 9th March last, appeared tous proper to be translated for our readers. Nat. Gaz.

Important discovery in the qualities of the Cocoa Nut.

A respectable lady, inhabitant of Cumana, who lately arrived in the city, has given the following information to the President of the Royal Patris-

tic Society of Cuba. "A maid servant, through forgetfilness, left a marble mortar in a tube of cocoa nut juice, into which the oil of the said fruit had been extracted. After many days diligent' search, it was found at the bottom of the tub, but to their great surprise, as soft as was which had been heated at the fire, and the upper part nearly united. The softness which the marble had acquired, assisted in restoring it to its former natural shape, which it preserved, having obtained its usual hardness on being exposed to the air. The President of the Society thought this information worthy of the minutest attention, and consequently prepared the coca nut juice in the manner above stated, which he emptied into a glazed earth-en vessel and placed therein a slab of marble, stained with ink, and otherwise much injured by spots, which is progress of time had destroyed the whiteness of the marble. This was done on the 24th of February, and on the 27th the slab was removed perfectly clean, the stains entirely effaced and the whole bearing evident signs of the powerful action of the liquid. The success attendant on the first experi-ment induced the President of the Society to conceive the probability that the dissolvent quality of this liquid tould be extended to metals; to accertain this, he threw into the liquid piece of silver, (which from use had acquired the colour of lead) one of copper that had become very black, the lock of a pistol covered with oxyd, and a pair of iron compasses in the same state. All these articles, at the exprastion of 24 hours were taken from the juice perfectly clean, and restored to former colour, although without polish, which, however, was soon gi ven to them, by washing them in va-ter into which powder of hartshorn had been dissolved, and when dry rubus; them with a brush. These exper-ments were exhibited by the President to many of the members of the Society, and other persons whose curiosity had led them to witness the trial.

It must be observed, that on the tenth day after the immersion of the marble, it had not begun to exhibit that softness which was expected, from the veracity and good sense of the person who gave -the first information, and was an eye witness of the results.

Faryland Gazette. THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1825.

ICKETS IN THE UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS, NEW SERIES, For sale by J. Green.

This lottery will positively be drawn une or July next, but at an earlier iol should the sale of tickets aurise it. The attention of adventuis invited to it, and the scheme be found in the last page of this Bizette. In the fifth class, which was rawn a few weeks since, several tickwhich were offered for sale at this fice, and which for the want of pursers were returned to the manager Mr. P. Canfield, drew considerable priles; amongst this number there was ne which came out a prize of one busand dollars-A very snug sum for roung tradesman to begin business rith: indeed, with such a sum, a groer could make a handsome addition his stock; or a farmer buy enough laster and clover seed, to enrich many eres of weak soil and make them roductive and profitable. It is sheet Hy for a man to assign as a reaon for not purchasing tickets, that he as no luck in lotteries. He may draw lanks nineteen times, and on the twen gen trial he may gain a prize that will simburse all his former losses, and face him in a state of independence or life. Let him, then, who wishes acquire a fortune in this way, perevere in his efforts, and who knows, ince it's all chance, that he will not be oured with a visit from the blind dess. The present price of whole ickets is only six dollars, and for this considerable sum a purchaser may ecure a prize of twenty, ten, or five

that these v k. Should one of you catch any one these fine capitals, it is impossible conceive how attractive, pretty and niable, the fortunate adventurer

would become in the opinion of the beaux. However, should a purchaser not draw one of these capitals, such the richness of the wheel, that there is a chance of getting one of mary other desirable prizes. Shares of takets may be had in proportion.

ANOTHER ARREST. A letter, dated at Reading, Pennsyl vania, written on the 2d instant, and published in Poulson's American, says. A man answering the description of the supposed murderer of the young woman in Cecil county, Maryland was apprehended this morning and committed to prison in this place."

The Sheriff of Cecil county has despatched one of his deputies to Virgiia, accompanied by witnesses, for the irpose of ascertaining whether the nan apprehended in that state on suscion of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham, is the person who there s reason for believing committed that labolical deed. Until this is ascertained, it is trusted that the proper authority will hold in confinement the man arrested at Reading.

COMPLIMENT TO GENERAL

JACKSON. The following high compliment, paid General Lafavette, at the Masonic estival in New Orleans, to General ckson and his brave associates in irms, will meet the approbation of eery American citizen .- Alex. Gaz.

"The brethren who worked together on the lines on the 8th of January, and the Master-workman who direct-

FROM THOMPSON'S ISLAND, &c. The editors of the Norfolk. Beacon, say that a gentleman who left Thomp-son's Island 8th April, informs, that it was quite unhealthy there; the deaths averaging about 3 a week at the U.S. Navy Hospital. He was assured by the commanding officer of Marines that ou; of 30 on his muster roll, only about ten were well enough to perform duty. He also heard that the citizens residing on the island were suffering; that even the negroes and other, who accompanied the road contractor out to Key West, 5 months ago, had been ompelled to discontinue their work in consequence of sickness, but not before they had completed two important roads.

Commedore Warrington was on board the Sea Gull, to sail in a few days for Matahzas. The store ship coy also lay in Key West, destina-

tion unknown.
The Shark, lieut. com. Gallagher, left Havanna 15th April for the Gulph

of Mexico.

A French frigate and brig of war lay at Havana, having recently arrived from Europe, convoying several hun-dred Spanish troops; final destination anknown. Intelligence of this had reached Jamaica, and it was believed that all the British men of war from that station would repair to Havana without delay, to watch the motions of the Prench. There was also four British frigates in Havana

Counterfeit birce Dollan notes of either the Bank of Dollar re, are in circulation feeling

work recently has met with Napoléon fluenced -A

marked out; a ted of no con peared as if what flattered pelled with il apparent iner intelligence,

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"But this f Caulaincourt no influence bau, Rapp, I even Berthie generals, each pare the En to be told. was enraged ing, assumed bau-resisted sighed, and eyes; Caulai urning pale with anger, of the Empe impetuous with short They were tercations t shutting the lence. "It shoul

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