Remission was taken to his blessed and the first the fir

of the earth.

Budand, in the cause of Legitimacy, prosecuted her wars and fostered conditions, against the chosen lender of France,—who was elevated to the throne by the mitted voice of millions of Frenchmen,—at a cost of hundreds of thousands of lives and three thousand million of treasure. When confiding in British honor, he mought the protection of its government, Napoleon was by that government hubben from night in the recesses of the Atlantic Ocean. Shipsofwar were hovering round the inland, thousands of soldiery were autitioned within sight of Langwood, artillery bristled from every point and a cordon of sentinels surrounded the island. It cost the British Government 23,000,000 to guard this one man, while at the same time the minutry were higgling at

18,000,000 to guard this one man, while at the same time the minutry were higgling at the expenses of the establishment of the Emperor like petry bucksters.

Now what has been gained for all this enormous cost of life and treasure? The people of England have to pay the debt, and the barden of toxation from this cause is greater than all the other burdens the people of Figland have to bear. Legitimacy triumphed by the aid of a million of nervile toxonets; Louis XVI mounted the throne; France was humbled. But in fifters years, France overthrew this dynasty. She recovered from her humiliation and the name of Napoleon which had been placed under ban, again became a spell to rouse the first of patriotism and the love of glory and renown. Although prohibited from speaking that revered name, Frenchmen cherished it with undying aff ction.

Napoleon in his will said:—"It is my wish that my body may repose on the bank of the Seine, in the midst of the Frenchmen cherished it with undying aff ction.

Napoleon in his will said:—"It is my wish that my body may repose on the bank of the Seine, in the midst of the Frenchmen the living Emperor, and determined to keep his body on the same spot where it had been valuely attempted to break his soul. But on the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, France imperatively demanded the usies of the Enperor, and they now repose in the midst of the French people whom he loved so well.

In the changes of time, less than thirty-

In the changes of time, less than thirtynoves years from the time that mighty sparit left the earth, we find E igland recognizing the Napoleonic dynasty, recognizing the
King of R one as Napoleon II. and the son
of Louis and Hortense as Napoleon III.—
Allonees are formed with him; the Queen
submits her matrouly check to his kiss and
binds the garter about his knee "as a sign
that Britain regards him as one of a lawful
family of kings." Everything that England
contended for has been surrendered, and the

that Britain regards him as one of a lawful family of kings." Everything that Bogland contended for has been aurrendered, and the fame of Napoleon shines out with an increasing lastre before the world.

"The concession of Longwood to France." says the Albany Transcript, "is the last of the expiations which his great enemy has been paying to his shadow. The thing itself is of no moment, but it has had an inward meaning which is significant and expressive. When we see how the silent lapse of the atream of Tame has undetermined and washed away so many ideas, prejudices, opinions—which had seemed to be as fixed and immutable as the very laws of Nature or her works—we may hope that other changes no less comphatic may yet be wrought in human affairs by the same silent irresistiable tide. Time is the Avenger, and not only the Avenger, but the Rectifier of the past."

It is the purpose of Napoleon 111, to repair Langwood, and restore it, and the estate generally, to the condition in which they were during Napoleon? life time.

AN INCENTIVE TO PLUCE .- A hopeful An Incentive to Place.—A hopeful youth who was the owner of a young built terrier, was one day training the animal in the art of heing ferocious and wanting some animated object to set the dog upon, his daddy after considerable persussion, consented to get down upon all fours and make fight with Mr. Ball. Young America began to arge on the dog—"ais-ter-hoy—sieze him," &c. At last the dog "made a dip" and got a good hold upon the old man's probacie, and get the dog off he couldn't. Bo he began to cry out with the pain caused by the fangs of the dog. "Grin and bear it old man? shouled the young scapegrace; grin and bear it—'twill is the maker of the pain.—Pers.

This good old gentleman now view,

PART II.

But by degrees the scene is changed: The house must ad be new arranged. Good cheer, good company will draw; A deal of company they saw; And these were of the gay and young. And some were of the highest ton, The lady hinted to her spouse—(Her face was red, she anit her brows). Could not your father, pray, my dear, When any company is here. Go dine up stairs? I wish him off Whene'er I hear him anceas and cough, And tell old stories out of date; And then he's got so deaf of late; Would talk for ever; and so curious. He pokes the fire so very furious! The servants laugh—I've two dismissed, I cannot bear to see him quizzed. When folks are got so far advanced. They must perceive if they had good sent That with them we could alt dispense. In his own room were he to dine, life could not at the chance repiue: He d have more comforts when alone, And we'd be rid of such a droue."

The husband with his wife complies, Although some qualms of nature rise, And gratitude and filial love. His father now unst dine above. A month or so, 'tis pretty well; The servants now neglect his bell; They're tired of dauging so up stairs; One fostman mutters, t'other awears. Some days he has his dinner hot, Some days his dinner is forgot; His son scarce sees him once a week; At length his health begins to break His given fortune he repents; He sees his folly and laments; But ne'er upbraids the son and wife, P'or fear it might be cause of strife.

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