

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.

We are indebted for the subjoined very elegant and interesting article, to the *United States Courier*, for which it was translated from a Paris Journal:—

"No other woman's destiny has been such as Madame Letitia Buonaparte's; no queen, had nature even accorded her the same fecundity, could have dared to hope for such a fate. Of her eight children seven have worn crowns, and the only one who was not a king, refused to be so. Lucien was only the friend of Napoleon in misfortune. His soul was in some degree like his mother's, who replied to the great Emperor on one occasion, when he reproached her with preferring Lucien to her other children:—

"The one who suffers is always the child that I most ardently love.

"She too, like Lucien, had a melancholy foresight of the misfortunes which awaited her; the unexampled fortune of her family had not blinded her, and even in her palace with the title of empress, surrounded by a court, and rich with immense treasures, she wisely armed herself against the future. She economized the wealth which her son lavished upon her; and when the courtiers, to whom every virtue is a novelty, expressed their surprise at this, she dared to reply to them, with the fortunes of Napoleon before her—

"Who knows but it may be one day necessary for me to give bread to all these kings?"

"That day has arrived—but more fatal more terrible than she foresaw. There was one of those children to whom she could give no bread. He died far from her, guarded by Englishmen, who narrowly measured out to the prisoner the meagre pittance of each repast, and even the allowance of air he was suffered to breathe.

"She may well have wept bitterly over the misfortunes of that one. If she loved her children in proportion, none so much deserved her tenderness.

"Afterwards her son-in-law died, shot like a robber on a desert shore! then the sons of these sons, then her loveliest daughter, then her sons' wives, her children and her grand children—and the rest of this family have been scattered over the world, begging an asylum from all the earth, as if the fragments of this great race would crush the soil on which they should be assembled. So she has died alone, with her brother-in-law at her pillow, with the only member of her family who escaped proscription, because he called himself a Cardinal, and was protected by the church.

"She is then dead—the mother of so many kings and emperors—out from age, not from infirmities, older still by misfortune. She is no more—she met death with the serenity of the just—for in her fortunes she had only consolations for the poor, and in her reverse she never cursed her persecutors.

"She is then dead, in that Rome, which after having defamed her for many kings, has become the asylum of the deformed.

"And it is a sad thing to say so, never will her destinies more avenge, than the destiny of this woman and the destiny of this city. Each gave birth in youth, to men, made for the conquest of the earth—each has seen their old age, unfruitful and abandoned, prolong itself, without that world which they had ruled by their children, concerning itself with the command of their useless existence.

"Rome itself did not concern itself about the death of Letitia. The people accustomed to see the empress alive, were unwilling to believe her dead. Besides that would have deranged the joys of the Carnival.—With the Romans, whatever may trouble the repose of their nights, the joyousness of their fetes, and their intrigues is unseem, or not wished to be seen. This people sleep under a sun which ripen its senses, but gives no activity to its indolence.

"Rome is then dead. But France has ached almost in the same way. Other reasons influenced her. Since Madame Letitia left France, so many things have been accomplished, that her name, even before her death, already belonged to the past. After the lapse of twenty years, we are already so far from 1814, that an age is between that year and us. The past is so immense that we forget that the majority of the men who made it still live, and so small have they become since that epoch. Napoleon is so great, that he seems to belong to antiquity. Nobody seems to believe that he lived but yesterday; the mind joins him to Charlemagne as the monarch to whom he succeeded.

"This disposition of the mind in regard to Napoleon naturally extends itself to every member of his family, and more particularly to Madame Letitia. Their career has been long finished, and their fall was so profound that they entered living into prosperity. Thus, when they die, no one is disturbed: it is but a dead body the more for the cemetery. For twenty years past every thing which bears the name of Buonaparte, has been dead to our generation."

EFFECTS OF THE TEXAN VICTORY.

The enemies of Texas have no longer a loop to hang a doubt upon: if their incredulity were as obstinate as that of Thomas, whose surname was Didymous, the recent intelligence is confirmation strong as proofs from Holy Writ, and must command universal assent. The details are even more favourable than the first general announcement, inasmuch as the number of Texans slain is less than was originally stated. The great battle has been won, and the immediate independence of Texas secured beyond the reach of accident. We repeat emphatically, that the complete independence of that country is achieved.

Undoubtedly, large numbers of armed Mexicans remain in Texas: they are stated to be many thousands, and well organized. Were they ten times as many it would avail nothing. Their ablest commanders are prisoners, or dead; their best troops discomfited; their numbers diminished, and the whole spirit of their army broken. On the other hand, the Texans are flushed with victory, and able bodied soldiers are flocking to their standard, by companies and regiments. But a few weeks ago, Houston had reason to despond for want of men, arms and ammunition. He has now arrested from the enemy a supply of arms and camp materials, and there will be no lack of men.—We undertake to say, that in less than a month, Houston will be at the head of an efficient army of 10,000 men. We believe that in this we speak within bounds, and that so far from wanting men in future, he will have more volunteers than he will be able to organize for the service. Thus situated, the campaign will be brief, and will end in the extermination of the Mexicans from Texas.

Viewing Texas as independent, what will be its effect upon this country, and in particular upon New England? Most assuredly it will tend to a rapid settlement of Texas, and open its ports to a valuable commercial intercourse with our own Atlantic cities.—The people of the Southern and Western States have manifested great enthusiasm in favour of the Texan cause. But we apprehend that the relative effects of the revolution will operate more beneficially on the North than on the South. The inducements held out to settlers, in the shape of lands of the most fertile character, and adapted to the cultivation of all the great Southern staples, will attract more powerful, southern planters, and the consequence will be, that the main portion of emigrants will go from the southern States. Marylanders, Virginians, Carolinians, and Georgians will be anxious to leave their own worn out lands, for the salubrious climate and more fertile soil of Texas. The remote tendency will be to transform Maryland and Virginia into non slave holding States. Be this as it may, the Southern and Western States will mainly contribute to the peopling of the new Republic.

But without losing so large a proportion of population, our northern cities will participate in a more extended and active commerce: our carrying trade will be augmented; the crops of cotton, rice and sugar will be increased, and the rich products of Texas cultivated by natives of the United States, will be poured into our great marts of commerce, with an abundance hitherto unknown.

Viewed in this light, the victory of General Houston will operate beneficially upon the manufactures of New England, by affording more extended markets for their fabrics: it will be favourable to our shipping merchants engaged in the carrying trade, and to the whole northern community, in augmented supplies of southern products. In short, every new field of commerce and enterprise contributes essentially to the prosperity of the active population of New England. Taking a comprehensive survey of the subject, therefore, the Texan Revolution bids fair to become a source of greater benefit to the northern than to the southern States. Thus far in a business point of consideration.

But when we glance at the rapid career of Santa Anna, from his subversion of the Mexican Constitution, which he had sworn to maintain, to his reckless massacre of the garrison of Alamo, and the detachment of Fanning;—his proclamation of death to his opponents, and his cruel execution of that threat, we, as the advocates of civil rights and as the friends of humanity, cannot too much exult at the incomparable victory of Houston and his gallant companions. His little army was nearly all composed of natives of the United States, and this victory establishes the superiority of freemen contending against the legions of a despot. It has given the Mexicans a lesson they will not soon forget, of the danger of risking a war with this Country. It will cause them in future to respect our citizens at home and abroad.—*Boston Centinel*.

CARDINAL CHEYREUS.

It will doubtless be gratifying to many of our readers to know that this gentleman, once their fellow citizen and friend, is receiving in his native country the honours due to his exemplary virtues. He has re-

cently been promoted to the dignity of a Cardinal in the Catholic Church, a station inferior only to that of the Pope.

We learn from a French paper that the ceremony of placing the Cardinal's cap on the head of this distinguished individual, took place in the chapel of the Tuilleries, on the 9th of February. M. Riario Sforza, a Roman Prelate, who was the bearer of the cap was previously presented to the King, whom he addressed in a Latin discourse according to custom. The court afterwards proceeded to the Royal Chapel, where the Bishop of Morocco celebrated mass. The president of council, and the minister of justice and of public worship, accompanied the royal family. After mass, the Cardinal knelt in the sanctuary. M. Riario presented the cap to the King on a golden server. The King, kneeling down, placed the cap on the cardinal's head, after which the assembly separated. Cardinal Cheyreus, subsequently, robed in purple, and attended by a numerous suite, proceeded to the state apartments, where he delivered two short addresses to the King and Queen, in which he made a happy allusion to the providential escape of his Majesty from the attack of Fieschi, and paid a well merited compliment to the exemplary piety of the Queen. In the chambers, M. the Keeper of the Seals, in introducing a motion for the allotment of 11,000 dollars for defraying the expenses attending on Cardinal Cheyreus' promotion to his new dignity, said that "this honour was looked for by every one but the Cardinal himself; that public opinion had anticipated the choice of the crown; France hailed with joy the elevation of a prelate equally estimable for his learning and piety, and rendered homage to that modest and tolerant virtue, which, for a long time, obtained universal veneration in his intercourse with the professors of various creeds."

On Saturday, a deputation from the students of our college, waited upon the Rev Dr McCawley, and requested his acceptance of a Silver Cup, as a mark of well merited esteem, on his advancement from the Chair of the Mathematical Professor in Fredericton College, to the high situation of President of the University at Windsor. The Cup is of very beautiful workmanship; with in a wreath of flowers is placed an appropriate Latin inscription, and over this the College arms in basso relievo. We understand it has been the intention of the Students to have presented it publicly on the Encœnia but in consequence of some delay the order was not executed before the commencement of the vacation, when they had all returned to their respective homes.—*New Brunswick Gazette*.

Joseph Howe, Esq., the talented Editor of the *Novascotian*, at a late public meeting of the Freeholders of Musquodoboit, signified his intention, in conformity with their solicitation, of becoming a Candidate to represent the County of Halifax at the approaching General Election—which we understand, will take place about September or October.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IF TRUE.—Our pretty young girls and exquisites who are always in such natural dread of having their beauty disfigured and their faces pitted by the varioloid and small pox, will be rejoiced to hear that Dr Luzeburg, a respectable physician of New Orleans, professes to have discovered an easy method by which this deformity—should they be so unfortunate as to have either disease, may be prevented.—He avers that the pits never appear but in those parts of the skin which are exposed to the light and that therefore they never, or very rarely are found on the surface of the body, generally, though it may have been covered with pustules, as well as the face and hands.—He has found that on exposing certain portions of the skin, the face and hands. He has found that on exposing certain portions of the skin, the latter never, but the former always became pitted.—*New York Star*.

Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road shares were selling in London at the last dates at £270 @ 280 for £103 paid in; London and Birmingham, 124 @ 120 for 50 paid in; London and Greenwich, 27 @ 38 for 20 paid in; London and Southampton, 29 @ 30 for 15 paid; Brighton, 17 @ 18 for 5 paid; Great Western, 34 @ 32 for 10 paid; North Midland, 12 @ 13 for 5 paid.

Mrs. Holley has in press a history of Texas, brought down to the present time, with a geographical description of the country.—It will be published soon at Lexington, Ky. in a volume of more than three hundred pages.

The New Orleans Bee states that not less than one hundred attorneys, now in that city have not been able to clear their current expenses by their profession. The city is also overrun with accountants and physicians.—Mechanics of all kinds are in demand.

CHEROKEE TREATY.—It is stated in the *Globe* of yesterday that the Senate have ra-

tified this treaty—which stipulates we believe some six or seven millions of dollars, to the Cherokees, as an inducement to the relinquishment of their lands in Georgia, and to their removal west of the Mississippi.—*N. Y. American*.

(From the *London Standard*, July 11.)

ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

PARIS, JULY 9.

The trial of Alibaud is over, and the culprit condemned to the sentence of the parricides. The conduct of the prisoner during the whole of the trial was that of a man who cursed his King, his judges, the laws, and himself. Yet nothing moved or agitated him, and he evidently looks on himself as a hero.

The household of the Prince of Orange at Mivart's Hotel were employed on Friday packing up for embarkation on Sunday, when a despatch was received from Windsor Castle, where Prince then was, directing that the luggage should not be despatched to the Tower-stairs until further orders. It is understood that his Royal Highness received a special and pressing invitation from the King and Queen to extend the period of his visit to England, which he accepted.

On the night of Wednesday last another attempt was made to injure the statue of King William, in College-green, Dublin.—Some black liquid, resembling ink, it is supposed, must have been injected through a large garden syringe, or perhaps the hose of a small fire-engine, on the figure, as the policemen on duty were unable to give any account of the time when, or the manner how, the defilement was effected. An investigation has taken place before the magistrates, but no one has been implicated in the transaction. The constables, however, upon duty round this statue have been reprimanded, with an injunction to be more vigilant for the future.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with her accustomed liberality, has been pleased to subscribe £10 towards the erection of the new Wesleyan Chapel at Peasecod-street, Windsor.

Mrs. Norton is in Paris, and intends going to reside at Rome and Naples, in order to finish a poem which her domestic sorrows have compelled her to suspend.

We regret to state that Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., Secretary to the General Post Office, died yesterday morning, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The tour of the Prince of Oldenburg is not so much to enable him to see the beauties of the most distinguished parts of England and Scotland as it is to make himself acquainted with the habits and manners of the people; and, above all, with our manufacturers and the public improvements in the country. It is his intention to cross over from Portpatrick to Duncannon, and make a tour of Ireland.

The news from Spain bear irresistible testimony to the fact, that the Carlists are every day increasing their numbers, and acting upon the offensive. The garrisons of Peñacerrada and Treviño surrendered at discretion on the morning of July 2; and when the accounts came away, little doubt remained but Vittoria would fall into the hands of the Carlists also, if Cordova should not at once afford it relief, which was not expected.

Letters from Constantinople of the 15th ult. state, that no formal demand had been made by Lord Ponsonby of the Turkish government, with respect to the late treatment of Mr. Churchill. He has only intimated to the Sultan what amount of satisfaction he deemed would be considered necessary by the British government. A ministerial paper, however, of yesterday says, that a messenger arrived at the Foreign Office on Saturday, with despatches from Mr. Fox, our Ambassador at Vienna, dated the 2nd inst., which announce the important fact, that the Austrian government had received intelligence from Constantinople of the 16th ult. bringing the dismissal of the Reis Effendi.—We know nothing of the truth of this statement; the only point in its favour is, that it is one day later than the letters received through the ordinary channel.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1836.

We have received by the Brig MERMAID, arrived at St. John's, 28 days from Waterford, London dates to the 11th, and Dublin to the 5th ult, from which we have made several extracts.

A system of good Roads is the very foundation of a country's civilization. In the absence of this, the "natural resources con-