

winding sheet. His sceptre and buckler, formed entirely of gold, and which had been consecrated by Pope Leo III. were suspended before him, and, his sepulchre was closed and sealed after having been filled with various treasures and perfumes. A gilded arcade was erected over the place, with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

"Beneath this tomb is placed the body of the orthodox Emperor Charles the Great, who variously extended the kingdom of the Franks, and happily governed it 47 years. He died a Septuagenarian, January, 814."

It is further recorded, that "Pope Otho III. ordered the tomb to be opened, when the body was stripped of its royal ornaments, which had not been in the least injured by the hand of time. The Book of the Gospels continues to be kept at Aix-la-Chapelle. With this volume the imperial sword and hunting-horn were also found. The copy of the Gospels interred with Charlemagne, appears to have been one of those executed by his order, and corrected according to the Greek and Syriac."



THE BRIDE.—I know no sight more charming and touching than that of a young and timid bride, in her robes of virgin white, led up trembling to the altar. When I thus behold a lovely girl in the tenderness of her years, forsaking the house of her father, and the home of her childhood—and, with the implicit confidence, and the sweet self-abandonment which belong to woman, giving up all the world for the man of her choice; when I hear her, in the good old language of the ritual, yielding herself to him "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, honour, and obey, till death us do part,"—it brings to mind the beautiful and affecting devotion of Ruth: "Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."—*Washington Irving.*

THE HAMMER.—The principle of the permanence of the force of communicated motion, so far as any cause within the moving body itself is concerned, that is of its absolute permanence, except in so far as it is counteracted by some external and opposite force, whilst it lies at the very foundation of all just views of the theory, is sufficiently shown by the above examples, to be a most important element in the practice of mechanics.—What is it, in fact, but this which constitutes the giant force of impact, and makes the hammer a weapon more powerful than any other—irresistible—in moulding and submitting the various objects around him to the uses and purposes of man? There is no machine comparable to the hammer. The force of heat, indeed, insinuates itself between the pores and interstices of bodies, and operating there, separately, upon their particles, breaks them up in detail—but the hammer encounters the accumulated force of their cohesion, and overcomes it. The hardest rocks and the most unyielding metals submit to it. If man reigns over inanimate matter, shapes out the face of the earth to his use or to his humour, and puts the impress of his skill and his labour upon the whole face of nature; it is chiefly with the aid which the mighty force of impact gives him. It is this that clears away for him the trees of the forest—that shapes for him the materials of his dwelling—that beats out for him the instruments of tillage—that digs and hoes up the earth—that, after having cut for him his corn, threshes it, and crushes it into flour—that tames for him his cattle, shapes and binds together his waggons and carts, and makes his roads; in short, there is no use of society for which this force of impact does not labour, and there is no operation of it which does not manifest this tendency of communicated force of motion to permanence. Were there no tendency to permanence in the force of motion which his hammer acquires in its descent, its power on the substance which the artificer seeks to shape out would only be the same as though he were to