THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION—MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1850. [VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 84.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
CORNER FRANKFORT STREET & CITY HALL SQUARE,
Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain,
NEW YORK.

THIS HOUSE WAS built and opened by the Subscriber, on MAY 1, 1849, who trusts that, for convenience, elegance, comfort, and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world. It contains more Rooms than any other Hotel on this Continent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They are all fitted up with Marble-Top Washstands, which are supplied with *Croton Water*, through silver plated cocks. There is but one Bed in a Room; the Halls and Water-Closets on every Floor will be lit with Gas during the night. This Hotel is in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS and the principal places of Amusement. There is a *Barber's Shop*, and an extensive range of *Bath Rooms* connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of Lodging-Rooms and Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and *splendid Refectory*. Porters will be up during the Night, to admit Lodgers, and also to call them at any time they may desire; and in no case will Servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.

R. FRENCH.

April, 1850. 79-3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BY L. H. BARBER,
MAIN STREET, ST ALBANS, VERMONT.
March 8, 1850. 68

CENTRAL HOUSE,
No. 9, *Brattle Square*,
(Between Brattle and Elm Streets,)
BOSTON.
A. W. WRIGHT, H. WEBSTER, } Proprietors.
Feb. 13. 58

THOMAS E. LOVETT & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
42, *WATER STREET, NEW YORK.*
E. LOVETT, K. RITCHIE, DENAR. } 51
January, 1850.

MOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, No. 131, Nassau Street, Clinton Hall, NEW YORK. Publish Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Magnetism. Verbal or Written Descriptions of Character, furnished when desired.

ORSON S. FOWLER,
LORENZO N. FOWLER,
SAMUEL R. WELLS.
January, 1850. 1yr.-49

FRENCH CALF SKINS,
Full Weight—18 lbs. to 40 lbs. per dozen.

C. F. EVERSON & Co., 296, Pearl Street, New York, are now receiving their FALL SUPPLY, they are of the first quality. CALFS SKINS for Sale by the Case.
New York, March 14, 1850. 73-1m

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
W. WARD & CO. (Successors to W. R. Goulding, age) 83 MAIDEN LANE, New York, manufacture and have constantly on hand a large assortment of SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, *Springs, Trusses, &c., &c.* Their Establishment being the oldest and largest in the United States, enables them to furnish the above articles of a *superior quality* and at low prices.
Druggists and Country Dealers when visiting the City are requested to call and examine their stock before purchasing. Descriptive Catalogues, with Prices, forwarded by mail on application.—Orders promptly attended to.
W. Ward & Co. continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, 83 Maiden Lane, near Gold Street, an extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs, which they offer at as low prices as any other house in the trade.
New York, April 2, 1850. 81

SALERATUS.
THE old-fashioned "PURE PEARL-ASH SALERATUS," also "SODA SALERATUS," of the most approved quality, in all sizes of packages. A constant supply on sale by
P. P. CORNELL,
No. 7, Counties Slip,
Corner of Water Street,
New York.
Orders by Mail or Telegraph will meet with prompt attention.
January, 1850. 51

DR. HUGHES,
M. D. *University, Edinburgh*, 1825—*Fellow Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.*)
NO. 1, CHURCHVILLE STREET,
CLOSE TO CRAIG STREET,
Main St. North. 68-w

CARTER & CARTER,
ADVOCATES.
OFFICE—No. 134, *Saint Lambert Street*,
NEAR THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
MONTREAL.
Oct. 26, 1849. 1

D. R. WOOD,
ADVOCATE,
No. 23, *Little St. James' Street.*
Montreal. 70

MR. ABRAHAM,
ADVOCATE,
Place d'Armes Hill,
(Above Messrs. Drummond and Loronger.)
February 15, 1850. 59

MONK & LARKIN,
ADVOCATES,
21, *Little Saint James' Street.*
C. MONK,
H. J. LARKIN,
January 21, 1850. 48

ALEX. F. SABINE,
BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Pontes-Callere,
MONTREAL.
March 8, 1850. 68

MONTREAL
MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE,
136 *ST. PAUL STREET,*
(Opposite the "Hotel Dieu.")

NELSON, BUTTERS & Co., having purchased the Stock of Sherman & Rice, have on hand, for Sale, the various *MANUFACTURES OF MARBLE*, consisting principally of MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, TABLE TOPS, HEARTH STONES, &c., *at Prices that defy competition!*
☞ All Orders accurately and promptly executed.
March 15. 71

M. O'MEARA,
COACH-MAKER,
HAY-MARKET, MONTREAL.
FROM an experience of upwards of 30 years in the line of Business, during which time the Proprietor has given entire satisfaction to his numerous patrons, he thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is still to be found at his Old Stand, as above mentioned.
February 4, 1850. 54

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING AND GLAZING.
FRANCIS CLARKE wishes to return thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the large share of patronage bestowed on him for the last ten years, and at the same time to say he is still to be found at his OLD STAND, No. 10, ALEXANDER STREET, where he intends to pursue his usual system of punctuality and dispatch, as he is now carrying on Business solely for his own account.
March 1, 1850. 65-7w

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL.
NOTICE.
IN consequence of the LOSSES sustained by the NEW CITY GAS COMPANY, from delay and non-payment of their *Accounts during the past year*, they have determined upon adopting the following TARIFF of PRICES for GAS, from the 1st MAY, 1850, to 1st MAY, 1851:—
By this TARIFF it will be seen that a Discount of 25 PER CENT., or ONE-FOURTH will be allowed to such parties as make payment of their Accounts within fourteen days of the end of each Quarter, thereby reducing the price to the PRESENT RATE to those who PAY PROMPTLY.
REGULATIONS.
TARIFF OF PRICES PER ANNUM FOR CONTRACT BURNERS
From 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

DESCRIPTION OF BURNERS.	*Dusk to 8, P. M.*	*Dusk to 9, P. M.*	*Dusk to 10, P. M.*	*Dusk to 11, P. M.*	*Dusk to 12 o'clock.*	*Dusk to 1, A. M.*	*Dusk to 2, A. M.*	*Extra for during Day.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Patent Flat Jet...	2 13 4	3 6 8	4 3 4	4 16 8	5 10 0	6 5 0	7 0 0	3 6 8
Batwing or 12 hole Argand.....	4 0 0	5 13 4	7 0 0	8 6 8	9 13 4	10 14 0	11 15 0	5 13 4

One-Sixth additional on the above to parties using Gas on Sunday.
Charge by Meter 16s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet.
The Gas Rent, whether by Meter or Burner, is to be paid Quarterly, and will be due upon the 1st day of August, November, February, and May.
All parties who shall call at the Gas Office, Gabriel Street, Griffintown, on or before the FOURTEENTH day of AUGUST, NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, and MAY, and shall there make payment in full of their Gas Rent, due upon the first day of these Months, respectively, shall be allowed a Discount of 25 PER CENT. on all the above rates.
Persons making payment after the Fourteenth day of the Month, will be charged the full rate.
To cover the expense of repair attending the use of Meters, the following Quarterly Rent, for the hire of each Meter, according to size, has been established:—

2 and 3 Lt. Meter	2s. 0d. per Quarter.	45 Lt. Meter	8s. 0d. per Quarter.
5 do	2s. 6d. do.	50 do	9s. 0d. do.
10 do	3s. 0d. do.	60 do	11s. 0d. do.
20 do	4s. 6d. do.	80 do	14s. 0d. do.
30 do	5s. 6d. do.	100 do	17s. 6d. do.

The proportion of tube to number of Burners, in order to insure a sufficient supply of Light, is given in the following Table, and parties who either have, or may have, their places fitted up with smaller pipes, or greater lengths of tube, to the number of Burners, cannot have a proper supply of Gas:—

Size of Tubing, Inside Measure.	*Greatest Length allowed.*	*Greatest Number of Burners.*
½ Inch.	20 Feet.	2 Burners.
½ do	30 do	4 do
½ do	40 do	3 do
½ do	50 do	12 do
½ do	70 do	20 do
1 do	100 do	40 do
1¼ do	150 do	60 do
1¼ do	200 do	100 do
2 do	300 do	200 do

Particular attention is requested to the following Clause of the Gas Company's Charter:—
XIX.—And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, whether principal, or workman, or party employing such, shall join or connect any pipe to the main or service pipes of the said Company, or shall in any way lay, join, or connect any pipe for the supply of any new Light or Burner, to any pipe whatsoever, containing Gas, without having first received the consent of the Company, or their Agent, in writing, then such person or persons, or party employing such, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay to the said Company the sum of twenty-five pounds Currency, and also a further sum of one pound for each day such pipe shall so remain, or be imprisoned for the term of one calendar month in the Common Gaol.
By order of the Directors,
W. R. FALCONER,
MANAGER.
NEW CITY GAS COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Gabriel Street, Griffintown,
Montreal, April 3, 1850. 80-e

WANTED,
1,000 BUNDLES 1st quality PINE SHINGLES, for which Cash will be paid. None but 1st quality will be purchased.
HIBBARD & Co.,
St. Paul Street.
March 15, 1850. 71

NOTICE.
THE Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of DINNING & SCOTT is, THIS DAY, DISSOLVED by limitation.
JOHN G. DINNING.
JAMES SCOTT, JUN.
Montreal, 8th April, 1850. 82-1m

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.
NOTICE.
PARTIES in the Country, desirous of becoming MEMBERS, will be supplied with TICKETS of MEMBERSHIP, and every information, on application to
JOHN G. DINNING,
35, St. François Xavier Street.
April 12, 1850. 83-i

WANTED,
POT AND PEARL ASHES,
JOHN G. DINNING,
ASHES BROKER.
35, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, April 12, 1850. 83-30

UPPER CANADA FUNDS
ON SALE, at a small discount. Apply to
JOHN G. DINNING, *Broker*,
Montreal, 23rd March, 1850. 76-n

GILBAULT'S TIRAGE.
WANTED to PURCHASE a few LOTS adjoining Lot No. 70 on the Plan of said Tirage. Parties desirous of selling, are requested to make immediate application to
JOHN G. DINNING,
Registry Office, 35, St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, 23rd March, 1850. 76-n

PEW No. 41 CHRIST'S CHURCH.
TO BE LET, from 1st APRIL up to 30th SEPTEMBER next, with the KNEELING-STOOLS and CUSHIONS. The Yearly Rent, commencing 30th September annually, is £6 10s. The Rent will be £2 for the five months.
Apply to
JOHN G. DINNING,
35, St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, 23rd March, 1850. 76

NOTICE.
TO AMERICAN LUMBER MERCHANTS.
THE Subscriber is prepared to make arrangements for the Sale of DEALS, &c., &c., to be delivered at LAPRAIRIE or WILLIAM HENRY during the Summer.
JOHN G. DINNING, *Broker*,
35, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, 22rd March, 1850. 76-7w

GRIFFINTOWN—ST. JOSEPH SUBURBS—CHAMBLY—AND COTE NOTRE DAME DE NEIGES.
ON SALE,—The following very valuable LOTS of LAND, the Property of C. DORWIN, Esq., viz.:—
FIEF NAZARETH, GRIFFINTOWN.—Lots Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 36, 39, 42, 45; and 46, as described on a Plan prepared by Mr. WELLS, Architect.
ST. JOSEPH SUBURBS.—Lot No. 52. The Grand Junction Railroad, to be continued from the Landing opposite to Lachine to New York, will, in course of a short time, make Griffintown and St. Joseph Suburbs the business part of Montreal, as the great Depot for the Produce of the West.
CHAMBLY.—Lots Nos. 59 and 60 on said Plan, a beautiful situation, on the Banks of the River Richelieu.
The Plans may be seen, and every information given, on application at the OFFICE of the Subscriber.
JOHN G. DINNING,
Registry Office,
35, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, 22nd March, 1850. 74

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.—The powerful new Screw Steamship *CITY OF GLASGOW*, 1017 Tons Register, 1699 Tons over all, and 250 Horse Power, B. R. MATHEWS, (formerly of the *Great Western*,) Commander, is intended to sail regularly from NEW YORK to GLASGOW about the middle of every alternate Month, viz.:
From New York in May, July, September, November, and January, and
From Glasgow in April, June, August, October, December, and February.
The first departure of this splendid Vessel from New York, direct to Glasgow, is appointed to take place on Saturday, the 18th of May next, at 12 o'clock Noon. Goods for shipment cannot be received after Thursday evening, the 16th May.
Cabin Passage, $90; Second Cabin Passage, $55; Steward's fee included.
No Steerage Passengers taken.
These rates include Provisions, but not Wines or Liquors, which will be supplied on board at moderate rates. Carries a Surgeon.
The State Rooms for First and Second Cabin Passengers are unusually large, commodious, and well ventilated. For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. McSYMON, 1, Beaver Street.
New York, 8th March, 1850. 79

FIRST SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK AND QUEBEC.
THE well-known fine Coppered Ship "CHINA," 635 Tons Register, JOHN ATTERIDGE, Master, is expected to arrive at NEW YORK early in APRIL, and will have Quick Despatch for the PORT of QUEBEC.
Apply to Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., New York, or here to
GILMOUR & Co.
Montreal, 11th March, 1850. 69

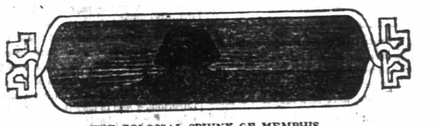
FREIGHT FROM LONDON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
THE fine fast-sailing Coppered and Copper-Fastened (P. G.) Barque ACHILES, is now ready to receive FREIGHT at LONDON for QUEBEC and MONTREAL, to sail on or about the 28th MARCH next.
Apply to Messrs. JOHN JAFFRAY & Co., London; POLLOK, GILMOUR & Co., Glasgow; or here to
GILMOUR & Co.
Montreal, 4th February, 1850. 54

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO AND HAMILTON.
THE Subscribers having completed arrangements for running a regular LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS between MONTREAL, and TORONTO and HAMILTON, calling at other Ports on Lake Ontario, will be prepared, on the Opening of Navigation, to transport GOODS and PRODUCE, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, on the most favourable terms.
They have also made arrangements to run a LINE of
FIRST-CLASS BARGES,
(In addition to their old established Line of Steamers and Barges on the River St. Lawrence,) from KINGSTON and MONTREAL, direct to Lake Champlain, and are prepared to Contract for the transportation of PRODUCE from Ports on Lakes Erie and Ontario to Burlington and other Ports on Lake Champlain.
HOOKER & HOLTON.
Montreal, 1st March, 1850. 67

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Three Calls of FIVE POUNDS each, per Share, on the New Capital Stock of the CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY, have been made, and will become payable at the Office of the Company, in Montreal, on the First day of April, one, on the First day of May, and the last Instalment on the First June next, ensuing.
W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.
Montreal, Feb. 9, 1850. 66

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF EGYPT.

NUMBER 5.



THE COLOSSAL SPHINX OF MEMPHIS.

TRANSLATION.

"Year LXXIV. of the *Great Festival*—under GENERAL TAYLOR—COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS—POWERFUL WARRIOR—VICTORIOUS LIKE MENTU (*Mars*)—LORD OF THE UPPER REGION—EVER LIVING—CHIEF OF HIS COUNTRY—HEAD OF HIS LAND—CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE—PRESIDING OVER AMERICA—WESTERN LAND ENVIABLE AND HAPPY—BELOVED OF OSIRIS—PROTECTOR OF THE WEST."

Within the brief limits of a newspaper article, designed for the cursory perusal of readers, each pre-occupied more or less with the imperious business of the hour, it would in a writer be mere pedantic vanity, as much as to the reader's sentiments, under such circumstances, it might be offensive, to attempt disquisition on the science termed the "*Linguistique*"—*i. e.*, the ultimate philosophy of speech—whether *language* be viewed as proceeding from the gradual uninspired development of man's innate faculties, through unnumbered cycles of time, since first appearance on our full blown planet; or as the immediate result of a direct Providential revelation in primeval periods, to the first pair of created human beings.

Conceding, in either case, the initial origin of all human tongues to have been *divine*, it may be fairly held, that the "modus," unrevealed in Scripture, is a problem yet scientifically unsolved—perhaps one which it is not given to mortals to settle. Albeit, it is at the present day, matter of possible to entertain such an inquiry, and to expect some of sight the discoveries made within the last 20 years among the *Monuments of Egypt*.

Whether we follow the *long* or the *short*, the old or the new Chronology; whether we place the *earliest* Pyramids in the 35th century B. C., or at B. C. 2000, the real question remains the same. In *Egypt* it is that we have the *oldest* recorded tongue, the *oldest* inscriptions, the *oldest* historical remains of the human race; and there also is that we touch the utmost boundary of monumental antiquity extant to our day.

Beyond that monumental limit we possess no *Chronology*, in the scientific sense of the term—"One day is with the Lord as a thousand years. And a thousand years as one day." (*2 Peter iii. 8; Psalms xc. 4.*)

"*The Sphinx*," as Bunsen says, "still preserves her mystery; so, in conformity with PLUTARCH's assertion that Sphinxes were "types of the *enigmatical*;" and with CLEMENS's that they were "*mysterious* and *obscure*," we have placed a wood-cut of the Great Sphinx of Memphis above the hieroglyphical inscription which suggests his pensive reference to the *language* and *writings* of the ancient Egyptians.

Mr. Gliddon's "*Chapters* on Early Egyptian History," 1843, presented the public with a popular compendium of the opinion current among Egyptologists up to the close of 1841. If superseded by the laborious researches of more recent date, it is still the *cheapest*; if not the best introduction to Egyptian studies, accessible to the mere reader of English. The "Hand-book to the Panorama of the Nile," under the head of *Philology*, furnishes a definition from the pen of the highest of Egyptian scholars in England, Mr. BIRCH, of the actual advance made into the subject up to the close of 1849. "There is no royal road to the mathematics" now, any more than in the days of ARISTOTLE."

Those who seriously and conscientiously desire more critical information than is contained in these two pamphlets, have no resource but to plod through the works of CHAMPOLLION, LEPSIUS, BIRCH, BUNSEN, DESAULCY, and the school of savans, justly termed, since 1827, the *hierologists*; nor will they be long in discovering that, in *Egyptian* problems at the present day—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing:
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring."

In what form, then, do these the earliest chronicles of mankind come down to us? What is the *fact*, irrespectively of hypothesis?

We answer—precisely in the strange characters presented above in our wood-cut of *Hieroglyphics*; compounded of the three orders of signs termed the *phonetic*, or alphabetico-syllabic; the *figurative* and the *symbolical*. These were the signs in which the antique Scribes chiselled and painted the genealogies of their Kings, the pedigrees of their family, and the inexhaustible details of their primeval life and times. In the pyramidal tombs exhumed by LEPSIUS' Scientific Mission to Egypt in 1842-5, now in process of publication to the world at the expense of the King of Prussia.

It would be a dry task to justify the accuracy of the *translation*. The curious may satisfy themselves by applying to Mr. Gliddon, whose high opinion of our country's institutions has thereon found expression. There having been no such term as "*Independence*" under the despotic hierarchy of Ancient Egypt, the paraphrase of "*Great Festival*" was substituted as equally appropriate. The name of General TAYLOR is inscribed in the royal ellipsis, termed *Cartouche*. The inscription reads from left to right, and the first sign is the word "*year*," represented by a *palm branch*. Each of the 7 following *horse-shoes* is the cipher for 10, and the succeeding 4 *upright strokes* are units; thus yielding the words "Year LXXIV."

This same decimal system of numeration, *units, tens, hundreds, thousands, myriads*, and upwards, in precisely the same ciphers as above exhibited, is found in full completeness in the very earliest of legends. Thus, for instance, in the Tomb of EIMEI, the Architect of King SNOFRU, builder of the Great Pyramid in the 24th century B. C., there is a long inventory of his wealth. Among other property he is said to possess "825 oxen, 220 cows, *with their calves*, 2234 goats, 760 asses, and 974 *sheep*." And the numerals are ciphers, at an epoch which is about 4000 years before the Arabs of Mohammed's era; to whom, notwithstanding these indisputable facts, the Universities, Colleges, and Schools, still persist in ascribing the invention of decimal ciphers!

We pass on to a last intricate theme.

The "Panorama of the Nile" has for its opening tableau a magnificent scene of *Egypt under Mohammed Ali*; when, at the hour of sunrise, about the beginning of August, the Nile having risen some twenty-one feet, the annual festival of the "Cutting of the *Khaleeg*" is celebrated, amid the blaze and roar of artillery, fireworks, and every possible demonstration of gladness, that the height of the Inundation insures full crops and prosperity for the ensuing year.

After the spectator has seen successively unrolled before him 1750 miles of Egypt and Nubia, during all the hours of the day and night, and retrograded along some 5000 years of sculptured history till he has passed the *Pyramids*, he stands before the colossal *Sphinx* of Memphis, whilst the shades of evening close gradually around that monstrous form, whose imperious *Sunset* produced behind the Sphinx contrasts, in relative epoch and in the hour of day, in romantic associations as well as in sober history, most poetically with the brilliant auspices under which he commenced his voyage up the Nile. The curtain drops as he ponders on the impenetrable darkness with which primeval human records are invested at this very spot; and the Grecian enigma of the Sphinx terminates for his philosophical solution.

Our wood-cut exhibits the view of the Sphinx taken at this moment.

The *Sphinx* is here given in the state in which it was left in 1817-'8, by SALT and CAVIGLIA, who removed the sand which concealed its body, and laid bare an area of a hundred feet in front. This sand recovered the base of the monument immediately on the cessation of these gentlemen's labors. It was again excavated lately by LEPSIUS; but beyond the head, neck, and shoulders, nothing has been visible to the ordinary traveller, for the last twelve or fifteen centuries.

We present MR. GLIDDON's views in reference to this mystified monolith, as the summary of his own investigations of all authorities on the subject. If novel, we have no doubt that he can support them.

About the year 2124 B. C., the last Pharaoh of the XIIth dynasty (successor of AMENEMHA IV., whose tomb is the *Pyramid* of the Labyrinth) was overthrown by the sudden irruption into Lower Egypt of the barbarian Shepherd Kings, or *Hyksos*: and driven up the country to Thebes, the Egyptian Monarchs built no more *Pyramids* at Memphis.

In that day there was very little *Sand* on the surface of the Libyan hill, in which, during some fifteen centuries previously, the ancient denizens of Memphis had hewed their catacombs; and on the surface of which, along a line of 56 miles, some *sixty-nine Pyramids*, Tombs of Memphite Kings, reared their lofty apexes, each perfectly smooth from the base to the summit, surrounded by a broad platform—each one serving as the nucleus for the encircling cemeteries of its age, containing the bodies of the nobles, ministers, clergy, household of the King and population contaneous with its erection.

In the same day the *rock*, now carved into the *Sphinx*, was a projecting angle of the lime-stone cliff which jutted out uncouthly over the flat alluvial gardens and fields around old Memphis. *And thus it continued during probably the 511 years that Memphis was the spoil of the Shepherds' hordes.*

About the 16th century B. C., the *Hykso* were expelled from Memphis, and driven to the confines of the land of Goshen, by the victorious arms of AAHMES, whom the Greeks called *Amosis* or *Amasis*; the founder of the XVIIth dynasty, and restorer of peace and civilization to the long-desolated land. Memphis became again the *coronation*-City of Egyptian Kings. In the 22nd year of his reign AAHMES repaired the desecrated Temple of *Pthah*; and naturally took every means to perpetuate in her vicinity the fame of his recovery of one-half of his ancient Predecessor's dominion.

In the same manner, then, that the Grecian *Dinocrates*, in Macedonian times, proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and that still later the Italian *Michel-Angelo* suggested statuary on a scale equally stupendous; so, some great Egyptian Architect conceived, and in this case executed, the idea of having this heretofore mis-shapen promontory into a *Sphinx*; the face of which should be a majestic portrait of AAHMES—vanquisher of the *Hykso*—a triumphal effigy that should for ever remind the citizens of Memphis of his glorious deeds. A tradition, preserved by Pliny, shows that, in his day, popular voice in Egypt described the *Sphinx* as "the tomb of *Amasis*;" and a confusion has arisen, (as in the case of *Pammitic*—MENKARE,) from identity of name, in attributing to AAHMES of the XXVIth dynasty, B. C. 569, a colossal work belonging to that AAHMES, who projected its execution some 10 centuries previously!

The length of the Sphinx, according to French estimates, was about 127 feet; the circumference of the head, round the forehead, about 88; its height from the belly to the top of the head about 35 feet. The feminine body appears to have originally been painted *red*; and the King's face *gilded*. The head was crowned with the Helmet of *Festival*" was substituted as equally appropriate. "sovereignty over Upper and Lower Egypt;" called *Pshent*; and a plaited beard adorned the chin. These last were long ago destroyed.

Such seems to have been its original grandeur, when B. C. 16 centuries, the rays of the rising Sun were flashed back over the plain beneath, reflected by the golden features of AAHMES.

About 10 reigns later, THOTMES IVth placed a granite Tablet, 14 feet high, between the paws; dated in his "1st year, 19th day of the month *Athyr*;" in which he makes offerings to the *Sphinx*, and some 7 reigns after, RAMESES III. added a votive Tablet on each side of the preceding one.

Thus, from that day, the 14th century B. C., the Sphinx seems to have continued "in statu quo" down to the Christian era; undisturbed by the invasions of *Sand*; and, singularly enough, unnoticed by Herodotus, or by any of the Greek travellers who visited these localities! The first mention of its sand-covered form is Sleep, in the 1st century A. D. This is the time that the *Sand* began to have commenced its encroachments, according to the Roman inscriptions found on the paws, &c.; because, in the time of NERO, A. D. 50, one inscription says, the Gods "have gained *away the Sand from thy rocky side*;"—and another, of a century and a half later, "*although the Sand hides the base of the colossus.*"

The *pavement* was repaired in the 7th year of the Emperor SEVERUS, A. D. 199-200. And the staircase, chapel, and esplanade, in front, seem to have been used, in those Roman days, for the "Mammisiaon of Slaves."

Space does not admit of our continuing this practical method of removing what may be termed "the *humbug* of history," by letting facts tell their own simple tale.

VOLNEY, DENON, and others have expatiated much on the Negro features of the Sphinx; which have been adduced likewise as a proof that the ancient Egyptians (the type of whom this Sphinx was conjectured to represent) were of the *African* stock. It would be utter waste of time to refute such fallacies. We know from EL-MAKREESEE that the face of the Sphinx was first mutilated by a fanatical Arab Saint about the year A. D. 1378; and of course the *nose is flat*, when it has been entirely removed.

Finally, the symbol *Sphinx*, (by the Greeks always supposed to be female, and by some learned authorities declared to be always male in Egypt,) being originally an emblem of the God PHRA, *the Sun*; of whom the Sovereigns of Egypt were reputed to be human incarnations—as in the Bible, where our word "Pharoah" is in the Hebrew letters PHRAH—*i. e.* PH-RA, *the Sun, or the King*—the *Sphinx*, we repeat, is male or female in Egyptian hieroglyphics, according as its face is the *Portrait* of a King or a Queen; and by a human head on a Lion's body it symbolized the *Monarch* of Egypt, as the perfection of "intellectual power" combined with "physical strength."—*New York Sun.*

THE BETROTHAL;

OR,

HOW MR. QUINT WAS ENGAGED, AND AT LAST SUCCEEDED IN GETTING MARRIED.

Translated for the Evening Post.

16.

Here there was a new difference in the opinion of the two philosophers. Mr. Pyk loved splendor and tumult. He was an aristocrat, and would gladly have been a noble. His house was tapestried with pictures of knights that he had bought at a public auction, for the sake of the badges and cloud-like wigs that they wore. Of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, he thought the working days belonged to the common citizens, the holy days and saint-days to the patricians.

Under such circumstances, it was natural that the banquet, good cheer should be discussed when Mr. Pyk ate lately insisted on bringing as witnesses, besides the lawyer and parson, the nearest relations of the bridegroom and bride.

Till late in the night this business was discussed; and finally adjourned the following day. The number of the guests to be at the betrothal, bride and bridegroom inclusive, amounted to twenty-two persons. As to the banquet and other festivities, Mr. Pyk would immediately take care of that, since the betrothal was to be held in his house.

Mr. Quint was sleepless that night. "So, after all, there is no rose without its thorn," sighed he, and threw himself uneasily on his couch. Heaven, smiling in the rays of the moon, looked brightly through the panes of the window. "No rose entirely without thorns!—not even the simple knowledge of love. To take an oath of eternal fidelity in public, an oath that would have been so much more beautiful and valuable when given in solitude and amidst tears! O you poor children of men, why do you so willingly entrap yourselves! Why will you let no pleasure steal into your hearts, without waylaying its entrance—through your foolishness, with a painful tax of ceremonies?"

All this was truly of little use. Mr. Pyk did not forego his plan. He rode away early in the morning. The guests were invited, lawyer and parson were notified; the feast made ready—in short, on Sunday morning, all was in order, that could be needed either for a betrothal, or for a little extemporaneous family feast.

At ten o'clock in the morning, Bessie appeared in the house of her uncle, accompanied by her aunt, although the poor child knew not that it was the day of her betrothal. Uncle and aunt had agreed to this, for they intended to surprise her. At half past eleven, the parson, lawyer, and cousins and aunts came in troops, in holiday dresses, with plenty of small talk. The bridegroom alone was wanting.

17.

Mr. Pyk was quite in his glory on this great day. While he wished to found the happiness of two virtuous souls that were dear to him, he had, at the same time, an opportunity to show off his wealth, that bordered on opulence. The little artifice of keeping secret the object of the festival until the desirous moment, tickled him particularly. He went from room to room, said something pretty to all the guests, heard a flattering word from each, gave commands in the kitchen and cellar, and now and then pressed the hand of the trembling Bessie with a most significant smile.

But no rose is without thorns. Two things disturbed the good nature of Mr. Pyk.

His sister, Bessie's aunt, in the pride of her heart, and with talkative friendliness, had intruded the secret of the day to an old godmother. The godmother would rather have died than conceal for a moment the secret that burned on her tongue, from her dear neighbor, Mr. Barber, of Thoss. Mr Barber thought it his duty to discover it to all his particular friends present. The confidants made it known to their married lives. Enough—within three minutes the secret had been through the forty ears present; all countenances were big with importance, and lively enough. The aged lady parsoness, who was anxious for the soul's welfare of the little Bessie, went up to her with a measured step, and commenced a formal congratulation on the happy choice of the beloved, and the betrothal; and then enlarged into a learned disquisition upon the Christian duties of a betrothed bride. The parson, who unwillingly saw any one exercise his handicraft, hurried up, with lifted hands and eyes, and interrupted the sermon of his pious lady. The remaining guests would not be backward in pretty sayings. A waving and chattering flock soon surrounded the poor girl; who, red with shame from her betrayed love, (for she thought only her aunt and uncle knew it,) sat, with downcast eyes, lost in herself, or rather as if annihilated.

With eyes and ears wide open, Mr. Pyk entered the room, and saw and heard the complimenting throng. His plan was disturbed, he frowned; he remained standing; he involuntarily plucked his cravat with his right hand, while with the left in his vest pocket, he moved his great red silk flap, embroidered with yellow flowers, up and down like a swing, on which he would like to have swung himself into the air through indignation.

Bessie's anxious soul, attached by anguish, love and shame, was over with painful sensations. A dream suddenly unfolded itself into reality, as if under a fairy's dress. The cry sun in the world for whom she felt herself fitted, and whom she did not dare to name to herself, was openly and solemnly proclaimed to her bridegroom. She should see him, or belong to him eternally. Ah, not in vain had her aunt that day forced on her finger the chased golden ring! Not in vain had she said in the tone of prophecy—"Another will take it off!"

Thus felt her happiness complete. The heart, too tender to withstand the sudden storm, dissolved itself into tears.

Mr. Pyk was startled. The man so versed in human nature did not understand these tears. In fact, it was not the tears, because he not Bessie's displeasure, that he had been consult d the last in so important an event—it was nothing of this that made him shudder with affright—but the fear that, deceived by his physiognomy, he should become the spot of the valley, with his feast and the mantle of a blank betrothal.

He decided quickly, led Bessie through the

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