The Weekly Observer.

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The Weekly Observer.

ublished on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. J. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birthday, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it *unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever*." In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—Local Referees—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Simmons, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

DOMESTIC.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES,

FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, WOOD STOVES, and PLOUGHS,

of the newest and most approved Patterns, to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in *Prince William Street*, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention. JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John N. B., 27th Sept., 1851.

HARDWARE.

W. Tisdale & Son

Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'—

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse Tracks and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7½ feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C. E. FF. and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS;
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1¼ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved

all which will be sold at low rates.

N. N.—Remainder of Stock expected in the '*Algoma*' and '*Themis*.' Sept. 30.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,

BRICK BUILDING, No. 1, Prince William Street.

THE Subscribers have completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS of 112 Packages by the *Easide* and *Highland Mary*, from London: *Montrose, John S. DeWolfe, Speed*, and *Boadicea*, from Liverpool; *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow; *Richard Cobden*, from New York: *Portland* and *Creole*, from Boston. They now offer their splendid Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, personally selected by one of the Firm from the various Markets, at reduced prices, viz:—

10 doz Gents. beautiful SATIN HATS;
Prize Exhibition, Cork body Hats, from 17s. 6d.;
Also—Patent Sweat HAT, which resists the perspiration. The above are worth a call.
30 dozen Gents Satin Hats, a fine article; 10s. to 12s. 6d. *Astonishing cheap.*
60 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.
60 dozen Gents, Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green, California, and Scarlet Sporting Hats, from 7½d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico and Panmer's Hats, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS every style, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
30 dozen Men's and Youths' Glazed Caps, every style, from 7½d. upwards;
60 dozen Glengarry Caps, Thistled;
10 dozen Balmoral Caps, new style, at 2s. 6d.
100 dozen Gents. and Youths' FUR CAPS, in rich Furs, and new style, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets in rich FURS, latest fashions; a large and varied assortment, cheap.
Gents. and Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
Gents. CLOTH GLOVES, lined with Chamois, Lambskin and Scarlet Wool, very fine.
Gents. French Kid Gloves, best, at 3s. 9d.;
2 Cases very large Gingham Umbrellas, expressly made for this climate.
Gents. Seal, Lynx, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, indispensable to Travellers.
Gents. Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Socks, Silk Hdkfs, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Trunks, Valisses, Carpet Bags, Peaks, Straps, Children's Belts, Table Oil Cloth, Brushes, Mourning Hat Bands, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, and 100 Buffalo Skins, from 12s. 6d.

☞ A large discount for Wholesale Trade.

LOCKHART & CO.

Oct. 21.—6i.

JAMES BURREL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Highland Mary* from London, *Olive* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season.

Dress Materials,

In Cobourgs, Orleans, DeLomes and Cashmeres;
Gala Plaid CLOAKINGS,
4-4, 5-4 PRINTED COTTONS, newest styles;
Grey and White COTTONS;
9-4 Sheetings, Bed Tick, Twilled Stripes;
Red and White FLANNELS;
BLANKETS;
Cotton Warps, Cotton Batting, Wadding.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Black and Coll'd Velvets;
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods & Polkas
Pelerines and Comforters;
Hosiery and Gloves, in great variety;
Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions;
Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions
Infant's Frock Bodices and Caps;
Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves;
Artificial Flowers;
Sewed Muslin, Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars.
French and English RIBBONS.
Purses,
Whalebone,
Brushes, Braces,
Umbrellas, Stocks,
Hair Nets, Plaits, Gimps,
Unions, Lawns, Diapers,
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts, and Collars, Silk Pocket Hdkfs.
Neck Ties, Black and Coll'd
Veils, Stays, Combs,
Pound Cottons;
APRONS,
Reels,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of Fancy and Useful GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest price. Oct. 28.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Prince William street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

In Silk and Wool Barages, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaided); Crape de Soi, Courage, Orleans, Chamelion Cloths, &c. &c.

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indians, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

S. K. FOSTER's Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per Ships "Highland Mary," from London, and "Speed," from Liverpool:—

21 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella Boots;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing Slippers;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House Shoes, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality;
Do. Prunella and Cashmere Boots, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS,
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's Cloth Boots, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*

Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

November 1st.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have just received per Steamers "Europa," "Canada" and "America," 10 Days from England and per Ships "Speed," "Easide," Boadicea" and "Themis"—

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and FRENCH SILKS and SATINS best quality, Newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figure Gros de Naples, Watered, &c.
Union SILK BRILLIANTS,
Plaid POPLINS and Cameelli Cloths,
French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,
FRENCH CASHMERES, Poinomitas and Crapes,
DELANES, ALEPPS, COBURGS and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

in every novelty;

SHAWLS,

Long and Square, of every new style, in Ferguson's Plaid, Wool, Cloth, Ermine, &c.

CLOAKINGS,

Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux Nepaulese, and Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, and Plaids with *new and tasteful trimmings to suit.*

Paris and London made CLOAKS, *latest* designs.

FURS,

Of every description, in Queen's new Boas, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Canadian, Sinivet, Stone Marten, and Fitchett Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Mink, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable
TRIMMING FURS &c.
Silk Velvets, in Black and Fancy colours,
Terry Velvets and Plushes, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons to match.
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES,
Gloves and Hosiery of every description,
Lace, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c.
Illusion and Brussels Netts, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.
Plain and Fancy Bobbinetts, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured LACE VEILS, of every kind,
French and British Embroideries in Collars, Chemizettes Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Caps,
Ladies' Embroidered Evening Dresses,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, in Plain and Embroidered,
White and Coloured STAYS,
White Muslins, in Jconet Checked, Striped, Book, Mull Victoria, &c. &c.
Fancy Washing Muslins, in white and coloured,
French and English Corset and Furniture Prints,
Earsman and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS,
CLOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
Velvet, Satin, and Cashmere VESTINGS,
Fancy Trimmings, in horse pannes, Cassimeres Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Stripes, Scotch Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.
Gent's linen Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SHEETS &c.
Moleskins, Cantoons, Drabs, Tickings, &c
Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c. &c.
Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,
Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Wadds,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *The above Goods having been purposely selected in the best European Markets, will be found, and will claim to comprise the largest, most varied, Thousand-fold best stock ever offered for sale at the Victoria House, and be sold at the very lowest possible prices for Cash and One Price only.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Buffalo Robes!

FUR CAPS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—ALSO—

Part of our supply of Fur, Sealette, Glengary and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Satin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can warrant and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

East side Market Square & North side King

31st October.

London Tract Society.

300 VOLUMES of excellent Publications of this Society, suitable for the present season, nicely bound, from 6½ to 1s. each—Also,—Tracts in parcels of sixty-five different numbers, at JOHN KINNEAR'S,

Dec 27. Prince Wm. Street.

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

Landing this day ex schooner "Messenger," Boucher, master, from Montreal direct—

784 BRLS. choice brands Canada Superfine FLOUR;
150 brls. Canada Mess Pork (very heavy).

Also—on consignment:

75 barrels Canada MESS PORK;
100 do. do. Prime Mess do.;
25 do. do. Prime do.;
19 do. do. Prime Mess BEEF;
50 kegs BUTTER.

All which will be sold very low, before storing, by R. RANKIN & CO.

Dec. 9.—3i.

GOODS.

Just Landing from Boston:—

41 CASES Strong LEATHER BOOTS, 10 do. Fine do. do.
4 ditto Men's best India Rubber BOOTS,
8 ditto Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES
18 ditto Women's do. do. do.
8 ditto do. common OVER SHOES,
8 ditto do. do. do. BUSKINS,
120 bundles Warranted CHAIRS,
25 barrels ONIONS,
5 boxes Warranted AXES—*in Bond;*
30 dozen CORN BROOMS,
25 bales clean & common FEATHERS,

With a variety Wooden-Ware; Bed-Cords; Clothes Lines; Baskets; Brushes, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,

D-c. 2. Prince Wm. Street

Hams and Mess Pork.

EX *Elizabeth Jane* from Boston—2 Casks Smoked HAMS; 11 barrels and 7 half barrels Mess PORK, for sale by

Oct. 11. GEORGE THOMAS.

Lines and Twines.

200 BUNDLES Seine TWINE; 500 do. Salmon, Shad, Herring and Gilling Twines; 400 dozen 12, 15 and 18 thread Cod Lines; 100 dozen 12 thread Pollock Lines—Lately imported and for Sale on their usual low terms, by W. TISDALE & SON.

Jan. 13. No. 1, South Market Wharf

POETRY.

ADVICE TO A LAW STUDENT.

BY THE LATE JUDGE STORY.

"Whene'er you speak, remember every cause
Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws—
Pregnant in matter, in expression brief,
Let every sentence stand in bold relief;
On trifling points nor time nor talents waste,
A sad offence to learning and to taste;
Nor deal with pompous phrase; nor e'er suppose
Poetic flights belong to reasoning prose.
Loose declamation may deceive the crowd,
And seem more striking as it grows more loud;
But sober sense rejects it with disdain,
As nought but empty noise, and weak as vain.
The froth of words, the school-boy's vain parade
Of books and cases—all his stock in trade—
The pert conceits, the cunning tricks and play
Of law attorneys, stung in long array,
The unmeaning jest, the special nat reply,
That clatters on, and cares not how, or why,
Start out, avoid—unworthy themes to scan,
They sink the speaker and disgrace the man.
Like the false lights, by flying shadows cast,
Scarce seen when present, and forgot when past.
Begin with dignity: expound with grace
Each ground of reasoning in its time and place;
Let order reign throughout—each topic touch,
Nor urge its power too little, or too much.
Give each strong thought its most attractive view,
In diction clear, and yet severely true;
Let each reflect its light on all below,
When to the close arrived make no delay
By petty flourishes, or verbal plays,
But sum the whole in one deep solemn strain,
Like a strong current hastening to the main."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The writer of "Dealings with the dead," in the *Boston Transcript*, thus speculates on the fate of Sir John Franklin:—

The present existence of Sir John Franklin is certainly *possible*. A careful consideration of the narrative of Sir John Ross's second voyage, in quest of a Northwest passage, and of his abode in the Arctic regions, and of the opinion, very generally entertained for a great length of time, that he was lost, will strengthen the impression that Sir John Franklin is now yet living, *somewhere!* Even then, a question may arise, in connection with the fate of certain curiosities referred to, by those who have lately returned from an unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin, whether it may be possible to return against those currents with such means and appliances as he possessed, and whether, even on this side the grave, there may not be a bourne from which no presumptuous voyager ever shall return.

The residence of Sir John Ross in the Arctic regions, continued through five consecutive years, 1829, 30, 31, 32, 33. To such as imagine there is any effective summer in those regions, and who have been accustomed to associate spring and summer with flowers and fruits, it may not be amiss by way of corrective, to administer a brief passage from the Journal of Sir John Ross, in August, 1832—"But to see, to have seen, ice and snow, to have felt snow and ice for days and months, to see but little else, during all the months of a year; to have seen and have felt but uninterrupted and unceasing ice and snow, during all the months of four years, this it is, that has made the sight of these most chilling and wearisome objects an evil, which is still one in recollection, as if the remembrance would never cease."

At this period, Aug., 1832, very little hope was entertained that Sir John Ross and his companions were living. Even a year before, they were generally supposed to be lost.

The abandonment of their ship, which had been locked fast in the ice for years, and their almost inconceivable toil, while crossing with their boat on sleighs, to the confluence of Regent's Inlet and Barrow's Strait, are fully presented in the narrative. Their hour of deliverance came at last, and the event cannot be better described than in the words of Sir John Ross himself. As they were standing along the southern shore of Barrow's Strait, in their boats, on the 26th of August, a sail, to their inexpressible joy, hove in sight. After a period of great anxiety, lest she should not observe their signals of distress, their deep delight may be imagined, even by an unpractised landsman, when they first became assured that they had attracted the notice of the crew in one of the ship's boats.

"She was soon along side, when the mate in command addressed us, by presuming, that we had met with some misfortune, and lost our ship. This being answered in the affirmative, I requested to know the name of his vessel, and expressed our wish to be taken on board. I was answered, that it was the Isabella of Hull, once commanded by Captain Ross, on which I stated that I was the identical man in question, and my people the crew of the Victory. That the mate, who commanded this boat, was much astonished, as he supposed I to be dead, I do not doubt; while, with the usual blunt heedlessness of men on such occasions, he assured me that I had been dead two years. I easily convinced him, however, that what ought to have been true, according to his estimate, was a somewhat premature conclusion; as the bearlike form of the whole set of us might have shown him, had he taken time to consider, that we were certainly not starling gentlemen, and that we carried tolerable evidence of our being true men and no impostors on our backs, and in our starved and unknown countenances."

In this precedent there is a kindling stuff for hope, if not substantial fuel. After reading this account the hearts of the strong-hearted cannot fail to be strengthened the more. Sir John Franklin may yet be among the living, notwithstanding those preserved demonstrations, in which many so plausibly indulge themselves.

Let us follow Sir John Ross and his companions on board the Isabella:—As we approached slowly after him (the mate of the Isabella) he jumped up the side, and, in a minute, the rigging was manned; while we were saluted with three cheers, as we came within cable's length, and were not long in getting on board my old vessel, where we were all received, by Capt. Humphreys, with a seaman's hearty welcome. Though we had not been supported by our names and characters, we should not, the Lord knows, claim, from charity, the attentions we received; and never was seen a more miserable looking set of wretches.

It to be poor, wretchedly poor, as far as all our personal property was concerned, were to have a great charity, none could well deserve it more; but to be poor, besides having lost our ship, to be, no beggar, but wanders in Ireland, could have entitled us, in exciting the sympathies of those, who know not what poverty can be. Fashion, since I have not worn, dressed in the rags of wild beasts, instead of the tatters of civilization; and starved to the very bones, our gaunt and pale faces, when contrasted with those of the well-dressed and well fed men around us, made us all feel, I believe, for the first time, what we really were, as well as what we seemed to others."

Very considerable trimming must, doubtless, be required to reconcile a Mohawk Indian to a feather bed. A short passage from the journal of Sir John Ross forcibly illustrates the truth, that we are the creatures of habit. "Long accustomed, however, to a cold bed, on the cold snow or the bare rocks, few could sleep, amid the comforts of our new accommodations. I was myself compelled to leave the bed, which had been kindly assigned me, and take my abode in a chair for the night, nor did it fare much better with the rest. It was for time to reconcile us to this sudden and violent change, to break through what had become habit and to force us, once more, to the usages of our former days."

WHO IS LADY FRANKLIN?

Some of our readers, perhaps, may think this question unnecessary, inasmuch as all the world know her to be the devoted, faithful wife of the long-gone mariner of the Arctic Seas; but there are doubtless many who do not know her earlier history—in common phrase, who she *was* before she was Lady Franklin.

Lady Franklin's name was Porden—Eleanor Ann Porden, and she was born in 1795. She early manifested great talents and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, The Veils, was written when she was seventeen. Her next was the Arctic Expedition which led, in 1822, to her marriage with Captain Franklin. Her principal one, was the Cœur de Lion, which appeared in 1826. Her poems display much elegance, spirit, and richness of imagination. The foregoing incidents in her life we find in a biographical dictionary. This lady has recently attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the civilized world, by her energetic and persevering efforts to send relief to her adventurous husband in the frozen regions of the North, or to ascertain his fate and that of his companions.

THE PROPERTY OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

The London Times gives the following very intelligible statement of the character of the act by which the rights of property of the Orleans family in France are invaded by the late decree of Louis Napoleon:—

Louis Napoleon has not the merit of originality in his attempt to deprive the Orleans family of their private property. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to sequestrate the estates, both of the Civil List and of the Private Domain, under pretence of providing for the liquidation of the late King's debts. But the management of the property was entrusted to M. de Montalivet, the King's confidential agent, and the administrative arrangements of that gentleman have been carried on from that time to the present under the sanction of the Government. In July, 1848, M. Jules Favre, a leader of the Red Republican faction in the Constituent Assembly, proposed to that body a resolution, or decree, almost identical with that now adopted by Louis Napoleon. This proposition was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, and the report upon it was drawn up by M. Berryer in the following October with the double authority of an eminent lawyer and a political antagonist of the Orleans Princes. This report demolished the pretended claims which had been asserted by Jules Favre and have now been enforced by this decree. It was approved by the Constituent Assembly, and all further proceedings against the Orleans property were then abandoned. So that in truth this question has already been decided, not only by the silence of the law, but by a positive resolution of the Legislature; and Louis Napoleon borrows the policy of Jules Favre to gratify his own cupidity and resentment, by renewing a [illegible] which the Constituent Assembly rejected.

The property of King Louis Philippe was divided into two completely distinct classes. The first was the "appanage" of the House of Orleans, conceded by Louis XIV. to his brother by letters patent in 1692, under the express condition that it should revert to the Crown if the Duke of Orleans or his descendants mounted the throne. This property included the forest of Orleans, which gave the title; the forest of Villers Cotterets, one of the finest in France; the forest of Coucy; the Palais Royal, &c., producing altogether an income of £180,000 a year. The whole of this property did revert to the Civil List on the accession of Louis Philippe. It was not, nor was any part of it, included in the donation of the 7th August, 1830; and when the Civil List was resumed by the State in March, 1848, the whole of this property went with it. This property, to which the argument for resumption would legally apply, has then already reverted to the State; there is no contention about it; but it is a wretched fraud to apply the rules by which the "appanage" is regulated to the other property which is legally subject to no such liabilities.

The second portion of Louis Philippe's fortune, to which alone these decrees can apply, since the "appanage" was already resumed four years ago, consists of his private and patrimonial property, derived in great part from his mother, the heiress of the Dukes of Penthievre, and from purchases of land made by his predecessors and himself out of their income. It was this property, absolutely vested in Louis Philippe before his accession to the throne, that was exclusively disposed of and gifted by the donation of the 7th of August, 1830. It is this property which the President of the Republic now affects to resume, but in reality to seize upon grounds that have no connexion with it, and in open defiance of the rights of civilized nations and the provisions of the *Code Civil*.

M. Berryer's Report, made in October, 1848, is the most complete answer to any such claims. It is clear, as he pointed out, that the possession of private property secured by the civil laws of the French monarchy on every Prince who succeeded to the throne, by the wantonness of a Sovereign elected by a popular convulsion, and expressly in consideration allowed to be given by him upon his own renouncing by the Bourbons of the popular throne, [illegible] Louis Philippe took the crown by virtue of a compact, one condition of which was the equal distribution of his private property among his children. Upon the faith of that compact they married, and the Chamber of Peerages expressly refused to provide for them at the public expense because they retained all their rights to the patrimonial inheritance. That compact was never broken by him. But the terms of it were formally ratified by an act of the Legislature of the 24 of March, 1832, which enacted that the King should preserve his rights to whatever belonged to him before his accession, and that this property, howsoever acquired, should constitute the private domain. That is, beyond all doubt, the law of France and that law the President has violated.

POLITENESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The following amusing story is related in the *Boston Christian Observer*:—"On a late Sunday evening, while Dr. Welch, of Brooklyn, was in the midst of one of his most impassioned charity sermons to a crowded house, an incident occurred which put to the test both his politeness and presence of mind. A pair were waiting to be married after the sermon, in the rear of the audience, and were to be called forward by the sexton. But the latter official having been absorbed in drowsiness or contemplation, while the Rev. Doctor was preaching, was suddenly brought to his recollection by hearing the Doctor exclaim—'The Spirit and the Bride say, Come!'—Off he posted to the wedding party, who (of course) had not understood a word of the sermon, and notified them that the moment had arrived for the performance of the nuptial ceremony. They promptly obeyed the summons, and the bride and bridegroom, bridesmaid and groomsman, came marching down the broad aisle, in the midst of the discourse. The preacher, seeing at a glance that a mistake had been committed, which was likely to terminate unpleasantly, finished his sentence, descended from the pulpit with dignity and composure, tied the irrevocable knot, returned to his pulpit and finished his discourse, and the wedding party were not at all sensible that everything was not as it should be. This is what we call true politeness under difficulties."

SEEING HOW IT OPERATED.

As the railroad train was approaching Southboro' on Wednesday, with a huge plough attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness the operation, advanced to the end of the platform, near the station, and took his stand near a large drift, through which the train must pass. Though told that he would be liberally besprinkled with the frosty material, he gave no heed to the warning, and on the approach of the train, firmly kept his position, from which, however, when the train had passed he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators, beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plough. Shovels being procured, the curious gentleman was dug out, having, with the exception of the crushing of a new hat and clean dickey, escaped untouched. He professes to be entirely satisfied with his opportunity of *seeing how it operated.*

CENSUS OF CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament of Canada, at their last session, passed an act requiring a census of the Province to be taken, on the second Monday in January of the present year, and such number of days thereafter as shall be necessary to the completion of the same, and also at the same period of the year 1851, and each succeeding tenth year. The officers appointed for taking the census are now engaged in the discharge of the duty.

THE TREATY OF PARIS.—On the 20th of November, 1815, at Paris, a treaty was concluded between Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, and Russia, of which the second article runs thus:

"As the High Contracting Powers have undertaken the war now concluded, in order to maintain the conditions agreed on the year before at Paris, for the safety and prosperity of Europe, they have found it good to renew, by the present act, these conditions . . . as well as more particularly to renew and recognize as binding, that agreement by which Napoleon Bonaparte and his family (according to the treaty of the 11th April, 1814) are excluded for ever, from the supreme power in France. Which exclusion the High Contracting Powers bind themselves again especially, by the present act, to maintain in full force, if necessary by the employment of all their power."

"FRANCE IS TRANQUIL!"—Over the above title, Punch contains a caricature, representing a French soldier pressing one [illegible] is bound, musket the Goddess of Liberty, who [illegible] "La Presse," torn and trampled upon, and above, inscribed upon a wall, are the words, 'Liberte, Egalite, Frat——" (the rest of the latter is obliterated.) In the back ground are others firing into defenceless houses.

MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.—The Scottish mission at Constantinople describe the state of the Jews as giving grounds for hope in presenting to them the true Messiah. The New Testament is obtained and read by an increasing number, with tracts and other books. At Ballat, where is a population of 10,000 Jews, and the residence of their political Rabbi, a large number of testaments found a ready sale, and if a suitable teacher could be obtained there would be no difficulty in gathering a school for children of Jewish families. The mission to Jews at Amsterdam also is making satisfactory progress, and four conversions are recently announced.

JENNY LIND AND HER HUSBAND.—The marriage of the Swedish nightingale, which was announced in our last, has furnished a fruitful topic of remark, throughout the country. Mr. Goldschmidt, the happy bridegroom, is a Jew by birth, and until recently by persuasion, but was converted to Christianity by Jenny Lind and Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York, by the latter of whom he was baptized, and confirmed in the Episcopal faith. We have heard that the acquaintance of Jenny and her husband commenced some ten years ago.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.—*Forty Horses Burnt to Death.*—A fire broke out in Portland, Maine, on the night of 11th inst., which destroyed the American House on Congress-street, and the stables connected, as also the stables of O. C. Frost, on Exchange-street, and several stores adjacent. Nearly forty horses in the American stable were burned to death! The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss of property is about $80,000. The partial remains of two persons have been discovered among the ruins.

☞ The emigration to California is immense. One thousand passengers left New York on Thursday last, and a premium of $50 was offered for a through ticket on any one of three steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

A telegraphic despatch from Boston to the News Room, received Wednesday evening, announces the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at New York with dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult.

Breadstuffs were steady at former prices, but not buoyant. Flour remained the same. Corn three pence to six pence lower. Cotton had advanced about one-eighth of a penny.

Trade at Manchester was brisk and prices better.

FRANCE continued to be very much agitated by the decrees put forth by the [illegible] against the Orleans family. The [illegible] are reprobated by the public a[illegible] existing reign of terror will [illegible] leading Jurists pronounce the [illegible] and an abatement is promised.

Jerome Bonaparte has been nominated president of the Senate.

The Continent was quiet, and there is no other European news of interest.