The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 32.

The Weekly Observer.

Published 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. L. 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 Chamber'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 £3000, 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 $30, 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* birth-day, 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 Sturgis, 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 Traces 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 1½ 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. B.—Remainder of Stock expected in the 'Algoma' and 'Themis.' Sept. 30.

VICTORIA HOUSE, *Prince William Street*, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Nove[illegible]er 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," "Faside," 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 Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c.
Union Silk Brilliants,
Plaid POPLINS and Cruvelli Cloths,
French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,
FRENCH COBURGS, Paramattas and Crapes,
DELAINES, Alpacas, COBURG and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, in every novelty;

SHAWLS,

Long and Square, of every new style, in Foreign, Paisley Plaid, Wool, Cloth, Ermine, &c.

CLOAKINGS,

Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux Nepaulese, and Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, and Plaids with *newest 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, Chinchilla, Miniver, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, 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, and Feathers to match,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES,
Gloves and Hosiery of every description,
Laces, 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 Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull Tarlatan, &c. &c.
Fancy Window Muslins, in white and coloured,
French and English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Checks, &c.,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
Velvet, Satin, and Cashmere VESTINGS,
Fancy Trowserings, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.,
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
Moleskins, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.
Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c. &c.
Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,
Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

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

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Hams and Mess Pork.

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

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

Cooking Stoves, &c. W. H. ADAMS

Has just received a good assortment of the following STOVES, &c., which he offers at low prices, viz:

COOKING and Close STOVES;
Air-tight Cast Iron Franklins & Hall Stoves,
Charcoal FURNACES; Oven Mouths,
Ornamental Parlor STOVES,
Farmers' Boiler Stove. Sept. 23, 1851.

SELLING OFF AT Reduced Prices for Cash Only!! AT THE HOWARD HOUSE, North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of Winter Clothing, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City

The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at cost price, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.

Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR,

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,) PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS;
Cut NAILS of every size;
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and *Yellow Ochre*, and a number of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Paints, Pine Oil, Varnish, &c.

INVOICE consisting of WHITE LEAD, Green, Yellow, Red and Black PAINT; 2 Barrels Pine Oil; 2 do. Black Varnish; for sale cheap by

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

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 *Faside* 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:—

40 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 Farmer'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, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, in dispensable to Travellers.
Gents. Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Stocks, 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 BURRELL.

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 Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines 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 Col'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 Col'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 prices. 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 GENT'S. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

In Silk and Wool Bareges, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaided); Crape de Soi, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleon 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.

POETRY.

THE LAW OF MERCY.

'Tis written with the pen of heavenly Love
On every heart which skill divine has moulded;
A transcript from the statute-book above,
Where angels read their Sovereign's will unfolded.

It bids us seek the holes where famine lurks,
Clutching the hoarded crust with trembling fingers;
Where toil in damp unwholesome caverns works;
Or with strain'd eyeballs o'er the needle lingers.

It bids us stand beside the dying bed
Of those about to quit the world forever;
Smooth the toss'd pillow, prop the sinking head,
Cheer the heart-broken, whom death hastes to sever.

It bids us tell the tempted that the joy
Of guilt indulged, will change ere long to sorrow;
The draught of sickly sweetness soon will cloy,
And pall upon the satied taste to-morrow.

And those who copy thus Christ's life on earth,
Feeding the poor, and comforting the weeper,
Will all receive a meed of priceless worth,
When ripely gather'd by the heavenly Reaper.

HISTORY OF THE LATE COUP D'ETAT IN FRANCE.

A pamphlet has been published in Paris by M. Granier de Cassagnac, which undertakes to give a precise history of the events of the 2d of December. The following extracts from this work, giving a description of the preliminary arrangements and of the manner in which they were carried into execution, and of the parties who were the chief advisers and executive agents, will be found interesting:—

"The situation was intolerable, and it was necessary to come to some termination. A great number of Conservative members, when departing for their departments at the recess, on taking leave of the President of the Republic, conjured him to dissolve the Assembly before their return. At the same period the party known by the name of the fusion caused overtures to be made to the President, either to aid him in saving society or to unite with him in endeavouring to preserve order, if it became indispensible to effect a *coup d'etat*. A few days before the return of the Assembly certain representatives of the Red and Socialist party sent propositions to the President to lean on them, and to take a Ministry from among their ranks. Finally, on the evening of December 1, a proposition of co-operation was made to Louis Napoleon in the name of the Legitimist leaders. It is evident, therefore, that all parties, without exception, judge that the situation was no longer tenable, as all proposed to the President to get out of it; only, all these parties wanted him to depend exclusively on them, and Louis Napoleon would not consent to depend on anything but France. It was immediately after the act of hostility of the questors that the President determined to take his measures for an eventuality evidently very near. Three men were his confidants.—M. de St. Arnaud, Minister of War; M. de Morny, representative of the people; and M. de Maupas, Prefect of Police. Louis Napoleon explained to them the design which he had formed to conjure away the danger, and the three promised him their co-operation—M. de Morny for all political responsibility, as Minister of the Interior; General de St. Arnaud for the military operations; and M. de Maupas for the action of the police. For a fortnight these three men fixed with the President all the details of this immense act, which the 18th Brumaire equalled neither in difficulty nor in cleverness nor in grandeur, and the slightest matters connected with it were concerted and provided for with such an extraordinary secrecy that even the nearest friends of the parties had no suspicion of what was going on until the arrival of the final moment, just preceding carrying the plans into operation. The simultaneity of all the measures to be taken was the first condition of success, and the principal measures were four in number—the arrest of such persons as were considered culpable or dangerous, the publication of the official acts, the occupation of the Palace of the Assembly, and the distribution of troops on the various points judged necessary. A quarter past 6 in the morning was fixed for the hour of execution. It was essential that the plan should not become known by any one of its parts, but that it should strike the public mind by its *ensemble*. Accordingly at a quarter past 6 the arrests were effected, at half-past 6 the troops were at their posts, and at 7 the decree of dissolution and the proclamations left the Prefecture of Police to cover the walls of Paris. At half-past 6 precisely M. de Morny took possession of the Hotel of the Interior, accompanied by 250 Chasseurs de Vincennes, and handed to M. de Thorigny a letter, in which the President thanked him for his good services, and informed him of the decisive act on which he had resolved. The persons who were to be arrested were of two sorts—representatives more or less engaged in a flagrant conspiracy, and the chiefs of secret societies and commanders of barricades always ready to obey the orders of the factions. Both of these classes were narrowly watched and almost guarded *a vue* for a fortnight before by invisible agents, and not one of these agents suspected the object of his mission, each having received a different motion for it. The number of persons to be arrested amounted to 78, of whom 18 were representatives and 60 chiefs of secret societies and barricades. The 800 surgeons de ville and the brigades of surety had been *consigne* at the Prefecture of Police the night before at 11 o'clock, under pretext of the presence in Paris of the refugees from London. At half-past three in the morning the commissaries of police and officers de paix were summoned from their own houses, and at 4 o'clock they all arrived at the prefecture, and were placed in small groups in separate rooms, in order to avoid questions among themselves. At 5 o'clock all the commissaries were called one by one into the Prefect's cabinet, and were there informed by him of the intended plan of operations, receiving at the same time precise orders as to his own mode of proceeding. These men promised, every one, to execute at every risk the orders given to him, and not one failed in performing what he promised. A great number of carriages, engaged beforehand, were stationed on the quays, in the neighborhood of the Prefecture, in such a manner as not to excite attention. The arrests had been combined between the Prefect of Police and the Minister of War, so as to precede by a quarter of an hour the arrival of the troops at their different posts. The arrests were to be effected at quarter past 6, and the agents had orders to be at the doors of the persons designated at 5 minutes past 6. Everything was carried into effect with a marvellous punctuality, and no arrest occupied more than twenty minutes. Some of these arrests present peculiar characteristics, which are worthy of interest. We give the details from the official accounts.

The most important of all, that of General Changarnier, was confined to two men of rare energy, commissary of police Leras, and Captain Baudinet, of the republican guard. They were assisted by 15 chosen agents, 30 republican guards, and a picket of 10 mounted guards. At 5 minutes past 6 the commissary of police rang at the house in which the General lived, No. 3, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore. The porter, after the usual 'Who is there?' and the reply of 'Open, there is some one who wants to speak with you,' refused to open. It was then evident that the porter was on his guard, and the nearest agent received orders to keep him in conversation, in order to prevent his ascending to the General's apartment. By the side of the door, and in the same house, is a grocer's shop, which was already open, and some customers were even at the counter. The commissary at once conceived the idea that there must be a communication from the shop into the yard. He accordingly entered the shop, and in an imperative tone demanded the key of the door of communication. It was at once given up to him, and he thus entered the yard, followed by his men. The porter had already given the alarm by a great ringing of bells communicating with the General's bedroom, and the servant of the latter was found on the landing-place of the first-floor above the *entresol*, with a key in his hand. This being snatched from him was found to be that of the apartment, and the commissary entered on the instant. At the moment an inner door opened, and the General appeared on the threshold in his shirt, with a pistol in each hand. The commissary rushed in on him, and, seizing him by the arms, cried out—'What are you going to do, General? your life is in no danger; why use fire-arms?' The General, who had remained calm, then delivered up the pistols, saying—'I am your prisoner; I will dress myself.' The General was then aided to dress by his servant, and he said to the commissary 'I know that M. de Maupas is a gentleman; be so good as to say to him that I expect from his courtesy to allow me to have my servant with me, whose services I cannot well do without.' This request was immediately acceded to. Whilst in the carriage the General unreservedly spoke of the event of the day. 'The re-election of the President,' he remarked, 'was certain, and he had no need to have recourse to a *coup d'etat*. He is giving himself useless trouble.' And afterwards he added—'When the President will have war with some foreign Power, he will be glad to seek me out, to confide to me the command of an army.'"

M. de Cassagnac gives the following account of the arrest of General de Lamoriciere:—

"When the Commissary of Police Blanchet went to the house occupied by General de Lamoriciere, Rue Las Leases, 11, the *concierge* refused to give any light, and to indicate the apartment on the first floor. A domestic appeared and suddenly closed the door. He returned, however, with a lamp in his hand, and, perceiving the scarf of the commissary, suddenly extinguished the light, and ran down a back staircase, crying, 'Thieves!' He was arrested by the sergens de ville, who were placed in the street before the house. He then became resigned, and led the commissary to the chamber of his master. At first the General did not say a word. Then he cast his eyes on the chimney-piece, and asked his domestic what had become of the money which had been placed there. The man having replied that it was in safety, the General asked for his clothes, and began to dress himself. The commissary said, 'Sir, the observation you just made was very offensive to me.' 'What proves to me that you are not malefactors?' replied the General. At these words the commissary showed him the scarf, and the General was silent. M. Blanchet then said—'General, I have received from the Prefect of Police the order to treat you with all the respect possible. I wish, then, to have for you every imaginable indulgence, and, if you give me your word of honour that you will not endeavour to escape, I will place you in a carriage with only myself to accompany you.' 'I give you nothing—I answer for nothing—do with me what you will?' He was thereupon placed in a cab with police agents. Opposite the guard-house of the Legion of Honour, the General put his head out of the window and attempted to harangue the soldiers. The commissary did not give him time to utter a word, and observed that he would be obliged to treat him with rigour if he made any new attempt. The General replied, 'Do what you please.' On arriving at the prison Mazas the General became much calmer. He begged of the commissary not to seize his valuable arms, and to send him some cigars and a history of the French Revolution. The commissary complied with his request."

The following is the account given of the arrest of Generals Leflo, Bedeau, and Colonel Charras:—

"General Leflo was in bed in his apartment at the Legislative Palace. The Commissary Bertoglio woke him and showed him his warrant. He dressed himself, uttering threats against the commissary and the President. 'Napoleon,' said he, wants to have a *coup d'etat*—we will shoot him at Vincennes. As to you, we will not send you to Nouka-Hiva, but shoot you with him!' When getting into the carriage, he wanted to harangue the soldiers, but Colonel Espinasse ordered him to be silent, and the soldiers at once levelled their bayonets against him. From that moment to the prison Mazas he never uttered a word.—General Bedeau inhabited part of a large hotel, in the Rue de l'Université, No. 50. The porter at first refused to indicate the part of the house in which he lived, but afterwards complied. When the bell was rung, the General's servant half opened the door, and was about to close it abruptly, when he was pushed back by the commissary of police, who the moment after entered the General's bedroom, and informed him of the warrant against him. The General appeared thunderstruck. 'Arrest me?' he cried, 'Why such an act is a violation of the Constitution. I am Vice-President of the Assembly. You cannot arrest me, since you do not find me *in flagrante delicto*.' The commissary replied that he had no remarks to make on the warrant intrusted to him, but to execute it, and that if the General intended to risk his life, he (the commissary) was fully determined to sacrifice his own to perform his duty. If the General did not comply quietly, force would be employed. He then ordered the General to get up, which he did. The General took as much time as possible to dress, and when at last he had finished, he burst out into a violent passion, 'I am determined,' he said, 'not to stir from here. If you dare to lay hands on me, the Vice-President of the Assembly, you do it at your peril!' The commissary replied, 'Do you admit that I have performed my disagreeable duty with all consideration possible.' 'Yes,' said the General. 'In that case,' said the commissary, 'I will use force.' The General made the utmost resistance, crying out 'Treason! treason! I am the Vice-President of the Assembly, and persons arrest me!' He was, however, forced to enter the carriage, and the sergens de ville followed him. When he arrived at the prison Mazas, he addressed a body of republican guards on duty there, but they paid no attention to what he said. Inside, General Bedeau found Generals Leflo, Changarnier, and Cavaignac, the last of whom he embraced.—Colonel Charras, who lived at No. 14, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, at first refused to open, but afterwards, when he found that measures were being taken to break open the door, he complied. When the commissary showed him his warrant, M. Charras said, 'It does not surprise me. I expected it two days since and could have escaped but that I was unwilling to quit my post. I had even charged my pistols, but finding that nothing had occurred, I drew the charge. Had you come the day I expected you, I would have blown out your brains.' He got into the carriage without resistance, and on the way only asked, 'Are you taking me to shoot me?' The commissary replied in the negative, and said that their destination was the prison Mazas. When M. Charras arrived there, he refused to specify his civil state, and insisted that "representative of the people" be affixed to his name.

The arrest of M. Thiers is thus related:—

"When the Commissary of Police, M. Hubertsen entered the bedroom of M. Thiers, in the Place St. Georges, that gentleman was sound asleep. The commissary drew aside the curtains, which were of scarlet damask lined with white muslin, awoke M. Thiers, and informed him of his business. M. Thiers rose up hastily, rubbed his eyes, over which his white cotton nightcap was drawn down, and said—'What is all this about?' 'I have come down to search your house,' replied the commissary; 'but do not be alarmed, no harm will be done you, your life is in no danger.' This last assurance appeared necessary, as M. Thiers was thunderstruck. 'But what are you going to do? Do you know that I am a representative?' 'Yes, but I cannot discuss that point with you; I must execute the orders I have received.' 'But what you are doing may bring your head to the scaffold!' 'Nothing will deter me from the execution of my duties.' 'But it is a *coup d'etat* that you are making.' 'I cannot reply to your questions; I beg you will get up.' 'Do you know whether I am alone in this matter, or have some of my colleagues been served the same?' 'I cannot tell you, Sir.' M. Thiers then rose, and dressed himself very leisurely, refusing the assistance of the agents. Suddenly he said to the commissary—'But, Sir, suppose I should blow your brains out.' 'I do not think you would be guilty of such an act, M. Thiers; but I have taken all my measures, and should know how to prevent your doing so.' 'But do you understand the law? Are you aware that you are violating the Constitution?' It is not my business to discuss with you, and, besides, your knowledge is far superior to mine. I have only to execute the orders which are given to me, as I should execute yours if you were Minister of the Interior.' The search made in the cabinet of M. Thiers did not lead to the discovery of any political correspondence. On the commissary expressing his astonishment at that fact, M. Thiers replied, that he had long since sent all his political correspondence to England, and that nothing would be found at his house. On being requested to go, M. Thiers appeared timid and full of hesitation. He was allowed to fancy he was to be taken before the Prefect of Police. The direction which the carriage took increased his apprehensions, and he endeavoured by every argument to turn the agent from the accomplishment of his duties. On reaching the prison Mazas, he asked whether he could have his *cafe au lait* as usual, and every attention was shown him. His courage completely abandoned him while in prison, and he showed no more firmness than M. Greppo, who *fut saisi d'un derangement auquel il dut satisfaire*. M. Thiers was afterwards taken provisionally back to his own house by a fresh decision, after which he was taken to the bridge of Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine. At the moment of leaving his home, M. Thiers wept abundantly, and appeared dreadfully cast down."

THE BONAPARTES.

Louis Napoleon may be said to be, in one sense, the *legal* successor of the Emperor Napoleon. His *election*, at this time, is doubtless intended by him to be the *restoration of the Empire under the Bonaparte dynasty*. By the decree, on Senatus-consultum, which constituted Napoleon Emperor in 1801, the imperial succession was thus prescribed:

1st. To the lineal heirs, male, of Napoleon, in the order of primogeniture.

2d. Failing these, to such son, or grandson of his brothers as Napoleon might designate, and the heirs male of such son or grandson.

3d. To Joseph Bonaparte and his heirs male.

4th. Failing these, to Louis Bonaparte, his heirs male, each in the order of primogeniture.

The only son of Napoleon, the Duke of Reichstadt, died in 1832. Joseph, ex-King of Spain, the eldest brother of Napoleon, known as Count de Survilliers, and who resided for many years in New Jersey, died in 1845, leaving two daughters, but no son. Louis, ex-King of Holland, the father of the present Louis Napoleon, died in 1846, shortly after the escape of the son from the fortress of Ham. Two elder sons of Louis and Hortense died, one in infancy, the other at the age of 27, leaving Louis Napoleon the only survivor and the last in the prescribed succession.

To this claim of *quasi* legitimacy it is probable Louis Napoleon alludes in his Proclamation to the people of France. "If you believe in the cause of which my name is the symbol, that is, France regenerated by the revolution of '89, *and organized by the Emperor*, proclaim it," &c.

Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon, some time King of Westphalia, has addressed a letter to his nephew "in the name of the memory of my brother, and partaking his horror of civil war," urging a republican and conciliatory policy. Napoleon, a son of Jerome, is or was a member of the French General Assembly.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, died at Rome, leaving a numerous family; one of them, the ornithologist, now or lately prominent in the affairs of Rome, and Italy. Pierre, another son, figured in the French National Assembly; as also Murat, a son of the Marshal and Caroline, the sister of Napoleon. One of the daughters of Lucien is the wife of Lord Dudley Stuart, an English nobleman.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

Iron.—It is estimated that the quantity of iron manufactured in 1849, throughout the world, reached *four millions of tons*, and that this was an increase of *sixty per cent.* over the quantity manufactured in 1839. The same increase for the ten years following, would make the quantity *six millions four hundred thousand tons* in 1859. We see no reason why such an increase should not be realized. The world is but beginning to understand the innumerable uses to which this metal may be applied.

If the following, from the London Times, be true, our geological correctors of Moses' cosmogony will have need to correct some of their dates, to say the least: "Professor Gorini, who is professor of natural history in the University of Lodi, made recently, before a circle of private friends, a remarkable experiment, illustrative of his theory as to the formation of mountains. He melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first it presents an even surface; but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, until at length ranges and chains of hills are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification, the resemblance is complete, and M. Gorini can produce on a small scale the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, that the inequalities on the face of the globe are the result of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed to consolidate."