The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1863

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1853.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 35.

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. I. 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 $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* 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 Rael 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.

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE;
1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts.
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY,
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
1 ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic.
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 brls. APPLES.

Per "*Gazelle*," from Halifax—
200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Lending for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

2000 PAIRS Men's Over SHOES;
1600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;
600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
100 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over SHOES;
400 do. Children's Over SHOES;
50 do. Men's India Rubber Boots.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.

KIDDER'S Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains Wind Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callouses of long standing, Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and to which that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) is *by accident or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply to *Neat or Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling, or when the flesh has become callous, or the circulation to the parts reduces, and affords a full and freely depend upon this previously affected. Purchasers from any other ever being an entirely different and healing qualities and superior offered to the Public, both in quantity is required at a perior strength, as but a small effect. As a proof of the time, to produce the desired effect of this Liniment. I have been benefit resulting from the various the names of a few highly induced to offer for comparison from among many thousands ly respectable Gentlemen for years, and are competent to who have used the same to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder's Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article we always found it cheerfully recommend it to the public as cle in use, and a valuable Liniment to all those who use and a cheap and Horses.

BLACHARD, Medford; KIDDER & Co., SAMUEL DAGGETT, Charlestown; JAMES SIMS, Boston Inbridge; AMOS BUTLER, Malden; ANTIPAS MONS, Waterown; ELIJAH GIBBS, Newton; ROBERT JACKTER, Woburn; E. H. BALCH, Providence, R. I.; ALLES HOLDEN, do. do.

T. L. TILLEY, General Agent for New Brunswick.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

To arrive ex Mary Jane:

100 BRLS. Superfine Canadian FLOUR.
Jan. 18. GEO. THOMAS.

MORRISON & CO.,
Prince William-street,

Are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cachmere, Wool, &c. &c.;
French MERINOS, in every shade;
EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
Printed CACHMERES;
Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS,
Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH,
Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles;
Black and coloured Genoa VELVETS and Plushes;
Black, coloured and Shot Glace SILKS,
Black Barached SILK; Black French SATIN;
Black Pure SATIN;
Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS;
Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets,
Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS;
Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table DAMASK,
FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash.*

MORRISON & CO.

Dec. 7.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,
CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Acteon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*;
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Sattinetts;
Red and White FLANNELS,
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, BLANKETS.
LINENS, LAWNS, Duck, Diaper, Towelling,
Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
WOOL POLKAS, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*;
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted FRINGES;
Gents.' SHIRTS, FRONTS, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

☞ ILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship *Commodore*, from England, and other arrivals, the following Goods, viz

2 BDLS. Wire Riddles; 2 Grocers' Coffee Mills, on Metal stands;
2 cases Counter Scales; 1 cask Weights; 1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask Hand and Tenon Saws.
2 cases Cross cut Saws; 75 Plough Moulds;
10 bundles Long handle Frying Pans;
8 casks Tea Kettles and sauce Pans; 6 casks Sad Irons; 6 rolls Lead; 2 tierces Lead Pipe.
12 bales Iron Wire; 1 cask Traces;
25 bags 8d'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes and Clinch Rings; 14 bags Tinmen's Rivets;
3 casks TIN WARE, comprising Dish Covers and Japanned Ware;
7 packages Sheffield Goods, consisting of Tools, Files, &c.; 1 case *Thomson's* Long Treenail Augers; 1 cask Curb Chain, for Wells;
1 case GUNS, including one MINNIE RIFLE;
3 casks Barn-door and Gate Hinges;
1 cask T, Chest, and Strap do.; 1 cask Venetian Shutter, &c.; 95 coils Manilla Rope;
75 boxes 10x12 Glass; Gas Pendants & Brackets

17 Packages containing

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods, amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar CANDLESTICKS, Pocket COMPASSES, Copper Coal Scoops, Counter Weighing Machines with Tin and Copper Scoops, Curtain Pins and Bands, Powder Flasks, plated Cruet Frames and Candlesticks, Locks of all kinds, Cornice Slides and Tester Hooks, Window Thongs, Planes, Brass Rack Pullies and Roller Pulls, Castors, Cornice Ends and Rings, Bell Levers, Brass Latches, screw Hooks and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, stair Rods and Eyes, Coffin Mounting, Percussion Caps, Glass Paper, Wire Web, Awls, Punches, Patchers, shoe Hammers, Peg Breakers, Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Coolers, Ladles and Forks, Britannia and German silver and Albata do., Jack Chain, Knitting Pins, Brass Butt Hinges, Cart Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral, Glass, Porcelain and other Knobs for Locks, Italian Irons, Cork Squeezers, Shoe Bills, Screw Bolts, Door Springs, Brushes, Curry Combs, House Bells and Copper Wire, Gridirons, short handled Fry Pans, Rat and Fox Traps, Farriers' Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c.

Nov. 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Soles made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 4th 1852.—6i.

GAS FITTINGS.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per brig "J. G. Hall," from Liverpool:—

1 CASE containing two and three light GAS PENDANTS.

ALSO—One Light Pendants and Brackets; 1 cask Glass SHADES. *Dec.* 14.

Hemlock Logs.

WANTED by the South Bay Boom Company, a quantity of HEMLOCK LOGS.

Parties desirous of Contracting will please make immediate application to A. McLAUGHLAN SEELY,
St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852. *President.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N.B.

JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Bracelets, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety,) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

☞ An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Son's Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Themis."

Papier Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Bracelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Per "Devon,"

An Invoice of Guns, Pistols and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted.

Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

A further supply daily expected, per *Commodore, Olive* and other vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Oct. 25.—4i. Proprietors

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured RIBBONS, PERSIANS, SARSNETS and SATINS, Black Ribbon VELVETS, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black LACES, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted FRINGES.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches.
5 feet 3 inches.	

The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

KING STREET HOUSE,
No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has received per Themis, Acteon Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the greater part of his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES*

CONSISTING OF—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustree, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *VICUNAS*,
Brocaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;
Plouaced CRUVELLIS;
Alamese and Chene LUSTRES, &c., &c.;
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney and Broad CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS;
Silk Velvets, Silks, Persians, and Ribbons;
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;
Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles.*
CLOAKINGS in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Moscow Cloth;
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prints, Woollen Draggetts, &c., &c.

Also, every other description of DRY GOODS suitable for the season to which he would call the attention of *Wholesale* and *Retail* buyers.

Oct. 19th, 1852 JAMES HARDY.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.
W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Acteon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY; casks Brandram Bros' best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black PAINTS;
100 kegs Hall's Fowling and Cannister POWDER;
12 tons of POTS, BAKEPANS, SPIDERS, GRIDDLES, FRY PANS, BOILERS, &c.
Casks Cart Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.
Cases Thomson's long and short screw Scotch AUGERS.
Casks SHOT and Bolts SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLOCK TIN;
Casks TEA KETTLES; Saucepans, tin'd, untin'd and Enamelled;
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bills, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks CLINCH RINGS, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch.
120 bags Wrought NAILS, from 4d'y to 50d'y;
100 do. SPIKES, from 2½ to 8 inch;
50 do. Patent Pressed NAILS from 1½ to 6 inch.
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 Vices, 1 keg Hammers and Sledges;
1 ton Block Bushes; Half ton Block RIVETTS.
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk;
1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair.
155 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;
50 do Eye Handle Shovels and SPADES.
Casks CUTLERY, viz., Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, sets Ivory ditto; Carving butcher, Shoe, Putty, Farriers, and Oyster KNIVES, Pocket and Pen Knives; SCISSORS in very great variety; Sheep SHEARS; Coopers ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bits, Gimblets, HAMMERS, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plated Squares, FILES, &c. &c.
3 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon.
Cases Hoole & Co's Gand and Circular MILL SAWS, X Cut, Hand, Tenon, Pitts, Buck, and other Saws;
Casks containing HINGES, and Locks in every variety including a few Chubb's Patent, SCREWS of all kinds, Steel Yards, Bolts; Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Flints, Curry Cards and Combs, CASTORS, Pump Tacks, Iron squares, Iron Weights, Counter SCALES and BEAMS, welded head BED SCREWS, Coach Screws and Nuts, *GUNS* and *PISTOLS*, Measuring Tapes, *CANDLESTICKS*, Shot Belts, POUCHES and *POWDER FLASKS*, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising a very general assortment are offered on their usual LOW TERMS.

☞ The Remainder of *FALL GOODS*, expected in the "Devon," "Commodore," and "Olive."

Oct 26, 1852.

PERFUMERY.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, consisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Boquet de Caroline," "Eau de Adelaide," "Patchouly," &c. &c., all of which are *warranted genuine*.—Also, a small assortment of PERFUME and CONFECTIONARY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Presents,

THOMAS M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

☞ MARTIN'S superior *unadulterated* CONFECTIONARY, always on hand. Dec. 28.

Corn Meal, Beans, &c.

Landing ex ship *Constitution*, from Baltimore:—

150 BAGS CORN MEAL;
50 bags White BEANS;
11 M. Locust TREENAILS.

ALSO—A cargo of superior White and Red Wheat and Yellow Corn, from which Superfine FLOUR, CORN MEAL and BRAN will be kept always on hand. For sale by

Jan. 11. JARDINE & CO.

POISON—For Wolves and Foxes—for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock St*

Miscellaneous.

Louis Napoleon, and the Empire.

We have never been of those who believed, in the smallest degree, that Louis Napoleon's announcement that "the Empire is Peace" had any actual meaning, unless it was, that "the empire is peace" until it shall be war. And how long that was like to be, required no prophets from whom to learn, when we read, simultaneously with the emperor's assertion of the peaceful intentions of his government, the no less positive assertion of his military chiefs, that "the empire means war," that "the Empire means the Rhine," and that "the Mediterranean is henceforth to be a French lake."

To no reasonable man, it is evident, can any declaration, assurance, or even oath, on the part of Louis Napoleon, convey any data on which to rely,—the man whose entire career has been one consecutive chain of perjuries, cannot expect to be believed, unless by contraries. That he is as cunning and as artful as he is ambitious and unscrupulous, is not now to be disputed; that his passions, his resentments, his hatreds and his convictions are as deeply rooted as his resolves are immutable, is evident in every action of his life. We have had, therefore, little doubt, from the moment of his elevation to the Imperial throne, that his real secret ambition is to carry the frontiers of France to the Rhine, and include Belgium, Holland, and perhaps Switzerland, as if those countries were an inheritance left to him by the Revolution, of which, like his uncle, he professes to be the son. Connected with this is, of course, the humiliation, and, if possible, annihilation of England; first, perhaps, because, while she remains intact, to carry out his ulterior views would be impossible; and secondly, because no war would be so popular with the French army and people, as one against perfidious Albion.

* * * * *

Great stress has been laid on the unpreparedness of England to meet immediate war at home, on her paucity of regular troops, and on the total absence of fortifications, as facilitating the movements of an invader, and rendering the *coup de main*, which should lay London open to his columns, an easy matter.

It is now stated, that Changarnier, one of the ablest of the French generals, has offered to take London with twenty thousand troops. It does not in the least surprise us, that any Frenchman should have uttered an empty flourish of the kind; but it does surprise us that any American editor should repeat, much less credit, such balderdash. It is or ought to be known that within twenty-four hours, at least thirty-six thousand good regulars, with a proper compliment of horse and artillery, besides local facilities and yeomanry to the number of fifteen or twenty thousand more, can be concentrated at any desirable point in the south of England, between the North Foreland and Portland Bill. And, as there is no time on record, from the first day of written history downwards, in which an equal French has beaten an equal English force, or maintained an equal fight with it, it is not evident why twenty thousand French should be presumed certain to annihilate double their force of Englishmen, fighting, for *all that makes* men fight the best, on the soil of their own unconquered island. Had a hundred thousand French been landed in Kent or Sussex, eighteen months ago, before the calling out of the militia, they might, and probably would, have marched to London without much opposition.

Now that the militia are under arms, encamped, and already in a very creditable state of discipline, it is quite certain that they cannot do so without fighting a very severe action, with at least equal numbers on the way. Suppose those defeated, and London reached. London still contains her two or three hundred thousand able-bodied men, ready to serve their Queen and country, whether as special constables or soldiery—contains her twenty thousand drilled police, soldiers in all but the name—these armed, from the inexhaustible armories of Woolwich and the Tower, backed by a nucleus of ten thousand regulars, the streets barricaded from block to block, every barricade lined with howitzers and ordnance, every window blazing with musketry and fowling-pieces, London would laugh all France to scorn. And if London would succumb, where would be the victors? Hemmed in among a population hostile to a man, without retreat or supplies—for although their fleet might steal over under cover of night or fog, no one dreams that it would not be annihilated as soon as discovered. The men of England, from all sides—the sturdy minors of Cumberland and Cornwall, the daring yeomanry of the north, the loyalty of the Welch and Scottish Highlands—would pour in hourly, and not one of the invaders but would leave his bones on the soil he had profaned. The evil they might do is incalculable; the havoc, murder, rape, and outrage which a French army could commit in England, all countries know, which French armies have traversed—but not one company of it would return to France.

One thing more comes to render invasion and a first success possible, the *coup de main* must be made at once. Six months longer of preparation, and the attempt is madness. All countries with a strong democratic element in their government, naturally impatient of taxation, are always unprepared for war in the first instant; the first opportunity to assail them missed, no others exercise such marvellous exertion, energy, celerity—once warned, once armed, they are invincible. Let Napoleon persevere in arming, in threatening, without acting, and six months will not elapse before all England will be one garrison, with a million of men under arms on her coasts, defying any force that can by any means be brought against her.

England's friends—and, from mutual interest, mutual commerce, mutual liberty, and mutual religion, America is and *must* be, despite the howl of those among us, who may be allowed to howl and hoist, since it is all they can do, one of them—England's friends need fear nothing for her from France; and her enemies need hope nothing from her weakness or want of preparation. One other thing is certain, should France make war on England, America, in defence of her trade with England, must be drawn into it, and that not as a friend to France.

Enough for the day is the evil thereof, it cannot be long before we shall know further, and if the news be action, it will then be time for us, too, to act.—*New York Illustrated News.*

Remarkable Obituary Notices.

The following are among the most singular obituary notices published in the course of 1852:—Lydia Burnham, in Groton, U. S., aged 104 years and 9 months. She retained her faculties to a remarkable degree until a few months before her death. There are ten children now living, descendants of the deceased, of the fifth generation.—Elie Kurbander, in Prague, on the Elbe, aged one hundred years. He was the oldest pianist, and probably the oldest of all musicians. He was one of the first music masters to Meyerbeer.—Mrs. Mehitable Currier, in Danbury, U. S., aged 103 years 9 months. She survived her husband forty-six years, and outlived all her children, twelve in number.—Christina Paterson, one of Robert Burns' heroines, whose name, at the time he wrote, was Morton, at Mauchline, Scotland, aged 87.—John M'Lean, in Inverness, Scotland, aged 105 years. He recollected the first post-chaise, and when the first coal was burned.—Captain Rowland R. Crocker, in New Bedford, of disease of the heart, aged 82, for many years a popular shipmaster out of New York, and was one the first commanders of Wright's "Black Ball" line of Liverpool packets.—Mrs. Margaret Lagedon, near Mount Savage, Maryland, aged 104 years. She removed to that section when it was a wilderness, and containing few inhabitants save Indians. She left 500 descendants.—John Wilson, in Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 101 years and 11 months. He was a mechanic. Until the last few months he was able to read, and occasionally to walk out by himself.—Francis Russell, in North Eaton, Massachusetts, aged 67. He was born in February 29, 1784, and has had, therefore, only seventeen birthdays.—Elizabeth Douglas, in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, aged 105 years.—David Rennison, in Chicago, Illinois, aged 115 years 3 months and 7 days. He is said to have been the last of the "Boston Tea Party." He was engaged at the battle of Bunker Hill.—Henry Gibson, of Newberg, New York, aged 101 years and 14 days. He was one of Washington's Life Guards.—Jose Francisco Rodrigues, in Havana, Cuba, aged 112 years and a few days. He was a negro.—Janet M'Donald, at Inverness, Scotland, aged 105 years. She could thread a cambric needle to within a short period of her death.—Marguerite Boutillier, at Genzie, near Cognac, aged 102 years. She laboured in the fields to within a few weeks of her death.—Tibby Renton, in Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 102 years and 3 months. She was "hale and weel" to within a few days of her death.—Reuben Edmondson, in St. Louis, U. S., aged 63. He was better known as "Jack Bowers," the most noted thief in the Mississippi Valley. He had been arrested 115 times, and incarcerated in various prisons 61 times.—Charles Bouches, near Montreal, Canada, aged 106 years. He was married to three wives, with whom he had sixty children. He leaves forty-thre children, sixty-six grandchildren, thirteen great grandchildren, twenty-eight nephews, seventy grand nephews, and eighteen great grand nephews.—M. A. Mieville, at Berne, aged 86, called by his countrymen 'the Nestor of Swiss journalism."—Peter Minotto, in Turin, aged 83 years. He was the last member of the ancient Venetian nobility, and the only living Senator of Venice when she was the Queen of the Adriatic Sea.—Mrs. Mary Pritchard, at Cre'ngilach, Scotland, aged 100 years. She was married when she was twenty-seven years old, and lived with her first husband forty years. She remained a widow two years. She lived thirty years with her second husband. Her sight failed her three years before her death—her other senses and faculties were unimpaired.—Joseph Swinden, near Blythe, England, aged 109 years 11 months and 25 days. Had not had three days sickness during his life, and only a day before his death was busy sawing and chopping wood.—Ann Kelly, in Lewisham, Kent, England, aged 103 years. From early youth she was a member of the theatrical profession, and acted at various theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland. She was in the same company with the late Edmund Kean, and also with James Sheridan Knowles during its brief career as an actor; and it was her proudest boast that she had often played "Alicia" to the "Jane Shore" of Mrs. Siddons. About the age of 60 she lost her hearing, and was obliged to relinquish the stage; she was then residing in the same town with Mr. Knowles.—Pere Nicolet, in Paris, France. He was proprietor of the famous eating palace called the "Petit Ramponeau." Twenty-one years ago Nicolet came to Paris, with a whip and a blouse, to seek his fortune as a cab driver. For many years he has dined ten thousand, and sometimes twenty thousand, in a day. The ordinary consumption of the house was a dozen calves, twenty sheep, quantities of beef, fish, and poultry, and about twenty hogsheads of wine per day. Pere Nicolet was his own head cook, and might be seen daily in his ample kitchen directing the labours of some eight or ten aide-de-camps. His own enormous bulk was a standing advertisement of the generous qualities of his meat. Many curious observers might be daily seen peeping through the kitchen windows, to marvel at the curious belts with which he supported his immense "corporation." He is said to have died worth £40,000.

The Dead alive.

I have seen one die: she was beautiful; and beautiful were the ministries of life that were given her to fulfil. Angelic loveliness enrobed her, and a grace as if it were caught from heaven, breathed in every tone, hallowed every affection, shone in every action, invested, as a halo, her whole existence, and made it a light and a blessing, a charm and a vision of gladness, to all around her; but she died! Friendship, and love, and paternal fondness, and infant weakness, stretched out their hands to save her; but they could not save her; and she died! What! did all that loveliness die? Is there no land of the blessed and the lovely ones for such to live in? Forbid it, reason, religion! bereaved affection and undying love forbid the thought! It cannot be that such die in God's counsels, who live even in final human memory forever. I have seen one die—in the maturity of every power, in the earthly perfection of every faculty; when many temptations had been overcome, and many hard lessons had been learned; when many experiments had made virtue easy, and had given a facility to action, and a success to endeavor; when wisdom had been learned from many mistakes, and a skill had been laboriously acquired in the use of many powers; and the being I looked upon had just compassed that most useful, most practical of all knowledge, how to live, to act well and wisely. The dead carry our thoughts to another and a nobler existence. They teach us, and especially by all the strange and seemingly untoward circumstances of their departure from this life, that they and we shall live in a future state forever.—*Orville Dewey.*

HUMBOLDT.

It is now several years since we had the pleasure of meeting this illustrious man. It was in the Cafe Procope, Paris, where he was in the habit of breakfasting during a visit to the French capital in the winter of 1847-8. Our reminiscences of his personal appearance have been forcibly awakened by the following accurate description of the great philosopher:—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

"Humboldt, says his last biographer, now lives wherever his friend (the present king of Prussia) lives. There are apartments for him in Berlin, Potsdam, in all the royal palaces, and not a day passes that he does not see the king. In spite of his eighty-one years, he works unwearedly in those hours not occupied at the court he is active and punctual in his business correspondence, and answers every letter of the humblest scholar with the most amiable affability. The inhabitants of Berlin and Potsdam know him personally, and show him as much honor as they show the king. With a slow but firm step, a thoughtful head, rather bent forward, whose features are benevolent, with a dignified expression of calmness, either looking down or politely responding to the greetings of the passers-by, with kindness and without pride; in a simple dress, frequently holding a pamphlet in his hand, resting on his back; so he wanders through the streets of Berlin and Potsdam, alone and unostentatiously—a noble *picture of a blade of wheat* bending beneath the weight of its *numerous rich golden* ears. Wherever he appears, he is received by tokens of universal esteem, the passers-by timidly step aside, for fear of disturbing him in his thoughts; even the working man looks respectfully after him, and says to his neighbor, 'There goes Humboldt!' And whosoever has had the happiness of conversing with him, never forgets the force of his lucid, simple, natural, and unaffected conversation; for, in everything he says, depth and learning, clearness, and unbounded knowledge are revealed, without any of the pride of learning, the stiff pedantry and precieuseness of many German men of science. Humboldt has evidently been educated in the highest society; his manner is dignified, open, unaffected, and frank; he has lived with all nations, and adopted and united in himself the advantages of all."

SOCRATES.

Socrates probably knew almost all of the fourteen thousand male dwellers in Athens. At one time we behold him holding friendly converse with the priests of the dominant religion there. And next we see him arguing with the lawyers, or merchants, or laborers. Perhaps we may best realize his relations to Athens, if we fancy him returned to earth, and behold him walking the streets of New York, and taking up here his mission of reformation. Behold him walking down Wall-street in the morning and arguing there with the bankers and brokers upon the transient and paltry worth of stocks in Morris Canals and Erie Railroads, and endeavouring to impress upon their minds the truth of a destiny for man somewhat higher than this. And then he catches a lawyer by the button, and tells him that there will be call for subtle eloquence at the last assize. At half-past one, he saunters into the Exchange, and is soon found addressing a group on the nature of the Beautiful. At two, look for him at Delmonico's, arguing the foolishness of this habit of eating—that it is a mere gratification of a want, and that the part of wisdom is to keep as far as possible from the want! At four, you shall find him in close communion and conversation at some prominent residence on Fifth Avenue. After entering into all their various pleasures and amusements, he will not fail to wind up with some good advice upon the true life—which is one of temperance, sobriety and simplicity, etc., etc. Imagine him in all these various places, and you can then know what Socrates would be if living, and would be welcomed among us.—*Rev. Thomas Starr King.*

SPAIN.

Spain is the most extraordinary country in Europe, from the extraordinary superiority of its climate, the advantages of its position, and the variety, abundance, and richness of its productions. It is not less extraordinary in its history, in its sudden rise to power, in the opulence of its colonies, in the completeness of their alienation, and in the general decay of its influence among nations.

On a glance at the map it would seem to be made for universal dominion. Covered on three sides by the ocean and the Mediterranean, and on the fourth by the Pyrenees, a rampart absolutely impregnable, if vigorously defended, it appears to command Southern Europe, while itself remains guarded by the mountains and the seas. Its very form has the compactness of empire; it is nearly a square (including Portugal) of six hundred miles a side, and this square exhibiting every form of surface and of soil, mountain and valley, adapted for every kind of European and tropical production, with every kind of climate, from the wholesome cold of the north to the sultry temperature of the south; its centre a vast table land, rising to the level of three thousand feet above the sea, an elevation double that of the Alpine plains—that table-land constituting nearly one-half of the surface of Spain; thus by one of the fine contrivances of nature, or rather of Providence, giving, in the midst of a southern, the refreshing vigor of an atmosphere like our own. The whole extent of Spain proper is about 185,000 square miles, or double the area of the British Isles, yet this immense, prolific, and superb space contains only a population of ten millions of souls!

Once sovereign of Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, Spain has lost them all: once sovereign of the gold and silver countries of the Western World, Spain has lost them all; once sovereign of a chain of colonies unequalled in the world, Spain has lost them all but Cuba and some nameless others, and holds even those by the precarious tenure of American conscience. Spain has never recovered that self-inflicted blow, the loss of the Armada!—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CHINA FOWLS PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.—By the last steamer from the United States, a cage of very choice domestic fowls was brought to Queen Victoria, a present from George P. Burnham, Esq., of Boston, Mass. The consignment embraced nine beautiful birds, two males, and seven pullets, bred from stock imported by Mr. Burnham, direct from China. The fowls are seven and eight months old, but are of mammoth proportions and exquisite plumage—light silvery grey bodies, approaching white, delicately traced and pencilled with black upon the neck, hackles and tips of the wings and tails. The parent stock weigh at maturity upwards of 23 lbs. the pair, while their form, notwithstanding this great weight, is unexceptionable. They possess all the rotundity and beauty of the Dorking fowl; and, at the same age, nearly double the weight of the latter. They are denominated Grey Shanghaes, (in contradiction to the Red or Yellow Shanghaes,) and are considered in America the finest of all the great Chinese varieties. That they are a distinct race is evident from the accuracy with which they breed, and the very close similarity that