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☞ W. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; advertisements for us

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

Some of our Democratic cotemporaries express no little gratification at the assurance that it is the intention of the President to enforce the execution of the law. Some surprise seems to mingle with their admiration; as if there had ever been any reason to apprehend that Millard Fillmore would hesitate to do that which in the face of the nation he had sworn to do. It is his simple duty, to see that the laws are executed. This duty he will perform, whether the laws are resisted by the organized rebellion of a State, or the vagrant insurrection of a mob. His conduct may be regarded with less favor by the Democracy, in former cases than in the latter; but it will be discharged with the same firmness and impartiality.—*Republic.*

It seems to us surprising that any one could doubt that President Fillmore would firmly and conscientiously discharge every Executive duty devolving upon him. There are always disagreeable as well as pleasant duties to be preformed by a Chief Executive officer, but his obligations, to discharge the former are just as imperative as to yield to his inclination in the discharge of the latter. There is no escape from these duties but by resignation, and that would be, in case of a President, a greater wrong to the people, than the most exaggerated faults of the opponents of any particular law can conceive. It is the duty of the President to see the laws executed, and he will most certainly and firmly discharge that duty. In doing so he will be sustained even by those who exceedingly regret that certain laws exist to be executed, and who feel it to be a duty to obtain a repeal or modification, by constitutional means, of such obnoxious enactments. There will always, most probably, in a country so extensive as ou s, be laws enacted which will be obnoxious to some portions of its citizens. To say that a President could pick out such as he personally approved of, and reject others in the discharge of his administrative duties, would be preposterous. Such impropriety could meet with the approbation of no sane man. The only remedy for the aggrieved, is to labor for the repeal of obnoxious provisions. If the people, through their representatives, pass bad laws, they must expect to suffer the consequences. They certainly ought not to expect relief from the delinquency of their Chief Magistrate. His duty is plain, to see the laws enforced.

REFORM CONVENTIONS.—Conventions for the remodelling and radical improvement of State Constitutions, seem to be the order of the day, and at the present time, no less than three States of the Union, viz—Virginia, Maryland, and Indiana, are deliberating in convention, at their respective capitols, upon the great subject of a thorough reformation of their State Governments.

The Virginia Convention has been in session some ten days, but they have not yet accomplished any thing of interest. The Maryland Convention convened on Monday last, and as a full attendance was had on the first day of its opening, and the most harmonious feeling seemed to prevail among the members of the body, we may soon anticipate something tangible from their proceedings.

The Indiana Convention is now nearly closed, and during its sessions a good many radical propositions have been submitted, but they do not seem to have found much favor. One of these proposes the abolition of the Grand Jury—one of the members, Judge Niles, proposing a substitute, in a Court of Inquiry, to be composed of three or five justices who shall meet quarterly, or oftener, dispense summarily of the minor cases of crime—hear a defence, and in cases of probable guilt, to bind over those accused of such crimes. The question was not settled.

Another proposition was introduced by Mr. Hawkens, of Jay, and has reference to rights to be secured to free negroes in that State. As yet, they are not allowed to vote, nor to sit on juries, nor in do a great many things which white men may do. Mr. Hawkens submitted a proposition to "authorize a majority of the people at any general election, when notice thereof has been given, to establish Universal Suffrage," which was opposed immediately on its presentation. Mr. Hawkens replied, contending that it was not an imperative resolution, but merely one of enquiry; and that as the convention had, without objection, referred resolutions of an opposite tenor, to prevent the immigration of colored persons into the State, the same courtesy should be extended to his. Mr. Hovey moved to amend by adding, "excepting negroes, mulattoes and Indians." A motion was made to lay this amendment on the table, in order that a direct vote might be had on the original proposition, but that motion was rejected—ayes 36, nays 105. This vote apparently settles the matter that there is no separate submission of the negro suffrage question to the people, and but very few favor its incorporation into the Constitution.

These votes show, that the people of Indiana, in the decision of a question which is to have a practical bearing among themselves, have very little sympathy for free negroes. They are ready to deny to them rights which are strongly insisted upon in other States by their sires and fagot friends, and to this resolution we hope they will adhere. We must admit that Indiana, in this matter of slavery, has, up to the present time, pursued a more liberal and just course towards the Slaves than the States by which she is immediately surrounded.—We hear of no efforts within her borders to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, and we presume none will now be made.

We learn, further, from the Indianapolis Journal of the 31st ultimo, that the convention, on the 30th, occupied their session in debating the propriety of lessening the number of Senators and Representatives. They were, for the first time, in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Walpole in the chair—The debate had not concluded at the time of the adjournment.

It is reported that the committee on banking have decided against the State's continuing as a partner in any bank after the expiration of the charter of the present State bank, and also in favor of the principle of General Banking, both by small majorities. The question of Banking will doubtless excite more debate than any other matter before the Convention for action.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this deservedly popular work is before us.—It is gotten up in its usual neat and tasteful style and its pages abound with the usual amount of interesting matter. Its decorations are handsome, the first, and most striking of which is a view of the famous Mountain House, of Catskill. It has two handsome plates of the fashions. These plates are very neat, and look as though they may be very appropriate for the coming month of December.

The number before us, in its general appearance, comes fully up to the preceding numbers of the present volume; and as the publisher is making splendid preparations for the coming volume of 1851, we may anticipate something well worthy of a liberal patronage.

The next volume will be commenced by a magnificent January number, specimen copies of which will be furnished to all who may desire to make up clubs for the coming year.

The club price for 1851, is $10 for ten copies; and an extra copy will be furnished the person sending the club of ten subscribers.

HUGE LUMP OF GOLD.—The Sacramento Transcript of the 14th ultimo, says that a report has been received there that a lump of gold and quartz, weighing upward of four hundred pounds, had been found near Nevada City. The men who found it were offered twenty five thousand dollars for it, which they refused.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN INDIANA.—This convention has adopted a proposition for biennial sessions. A proposition is also pending to prevent the emigration of free negroes into the State. It is urged that the laws of Kentucky and other slave States tend to drive the free negroes into the free States; and that in order to guard Indiana from a "mixed population," which is called one of the evils of slavery, such a prohibitory law is expedient. The State Journal says that there will probably be no separate submission of the negro question to the people, and very few members favor its incorporation in the constitution.

Eight hundred men are constantly employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, one half in completing that superb work, the Stone Dry Dock, and the rest in the engine house and other works of the yard.

Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The editors of the Cincinnati papers deserve the thanks of the people of Ohio and of Cincinnati for the industry with which they compile and keep constantly before the county a stream of statistics, showing the increase and prosperity of their city and State. Ohio owes, perhaps, much of its rapid progress in population to this system of keeping before the people of other States facts which show its past prosperity, and the great elements of improvement possessed by the State. No one, of course, can feel otherwise than gratified and proud of our young sister of the West, whose progress is equally evincive of the energy of the American character and the excellence of the system of laws and government under which we live; but it is possible to carry the matter of self eulogy further than good taste or circumstances warrant; and nothing is to be gained by invidious or irrelative comparisons.

From an article in the Cincinnati Chronicle and Atlas, we extract the following paragraph, which does not appear to us to be altogether well founded:

"From the census returns, there is no probability that the growth of any of the new States will equal the ratio attained by Ohio during the last twenty years, when they shall attain as large a population as Ohio had twenty years ago. New York has been the largest and most flourishing State; yet, in the last ten years, the increase of population in New York will not exceed much, if any, one half the increase in Ohio; and with the rapidly decreasing ratio of growth in New York, Ohio must pass by New York within the next twenty years, and become the first State of the Union."

The ratio of growth in New York is a decreasing one, because it is an old State; and Ohio must now find her ratio rapidly assuming the same character. Ohio is a great State, and destined to be much greater, but it is all mere gratuitous supposition, not supported by any facts, that she will outstrip New York within twenty years, or twenty centuries—or within any period whatever.

As Pennsylvania is entirely left out of the calculations of our Ohio friends, as if deemed too insignificant to be placed in comparison with the latter State, we feel justified by the affront in intermeddling with a controversy that does not otherwise belong to us, at least, so to put in a good word for the Keystone State as a sovereignty which is not yet fallen into the sear and yellow leaf. In 1840, Pennsylvania had a population of 1,724,033, against 1,519,467 in Ohio. Was has been the absolute ratio of increase during the last ten years in the one, as in the other State, can only be precisely known when the census returns are all made and announced. In the meanwhile, enough is probable—and enough has actually transpired—to give us grounds to believe that Pennsylvania gets along in a very respectable way, with which we have every reason to satisfied. The principal city of the State, Philadelphia, had a population, in 1840, of 258,407. It can scarcely be doubted that it has now more than 450,000—it will of itself, perhaps, add a greater million of citizens to the new catalogue. The second city, Pittsburgh, with its suburbs, had, in 1840, a population of about 40,000. It has now about 80,000. Its third city, Lancaster, had in 1840, a total population of 5,417 souls. It has now over 16,000.—Its fourth city, Reading, had in 1840, a population of 8,410 souls. It has, by the present census, 15,841. We subjoin a few other towns:

Towns.	Census 50.	Census 40.	Increase.
Harrisburgh,	8000	5980	2020
Pottsville,	7496	4337	3159
York,	6576	4779	2097
Norristown,	5530	2937	2093
Erie,	5550	3112	2438
Columbia,	4310	2719	1621
Allentown,	3750	2493	1257
Tamaqua,	3070	464	2615
West Chester,	3191	2152	1039
Schuylkill Haven,	2061	988	1073
St. Clair,	2019	505	1414
Minersville,	2954	1269	1685
Pottstown,	1647	720	927
Port Carbon,	2142	1000	1142
Bloomsburg,	1515	612	903

An inspection of these figures is worthy the attention of our Ohio friends, and may lead some of their statisticians to calculate how long it will take Ohio to get ahead of Pennsylvania—whose prosperity is by no means confined to the towns. The census of one of the wildest—and not most rapidly improving—sections of the State, Pike county, shows the following result: In 1840, the population was 3832; it is now 5,916; increase 2,084, or more than 54 per cent. The population of Pennsylvania was, last year, estimated at 2,250,000. It will probably show a considerable advance for the present year. Our Cincinnati friends claim 2,000,000 for Ohio. This world be a vast progress, but not an unnatural one for Ohio, in her circumstances. We hope she may realize it; and we feel that we may indulge this hope without fear of the imputation, which is sometimes made of the decline in Pennsylvania.—*North American.*

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The late election having resulted in the election of a large minority of Locofocos to the two houses of the legislature, some speculation has arisen in the public mind, as to the probable action of the party in regard to the election of an United States Senator, to take the place of Dr. Sitgreave, whose official term expires on the 4th of March next.

The Locofoco party of this State is very well known to be divided into two factions more hostile to each other in all matters pertaining to the disposal of its powers and patronage, than the two factions united are to the Whigs upon any question of public policy. The one is a question as to policy merely, and the other a question as to the "spoils;" the one relates to principles the other to men; and to him who is minutely acquainted with the secret constitution of the Locofoco party, it is by no means wonderful that the latter question is of, by far, the most absorbing interest. The great question of the day, therefore, is *who will be the vessels of the Legislative caucus?* Will the dries have the majority, and thus succeed in nominating a "regular," one who acknowledges the binding efficacy of the mere fiat of his party, or will the *Conservatives*, by the power of their peculiar seductive agencies, and the superiority of their tactics, succeed in procuring the nomination of their leader, notwithstanding the hue and cry that has been made against him? At present, we must confess, the Cameron interest seems to be decidedly in the ascendant. The press, at one time under the leadership of the lamented Miller, of the "Keystone," was probably against him; but at this time is only so for the purpose of driving a better bargain when the time arrives for active negotiations. But be this as it may, there can be but little doubt that a large majority of the office holders, and those who put themselves forward as the leaders of the party, and the prominent directors of its policy, feel the importance of the vote assumed by them are deeply infected with the principles which have been inculcated since the failure of Mr. Woodward in 1844. The energy and activity of this branch of the party is worthy of all praise, and in the *end* will undoubtedly effect a complete triumph over the undisciplined militia. But there are other causes which place General Cameron most prominently forward as the successor of Dr. Sturgeon, and render his nomination and election by the Locofocos as almost certain. He has in fact no competitor. The Kingling, in the person of Dr. Sturgeon, has become a factor in a bad jay, and Mr. Woodward, Mr. Black, and the others who have been named, are amused to the utmost tactics of the politics field. They are behind the times; and throughout may have a few new supporters among the members elect when they first meet, they will soon be dispersed under the fire of the regulars.

From our view of the position of the Locofoco ranks, it appears to us altogether probable, and most likely that General Cameron will receive the regular nomination of his party. Every thing tends that way. He has friends who can take a leading part in the proceedings, and they are not slow in using that ability when important results are to be produced. But however this may be, it will undoubtedly be found to be the policy of the Whigs to keep aloof from the contest, and maintain unbroken ranks during the strife. They may then be enabled to strike a blow for their country in some part of the contest.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The register of the treasury gives the following as the receipts and expenditures of the United States, from 1st July to 30th September, 1850:—

Receipts.

From customs		$14,764,043 85
From lands		317,052 96
From loan of 1847 (Treasury notes funded)		116,050 00
From miscellaneous sources		425,264 64
		$15,622,449 65

Expenditures.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse		$1,909,787 69
On account of the Army, &c.,	$1,792,997 35	
Fortifications,	92,331 14	
Indian Department, &c.,	148,521 54	
Pensions	1,007,694 94	
Navy	1408,712 73	
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes,	5,289 34	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes,	116,050 00	
		$5,480,564 73

The treasurer's statement shows the amount to his credit in all the depositories on the 28th of October, to be $13,851,929 34, of which there is at Washington, $213,084 60; Boston, $3,042,170 29; New York, $3,656,231 69; Baltimore, $21,515 26; Richmond, 7,998 29; Norfolk, 154,097 46; mint of the U. S., Philadelphia, $4,841,150; branch mint, N. Orleans, $920,600; transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, New Orleans, $150,000; other transfers, $125,000.

MISSISSIPPI, TOO—Mississippi, following the fashion of South Carolina, is beginning to proclaim non intercourse with the North, so far as business is concerned, and some other things, too, as will be seen by the following resolutions, unanimously adopted at a meeting in Hinds county, lately

Resolved, That we will not transact any business (either by the shipment of cotton to, or the purchase of goods from) with any merchant in the city of New Orleans who is known to be a Free Soiler in his sentiments, or unless his long residence in the South and known opinions have identified him with the South.

Resolved, That we will employ no school teachers or patronise any school under the management of any person or persons who are not known to be wholly Southern in all their feelings and opinions.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—We have received the official proclamation of Governor Johnston, announcing the election of the following gentlemen, to represent the State in Congress:

1st District,	Thomas B. Florence.	
2d "	Joseph R. Chandler.*	
3d "	Henry D. Moore *	
4th "	John Robbins, Jr.	
5th "	John McNair.	
6th "	Thomas Ross.	
7th "	John A. Morrison.	
8th "	Thaddeus Stevens.*	
9th "	J. Glancy Jones.	
10th "	Milo M. Dimmick.	
11th "	Henry M. Fuller.*	
12th "	Galusha A. Grow.	
13th "	James Gamble.	
14th "	Thomas M. Bibighaus.*	
15th "	William H. Kurtz.	
For the vacancy—Joel B. Danner.		
16th District	James X. McLanahan.	
17th "	Andrew Parker.	
18th "	John L. Dawson	
19th "	Joseph H. Kuhns.*	
20th "	John Allison *	
21st "	Thomas M. Howe *	
22d "	John W. Howe.*	
23d "	Carleton B. Curtis.	
24th "	Alfred Gilmore.	

Those marked with a star are Whigs. The delegation stands, politically, 9 Administration, 15 Opposition.

METHODISTS.—The sessions of all the annual conferences for the present year have been held and the minutes are in press. We give below a recapitulation of the statistics of this and the preceding years:

	1850	1849	Members.	L't year
Baltimore,	276	269	68,365	68,292
Philadelphia	179	319	50,637	50,510
New Jersey,	168	194	33,670	32,457
New York,	176	132	28,858	25,769
New York East,	109	91	21,352	21,213
Providence,	133	86	13,999	12,938
New England,	140	80	13,641	13,052
Maine,	107	91	11,008	10,992
East Maine,	83	61	10,025	9,877
New Hampshire,	101	80	9,123	8,017
Vermont,	82	58	7,849	7,732
Troy,	213	149	25,637	25,091
Black River,	107	253	19,404	17,554
Oneida,	205	194	20,776	20,964
Genesee,	69	118	10,741	10,527
East Genesee	127	143	17,710	17,629
Erie,	156	210	21,456	21,379
Pittsburgh,	180	213	33,411	33,293
West Virginia,	55	119	14,181	14,376
Ohio,	294	482	64,936	63,681
North Ohio,	153	250	27,460	26,222
Michigan,	139	182	16,022	16,293
Indiana,	250	260	27,798	25,481
North Indiana,	149	279	30,397	28,083
Rock River,	107	233	17,078	14,320
Iowa,	62	137	11,030	9,816
Illinois,	169	483	31,869	29,903
Wisconsin,	80	184	8,176	7,065
Missouri,	51	86	5,474	3,591
Liberia,	14	—	1,117	1,083
Total	4,129	5,420	689,682	662,315

As compared with last year, these returns show an increase of 143 traveling preachers, 266 local preachers, and 27,367 members.

SHOT BY A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—On Tuesday night last, a runaway negro, having stolen a horse in Brown county, Ohio, was pursued by Mr. Cochran, the owner of the horse, joined by his neighbor, Mr. William Gilbert. On the party coming up, the negro fired, inflicting a dangerous wound in the breast of Gilbert, and then made his escape.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN ENGLAND.—Willmer & Smith's European Times says "We understand, with some truth, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has at length been collecting statistical returns of the Newspaper Press Association, that if it is advisable in the next session of Parliament to abolish the paper duties as well as the stamp duty on newspapers, and duty on advertisements—in fact to make the press of this country as free as it is in America."

A PACKING HOUSE AT CLEVELAND.—At Lemen & Sholl's Packing House, 125 head of Beef Cattle are daily killed and packed—3000 head are to be put up for Newries & Sons, New York, worth $70,000—and during the pork packing season, 300 hogs will be daily added to the beef business.—Other large establishments are also engaged in packing in Cleveland.

PRAIRIE SALT.—The Prairie du Chien Patriot says: "We are informed by a gentleman who fifteen years since had a trading establishment two hundred miles up the Minnesota river, that rock salt was in common use among the Sioux Indians at that time, who said it was found in large quantities back in the interior of their country. It is not impossible that mines of this article, as extensive as those of Cheshire, may ere now, strike beneath the rolling prairies of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi."

The Views of the President.

Those who profess to speak for President Fillmore have not hesitated to say that he would prefer see Locofocos elected to Congress than such Whigs as those persons choose to call "Abolitionists."

These alleged expressions of his views were brought to his knowledge on Monday last. In reply, Mr. Fillmore authorized a gentleman to say "that so far from having said any such thing, he had no secret wish that such should be the result, and that he had uniformly expressed his opinion, freely and strongly, in favor of the election of every Whig nominee.

It is we have no doubt is true; and it is to be hoped that those who really wish to consult the views of the President will give a zealous support to all Whig nominees.—*Albany Jour.*

We are glad to publish the above. Not a few Whigs in this city have been led to believe that the President approved of the opposition which has been manifested to certain persons in the Whig ranks, and this probably has not been without its influence upon the party nominations. We always thought it strange—incomprehensible and incredible—that a Whig of such long tried fidelity as President Fillmore—one who owes his present position in great measure to the triumphant success of the Whig ticket in this State—one known to be as liberal in sentiment as he is conservative in principle—should be induced to lend his influence to any such extent to the minority in a regular party convention; and very difficult we found it to believe that he had made any such declaration as that attributed to him. We are happy that the President has authorized a denial of such sentiments on his part.—*N. Y. Cour.*

POPULATION OF COLUMBUS.—Mr. Butler has just handed us the following abstract of the population of this city:

1st Ward	3,633
2d do	2,669
3d do	3,198
4th do	4,160
5th do	3,946
Total	17,656

Some additions are to be made to the above for persons accidentally omitted, or from other causes not yet enumerated.

We learn, with pleasure, that the Secretary of the Navy, in the spirit of liberality which has marked other departments of the Government, in the same matter, has consented that the navy yard at New York (including the splendid storehouse) be used as a place of temporary deposits and safekeeping for articles intended for the London exhibition. Any articles, however valuable, may be placed there with entire confidence, under the safeguards which give protection to the public property.—*Nat. Intel.*

AN INSANE WOMAN—SINGULAR FREAKS.—Yesterday afternoon, a lady at the South End was seized with a fit of furious madness, which exhibited itself in the most destructive manner. She is a married lady and has two children, one an infant. She has been afflicted with insanity before and has been under treatment for the malady at the hospital. Her case there took a favorable turn which raised the hopes of her friends that a perfect cure could be effected; the physicians fostered these hopes, and, after a brief period, the patient returned to her friends in sound health and in her right mind. This condition continued for months and the husband and friends of the lady were confirmed in their belief of her complete restoration.

But yesterday afternoon symptoms of wildness exhibited themselves. They were noticed by individuals in the family, but were not considered in any way as evidence of downright insanity, or of such a nature as would justify a restraint upon her movements. Suddenly, however, the madness burst forth. We learn, though somewhat informally, that she first attempted to throw her child out of the window. She was in the third story of a brick house. The action was noticed by a lady who was providentially present; she snatched the child from the infuriated mother, and escaped with it, locking the door behind her.

Baffled in her insane impulse upon her child, the unhappy woman then threw from the window every article of furniture in the chamber, sparing nothing; tables, chairs, looking glass, &c., were thrown into the yard and completely demolished. The husband was immediately sent for, and measures taken to secure the best medical assistance for the unfortunate lady. We do not, for obvious reasons, publish the names of the parties, or indicate their place of residence.—*Boston Mail.*

THE PORK BUSINESS.—As the time of year draws nigh for the pork trade to commence, we discover that quite an activity is displayed, in arranging the houses, pens, &c. During the present summer several very large pork houses have been built, from which we anticipate a very heavy business in that article. The prices, we understand, will open at $2,75a3,00.—*Terre Haute, Ind., Journal* 25th ult.

PERSECUTION OF WILD CAT.—We learn from the Fort Smith Herald that Wild Cat, the celebrated Indian chief, had returned to the Seminole country, after an absence of two years on the Rio Grande, and that he had called a council of Seminoles, for what object is not known. About six hundred Creek Indians, on hearing of his arrival, went in pursuit of him, determined to arrest him and all his followers.

Extracts from the Address of Van Amringe.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

This subject may be considered under two lights, Revelation—Reason. An early, deep rooted prejudice has kept the professing Christian World in an error concerning the doctrine of the Bible on Woman's Rights. God created man, male and female, in his own image, and gave them dominion over sea, air, earth. The woman was united in this dominion, therefore it is erroneous to call the male the Lord of Creation. The word *help mate* is properly used to denote a subordinate—The Bible does not say help mate, but *help meet*, meaning help meet, suitable, necessary, for the whole destiny of man, without which he could not exercise or obtain his dominion. The Lord God is our help—he is not our bireling, our subordinate. Woman is our help, our equal in the dominion which God has conferred. For, "unto them," bound, "have dominion."

It is asserted that woman was permanently degraded from her original co-equality by her being first to transgress. Her sentence is, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." There is no intimation that the curse shall be eternal. The second Adam recreates in the image of the Most High, and removes the curse. When the human race is at war with God and themselves, mere force is made the standard of right, and the weak must submit to the strong. In this let the weak always be instructed to submit to and uphold the moral law and government of God, whereby the strong are kept in check. For and until we re-establish that government can the right be protected against abuse. The history of woman clearly proves that.

It is commonly said by those who appeal to reason against the equality of the rights of woman, that she has a sphere of her own, the peculiar sphere of tenderness, modesty, retirement, and usefulness. The same may be said of the sphere of both man and woman, and thus the assertion proves nothing. For woman's sphere is, in the main, not a question in dispute. In different climates, and among different races of men and conditions of social progress, woman's sphere differs immensely.

One thing, however, we may remark—that precisely as a nation advances in intelligence, arts, science, and Christian character, the rights of woman approach more nearly to those of men; and the sphere she may fill—that where a true state of society shall be reached, their rights will be one, and the same. By "spheres," however, is properly meant the ability or circuits of employments and actions of the sexes. "Rec certainly will vary in the sexes, as they vary in different individuals, male or female, of the human race; according to the organization, relative endowments, or combination of talent, education, and circumstances. But although each has an individual sphere, our rights are not unequal.

Biographical Sketch of Sir John Franklin.

Sir John Franklin was born in 1758, at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire. He entered the navy October 1, 1800, as a boy, on board the Poliphemus, 65, Capt. John Lawford, under whom he served as mide shipman, in the action off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. He then in the Investigator sloop sailed with Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to New Holland, where, on joining the Porpoise armed store ship, he was wrecked on a coral rock, near Cape Bant, Aug. 17, 1803. While on this passage home in the Camden, Indiaman, Franklin and charge of the signals, and he distinguished himself at the celebrated repulse of a powerful French squadron, under Admiral Linois, Feb. 15, 1804. On his arrival in England he joined the Belerophon, and subsequently, under Capt. Cook, took part in the battle of Trafalgar. On being transferred to the Bedford, 74, Mr. Franklin was confirmed a Lieutenant of that ship, Feb. 11, 1808, and escorted the Royal Family of Portugal from Lisbon to South America.

During the after part of the war he was chiefly employed at the blockade of Flushing; he then, toward the close of 1814, joined the expedition to New Orleans; and for his brave conduct on January 8, 1815, he was officially and very warmly recommended for promotion. On January 14, 1819, Franklin assumed command of the hired brig Trent, in which he accompanied Captain D. Buchanan, of the Dorothea, on a perilous voyage of discovery to the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. In April, next year, Franklin was invested with the command with an expedition to proceed overland from Hudson's Bay to ascertain the actual position of the Copper Mine river, and the exact trending of the shores of the Polar Seas to the Eastward of that river.

This fearful undertaking endured until the summer of 1822, through a journey of 5,500 miles; its perils and adventures, Captain Franklin, (whose Commander's and Post Commissions bear dates respectively 1821 and 1822,) has ably described in "Narrative" of the journey. In 1825 he left England to cooperate with Captains Beechy and Parry, in searching, from opposite quarters, the existence of a North West passage. The results of this mission, which terminated in Jul. 10 24 N. long. 129 49, W., will also be found in Captain Franklin's narrative, 1825-27. On his return to England, in September, 1827, he was presented by the Geographical Society at Paris, with a gold medal; valued at 1500 francs, for having made the most important acquisition to geographical knowledge during the preceding year.

In 1829, at home, he received the honor of knighthood; besides the Oxford degree of a D. C. L. Sir John Franklin married, first, in 1823, the younger daughter of William Porden, Esq., architect; and secondly, in 1828, the daughter of John Griffin, Esq., of Bedford Place. From 1830 until 1834 he commanded the Rainbow, 28, on the Mediterranean station; and for his exertions in connection with the troubles in Greece, he was presented with the order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1836, Sir John Franklin was created a K. C. H.; and was afterwards, for some time, Lieut. Governor of Van Diemen's Land. In 1845, Sir John Franklin was appointed to the command of another expedition to the North—the Erebus, (Capt. Franklin,) and the Terror, (Capt. Crozier,)—on a fresh attempt to explore a North-west passage through Lancaster Sound and Behring's Strait. The ships left Greenhithe, May 19, 1846. Little intelligence has been received of this expedition since the day of his sailing.

At the close of 1847, the Government resolved to send out three expeditions in search of Franklin and his party, numbering 140 souls. The first of these expeditions, H. M. S. Plover, sailed in January, 1848; the second expedition, the Enterprise and Isaigator, was placed under the command of Captain Sir James Ross, and sailed in May, 1848; the third expedition, (overland,) under Sir John Richardson, having left Liverpool about two months previously. In the spring of 1849, the North Star left with provision for Ross's Expedition; and a reward of £20,000 was offered by Government to any land or sea expedition that might render efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and contribute directly to extricate them from the ice. The past year was one of "hope deferred," as regards the subject of the Franklin Expedition.

In the autumn there dawned a sudden light, although not the time for hope was nearly gone by in all hearts save that of the noble minded wife, who would not part with hope." A whaler brought a sealed cylinder; but it only contained information of Franklin's ships to June, 1845. Another whaler brought a story from the Esquimaux, that the ships of both Franklin and Ross' expeditions were seen beset by the ice off Prince Regent's Inlet, as late as March, 1849. In November, Ross' expedition returned, and formally negatived the encouraging story. Almost simultaneously arrived Sir John Richardson; and since has returned the Plover.—Neither of the three expeditions has brought any intelligence of the missing voyager or his companions.

The public sympathy has been touchingly expressed on the calamitous suspense; and prayers have been offered up in between sixty and seventy churches, by upwards of fifty thousand worshippers for the preservation and safe return of the missing expedition. A reward of upward of one hundred guineas has been promised to any of the whaling ships which may bring information of the voyagers, and Lady Franklin has offered £2000 to induce who to search in parts not within the scope of the Government expedition.

M'DONOUGH, THE MIDAS MILLIONAIRE.—A former acquaintance of John M'Donough, the millionaire, who died lately in New Orleans, furnishes the New Advertiser with the following reminiscences of him

He resided for many years of the latter part of his life, in Algiers, (a village on the opposite side of the Mississippi to New Orleans,) where he cultivated and maintained the strictest habits of industry and economy. His custom was to visit the city daily, and to avoid the expense of the ferry boat, the usual mode of crossing, he kept a small skiff, in which he made his home warm row over. The foundation of his fortune was made by the transfer of Louisiana to the United States; when a large tract where New Orleans is now located, was accidentally