

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

At the sitting of the Assembly, on the 13th instant, the subject of Prince Louis Napoleon's exclusion was discussed. M. Louis Blanc opposed the measure, contending that the laws of proscription were essentially anti-Republican. Another member questioned the prince's right to sit in the chamber at all. Mr. Fresnon contradicted the report that shots had been fired on Monday, explaining that the captain of the national guard had been wounded by accident. He proclaimed himself a fanatical devotee of the imperial family. M. Viellard defended his 'absent friend,' the prince, and bore testimony to his patriotism and disinterestedness. His election had been spontaneous on the part of the people. It was a protest against the humiliating treaties of 1815, and against the miserable law which it was now intended to revive.

M. Ledru Rollin:—A judicial investigation has just commenced, and it has been discovered that money has been distributed, and the house from which that money has come is known; wine has also been distributed; cries of 'Vive Napoleon' have resounded in our ears, and the walls have been covered with seditious placards. Within four days three Napoleonist journals were established, preparing the way for the candidature of Louis Napoleon as President. If the National Assembly thinks that no measures should be taken in the face of such facts, let it declare its opinion—the Executive Committee does its duty, let the National Assembly do theirs. (Approbation.) Proscription and the sovereignty of the people have been spoken of, and these words had no doubt their effect on us. But we are now statesmen, and reason must take the part of sentiment. (Approbation.) It has been said that Louis Bonaparte is a stranger to what is going on. That has been the expression of every one but himself. Has he come and given his adherence to the Republic? I wish that those Republicans who are assembled round the walls of this building, and who allow themselves to be led away by generous sentiments, could hear my voice, for I would say to them, 'It is a law of necessity, but which will be only temporary.' As for those who have only placed themselves under this standard to work on the old souvenirs of glory against the Republic, there is no pity for them. (Approbation.)

The President read a proposition of M. Ducoux, to the effect that the admission of Louis Napoleon should not take place until he had declared his adhesion to the Republic one and democratic.

The proposition, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

The President.—I shall now proceed to put to the vote the question as to whether Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is admitted to take his seat in the Assembly or not. (Movement of great interest.)

The question being then put, was voted in the affirmative by a great majority. (Immense sensation, which lasted some time.)

In consequence of this vote, Louis Napoleon is admitted to take his seat, subject, however, to prove that he is a French citizen.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid mails of the 7th inst. have arrived. It is reported that the Queen is *esciente*, and even advanced three months in that state. It was said that the circumstance was not publicly declared, to prevent any impediment to the negotiation with Count Montemolino.

It is also said that the Queen has addressed an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, giving assurances of the most friendly dispositions towards England, and saying, that the expulsion of Sir H. Bulwer had for its object to increase the friendship between the two countries, and finally begging the Queen not to credit Sir Henry's representation, but to wait for the statement of the Spanish Government.

## ITALY.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 3d, announce that Gioberti having asked the holy father whether he would go to Milan, to place the iron crown on the head of Charles Albert, the Pope answered, he would gladly do it, if it would be conducive to the peace and the prosperity of Italy. The same journal announces the death of the celebrated writer Montanelli, and of the no less celebrated naturalist Pilla, who fell before Mantua, in the Tuscan ranks, on the 30th ult.

*Il Contemporaneo* says that the news of the fall of Peschiera arrived in Rome on the 4th, and caused great rejoicing. Two companies of the carbiniers are immediately to be raised and sent to the theatre of war.

## PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly has rejected, by a majority of 196 to 177, after a debate which lasted two days, a motion made by Herr Berends, for a formal declaration that the Assembly, as a Chamber, recognised the events of March as a revolution, and that the combatants of March had deserved well of their country. This motion was opposed by the Government and by the Conservatives, who hold that though the events of March precipitated certain changes, there was no revolution like that of France, or like that of England in 1688, and that all the concessions and reforms should be made according to the regular constitutional and legal forms. Much excitement was created at Berlin by the announcement

of the division on the 9th instant, and fears were entertained lest public tranquility should be disturbed in consequence.

ARREST FOR A MURDER COMMITTED TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS SINCE.—On Sunday, Constable Richard Rice of the Avoca constabulary station, county Wicklow, arrested a man named Edward Long, at Callan, in this county, where he had some time resided, following the occupation of a horse-breaker. This man is charged with having, twenty-seven years since, murdered a woman whom he had seduced, in a mountainous part of the county Wicklow, named Aughavana. The body was not found for a long period after the commission of the deed, but it was at last discovered by a dog, concealed in a sewer, and in a state of decomposition. Long absconded, he had not been heard of till arrested on Sunday. He was committed to the city gaol for that night, and on Monday morning removed to Baltinglas for examination before B. Warburton, Esq., R. M.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

## News of the Week.

The Packet arrived from Pictou on Friday last with the English and Colonial Mails. In this day's paper will be found the most interesting items of the news.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

IMPORTANT RUMOURS!—Rumours were afloat in this city yesterday touching the purport of certain despatches said to have been received from the British minister in the United States the day previous. One story was, that the steamer which was employed by the British Government to convey Mitchel—the "felon" patriot of Ireland—to Bermuda, had been obstructed in her outward bound voyage, and the captive released. Another—and the most likely to be founded on truth—that an expedition was on foot, in the neighbouring Republic, with this object in view. Certain it is, that a fast sailing vessel was immediately got ready for sea—her sails having been bent by seamen from the *Pyramus*, Receiving Ship, and despatched to Bermuda yesterday morning—the crew for the voyage having been shipped at their own terms. Be these rumours true or false, there is something in the wind which requires speedy communication to the authorities at Bermuda. That it is connected with the transportation and confinement of Mitchel we believe. The Irishmen of the United States, and the friends of liberty there, sympathising with Ireland in her present struggle—and their names are legion, or we mistake the present feeling in that great country, (from which we have just returned)—will not allow the noble-hearted Mitchel to wear the felon's chains in Bermuda, without an effort, even at the cannon's mouth, to save him from the degradation. In Bennett's Herald of the 21st, the suggestion for a descent on Bermuda, with the view of rescuing him, is plainly made. The enterprise will not fail through lack of means, nor willing hearts to carry it forward.—*Halifax Sun*.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

SMUGGLING IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—THE REVENUE OFFICERS FIRED ON THE SMUGGLERS.—The Revenue Officers at this port having made a seizure on Tuesday night last of a small Schooner and fourteen barrels of Spirits, were fired upon by some of the supposed smugglers, but fortunately received no injury. The firing was returned by the officers, with what effect is not known. A representation of the affair has been made to the Executive, and steps will no doubt be taken to discover the persons guilty of this high-handed outrage.—*St. John Courier*.

## CANADA.

In three weeks or a month the British and North American Electric Telegraph Company will have their line in full operation between Quebec and Metis. In a scarcely much longer time the Nova Scotians will have their share of the line up as far as the New Brunswick boundary. Application has been made to the home government for a grant of £5000 to carry the line through that province, and the grant being strongly urged upon the imperial authorities, by His Excellency the Governor General, the whole will be in complete operation by autumn next. The termination of this, by far the most important line of telegraph in America, must not be at Quebec; it is necessary that it should extend to the seat of government. We hear that a meeting of the stockholders of this company will shortly be held to give an opportunity to all, to increase their stock and carry out this design, originally entertained, but abandoned because the Montreallers after negotiating with several of the Committee for a coalition, built a line, and afterwards refused to the Quebec people any share in its management. The new line will be in connection with the one from Halifax—the stockholders of the one being stockholders of the other—and cannot, therefore, fail to pay; and if we have not much dealings yet with the lower Provinces, the telegraph will make them at least deal frequently with us. We trust our capitalists will be up and stirring—*hora fusit*—a month soon passes.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

Dr. Womersley, recently arrived from New Brunswick, who has been lecturing in the principal Towns, in that Province, and also in the United States, on Anatomy and Physiology, commenced a Course of Lectures in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last on this most useful and interesting subject. The Dr. illustrates his lectures by a human Skeleton, and a most ingenious and expensive apparatus, of French invention, called a Manakin, showing not only a perfect resemblance of the external man, but being so constructed (of some 1700 distinct pieces,) that each muscle, joint, bone, and in fact every part of the human body can be shown in a detached form, calculated to convey, in an eminent degree, correct information with reference to the wonderful and wise structure of our person. The Doctor's style is a plain practical, familiar one,—easily understood and highly instructive. His language is admirably chaste and refined, and he handles his subject in a manner that cannot violate the most refined delicacy. We would sincerely recommend our fair readers to take advantage of the Doctor's Lectures, and he will inform them of a much better way of obtaining beauty of form than by the present *lacing* system. We wish the Dr. much success, and trust that he may be induced to repeat his course.

NIAGARA.—The subjoined description of Niagara, is extracted from a tour made many years since by one, now a Member of Assembly in this Colony:—

"And now, reader, (if, indeed, I have been so fortunate as to bring you thus far) I doubt not that you will accompany me from the Lake down the bank of the river, which, as if in life and refreshed by its sleep in the Lake, rolls its green deep waters rapidly onwards, and hastens to the war below; I say, I doubt not that you will accompany me till the smoke of the cataract be seen and its roar be heard. Standing at Niagara, I saw before me a river a mile in width, shooting precipitately down to such a depth, that its waters were one sheet of foam, before they mingled with the dark boiling gulf beneath. If I can say no more, it is not because no excitement arose, for the remembrance still excites; but that I can find no language adequate to express what passed through the mind, for again and again I drew back, as if he who was near could not but be in danger, and as often I returned to the verge, allured by the dread magnificence of the scene."

## QUERY!

Whether has the Speaker gone to England or to Dalhousie, New Brunswick?—Perhaps his colleague, "the learned Doctor," can give a correct answer.

## DIED.

On Monday evening, the 26th, William Young, infant son of Mr. George Clark, of this town, aged 7 months.

At Halifax, on Friday, the 16th inst., in the 34th year of his age, Stephen Boggs, Esq.

## PASSENGERS.

In Packet *Peri*, for Pictou, on Saturday, the 24th inst.—Revs. Messrs. Kier and Patterson; Messrs. J. Beairsto, S. C. Holman, A. Lane, Jr., Beckworth, Scott, Campbell, A. Stewart; Misses M'Gugon and M'Callum; Mrs. Barratt; and 2 in the Steerage.

In do., from Pictou, on Monday the 26th—Messrs. Sheerman, M'Kenzie, Primrose; Mr. M'Kay and 2 children; Dr. Adams, and 2 in the steerage.

In the Packet for Pictou, on Tuesday, the 27th—Messrs. Bayfield, S. Mutch, Masters Salmond and Tremain.

In do. from Pictou, on Friday—Rev. Mr. Grant, Messrs. S. C. Holman, Riddock, Capt. Walsh, Martin, Salmond, Miss M'Gougan.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ENTERED.

June 23.—Schr. *Sophia*, Alland, Quebec; glass and shingles. 24—Wanderer, Bell, Newfld; port wine. *Peri*, Davis, Pictou; corn meal. 27—*Ulia*, Ballong, Quebec; flour. Elizabeth, Harding, Halifax; goods. 29—Henry, Carman, Pictou; coal.

## CLEARED.

June 23.—Schr. *New London*, Beers, fishing voyage. Unicorn, Mutch, Pictou; ballast. William Nelson, Van Buskirk, Pugwash; ballast. 29—*Sophia*, Alland, Baie de Chaleur; ballast.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons who remain indebted to the Subscriber, either for balances due to himself directly, or for amounts assigned to him by P. G. Clark, are notified that he will continue taking Notes of Hand from them, payable in the Autumn, for Two months longer only; after which all unsettled balances will be sued for, without distinction of persons.

N. B.—Office immediately over *Examiner* Office Great George Street.

JOHN F. CLARK.

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