and administrators, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, upon the request, and at the costs and charges of the said William Swabey, 'the Commissioner of Public Lands,' or his successors in office, make, do and execute, or cause and procure to be made, done and executed, all and every such further acts, deeds, conveyances, matters and things whatsoever, for the strengthening of these presents, and for the further conveying and assuring the said judgments, debts and sums of money and securities therefor, hereby assigned or otherwise assured or intended so to be, or any of them, to the said William Swabey, 'the Commissioners of Public Lands,' and his successors in office, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and in manner as hereinbefore set forth.

In witness whereof, I, the said William Henry Pope have hereunto set my hand and seal, and I, the said George Elkana Morton, by Samuel Prescott Fairbanks, of Halifax, aforesaid, Esquire, my Attorney for that purpose, duly constituted by letter of attorney, dated the twenty-eight day of November last, and duly recorded in the office for the Registry of Deeds, in Prince Edward Island, have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

WM. H. POPE, (L.S.)
GEORGE ELKANA MORTON, (L.S.)
By SAMUEL PRESCOTT FAIRBANKS,
his Attorney.

Witness to the execution of the foregoing Deed by William Henry Pope and George Elkana Morton.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorneya General.

The several interlineations and alterations opposite to which I have set my name in the margin hereof, being for it made.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney General.

£18,000.

Received on the day and year first within written, of and from the Honorable James Warburton, Treasurer of Prince Edward Island, on behalf of the Government thereof, the sum of Eighteen thousand pounds, being the consideration money within mentioned to be paid to us.

WM. H. POPE,
GEORGE ELKANA MORTON,
By Samuel Prescott Fairbanks, his Attorney.

Witness, JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney General.

## LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Louis Napoleon, born at the Palace of the Tuilleries, April 20, 1808, was the first prince of the dynasty, born under the Imperial *regime*, whose birth was announced with public and military honours; indeed, the only one, with the single exception of the Duke of Reichstadt, son of the Emperor himself.

In 1810, Louis Napoleon was baptized at Fontainbleau, with all the pomp of Church and Court combined, the Emperor and the Empress Marie Louise acting as sponsors.

In 1816, upon the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in the person of Louis XVIII., Hortense (now Duchess of St. Leu) retired with her son to Bavaria. Here, however, they were not long permitted to remain; and, after brief refuge in Switzerland, they finally established themselves at Rome. The education of the young prince was intrusted to a certain M. Lebas, son of an active partisan of Robespierre, and who, in that magnificent spirit of suicide which France has alone inherited from the classics, shot himself to avoid the disgrace of outliving that Republican.

During the few years that elapsed between the downfall of Napoleon and the year 1830, Europe remained tranquil, the fury of political discontent again broke out, and again the throne of the Bourbons was shaken by revolution. Charles X. driven into exile, the Bonapartes assembled at Rome in family council (December, 1830), to consider the offers of fortune. Madame Mere, Cardinal Fesch, Jerome Bonaparte, Hortense and her son Louis—then a young man of 22—were assembled upon this occasion. The result of the conference is not known; but the Papal Government, alarmed at the obvious vitality of the Napoleonic "idea," and especially at the presence of Louis Napoleon, intimated to Cardinal Fesch the propriety of his quitting the Ecclesiastical States. This intimation being disregarded, measures were taken to enforce it; and Louis Napoleon was escorted to the frontiers by a troop of mounted carabinieri.

But in expelling the young Prince, the Papal authorities insured to themselves little less vexation than his presence at Rome would have occasioned. The revolution of July exerted influences beyond Paris. Early in 1831, Ferrara, Urbino, and other Italian towns, broke into open and armed revolt. Here Louis Napoleon and his elder brother at once threw in their influence. They joined the insurgents, became conspicuous in camp and council, and, in concert with General Sercognani, repulsed the forces of the Pope on several occasions.

Want of union, however, the prime cause of failure in many a noble undertaking, and paucity of military talent in the insurgent forces, soon changed the complexion of affairs; and the prompt intervention of an Austrian army and a French fleet, hurried the attempt into ruin. An edict of banishment was issued against the brothers; but meanwhile, the elder was seized with sudden sickness at Faenza, and died there in March 27, 1831.

The Duchess de St. Leu, apprised of the proceedings of her sons, had prepared to fly from Rome, and, disguised in the character of a domestic, Louis Napoleon escaped with her to Cannes, where the Emperor Napoleon had landed in his more triumphant escape from Elba, sixteen years before.

In entering France they only entered upon a new danger; but, counting upon the generosity of the French King, whose obligations to Hortense were not less sacred, because indirectly conferred and accepted, they resolved to push on to Paris and throw themselves into his hands. It was mainly through the influence of Hortense, that the mother and aunt of Louis Philippe were allowed to reside in France, when that country was under the rule of Napoleon, and that an annuity of 600,000 francs was granted to maintain their dignity. Louis Philippe, however, had not learned magnanimity. In answer to the suppliants he endeavoured, with characteristic fair speaking, to persuade them to leave the kingdom. Louis Napoleon, as a little favour, then begged permission to enter the Army, even as a private soldier. This request was also denied; and, finally, the Duchess of St. Leu and her son were peremptorily commanded to quit the realm. They visited England, but returned to Switzerland (August 31), and established their residence at Arenemberg. In April of the following year, Louis Napoleon was elected by the canton of Thurgovia to the rights of citizenship, an honour which, it was announced in a letter signed by the authorities, was conferred "in gratitude for the many favours bestowed upon the canton by the Duchess de St. Leu's family, since her residence at Arenemberg," and to mark "how highly it esteems the generous character of the family and appreciates the preference they have given to the canton." This honour, so flatteringly conveyed, Louis Napoleon acknowledged in corresponding terms, asserting that "in all the changes of my future career, as a Frenchman and as a Bonaparte, I shall be proud of being the citizen of a free nation;" and further to show his appreciation of it, the Prince presented the authorities with two six-pounder guns, with carriages, &c., and founded a free school in the village of Sallenstein.

At Arenemberg, Louis Napoleon deeply engaged in the study of the history and political principles of his great uncle, history and politics generally, and military affairs. He entered the military school of Thun as a volunteer, and, turning his attention particularly to the history and application of artillery, at length produced the first volume of a work on the matter, which, however, was never completed, through the subject has always been, and still is, a favourite subject of study with the author. Good authorities give a favourable opinion of the volume, and the Bernese Government were induced, by its publication, to nominate Louis Napoleon a captain of its artillery regiment.

This military appointment, was, however, simply honorary. There is no standing army in Switzerland, and the principal effect of the young Prince's commission was merely to afford him increased advantages in the prosecution of his military studies. These were continued undisturbed by any event of importance, till the year 1835, when his name became coupled in the mouth of gossip with that of the Queen of Portugal. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, husband of this lady, being dead, it was rumoured that an invitation to succeed him had been, or would be, made to Louis Napoleon. That Prince soon after quitted Arenemberg on the Strasbourg expedition. In July, 1836, he set out for Baden, in order to invade France; and here Louis Napoleon became acquainted with Colonel Vaudrey, commanding the 4th regiment of artillery, then in garrison at Strasbourg. The 4th was the regiment, with which the Emperor Napoleon served in the reduction of Toulon.

Colonel Vaudrey, an accomplished soldier, and one of those who strove in the "battle of giants," at Waterloo, was easily gained over to the plans of the young Bonaparte. The next important acquisition was in the counsels of M. de Persigny, Lieutenant Laity, the Count de Gricour, M. de Querelles, M. de Bruc, and Mrs Gordon—all, with one obvious exception, officers in the French Army—afterwards attached themselves to the enterprise.

A few hours served to bring this demonstration to an ignoble conclusion. A few companies of infantry dispersed the followers of the Prince, and he himself was taken prisoner.

Vaudrey was also arrested, with M. Querelles and other officers; and, the insurrection being now quelled, they were all promptly conveyed in carriages to the then new prison at Strasbourg.

On the 11th they arrived in Paris at the Prefecture of Police, were Louis Napoleon's friend, M. Delessert, informed him that the King's clemency had been obtained for him, that in two hours he would be escorted to L'orient, and that, ultimately, he was to be transported in a French frigate to the United States.

The Prince arrived at New York early in the spring of 1837, and, it is said "devoted himself with energy and zeal to the study of American politics, and investigations into the actual state of arts, sciences and inventions:" being particularly interested in the phenomena of electro-magnetism. He had prepared to start on a tour of exploration into Central America, only three months after his arrival on that Continent; but on receiving a letter from his mother, dated the 3rd of April, apprising him of the precarious condition of her health, and that she was about to undergo an operation which might terminate fatally, it was of course abandoned.

Upon receipt of his letter Louis Napoleon set out at once for Europe and for Switzerland, arriving in time to wait at the death-bed of his mothert who died on the 5th of October.

But, the obsequies concluded, and the object of his journey to Europe fulfilled, Louis Napoleon did *not* return to America; nor did he long remain in hospitable Switzerland ere he embarrassed its Government by inviting all Europe to observe his presence there. Early in 1838, Lieutenant Laity, of the Strasbourg expedition, published a pamphlet reviewing that expedition and justifying its leader. The French Government either affected to be or really were alarmed. Laity was arrested, brought to trial before the Court of Peers, and condemned to five year's imprisonment.

With the condemnation of Laity, however, the Government of Louis Philippe did not rest. The expulsion of the young Bonaparte was formally demanded of the Helvetic Government. The request was steadily rejected; and when, to enforce it, a French army marched upon the Swiss frontier, the Cantons prepared, not to succumb, but to resist. Louis Napoleon, however, did not push the embarrassment of the Diet to the extremity of war. In a gracefully-written letter to President Landamann, he made known his purpose of quitting Switzerland, and fulfilled the intention shortly after. Immediately upon the retirement of the Prince, the French army was returned to garrison.

This occurred in September, 1838. Again the Prince took refuge in England.

In August, 1840, having hired the City of Edinburgh steamer, Captain James Crow, the Prince embarked thereon at Margate, with General Montholon, General Voisin, M. M. Conneau, Mesonan, Bacciocchi and others; in all, nearly sixty persons.

At dawn on the 6th of August the expedition landed at Vimereux, where they were met by the Customs' officers. The prince offered an annuity of 12,000f. to the lieutenant of the guard, if he would join him with his men. This officer refused, but, unaffected by the repulse the invaders marched into Boulogne with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" Some of its officers had tin cases suspended from their necks, others bags in their hands, all containing money, which was distributed to the peasants and fishermen. Proclamations were scattered, announcing that the Bourbons were dethroned, and the appointment of M. Thiers as President of the Council and M. Clausel as Minister of War. But an eagle, which it is said, was "destined" to fly to the top of the Colonne de Napoleon, neglected to fill its *role*, and brought early discouragement upon its compatriots.

The National Guard soon beat to arms and mustered in considerable numbers, when Louis Napoleon wheeled through the town to the height above Boulogne, and succeeded in planting a flag surmounted by an eagle near the Napoleon column. Closely followed, however, by Captain-Colonel Puygellier and Captain Laroche, with a body of the 42d Regiment, the invaders precipitately retreated to the beach and attempted to reach the steamer, but in vain. Louis Napoleon and the whole of his followers were captured, with no more resistance than was offered by the Prince himself, who drew a pistol and fired on the captain—the shot missing the mark, but striking a grenadier who stood nigh. Several of the unfortunate men who accompanied the Prince were wounded, and one was killed, while struggling in the surf.

So, in two hours or less, this second enterprise was concluded, even more disastrously than the former.

Late in September, Louis Napoleon and his accomplices were brought to trial before the Court of Peers. On the 28th the Prince defended himself in a bold speech. On the 6th of October the judgment of the Court was pronounced, convicting all the prisoners and condemning them to various terms of imprisonment. The punishment of Lieutenant Aladenise, the only servant of the King who deserted to the Prince was exceptional: he was transported for life. Louis Napoleon was condemned to imprisonment for the same term. "At any rate, I shall have the happiness of dying in France!" he is said to have exclaimed upon the announcement of this sentence.

The gloomy and solitary fortress of Ham received the Imperial prisoner, with his friends Montholon and Conneau. The treatment he at first experienced seems to have been ungenerous; that is to say, he was treated, not as a prince, but as a prisoner. Of this, nine months after his incarceration, he bitterly complained in a letter to the Government. But the complaints of the young Prince were not deemed too unreasonable to be regarded. All unnecessary restrictions were removed. His valet, Thelin, a man who deserved all the praise his master could bestow, was allowed to visit the neighbouring town upon any little commission. A garden-plot within the walls of the fortress was allotted to the prisoner for amusement, a horse was given him for exercise, and, further, to beguile the tedium of captivity, every facility was allowed for study and the pursuits of literary life. A lengthy and laborious "Analysis of the Sugar Question," an essay on "The Extinction of Pauperism," the "Historical Fragments." and several contributions to a newspaper, the *Progres du Pas de Calais*, were written and published during his imprisonment; besides which he corresponded freely and frequently with his friends, of whom Madame Dudevant was at this time not the least.

*(To be Continued.)*

## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

### THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne in town this morning, his lordship sent for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who came to Berkley square a few minutes before eleven o'clock. The right honourable gentleman remained in consultation with the marquis until half-past eleven o'clock, at which time he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sidney Herbert, in Belgrave-square. The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer remained in consultation until nearly one o'clock, when the noble marquis proceeded to the residence of Lord John Russell, in Chesham-place, with whom he stayed until half-past one o'clock. On leaving Lord John Russell's house, the Marquis of Lansdowne called upon Lord Palmerston, with whom he remained in consultation until two o'clock. On leaving Lord Palmerston, the noble marquis proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of the Queen, who came from Windsor this morning for the special purpose of assisting in the formation of a new Administration.

Although the Marquis of Lansdowne, from his political connexion with Lord John Russell, could not well avoid communicating with his lordship immediately after his return from Windsor to-day, the rumour is, that Lord Palmerston will immediately be intrusted with the duty of forming a Cabinet. It is said, that his lordship will be obliged promptly to execute his task. The number of Cabinet Ministers will be reduced from 15 to probably 10. In the last ministry Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had seats without offices. This expedient will not be restored to. The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston will consist primarily of his lordship, as Premier; Earl Grey, War; Clarendon, Foreign; Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Graham, Admiralty; Mr. Sydney Herbert will perhaps resume office; and since the Duke of Newcastle's speech last night, there has been a very decided change in his favour, and the public would probably be pleased, if justice were done to him by assigning the seat of the Colonial office to him. The remainder of the Cabinet would be elected in reference to the state of parties from the Liberal Conservatives and the Conservative Whigs, in accordance with Lord Palmerston's avowal on Monday, of the coalition principle being indispensable.

Late this evening, there were two rumours in circulation at the West End. One is, that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form a Cabinet; the other is, that this task has been assigned to the Marquis of Lansdowne, conjointly with Lord Palmerston.

AFFAIRS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—The London *Times* of the 2d inst., in a leading article on the state of the army in the Crimea, takes the following hopeful view of the siege of Sebastopol:

"The siege of Sebastopol has never been absolutely suspended. Our own works, it is true, proceed but very slowly, and our batteries were too often silent for want of ammunition; but we lost no ground, and, while we were waiting for better means of action, and suffering unfortunately, from excessive privations, our brave allies were pushing their approaches against the town with indefatigable activity and no inconsiderable effect. They have received constant reinforcements, the abundance of their resources has been evinced in their generosity to ourselves, and they are well prepared to avail themselves at the first opportunity of the advantages they have acquired by three months' skillful exertion. We, on our side, seem to have struggled at last through the darkest hour of the campaign, and to have obtained a view of some brighter prospects. Something like order has been established in the chaos of Balaklava; a road from the harbour to the camp is, thanks to the aid of our allies, in process of construction; central depots have been instituted for the facilitation of supplies, and considerable quantities of clothing have at length been distributed in the camp. It may be hoped, therefore, that both armies will soon be in a position to recommence operations, and great progress has been already made at the departure of our last advices in bringing up guns, mortars, and ammunition stores to the front." * *

As far as mere numbers go, if our troops returned as effective are really in fit condition for the work of an assault, there can be no doubt but what, in connection with our allies, we could easily bring as many men into the field as the operation would demand, nor can there be much question about the relative prowess of such soldiers, when fairly tried. To describe the general situation of affairs concisely, we may say that hitherto the lines on which the defence of Sebastopol rests have not been assaulted, because, owing to various causes, we have not been strong enough in artillery to accomplish the preliminary work of subduing their fire. Great exertions have recently been made to increase the power of the allies in this important respect, and, if they should prove effectual, the result may be followed at any moment by a more material success. Of course, even a successful attack upon the lines would not insure the immediate or entire capture of