

Gen. Voisin, and 53 associates, landed with this party near Boulogne on Thursday, August 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The attempt again proved a failure, and the Prince was captured while attempting to retire to the steamboat. In company with Count Montholon and Gen. Voisin, he was sent to Paris, to stand his trial on the charge of high treason. The trial took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 160 peers of France, many of whom owed their elevation to the prisoner's uncle. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince and Count Montholon, and made a skilful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement. He was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham; and, after having been confined there six years, made his escape, May 25, 1846, having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848.

This event he watched from across the Channel with the keenest interest, but he gave proof even at that time of his opposition to rabble government and his respect for law and order, by turning out to be sworn in as a special constable for the preservation of the peace on the occasion of the great Chartist demonstration, by which the late Fergus O'Connor and some of his madcap associates hoped to overturn the Queen's Government. Soon after the Revolution, Louis-Napoléon was elected to the National Assembly, and in the following year to the Presidency of the Republic. Shortly after his election to the latter office he made a pilgrimage to Ham, and there expressed his contrition for his rash attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne. Encouraged by the secret councils of some enthusiastic Imperialists, Napoleon craftily set himself to work to prepare for the establishment of the second Empire. Early in the morning of December 2nd, 1851, he had the most distinguished Generals upon whose assistance he could not rely, and all the public men opposed to him, cast into prison, and proclaimed himself Dictator. His military arrangements being ample for the maintenance of authority at the Capital, he was now thoroughly master of the situation, and shortly afterwards had himself elected by universal suffrage as President for ten years. Opposition to him at this time was utterly paralysed. The leaders were in prison, and their supporters too few to make an effective show of resistance. Promulgating a constitution which placed the Government entirely in his own hands, Napoleon next laid his plans for realizing his object. Letting it be understood that the salutation "*Vive l'Empereur*," would neither be deemed treasonable nor offensive he made a tour of the departments, and was frequently greeted with this shout by excited crowds of people. On his return to Paris these cries were represented to him by his adherents in the Senate as unmistakably expressing the will of France, and it was proposed that the question of the restoration of the Empire should be submitted to a formal vote of the nation. This was done, and by a majority of five or six millions the Empire was voted and proclaimed accordingly on the 2nd Dec., 1852. He took the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the will of the People." The Empire was first recognized by England, and afterwards by other States. In 1853 the Emperor married Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, the only issue of the marriage being the Prince Imperial, born March 16, 1856. In April, 1856, the Emperor and Empress visited England, on which occasion the Queen invested his Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter. In 1858 the celebrated Orsini conspiracy to murder the Emperor was discovered in time to frustrate the designs of the conspirators.

The following year Napoleon marched to the assistance of Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he subsequently dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory annexed to France. In 1860 an Anglo-French expedition sailed for China for the purpose of punishing the Government for repeated acts of treachery to Europeans. This expedition resulted in the capture of Peking, after which the Chinese made reparation. In 1861 another expedition was organized by France, England and Spain with the avowed intention of demanding redress from the Mexican Government for injuries inflicted on subjects of the respective countries,

and for the payment of a debt obstinately resisted by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain seceded from joint action with the French, in April, 1862. The Emperor prosecuted the war alone, and after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing an imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which was accepted by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The French soon after withdrew from Mexico, and the unfortunate prince met with a tragic end at the hands of his subjects. With the Mexican campaign the star of Napoleon began to wane. In 1864 the Emperor concluded with the Cabinet of Turin a treaty having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops—which was fully carried out in 1866. For some time the Emperor devoted himself to the work of developing the resources and of raising the prosperity of France. Finally, in 1870, came the grand crash. A difficulty arose between the French and German Governments with respect to the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the Crown of Spain. War was declared. One action followed another, all terminating alike in favour of Germany. Finally, cooped up at Sedan, the Emperor was compelled to surrender. Then came the captivity at Wilhelmshöhe and the exile at Chiselhurst, to which latter Death put an end.—*Canadian Illustrated News*.

Meteorological Observations.—From the Records of the Montreal Observatory, Lat 45° 31' N.; Long. 4h. 54m. 11 sec. West of Greenwich; height above the level of the sea, 182 feet; for the month of Nov., 1872. By CHARLES SMALLWOOD M. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

DAYS.	Barometer at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24 hours.
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a m	2pm	9pm	
1	29.850	29.821	29.851	44.0	45.1	43.0	E	N E	N E	61.11
2	.916	.918	.952	41.1	42.5	43.0	N E	N E	N E	74.00
3	.900	.920	30.001	36.9	40.8	39.5	N E	N E	N	80.13
4	30.174	30.248	.276	42.0	48.2	39.6	N E	N	N	80.04
5	.352	.321	.297	33.5	51.3	42.0	W	W S W	S W	40.06
6	.150	29.976	29.899	41.3	47.5	46.1	S	S	S	61.02
7	29.712	.668	.325	41.0	46.2	41.7	W	N E	N E	171.14
8	.276	.349	.476	35.2	44.3	40.0	W	W S W	W	291.13
9	.681	.870	.971	36.3	50.7	38.0	W	W	S	261.18
10	30.125	30.160	30.180	33.5	51.6	37.2	N	W	W	87.12
11	.181	.101	.014	33.1	44.2	38.5	E	N E	N E	91.11
12	29.882	29.767	29.751	44.5	47.0	39.5	S	N N E	N	101.10
13	30.025	30.120	30.125	32.0	44.1	38.2	W	W	W	74.12
14	29.900	.682	29.591	33.1	36.0	39.3	S E	S	S	101.29
15	.502	.643	.774	28.2	35.5	31.0	W	W S W	W	111.17
16	.934	.951	80.000	30.4	33.6	29.0	W	W	W	287.14
17	30.108	.274	.368	24.5	33.0	36.2	W	W	W	87.12
18	.186	.141	.001	29.3	33.8	30.8	S	W S W	W	104.16
19	29.871	29.849	29.822	27.1	31.0	29.0	W	W S W	W	97.10
20	.724	.817	.965	24.5	26.9	35.5	W	W	W	104.17
21	30.030	.961	.950	18.1	31.0	28.7	W	W S W	W	86.12
22	.943	.864	.850	29.5	36.1	32.0	W	S W	S W	91.17
23	.900	.911	.910	29.5	38.1	34.5	N E	W S W	W	84.62
24	30.070	30.149	30.127	32.5	39.0	35.0	W	W	W	61.17
25	29.667	29.460	29.801	37.0	46.8	35.5	S	W S W	W	84.10
26	30.072	30.064	30.000	28.1	32.4	30.1	W	W	W	60.04
27	.050	29.931	29.986	96.0	32.1	29.2	N E	W	W	111.16
28	.200	30.127	30.147	18.5	26.2	25.1	W	W	W	92.14
29	29.847	29.721	29.482	26.2	27.5	23.0	S E	N E	W	164.42
30	.176	.270	.424	11.0	16.1	13.5	W	W	W	114.14
31										

REMARKS.—The highest reading of the Barometer was at 8.5 a. m. on the 5th day, and was 30.360 inches; the lowest reading occurred at 9 a. m. of the 30th day, 29.175 in., giving a monthly range of 1.185 in.

The highest Temperature was on the 5th day, and indicated 52° 4; the lowest was on the 21st day, and was 11° 1. The monthly mean was 34° 42, and the monthly range or climatic difference 41° 3.

Rain fell on 6 days, amounting to 2.912 inch. Snow fell on 9 days, amounting to 10.68 inches on the surface.

The Aurora Borealis was visible on one night.

The symmetrical Atmospheric wave of November was very well defined.