

son of the ex-King Jérôme and Princess Fredericka of Wurtemberg. He was at Rome with Mme Loëtina Bonaparte, his grandmother, when the insurrection in the Romagna, in which two of his cousins were compromised, compelled him (in 1831) to remove to Florence; he went to Switzerland in 1835, where he remained two years, at Geneva, and, in 1837, entered the military school at Ludwigsburg (Wurtemberg). Having, in 1840, completed his education, he declared he would not bear arms for any country but France, and travelled during five years through Germany, England, and Spain; his stay in the latter country, under Espartero's Regency, was of long duration. After several unsuccessful attempts, he obtained leave from the Guizot ministry to visit Paris, which he did in 1845, under the name of Count de Montfort; but his connection with the democratic party, and his liberal opinions, soon made him an object of suspicion to the Government, and after a four months' sojourn, he received an intimation to quit the territory on the instant. Some time after this, the Chamber of Deputies having favorably received a petition from the ex-King Jérôme, he was again permitted temporarily to enter France with his father, in 1847.

On the very day the monarchy of the younger branch of the Bourbon dynasty was overthrown, Feb. 24, Prince Napoleon hastened to the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, and forty-eight hours afterwards, wrote a letter tendering his services to the Provisional Government, in which he declared that "the duty of every good citizen was to join the Republic." He made known his adherence to republican principles in a more explicit manner by his address, or manifesto, to the electors of Corsica, when he presented himself as candidate for a seat in the *Constituante*; in this address he promised a government which would be as revolutionary abroad, as it would be liberal at home. Having been elected by 38,229 votes, he at once joined the moderate republicans in the Constituent Assembly, and voted with the *droites*, in favor of the *impôt proportionnel*, the two Chambers, the institution of the Presidency, the Italian expedition, the proposition known as Râteau's, the maintenance of the death penalty, &c.; he declared himself opposed to the banishment of the Orleans family, and sided with the minority on that occasion.

He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid, on the 10th. Feb. 1849, but was shortly after recalled for having quitted his post without the necessary approbation, and M. de Bourgoing was appointed in his place. This act of severity threw him farther into opposition, and in the Legislative Assembly where he again represented Corsica, he sat with the *gauche*, several of whose propositions he opposed, however, until 1851; at this period he more frequently abstained from taking part in the stormy debates that marked the close of the Assembly, and after the *coup d'Etat* he retired into private life. There he did not remain long. Towards the close of 1852, when the Empire was restored, Prince Napoleon, as one who eventually might be called to the throne, took the title of Prince of France by virtue of the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 23rd December, and became entitled to a seat in the Senate, and in the Council of State; he at the same time received the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, with the grade of General of Division, although he had not yet served.

When war was declared against Russia, having applied for leave to join the army, he embarked at Marseilles on the 10th. April, and commanded a division at the battles of Alma and Inkermann; shortly after this, he was recalled to France, on account of bad health, and perhaps also of a pamphlet printed in Brussels, which contained a rather bold appreciation of the plan of the campaign in the Crimea. Here an occupation more congenial to his tastes and enlightened views awaited him. Appointed President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition of 1855, he performed the duties assigned him with active zeal, and showed himself firm in the determination to do justice, as the testimony both of the foreign umpires and of all the exhibitors has proved. Of this we may judge by the *Visites du Prince Napoléon à l'Exposition universelle* (1856,—1 vol. 18 mo.). Since the birth of an heir to the Imperial Crown, he has kept more aloof from public affairs. In 1857, he undertook a rather long excursion in the Northern seas, which has become the subject of a publication by M. Charles Edmond:—*Voyage dans les mers du Nord à bord de la corvette la Reine Hortense* (1857).—Prince Napoleon has lately been put at the head of the newly created Department of Algeria and the Colonies (24th. June 1858).

—H. N. Faucher Esq., son of M. Narcisse Faucher of Quebec, has won the second prize offered by the Prince Albert Military Debating Club of London, for an Essay on fortifications. The prize consists of a Gold Cross and Clasp of great value, and bears the inscription, "*Ubique fas et gloria decunt.*" Mr. Faucher is Ensign in the Canadian Rifle Brigade, and is only 17 years of age; he is nephew of the late Louis Lagueux Esq., well known by his abilities at the Quebec Bar and in the Legislature.

—It is with deep regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Alphonse Poitras Esq., a gentleman who was, during some time, a contributor to the *Revue Canadienne*, published in this city. Several sketches, among which are *L'Avant-lever*, *L'Après-coucher*, *Un Hal au Faubourg de Québec*, &c., reveal great powers of observation and an elegant and facile pen. Mr. Poitras had been called to the Bar in early life; it cannot be said, however, that he had stepped beyond the threshold of a career in which, with perseverance, he doubtless would have distinguished himself.

## SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, C. E.

### CALENDAR FOR 1861-2.

The FALL TERM of sixteen weeks, will begin on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1861.

The WINTER TERM will commence on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1862.

And the SPRING TERM, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of April, 1862.

### EXPENSES FOR TUITION.

#### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

(THREE TERMS PER YEAR.)

Elementary Class, English Studies .....	\$4.00 per term.
Intermediate Class, English Studies .....	\$5.00 "
Highest Class, English Studies (including Latin if desired) .....	\$6.00 "
Latin and Greek, with English Branches .....	\$6.50 to \$7.00.
Scientific Department (Preparatory for Surveying, &c.) .....	\$8.00 per term.

It will be observed that the charge for tuition is unusually low.

#### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition, including all the studies of the regular College course, \$32.00 per year.

#### EXPENSES FOR BOARD.

The charge for board in the family of Prof. Graham, who resides in the College building, is from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per week including room, fuel, lights, washing, cabinet furniture, mattress and bedding. Students may furnish their own towels, which they generally prefer. According to the By Laws of the College, the tuition is to be paid each term in advance; or it may be paid during the second week of the term. The Board is to be paid either at the beginning or middle of the term, or both. Rooms for self-boarders may be obtained at a reasonable rate. Books and Stationery can be procured here at common prices.

#### TERMS AND VACATIONS.

"The Collegiate year is divided into three terms. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT is held on the THIRD WEDNESDAY in JULY. After a vacation of six weeks the Fall Term begins and continues sixteen weeks. After a Christmas and New-Year's vacation of two weeks, the second or Winter Term begins and continues thirteen weeks. After another vacation of two weeks, the Spring Term follows."

It is very desirable that students should be present at the beginning of each term and attend punctually and constantly till the close. Occasional holidays are given.

#### LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

Respecting tuition, board, sessions, requirements for entering college, etc., may be addressed to Prof. Graham, St. Francis College Richmond, C. E., or to the Rev. D. Falloon, D. D. Principal, Melbourne or for any other information to the following gentlemen who are trustees of the college:—Lord Aylmer, President, Melbourne; Rev. J. Siveright, A. B., Vice President, Melbourne; C. B. Cleveland, Esq., (late Mayor of Cleveland for a series of years) Richmond; W. H. Webb, Esq., Advocate, Melbourne; Thomas Tait, Esq., Merchant, Melbourne; G. K. Foster, Esq., Merchant, Richmond; Thomas Steel, Esq., Cleveland; F. C. Cleve, Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor, Richmond; John Ethrington, Esq., Merchant, Melbourne; Hon. T. L. Terrill, Stanstead; Henry Hubbar, A. M., School Inspector, Danville; Rev. S. S. Wood, A. M., Durham; C. Dunkin, Esq., A. M., Montreal; or W. C. Baynes, A. B., Secretary of the University of McGill College, Montreal.

D. FALLOON, D. D., Principal,  
AYLMER, President,  
JOHN H. GRAHAM, A. M., Secretary.

Richmond, C. E., July, 1861

The terms of subscription to the "*Journal de l'Instruction Publique*," edited by the Superintendent of Education and Mr. Auguste Hébert, will be five shillings per annum, and to the "*Lower Canada Journal of Education*," edited by the Superintendent of Education and Mr. J. J. Phelan, also five shillings per annum.

Teachers will receive for five shillings per annum the two Journals, or, if they choose two copies of either. Subscriptions are invariably to be paid in advance.

4,000 copies of the "*Journal de l'Instruction Publique*" and 2,000 copies of the "*Lower Canada Journal of Education*" will be issued monthly. The former will appear about the middle, and the latter towards the end of each month.

No advertisements will be published in either Journal except they have direct reference to education or to the arts and sciences. Price—one shilling per line for the first insertion, and six pence per line for every subsequent insertion, payable in advance.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Department, Montreal, and by A. E. Thomas, Rev. agent, Quebec; persons residing in the country will please apply to this office per mail, enclosing at the same time the amount of their subscription. They are requested to state clearly and legibly their names and addresses and also to what post office they wish their copies to be directed.

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