

ble, shall calm animosities, reconcile parties, and thus permit our troubled country to calculate on a morrow."

At the sitting of the National Assembly, on Tuesday, General Cavaignac, in reply to questions from M. Bixio, announced that the French Government had ordered a brigade, (about 5000 men,) at Marseilles, to embark in four steam frigates, for Civita Vecchia, in order to ensure the personal safety of the Pope, or to protect his momentary retreat into France. He added, that M. de Courcelles had been despatched, as minister extraordinary, charged with the execution of this important enterprise, but he was instructed to observe the strictest neutrality with regard to political questions.

The Paris papers of Thursday announce the elections of Marshal Bugeaud, General St. Jean Dangel, Napoleon Bertrand, and Ney de la Moskowa, all notorious Bonapartists, as representatives for the departments of the Charente, the Yonne, and the Moselle—appearances favourable for Prince Louis Napoleon; but it was not believed that he would have the two millions of votes required to legalise his election.

It is very freely rumoured in Parisian circles that the reported flight of the Pope originated with some portion of the French Government for the purpose of gaining the influence and support of certain interests in favour of General Cavaignac at the approaching election.

SPAIN.—The Carlists have gained an advantage over the royal forces. An engagement took place on the 16th ult., at Artes, between the insurgents under Cabrera and the royal troops under Manresa. The latter were defeated. The Queen's General Manzanao was taken prisoner, together with 16 other officers, 500 men, 20 horses, and 600 muskets; 300 fled. Cabrera declares that he has not shot or sacrificed an enemy in cold blood, notwithstanding the severities of the Queen's Generals, particularly Villalonga, and that all he desires is a regular exchange of prisoners.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 21st ult., contains an account of the formal presentation of the new Belgian ambassador to the Queen. A Madrid letter of the 21st, says that great sensation had been created by the arrival of a general with despatches from the Captain-General of Catalonia, announcing, it is said, his resignation. The *Clamor Publico*, of the 21st, says that 172 political prisoners from Huesca were being marched, chained hand and foot, like criminals, to a sea-port, to be embarked for the Philippines.

Insurrection at Rome.—Assassination of Count Rossi.—A Cardinal shot.—The Pope in danger.—Interference of France.

Count Rossi, the chief of the Roman cabinet, while proceeding to open the chambers on the 15th, was stabbed in the neck by a poignard, and almost instantly fell dead. The assassin effected his escape. After the death of Rossi, the deputies quitted the chamber in profound silence. In the evening the people fraternised with the carbineers. They together, preceded by the Italian flag, paraded the streets. The people on the evening succeeding the assassination promenaded the Corso with torches and banners, singing, "Blessed be the hand which felled the tyrant!" The civic guard of Rome had addressed to the carbineers a proclamation, in which they said their "*mot d'ordre*" was, "peace and fraternity between us, and extermination to our enemies and oppressors." Later advices, under date of Rome, November 16, says:—"At eleven o'clock this morning a large assemblage took place on the Piazza del Popolo of the civic guard, the troops of the line, the carbineers, and the populace. At twelve, more than 30,000 people marched from this place to the Chamber of Deputies, to require the latter to demand of the Pope a democratic ministry, and the following concessions, printed on a large placard:—1. Recognition of Italian nationality. 2. Convocation of the Constituent Assembly, and discussion of the federative pact. 3. Termination of the deliberations of the Council of Deputies on the war of independence. 4. Entire adoption of the programme of Mamiani of the 5th June. Ministers desired by the people: Mamiani, Storbina, Campello, Saliceti, Fusconi, Lunati, Serini, Galetti. The Deputies joined the *tortege*, and went to the palace of the Pope, who informed them, through Cardinal Soglia, that he would reflect on it. The people, not being satisfied, again sent the deputies to the Pope, who replied that he would accord nothing demanded with violence. The Swiss Guards then began to drive back the people, who rushed on them and disarmed some of them. The Swiss then retired into the castle threatening to fire on the assemblage. Their indignation then knew no bounds, and proposals were made to set fire to one of the large gates, when the Swiss fired on the people, which was immediately followed by cries of "To arms! to arms!" by the crowd. At three o'clock the *générale* was beaten. All the troops and civic guards assembled; the first platoons, occupying the advanced posts about the Quirinal as well as the tower of San Carlino, sustained until five o'clock a fusillade with the Swiss, who fired from the windows. At six o'clock the Quirinal was completely invested; 6,000 civic guards and troops of the line were ranged in order of battle before the palace, with their cannon levelled against the principal entrance; they had brought with them carts to form barricades, ladders, cards, &c. A deputation was again sent to the Pope with the *ultimatum*, and an hour accorded for his reply, with a notification that, if he refused, the palace would be taken by assault, and all who should be taken therein be shot, the Pope alone excepted. The Pope then sent for Galetti, and

signified his consent to take the following ministry:—Mamiani, foreign affairs; Galetti, interior; Lunati, finances; Sterbini, commerce; Campello, war; Romini, public instruction; Serini, grace and justice. As to the other demands, the Pope referred them to the decision of the council of deputies." The Swiss Guard had been disarmed, but their lives were spared through the intercession of the Pope, who was shut up in the Quirinal, abandoned by all his friends and advisers, except two cardinals. During the contest above recorded, M. Palma, secretary to the Pope, was killed by a musket ball striking him on the forehead.

The report of the Pope having fled from Rome is contradicted: the latest accounts from thence describe tranquillity to have been restored. The new ministry have published a manifesto, in which they express their belief that their political programme is in perfect harmony with the principles proclaimed by the people, and adopted by the legislative chambers—principles which should govern all their acts as long as they remained in power.

ASSASSINATION IN PARIS.—There is an account in the Paris journals of the assassination of the valet de chambre of M. Odillon Barrot, at the country house of that gentleman, at Bougival, near Paris. On Thursday night, two armed men entered the garden, and being heard by the servant, he armed himself with a sword, and went to meet them. They fired two pistols, the balls from which entered his breast, and at the date of the last accounts he was said to be at the point of death. The assassins made their escape. M. Odillon Barrot was absent; but it is supposed by some persons that the men who entered the premises were not common thieves, but emissaries of the Red Republicans, and that being ignorant of the absence of M. Odillon Barrot, their object was to assassinate him. The thing that gives a probability to this opinion is the fact of their being armed with pistols. The ordinary weapon of French housebreakers is the dagger.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The first experiment of this light, out of doors, was made on Tuesday evening, in the front of the National Gallery, London. The apparatus, of which the most conspicuous part was the concave reflector behind the light, was so placed as to illumine the whole of Trafalgar square, the rays reaching as far as Northumberland house. So brilliant was the light, that it was impossible to look at it for a length of time, without a dazzling effect upon the eye, and the gas lights appeared dim and insignificant in comparison. The rays were continually moved, and as they swept through the somewhat foggy atmosphere, they produced the same sort of illumination, as the sunlight through atoms of dust. The objects upon which they fell were most brilliantly lighted; the Nelson column, which was selected as the principal point, being frequently as conspicuous as at noonday. If the illumination can be sustained, there is no other means of lighting the streets that can at all be compared with this electric light.—*Watchman*.

HANGING ARTICLES AT SHOP DOORS.—On Wednesday several linen drapers and others, in Ranelagh street and the neighbourhood, were fined 20s. and costs for this offence. Mr. Rush-ton admonished the defendants in strong terms, and observed that it was too bad that the time of the magistrates should be wasted, and the money of the Corporation expended, which ought to go to other purposes, in order to prevent little children from stealing property from shop doors. Day after day he had committed children for such offences, and he was determined to enforce the fine against all shopkeepers so offending, until the evil was done away with.

A Correspondent of the *Times*, a fellow of the Geological Society, states his belief that the animal seen at sea by Captain M'Quhae, of Her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, cannot be either of the serpent or eel kind, but may be of the *Plesiosaurus* genus, hitherto supposed to exist only in the fossil state.

Mr. Dent, the eminent chronometer maker, has got the contract for making the great clock for the Victoria tower of the House of Parliament—price £1,600. It is to strike the hours on a bell of from eight to ten tons weight, chime the quarters on eight bells, and shew time on four dials of thirty feet in diameter.

The *Aberdeen Journal* says, that at a dispenish sale at Pitten-heath, in the parish of St. Fergus, the other day, a calf, three months old, was sold for a penny! It was purchased by two respectable farmers, who each paid a halfpenny—the one becoming bound to keep the beast all winter, and the other agreeing to give it the summer's keep; after which it is to be sold, and the proceeds divided between the two speculators.

Married,

At Halifax, on Thursday the 7th instant, at the Wesleyan Church, Brunswick Street, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister, of Saint John, N. B., to Maria, eldest daughter of Edward Billing, Esquire, Merchant of that City.

Died,

At Boston, U. S., on Friday the 18th inst., in the 49th year of his age, the Rev. Horatio Nelson Arnold, for the last twenty years Rector of the Parish of Sussex, leaving a disconsolate wife, and five children, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their irreparable loss. His remains were brought to Saint John for interment.