ful. On one side lay the city with its' tall spires, and its streets, thronged with life, and the river winding beyond it till it was lost among the hills which seemed to clove around ; and on the other stretching away in the distance, was the peaceful

looking upon that scene of life and beauty, and

bought of the thousands pursuing their varied du-

ties, who were endowed with faculties, to behold

Bradford Meporter.

Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, December 27,1851

Terns of The Reporter. 52 50 per annun-if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted-for cash paid actually in advance \$1 00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless paid for. AbvEstissMENTS, per square of ten times. So cents for the arst, and 25 cents for each anhaequent insertion. BT Office in the "Union Ricek." north side of the Fublic Square, next door to the Bradford Hatel. Entrance between Mesers. Adams' and Elwell ar offices.

The Capitol Paritally Destroyed.

The Capitol at Washington was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The following is from the Waverly Luminary, Extra, of that date :--WASHINGTON, DEC. 24, 1851.

The Capitol at Washington is in flames. It i hoped it will be subdued but owing to the intense rold the engines and hose are so frozen that it is impossible to make use of them.

12 o'clock M .- The fire in the Capitol is subdu ed. The calamity caused universal regrets. The Library Room with Document Room above it is completely burnt out, and fully three-fourths of the Library is con-named, including the most valuable portion of the same. Many of the books are valunble and can never be replaced. No serious damege has been done to any other part of the building except by water. The fire was first discovered by the watchmen, and some time elspsed before the general alarm. The watchmen endeavored for one or two hours to extinguish the flames, but without avail? The engines here were delayed, having teen engaged during the latter part of the night at another fire, which destroyed Baker's Hotel, in the rear of the Intelligencer Office, Franklin, corne Fourth and Dey streets. The flames at the Capitol would have been subdued at a much earlier hour, ferred, and commuted to imprisonment for lifebut, the engines with the intense cold were render-His accomplice, Conklin, was hung on the twentyed useless. fifth of November, in this place.

The fire is supposed to have caught from the flues connected with the furnace in the basement of the Capitol.

All the Fire Companies belonging to Washing- | ring the open season is literally covered with boats. ton, except one or more from Alexandria, were To enlarge this an appropriation of \$9,000,000 has present. lately been granted by the Legislature, and the

President Fillmore, the Mayor, Speaker. Boyd | work is now going on. About fifteen miles north - and Membere and Officers of Congress were early of here, and near the village of Trenton, are the on the ground, and rendered all the aid in their Trenton falls. These are nearly equal in grandeur power. It is yefftoo early to ascettain the exact and beauty to the falls of Niagara. To see them loss. The library presents one blackened mass of from the best point, one must pass along an artifiruins, and the dismay exhibited on every hand was | cial pathway in the side of a steep rock about two most painful.

ICT A NEW YEAR'S BALL Will be given at the ting the falls, and while passing along the narrow Ward House, on Wednesday evening next. We path, the young lady lost her footing, and fell into anticipate a splendid affair, from the well-established reputation of Mr. BROWER.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

From the cupols the sight was grand and beaut. Important from France Usurpation by Louis Mapoleon I

THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED! valley, dotted with villages and groves, and all that tends to make a lovely landscape. As I stood there

A NEW ELECTION ORDERED!

Complete Success of the President I PARIS QUINT.

and appreciate their many blessings, and then turned my thoughts to the strange, restless world HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Dec 20, 1851 that was stirring beneath 'me. I could not repress The R. M. Steamship Europa, Capita Lott, which left Liverpool direct for New York, on the 6th inst. a feeling of sadness. The hurricane may sweep in its wild fary over the land, rending the mighty put in here this morning. She has experienced a succession of heavy gales on the passage, and lost oak and desolating the pleasant abodes of men; but when it passes over the immortal mind, the rain is fearful indeed. Oh! the desolation of a human The Canada arrived at Livorpool on Tuesday, the tearful indeed. Oh! the desolation of a human

2d inst., at 2 P. M., after a very rough and tedions mind thus shattered and torn from its foundation! who can witness it without a shudder, and yet a feel The R The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the

ing of thankfulness, that he has been spared so ter- 4th, at 9 P. M. The news from France is most important, the afrible a calamity ! We cannot feel sufficiently gratefairs of that country having engrossed uttention to ful for the blessing of reason till we have seen how

ful for the blessing of reason till we have seen now dreadful is its overthrow in others. They can see only "death in life, and life in death," while we can the President having seized the reins of governdreadful is its overthrow in others. They can see ment dissolved the Assembly-declared a state of look abroad over God's creation and harmonize its seige-arrested the leading opponents of his policy, beauty and order with that speaking spirit within and appealed to the people

which tells us of a grand and glorious Author. All this was done at an early hour on Tuesday, I have looked upon the face of one who had thus the 2d inst., preparations for it having been perfectbecome " the queen of a fantastic realm," and won- i ed with consummate skill and secrecy during the dered how the mystic strings of the mind had been eceding night, and completed before any one had the least idea it was in progress or even in c.n. so strangely unstrung; for it seemed that through templation.

the deep, gleaming eye, I could see the soul shine An entire new Ministry was formed during the out in all its original beauty, although its lovely voi night of Monday.

Proclamations dissolved the Assembly, appealing ces were lost upon the untuned strings. It is sadly to the people, restoring Universal suffrage, and pro interesting thus to look upon one whose guiding posing a new system of Government, were prin star has been lost in darkness, and to listen to the star has been lost in darkness, and to listen to the wanderings of the thoughts, the "combinations of disjointed things," so unmeaning and yet so full of and of Circulars from the Ministry, and the Prefect meaning. But I forgot myself. All along the val. of Police, printed in like manner, were dispatched to all the Provinces, announcing what had been done, appealing to the nation at large, and conveyley, which is supposed to have been the bed of a once large lake, the country is very delightful; but ing stringent orders and instructions to all the offithrough Oneida county it is more so than in any

cers of the Government throughout the country. other part. With the exception of New York, this The President's proposal is the instant restoration is the wealthiest county in the state. The shire of Universal Suffrage-the instant election by the people and the army, of a President, to hold office towns were formerly Bome and Whitestown, but for or ten years, supported by a Council of State, and the latter Utica is now substituted. In the jail at by two Houses of Legislature-and that during the few days required to complete the elections the ex-Whitestown, Oroutt was confined for burning buildings in Utica. He was to have been hung on the ecotive power shall remain in the hands of the Prestwenty-first of October, but the execution was delent

The election is fixed to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people, whether they elect him or present month, and the President any one else-and he declares that he holds power On the north side of the village is the railroad, only until the will of the people can be made known. Meantime he demands a preliminary vote which continually echoes with the thunder of the from both the people and the army, to declare traveller, and on the south is the canal which, duwhether they confide to him the Executive power, d interim-the army to record their vote within 48

ionrs: the citizens being allowed a long time. The President declares himself to have been orced into this measure, and it is ascertained that Changarnier, La Morciere, Thiers, and others of his opponents had decided to demand his arrest and chment on the 3d inst., and were gathered nd in the very act of confirming this decision when they were themselves arrested, and conveye o Vincennes.

The temporary hall used for the Assembly ha feet wide. Here a sad accident occured last spring. been taken down by the Government, and when A young man and his sister, from Utica, were visiever members have attempted to meet officially hey have been ordered to disperse, and arrested i they refused. Two hundred had been arrested in all; many.

the water; her brother immediately plunged in to however, being released in a few hours; but al rescue her, but the current was so swift that they the leaders of the Oppos tion are imprisoned. Many members of the Assembly have given their My hour has expired, and I must now leave you, adhesion to the President-it is said as many as 300

during the first day. nized

We give below the fullest particulars of this monentons affair.

PARIS, Toesday, Dec. 2, 1851-11 A. M. The President of the Republic accomplished coupd stat this morning. The principal stores in Paris were occupied at an early hoar by strong bod-ies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the fol-lowing decree was posted on the walls of Paris: -In the name of the French People, the Presiden of the Republic decrees:

Asr. I. The National Assembly is dissolved. Ast. II. Universal suffrage is reestablished. The law of the 31st of May is repealed. Ast. III. The French people are convoked heir elective colleges from the 14th to the 21st

December. Ast. IV. The state of seige is decreed in

whole of the first military division. Agr. V. The Council of the State is dissolved. ABT. VI. The Minister of the Interior is charge

rith the execution of this decree. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Appeal to The People. FRENCHMEN: The present situation cannot las much longer. Each day the situation of the country becomes worse. The Assembly, which ough to be the firmest supporter of order, has become a theater of plots. The patriotism of 300 of its mem-bers could not arrest its fatal tendencies In place of making lag s for the general luterest of the peo ple it was forging arms for civil war. It attacked the power I hold directly from the people; it encouraged every e. if parsion ; it endangered the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the whole people judge between me and it. The Constitution, as you know, had been made with the object of weakning beforehand the powers you intrusted to me. Six millions of voles were a striking protest against it, and yet I have faithfully observed it. Provocations, calumnies, outrages found me passive. But now that the lundamenta part is no lunger respected by those who incessantly invokec it, and the men who have already destroy ed two monarchies wish to tie up my hands in or der to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious projects, to main ain the Republic, and to save the country by appealing to the solemn udgment of the only sovereign 1 secognized in

when I see the vessel rushing into the abyes. If on the contrary, you have still confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand nission I hold from you. That mission con losing the era of revolution, in satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting them zgainst subversive passions. It consisted especially to create institutions which survived men, and which are the toundation on which something durable is based. Pursuaded that the instability of power, that the preponderance of a single Assembly are the permanent cause of trouble and discord,

submit to your suffrages the fundamental bases of a constitution which the assemblies will develop First. A responsible Chief named for 10 years.

ve alone

ne discussion before the legislative corps.

crutin de liste which falsifies the elec Fifth A second Assembly formed of all the illus-

This system, created by the First Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It goarantees them still. It you partake it, declare so by your suffrages.

hand, it has been seen how mad it was to contend against an army uni ed she disciplined, animated be had differed with Mr. Calboun, and agreed with by hoper and patrioiam; on the other, the tranquil the Senator from Mississippi. If to affer with him attitude of the people of Paris, the reproduction with on these points amountied to political rivalry, it was which they sigmatized the insurrection, show for which they sligmatized the insure of the second states of the second states where tormerly the in-in the populous quarters where tormerly the in-surrection recruited itself to quickly among the workmen, easy of seduction, anarchy now er tered only the greatest repugnance for its detestable

Thanks ; for such a change is due to the intelli gent and patriotic population of Paris. Let them be convinced more and more, that my only ambition is to secure the repose and prosperity of France Let the people of Paris continue to aid the authori ties, and the country will soon be able to perform in calmness the solemn act which is to inaugurate a new era lor the Republic.

Count d'Argont, Governor of the Bank of France, has published a letter denying what he terms the calumnious reports" of 25,000,000 of trancs hav ing been taken out of the Bank by order of the Gov ernment. He further declares that up to the date of his letter, Saturday, the 6th, no portion whatever of hat sum has been touched

A decree in The Moni's or places the departments of the Herault and the Gard in a state of siege. The 5th Legion of the National Guard of Parisis lissolved and disarmed.

The English journals of Saturday were delivered n Monday morning as usual.

Five P. M -The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments. containing instruction relative to taking the votes of he people:

The votes are to be taken on the 20th and 21st

Those electors will participate in the election who are qualified by, law of the 31st of March 1849.

There have been tumplits at Lille, Moulins, and Thiers, but they were soon quelled.

The last accounts received from the department by the Minister of the Interior are stated to be sat s'actory

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a cir cular to the Commandant of the National Guards of Paris, expressing dissatisfaction at the continuet of several of the legions.

The National Guards of Belleville had assisted the military with great split. The Prefect of the Nord has published a proch-

mation to the inhabitants of tha department, thanking them for having insured the triumph of the cause of Order.

Several representatives of the Mountain were a rested on Sunday night. The Prefect of Police has addressed circulars to

the Commissaties of Police of Paris, which com-mand that " all the causes of agitation must be suppressed by practicing on a large scale a system of earches and arrests.

It is said that M. Thiers is about to set out lialy. A considerable amount of business was transac

ed at the Bourse to-day.

The Five per Cents opened at 96f, rose to 97f closed at 96f. 55c., for the end of the month ; the Three per Cents, closed at 581, 50c.

LATER -A second edition of The Times of the hh, reported that Prince de Joinville and Duke dAumate had gone to Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against the military asarpation of Loui

Napoleon. All things quiet in Paris Com. Thos Ap. Catesby Jones had been severely wounded or on the Boulevards-fost a finger, leg broken, and foot disabldd.

A Socialist insurrection has placed Clamecy he occupation of 5,000 of the factions; but the military force now moving on the place, supported and amended so as to call for the particulars of the by a numerous artillery, will soon suppress the dis-case of one Latima, who was so punished, and that urbances there, as well as at Capesian and Beziers. | adopted. The accounts from the other departments are generally lavorable.

Paris is perfectly quiet.

The greatest loss on the part of the " insurgents on Thursday was on the Boolevard Poissonniere Rue Montergueil, Rue Montmartre, Rue Transno-naine, Rue St. Mery, and the Porte St. Denis. * rtv-five-bodi Friday morning in the first named street, in addition to those that had been removed ; and bodies are still to be seen at the doors of many houses in the streets just named.

ported Mr. Cass for the Presidency. On both points Senator from Mississippi. He never had opposed Mr. Calhonn with unfriendliness. He had defended hit to the best of his abilities. He had spent more ink in the defence of Mr. Calhoon, personal, ly and politically, than any other man living. The Senator from Mississippi was hard to please-if you opposed him, he denounced you-if you agreed with him, he attacked your motives. The Senalor

had abused those who all vocated the adoption of the position to divide California by the line of 33, 30.... He had never said the territorial judges believed the Wilmot proviso to be in force; but he had said they entertained the opinion that the Mexican laws ishing slavery were in force in the territories. Mr. Foors said Judge Baker entertained no such

oninion. Mr. Ruxrr said that he was informed yesterday that Judge Baker had on the stump in Mississippi taken the ground that the Mexican laws were in

Mr. Foora mid he had authority for declaring that statement false.

Mr. Ruerr said that his informant was one of the

judges now in this c.ty. Mr. Poors thought the Senator died very hard. His having had personal difficulties in the Senate had been alluded to. He had had some, and might have more, but he had never compromised a friend. He spoke often, and with warmth and feeling, but it ways, he hoped, patriotically. He never intention-ally gave offense, or wounded any one's feelings... If any one felt aggricved at anything he had ever said, he was prepared at all times, to give such satisfaction as the case demanded. From the peer liar relations existing between him and Mr. Benton, he could say uothing of him. But if gentlemen considered themselves able to decide the question in all its bearings, whether he had hastened Mr. Calhoun's death or not, they were at liberty to do so. Mr. Poote continued his reply, giving way re-peatedly to Mr. Rhett, for explanations on various

points heretofore discussed between them, but poth. ing new or different was elicited. Mt. Housros. (dem.) of Texas, got the floor, and

on his motion, the subject was postponed till Mon. day. Mr. Buttan moved, and the Senate went into a

short executive session, after which the body adjourned.

> BENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1851.

Buniness commenced at half-past twelve. Bere ral petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, reported a tesolution authorizing the Finance Committee to employ a clerk. Adopted.

BIVER AND MARBON INPROVENENTS.

Mr. MILLER, (whig) of New Jersey, introducida bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. He said this was the same bill which passed the House last session, and which failed to pass the Benate for the want of time to act on it. He introduced the bill.now, and recommended it to the early consideration of the Committee, in order to prevent the same catastrophe as befel the bill last session. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE PIRING INTO THE PROMETRICS

Mr. Cass moved that so much of the President's nessage as related to the Prometheus affair he r ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations .-Adopted.

TLOGOING IN THE BAYT.

Mr. HALR'S resolution calling for information as to whether any violations of the law abolishing flogging in the navy had occurred, was taken up,

PRIVATE BILLS-THE CONNITTEE ON CLAIMS, ETC. Mr. PRATT's resolution, providing that Friday is each week be set apart for the consideration of private bills, was taken up. Mr. Pratt said the Committee on Claims had reported, last session, of over 100 claims, none of which were acted on Why was that committee to be forced, se sion after ession, to examine these claims, when the Ser never acted on them ! If the Senate intended me ver to consider the labor of that committee, better abolish the committee. Mr. Davis. (Whig) of Mass., considered that all difficulty could be obviated by avoiding all assig-ments of particular bills for particular days. It making special orders let the calendar be strictly followed. Mr. PRATE. (whig) of Md. thought Congress would be better employed in considering the claims of American citizens for debts honestly due then than in spending time in considering the want d individuals who are not American citizens, as the Senate had been ever since the commencement of the session, Mr. MANGUN, (Whig) of N. C., opposed the reslution and recommended the Senate to adher to the the rule that all business shall be taken up on the order of the calendar. Mr. Arcuisos, (dem) of Mo., would like to a here to the calendar, if it were possible; but a Senate would not, and could not do so. Since but Senate had met. three resolutions-the Kossub ad Compromise resolutions, dui of which no earth good can prise-have occupied their non Br hoped the resolution would pass.

France-the people. I, then, make a loyal appeal to the entire nation ; and I say to you if you wish to continue this state of disquiete and malaise that degrades you and endangers the future, choose another person in my place, for I no longer wish for a place powerless for good, but which makes me responsible for acts that I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm

erealter. Second. The Ministers dependent on the Execu

Third A Conncil of State formed of the most dis ngushed men preparing the laws and maintaining

Fourth. A legislative corps, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without the

trious persons of the nation; a preponderating pow-er, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public

WHITESTOWN, Oneida Co. N. Y., Dec. 1851.

FRIEND REFORTER-Having spent an hour very agreeably and profitably in the company of a learned personage, who fived some two hundred

mory. Whitesboro is a pleasant little village about as large as Towanda, but resembling it only in the number 1 its inhabitants. The buildings are pearly all white, and present a very neat and beautiful appearance among the trees, with which the whole

village is filled up, making it appear, in the summer time, like an inhabited grove. It contains only three stores, which are indicated by plain, modest. looking signs; for the owners do not seem to be affected with a spirit of rivalry, but allow the public to use its own discretion in the selection of a place

to trade. At the cast end of the village stands the standing, and a deservedly good reputation. The years. large sard in front of the buildings was once filled with beautiful trees and shrubs of all kinds, but some years ago it was the scene of disturbance, by which they were all destroyed. Two negroes, who were escaped from slavery, had taken refuge in the seminary, and when asked to deliver them up the

students refused; accordingly a large party of about two hundred came up from Utica for the purpose of taking them by force. The students discovered said, a cannon stationed in one of the upper win- greater than the total amount of expiris of the nadows, ready for use if necessary-that the invaders tion. did not think it advisable to advance further, but sufficed themselves with cutting down the trees and

destroying the shrubbery and flowers, with which, the students did not choose to interfere. Utica is about four miles cast of this place. It

is a well bailt and fine looking city, containing a Railroad, intended to connect Philadelphia with the population of about eighteen thousand. At the west Lakes. side of the city is the Asylum for the insane, which is said to be the largest building in the state. From the windows of the seminary one would not supfact over three. It was commenced in 1845 and Mike Walah, to represent New York City in the nearly ceased in the neigh finished in 1848 at a cost of \$600,000. It is \$40 State Legislatore.

feet one way and 520 the other. In the center is an open space of more than half an acre. To support the piezza in front of the main building, which independent of the wings, is 120 feet long, there are six pillars, each eight feet through at the base, and forty feet in height. In the interior of this of the city, as connected more or less with the mammoth building one can behold a miniature crimes for which Conklin suffered. The individumammoth building one can behold a miniature world, although under a fantastic sway. Here all kinds of business necessary to maintain society, is i entered on by the lunstics. There is also a printing office, where a paper is published, called

"The Opal;" it would be known to be the offspring both in prose and verse. There are twenty-six dining halls, all of which, with their side boards; are ble for one, after going through this building once, to describe what he has seen, so entangled would / said we had proceeded half a m.h.

TROLIAS

WORLD's FAIR OF 1852 .- A petition has been presented to the Common Council of New York for years ago, and who, o account of his venerable the use of Madison Square, for the erection of a standi g, was inclined to moropolize all the con- Crystal Palace to accommodate the second Great versation, I am now prepared to spend another in | World's Fair in 1852. Mr. Paxton has made the the imaginary society of some one who shall, for a design, 500 teet by 200, two stories: and the conwhile, be the listener. That one I have decided to tractors agree to have the structure completed in be you, as you are generally very attentive to the three months. Mr. Riddle, U. S. Commissioner remarks of others, not allowing y thing to be to the World's Fair has the pledge of some seven lost, but impressing them distinctly upon your me- hundred contributors of articles.

were both carried over the falls.

hut I hall write again soon.

REFIGNATION OF MR. CLAY .- The distinguished Kentuckian has resigned his seat in the U.S. Senate. It is stated that he will spend the present wirter in Philadelphia. It is not probable that he will

> ever again take his seaf in the Senate. in his retirement Mr. Clay carries with him, and will rotain through life, the gratitude of his country. men for his services to the nation.

DEATH OF HON. JOEL R. POINSETT .- The Hon et R. Puinsett, died at his residence at States Oneida Institute. This is a seminary of long birg, South Carolins, on Friday, 12th inst., aged 73

Mr. Poinsett was a man of fine abilities, and has hold many important stations. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by Gen. Jackson, where he distinguished himself. He also held the post of Secretary of War in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet.

It is stated in a memorial to Congress for removing obstructions in the western rivers, that the mount of commerce floated upon them during the signs of such determined resistance-having, it is last year, is estimated at \$220,000,000, which is

> SUNBUR, AND ERIE RAILROAD .-- A town meeting is to be held in Full delphis on the 2d of January, to adopt mess iris to secure the early commence-

Thomas P. St. John, for some years a resident of Montrose, and cashier of the Susquebannah pose it to be over one mile distant, although it is in | County Bank, has been elected, in connection with a brisk firing was kep: up till 4 P.M. It had then

GT The Utica Democrat, of the 16th says that taken place. Many passers by were injured, and he confession of Horace B. Conklin, recently exe- and a gentleman and his daughter are reported to cuted for amon, made its appearance, one day last have been killed. week, and of course met with a rapid sale. As was expected, it implicates a number of young men als alloded to, or rather that portion of them who remain in Utica, have since contradicted the state ments of the confession, so far as they are concerned, by affidavit, couched in the strongest terms.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT .- The CanandaiguaExpress of deranged minds, by the steange tone of its wri- | train on the Erie Railroad met with an accident ting, yet it contains many excellent contributions, near Hankin's, Wednesday night, occasioned by the breaking of a rail. The engine and baggage car passed on safely, but the last car was thrown off the track, drugging with it the next car. There were arranged in the neatest style, by the patients, who but few passengers in the near car, and none were do all the work of this kind. It would be impossi-ble for one after going through this building once. by bruised. No boues were broken. The passen-ble for one after going through this building once. gers in the second car were not injured. The night was intensely cold, and the accident was doubtles his ideas become in the strange labrynth of its occasioned by fost in the tail. The passengers windings. In going the round of e se hall the guide went on after a short delay, and reached New York

at 11 o'clock, about four hours behind time.

attempted, and telegraphic reports from the Departments declare the news to have been hailed with enthusicsm by the provincial population.

-Subsequently, however, partial attempts at oppoition were made in Paris, and rumors reached that city from the provinces, hostile to the atleged unanimity of feeling in the provinces

Barricales were erected in the more turbulen quarters of Paris, but were all broken down by the Loop?. At one of these two members of the as-sembly taking prominent places, were killed in the conflict.

Section of the assembly contrived to meet to getter in Paris on Taesday, and had decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason, but the meeting was dispersed by the troops and the decree ridiculed and disregarded on all hands.

In addi in to arres's, troops were placed in the houses of some of the ex-officers of the assembly who were exempted from arrest. Among others that of M. Dupin, President of the Assem occupied by troops, and he himself placed under a sort of durance, slibouth not actually arrested. The tull r gor of Martial Law had been pro laimed against all persons concerned in a barri cades and they were accordingly shot without de-

Up to Thursday night the success of the Gavern ment seemed certain and London advices to Fr day night did not vary materially from the same pros pect, but new elements were constantly mixed in the struggle and so long as any actual contest continued, there must be more or less uncertainty but the difficulty of obtaining reliable informatio was indescribable.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

PARIS Friday Morning .- A decree appears or-dering the vote on the 20th inst. to be secret instead of public.

There were rumors of the fighting having been ontinued to das; but the latest accounts show that the insurgents were out down after a severe struggle.

The Provincial reports are satisfactory. It is stated that seven hundred French refugee et Lindon for Paris on Thursday evening. It is also stated that the French Government have stopped the transmission of dispatches by telegraph.

The movements of the troops are silent and firm During the day barricades have been thrown up in ment and completion of the Sunbar," and Erie earnest. At 13 o'clock an immense crowd, o atont 5,000 troops, moving along the Boulevaril, was ind on from neighboring passages and houses. No firing was returned by the troops and the combat lasted for hal an hour with the cannon shot

and muskeiry. At the same time further down the Boulavar hborhood of the Boulevard

at Tierres, but continued in other quarters. Full particulars cannot be got. Nothing is cerain, but that this sangoinary struggle has actually

At 6 o'clock on the Boulevards des Italienne, the

firing had almost ceased. At 7 o'clock, a fight occured in the streets in the

Quartiers St. Martin and St Denis. The insurrection, however, is quelled in all parts and the troops have returned to their barracks.

The barricade of the Faubourgs St. Denis, and St. Martin and the Boulevards, near the Bastile had een destroyed when the troops retired.

The Herald and Chronicle's correspondent state that Gen. Castellon, at Lyons, and Gen. Enygier, have declared against the Government, but the re port is denied elsewhere. Stratsborg and Rheins are also said to have tisen and doubts are enter-

tained of Gen Migon. The Daily News states that Gon. Newmeyer is marching with four regiments from the North. The Times says that an attempt at an emente at Droyer-Amend was energetically suppressed

The Cunard steamship Europe arrived at her dock at Jersey City Monday morning. She lett Liv- seerifice to baffle the attempts of the factions. ernool on the Oth inst.

on the contrary. n preier a Government out force, Monarchical or Republican, borrowed om some chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since 1804 you will vote with complete knowledge of the last, and knowing for whom and for what you vote. If I do not obtain the majority of the votes I shall

ummon a new Assembly, and lay down before it the mission I have received from you But if you believe that the cause of which my name is the symbol, that is France regenerated by the revolu jon of '89; and organized by the Emperor, is still yours, proclaim it to be so by ratifying the powers I de-mand of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed rivalries will have disappeared, for all will re-

Providence. Done at the Palace of the Elysee this 2d of De LODIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Proclamation of the President of th Republic of the Army.

SOLDIERS ! Be proud of your mission; you wil save the country F rely upon you, not to violate the laws, but to command respect for the first law cf country-national sovereignty-of which I am the egitimale representative.

You long suffered like me, from the obstacles that prevented me doing you all the good I intend ed and opposed the demonstrations of your sympa thy in my favor. Those obstacles are removed The Assembly sought to impair the authority which be printed. Agreed to. I derive from the entire nation; it has ceased to exist.

I make a loyal appeal to the people and the army, and I tell them-Either give me the means of insuring your prosperity, or choose another in my

In 1830, as well as in 1848, you were treated a a vanquished army. After having branded your heroical disinterestedness, they disdained to consult your sympathies and wishes, and, nevertheless, you are the elite of the nation. To-day, at this solemn moment, I wish the voice of the army to be heard

Vote, then, freely as chizens; but, as soldiers, do chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the General down to the soldier. It is for me, who am responsible for my actions before the people and posterity, to adopt the measures most conducive to the public welfare.

As for you, maintain entire the roles of discipline and honor. By your imposing attitude assist the the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the recoller atisched to my name. They are engraved on your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties. Your history is mine. There is between us in the past nunity of glory and misfortunes There shall be in the future a community of sentiments and

resolutions for the repose of grandeur of France,-(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Palace of the Elysee, Dec. 2. The steamship Baltic arrived Tuesday afternoon

with dates from Liverpool to the 10th, and London and Paris to the 9th Dec.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 8, 1851. The following proclamation is addressed by Lonis Nanoleon to the French people :

FRENCHMEN : Disturbances have disappeared .-The first part of my task is accomplished.

The appeal to the nation to terminate the struggles of parties occasioned, I knew, no serious risk o public tranquility. Why should the people rise against me ?

It have not your confidence, it your ideas are changed, there is no necessity to shed precious-blord; you have only to deposit in the un a contrary vole. · Lalways respect the decision of the nation : but till the nation has spoken, I shall not hesitate at any

Paris is occupied by an army of about 100,000 men, and there are not less than 100 guns exclusive of the forts.

Proceedings of the XXXIId Congress. FIRST SESSION. SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1851.

The senate commenced business at half-past twelve. THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS AND THE

STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY IN SUROPE, ETC. Mr. SEWARD. (free soil.) of New York, presented

the petition of the Industrial Congress of New York. praying that the government will adopt sich a policy with regard to foreign nations, as will secure to people struggling for liberty, justice fron other nations.

A joint resolution from the House, relating to the binding of certain documents, was taken up, and, after some debate, postponed until Monday week. NR. WALKER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WALKER, (dem.,) of Wis., said that, as many nisapprehensions existed in the public mind as to the object of his resolutions on the foreign policy of the United States, has therefore moved that they

THE RESOLUTIONS IN DERALF OF FOREIGN PATRIOTS The joint resolutions concerning the Irish patriots and Abd-el-Kader were taken up.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF LAND WARRANTS.

The joint resolution making land warrants as-signable, was taken up, several amendments presented, and the whole subject referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MR. FOOTE'S CONFROMISE RESOLUTION

Having been taken up, Mr. Foors read from Niles's Register extracts from Mr. Rhett's speech, made in 1833 in the South Carolina Convention, in not forget that passive obedience to the oriers of the which he had declared a preference for disupion to acquiescence in the compromise of that year. Mr. REFT, (S. R.) of S. C., said it was of no consequence when gentlemen said he became a secessionist. He was one now. In 1833 he was struggling for a reform in government, and in 1845 e had abandoned all hope of obtaining it, and since then had been in favor of his State seceding. He country in manifesting its will with calinness and desired no altercation with the senator. During teffection. Be ready to repress all attempt against the twelve years he was in the other House, he had had no personal altercation with any one. It was well known that the Senator had had more quarrels since he had been in the Senate than any one else. Mr. Foors called the Senator to order.

The CRAIN decided be was not out of order. Mr. Rusrr considered he had said nothing bu what every one knew to be the fact. He explained, that his charge that the Senator from Mississippi hurrieu Mr. Calhoun's death was based entirely on information sceived by him from two Senators and three members of the other House. These persons had told him of the effect of the Senator's attack on Mr. Calhoun, and that it hurried his death. He had never charged that the Senator did this designedly. He saw nothing in Mr. Càlhoun's pro-posed amendment to the Constitution which justi-fied the Senator's attack. He was a member of the Nashville Convention, and he had never heard of any amendment to the Constitution bring intended. He (Mr. Khelt) was contest with the Constitution as FRENCHMEN : Disturbances have disappeared. It was. He wanted the Constitution administered whatever be the decision of the people, society is as it should be. The Constitution does not sunction abolition agitation in Congress, nor unequal taxation. The Constitution was not carried out in its spirit or letter. The practical Constitution un-der which government was now administered, was

north pleased. The government now could naver be brought to administer the Constitution as its

till the nation has spoken, I shall not hesitate at any soon of thought attacking a corpse as to attack Mr. vocal support of the Compromise; but he prouse sacrifice to baffle the attempts of the Inctions. Calhoun, He had differed from Mr. Calhoun. He most solemnly sgainst any one placing on the The task, besides, is now become easy. On one had not supported the Mexican war, and had sup-mocratic platform any principle or measure whe

Mr. HUSTER, (dem) of Va., opposed the resta tion.

Mr. HAMLTY, (dem.) of Me., supported it. Messw. Margum and Bowas continued the de bate; after which the resolution was adopted Ayes 20-nays 19.

THE CENSUS PRINTING CONTRACT.

Mr. BRGIET, (dem.) of Ia., moved to take up to oint resolution authorizing a contract with Mesn Bonaldson & Armstrong for printing the census # taras.

Ma. Sarra, (whig) of Conn., said he intended# debate this resolution, and to offer amendment

Mr. Baroar then withdrew his motion, and the Senate took up the

CONFRONTSE RESOLUTION -OFFOSITION OF SITIL

HOUSTON. Mr. Housros, (dem) of Texas, said there co be nothing equivocal in his position on the Composition mise measures. He was now the only one in the Senate who had voted for every single measure a the Compromise. Only one other Senator haddout so, (Mr. Storgeon, dem., of Pa.) and he was not a the Senate now. His position, therefore, could me be mistaken when he declated he had voted if them all. His heart now told him these votes wer right-yethe could not vote for this resolution. stood on the platform of the democrate party Men were not escluded from that party because a difference of opinion. Its policy was liberal. members differed widely upon the question of a ternal improvements and the tariff; and yet the the utimost latitude to opinion, and he was opport a to making the Common to making the Compromise any test, but was if allowing full freedom to differences of opinion-He was opposed to the enlargement of the dea cratic platform. That platform was large enough to embrace the whole Union, and if it wanted the largement let the people put the plasts on. The resolution had been rejected in the other House b a démocratic caucus, and if it had been offered a caucus in the Senate it would not have met vit better favor. No man violated his party allegiated by voting against this resolution. He examined the compromise acts, and pointed out why he ba voted for them. With regard to the Californi bill, he went into a long explanation of his course and read many extracts from various speeche me by him. He voted for the Oregon bill, because a so doing, he maintained the Missouri Compromit line. For that vote he was denounced. sequently the whole south abandoned that hat In 1849, the Mississippi Convention, which he he

aer which government was how administered, was the will of the north to shape and construe it as the north pleased. The government now could naver be brought to administer the Constitution as its be brought to administer the Constitution as its tion, at its ressian, adopted as its ultimatem is framers intended. The late Senator from Misson. line of 35.30, for soting for which he had bets ultimate it. (Mr Benton) told him that the Senator from much denounced by the south. He read from Mississippi had thrust Mr. Cathoun into his group with the south. Mississippi had thrust Mr. Calhoun into his grave, veral speeches by Messis. Foote, Calhoun, and that he, (Mr. Benton) at that time, would as bimself, on those points. He repeated his used