

ferred over and over again, their friendship to her. Eastern Europe has no need to attack her, and is wholly occupied in maintaining a domestic state, without thinking of foreign invasions.

"M. Le President. On a recent occasion you made use of the language: 'I do not travel for the purpose of imposing extraordinary expenses on the taxpayers I visit, but to inform myself of their wishes and wants.' These words, emanating from a noble heart, ought to be warmly welcomed by us. Cherbourg more than any other town merits that consideration. Here it studied and taken into account the town that are in question; not the interests of the town, but the interests of the people of the town. The Emperor, whose eyes the importance of our maritime interests could not escape, conceived and undertook the immense works you are come to visit. The Breakwater, a real mountain, brought into the midst of our roasting to break the force of our waves; these vast basins, dug out by the hand of man from the solid rock, these harbors, this arsenal, in course of construction, all have as their object the interests of the town, and as its pride and glory. Napoleon wished to make Cherbourg the maritime bulwark of France. To pursue with ardor the work which he gloriously inaugurated, I allow me to tell you, the acquittal of a debt imposed on the Chief of the State, the inheritor of his name.

The difficulties of the times have reduced our works and stopped the excavation of our back basins, perfectly indispensable for a navy port. Now our workmen are afflicted periodically with a cessation of employment. To resume the work is not only to give life to our population, it is to increase the grandeur of the country. The roadstead of Cherbourg is a sure shelter, it perhaps called upon one day to play the principal part in our maritime destinies, and nevertheless it has been for long time disinterested of everything that constitutes the vital force of a maritime port. May we be allowed to hope, that henceforth some of our large vessels may instantly display their glorious flags in our roads. There is also another element of power to which you will, I hope, allow me to call your earnest attention and solicitude. The Railroad to Cherbourg was a question decided on some years since. Everything tends to announce an approaching execution of it, which cannot long be delayed. To protect a port which costs many millions, and which is the advanced post, which cannot escape your patriotic nor that of the National Assembly. You will observe, M. le President, that what we ask for is nothing more than the execution of the lofty ideas of the Emperor, and the means of increasing the power and glory of France. Thus blending in one idea, both our reminiscences and our hopes, we beg you to accept the following resolution: 'The minister of the Interior, Napoleon—To the health of the President of the Republic!'

The following is a description of the banquet room: The roof and sides were hung with flags of all nations and of every color; emblems emblematic of naval affairs and surrounded with evergreens were placed at certain distances, and between them were stars formed in various colors, blue and red. Three long tables were laid down the length of the room, and across the platform was erected a platform, on which was placed a semicircular table for the President and those whom he invited to meet him. In the hollow in front of the table were placed evergreens, and on either side a small brass six-pounder, as if to keep the guests at the long table in order. Over the head of the President, on the wall, was a picture of the Constitution of the Republic, beneath which was placed a bust of the Emperor, and on either side a sun formed of naked eaves with a brass face in the center, and the rays formed of ramrods. At the entrance of the dining room a double staircase had been erected, at the head of which was a triumphal arch, the base formed of two cannons placed end to end, and supported by two columns and a pediment. When it is remembered that the revolution of February grew out of the storm of industrial ideas, the reader will hardly recognize in this terrible catalogue of death dealers, the proper place to having the President springing from that event.

Not satisfied with having one debris of Monarchy in the room, M. le President, Girardin of the Presse is busy nominating the Prince de Joinville for his successor. The old quarrel of the Nation and the Presse is burning afresh: the National denying Girardin's Republicanism, and he giving in two numbers some thirteen columns of explanations and polly.

The votes of 61 Councils General out of 81 are known on the question of revising the Constitution. Forty-four are in favor of it, 7 have rejected propositions for a revision, 10 have refused to vote. A grand banquet is spoken of, to take place on the return of the President to Paris. The Winter Garden, a fairy spot, is the chosen place. 3,000 guests to grace it. Of course the object is political. The Democratic press are all against the project of revising the Constitution, the following is a condensed argument against the project: 'The clear, incontestable fact is, that if a Constituent Assembly is convoked, it will be elected under the system of the restricted suffrage. Who, in fact, is to vote the revision? The present Assembly—Why will it vote the revision? To overturn and destroy the Constitution? Why then, the limits of the Assembly should go and reestablish universal suffrage expressly to revise the Constitution? It opposes every day the progress of Socialism, which is pursuing its invasion; it declares loudly that the wave is mounting visibly notwithstanding the barriers raised by it with so much care; it knows that Universal Suffrage would choose Socialist Republican constituents, who would revise the Constitution, and reestablish universal suffrage, and would reestablish Universal Suffrage. In theatricals we have a new piece at the Varieties, by Boyer and Vayez, turning on the fears and scrapes of a chorister at St. Sulpice, which is against rule. The idea is taken from the Abbé Galart. At the Montanerie is a new trille, La fille bien gardée. A chasseur, (a coach servant) has written a magnificent comedy, which, with the splendid libretto is caught along with the chambermaid in making use of the toilette essences of his mistress. A child observes them, and promises to tell mamma, and will only keep the secret on receiving a promise to go to the Mobilé—the famous ball-garden. Cecile, the child is lost in the crowd, and the trouble of the chasses thereupon is very amusing. A 'phenomenon' played the chess in a raffly and a magnificent manner, and with the most precocious French skill. A new piece by Scribe for the Français is promised. Wreaths of puffery circle its announcement. A new composer at Milan is vastly praised. At the Hippodrome an ass was taken up in a balloon—Poitevin as Sancho Panza, astride of him, and Don Quixote above. The Don was most unchivalrously frightened. Arabs of the desert are performing at the Cirque. Their motions combine the sinuosity of the serpents with the rapid flutterings of the humming bird. They are a magnificent and a variety of activity. They are spare and wiry, with delicate hands and feet. One of them, the hercules, stands under five others piled on him.

Under the law of July last defining Associations, some workmen are endeavoring to resolve the problem of the age, by cooperation—with what success remains to be seen. No gauge of success is to be taken from the difficulties which stupid opposition throws in the way of this clearest of rights and duties. An associationist has been arrested, and he has been told that the obstacles to success are enormous, master workmen offering all in their power. While New York is kept apprised of the associationist attempts of Paris, and of the whole spirit of her social and political movements, the Parisians are gloriously ignorant of the Labor and Land movements of New York. When the whole schemes of Protective Societies, Associations, &c., shall have been completed in the United States, when the old mode of making the masses the tolling wages-slaves of the capitalist shall have been superseded, we should not be surprised to find a great party formed in the French Assembly by the Cabinet Ministers, that such ideas are Utopian.

The Continental papers are absolutely destitute of interest. The English are principally occupied with discussions in the Committee of Inquiry respecting the reduction of Ambassadorial and Consular appointments. Lord Palmerston twaddled away in response to all the questions put—the amount of which he said was that no expense was possible of reduction. I commend to your notice the running of the Times on that head. They are capital. The Committee thought differently.

The lovers of peace may appeal in vain to the reason of mankind, if Governments like that of France give their sanction to armaments which have a direct tendency to increase the number of slaves, and to familiarize them with scenes of slaughter. The Parisian correspondent of a metropolitan contemporary writes as follows:—The bull-fights of Paris, studied to in your paper last week, are really to take place. The French people have already to many opportunities for raising their souls; any proposals, and we should have thought that the present Government would have been the very last to have authorized such an amusement. It is quite certain that the exhibition of savage bulls, bred to madden, and sent tearing with experience, and a crowd of men, and a crowd of women, and a crowd of children, must be productive of an injury. But however this may be, the authorization has been given by the Minister of the Interior and the police.

The place selected for the erection of a bull-ring is an open space in the Champs Elysees, near the Carré Maugny and the Rond-Point. The persons who have just made arrangements with Lieut. Gale for balloon ascents at Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Madrid. It is said that every trial will be conducted on the last of the month, and will be the Spanish at Paris, and everything will be done to make the thing grand and attractive. Precisely because the thing is inhuman, painful and disagreeable, it will attract, unless indeed, in the meantime the Government of Louis Napoleon should withdraw the authorization. There is very little likelihood of this, however, for we hear rumors of the lotteries and gambling-houses being allowed once more to prey upon the public. France is once more, it is said, to be governed by the guidance of Vernin, of the Constitution. What with bull-fights, lotteries, and gambling-houses, Paris will once again be back to the moral style of the days of Charles X. when no decent woman could walk in the Palais Royal of an evening.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA. Dates from Liverpool to Sept. 14; London, 13; Paris, 12.

The C. and N. steamer Niagara arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, after a run of 120 hours from Liverpool. This is the first direct passage made by the steamer, of which only those destined for Boston will hereafter touch at Halifax. We give the details of the news from our British and Continental papers.

ENGLAND. The Act of the Hudson's Bay Company. The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company from Sir John Ross, giving an account of the progress of his expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, which sailed from Scotland on the 23d of May last: 'FELIX DISCOVERY VESSEL, Boston, June, 1850. My DEAR SIR—I leave this with the Danish Resident at Copenhagen, merely to say that we have not yet returned here after a fair passage, and although we experienced two heavy gales, we sustained no damage, while we had ample proof of both the Felix and the Mary being excellent sea boats as well as good sailers—in short, they are both everything we could desire. As I do not expect that this will reach you till October, as I will go by the Danish Government vessel that leaves on the 1st of September, I shall send my accounts, vouchers, &c. by the first mail to Paris, at which the transport Emma Eugenie, at Whitehead Islands, or at least some homeward bound vessel that will reach England before that time. My object in coming here was to obtain a Danish interpreter who understands the Esquimaux language, and before I close this I shall be able to say if I have succeeded. We overtook the Danish Government ship Titos, 31 days from Copenhagen, parted with her on the 11th of June, and arrived here four days before her, although we had the Mary in tow. I have only to add that we are all well and in high spirits, and that I am 'Yours very faithfully, 'A. BARCLAY, Esq. 'P. S.—I have the pleasure to add that I have succeeded in obtaining a Dane who understands the Esquimaux language, and having now made all the preparations necessary for our arduous undertaking, we are getting under weigh. I intend first to try to get across at once, and if I fail in that, to follow the usual course up the east side of Baffin's Bay.'

IRELAND. The rent at the meeting of the Rental Association on Monday was 23 and a few odd shillings. On Sunday about five hundred men assembled on the lands of Turrykane, within one mile of Armagh, and there cut down eight acres of oats, and carried them away, without any one to obstruct them. The National Synod at Charles has decided upon establishing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, in opposition to the Government and Protestant establishment. Every ecclesiastic in Ireland will be called upon to pay an annual tax of two per cent on his income for its support; and a committee has been already named for carrying the project into effect. The Archbishop and Dr. Cantwell for Ulster; the Archbishop and Dr. Healey for Connaught; the Archbishop and Dr. Forster for Munster. These prelates are to associate with themselves as many priests, and a similar number of laymen are to be associated with both, to form a provincial committee for carrying the project into effect. Dr. Cantwell, it is said, commences by a subscription of £11,000. A new proposition has been started in connection with the project for a direct trade communication between Ireland and America. Mr. M. Farlane, one of the speakers, at a meeting in St. John's, N.B. suggested that a profit might be made by bringing the ordinary class of Irish emigrants in steam vessels from Galway, and he entered into calculations to show the correctness of his speculation. A vessel for such a service, affording accommodation to 350 passengers, might be constructed, according to his estimate, at a cost of £30,000, and his plan contemplates twenty-four voyages to be made in the year, thus allowing a cost steamer, chartered for this purpose, 6,000 emigrants. So well satisfied is Mr. M. Farlane that it would be a paying line, that he declared his readiness to embark all the capital of which he is master in the venture, and his statements were received with marked tokens of approval and concurrence by the whole assembly.

FRANCE. Revision of the Constitution. The decisions of the Councils general, so far as known, have been in the great majority favorable to the revision of the constitution. The expression of this desire has not been accompanied, except in one or two rare instances, by a recommendation to prolong the powers of the President. Generally these provincial assemblies have expressed their confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the National Assembly to effect the necessary reforms in the way least likely to disturb the country. Seventy-five Councils general have declared themselves on the subject of the revision of the Constitution. The following have pronounced in favor of the revision:—Ain, Alpes, Alpes (Basses), Ardèche, Ariège, Aube, Aveyron, Calvados, Cher, Creuse, Charente Inférieure, Cher, Corse, Cote d'Or, Cote d'Azur, Gironde, Dordogne, Doubs, Drôme, Eure, Eure (Haute), Indre, Indre (Haute), Landes, Loire, Loire (Haute), Lot, Maine (Haute), Maine (Basse), Mayenne, Meurthe, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dôme, Pyrénées (Basses), Pyrénées (Hautes), Pyrénées Orientales, Rhone, Seine (Haute), Sarthe, Seine Inférieure, Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne, Seine (Deux), Tarn-et-Garonne, Vienne (Haute).

ITALY. The Difficulty between Rome and Saragossa. Tunis, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1850. To the Editor of The Tribune: I have no news to give you with regard to the question pending between Rome and this Court. There is, however, an abundance of rumors. One of these, and perhaps the truest, is that Saragossa will agree to pass a law to prevent attacks upon the Church in the public press, in consideration of which Rome will agree to a new Concordat, containing the essence of the Siccardi law. A condition said to be insisted on by the Holy See, prior to all further negotiation, is the dismissal of Count Siccardi from the Ministry. This the King, who is a fully anxious for quiet, would no doubt agree to, but it would involve the dissolution of the entire Cabinet, which is not so easy a thing. There is no doubt that some sort of a compromise will be agreed on; and I incline to believe that if Saragossa had the advantage at the beginning of the difficulty, Rome will have it at the end. Beg is a good dog, but Boldfast is a better. Yours, faithfully, M. C.

GERMANY. Revolution of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. Great sensation has been created by the news received that the Elector of Hesse, by the advice of his reactionary Ministers, has declared the whole of his Electorate in a state of siege, and subject to martial law. The proclamation, which was posted on the walls of the public places and corners of streets at Cassel, on the night of Sept. 8, between 8 and 9 o'clock, by the gendarmes, supported by a strong military detachment, to prevent the former from being interrupted and insulted by the people—is worded as follows: 'We, Frederick William I. by the grace of God, Elector and Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse, &c., do hereby declare that the Legislative Assembly of the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, which has assembled in the town of Kassel, is in a state of insurrection, and that it is necessary to prevent a state of anarchy and confusion, make it imperative on us to take extraordinary measures in this emergency, and we have therefore thought proper, after hearing the opinion of our ministers of state, to exercise the prerogative vested in us by virtue of the 95th paragraph of the constitution, and therefore ordain as follows: 'We, Frederick William I. by the grace of God, Elector and Sovereign Landgrave 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