LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Dates—London, Oct. 13; Paris, 12.

The United States Mail steamship Washington, E. M. Fitch, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday morning, after a passage of 13 days and 18 hours from Southampton. The Washington left Bremen on the 8th inst., and, after encountering a terrific gale of wind in the North Sea, she reached Southampton on the 10th, whence, after receiving the British and French mails and passengers, she finally departed at 4 P. M. on the 13th inst.

The Washington brings upward of 140 passengers, and a very large and valuable freight, comprising 260 tuns measurement of manufactured goods from Germany, 200 tuns Continental merchandise, transshipped at Southampton from the French steamer Nord, from Havre; also, 30 tuns weight of block tin, 239 bales of India-rubber, and a quantity of other goods, furs, &c., shipped at Southampton.

The following persons came passengers in the Washington:

Mrs. Huntzinger, 3 children and servant; Miss Julia Wilde, Mr. Ohlerking and lady; George Lander, lady, 3 children and servant; Mr. Kirchof, lady, 2 children and servant; Professor Robinson, D. D. and lady; Miss Robinson, Ed. Robinson, jr., G. Bossing, Mr. Mander, Von Lengerke, Mrs. Henriette Schmidt, Mr. Borsdorf, lady and servant; S. Chadwick and lady; Mr. Sonneberth and lady; Rev. Mr. Hess, Louis Wiedmann, Miss Fr. Tiemann, H. Saedtlander, Herman Meyer, Albt. Thiel, Miss T. Lonslecker, M. Amschler, Th. Hildebrandt and son; Ernst Witte, Carl Becherer, H. Gerdes, Miss Aug. Mannes, Miss Mamia Schreiben, Otto Kayser, Miss Beka Meyer, Miss A. Slobinsin, Joh. Cord Bruns, Miss B. Heinkey, Carl Gerber, Luise Hertzer, Mr. Lachan, Mr. Laugbein, Miss Elise Schwann, Mr. Lodenit, Ad. Wintermann, Mrs. Barb. Kuhn, Herm. Rossing, Wilh. Becker, Justus Franke, Charles Voegler, A. Voegler, A. Seifert, Otto Friedrich, E. Neuser and lady; Charles Reeder, Heinrich Reiche, Miss Bertha Tuchschid, F. Meyer, Charles Martin and lady; Miss Heinseth, Miss Emil Berge, Carl Trebbe, Miss Minna Draile, T. Pohlmann, L. F. Von Mannsverlie, H. M. Arend, F. Goldmann, Miss L. Buchhausen, Ad. Schmeel and lady; Israel Samuel, Edwd. Neuhaus and lady; Miss Marie D. Koch; Mr. Claussen and lady; Mr. Heath, F. Decker, Mrs. Genl. Murray, Captain Wm. F. Welch, Captain Abermarle Downer, Edwd. Hearne, Miss Ellen Viney, Mrs. Hogan and child, T. Catchpole and lady; Miss Jane Catchpole, Miss Hannah Catchpole, Miss Lucretia Catchpole, Miss Lucy Catchpole, George Catchpole, Mr. Kenney, Jno. Vincents, Mr. Tudor, Mrs. Hatt and 2 children; Mr. Hambrouch, Mr. Dunnan, Captain E. Honeywell, Mr. Jackson and lady; Captain Patterson and lady; Mr. Schloss and lady; Miss Randt, Mr. Deedeler, Dr. B. Henry, Mr. Erlinger, Mr. Commissou, Mr. Wetter, Mr. Lescasne, Mr. Chouttt, Mr. Richard, Mr. Lahorie, Mr. Riviere and lady; Lucien Trardin, Charles Perret, Mr. Maier, Charles Devieres, Mr. Lefeum and 2 children, Mr. Moss, lady, 2 children and servant.

The London papers publish the official dispatches brought to the Admiralty by the Prince Albert, but they contain no news of Sir John Franklin.

The whole Russian army has been ordered to go into mourning for the Duke of Wellington.

The clipper ship Bella had arrived at Liverpool with dates from Pernambuco to Sept. 9. There was no political intelligence. Cotton was in good demand. Freights rather better.

The Niagara, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 6 A. M., on the 11th inst.

The Pacific arrived off the bar at Liverpool on the 12th inst., at 9 A. M.

The Corn Market at Mark-lane, on the 11th inst., had an upward tendency, with prices for some descriptions one shilling a quarter higher, owing to supplies from Essex and Kent being moderate, the demand having increased. Foreign Wheat of the best sorts also sold at 1/ per quarter advance. Malt, Oats, and Beans sold freely at full prices. English Flour was in improved demand, and American Flour was sold at fully previous rates. Floating cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn were in request at rather more money. In Ireland the market for Breadstuffs is generally on the advance.

The official returns of the quarter's revenue, terminating on the 10th inst., were very satisfactory, and showed an increase on the quarter of £23,923. The return for the year ending 10th October exhibited a decrease of only £137,337, notwithstanding a large deficiency, under the head of taxes, to the extent of £1,115,000, which may be attributed in a great degree to the remission of taxation by the budget voted in 1851.

The Money Market was easy. Consols firmer. Spanish Stocks firmer. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares firm, but inactive.

At Manchester there had been large transactions, but buyers were holding back for further accounts of the Cotton crop. Birmingham was busy with orders for the Australian trade. The woolen districts were fully employed. In Nottingham large American orders had been received. The Irish Linen market is buoyant.

At Liverpool, Cotton was in good demand. Sales on the 11th 8,000 bales; prices a shade higher. Sales on the 12th 10,000 bales.

The Danish Chambers were opened on the 4th inst.

A Ministry had been formed in Brussels by a combination previously anticipated.

Accounts from Madrid state that the Cortes would probably be convoked on the 19th November.

The London Observer positively denies that the Derby Cabinet would call the new Parliament together before the middle of November, and adds that there is evidently no haste to hurry on the important occasion, so long delayed, but which with whatever reluctance must come at last. It was generally thought that an earlier day for the meeting of Parliament ought to have been named, and cowardice is attributed to the Derby-Disraeli Ministry for the procrastination.

Queen Victoria had left Scotland for Windsor Castle.

From France we learn that the President was to make his triumphal entry into the Capital on the 16th inst., and not on the 17th, as previously arranged. His reception was expected to be a magnificent affair, and preparations at a great outlay of money were being made. It was supposed he would proceed at once to the Tuileries. It was rumored that M. Fould was very shortly to resume his former post as Minister of Finance. At Bordeaux Louis Napoleon's reception was most enthusiastic, and he made an important political speech, indirectly accepting the empire, which the *Moniteur* describes as an exposition of that policy of moral order and progress at home which the Prince intends to consolidate by the institutions called for by France.

The speech was in these words:

I accept with eagerness the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking your great city for its cordial reception and its magnificent hospitality, and I am happy at the end of my journey to communicate the impressions I have received.

The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces of the south, and to ascertain their real wants. It has, however, led to a far more important result.

I may say, indeed, with a candor as far removed from pride as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly, more spontaneously, more unanimously testify a determination to free itself from all uneasiness respecting the future by placing in the same hands as heretofore a power which sympathizes with its feelings. [Applause.]

The people has now at last learned to value at their price the false hopes with which it has been cajoled, and the dangers with which it was threatened. It seems, then, that in 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party consoled itself with the belief that amid the general wreck it might still plant its standard on the floating fragments. [Sensation, and cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!']

Now that its eyes are opened to absurd theories, the people has acquired the conviction that those pretended Reformers were mere visionaries, inasmuch as there has always been a disproportion and a want of consequence between their expedients and the promised result. [Loud applause, and cries of 'True, true!']

At present, the nation surrounds me with its sympathies because I do not belong to the family of the Ideologists. To promote the welfare of the country it is not necessary to apply new systems, but the chief point, above all, is to produce confidence in the present, and security for the future. For these reasons, it seems France desires a return to the Empire. ['Yes, yes!' prolonged applause, 'Vive l'Empereur!']

There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war; certain persons say the empire is only war; but I say the empire is peace, (sensation,) for France desires it, and, when France is satisfied, the world is tranquil. [These words, uttered in a firm voice, and with a strong emphasis, produced a magical effect. Enthusiastic bravos were heard from all sides.]

Glory descends by inheritance, but not war. Did the princes, who justly felt pride that they were the grandchildren of Louis XIV., recommence his wars?

War is not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and at this epoch of transition, where by the side of so many elements of prosperity spring so many causes of death, we may truly say, Woe be to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. [Long and profound sensation.]

I confess, however, that, like the Emperor, I have many conquests to make. I wish, like him, to conquer, by conciliation, all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one. [Applause.]

I wish to restore to religion, morality, and opulence, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessaries of life. [Sensation.]

We have immense waste territories to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete; we have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom, which we must assimilate to France; we have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by a rapidity of communication which we still want; lastly, we have ruins to restore, false gods to overthrow, and truths to be made triumphant. [Prolonged applause.]

This is the sense which I attach to the empire, if the empire is to be restored. [Cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"]

Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare—you are my soldiers! ["Yes, yes"—prolonged applause.]

We read in the *Concorde de Seine et Oise*, of the 10th, "The Mayor of Sèvres has just caused to be placarded in his commune the following proclamation:

TOWN OF SEVRES.—PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.

INHABITANTS: Paris, the heart of France, acclaimed on the 10th of May for its Emperor, him whose divine mission is every day revealed in such a striking and dazzling manner. At this moment it is the whole of France electrified which salutes her savior, the elect of God, by this new title, which clothes him with sovereign power, 'God wills it,' is repeated with one voice—*vox populi, vox Dei*. It is the marriage of France with the envoy of God which is contracted in the face of the universe, under the auspices of all the constituted bodies, and of all the people. That union is sanctified by all the ministers of religion, and by all the Princes of the Church. These addresses, these petitions, and these speeches, which are at this moment being exchanged between the Chief of the State and France are the documents connected with that holy union; every one wishes to sign them, as at the church he would sign the marriage deed at which he is present.

Inhabitants of Sèvres, as the interpreter of your sentiments, I have prepared the deed which makes you take part in this great national movement. Two books are opened at the Mairie to receive your signatures; one of them will be offered in your presence to him whom I from this day designate under the title of Emperor. Let us hope that he will deign to accede to the supplications which I shall address to him in your name, to return to the Palace of St. Cloud through our territory, by the gate of honor which we possess. The other book, which I shall present for the signature of the Prince, will remain in your archives as a happy *souvenir* of this memorable epoch. Let all the population, without distinction, come, therefore, and sign this document; it sets forth that which is in your heart and in your will.

The document is as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.

The town of Sèvres, obeying of its sentiments of affection and of gratitude for Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the Envoy of God and the elect of France, her savior and her glory, proclaims him Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III, and confers on him and on his descendants, hereditary rights.

Done at Sèvres on the 9th of October, in the year of grace and redemption, 1852. (Signed) MENAGER, Mayor.

ENGLAND.

The Search of Sir John Franklin.

From The London Times.

The intelligence received from the Arctic Expedition, which, under the command of Sir Edward Belcher, is engaged in the perilous adventure of exploring the seas of the Northern Pole, is to a certain extent satisfactory. We may at least indulge the expectation that this time the task will be fairly accomplished. It would be premature, after the long interval that has elasped since the departure of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, to give way to hopes that may prove visionary; but at least we shall know whether all hopes of seeing them again alive must be absolutely resigned. This time the icy seas will in all probability be fairly searched; for Sir Edward Belcher appears to have commenced his progress into their secret recesses under circumstances as favorable as those which attended upon Franklin's own advance. In the case of every single expedition which has been directed into these icy regions in search of our missing countrymen an indulgent sky and a premature setting in of the frost have baffled the efforts of the navigators. There may have been vacillation of purpose; there may have been involuntary error; such incidents are almost inseparable from all human struggle, but it may well be doubted whether, until the present moment, the utmost amount of energy and skill would have enabled any officer to follow closely upon the track of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

It should also be remembered, in justice to the conductors of all previous expeditions, that, although they certainly failed in accomplishing the direct purpose of their mission, their efforts have not been without beneficial result. Warned by their failures, Sir Edward Belcher is enabled to concentrate his energies upon a single point, and that point the one which offers the most reasonable chances of success. The process of examining these regions with effect is an exhaustive one. Our adventuring countrymen may have advanced into the Polar seas by any one of four or five routes; but it was difficult—not to say impossible—to determine *a priori* in favor of which route lay the balance of probabilities. We are now speaking in some measure at our ease—we are judging calmly after the fact. We now know that the most reasonable hope of getting on Sir John Franklin's track lies in pursuing the route by Wellington Channel; but our knowledge is the result of experience and the fruit of failure. It should be a subject of thankfulness to all persons interested in the fate of Franklin that an unusually "open season" has favored the efforts of the present searching expedition, now that so much of certainty had been attained. It is very probable that Sir Edward Belcher is advancing in the right direction, and it is also probable that he will be able to advance in that direction with effect. Such is, in point of fact, the sum and substance of the intelligence which was brought home by the Prince Albert searching vessel, and which we published on Monday last in the columns of this journal.

Very considerable efforts appear to have been made by Mr. Kennedy—the gentleman under whose directions the search was conducted—and his people to discover any traces of Franklin's expedition that might yet be forthcoming, but without effect. Late in June the Prince Albert searched the ice, and proceeded by Pond's Bay up Lancaster Sound. When she reached Barrow Strait, in the beginning of September, the ice had already barred the passage. It was determined to proceed to Port Leopold. At this point Mr. Kennedy and a boat's crew well nigh met with a death as dreadful as the Polar region could inflict. He had landed to make inquiries, but before he could return on board a barrier of ice was interposed between the shore and the ship; to crown the misfortune the Prince Albert was carried away by a current up Prince Regent's Inlet. Fortunately for the bold adventurers Sir John Ross had left a store of provisions near the point at which they had landed, and so they were enabled to pass six dreary weeks without undergoing any very intolerable privation. They were finally relieved from their disagreeable situation by the efforts of M. Bellot, a French gentleman who accompanied the expedition, and succeeded in reaching Batty Bay, where the ship was housed for the winter. From this place Mr. Kennedy and M. Bellot, with a party of fourteen men, set out on sledges, crossed Melville Bay, and discovered a new channel to the westward. Six of the party set out to explore the channel while the others were sent back to the ship.

It is unnecessary for us very minutely to follow the enterprising travelers in their perilous journey. Suffice it to say that their exertions appear to have been of the most creditable kind, although unfortunately not attended with success. No new traces were found of Sir John Franklin and his companions. Without the slightest wish to detract from the merits of the search, we cannot but feel that the most important portion of the intelligence brought home by the ship's company of the Prince Albert is that which informs us of the movements of Sir Edward Belcher and the greater expedition. We find among the correspondence which has been received a letter from Captain Pullen to the Secretary of the Admiralty, written on the 23d August. Sir Edward Belcher had started up Wellington Channel on the 14th of the same month. Now, this is the language of the officer who witnessed the departure of the expedition, and was acquainted with the condition of the water at the time in question: "All were in good health and high spirits, and with every hope of success. This season I cannot help thinking is very open, for from the summit of Beechy Island, which I visited on the evening of our arrival, on the 9th inst., as far as the eye could reach up Wellington Channel, or to the Westward, both were open, and little or no ice to be seen." Captain Kellett in the Hercules, with her tender, had sailed on the 15th of August—the day after Sir Edward Belcher's departure—for Melville Island, to deposit there all necessary supplies of provisions, fuel, and clothing for any parties which might have been dispatched from the expedition under Captains Collinson and M'Lure, and have reached a point so distant from Behring Straits. Captain Pullen in the North Star was to remain as depot at Beechy Island.

We will not, after so long and so affecting a delay, permit ourselves to play upon the feelings of those who are deeply and directly interested in the fate of Franklin and his companions. All appears to have been done for their relief, if they yet survive, that human sagacity could suggest or human energy carry out. Now or never the seas of the North Pole will be thoroughly searched, and we shall know all that can be known with regard to the fate of our gallant countrymen. It will be an honor to humanity that a deep sympathy with the sufferings of absent men has roused their country to greater exertions than scientific curiosity or love of enterprise. If ever the problem of a north-western passage be solved, that solution will have been attained by Englishmen, not for its own sake, but in order to relieve a gallant band of their adventurous countrymen from a dreary confinement in the icy regions of the Polar seas.

The America Yacht.

To the Editor of The Times:

SIR: As you were so obliging as to give insertion to a former letter of mine on the subject of the yacht America, I will request the favor of you to give insertion in your widely circulated journal to the present.

The yacht season is drawing to a close, and soon the beautiful vessels of the yacht class now afloat will be dismantled and laid up for the winter.

Much has been said and written both for and against the America, the accuracy of which accounts I do not feel myself called upon to enter into any lengthened details either to confirm or to refute. Suffice it for me, as owner of the America, to say, that up to the present moment no challenge has been sent to me by those who have altered or Americanised their yachts, or by those who have not, to test the powers of the America in a match.

Since what has been affirmed by some in conversation, and by others in written communications to the newspapers, as to the result of the Ryde Regatta, I certainly did expect that either from those who have at great expense altered their vessels with a view of enabling them to compete, as it was understood, with the America after their signal defeat of last year, or from those who, after the defeat of the America this year, seem inclined to think she had been overrated as to her capabilities—I say I certainly did expect challenges would have poured in for a further trial of her, to prove whether she was or was not entitled to the high opinion which had been formed of her qualifications. Nor can I account for this in any other way than that the old proverb, "Discretion is the better part of valor," has been pretty generally acted upon.

However this may be, no offer to sail a match with the America has been received by me from any English yacht owner or yacht builder. A challenge has been given by the owner of the Swedish yacht Sverige, and immediately accepted.

My yacht has been kept afloat and in sailing order since I became the owner of her last September, and during that time it has been my wish to afford all who desire it, the opportunity to see her, to examine her, and to make sketches and drawings of her, if they plessed, whenever I can do so consistently with personal and other indispensible considerations. And I was, at the same time, ready to entertain any proposal to sail her against any other properly qualified vessel.

Taking into consideration the many imitations that have been made, or attempted to be made, of the peculiarities of the build of the America, I, as a yacht owner, apart from all personal feeling in the matter, have felt desirous that the effect of such imitations should be ascertained in some decisive manner, because herein the question seems to be involved, as to the superiority of the American or English modes of building craft for fast sailing and other important and essential qualities.

I do not see how the above question can be better or more satisfactorily settled than by a fair trial of sailing with the America. I, therefore, now challenge the yachts of all countries—America excepted—not exceeding the America in tonnage, to sail with my yacht, for a sum not less than £500 and not more than £1,000, on any day and in any place—in short, over any course (the inside of the Isle of Wight excepted) that would give scope for testing the sailing qualities of the America and her opponents, under all points, in a nine knot breeze.

I beg, in conclusion, to state that this challenge will be open until the 15th of November, and cannot be extended beyond that day, as the America (if she be still my property) must go into harbor to refit for another trip to the Mediterranean.

I remain your obedient servant, DE BLAQUIERE.

Yacht America, R. V. Y. Club, }
Ryde, Isle of Wight, Oct. 11. }

Arrival of the Prince Albert from the Arctic Regions.

This vessel, which was fitted out and left Aberdeen about 18 months ago, chiefly at the expense of Lady Franklin, returned on Thursday night, but without any intelligence of Sir John Franklin. The Prince Albert, however, communicated with the North Star at Beechy Island, and brings the gratifying intelligence that Wellington Channel is this year clear, and that one of the steamers and one of the sailing vessels had proceeded up to explore the region of Captain Penny's alleged discoveries. This much vexed point will, therefore, be now definitely cleared up; and should the statements of Captain Penny turn out to have been correct, he will be entitled to, and, we doubt not, will receive, that full meed of approbation which has been so yet withheld from him by well informed quarters. We shall wait with anxiety the result of an investigation under such favorable circumstances, not that we have any strong expectation that traces of Franklin will be found, but it is most desirable that the doubts resting on Captain Penny's charts should either be justified or removed. The only other point of any consequence that Mr. Kennedy seems to have ascertained is that Brentford Bay, immediately northward of Boothia, is not a land-defined bay, as marked in the present charts, but an open channel, which, it is said, Mr. Kennedy traced west, so far as the vicinity of the 100th degree of longitude.

The voyage of the Prince Albert has been a very disastrous one as regards the health of the crew; almost all her men have been laboring under severe attacks of scurvy, and the teetotal principles on which the voyage was conducted proved anything but an improvement. The Prince Albert reached the ice about the end of June last year, and after visiting Pond's Bay, proceeded by Lancaster Sound to Barrow Strait, which was closed with ice. Mr. Kennedy then made for Port Leopold, where a very awkward mischance occurred to him. He had gone ashore with a boat's crew to reconnoitre, when a sudden flow of ice from the northward carried the ship away down the west side of Regent Inlet to Batty Bay, where the vessel wintered.

A sledge party, sent north to the relief of Mr. Kennedy and his party, succeeded in reaching them and bringing them south to the ship. Two sledge expeditions were then organized, the more important of which, under Mr. Kennedy, proceeded westward by the continuation of Brentford Bay, alluded to above, and then across to the west side of the channel which bounds North Somerset on the east, then northward as far as Cape Walker, then along the north coast of North Somerset to Port Leopold, where the men, who had been seriously ill with scurvy, were allowed five or six days to recruit, and then south to the ship's quarters at Batty Bay, which was reached on the 30th of May this year. The extent of this journey is estimated at 1,200 miles. The ship was liberated from Batty Bay on the 4th of August, and, on the 19th of the same month, reached Beechy Island, where the North Star had been wintering, agreeably to the Admiralty instructions. Wellington Channel was, as we have already stated, remarkably clear, and the sailing vessel that had come up with the steamer was to be left at a convenient point to fall back on, in the event of it being necessary to abandon the steamer. Another steamer and sailing vessel had, of course, proceeded westward, by the southern shores of the Parry Islands, with the view of meeting Moliure and Collinson at Melville Island, the appointed rendezvous, should the latter be able to reach it from Behring's Strait.

The above statement, though we doubt not it will be found substantially correct, is not authoritative. Mr. Kennedy very properly, perhaps, thinking that he ought to give his information in the first instance, to his employer, Lady Franklin, for which purpose he proceeded to London by the mail train yesterday morning. We therefore post one any remarks we may have to offer in the meantime, till we see Mr. Kennedy's own statement, merely observing that it is evident Sir John Franklin has once more been sought where he was not, and that it is unfortunate if Mr. Kennedy's party have been at the trouble of exploring a considerable extent of ground on the west shore of Regent Inlet, which had been already searched by Commander Forsyth, and in the neighborhood of Cape Walker, which had been sufficiently examined by Captain Austin.

The Prince Albert brings the following intelligence of the whaling ships: The Alexander, Sturrock, of Dundee, was the only ship that got over to the west side of Melville Bay, having been towed across by the ships belonging to the Government squadron. Only sixteen had been got altogether, and of these the True Love, of Hull, had three, the Annie, of the same port, two. The Regalia, of Kirkaldy, and the M'Lellan (American) had been lost. The St. Andrew, of Aberdeen, clean.

[Aberdeen Herald, Oct. 4.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon in the South.

In order that our readers may have an idea of the manner in which Louis Napoleon is received in the Southern provinces we make the following extracts from the accounts given in our foreign journals:

The Prince President left Agen at a little after 8 in the morning of the 7th, to proceed down the Garonne to Bordeaux. From 6 in the morning all the approaches to the river were crowded, and the Prince, on quitting the hotel of the Prefecture, passed through the deputations of the communes, who were drawn up on both sides of the way down to the quay, and who received him with shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!' The Etoile de la France steamer, which was ready to start, received the Prince, the Ministers of War, Marine, and Public Instruction, General d'Hautpoul, and the various officers of the Presidential household. The Prince found on board General de Bourjolly, in command of the military division of Bordeaux; M. Denjoy, Councillor of State; and M. Duco, brother to the Minister of Marine, deputies of the Gironde; and the Inspector-General of Police, Baron Fleobard. When the vessel steamed off, a universal shout of 'Vive l'Empereur!' arose from the land.

All down the river the same cry was heard, and everywhere the cannon thundered and the bells rang out. At Port St. Marie the inhabitants had erected a triumphal arch, to which was suspended an imperial crown, with the inscription, 'Quel bonheur pour la France que le deux Decembre!' and below 'Que Dieu dirige votre voyage!' At Tonneins the triumphal arch had the following words: 'Vive le Sauveur de la France!' At Mas d'Agenais the inscription was: 'Vive l'Empereur, le Libérateur de la France!' At La Réole, the first town of the department of the Gironde, a double row of steamers and small merchant vessels, handsomely dressed out with flags, were drawn up to admit the Etoile to pass through. A deputation came on board to salute the Prince, and the Prefect, Sub-Prefects, Deputies, and members of the Council-General accompanied them, each wearing at his buttonhole, suspended by a tricolored riband, the silver medal struck at Bordeaux in honor of Louis Napoleon's visit. After a few minutes' stay, the steamer proceeded down the river. At St. Macaire two triumphal arches were to be seen, one bearing the inscription 'Prince votre courage a fait le bonheur de la France!' and the other, 'A Napoleon III., la ville de St. Macaire!' Finally, Langon, the last town of any size before arriving at Bordeaux, had put up the following inscription: 'La ville de Langon désire de cœur le rétablissement de l'Empire!'

At last, about 3 o'clock, the steamer approached Bordeaux through a triple line of vessels, having their yards all manned, and displaying the flags of every nation. As soon as the Etoile passed in front of the city she was saluted by 101 guns from the Reine Hortense corvette, which had arrived the same morning from Toulon, the salute being taken up successively by the other vessels in the roadstead. At the same time an immense cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" arose from the various crews, and was responded to by the vast multitude collected on the shore. The Prince landed at a handsome tent, where M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Magne, the Minister of Public Works, stood ready to receive him. This tent was erected right in front of the Quinconces, and was of great size, being upward of 60 feet long by 45 wide. Its material was purple velvet, embroidered over with golden bees, and lined with deep gold lace; it was supported by four grand masts bearing tricolored streamers of silk, having on them, also embroidered in gold, the representation of an eagle holding in its fallons a crown with the cipher of 'L. N.' in the center. A magnificent carpet, made expressly for the occasion, covered the floor. But, if the appearance of the vessels so gaily dressed out, and of the flags, flowers, and garlands at the landing-place, presented a beautiful spectacle, the sight of the thousands and thousands of spectators who filled the quays, the housetops, nay, the very trees growing near, imparted a certain solemnity to the scene. It was not, however, until the first shout of 'Vive l'Empereur!' arose that the mind was filled with awe at the thought of the immense multitude that must have collected together to send forth so mighty a sound. As soon as the Prince ascended the steps leading to the vast *velarium*, or tent, already described, the shouts redoubled, and it was some minutes before M. Gautier, the Mayor of Bordeaux, at the head of the Municipal Council, found silence sufficiently restored to enable him to pronounce the following address:

Prince, at the moment of your touching this hospitable soil, permit me, as Mayor of Bordeaux, to interpret the acclamations which will accompany you to the municipal palace, where we shall be so happy to see you take up your residence. You saved France on the 2d of December, and this immense assemblage, as Frenchmen, now testify to you their gratitude and devotedness. In governing with that elevation of views which prepares for the whole of France an era of prosperity and of progress you have deigned to cast over our part of the country, so long forgotten, a glance of paternal justice; and, as inhabitants of Bordeaux, this people expires to you at the same time their sentiments and their wishes. For, Monseigneur, that happiness which France enjoys,—those hopes which your beneficent decrees lead us to conceive,—would be wanting in all base for the future if conditions of stability were not given to your Government. In consequence, with the councils of arrondissement, with the councils-general, with all the populations which for nearly a month have been throwing around you, we also express our desire to see 'the empire restablished.' Do not, Monseigneur, disdain the monarchical instinct which is manifested in every class of society; for it is only under the tutelary egis of a firm and durable Government that the civilizing genius of France can be fully developed.

The Prince having made a suitable reply, left the tent and advanced to the municipal palace. Having got on horseback, he intimated to the escort to move on. A large body of the mounted National Guard led the way, the Prince following with a brilliant staff, and a number of carriages bearing the Ministers and other great civil functionaries. Among the staff were to be seen General de St. Arnaud, General de Bourjolly, the former at his right hand and the other at his left; General Roguet, de Goyon, de Martimbello, Tartas, and the various officers composing the President's military household, and several foreign officers. The Prince advanced, amid the acclamations of the crowd, to the center of the Place des Quinconces, to see the deputations of the communes file off before him. Between the two columns which adorn the center of the Place was suspended a gilt eagle of colossal proportions, holding in its talons the inscription 'Vox Populi vox Dei.' The whole circuit of the Place was ornamented with lofty masts, united together by garlands of flowers and evergreens, and having between every two a large lustre or colored lamps, to be illuminated at night. This piece of ornamentation was, even by day, of extraordinary beauty, and at night would produce a magical effect. All round the end of the Place were erected tribunes, which were filled with the finest dames of Bordeaux in their gala attire.

As soon as the Prince had taken up his station the filing off commenced, headed by the functionaries of the city, the five Deputies of the Gironde, MM. Montane, Schyler, Travot, Col. Thomas and M. Duvali; the Council of the Arrondissement of Bordeaux; and then the deputations of the communes, led on by their Mayors in full official attire, and with banners flying. The veterans of the Grand Army were also there, headed by Gen. d'Armagnac, 87 years of age. The filing off at last threatened to occupy so much time that Louis Napoleon thought it better to pass down the line of the deputations, followed by his brilliant staff. As he passed the banner of each he saluted the body in the center of it with it stood with head uncovered, while loud acclamations burst out on all sides.

The *cortège* then proceeded through streets and richly dressed out to the cathedral church, where Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, at the head of the Clergy of the Diocese, was waiting to receive the Head of the State. It was not until 7 o'clock that the *cortège* arrived at the church, where Louis Napoleon, having received holy water from the Archbishop under a rich dais of crimson velvet and gold, was addressed by that prelate in the following terms:

"MONSEIGNEUR: This fatiguing journey, not of a few days, but of several weeks, through our southern provinces, attest your solicitude for the prosperity of the country. Our grateful people know how to appreciate that noble disinterestedness; and thus they come, in the impetuosity of their enthusiasm, to press round your Imperial Highness in this vast cathedral, where we are happy to behold you joining in our prayers, and giving, as in so many other circumstances, the powerful proofs of the sentiments of faith which animate you. The immense error of the century which preceded us was to believe that, after having altered the conditions of the political existence of the country, the religious principles, in which the generations had built up to that time found the foundation of their mind and heart, could be stopped without endangering the peace of the world. Blessed be thou, Monseigneur, for having thought otherwise, in restoring to religion the liberties which constitute its force and its only power: in permitting, above all, the real and persevering cooperation of the State in bringing about a more faithful observance of the Sabbath, you have made an appeal to every generous sentiment—you have solved the problem of the future. The *prestige* of a great name would not have been sufficient to restore to France her lost powers and her glory; the energy of a noble heart and the clear intelligence of a well-judging mind were also wanting. These two great gifts God has given you. But Providence has not in that exhausted His mercy towards us, and the proof is that He has turned to naught the most detestable of attempts against you. It is just, then, Prince, that we should go to the foot of His altar to thank Him with you and for us."

The words of his Eminence were followed by cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" The Prince made the following answer:

"I certainly have received during my journey the benedictions of the church and the acclamations of the people. I am not puffed up with pride on that account, for I feel that such things are the evident effects of the hand of Providence. And I feel myself affected by such demonstrations only to confirm me in my attachment to religion, in love to my country, and in unlimited devotedness to its real interests."

Shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!' followed these words, which were uttered in a loud and firm voice. The Prince then entered the church, still under the rich canopy, and was borne forward by four non-commissioned officers of infantry. The *Domine, salvum fac Ludovicum Napoleonem*, was then chanted, after which the Archbishop, having pronounced the benediction, led the Prince back to the grand entrance of the church.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the Prince reached the palace of the Hotel de Ville, which was already brilliantly lit up. Louis Napoleon gave a grand dinner to 65 of the principal persons of the city, including the Archbishop, the Prefect, the Senators, Generals, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, &c. After the dinner there was a reception of ladies, which was most brilliantly attended, and at which Louis Napoleon, notwithstanding the fatigue of the day, remained for an hour conversing with those around him. The gardens of the palace were at the same time brilliantly illuminated with colored lamps *a la Vénitienne*, and a concert was performed by the orchestra and singers of the Société de St. Cécile. The city was also lit up in every part, and the appearance of the long alleys of the Quinconces, with their never-ending lines of colored lamps, presented a spectacle of surpassing splendor. The Place du Grand Théâtre and the Allées de Tourn were likewise most beautiful, though not presenting the classical regularity of the two streets of the Chapeau-Rouge and the Forêts de l'Intendance, which were one mass of living fire. Add to this, that everywhere were to be seen above transparencies, flowers, shrubs, garlands, and hangings, and below an innumerable multitude of promenaders admiring the sight. It was certainly a wonderful scene, and the preparations for the *fête* of the evening must have cost an enormous sum.

Among the persons of distinction at Bordeaux are M. Mazaredo, Captain-General of the Basque Provinces, who, in company with six superior officers in the Spanish service, arrived in the morning on a mission from Queen Isabella to congratulate the Prince on his safe arrival; General Aupick, French Ambassador at the Court of Madrid; several officers of the English navy; several functionaries from St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Irun; M. de Croussilhes, Ex-Minister, M. de Parieu, Chief of the section of Justice at the Council of State, and a great number of deputies. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and of Public Works, who had just arrived, are to accompany the President to Angoulême, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Niort, Poitiers, Tours, and Paris. It is calculated that upward of 100,000 persons arrived in Bordeaux the day before that fixed for Louis Napoleon's coming.

During the whole morning of the 8th the crowd remained assembled in front of the municipal palace of Bordeaux, where Louis Napoleon had passed the night. The whole of the ground-floor communicating with the garden had been fitted up with the utmost magnificence for his reception. All the rooms appropriated to his use were hung with crimson damask, richly embroidered with gold, and in the Prince's private dining-room were to be seen the various articles bequeathed to the city of Bordeaux by Marshal Bertrand. Among them might be seen a volume of the history of the great battles fought in the world, with notes by the Emperor Napoleon himself, a cross of the Legion of Honor which he had worn, an eagle from the plate broken up at St. Helena by his orders and sold, a tooth-brush which had belonged to him, and a silver-handled knife. These articles are inclosed in a case of green marble, and the whole are surmounted by a marble bust of the Emperor.

At 8 in the morning took place the official reception of the constituted bodies, councils of arrondissement, council-general, general officers, old officers of the Empire, and deputations from the neighboring departments. The Prince wore the uniform of a general of division, and was surrounded by the Ministers of War, Public Works, Public Instruction, Foreign Affairs, and Marine, his Aides-de-Camp and orderly officers. The clergy of the diocese were first introduced, having Cardinal Donnet, the Archbishop of Bordeaux, at their head, who presented a loyal address, concluding with a prayer that the head of the State would grant funds necessary for the completion of the cathedral, a sum of five hundred thousand francs, being deemed sufficient for the purpose. The Prince replied that he was well aware of the virtues and merit of the clergy of the diocese of Bordeaux, and that he should be happy to give the venerable prelate who had just addressed him an additional testimony of his attachment by according him the credit required to complete his cathedral. The Archbishop and the clergy then passed on, filled with thankfulness at the gracious answer given them. The reception then proceeded, the various bodies passing before the Prince in turn, when the members of the Jewish Consistory appeared, and M. Marks, the Grand Rabbi, spoke as follows:

"Prince, the Israelites of the Gironde call down the blessings of Heaven on you and on your providential mission, as all other they reckon with confidence on your powerful and generous support to maintain and defend everywhere the great principle of religious liberty, of which France has taken the noble initiative throughout the world, and which the Emperor, of immortal memory, propagated with the glory of his name."

The Prince replied:

"I thank you for your good wishes; be certain of this, I will maintain firmly all the great principles of 1789, which the Emperor consecrated in France."

A deputation of young girls and lads from La Teste was presented in the course of the reception to the Prince by M. Lamarque de Plaisance, the Mayor of that place. The young girls were all dressed in white, and wore the high cap of their district. They carried in neatly-woven baskets the products of their part of France—namely, fish, oysters, shells from the basin of Arcachon, trout, honey, and ears of rice. One of these young girls, Mademoiselle Monpermey, presented the following address:

"MONSEIGNEUR—Allow us to offer to your Imperial Highness, in the name of the maritime and laboring population of La Teste, with the expression of our unalterable devotedness, this slight tribute of our Landes, and of the beautiful basin of Arcachon, which one day attracted the attention of the Emperor, and which our country would have been so proud to show you."

The Prince was pleased to accept the offering, and said:

"You are yourself, Mademoiselle, the fairest product of the country. I thank you for your gracious attention."

He then spoke for some time to the young visitors, and asked a number of questions concerning the articles which they brought, saying something kind to each. The deputation had already withdrawn, when the Prince had the