THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7005. MORNING EDITION----TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1851. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

THE HOLIDAYS.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—M. GOLDBACHER, OPTICIAN, 74 Bowery, has just received from Paris a fine selection of a new style Opera Glasses, Polyoramas, Alarm Clocks, hour glasses, microscopes, telescopes, and many other fine articles of new inventions. M. G. keeps always on hand the best kind of gold, silver, and steel spectacles and eye glasses, pebbles and periscopic glasses, for which he has already acquired a great name in this city and environs. Please remember 74 Bowery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—BALL, BLACK, & CO. (successors to Marquand & Co.), No. 247 Broadway, south corner of Murray street, inform their friends and the public that their assortment of Diamond and other rich Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Parian Ware, and Fancy Articles, was never more complete than at the present time, and those in want of holiday presents are invited to an inspection of their stock, confidently believing that it is not surpassed in variety and style by any other in the United States. By almost every steamer from Europe they are in receipt of new styles of goods made to order, or selected by one of the firm, who is accustomed to devote two thirds of each year in visiting the various manufactories of England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, &c.—the remaining brief period of the year being passed in the store—enables him, from personal observation, to obtain that knowledge of the taste and wants of their customers and the public which could not be obtained in any other way. B B & Co., in addition to the former large store, have, this past year, added the whole second story as a sales room, where, among the many beautiful and artistic goods offered for sale, they will take pleasure in showing the beautiful Gold Tea Service made by them for E. K. Collins, Esq., and which secured such high commendations at the World's Fair, and also the beautiful Silver Vase belonging to Commodore Stevens, won by the yacht America, in the great contest for the silver cup. B B & Co. also call especial attention to the fact that they have, the past season, much enlarged their manufactories, which will enable them to manufacture, under their own immediate supervision, any article of Silver Ware or Jewelry, however elaborate in design or difficult in execution, in a manner that shall be satisfactory in style and price to those who favor them with their orders. Original designs furnished free of any charge, and an inspection of their stock does not incur the least obligation to purchase.—BALL, BLACK, & CO., No. 247 Broadway, sign of the Golden Eagle.
HENRY BALL. WILLIAM BLACK. EBENEZER MONROE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—GAIME, GUILLEMOT & CO., late Magret Jarry & Gaime, 431 Broadway, have just received a large new and unique assortment of jewelry, which enables them to offer to the public a splendid and unrivalled collection of Artistical Jewelry and sets, consisting of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, and every variety of precious Stones. MM. G., G. & Co. feel confident that no stock of goods in the city can compete with theirs, as regards taste, finish and richness, all the articles offered for sale at this establishment being made by the best artists in Paris. MM. G., G. & Co. have also in their employ some of the best French workmen, so that they are enabled to make any article of jewelry, or to set any stone, according to the taste or fancy of their patrons.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD call attention to his very large stock, so suitable for Holiday presents, consisting of Music Boxes, in rosewood and plain cases, with tambourine, pianoforte, and symbal attachments; Guitars in every style of finish; elegant Accordeons and Flutinas, Parlor Organs, Violins, Flutes, Fisgoolets, Drums, &c., &c.
EDWARD BLACK, No. 57 Fulton street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—401 BROADWAY, CORNER of Walker street.—Ladies and gentlemen are politely requested to call at this establishment, where they will find a most extensive assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Surprises and Fancy Mottoes, recently imported from Paris, which, for novelty, variety, and elegance, exceed anything heretofore offered to the public. A large stock of the choicest Bonbons a la Celestine, Cream and Cordial, in endless variety; Cream Chocolate a la Vanille, Orgeat and Raspberry Caramel au Chocolat and au Cafe, Sugar Toys, Superfine French Sugar, Almonds and Pralines, Crystallized Preserves, Fruit Chocolate, and Gum Drops; and 500 Turrem Comfited Italian Chestnuts a la Vanille, have been prepared for the occasion, New Years' and Fancy Cakes, and Ornamental Pieces made to order. BY. MAILLARD & CO., Confectioners.

THE HOLIDAYS—175 BROADWAY—THE CHEAPEST store in the United States for Fancy Goods and Jewelry, of all descriptions, is that which has just been opened at No. 175 Broadway, third door above Cortlandt street, by
VICTOR BISHOP,
Importer of Precious Stones and French Goods.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—AT ROGERS'S NEW FANCY store, No. 449 Broadway, will be found the greatest variety of new and beautiful articles for holiday presents. The finest assortment of papier mache tables, work boxes, cabinets, and dressing cases in the city will be found at his extensive bazaar. Also, porte-monnaies, card cases, and over one hundred thousand other novelties, too numerous to mention, can be seen and purchased very cheap, at No. 449 Broadway.

RICH AND USEFUL GIFTS.—A GOLD PEN AND pencil case has just been issued from the manufactory of the subscribers, the most compact, complete, and convenient pocket companion ever offered to the public, and which for beauty of workmanship defies competition. Six sizes, patented and warranted. Also, a large and varied assortment of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, together with our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except the increased demand and the numerous attempts at imitation. A. G. BAGLEY & CO., 189 and 277 Broadway.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—AMATEUR TOOL CHESTS. A full and varied assortment, suitable for gentlemen's or boy's use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at JAMES M. BOYD'S, 95 Maiden lane. Ivory Knives and Forks, in sets, &c., &c.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR THE LADIES.—THOSE in want will find one of the most varied and valuable collections of Fancy Baskets, Moss Baskets, Rustic Flower Stands, Boudoir Pianos, and other fancy articles in this line, to be had in this city, can be obtained at the store of the subscriber; either will be filled with choice exotic plants, delicate and rare cut flowers, arranged in point of style to please the most fastidious.
T. DUNLAP, Florist, 635 Broadway.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS—THE BEAUTIFUL store of Mr. Tuttle, No. 355 Broadway, affords the most delightful assortment of rich Holiday Goods, for presents, and the most extensive and unique collection of Toys for Children, to be found in the city. The wonderful automaton Hawthorn Tree, with singing birds skipping from branch to branch, which created such a sensation at the World's Fair, is still to be seen at TUTTLE'S.—[Express.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fancy Baskets, Fancy Vases, Gold Fish, and Globes, Canary Birds and Cages, Boudoir Pianos, and other Fancy articles, together with the greatest and most select collection of flowers suitable for New Year's presents, to be obtained at the store of the subscriber. Those in want will please leave their orders early, as they will be delivered in rotation as ordered. T. DUNLAP, 635 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—THE LARGEST AND MOST extensive assortment of Curtain Materials, Brocatelles, Satin de Lane, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices, Shades, &c. selected expressly by the subscribers, for the city retail. Can now be purchased, twenty per cent less than any house in the city, at A. M. & R. DAVIES, 395 Broadway.

ANNUALS—ANNUALS AND OTHER BOOKS FOR the Holidays, in splendid bindings. The subscriber would respectfully invite his old friends and customers, also the community at large, to call and see his assortment. He thinks that they will be fully satisfied with both quality and price. ABRAHAM MASE,
No. 257 Bleecker street, opposite Leroy street.

CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY FOR NEW YEAR—All who wish to have pure and genuine articles on their tables should go to Ebling's, 200 Bowery. They have really and truly got the handsomest display of cake ever made in this city. This stock contains every known variety, and a large assortment of fine Confectionary, Jellies, Ices, Mottoes, Pyramids, Cornucopias, and fancy Boxes, all of which will be sold twenty-five per cent less than any other store in the city. Try him if you doubt.

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—PICKLED Oysters and Boned Turkeys (jellied and tastefully ornamented), for New Year Day Tables.—The subscriber would be pleased to furnish his customers and the public with the above for the holidays, assuring them that the delicacy of flavor, peculiar in his pickled oysters—the marked superiority in quality—can be found only at No. 5 Broad street. He respectfully solicits your patronage, and returns thanks for the past. THOS. DOWNING.
Geo. T. Downing will supply his New Year customers from the same place.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A RICH and varied assortment, at the lowest prices, will be found at HODGKINS', No. 155 Sprowwick street.
Observe the name, don't be mistaken.
"Be sure you're right—then go ahead."

ARTICLES FOR NEW YEAR'S TABLES.—BONED Turkeys, Jellied Tongues and Hams, Pickled Oysters, Relish, Ornamented Cakes, Pyramids, baskets, &c.; Mottoes of every kind; small Fancy Cakes, Moulds of Jelly, Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe, and Blanc Mange, furnished by THOMPSON & SON, 315 and 389 Broadway.

NEW YEAR.—FAMILIES AND OTHERS, WHO WANT pure wines and liquors of various grades and vintages, would do well by calling and examining a superior and well selected stock. Also Scotch Ales, London and Philadelphia Porters and Ales, in quantities to suit, at J. J. STAFF'S, 10 and 12 Ann street, next to the Museum.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—FANCY HARDWARE, FINE Cutlery, Boys' Tool Chests, Boys' Fancy Sleighs, Skates, Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Sets, Trays and Waiters, plated Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, and a variety of other articles suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at moderate prices.
J. W. & C. SULLIVAN,
76 Sixth avenue, corner Waverly place.

NEW YEAR'S—LADIES ARE INFORMED THAT there is labor saved by calling at 404 Broadway, and buying J. W. KELLY'S Premium Lemon Sugar, for the instant production of Lemonade. A pound makes one gallon of Lemonade. Price 25 cents. Sold also, by the principal grocers. A liberal discount to the trade.

A MAGNIFICENT BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—J. C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton street, has just published, the Keepsake for 1852—a royal octavo volume, splendidly illustrated, and styled, by many of the reviewers, the most elegant book of the season. Also, Stories and Studies from Chronicles and History. By Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Foster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOLA MONTEZ.—THE SCORCHING REPLY TO THE Marquis of Papon's scandalous attack upon the Countess of Lansfeldt and the King of Bavaria, with readable extracts from his book, seventy-two pages, with a portrait of Lola, just published, and for sale, price 25 cents, by
T. W. STRONG, 98 Nassau street.

PARENTS LOOK AT THIS.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just received a new lot of "Allen's Improved Education Tables," combining amusement with instruction; a very beautiful present for juveniles, varying in price from 75c. to $2. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Broadway Post Office, (No. 429½ Broadway, near Canal street.). Call and see them. JAMES C. HARRIOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MYERS & PYLE IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.
SOLOMON MYERS,
BARNETT W. PYLE.
The business will hereafter be conducted by Solomon Myers.
PETERSBURG, Va., December 20, 1851.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of Stewart & Aken, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by John M. Stewart, at 181 Sixth avenue.
J. M. STEWART,
New York, Dec. 27, 1851. W. S. AKEN.

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN NEWS

BROUGHT BY

THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

We received, at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the foreign mails from Boston, brought by the steamship Canada, at that port from Liverpool. We annex abstracts from our files.

In the market for American stocks there had been rather more movement, the recurrence of French disturbances having stimulated inquiries in this department. Prices, however, show little change:—

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

	Redeemable.	Prices.	
U. States 5 per Cent Bonds,	1853.....	93	94
Ditto 6 per Cent Bonds.....	1862.....	104½	105½
Ditto 6 per Cent Bonds.....	1868.....	111½	112½
Ditto 6 per Cent Stock.....	1867-68.....	106	107
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent Stock.....		81½	82½
Massachusetts 5 per Cent Sterl'g Bonds.	1868	106½	107½
Maryland 5 per Cent Sterling Bonds.....		89	89½
Virginia 6 per Cent Bonds.....		96	97
Tennessee 6 per Cent State Bonds.	1836.....	90	92
Canada 6 per Cent Bonds.....	1874.....	108	109
Boston City 5 per Cent Bonds.....	1871.....	92	93

A letter from Pesth, of Dec 1st, says:—"The house occupied by the mother and sisters of Kossuth, opposite the Karoly palace, was surrounded in the night, and perquisitions were made in their apartments. Kossuth's sisters, Mmes. Rutthay and Messelengi, and the tutor of the latter's children, were afterwards removed to another part of the building. The mother of Kossuth obtained permission to remain in her apartment, but she was placed under the surveillance of the police. The tutor was subsequently put in irons."

THE HON. MR. WALKER AT MANCHESTER.—In compliance with an invitation from the merchants of Manchester, the Right Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, dined with a large number of them at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, December 9. The Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Association united their forces on this occasion to do honor to the visiter. Mr. Walker arrived in town on Monday, and during his brief stay was entertained at Broom House, Hallwell lane, the residence of W. Stell, Esq. T. Bazley, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "The President of the United States," to which Mr. Stell responded. The "Health of Mr. Walker" was then given, and responded to by that gentleman in a long and eloquent address. Mr. Bright, M.P., the Hon. T. M. Gibson, and Mr. Cobden, M.P., also addressed the meeting. The last toast was the health of the strangers present, acknowledged by General Walbridge and Col. Colt.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE FRANKFORT, AMERICA, AND PIONEER.—Considerable interest was excited a few weeks ago, owing to the occurrence of the above three steamers (two of them "screw," and the other a "paddle" boat) sailing from the Mersey at the same time for different ports, and various contradictory statements afterwards appeared regarding their progress to Holyhead. By letters received from Captain Corbett, it appears that the Frankfort reached Gibraltar after a fine run of five and a half days, notwithstanding she experienced some heavy head winds. Captain C gives the following account of the race between the steamers from the Bell Buoy to beyond Holyhead:—"I had nearly forgotten to mention that the steamship America was about two miles ahead when we passed the Bell Buoy, and the Pioneer a good five miles. The Pioneer and the Frankfort each made as much sail as possible, and we had a fair contest off the Skerries. We ranged alongside the America, hailed her, and ran ahead, and in twenty minutes we were ahead of the Pioneer, having fairly beaten her five miles in a run of sixty miles. There is no boasting in this, but a true statement of facts, and I have no doubt all their hands exerted themselves to win the race."—*Liverpool Courier.*

THE CASE OF MR. SALOMONS.—Monday, Dec 8, was the day appointed by the Court of Exchequer for hearing the proceedings in the prosecution of Mr. Alderman Salomons, for taking his seat and voting in the House of Commons without first taking the oaths in the usual form. The case, however, was not gone into, counsel having agreed to a special verdict admitting the facts, and reserving the points of law for future discussion. The argument, it was intimated, would be taken on the first sitting day after term.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, December 11, 1851.

The French Revolution—Short History of the Coup d'Etat—State of France—Incidents—Speculations, &c.

The battle is over! The *régime du sabre* is, for the present, established over the mighty people of France, who have so often fought to conquer its liberty; and it has been sufficient to open the entry of the country to a man who had twice attempted, like a fool, to conquer "the throne of his uncle"—to give him a power which he has so maliciously abused as to crush down, at once, all the liberties of a nation. What will be the issue of such a *coup d'état?* Will he quietly enjoy its momentary success? I think—yes! But it is certain that within a month, the traitor, Louis Napoleon, will be either shot at the Opera, or in the streets, by some daring man who will sacrifice his life upon the altar of his country. This bloody deed will end the difficulty; and it is now, at this awful epoch, the safest thing to be done in order to get rid of such an atrocious ambition.

The last words of my letter of the 4th instant, were, that the sound of the cannon had just reached my ear. I was closing my letter when the fight begun—and it had no cause to begin; for there was no other excitement but that of the people, and no gun was fired against the troops, as has been falsely reported by the organs of the government. I am going to give the readers of the HERALD the only true account of the affair, which has been made up from all the reports I have had, from eye witnesses, and from people whose position in the political circles allowed them to get at the true source of information.

The first shot or discharge made by the troops against the people, took place opposite the Café Tortoni, and it was directed upon a group of twenty young men who were congregated together, carrying on their shoulders one of them, who was reading to the army the *pronunciamento* of the two hundred representatives who declared Louis Napoleon an outlaw. At the command of an officer, three platoons of soldiers fired upon the young men—and this was the beginning of the butchery.

In the meantime, several persons assembled in the houses of the Boulevard Montmartre and Bonne Nouvelle, seized the wagons they found at hand, and, from the windows of the houses, fired upon the soldiers. As quick as lightning the the massacre began, and, without reading any "riot law," artillery and musketry were discharge upon the masses. As a matter of course, those who were guilty escaped, whilst the innocent paid the forfeit. This was the signal for barricades, and you will see in the French papers, which I mailed to you by this steamer, that the *prise d'armes* was general.

From this moment the army occupied the city of Paris, and took despotic command over the citizens. You must be aware that the proclamation addressed to the troops by the President, provided them with a means of revenge for the disgraceful treatment they experienced in 1830 and 1848. This was naturally sufficient to excite the army, and they all seemed like very devils. A word, a motion, even, was the signal of the death of any individual; and I have, alas! the misfortune to number among the dead two of my best friends, who being the quietest young men of Paris, have undoubtedly not deserved the horrible fate which they have met. On Thursday evening, I entered, as if by instinct, one of the ambulances established in the street faubourg Montmartre, Cité Bergère, and there, in a corner, shot through the lungs, lay one of them, lifeless, and still keeping on his charming face the mildness of his sweet temper. The second one was among the bodies carried to the cemetery Montmartre, covered with mud, his soiled kid gloves and patent leather boots still on him. Who would have believed that this respectable man had even said a word which deserved death? Nevertheless, he was lying a corpse among a hundred and fifty others, who had not touched a gun, and who had been coolly murdered among the crowd of spectators.

I need not repeat that public indignation is unbounded, and that the voice of hatred against the butchers of the French people is now on the highest pitch. This is so much the fact that Louis Napoleon has scarcely found out a number of men sufficient to assist him in his momentary triumph. Such men as M. de Morny, Rouher, Fould, &c., are so much *furis* that they cannot be accounted for.

The names of the members of the Committee of Consultation, which, according to the *Patrie, Constitutionnel*, and other organs of the Elysean press, have been selected among many others, are, for the most part, fictitious. I was told by one of them that he has seen many of his "would-be" colleagues, who assured him that they had never consented to allow the President to put their names on that list.

Here is the Duke of Albufera's letter to Louis Napoleon on this subject:—

SIR—My father left me a name unstained, and I do not allow any one to dishonor it
(Signed) SUCHET, Duke of Albufera.

Mr. Leon Faucher, who was formerly so much devoted to Louis Napoleon, wrote him the following letter, of which I have a copy written by the ex-minister:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—It is with painful astonishment that I see my name placed among those of the members of a "Consultation Committee," just established by you. I never believed that I had given you the right to insult me in that manner. The service I rendered to you, I thought to render to my country, and thus I was, perhaps, authorized to expect from you another kind of gratitude. In all respects my character deserved more respect. You know well, that during a rather long political career, I have no more lived to my principles of liberty than to my devotion to order. I never have, either indirectly or directly, done anything to violate the laws or to encourage the mandate which you give me, without having my consent. I have but to remember the mission which I did receive from the people, and I used it. (Signed) LEON FAUCHER.
December 4th, 1851.

Such is the state of things at the present hour. No one is allowed to utter his opinion, and truth to say, that we are muzzled as we have never been before, even during the time of *la Bastille.*

The readers of the HERALD are no doubt aware that the correspondents in Paris of the *Morning Chronicle* of London, of the *Independance Belge* of Brussels, *Gazette of Cologne*, etc., have been turned out from the country, for having written articles unfavorable to the government. I have myself received a visit from a gentleman dressed in black, who, sent by the Prefect of Police, came to "advise" me to be "prudent" in my letters, for I had "eyes" upon me. As a matter of course, I received the *exempt de police* with much politeness *à la Française;* but I told him that I had nothing to do with his "advice gratis." What do you think of this? Never mind this. The sword of Damocles will not prevent me from transmitting to the HERALD all the valuable documents that I may be able to gather.

A member of the Legislative Assembly, one of my friends, gave me a full account of the names of those among his colleagues who assembled at the *Mairie* of the Tenth ward, and proclaimed the *déchéance* of Louis Napoleon. I send it to the HERALD, which will be the only paper in America that will have a correct list of those noble and courageous citizens. There is also the authentic copy of the setting of the "bright chamber" which protested against the decree of Louis Napoleon, by which it was annihilated. None of these documents are to be found in the newspapers, for none of them would dare publish them, under the present oppressive government.

The press of Paris is reduced to two journals—*La Satire* and *Le Constitutionnel*—for the others, which are daily published, are but the re-impression of those two sheets. The *Journal des Débats* was on the eve of being suppressed for having published a letter of M. Molé, which was a protestation against his nomination as a member of the "Consultative Committee." M. Bertin, its publisher, was sent for at the Elysée, and was told in very strong language that he had better remain quiet, if he wished to be allowed "to live;" and from that very moment, he accepted the office of being the only mirror of the government newspaper. This I cannot think right, and in my opinion it would have been more honorable for the *Débats* to stop its publication.

The civil war has decidedly broken out in the departments; and, though the French newspapers are daily publishing the most favorable accounts received from every part of the country, it is a certain fact that a *prise d'armes* has taken place in many places. Of eighty-six departments of which France is composed, we have now about half in a state of siege; and if this continues the whole country will be under this sort of treatment. The latest news received from the south is, that in the *Basses Alpes* the socialists have been victorious, and have driven out all the soldiers and public officers. Thus, it may be seen, that the flatterers of Louis Napoleon, who dare to say that, by his *coup d'état*, he has annihilated 1852 and the socialists, are all wrong; for, on the contrary, the President has hastened the time which was so much dreaded, and has given more courage to those who are, like the spirit of evil of the gospel, *Quærens quem devorat.*

The affair of the twenty-five millions "roughly borrowed" from the bank by Mr. Casabianca, has been somewhat explained by the Elysée; but, whatever may be the sayings of the party, it is a certain fact that these twenty-five millions have been taken from the cellars of the National Bank, to pay the expenses of the *coup d'état.* I can say, as a positive fact, that, during all these days of riot and blood, the regular pay of the army has been as follows:—An officer, fifteen francs; the second officer, five francs; and the soldiers, one franc, extra and above the regular salary. Besides this a regular supply of brandy and tobacco was freely distributed to the army; and I can assure your readers, that the defenders of public order who were on duty, were, for the most part, drunk, not knowing what they were about.

The official report of the government gives the following table of the losses of the army:—

25 soldiers killed, among whom 1 officer.
184 " wounded " " 17 "

This is all right; but what is the number of the unfortunate citizens who have been coolly murdered, whilst they were only promenading on the boulevards?

The Archbishop of Paris, according to certain reports, had been arrested and kept prisoner in his hotel. This rumor was denied, and I am told that if the fact did not take place, it was not because it had been proposed; but it was decided that this would be too unpopular, and, of course, would injure the interests of the party. This noble priest, as soon as he knew the terrible events which had taken place on Thursday evening, left his hotel, accompanied by one of his vicars, and visited every place where the wounded and dead had been deposited. Since that time the respectable Archbishop is daily visiting the families of those who have lost either a relation or a friend, and giving them help and comfort.

A private decree, signed by Louis Napoleon, has been issued, which restores the Church of Ste. Geneviève, generally known as the Pantheon, to the Catholic religion. This, as a matter of course, is a concession made to the Catholic clergy to obtain their favors and good wishes; but I do not think it will amount to much.

M. Thiers, who was restored to liberty, was again seized on Tuesday morning, by four policemen, whilst he was leaving his hotel—Place St. Georges—to make some calls on his friends. Without explaining anything to him, they threw him into a post-chaise, which drove him to Kehl, on the frontier of Germany. When he was set down, the head man of the police told him to go wherever he pleased, threatening him, in case he returned to France, he would be sentenced to death.

There was a rumor that M. Louis Blanc had attempted to enter France, and had been arrested. This is untrue; and I was told by an American gentleman who called upon me this morning, that he had seen Louis Blanc in London.

The cities of Sallé and Rabat, two possessions of the Bey of Tangier, in Africa, were destroyed by our fleet, on the 22d ult. It will be remembered that justice was denied to the Consul of France, at Tangier, and that he had threatened that the French fleet would redress his wrongs with cannon. Having refused redress as demanded, the Bey of Tangier was treated to bombshells; and when he saw his cities ruined, then he granted everything. Too late, alas, for the unfortunate citizens, who had nothing to do with the matter.

I am sorry to announce at the end of my letter, that among the poor individuals who were wounded during the struggle of Thursday last, was an American gentleman—Mr. Jones, a relation of Commodore Jones. He was shot through the leg and crushed down by the crowd. Amputation was thought necessary, and it or will take place to-day. B. H. R.

The French Revolution.

The most perfect calm continues to prevail, but the greatest precautions are still adopted; for, notwithstanding all the exertions of the police, there are still some fifty or sixty members of the Mountain in the ex-National Assembly in Paris every night, at one place or another, to deliberate on future proceedings. Every precaution is made by the authorities against any sudden movement. It is certain that money was freely distributed by the Legitimists to induce the people to form barricades. There are sad accounts from the departments; Clamecy and many other towns have been invaded by socialist bands, who have murdered respectable inhabitants, violated females, and committed other horrible excesses. Some small towns in the Var are still in the hands of the socialists, and bands of from fifty to two hundred are scouring the country districts, robbing and murdering. No alarm is felt by the government as to the result, but it will be a work of time to quell the movement, and the greatest excesses are feared. It is known that all this outbreak has been organized, and that some chiefs of the Mountain direct the operations. Orders have been sent by telegraph to the authorities to show no mercy to these plunderers and assassins, and several journalists, who had given the first signal for a rising, have been arrested. Great anxiety is felt for the result of the election. The conflict is now between anarchy and order.

Colonel Neigre, in command of Havre during the state of siege, has issued an order of the day, declaring that the Chamber of Commerce of that town has violated the constitutive law of its existence by expressing, on December 5, its opinion of the acts of the executive power. He intimates that, for the interest of the town, he does not wish to act rigorously towards it; but he declares that if the Chamber of Commerce goes out of its functions to mix itself up with politics, it shall be immediately dissolved.

The following particulars of the affair at Clamecy are from the *Patrie*:—"A socialist insurrection broke out, on Saturday morning, in the town of Clamecy. The firemen of the National Guard, with the gendarmerie, attempted to repress the disturbance. Several persons were killed, and many others wounded. The rioters sounded the tocsin, and remained masters of the town, which the authorities evacuated, taking refuge in the neighboring hamlets. The mob from the country, to the number of from 5,000 to 6,000, entered the town. The sub-prefecture was pillaged and sacked. Three gendarmes were massacred, and the insurgents deliberated amongst themselves whether they should not torture their victims before they killed them. As soon as the prefect was informed of these events, he left at the head of a squadron of Chasseurs. On Sunday evening the advanced guard met, at about a mile and a half from Clamecy, a patrol of the insurgents, who fired on the troops. The cavalry returned it, and five of the rioters fell. Fresh reinforcements of troops arrived during the night, and this morning they bivouacked within sight of the town, where the tocsin was heard constantly sounding. A battery of artillery was momentarily expected, and which would be immediately brought into play, in order to spare the blood of our brave troops. It is probable that, by this time, the riot has been put down."

The department of the Gers, Var, and Lot-en-Garonne are declared in a state of siege. From Basses Alps there is bad news. Paris is tranquil.

A decree places the departments of the Gers, the Var, the Lot, and the Lot-et-Garonne in a state of siege.

The *Moniteur* announces the loss of the army in the late events to have been one officer and 24 privates killed, and 17 officers and 167 privates wounded.

The *Patrie* publishes the following votes of the army:—

Number of votes.....	65,289
Votes for Louis Napoleon.....	61,456
Against.....	3,749
Abstained.....	84

The *Patrie* contradicts the report circulated at the Bourse relative to a modification in the system of taxation.

M. Madier Montjau, father of the representative wounded on the barricades, has been set at liberty.

The Postmaster General has published the following:—"The Inspector of the Var writes from Toulon, the 8th December, that the mail from Draguignan brings news that 2,000 insurgents who were marching on that town, retreated in the direction of Brignolles and Barjols, making some hundred *bourgeoisie* and public functionaries march at their head with chains round their necks. The director of the post office at Luc, was amongst the prisoners. In the despatch from Luc, of December 7, for Paris, is enclosed a regular sheet of advice, signed by the provisional director, named by the sovereign people, Boucher."

For some days past, the diligence from Draguignan to Marseilles, which carries the mail, has brought a waybill signed by the revolutionary directors of Vidauban, Cuers, &c.

Government accounts from Montauban, dated 7th of December, 8 o'clock, P. M., state:—"All is tranquil. The adhesions multiply, particularly among the legitimists."

Also, from Chateauroux, December 10, 6 30 P. M.:—"The most perfect tranquillity prevails."

The *Moniteur* publishes a notice from the Minister of Public Works, fixing the adjudication of the concession of the Lyons and Avignon Railway for the 19th instant. Intending competitors must declare their intention before the 16th, and at the same time deposit a list of their subscribers. Caution money, to the amount of three millions of francs, must be deposited in the Caisse des Depots et Consignations on the evening before the adjudication.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following intelligence from the Basses Alps:—"All the department of the Basses Alps is in the power of the socialists. The mails are stopped and the couriers secured. The despatches are opened, and all these addressed to public functionaries confiscated. More than four thousand insurgents have invested the Chef lieu Digne. About three thousand men from the rural communes are at Riseron, endeavoring to take possession of the citadel, which is only guarded by eighty men. The municipal authorities have been compelled to resign their functions, and a socialist commission is sitting at the Hotel de Ville. The sub-prefect and all the authorities have entered the citadel. The insurgents are all armed. The town has all the appearance of a place taken by assault. The government has received intelligence of what has taken place, and is adopting energetic measures for the repression of the insurrection.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following "Proclamation of the President of the Republic to the French people:"

"Frenchmen,—The disturbances are appeased. Whatever may be the decision of the people, society is saved. The first part of my task is accomplished. The appeal to the nation, for the purpose of terminating the struggles of parties, I knew would not cause any serious risk to the public tranquillity.

"Why should the people have risen against me?

"If I do not any longer possess your confidence—if your ideas are changed—there is no occasion to make precious blood flow; it will be sufficient to place an adverse vote in the urn. I shall always respect the decision of the people.

"But as long as the nation shall not have spoken, I shall not recede before any effort, before any sacrifice to defeat the attempts of the factious. That task is, besides, made easy to me.

"On the one hand, it has been seen how foolish it is to struggle against an army united by the bonds of discipline, and animated by the sentiment of military honor and by devotion to the mother country.

"On the other hand, the calm attitude of the people of Paris, the reprobation with which they condemned the insurrection, have testified with sufficient clearness for whom the capital pronounced itself.

"In the populous quarters in which insurrection formerly recruited itself so quickly among *courriers*, docile with respect to such matters, anarchy, on this occasion, was able to find nothing but repugnance for these detestable excitations. Thanks be rendered to the intelligent and patriotic population of Paris! Let it persuade itself more and more that my only ambition is to insure the repose and prosperity of France.

"Let it continue to lend its aid to the authorities, and the country will be able soon to accomplish, in tranquillity, the solemn act which must inaugurate a new era for the republic.

"Done at the Palace of the Elysée, the 8th Dec., 1851.
"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

A decree, published in the *Moniteur*, institutes a commission, composed of M. Monery, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the Seine, the Mayors of the 2d, 6th, and 8th arrondissements, M. Arnal, M. D., and M. Jay, architect, to inquire into the damage sustained by innocent victims in the insurrection of the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant. The Prefect of the Seine is President. A credit of 200,000 francs is placed at the disposal of the commission for the first expenses.

It appears to be true that M. Thiers has left Paris. It is said that he was obliged to go sooner than he intended, as he had been imprudent enough, immediately after his release, to declare against the government. The Council of Louis Napoleon had a sitting to-day, but nothing has transpired respecting the proceedings.

The President of the Republic has received several letters warning him to be on his guard against assassins, but he pays little, if any, attention to them. He goes out, it is true, with guards, but in an open carriage; and it is the opinion of many of his friends that he exposes himself too much at this moment.

If we may judge by the state of the public funds, the accounts from the departments occasion little alarm. All the private letters, indeed, speak in the most confident terms of the certainty of the speedy subjugation of the socialists. Their manifestations have evidently done much more to promote than retard the cause of Louis Napoleon.—*Correspondence of London Globe, 12th.*

DECREE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The following decree is published in the *Moniteur*:—

The President of the republic, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, considering that France requires order labor and security; that for too many years society has been profoundly disquieted and troubled by the machinations of anarchy, and by the insurrectionable attempts of members of the secret societies and liberated convicts, always ready to become instruments of disorder; considering that, by the constant habits of revolt against all laws, this class of men not only compromise tranquillity, labor, and public order, but authorize unjust attacks and deplorable calumnies on the sound part of the working population of Paris and Lyons; considering that existing laws are insufficient, and that it is necessary to make modifications in them, whilst conciliating the duties of humanity with the interest of general security decrees:—

Art. 1. Any individual placed under the *surveillance* of the police who shall be proved guilty of the offence of *rupture de ban* may be transported, as a measure of general safety, to a penitentiary colony of Cayenne or in Algeria. The duration of the transportation shall be five years at least, and not exceed ten. Art. 2. The same measure shall be applicable to individuals proved to have formed part of a secret society. Art. 3. The fact of being placed under the *surveillance* of the police shall be, for the future, to give the government the right of determining the place in which the condemned must reside after undergoing the punishment. The administration shall determine the formalities for proving the continued presence of the condemned in the place of his residence. Art 4. Residence at Paris and in its *banlieue* is interdicted to all individuals placed under the *surveillance* of the police. Art 5. The individuals designated by the preceding article shall be obliged to quit Paris and its *banlieue* within ten days from the promulgation of the present decree, unless they shall have obtained permission to remain from the administration. There shall be delivered, to those who may demand it, a *feuille de route et de secours*, which shall fix their route to their place of birth, or that which they may have designated. Art. 6. In case of violation of the measures prescribed by Articles 4 and 5 of the present decree, offenders may be transported, as a measure of general safety, to a penetentiary colony at Cayenne or in Algeria. Art. 7 Persons transported in virtue of the present decree shall be subjected to labor in the penitentiary establishment; they shall be deprived of their civil and political rights; they shall be subjected to military jurisdiction; the military laws shall be applicable to them. However, in case of escape from the establishment, the transported shall be condemned to imprisonment, which cannot exceed the time during which they may then have to remain in transportation. They shall be subjected to military discipline and subordination towards their chiefs and keepers, whether civil or military, during the period of imprisonment. Art. 8. Regulations of the executive government shall settle the organization of these penitentiary colonies.

Done at Paris, at the Elysée National, the Council of Ministers being heard, the 8th December.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
A. DE MORNY, Minister of the Interior.

The rooms at the grand reception at the Elysée, were crowded to excess. Above three thousand persons were present, including one hundred generals and the British Ambassador.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The correspondent of the *London Times* writes as follows, under date of

PARIS, Dec. 8—5 P. M.

It may not be forgotten that, among the other rumors circulated in Paris in connection with the late events, one was to the effect that a sum of 25,000,000f. had been taken out of the Bank by the government—no doubt to be employed in purchasing the services of the army. This rumor was denied by the *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie*, but without much effect, in consequence, perhaps, of the support given by these journals to the policy of the President of the republic. A correspondence has, however, been published which must set the question at rest. The contradiction given to it by Count d'Argout, the Governor of the Bank, is, at all events, entitled to respect. It is as follows:—

Monsieur le Gouverneur—It has been rumored that on the occasion of late events, I, as Minister of Finance, withdrew from the bank a sum of 25,000,000f. You know that this rumor has no foundation; that I confined myself in my despatch of the 27th November to making known to you the intention of the government to dispose of that sum, in virtue of the treaty of the 30th June, 1848, and that I left the ministry without having withdrawn the 25,000,000, which I wished to keep in reserve for the public service. Be kind enough, I beg of you, to authorize me to publish the reply which you will do me the honor to address to me. Receive, &c.,
PARIS, 6th December. X. DE CASABIANCA.

The following is the reply of M. d'Argout:—

I hasten to reply to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me. You mention the false reports which have been in circulation on the subject of your relations with the bank,