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NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

No 1652 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES
Vol XXX—Whole No 6707.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 29, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

MESSAGE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The importance of the document and the uncertain and critical state of French politics induce us to publish a copious summary of the message of President LOUIS NAPOLEON, and particularly those passages which refer to the establishment of Universal Suffrage. It will be remembered that by the law of May 31st, more than three millions of French citizens were disfranchised. This act was passed by an Assembly devoted to the President, and which look as one from the opinions of that dignitary. Yet LOUIS NAPOLEON, through whose recommendations and influence suffrage was restricted, is now the first to propose its unlimited extension. His reasons for this change of front are meagerly and imperfectly set forth in the message.

There is no doubt that the act of the 31st May was an unpopular one, and that the Representatives of the people have already begun to appreciate the necessity of its total repeal, or at least its essential modification. From all parts of the Republic the murmurs and complaints of the multitude had reached the Legislative Assembly, and had convinced the members that the people of France were impatient of the letters thrown around the popular will. The only opponents of the contemplated measure were those intractable adversaries of Republicanism, who, amidst crumbling hopes and fading prospects, still cling to the empty shadow of legitimacy, and look to monarchy as the sole remedy for the social and political evils with which the country is afflicted. The return to Universal Suffrage was an inevitable consummation, and nearly all parties in the Assembly were prepared to consecrate, in order to secure its adoption. Yet the message of the President proposing the very project upon which public opinion is most cordially united, calls forth unmistakable evidence of dissent, and signs of disgust and reprobation. Why is this?

The reason is obvious to the attentive observer of the many-sided phases of French politics. The very men that are most clamorous for Universal Suffrage, are the bitterest and most ferocious opponents of Louis Napoleon. They regard him with an invincible distrust, they question his motives, they impeach his sincerity, they deny his disinterestedness. They argue somewhat in this wise: Louis Napoleon seeks a re-election. Under the present constitution, this is impossible; and he can be again possessed of power only by a revolution which shall overthrow all organic law, or by a revision of the constitution so as to render the attainment of his ambitious aspirations practicable. The latter is the easiest and most politic course he can pursue. Universal suffrage will include within the voting population three millions of suffragans, bringing mostly to the humbler and more ignorant classes. Seven-eighths of these are devoted to him. They will have the controlling power in the elections, and will return representatives pledged to revision. Thus by universal suffrage LOUIS NAPOLEON expects to remain in the Presidency. That these are the considerations of a large number of the Assembly, is clear from the fact that the portion of the message relating to this subject was greeted with hisses, hootings and other manifestations of contempt and disapprobation.

Under the overwhelming influence of these hostile sentiments, the French Ministry obtained a decided defeat. The proposition for the repeal of the law of May 31st was submitted by M. de THORIGNY, who asked that it should be regarded as a question of urgency—or, to speak more intelligibly to American ears—that the rules should be suspended, and the bill taken into immediate consideration. This was a vote of confidence in the Ministry, with the avowed opponents of universal suffrage, to evince utter disregard of the President's wishes. But the vote did not avail. The more moderate and sagacious of the Parisian curmudgeons declare that this is the only triumph which Conservatism can claim over and hold the opinion that, however indisposed the Assembly may be to obey the behests of the President, it will find itself unable to resist the outward pressure. All that has been gained by the humble position of the Legislative Assembly is a certain delay. The projected law not having been declared "urgent," must be referred to the Council of State, and placed in the hands of the Legislative committee of that body. The rules for the government of the Council of State require that the project should be returned to the Assembly within one month from the time when it was transmitted to the Council. When again legally placed in possession of the Assembly, it will undergo three readings at five days' interval between each, before a definite vote can be taken. It follows, therefore, that the project cannot be acted upon for several weeks. Of its ultimate adoption, we entertain few doubts.—The advocacy of the measure will in due season digest their personal rancor towards the President, and sustain the bill; while the immediate friends of that functionary, who constitute a large proportion of the Assembly, are ready to assent to any proposition that emanates from him.

U. S. SENATOR.—We have received a communication from the country sustaining the claims of Gen. DICKINSON, as a candidate for U. S. Senator. In conformity with our determination to leave this subject where it of right belongs, we are compelled to decline its publication.

NEW MAZURKAS.—We are indebted to H. E. LEHMAN for two very pretty Mazurkas, composed by him—one dedicated to Miss AMELIA BRANN, and the other to Madam LE MAT.—They are arranged for the Piano.

MR. LA HARPE.—We understand that at the request of a large number of ladies, Mr. VON LA HARPE has consented to repeat his Concert on Wednesday evening next, the 3d December.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS.—Our thanks are due Dr. SIMONDS for a copy of his pamphlet on the Sanitary Condition of New Orleans, as illustrated by mortuary statistics.—The present edition contains much additional matter.

DEATH OF GEN'L COUTILLON.—The Hon. PIERRE COUTILLON, for many years a member of the Legislature from the parish of Avoyelles, died at his residence at Hydropolis, on the 19th instant.

FRANKLIN SAWYER, JR.—Hon. Franklin Sawyer, late a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, died on the 15th instant at Cambridgeport, aged 41. He was a lawyer by profession, and was attached for some years to Whig presses at Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich., and with "The New Orleans Tropic." More recently he was connected with "The Boston Christian Watchman and Reflector."

☞ The *Courrier des États Unis* announces that the intended opening of a French Dramatic season at Niblo's has been postponed in consequence of the sudden illness of M. Robert Keeley, the Manager. It is hoped the delay will not be of long duration, as much curiosity has been excited to witness the performance of "La Dame de Saint Tropez, so long expected.

CASTOR OIL FOR LIGHT.—The Jacksonville (Illinois) Journal says it may not be generally known that castor oil is better for lamps than sperm or lard oil, which is the fact. Some years since, when this oil was cheaper than either of the others, the editors of that paper used it in their parlor lamps, much pleased with the result; it gives a white, clear, and beautiful light, and does not clog the wicks. It sells in Illinois at one dollar a gallon.

☞ We call the attention of Merchants to the sale at auction of the splendid stores and dwelling houses, Poydras, situated on Jackson Square. The sale will be unlimited, and will be made by N. Venie, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in the Rotunda of the St Louis Hotel.

☞ For particulars see advertisement under the head of auction sales.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the sale of one hundred and fifty packages and lots of Forings and Domestic Dry Goods. Also, seventy lots of Ready Made Clothing, by VINCENT & Co., at their auction room, No. 43 Bonville street THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, the whole to be sold without reserve.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Mandeville Marigny appeared in the First District Court yesterday, and withdrew all opposition to the election of Mr. Feret as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. The proceedings are therefore quashed and Mr. Feret will forthwith enter on the discharge of his duties.

☞ The *Courier* has already opened its batteries on Mr. WEBSTER, and as was to be expected, proclaims him a declared enemy to slavery. Such thrice hackneyed stuff cannot harm him. Locofocism will say the same of any Whig who hails from the North. Mr. WEBSTER is just as much of an anti-slavery man as CASS, MARCY, DICKENSON, DOUGLAS or BUCHANAN, and no more. None of these distinguished citizens profess to be in love with slavery, but they all respect the constitutional rights of the South. So does Mr. WEBSTER. They are all, we believe, in favor of the maintenance of the Compromise; *and so is Mr. Webster*—eternally and inflexibly. WEBSTER did more for the Compromise than the whole of these statesmen put together; and he is more worthy of Southern support than any aspirant for the Presidency that we know of.

Whenever Mr. CLAY is understood to be a candidate, it will be time enough to discuss his claims. The *Courier* cannot impeach the fidelity of the Whig party towards that illustrious and venerable man. It has been tested time and again.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

The steamship *Alabama*, E. AULD, commander, from Chagres, *via* San Juan de Nicaragua, with 240 passengers, arrived yesterday. She left the former on the 15th, and the latter on the 19th instant. On the 25th instant she experienced heavy north winds. The steamers *Cherokee* and *Prometheus* arrived at San Juan on the evening of the 17th instant. The former sailed for Chagres on the morning of the 18th; the latter was waiting for passengers. Heavy rains were falling continually at San Juan, and passengers suffered greatly in crossing the Isthmus, which had produced much fever among them.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 14th instant, with 450 passengers from San Francisco. Several of them came on the *Alabama*, making the entire passage from San Francisco to New Orleans in twenty-seven and a half days. They report the two clipper ships which sailed from New York last summer, the *Flying Cloud* and the *Challenge*, as having arrived in San Francisco, the first mentioned about the 11th, and the latter on the 29th ult.

They also report that ten of the crew of the *Challenge* had died of injuries received from Captain Waterman and his two mates—among them an owner's son. The civil authorities had taken Mr. Douglass, the first mate, and also the second mate, and put them in jail. Captain Waterman had made his escape, and a heavy reward was offered for his arrest. The excitement was immense, and great crowds were searching the shipping in port for him. Six of the crew were taken to the hospital in a dreadful condition.

Among the passengers is Col. G. W. BARBOUR, Indian Agent and Commissioner for the Southern District of California, who has effected treaties with all the tribes in the Southern part of the State, except a few tribes on the Colorado, near the mouth of the Gila, and a few of the Mission tribes in the vicinity of San Diego and Los Angelos.

Col. Barbour has concluded treaties with some forty or fifty tribes, the most of whom were, when he reached the country, at open war with the whites, and had driven the miners from many of the southern mines. Col. B. has faith towards the Indians, they will on their part scrupulously observe the conditions of the treaties. When Col. B. left all was peace and quiet throughout the great valleys of San Joaquin and Tulare, where a few months since war and plunder prevailed.

[illegible] rain during the passage up.

We have received a copy of the San Francisco *Morning Post* of the 28th ult. It contains little of interest. The Southern mines are yielding heavy amounts of gold. A communication in the Stockton *Journal* estimates the amount of gold dug from Tolumne county alone, at $20,000,000. Further discoveries of gold have been made at Queen Charlotte Island, Oregon.

Edward A. Bradbury, formerly of Cincinnati, was killed on the 19th ultimo near Portland, Oregon, by Creed Turner.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Alabama:

B Lamas & lady, J W McCabe & lady, J Cowgill & child, J Cadell, lady & 3 children, W B Horton, Mrs Wells & child, J Keith, Jesse Keith, D Landsman & lady, J W Merritt, A G Castigman, Colonel Sudeur, R Barbour, W Pell & lady, J Mizon & lady, Capt Stanger, G W White, M Stanger, Lieut Jno. F M Mather, J A Bush, W Moore, A Tanner, W G Woodson, B Riffe, P McDonald, W Knox, W Orr, E B Parham, L M Burns, G Maher, A Muller, M D Noland, W Webb, W Gunn, N McAlister, P Hoveden, D Little, G Caplinger, W H Bolton, H Stoffleth, M Gordon, P Stuffleth, E Donahue, E Winters, W Kaigler, J N Davis, J Montgomery, C S Blundy, A P Smith, G W Fitzhugh, N B Means, J C Ingraham, C Muse, S Hanna, W Myers, J W Myers, Capt Ager, J Hopkins, J Lancaster, T Dunbar, W Allison, H Goodman, W Lyon, T L Brown, S M Brown, J Burt, S Blake, Jno Williams, A L Hodges, J McCann, J Heath, T H Baldwin, J Winch, Jno Winch, J W Colman, J Dava, W Mclanson, C Logan, D M Hall, B Wilson, J A Baxter, J Cooley, C F Robinson, A Thomas, C Henderson, W Fee, B Anderson, W Tabb, J Hamilton, J Wallbock, G L Woodfield, J Woodhouse, H S Thomas, E Murphy, Wm McClung, O Gencough, J Applegate, R Applegate, B Ralph, J Littlejohn, L E Carper, G Bunlain, K J Bunlain, J R Rush, M A Benton, J Frost, W Snowden, H Lester, H McFarland, G W Collins, W R Foreman, J F Foreman, H Bloomer, G Smith, J Hyman, J Biddle, M Stubler, Mrs Stubler and child, Jer. M Hallick, W Bird, H Brewer, R W Blough, W M Bird, S Simms, Jno Bennett, Jno Bennett, R W Call, H McCarty, R L Bell, J Moore, J Clemson, J J Wright, M O'Neal, D Hoine, E K Yates, H Yates, J F M Dale, D Dale, J Quinn, L Leaing, M Johnson, J Coots, J M Dishem, W A Thornton, G Lardner, M McDonald, M McMullen, M Barbour, G Hanck, J G Buscomy, J Lakeman, W Bly, W Whitehurst, J Whitehurst, E Moore, M Edwards, S Stout, J Smith, J Pulson, A S Gage, H B Gowen, A W Carter, R Crane, J T Judge, R W Dunn, W C Lassester, T R McElroy, E Sharpe, L W Gibson, J Smith & son, J Tritt, H Lyon, L Denis, H Foote, M Hyde, J Brown, H Alley, J Bachelder, J V Jones, P M Isaacs, A Wells, C Tomlinson, C Hesley, M Wilson—Total, 240 passengers.

☞ The steamer *Canada* left Jersey City on Wednesday week, with fifty-eight passengers. She took $1,295,992 in specie, which is believed to be the largest amount ever taken from this country by any one vessel.

A beautiful commentary this (says the Courier and Enquirer) upon free trade and excessive importations, for the benefit of the pauper labor of Europe, at the expense of every great interest of our own.

GOLD AT THE MINT.—The Philadelphia Bulletin states that the amount of gold bullion received at the Mint in Philadelphia, from the last in-taps to the 19th, reaches the large sum of $3,500,000. This amount exceeds all the shipments to Europe of the present month, including that by the Canada on Wednesday. Then we have the couple of millions received that morning by the Georgia, to meet future wants, so that there will still be a handsome excess in the imports over the exports. The entire receipts at the Mint in Philadelphia promise to be larger this month than ever before, and a considerable amount has also gone to the New Orleans Mint.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTION.—The *Tribune* has the following upon this very misty subject:

The official returns are not all received yet at Albany, but the official canvass in every County has been heard from, save this city, in which the canvass is not yet completed. The Albany Argus has carefully scrutinized the returns—all but Sixteen Counties being on file in the Secretary of State's Office—and make the majorities as follows:

Controller—Wright over Patterson,	527
Secretary of State—Randall over Forsyth,	*1420
Treasurer—Cook, (Whig) over Welch,	64
Attorney General—Chatfield over Ullmann,	294
Canal Com.—Fitzhugh, (whig) over Wheaton,	745
State Engineer—McAlpine over Seymour,	*2390

*These are that given by The Argus, but are nearly correct.

Mr. Ullmann loses 34 votes in Queens by the addition of "Jr." to his name, while Mr. Welch is said to lose 47 in Tompkins by the omission of "Jr." from his name, and 32 in Ontario by his name being printed "Benjamin C. Welch, Jr." If these votes are given him, and there are no drawbacks, he beats Mr. Cook five votes. These are serious blunders in the vote of Delaware and Chemung Counties, but we have adhered to the obvious intention of the electors.

BUFFALO, NOV. 20.

Wisconsin Election.—Official returns from all the counties in Wisconsin but four, reduces the majority of Farwell, Whig, for Governor, to about 600 in the State.

FRANCE.

The President's Message.

The National Assembly met on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. The President's message occupied an hour and a half in reading. The benches of the Assembly presented a very crowded attendance. After calling over the names of representatives, and the notification of the resignation of General Tartas, M. de Thorigny, appeared, and proceeded to read from the tribune the message of the President, from manuscript. The following is the exordium of this important State paper:

Gentlemen Representatives,—I come this year as usual to present to you an account of the important events which have been accomplished since my last message.

I think it necessary, however, to pass in silence the events which, in spite of myself, may have produced dissensions, which are always to be regretted.

With the exception of some partial agitation, the public peace has not been troubled; and even at various times, when political difficulties were likely to weaken the sentiment of public security, and to create apprehension, the country, by its peaceful attitude, has shown a confidence in the Government, which to me is a most pleasing testimony.

It would, however, be imprudent to flatter ourselves with illusions on this appearance of tranquillity. A vast demagogical conspiracy is now organizing in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavoring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party—everything that is incorrigible, while it is at the same time without unanimity as to persons or things, are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct, but to overthrow. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavor to keep pace, will, I am sure, save France from the danger wherewith she is threatened. But, to conquer these dangers, we must look at them without fear and without exaggeration, and while we are convinced that, thanks to the strength of the administration, to the enlightened zeal of the magistracy, to the devotion of the Army, France will be saved, let us unite our efforts to dispose as the spirit of evil even of the hope of a momentary success.

The best means to attain this end has always appeared to me the application of that system which consists in satisfying legitimate interests on the one hand, and on the other to suffocate, at the moment of their appearance, the slightest symptoms of an attack against religion, morality and society.

Thus to procure labor by granting to companies our great lines of railway, and with the money which the State will procure from these projects to give a strong impulse to the other works in all the other departments, to encourage those institutions destined to develop agricultural and commercial credit, to come by means of charitable institutions to the assistance of all poverty, such has been, and such still must be, our first care, and it is by following this course that it will become easier to have recourse to means of repression when the necessity shall have become fell.

The message then entered into detail on the various branches of the administration, and showed how much progress had been made since the last message. It announced the firm determination on the part of the President to combat, by every means in his power, the vast conspiracy in progress of organization in France and throughout Europe. The state of siege established lately in the departments of the Cher and Nievre had checked the commencement of a new *Jacquerie*. The President then recommends to the Assembly to relieve the sufferings of the old remnants of the armies of the Republic and Empire, and proceeds to lay before the Assembly a statement of all that has been done by the Government since his last message. The finances were in as favorable a condition as circumstances permitted, and the deficit would not exceed the provisions of the budget. A project of law for the completion of the Palace of the Louvre would shortly be submitted to the Assembly. The message then ends in a high compliment to the liberality of Prince Albert and of the English people, who had given so cordial and hospitable a reception to the French visitors and manufacturers. In the other domestic situation was of late greatly improved, and the Pope would soon have a sufficiently respectable army for his temporal power. England and France had offered the co-operation of the naval forces to Spain for the delivery of Cuba. The message subsequently refers to the abrogation of the electoral law of the 31st of May. I sincerely believe, says the President, that I have always considered it his duty to demand the repeal. That law had reduced the number of electors from 10,000,000 to 7,000,000. It was at the moment it was voted a law of public safety and the Assembly had been perfectly justified in enacting it; but it had produced effects contrary to those anticipated at its promulgation, and its repeal would deprive the anarchists of their only weapon and their last argument. The President then disclaimed all reproach or derogation of personal interest, declaring that the welfare of the country was his sole object; that he regretted the necessity under which he had been of separating from a Ministry which he enjoyed his confidence and esteem, but that he believed that the re-establishment of universal suffrage on the broadest basis was the sole means of arriving at the revision of the constitution and the legal and peaceable solution of future difficulties, and it was for this reason he submitted its repeal to the wisdom of the Assembly.

The message concludes with the following

SUMMARY.

You have just heard a faithful exposition of the situation of the country. As to the past, it offers satisfactory results; nevertheless, a state of general uneasiness tends to increase daily. Everywhere labor grows slack, poverty augments, interests are alarmed, and anti-social expectations assume a height in proportion as the confidence of powers of the State approach their term.

In such a state of things, the first care of the Government must be to seek out the means of avoiding the dangers which threaten, and to insure the best means of safety. Already, in my last message, my words on this subject, I remember it with pride, were received by the Assembly. I said to you: —

"The uncertainty of the future gives rise to many apprehensions, while it awakens many hopes. Let us all be prepared to sacrifice three hopes to our country, and let us give heed to its interest alone. Nothing, in my opinion, you vote for the revision of the constitution, whatever it may be, Assembly will remodel our fundamental laws, and fix the destiny of the executive power. If you do not vote, I believe that in 1852 will solemnly manifest the expression of its will. But whatever may be the solution of the future, let us understand each other, in order that it may be the salvation of the future, let us understand each other, in order that it may be by passion, surprise, or violence which shall decide the fate of a great nation."

To-day the questions are the same, and my duty is unchanged. It is inflexibly to maintain order—it is to banish all causes of agitation, in order that the resolution which are to decide our fate may be conceived amid calm and adopted without reprise.

These resolutions can emanate only from a decisive act of the national sovereignty, since they are all based on popular election. Well, for my part, I have asked of myself whether, in the presence of the delirium of the passions, of the confusion of doctrines, of the division of parties, when all combine to attack the morals, the justice, the authority of the nation, we ought to stand by and have a shaken and incomplete the only principle which, in the midst of the general chaos, Providence upholds for us to rally around.

Since universal suffrage again raised the social fabric, by substituting a right for a revolutionary fact, it was in us to continue narrowing its basis? And, lastly, I have asked myself, when new powers shall preside over the destinies of the country, should we not from the immense majority their stability, if we left a pretext for questioning their origin, or for misrepresenting their legitimacy?

No doubt was possible, and without wishing for a single instant to swerve from the policy of order which I have always followed, I have been obliged in many respects to separate from a Cabinet which had to the fall my confidence and respect, in order to choose another, equally composed of honorable men, and of those whose conservative sentiments are publicly known, but who consented to admit the necessity of re-establishing universal suffrage on the broadest possible basis.

You will, therefore, have presented to you the draft of a law which restores the principle in all its fullness, in retaining of the law of the 31st of May everything which winnows universal suffrage from impure elements, and which makes its application more moral and regular.

The project has consequently no features which can possibly wound this Assembly; for if I think it expedient to ask to-day for the withdrawal of the law of the 31st May, I do not mean to deny the approbation which I then gave to the initiative taken by the Chamber which claimed from the chief of the majority, whose work this law was, the honor of presenting it.

If we remember the circumstances under which this law was presented, no one will, I believe, refuse to avow that it was a political act rather than an electoral law, that it was really and fully a measure of public safety. Whenever the majority shall propose to me energetic measures for the safety of the country, it may rely on my honest and disinterested support. But the best of measures for the public welfare have but a limited time.

The law of the 31st of May has, in its application, gone beyond the object intended to be attained. No one foresaw the suppression of 3,000,000 electors, two-thirds of whom are peaceful inhabitants of the rural districts. What has been the result? Why, that the immense exclusion has served as a pretext to the anarchist party, who cloak their detestable designs beneath the appearance of a right which has been withdrawn and is to be recaptured. Two weak in numbers to take possession of society by their votes, they hope, under favor of the general emotion and the decline of the powers of the State, to kindle in several points of France at once troubles, which would be quelled no doubt, but which would throw us into fresh complications. Independently of these dangers the law of the 31st May prevents, as an electoral law, grave inconveniences. I have never ceased to believe, that a day would come when it would be my duty to propose its repeal. Defective when applied to the election of an Assembly, it is still more so in the case of nominating a President, for though a resident of three years in a Commune may have acquired a guarantee of discernment imposed on electors in the knowledge of those who are to represent them, so long a term of residence cannot be considered necessary for the appreciation of the candidate destined to govern France.

Another serious objection is this—the Constitution requires for the validity of the election of a President by the people at least 2,000,000 of suffrages, and, if this number is not collected, the right of election is conferred on the Assembly. The Constituent Assembly had therefore decided that, out of 10,000,000 voters inscribed on the lists, one-fifth was sufficient to render the election valid.

At the present time, the number of electors being reduced to 7,000,000, to require 2,000,000 is to invert the proportion—that is to say, it is to demand almost one-third instead of one-fifth, and thus, in a certain eventality, to take the election out of the hands of the people to give it to the Assembly. It is, therefore, positively changing the conditions of eligibility of the President of the Republic.

Lastly, I call your particular attention to another reason which perhaps may prove decisive. The re-establishment of universal suffrage on its principal basis furnishes an additional chance of obtaining the revision of the constitution.—You have not forgotten why the adversaries of this revision refused last session to vote for it. They urged this argument, which they knew how to render specious. The constitution, said they, which is the work of an Assembly taking its rise in universal suffrage, cannot be modified by an Assembly issuing from a restricted suffrage. Whether or not this be a real motive or a pretext only, it is expedient to set it aside, and to be able to say to those who would bind the country down to an immutable constitution: Behold universal suffrage re-established, the majority of the Assembly supported by 9,000,000 of petitioners, by the greater number of the councils of arrondissement, and almost unanimously by the councils-general, demands the revision of the fundamental compact. Have you less confidence than we in the expression of the popular will? The question, therefore, may be thus stated to all who desire a pacific solution to the difficulties of the day:

The law of the 31st of May has its imperfections, but even were it perfect, should it not, nevertheless, be repealed if it is to prevent the revision of the constitution, the manifest wish of the country?

It is objected, I am aware, that on my part these proposals are inspired by personal interest. My conduct for the last three years ought to repel such an allegation. The welfare of the country, I repeat, will always be the moving spirit of my conduct. I believe it my duty to propose every means of conciliation, and to use every effort to bring about a pacific, regular and legal solution, whatever may be its issue.

Thus, then, gentlemen, the proposal I make to you is neither a measure of party tactics, nor an egotistical calculation, nor a sudden revolution; it is the result of serious meditation, and of a profound conviction. I do not pretend that this measure will banish all the difficulties of the situation. But to each day its appointed task. To-day to re-establish universal suffrage is to deprive civil war of its flag, the opposition of its last argument. It will be to furnish France with the possibility of giving itself institutions which may insure it repose. It will be to give back in future to the powers of the State that moral force which can only exist so long as it reposes on a consecrated principle and an incontestable authority.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my high esteem,

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Elysée National, Nov. 4.

The first part of the message was listened to in silence. The announced determination of the President to combat, by all possible means, the immense conspiracy organizing in France and throughout Europe against religion and society, elicited some murmurs on the left, which were almost immediately hushed up. An allusion to the new Minister of Marine (a Professor of the University) subsequently excited immoderate laughter on the left. The interruptions were confined to the concluding part, relative to the abrogation of the Electoral law of the 31st of May, 1850, and they arose from nearly all sides of the Assembly.

M. de Thorigny then read the project of law for the revocation, and the motives for the measure, demanding that it be regarded as a question of urgency. M. Berryer opposed the motion of urgency. After a lively discussion the motion of urgency was rejected by acclamation. The Ministry consequently sustained a defeat.—Great agitation followed. The Assembly rose.

The President and Vice-President of the Assembly were elected on Wednesday. The following is the result: M. Dupin, President.

[illegible] Arr, Vice-President.

Later from Trinidad.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Lord Harris—The Cotton Trade—the Cemon—Marriage, &c.

PORT OF SPAIN, Oct. 29, 1851.

The looked for arrival of Lord Harris, in January, is the topic amongst our business men, as well as the idle. Great interest is looked for by the former, with much interest, as is known, he is procuring all the information possible in England, as to the growth and culture of cotton, at the request of the Government. The lands of the colony are well adapted to this staple and every inducement will be held out to planters to enter into it—such as the granting of Crown Lands, and every possible convenience, that the Government can give. I think it is likely to succeed, and even a very long time, Uncle Sam will find Hic Mapes's relations a dread rival in the cotton trade. This is Emancipation's creed.

The last census of the Island, was taken in March, and shows a good increase there being 64,000 persons. I am preparing you a statistical table which you no doubt will find interesting.

I have no change to notice in the markets, the native provisions keeping down prices, added to large imports.

Yours,

PLANTER.

NEBRASKA.—The State Journal (Fort Des Moines, Iowa) contains an editorial correspondence from this Territory, which gives a most flattering description of the climate and soil. According to this correspondence, the soil plain of Nebraska and the slopes of the Rocky Mountains are admirably adapted to all purposes of agriculture. We clip the following from the writer's notes, written on the summit of the mountain pass:

"After 'nooning' we began the passage of what we supposed our 'sphigen', but were disappointed. We of course did not expect rocky and difficult passage, for we had read in a book that the 'road was good.'

And of the Rocky Mountains, led us to look for something sublime, or perhaps terrific, and we found nothing but the very extreme of the beautiful. A valley, spacious in calm and serene beauty any thing that romance could imagine, lay from our very feet, stretching up to the summit of the vast chain dividing the East and West waters of the Rocky Mountains. No steep, no gorge, no towering mountain side to climb, but an ascent very gradual, and all garlanded with beauty. The stream we followed, by a thousand windings, turned upon itself, hiding its silvery head beneath the willows, whose silken tresses stooped to kiss its shining waters. In way was through a meadow, luxuriant in soft grasses, enough to pasture a million buffaloes, and sanguineen in a rich Flora."

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, November 20.

SHOCKING AND THRILLING OCCURRENCE—Forty or Fifty School Children Killed and many Wounded.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the new Public School on Greenwich avenue. An alarm of fire was raised, and the children becoming frightened, attempted to escape from the building. A large number were crowding against the balustrades in the second and third stories, when they gave way and precipitated the children to the first floor, a distance of some forty feet. Already twenty dead bodies have been taken out of the building, and it is reported that at least forty boys and girls are killed. The scene was most heart rending—mothers frantic were seeking their children, and their cries, mingled with those of the dying victims, attracted thousands to the spot.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20th, 10 p. M.

Our city is in deep gloom in consequence of the melancholy and heart-rending accident which occurred this afternoon. Many homes that but a few brief hours ago were the scenes of happiness and joyous anticipations—where danger was not dreamed of—and every countenance was bright with smiles, now present deep melancholy, and sad lamentations. Eyes that were bright are flooded with tears, and voices that were merry are turned to wailing. The details of this sad calamity, as near as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, Miss Harrison, teacher in Primary School No. 26, was overheard, probably from the closeness of the room, to faint. On seeing this, a number of children ran to her side. Others became alarmed, and in their fright raised the cry of fire. This soon caused the greatest alarm and consternation among the little, unsuspecting innocents. Almost in a moment they, as with one impulse, made a general rush for the door and windows, and the stairway, which, it seems, was of spiral form, and running from the first to the fourth story of the building.

Soon the press against the balustrade became so great that it gave way, precipitating to the floor below, which was of flag stones, used for a play-ground, nearly or quite one hundred of the little ones. The scene at this moment was awful and heart-rending beyond description. Child after child rushed down the horrible pit, crushing beneath their weight those who had gone before, while others leaped voluntarily out of the windows, and others threw themselves down the chasm, mingling their life-blood with those already dead and dying. More than seventy children then rushed into the jaws of death; and, although few escaped being grievously injured, some fifty were instantly killed.

☞ The calamity would have been still greater but for the presence of mind of Mr. McNally, the principal, who was upon the fourth story, and who, on hearing the cry of fire, immediately placed himself against the door, declaring that none of the children should go out in this manner. His chase, by this means, escaped inevitable destruction.

The following is a list of the dead thus far ascertained:—Emma Gildersleeve, Anna State, Jacob Spinstead, Matthew Wood, Edwin Gilroy, Sarah Bogart, John L. and Anna Wooley, Catherine Dowsy, Julia Delano, A. Von Tassel, Miss Brown, Lucy Casiow, John Knapp, Anna M. Hill, John McMann, Mary C. Baxter, Sarah Beverdus, Charles E. Moore, George Mills, Anna Van Dusen, George Walden, Jane M. De Voe, Jane Elems, Delia Ackerman, Abby A. Jacobs, Amanda Hoff, Anne Pike, George Quackenbous, Margery Stephens, Harry Abbott, Morris Waldron, Sarah Lesy, Catherine Reynolds, Eliza O. Neill, Mary Harper, Mary Teschard. Besides these, many others were dreadfully injured.

A large number were immediately carried to their homes by their bewildered parents, so that the full extent of the calamity cannot yet be fully ascertained.

The excitement at the school, and at the 9th ward station house, has been such as is seldom, or ever seen in our city.

The spectacle of parents clasping their dead and dying children, beggars all attempt at description. The scene was most lamentable to behold.

The police and staff, the recorder and mayor, and many medical gentlemen, were promptly on the spot, rendering the sufferers all the aid in their power.

An inquest will be held at nine o'clock, tomorrow morning, when the true cause of this direful calamity will be more fully known.

P. S.—10½ P. M.—Since the above was sent, it has been ascertained that besides those killed, some seventy or eighty are maimed—some of them for life. Many of the little ones are so dreadfully mangled as to be scarcely recognizable by their parents. A number of the wounded, it is supposed, cannot survive.

No language can half depict the distress which exists in consequence of this most melancholy disaster.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The Illinois Canal Loan—The Cherokee, &c. The report that Walker had negotiated the Illinois Central Canal Loan, is untrue.

The steamer Cherokee, hence for Chagres, was spoken the 10th inst., in lat. 27, long. 72, with loss of bowsprit.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.

Supposed Double Murder.—A man and his wife, named Moore, residing on the Delaware turnpike road, were found dead this morning. It is supposed they had been shot.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.

The Syracuse Rioters, &c.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against twenty-five of the parties charged with being concerned in the riots at Syracuse. The warrants have not yet been executed, and the names are suppressed.

We had a heavy fall of snow last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Arrival of Steamer Manchester.—The steamer Manchester, from Liverpool, got up half past ten o'clock to-day. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and brings 91 passengers and a large freight.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.

From Demerara—Colored Emigration.—Advices from Demerara state that Mr. Cecil Centire, whose term of service had expired, had left for the East Indies. An envoy had been sent to the United States to induce free negroes to emigrate thither. The salt season at Magas had been prosperous. The stock on hand was 10,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.

Failure in Boston.—Messrs. Harnden & Co., of this city, have failed. It is said that their embarrassments have been caused by a failure of a house in Liverpool.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.

Fatal Affray in Louisville.—Yesterday evening, a man named Wm. Howard, in an affray, stabbed Henry Dickhoner, keeper of the White Mansion Coffee House. Dickhoner died this morning. Howard has been arrested.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Nov. 20.

Canadian Election—Marine Disaster.—Goddard, protectionist, has been elected to the Assembly from this county, and Harding, free trade, from the city.

The steamer Forest Queen, from Fredericktown, with two towboats and a large number of passengers, went ashore at Charles' Point, in the snow storm of Monday. The steamer got off safely off. The boats were filled with water. The steamer Commodore, recently ashore, has been towed to into port.

Nova Scotia and Quebec Railroad.—House bill for the construction of the Nova Scotia section of the railway to Quebec, has passed the Assembly by a vote of 29 to 14. The bill is favorable to the Quebec and Portland

HORRIBLE MURDER.—[illegible] Independent, of the 15th instant, relates the following horrible results of passion and liquor:

News reached town this morning that three men had been killed in the extreme northern of this county. The parties were Joshua Dillingham and his son John, and Henderson and Martin Parchman.

It seems that Henderson Parchman and John Dillingham were intoxicated, fell out and commenced fighting with knives, when Joshua Dillingham attempted to part them. On seeing this, Martin Parchman shot him dead, blowing his brains out. Henderson Parchman and Jno. Dillingham continued fighting. John D. received nine times, and though not dead, is not expected to live. Henderson P. was cut once in the thigh, which proved a mortal. We stop the press to record this awful tragedy, lest one's blood to think of it. The parties were addicted to drinking, and were quarrelsome when drunk. Martin Parchman has escaped.

☞ Gen. Cary, the Temperance Lecturer, is reported in the Cincinnati Nonpareil, as follows, speaking of distilleries about Cincinnati:

"He said that a good Methodist owns a distillery that turns out forty barrels a day, and the old man takes up his hymn book every day and sings,

Come thou *fount* of every blessing"

(roars of laughter) and as he looks at his prolific fount he doubtless sings with much truth,

"Streams of mercy never ceasing."

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Findings of the Grand Jury.*—The Grand Jury was in session yesterday and returned the following true bills:

Against James Farley for manslaughter in having caused the death of Patrick McCabe on the 19th instant.

Against Wm. Silk for manslaughter, in having caused the death of Wm. Laughlin, on the 9th Sept. last.

Against Perry Lyons for murder, in having killed Michael O'Brien on the 6th Sept. last.

Against Chas. Robinson, alias Edward, for entering a house in the night time with theft in view.

Against Samuel Smith for entering the Arcade Hotel with felonious intent, on the night of the 16th October last, with intent to steal.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Marie Adele Milsen, wife of James L. Kerr vs the Testamentary Executors of L. B. Macarty.*—This is a petition for nullity in which the validity of the will of the late L. B. Macarty was attacked, has been decided