

number of prisoners were taken by the police, who had been caught in the act of uttering seditions or throwing stones.

These are the principal incidents which have come within my notice in the course of the day. They were very serious in themselves, but they are just of a nature that might at any moment lead to a catastrophe. One thing must be evident to any one who has seen the aspect of Paris during this day, and that is, that the Government, in determining not to allow the procession of deputies, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it taken place, came to a wise determination.

Whether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping it at an earlier period, and before the preparations were made, is another matter. I think they would. Had the notice been given three days ago, the meeting was not to be allowed, a great deal of the excitement and confusion of this day would have been avoided. The excuse of the Government is that it did not interfere until the promoters of the banquet began to organize and arrange National Guards and other persons to form the procession. The excuse is hardly tenable, for it was known and clearly announced, several days before, that the procession was to be one of the principal parts of the demonstration. It is rumored that eleven of the twelve deputies of Paris have resigned their seats.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd, the deputies of the opposition, to the number of 53, submitted the following proposition:

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation as Guilty."

"1. Of having betrayed, abroad, the honour and the interests of France."

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people."

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to subvert the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government."

"4. Of having trafficked, for ministerial purposes, in public offices, as well as in the prerogatives and privileges of power."

"5. Of having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom."

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents."

"7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

[Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrot at the head.]

M. Genoude submitted, in his own name, a proposition of accusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms:—

"Whereas, the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned trouble, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Council and his colleagues."

THE REFORM MANIFESTATION.

The following is the reform manifestation, issued on Monday morning by the opposition, and published in all the liberal papers, and by which the Ministry support their reasons for prohibiting the banquet:

"The general committee charged to organize the banquet of the 12th arrondissement, thinks it right to state that the object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday, is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right, the right of holding political meetings, without which representative government would only be a fiction. The Ministry having declared and maintained at the tribune, that this right is subject to the good pleasure of the police, deputies of the opposition, peers of France, ex-deputies, members of the Council General, magistrates, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the National Guard, members of the central committee of elections of the opposition, and editors of newspapers of Paris, have accepted the invitation which was made to take part in the demonstration, in order to protest, in virtue of the law, against all illegal and arbitrary pretension."

"As it is natural to foresee that this public protest may attract a considerable gathering of citizens; as it may be assumed also that the National Guard of Paris, faithful to their motto, 'Liberty, Public Order' will desire, on this occasion, to accomplish the double duty of defending liberty by joining the public demonstration, and protecting order, and preventing all collision by their presence; and as, in the expectation of a numerous meeting of the National Guards and of citizens, it seems right to take measures for preventing every cause for trouble and tumult, the committee has thought that the demonstration should take place in a quarter of the capital in which the width of the streets, and the large number of the population, enable the assembly to assemble without excessive crowding; accordingly, the Deputies, Peers of France, and other persons invited to the banquet, will assemble on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, in the ordinary place of the meeting of the Parliamentary opposition, Place de la Madeleine 3; the subscribers to the banquet who belong to the National Guard, are requested to meet before the church Madeleine, and to form two parallel lines; between which the persons invited will place themselves; the cortege will be headed by the superior officers of the National Guard who may present themselves to join the demonstration; immediately after the persons invited and the guests, will be placed a rank of officers of the National Guard; behind the latter, the National Guards, formed in columns according to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth columns the young men of the schools, headed by persons chosen by themselves; next, the other National Guards of Paris and the suburbs, in the order set forth above."

"The cortege will leave at half-past 11 o'clock, and will proceed by the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees, to the place in which the banquet is to take place. The committee, convinced that this demonstration will be the more efficacious the more it is calm, and the more imposing the more it shall avoid even all pretext of conflict, invites the citizens to utter no cry, to carry neither flag nor exterior sign; it invites the National Guards who may take part in the demonstration to present themselves without arms; for it is desired to make a legal and pacific protest, which must be especially powerful by the number and the firm and tranquil attitude of the citizens. The committee hopes that on this occasion every man present will consider himself as a functionary charged to cause order to be respected; it trusts in the presence of the National Guard; it trusts in the sentiments of the Parisian population, which desires public peace with liberty, and which knows that to secure the maintenance of the rights, it has only need of a peaceable demonstration, as becomes an intelligent and enlightened nation."

which has the consciousness of the irresistible authority of its moral power, and which is assured that it will cause its legitimate wishes to prevail by the legal and calm expression of its opinion."

Paris, Wednesday, February 23.

Two o'clock.

After I despatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and the Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving stones, seizing carts, omnibuses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the municipal guards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. The markets, the Place de la Concorde, the Place du Carrousel, the Boulevard, the Rue St. Honoré, and an immense number of other streets and squares were occupied by the troops—in fact, the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil war had been every where raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As I turned into Rue St. Denis, the dragons, who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun. At the same moment, detachments of light dragons and infantry hastened after them. From this it was clear that additional assistance was required against the people in that quarter.

On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the haste with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the multitude. About an hour ago I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt, of being directed on the Rue St. Martin and that neighborhood. The Rue St. Honoré is occupied with an immense crowd. The garden of the Palais Royal is closed. All the passages are also closed, and occupied with troops. You would find it difficult to conceive the mournful attitude of this usually gay city at this moment. Shops closed every where—soldiers everywhere—alarm and anxiety among all classes. Not a single omnibus to be seen—not a carriage—not a cart—only a few hack cabs. Here and there vehicles overturned—the pavements turned up—the gas lamps smashed.

Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris this morning, from the towns and garrisons within reach of the capital.

In some streets the populace have destroyed the electric telegraph.

The National Guard, though the *rappel* was frequently beaten last evening, scarcely turned out at all. In several places it is said that scarcely three persons in a whole company answered the *rappel*.

This morning the *rappel* has again been beaten, with a like result. In the districts where the National Guards did assemble, they cried, "*Vive la Reforme!*" and sung the *Marseillaise*.

Three o'clock.

The Guizot Ministry have resigned. A deputation of the officers of the National Guards went to the Tuilleries to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by General Jacquemont, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given up its resignation.

The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont Valerien, showed that an incendiary fire was raging there.

Four o'clock.

The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and is everywhere received with every demonstration of joy. At this moment there is an immense crowd on the Boulevard, shouting "*Vive la Reforme!*" A general commotion of troops exclaimed, "You shall have Reform."

"At the dismissal of the Ministry," cried the people, "their dismissal, accusation, and everything!" was the answer, and it was received with shouts of applause.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still continues, and troops are proceeding to it. When, however, they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, it is believed that hostilities will immediately cease.

In passing the Bank just now, I saw the mob had got possession of the guard-house at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There were then shouts of "To the Tuilleries! to the Tuilleries!"

Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of Carabiniers, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. At Clugny, the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the reception of troops.

During last night the barricades of yesterday morning were removed. However, this morning large numbers of the populace were under arms, rebuilding barricades. The streets of St. Denis, St. Martin, Boulevard St. Sauveur, des Gravilliers, and all the narrow streets adjoining them, have been barricaded, and so well defended, that up to eleven o'clock the troops had failed in their attempts to take possession of them. The Municipal Guard was repulsed to the Rue Montpelier, by the coming of the populace. At Clugny, 30,000 troops are all employed to guard the immense avenues to the place Gerard. Many of the regiments are overcome with fatigue. The Council of Ministers, and a crowd of Parliamentary dignitaries, have taken refuge in the chateau. Fresh troops are expected every moment by railway.

Half-past Four.

All Government officials have been ordered to place themselves under arms as National Guards. The troops of the line have been provided with hatches, to cut down the barricades. The 2nd, 4th, and 5th legions of the National Guard have mustered strongly, shouting, "*Vive la Reforme!*" At the Guizot Ministry. The revolt now appears to be concentrated in the St. Denis and St. Martin quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgents and the Municipal Guard. It is rumored that the artillery is directed to destroy the barricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

M. Yavin, the deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris, rose, and in the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the Minister of the Interior, with respect to the recent events in Paris.

M. Guizot, who had shortly before entered the Chamber, immediately rose and said—"I have nothing to say at the present moment to the questions of the honorable member. The king has sent for Count Mole, who is empowered to form a Ministry." [Loud cries of "bravo," and cheers, followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy M. Guizot.] He then continued, "We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as these I now have, so long as we remain in office, which will tell our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act, in everything we do, according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what we consider the interests of the country."

After some interruption created by this announcement.

M. Odillon Barrot rose and said—"In consequence of the Chamber not yet having decided the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday (the impeachment). [Loud cries of "yes, yes," and "no, no."] I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the point [no, no]."

M. Dupon then rose and said—"The first thing necessary for the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Honors have been done to the rest of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations must not be on the public way. The assemblies must cease. I do not see how the Ministry, who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order, and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the propositions presented yesterday." [Loud cries of "no, no, no!"]

M. Guizot—"As long as the cabinet shall be entrusted with public affairs, it will make the law respected. The Chamber has no reason why the Chamber should suspend its labors. The crown at the present moment is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be respected. As long as the cabinet is upon these benches, no business need remain suspended."

The President then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odillon Barrot's proposition. About one hundred members of the opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the conservatives were against it.

The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation.

Five o'clock.

The public joy increases at the resignation of the Ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guards, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "*Vive la Reforme!*"

Half-past Five o'clock.

As the resignation of the Ministry becomes more widely known, the public joy becomes greater. It really seems as if no Ministry were ever so intensely hated as the present one. The shops still continue to be closed. The movements of the troops are also continuing. The fighting has ceased in the quarter St. Martin, but great crowds fill the streets, and the soldiers have difficulty in maintaining order.

London, Saturday Evening, Feb. 26.

We submit, from the French papers, a few details of the events of which we have given the heads above:—

At half-past four it was hoped that the worst was over. At half-past seven, the Boulevard being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the *Marseillaise*, and the chorus of the *Glorious*, which I have so often mentioned. They were received with uproarious felicitations by the people, and proceeded to the office of the National, which seems to be the organ of this formidable opposition. They demanded that the editors see that their liberties were not "again" sacrificed. M. Marrast, principal editor of the National, harangued them from the balcony, and assured them that their liberties would this time be secured. This scene was repeated six times during the night. At one o'clock a column of six hundred or eight hundred people of all ranks who had been fighting, passed up the Boulevard. Among them were evidently many of the Communists, and possibly, some of those malefactors who will mix in all popular movements. The bearing and attitude of this column was terrible. The subsequent act of one of the party justified the apprehensions which their appearance suggested. Although M. Guizot had retired from the Ministry, the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères remained occupied and guarded by the troops. About ten o'clock a young man walked up to the officer in command and blew his brains out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his soldiers, without orders, fired on the people, of whom four or five were killed. The report of this discharge, at a moment when we flattered ourselves that all was tolerably well over, created a painful sensation. Twenty minutes afterwards, however, the infamy of the deed was wholly procured arrested, and as far as I could perceive, turned alarm into rage. The bus of an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, "*Mourir pour la patrie*," was chanted by the throng instead of the victorious *Marseillaise*. Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart, surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong, and disclosed four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, and the torch-bearers were carefully ranged in the cart. When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a burst of fury which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the National, where the whole party burst into an unanimous shriek or cry of *vive la Republique*, and the assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to install the Provisional Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following proclamation has been posted at the Bourse:—

"Orders have been given to cease firing every where. We have just been charged by the King to form a Ministry. The Chamber will be dissolved and an appeal made to the country. Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed Commander of the National Guards."

"THIERS.
"ODILLON BARROT.
"DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE,
"LAMORICIERE."

The Ministers have quitted their hotels. The Bourse is closed.

PARIS, Friday, 9 A. M.

A republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family are gone to Eu. The Provisional Government already appointed, has been confirmed. The following Ministers have been named: Arago, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries.

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

their mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division amongst us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than in shedding its blood in so deplorable a collision.

My beloved fellow-citizens!—From this moment the maintenance of order is intrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris, and its heroic National Guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not desert it in this grave emergency.

"ODILLON BARROT."

This proclamation produced a temporary calm, but the unfortunate occurrence at the Foreign Affairs, last night, threatens to change the character of the struggle. Large pools of blood are still on the Assemblée pavement of the Boulevards des Capucines, and the Rue Basses du Rampart. The people forget that the troops only fired when their colonel was brutally shot. They demand "vengeance."

On leaving the palace the King and his family proceeded to Neuilly under the escort of cuirassiers. After the troops evaded the Tuilleries, the palace was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed everything in it—windows furniture, pictures, &c. The throne alone was left entire, carried in procession through the streets and the Boulevards, and ultimately smashed to pieces. A small circle of destruction took place at the Palais Royal. All the furniture was taken out and burnt in the court. Marshal Bugeaud has been named at once commander of the National Guard and the troops of the line.

In the Chamber of Deputies, at one o'clock, M. Sauzet took the chair, in presence of about 300 members. The Chamber was crowded, and the Duchess of Orleans had arrived at the palace with her two sons. The Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two Princes, and the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members of the Chamber. He was accompanied with difficulty as far as the semi-circle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively sensation on the assembly. Almost immediately afterwards the Duchess entered, and seated herself in an arm chair between her two sons. The hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men of the lower orders and National Guards. The Princess and her children then retired to one of the upper benches of the Chamber, opposite the presidential chair. The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and when silence was restored, M. Dupin rose and announced to the assembly that the King had been placed in favour of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans. A voice from the public gallery—"It is too late." An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. Several of the deputies collected round the Duchess and her sons. The Duke de Nemours and Montpensier, National Guards also rallied round the royal family. M. Marie, then ascended the tribune; his voice was drowned by deafening cries. When silence was restored, M. Marie said that in the critical situation in which we were placed, it was necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning the evil had made immense progress. Shall we proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent? M. Cremieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the New Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people. M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. La Rochejaquelein supported an appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin, insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put his last, and concluded the sitting. The Princess retired, followed by all the members of the centre, those of the left alone remaining in the hall. The insurgents then called, or rather carried M. Dupont de l'Eure to the Presidential Chair. The tribune and the hall were filled by the people and National Guards and the names of the following members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has not been witnessed since the Convention:—M. Garnier Pages, M. Arago, M. Marie, M. Ledru Rollin, M. Lamartine, M. Cremieux. This list was received with cries of *vive la Republique*, and the assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to install the Provisional Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following proclamation has been posted at the Bourse:—

"Orders have been given to cease firing every where. We have just been charged by the King to form a Ministry. The Chamber will be dissolved and an appeal made to the country. Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed Commander of the National Guards."

"THIERS.
"ODILLON BARROT.
"DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE,
"LAMORICIERE."

The Ministers have quitted their hotels. The Bourse is closed.

PARIS, Friday, 9 A. M.

A republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family are gone to Eu. The Provisional Government already appointed, has been confirmed. The following Ministers have been named: Arago, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

"CITIZENS.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Eugene, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismarck, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Desobry, Commandant of the National Guards. All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries."

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People:—

The following order has also just been issued:—

"In the name of the French People.
"It is intimated to the members of the ex-Chamber of Peers to meet
"Paris, 24th February."

"DUPONT (de l'Eure)
"LAMARTINE.
"LEDUR ROLLIN,
"AD CREMIEUX,
"MARIE.
"ARAGO."

[Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant.]

This morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed and the streets are barricaded as before. The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

SCHEME OF SAILINGS
OF THE
British North American Packets,
FOR THE
Summer Service of 1848.

Date of leaving Liverpool SATURDAYS.		Date of leaving America WEDNESDAYS.	
8th April	- for Boston	5th April	- from Boston
15th April	- for New York	12th April	- from New York
22nd April	- for Boston	19th April	- from Boston
29th April	- for New York	26th April	- from New York
6th May	- for Boston	3rd May	- from Boston
13th May	- for New York	10th May	- from New York
20th May	- for Boston	17th May	- from Boston
27th May	- for New York	24th May	- from New York
3rd June	- for Boston	31st May	- from Boston
10th June	- for New York	7th June	- from New York
17th June	- for Boston	14th June	- from Boston
24th June	- for New York	21st June	- from New York
1st July	- for Boston	28th June	- from Boston
8th July	- for New York	5th July	- from New York
15th July	- for Boston	12th July	- from Boston
22nd July	- for New York	19th July	- from New York
29th July	- for Boston	26th July	- from Boston
5th August	- for New York	2nd August	- from New York
12th August	- for Boston	9th August	- from Boston
19th August	- for New York	16th August	- from New York
26th August	- for Boston	23rd August	- from Boston
2nd September	- for New York	30th August	- from New York
9th September	- for Boston	6th Sept.	- from Boston
16th September	- for New York	13th Sept.	- from New York
23rd September	- for Boston	20th Sept.	- from Boston
30th Sept.	- for New York	27th Sept.	- from New York
7th October	- for Boston	4th Oct.	- from Boston
14th October	- for New York	11th October	- from New York
21st	- for Boston	18th October	- from Boston
28th	- for New York	25th Oct.	- from New York
4th November	- for Boston	1st Nov.	- from Boston
11th	- for New York	8th Nov.	- from New York
18th	- for Boston	15th Nov.	- from Boston
25th	- for New York	22nd Nov.	- from New York
2nd December	- for Boston	9th Dec.	- from Boston
9th	- for New York	16th Dec.	- from New York
16th	- for Boston	23rd Dec.	- from Boston
23rd	- for New York	30th Dec.	- from New York
30th December	- for Boston	27th Dec.	- from Boston