

— The French papers inveigh in the strongest terms against the ordinances, and declare the "Body Politic dissolved."

— The Editors of the *National* and the *Temps* resist the officers who come to break their presses.

27. Paris is in a complete state of insurrection, and the population evince their determination to resist the ordinances. Fighting commences between the gendarmes and the people. Prince Polignac and the other Ministers make their escape from Paris.

28. Paris still continues in a state of insurrection. The Royal arms are every where pulled down and burnt in the streets. The troops in several places are disarmed by the people. Marmont, at the head of the Royal Guard and other troops, attacks the city, and Paris is declared in a state of siege.

— The Duke of Orleans is invited to assume the function of Lieutenant General of the kingdom.

— The National Guard is reorganized, and join the people.

29. A ne fighting is general throughout Paris, and, at a moderate computation, 150,000 men are engaged in mortal combat. The people in every quarter are victorious. Several Englishmen fight on the side of the people.

30. General Lafayette takes the command of the National Guards.

31. The Duke of Orleans accepts the office of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

— The Municipal Commission of Paris publishes an address, commencing with these words, "Charles X. has ceased to reign over France."

— The Royal Family of France quit St. Cloud for Rambouillet, between two and three in the morning.

— Accounts from many parts of France announce hostility to the ordinances, and general feeling in favour of liberty.

AUGUST.

1. The Duke of Orleans subscribes 100,000 francs (£4,000) for the relief of the wounded citizens of Paris. The nation resumes the tri-coloured flag.

2. The ex-Minister Peyronnet is arrested at Tours.

3. The French Chambers meet, and the Session is opened with a speech from the Duke of Orleans, as the Lieut-General of the Kingdom, in which he announces that Charles, and his son had renounced their rights to the throne of France.

7. The French Chambers offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, who accepts it, under the title of the King of the French.

— The Catholic religion abolished as the State religion.

9. The Duke of Orleans takes the oaths as King of the French in the Chamber of Peers.

— Great fermentation begins to display itself in the Netherlands, relative to the French revolution.

13. Salverte, in the Chamber of Deputies, prefers a charge of high treason against the ex-Ministers.