the assailants. Colonel Raynaud, of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed. General Boquet, of the engineers, arrived at the Place de la Bastile with the firemen and sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had dug trenches, against which artillery was unavailable. They fired from within, and, on the approach of the troops, escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses. The enclosure of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents, who carried away ten small pieces of artillery belonging to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stones and pieces of broken bottles.

At two o'clock it was announced that a resolution had been taken by General Cavaignac to bombard Montmartre. Several places in the Clos St. Lazare and its environs were set on fire by the insurgents.

The combat continued during the day on many points, but became isolated on all for want of communication. The insurgents still held out in the Faubourgs St. Antoine and du Temple, on the heights of Montmartre, and the Barriere St. Denis. A great number of insurgents were taken prisoners. About 6000 muskets and ammunition were taken.

A Chief of the Insurrection killed, and M. Charbonnel, Deputy, wounded.

At six o'clock, after the taking of the Barriere Rochechouart, the body of the chief of the insurgents, who defended it, was brought into the mairie of the 2nd arrondissement. It was a man named Larroque, editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, president of the Club of the Mountain. He was killed by a ball in the heart. Gen. Renault is said to be severely wounded. About eight o'clock, M. Charbonnel, a representative, was carried along the boulevard, accompanied by two representatives and several friends. By his paleness it appeared that he had been mortally wounded. On examination the surgeons declared it to be serious, but still there were hopes of his recovery.

Heroic Incident and Reward.

Young Martin Hyacinthe, only eighteen years of age, a simple garde mobile, valiantly rushed on a formidable barrier of the Faubourg du Temple, in the face of a shower of balls. He took the flag which surmounted it, and would not part with it even in fighting. When the battalion returned to the head quarters of General Cavaignac the young soldier was presented to him, to whom he delivered the flag. General Cavaignac, taking off his cross, immediately placed it on the breast of the gallant youth, amidst the applause of the persons assembled. Some shots were fired from the windows on the poor wounded persons who were being carried to the hospitals. It is difficult to find places for the temporary attention to the wounded. At St. Severin the garde mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassination of some of their prisoners, went into the house from which the shots were fired and threw the persons they found there out of the windows, saying "The wretches are not worthy of a musket shot!"

Arrest of Emile de Girardin, and threatened attack on Louis Blanc by the National Guards.

M. Emile de Girardin, proprietor and editor of the *Presse*, was arrested and taken before the Prefecture of Police. Seals have been put on the offices, and the presses, &c., seized. Later accounts state M. de Girardin has been released from prison.

In the evening Louis Blanc was passing along the boulevards on foot between two representatives, when he was recognised by the piquets of national guards at that post. Hostile cries were soon uttered against him, as being the author of the unhappy occurrences which are now devastating the capital. But for the intervention of some national guards, he would have been submitted to punishment on the spot. A carriage was obtained, and after he had mounted, the horses were flogged into a gallop to carry M. Louis Blanc from the imprecations of the bystanders.

A cab filled with money was seized at the courts of the Rue des Capucines. The person who was in it, as well as the coachman, were arrested. A boy, with 10,000 francs in gold, was also arrested.

The women took a great part in the insurrection; many had been arrested on whom were found cartouches, which they carried to the insurgents; one had hid them in her basket covered with meat, which she carried on her head, another in her milk cans, and another had sewn them inside her clothes.

M. Clavel d'Oisy, a banker of the Rue Hauteville, accused of distributing money to the insurgents, was arrested and taken to prison.

Between the streets Transouain and Aumaire four redoubtable barricades were erected, at which the insurgents had worked all Saturday night.—They were carried at seven on Sunday evening by some of the 1st infantry, and a company of the national guard. The taking of the barricades has been murderous. A battalion of the garde mobile was reduced from 750 to 120.

At the corner of the Rue Chaussee d'Antin a carriage was stopped, in which a corpulent lady was found. On searching, her person was found to be swelled with cartridges. General Duvivier, in clearing the Hotel de Ville and its environs of the insurgents, was severely wounded. In the Clos St. Lazare, Gen. Lamoriciere had his horse killed under him, and the colonel of the 48th line was mortally wounded. Gen. Demesne, commandant of the guarde mobile, was desperately wounded.

The Insurgents driven from the Clos St. Lazare with an immense loss of blood.

The members of the National Assembly had scarcely left their seats at half-past four on Sunday, when the President read a letter from M. Armand Marrast, declaring that the insurrection was now nearly at an end. The troops of the Republic were in possession of the greater part of the strong holds of the insurgents, the 9th mairie had been taken, and the other points towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, but at an immense loss of blood. Never had anything like it been seen in Paris. (Great sensation.) The Clos St. Lazare was in possession of the troops, and only a few dropping shots were now heard. All would that night be finished. The troops had behaved most admirably. The insurgents had made interior communications between the houses from one to the other, and the troops were obliged to force them one by one. The 8th mairie, the last stronghold of the insurgents, was then being attacked. The President read a proclamation to the insurgent workmen of a conciliatory character.

During the night the inhabitants of some parts of the capital were compelled by the authorities to keep their windows illuminated. In other parts, as on the boulevards, they were compelled to put out all lights and close their shutters during the night. The sentinels called out every ten minutes, "Sentinel, prenez garde, a vous!" each so as to be heard by the next. These words, as heard from a line of sentinels, sounded like the successive repetition of an echo.

Suppression of the Insurrection on the Left Bank—The Archbishop of Paris acting as Mediator.

On Monday morning, 26th, there was an awful stillness. Few individuals were seen, and no carriages, except ammunition waggons and those which brought supplies for the soldiers. The "generale" was beaten at five o'clock in all quarters.

At 9 o'clock the President of the Assembly called together the members then in the palace, and announced that the insurrection was altogether suppressed on the left banks of the river; on the right bank the Faubourg du Temple was taken in the night; the barrier of the Temple was free; the Faubourg St. Antoine alone resisted.

On a mission of peace of the Archbishop of Paris and the representatives Larabit, Galli, Cazale, and Drault, four delegates of the insurgents presented an address to the Assembly, demanding an armistice, and promising to surrender the Faubourg on condition of preserving their titles and rights of citizens. The President replied that if they wished to re-enter the ranks of the Republic they must destroy their barricades themselves and make their submission. If the barricades were not destroyed, General Lamoriciere, and General Perret, who took the command of the Hotel de Ville after General Duvivier was wounded, were simultaneously to attack the two opposite sides of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Hostilities again commenced—surrender of the Insurgents at the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Hostilities were resumed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and, after a short contest, the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine surrendered unconditionally. This was the last stronghold of the revolt, the Clos de St. Lazare having been already stormed. In this latter place the insurgents had entrenched themselves in a strongly-fortified position, on a wide elevated plain, in the vicinity of the station of the Northern Railway. This plain, which is scattered over with out-houses, building materials, and timber, was converted into a regular fortress, in a manner which rendered it impregnable without a regular seige. Many thousands of the insurgents were quartered inside. Various attempts had been made to carry it by storm, but in vain, and on Sunday General Cavaignac determined to take it, and ordered it to be mined, advancing guns and shells against it.

Death of the Archbishop of Paris—Retractation of Surrender, and Recommencement of Hostilities.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was unfortunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst endeavouring to induce the insurgents to surrender, has since died of his wounds.

After having surrendered in the morning, the insurgents retracted, and were bombarded and attacked with shells and other ways for several hours. They had, however, finally been subdued. Six of the prisoners who were confined in the vaults of the Tuileries, having put their heads out of the gratings, were immediately brought out and shot.

Nine Hundred Insurgents Shot by the Troops.

On Monday evening five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

The colonel who replaced General Duvivier in the command of the district of the Hotel de Ville, and who was promoted to the rank of General de Brigade for his bravery, is said to have fallen under the balls of the insurgents.

Two lieutenants of the 12th legion of the national guard were made prisoners on the barricades. Three women, dressed as cantinieres, were arrested in the neighbourhood of the Assembly, for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to the troops. Several of the soldiers have died from the effects of the liquors thus given to them.

Number of Prisoners taken.

On Tuesday evening every remaining symptom of disorder was suppressed. Up till that time the number of prisoners was 6000, but every hour added to the number. The prisons, the cellars of the Tuileries, and of the National Assembly were gorged with prisoners. In the Conciergerie 1500 were confined in an open court. The indignation of the national guards and the inhabitants against them was so intense that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be saved from summary vengeance. What is to be done with such a mass of human beings is a question which appears to puzzle every one. To send them all to the Pacific is utterly impossible, and to keep them in France is to expose the country to a renewal of such criminal attempts as that from which it has just escaped.

The death of the Archbishop of Paris has created a deep feeling of regret throughout France. He died, after two days of intense suffering, praying that "his blood might be the last spilt in such melancholy circumstances for his country."

Paris was to be continued for some days longer in a state of siege, in order to enable the military authorities to disarm the portions of the capital which were the centres of revolution and disorder.

A grand review of the national guards from the departments took place on Wednesday.

Decree of Transportation on the Insurgents.

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had been adopted. The proposal passed unanimously. The families of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

Appearance of the City.

It is impossible to conceive the state of the Quarter St. Antoine. More than 50 houses are entirely destroyed by the artillery, and a much larger number have suffered considerably. On the Place de la Bastille the disasters are not less. The column of July has been injured. The warehouse known as "La Belle Fermiere" is completely destroyed.

The Faubourg St. Antoine presents a still more sinister aspect. There is not a house which has not suffered more or less by the cannonade. The inhabitants of this unhappy faubourg appear in consternation. The greater number submit with eagerness to the search for arms which the insurgents have abandoned. Cries of vengeance are very rare, and those of misery prevail.

From the Place de la Bastille, along the Boulevards, to the Porte St. Denis, the disasters are most horrible. The windows of the greater part of the houses are smashed to pieces.

Our advices, dated from Paris on Wednesday, state that the appearance of Paris was still very melancholy. From the vast number of casualties in the course of the four days during which the insurrection lasted, almost every one had lost fathers, husbands, brothers, or friends. In every street women appeared in deep mourning, with all the signs of deep affliction. Vast numbers of the national guards were missing, and the doubt as to their fate is almost more painful than the certainty of the worst. In every church funeral services were going on from morning till night, and the same sorrowful symptom of the evils of civil war must necessarily continue unabated for several days. The number of the dead and wounded to be still seen carried along the different streets was extraordinary. All the women, from the highest to the lowest, were busy preparing lint for the hospitals.

RESULTS OF THE INSURRECTION.

On Tuesday morning the rappel was beaten again. The barriers were strictly guarded.

An exact estimate of the loss of life, and the number of wounded, was unattainable. The prisoners taken among the insurgents were immediately deposited in the vaults and dungeons under the Tuileries, the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, the Hotel de Ville, and in the various prisons. Four or five of the members of the Assembly were among the killed and about as many wounded. Fourteen general officers have been put *hors de combat*, several being killed. The loss in superior officers has been greater than in the most brilliant engagements during the wars of Napoleon.

Although the insurrection was considered quelled, it was not expected that the capital would be altogether free from partial disturbance for many days. A body of the insurgents who had not submitted, had intrenched themselves in the cemetry of Pere la Chaise, and other detached bodies had taken refuge in La Villette and other parts of the northern and eastern "Banlieue." They were surrounded by some regiments of infantry, and summoned to lay down their arms. They refused, excepting on condition that they should be set at liberty, and appeared to be preparing to make some resistance, when some shots went off from their side, one of which struck a soldier. The troops imagined themselves betrayed, and without further ceremony opened a murderous fire upon the insurgents, drove them from their position in the cemetry into the neighbouring vineyards, and as quarter was no longer the order of the day, almost every one of the unhappy wretches was destroyed. In other parts of the same neighbourhood a vast number of prisoners were taken, who were all carried into Paris.

The plan of operations of the insurgents was ably conceived, according to the topography of the city.

Never until now was civil war carried on with such bloodthirsty ardour, and never did the plans of the insurgents appear so well devised. One is compelled to see that the plan was organised, since the combat was confined to four principal points, whereas in all the other insurrections fusilades and barricades were heard and seen in every quarter of Paris at once. The uninterrupted vigilance during three days and nights by the national guard prevented the idle and curious, almost as dangerous as the insurgents, from encumbering the public streets, and preventing the action of the troops. The circulation being interdicted all communication was cut off, and the obtaining the journals was a matter of the greatest difficulty, as almost all the employes, from the editor to the "porteur," were out with the national guard. The physiognomy of Paris during the last three days is extraordinary. The general aspect is that of an immense city, the whole of whose population has suddenly disappeared. The quays, the boulevards, and the streets, are silent as the desert, save when this silence is broken by the stamp of troops, the beating the alarm drum, the sinister rolling of musketry or the more awful thunder of the cannon. The only population apparent are the military, and these devoted men watched and fought for a million of souls, who waited with dread anxiety the issue of a struggle that might perchance consign them to the hand of the murderer and their property to pillage.

The leaders and instigators of the insurrection are to be brought before a court-martial, and tried as rebels taken in arms. The other prisoners are to be immediately sent beyond the seas.

The bureaux have named a committee to investigate the affairs of the 15th May, and the cause of the insurrection of the 23rd of June.

Dr. Bourgeoise, who has been indefatigable in his attention to the wounded, received the last sighs of Benjamin Laroche, the translator of the works of Sir Walter Scott, who was killed at the barricade Rochequart.

As a body of the national guard were conducting some prisoners to the Tuileries, a musket was accidentally fired, when the adjoining posts, thinking an attempt was to be made to release the prisoners, fired and killed a colonel, an officer of engineers, and eight of the prisoners.

A woman, apprehended on Monday, owned frankly that she cut off the heads of three of the guarde mobile.

150,000 insurgents were on the one side, and 250,000 troops and national guards on the other.

M. M. Lamartine and Arago headed detachments of nationals, and boldly advanced on the barricades.

The military committee at the Palace of the Tuileries has already examined upwards of 300 prisoners; almost all of them were in possession of pieces of gold, some of them had even five louis.

COWARDLY.—During the great fight in Paris, the insurgents in the Faubourgs du Temple and St Antoine went to the infant schools, where many parents had sent their children for safety, took the little ones, and placed them bound so that they could not run away, as *barricades*, to prevent the National Guards from returning their fire, which the insurgents continued most murderously from behind and between the children!

During the fighting in Paris, one of the insurgents having been captured by some of the Garde Mobile, these men, infuriated at their inhuman conduct, determined to shoot him, when, at the moment of execution, General Brea threw himself before the prisoner, and entreated them by all the laws of war as well as humanity to spare him, and leave him to the hands of justice. This noble appeal had scarcely passed his lips, when the ruffianly captive, who stood behind him, pulled out a pistol and shot the general dead. The murderer was instantly put to death amidst yells of fury.

In the session of the National Assembly of the 27th June, Gen. Cavaignac gave notice that on the following day he should resign into the hands of the Assembly the extraordinary powers which had been entrusted to him, which on the following day he accordingly resigned in form. Subsequently the following decree was adopted, each clause being voted separately. "The National Assembly confides the Executive power to Gen. Cavaignac. He will take the title of the President of the Council of Ministers. He will appoint his ministry." On putting to vote on the first clause the whole Assembly rose amidst the most lively applause. The second clause was voted unanimously, and the third by a vote nearly unanimous.

Gen. Cavaignac has appointed the following ministry:—

General Cavaignac	President.
Bethmont	Minister of Justice.
Bastide	Foreign Affairs.
Senard	Home Department.
Lamoriciere	War.
Lablanc	Marine.
Goudchaux	Finance.
Recurt	Public Works.
Toure	Commerce.

He has also appointed General Changarnier Commander in Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and General Bedeau Governor of Paris.

Our latest advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seems wound up to a high state of excitement. Upon the debate, if it may be so called, on the decree to transport the five or six thousand prisoners taken, Caussidiere burst into a loud imprecation against their cruelty; and from the tone of the speakers no doubt exists in our minds that the insurgents were supported by the Montagnards of the Assembly. Already several Legions of the National Guards have been disarmed by Cavaignac. He has been empowered to form a new Ministry, the list of which will be found in another column; but he will have a heavy task to reduce every thing to order. The Assembly, when he proposed to yield up his authority, was thrown into frightful alarm. No official statement has yet been published of the killed and wounded; indeed everything seems in disorder. The issue of this awful conflict is in the hands of Providence. At present the population of Paris is employed in tending the wounded and in burying the dead. The troops from the country are returning to their homes; but still Paris is described as one vast camp. When matters shall have subsided—in a few days—it will then be seen what political consequences will flow from all these most terrible events.

The events which have happened in Paris have cast into the shade almost all our other continental intelligence.

In Denmark and the Duchies affairs have not materially changed. The Danes are entrenching themselves between Haderslaben and Christiansfeld. A number of diplomatists and messengers are moving between the courts of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Denmark.

In Berlin, the Ministry just appointed, with M. Camphausen at the head, has resigned. It was found impossible to conduct the public business satisfactorily, so that they threw up their portfolios. The alarm of a Russian invasion has been instilled into the minds of the people of Berlin, and the King is suspected of being in communication with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to some anti-revolutionary movement. But, notwithstanding the reports so laboriously circulated by the German papers, the Russian troops have not passd the frontiers, and at present the attitude of Russia is purely defensive.

Tranquillity has been restored at Prague, but wherever disorder appears in the Sclavonian provinces martial law is immediately declared. The Emperor continues at Innspruck, but the diplomatists are dispersing.

In Italy the war has not made great progress. Desultory battles have taken place, but nothing to affect materially the success of the campaign. The Austrians appear to be pretty safe in the Venetian territories. In Naples the state of siege is over, and every thing quiet. The King's health seems precarious. The Sicilian Parliament has published a list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily. They are a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and the Prince de Beauharnais.

In Spain the financial crisis continues, and threatens results far more serious than the vague rumours we have constantly of Carlist insurrections, and changes of Ministry. The additional papers relative to Sir H. Bulwer, published by the Spanish Ministers, instead of implicating him, only make the charges preferred against him more absurd and untenable.

The Messrs. Rothschild are reported to have lost upwards of £8,000,000 by the recent continental revolutions.

IRELAND.

The recent lull in Irish affairs, owing to the pending negotiations of the leaders of the agitation and the suspension of the chief Confederate journal, is now succeeded by fresh indications of a storm which is fast gathering to a head. The *United Irishman* has been followed up by the *Irish Felon*, in which Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, county Down, figures as one of the chief writers, and Mr. Devin Reiley follows up the seditious style of language used by Mr. Mitchel, in such a strain as to leave, we fear, but little doubt of his future destiny for some years to come.

The Committee of the Repeal Association has determined not to hold another meeting for a fortnight, under the alleged pretext that further time should be given for collecting more fully the opinion of the country on the question as to the formation of the proposed Irish League. Accordingly, it is adjourned until the 10th July next. Some of the Catholic bishops hesitate to join the new League, and earnestly recommend that the opinion of the most tried and constitutional lawyers should be taken as to its legality, its rules and regulations, the security of its members from all impeachments for sedition, misdemeanors, &c. They see clearly their personal danger, and accordingly declare that they shall not be drawn into the vortex of extreme physical force principles, or be made responsible for the acts and proceedings of its advocates. It is accordingly very plain, that if the League of the Old and Young Irelanders should be eventually established, which is still undecided, that it cannot long hold together.

The Confederates are beginning to discover that it will be no easy matter to conduct the League, or at any rate to make it profitable with the O'Connell party in full revolt; and, accordingly, the strength of the two parties fluctuates at every successive meeting of the Committees. Whilst these disputes are pending, the Government preserves a dignified attitude, and passes unnoticed the rabid attacks made upon its authority. In what way it will all end, it is most difficult to anticipate. The frightful effusion of blood which has taken place in Paris, in a vain attempt to overthrow the Republic and all Government, may tend to bring together all parties who have any property to lose in Ireland, and induce them to co-operate in order to strengthen the hands of the Executive. There cannot be a doubt that if any rational plan of effective amelioration for the social evils of Ireland were proposed, that Parliament would readily adopt it. The mere erection of any form of Government, even of a Republic, cannot of itself secure peace, order, and prosperity. We have before us an irrefragable example of this truth. Accordingly, as we earnestly wish to see Ireland prosperous and commercial, enjoying with ourselves all the rights of free citizens, we should be very glad to see a termination of this mischievous excitement; inasmuch as so long as it continues no capital will flow into Ireland, nor can any permanent improvement raise our fellow subjects to that degree of prosperity which has been enjoyed by other parts of the empire.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, will arrive at Osborne on the 5th inst., and on the 10th, escorted by the squadron under command of Sir Charles Napier, proceed in the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, to Dublin. The Castle, and Phœnix Lodge, Dublin, are preparing for the reception of the Sovereign.

A report having been circulated that Father Mathew was lying dangerously ill in Dublin, we have much pleasure in stating that we have now a letter lying before us, written by the gentleman himself on Thursday last, in which he says he has perfectly recovered, and hopes to take passage for America next month.

Sir Robert Peel and the Sugar Duties Bill.—After a recapitulation of the various legislative acts relating to the West Indies, the right hon. baronet has at last come to the conclusion that the best thing for the West Indians is not "protection," but "competition." Accordingly it is his clear and decided belief that to benefit the West Indian, Parliament must establish a system of "competition," which would give him a stimulus and a motive for exertion! Monopoly had done nothing for the West Indies, but under the new stimulus of competition Sir Robert Peel does not despair of seeing the West Indies flourish. The right hon. baronet closed his speech by declaring his unalterable resolution to keep down the slave trade and slavery, which in the end might be extinguished by adopting the policy he espoused.

An English paper reports that the Ministerial Budget is to be produced immediately, and that a startling feature is to be a reduction of the royal allowance, *proposed by the Queen herself!*

The steam ship Hibernia, on her last trip from America, ran ashore on the Calf of Man, during a fog. She has since arrived at Liverpool, but the damage she sustained is not yet ascertained.

A vessel has arrived in the London docks from Hong Kong, bringing 1020 parcels of iron. This is rather a remarkable importation from that part of the world.

Louis Philippe a few days since drew out of Coutts & Co's Bank, £10,000. His Majesty has kept an account with this firm upwards of fourteen years. The check was not a large one, considering he has now to provide the pocket money for all his children now in London, together with allowances to his suite, and Mons. Guizot, &c.

The Prince de Joinville is said to be laboring under a disease of the liver, the origin of which is referred to his stay in Africa. A great aggravation of his malady has lately occurred.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The arrivals from British America during the month of June, consist of seventeen vessels, 12,198 tons, against eight vessels, 3425 tons, in the same month last year. The demand for every description of Timber is still of a very limited character. One cargo of St. John Pine, 19 1 8 inches average, was sold at 16 5-8d. per foot; one of 18 inches at 16½d., and others at corresponding rates. A parcel of St. John Red Pine has been sold with cargo at 12½d. per foot, and Birch of 14½ inches average at 13d. A large parcel of St. John Deals, with cargo, has been sold at 1½d. per foot and Ends at 1d. per foot of 2 inches; a large cargo at £7 17s. 6d. per standard; another of better lengths and with a large quantity of yellow Pine Deals at £8 5s.; a small cargo at £8 5s. and one at £8.—Considerable sales of Railway Sleepers have lately been made by the Timber Merchants, in whose hands are all the stock, but prices do not transpire.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 18, 1848.

FIRST JULY ENGLISH MAIL.—The mail of the 1st July, brought to Halifax per steam ship *Niagara*, in a passage of a little over *nine* days from Liverpool, was received in this City on Wednesday last. The Niagara brought out 62 passengers, 26 of whom landed at Halifax. She arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, completing the passage to that port in about 10½ days.

There had been no change of importance in the aspect of commercial affairs since the departure of the previous steamer. The corn markets had been exceedingly depressed; flour at London and Liverpool was in limited demand at 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per barrel, and Indian Corn Meal 13s. 3d.

The appearance of the crops in all parts of the United Kingdom continued to promise an abundant harvest. The potatoe disease had apparently disappeared.

The painful intelligence of one of the most bloody dramas in the history of the world, caused by an insurrection which occurred in the city of Paris on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of June, is the principal news furnished by the mail. After a desperate struggle, however, the insurrection was fortunately subdued, by the complete overthrow of the revolted party, and the triumphant success of the Government arms. Thousands of lives of the army, citizens, and the insurgents, were lost in the conflict, and the streets of the great city of Paris were, for four days, deluged with the blood of its inhabitants! The total loss is variously estimated, but the killed and wounded is generally supposed to amount to 25,000, of which at least 10,000 were killed. We have given, in preceding columns, a full history of the shocking and melancholy events, which will doubtless be read with profound interest and solemnity. We subjoin a few general remarks on the subject from the London Times, and Willmer and Smith's European Times.

The European Times says:—

"The loss of life in this most unexampled conflict has been terrific. We are afraid that the predominating loss will be found to be far greater on the side of the soldiery than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general officers have been put *hors de combat*, a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General Negrier and Generals Deart and Brea; Generals Charbonnel and Renault, and others, severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded. But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate, on Sunday, volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was carried by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died. The editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, M. Laroche, the translator of Sir Walter Scott's works, was shot in the head at the barricade Rochechoart, where, in the dress of an *ouvrier*, he was fighting, with unheard of valor, at the head of a party of insurgents. It will probably be never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this fearful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from five to ten thousand slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds five thousand. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands; and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object.

"Our readers will naturally ask where did all these arms come from; who organized this conspiracy whence did the funds proceed which, it is asserted, were scattered profusely amongst the populace in order to lash their courage up to the highest point of daring. No one believes that the Legitimists furnished the means; Prince Louis Bonaparte has not the requisite command of money; and, indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout the whole of this eventful period. It is not doubted that the means came from persons within the National Assembly. No one dares to name the guilty parties; but they are declared to be the same who got up the affair of the 15th May; and when M. Flocon, in the midst of the fearful struggle on Saturday last, endeavored to raise a feeling against strangers by his vile insinuations that it was foreign gold which was circulated to overthrow the Republic, he perhaps of all men knew from what quarter it proceeded."

The following is from the London Times:—

"The city of Paris stands in the valley of the river Seine, in such wise, that whilst the most central part of the city occupies the islands and the strand of the river, the streets which diverge at right angles from this point rise by a somewhat rapid ascent to the high ground on each side of the valley. The centre of the insurrection was established on the low ground by the river; its wings rested on these opposite heights; the Hotel de Vile was its most advanced post in front, but all the narrow streets and the quays from that building to the Faubourg St. Antoine were in the hands of the insurgents. The attack was carried on upon this point by General Duvivier; but such were the preparations of resistance made, that, according to the written statement of the Mayor of Paris to the National Assembly, "the whole district was converted into a *vast fortress, which could only be reduced stone by stone.*" The streets were barricaded; the windows were lined with mattrasses, from behind which a murderous fire poured down upon the troops; and a gangway of internal communication had been opened from house to house, which supplied ammunition or means of escape to the besieged. The progress of the forces on this point was accordingly very slow; and it was in the rear of this position that the final stand of the insurrection was made on Monday afternoon.

"The Archbishop of Paris, who in the sublime exercise of the most awful duties of a Christian priest, sought to bring back that outrageous multitude to reason and peace, was brutally shot from the back of a barricade; and General Negrier, who had survived the numerous campaigns of Africa, fell in a parley with the savages of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Strange and terrible confusion of the strongest passions and emotions of human nature! An indifference to life, and a frenzy of excitement now rising to heroism, now sinking to ferocity and crime! An utter dissolution of social order, and a desperate resistance to every species of authority—a hurly-burly of wild desires, impudent frauds, frantic delusions, sanguinary passions, imperious and insatiable wants—the opening of all the phials of wrath—the saturnalia of a lawless, foodless, Godless multitude! So vast and horrible a desolation, wrought in the heart of a city by the hands of her own citizens, the world has not witnessed in the whole survey of historic memory, and the arms of a stranger and an enemy would have been devoted to eternal infamy if they had inflicted so awful a chastisement on the great city of Paris. None but herself could punish her iniquities, or inflict her doom."

"We dare not hope that the worst is yet over," says the London News. "The old question of labor and food will still arise. There were 120,000 workmen receiving state wages. If 10,000 of them have been killed or taken prisoners, there will still remain 110,000 men,—a fearful army, clamoring for bread and work. What shall be done with them? That is the problem to be solved." We trust that other solution than that suggested by a correspondent, whose letter appears in the Atlas of this morning, will be found. "We shall not have quiet," he writes, "till 100,000 are killed."

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—*Now or Never!*—We take the following notice from the Bangor *Whig* of Saturday last, by which it will be perceived that the people of the United States are taking vigorous measures to have the Telegraphic wires extended from Portland to the confines of the State of Maine, at Calais, and that they are desirous of having the Magnetic Telegraph still further extended, through New Brunswick, to Halifax, the only obstacle to which desideratum appears to be the supineness of our citizens on the subject. We hope, for the honor of New Brunswick, that despite the so called "hard times," liberal subscriptions to the stock will forthwith be made, and that by a strong and successful effort the necessary funds will be raised for carrying out and completing to the Nova Scotia line, so desirable an object.

Magnetic Telegraph from Portland to Calais.—The posts for the magnetic telegraph from Portland to Bangor are now being delivered at different points upon the route, and the work will be pressed forward with all possible rapidity. As soon as the work is fully under way between this city and Portland, arrangements will immediately be made to continue the line to Calais, so that the whole line will be completed very nearly at the same time. The wire for the entire line between Portland and Calais has been contracted for and is to be delivered in August and September.

Now if the people of New Brunswick will push forward their line to Halifax, in the course of a very few months, say by the first of December at farthest, the communication between Halifax and the principal cities in the United States, will be open.—*Bangor Whig, July 15.*

A numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen left the City this morning, on a pleasure excursion to Digby and Annapolis, in the fine steamer *Commodore*, to return to-morrow. The weather being fine, the visit to those beautiful towns and the adjacent delightful country, will doubtless afford much pleasure and enjoyment to the party.

Green Peas and new potatoes have made their appearance in our markets within the last few days.

TRADE.—During the month of June, 90 vessels cleared from this port for ports in the United Kingdom, as follow—15 for Cork, 12 for Liverpool, 10 for London, 4 for Glasgow, 4 for Hull, 4 for Sunderland, 4 for Waterford, 3 for Dublin, 3 for Leith, 2 each for Greenock, Dundee, Carlisle, Newcastle, Grimsby, and Gloucester; 1 each for Aberdeen, Dundalk, Londonderry, Galway, Youghal, Belfast, Drogheda, Limerick, Spalding, Eyemouth, Kirkcudbright, Bristol, Montrose, Bridgewater, Ardrossan, Berwick, Penzance, Lynn, Newbury.—Total, 93 vessels, with cargoes amounting in the aggregate to 21,457 tons Pine Timber, 1351 do. Birch, 201 do. Spruce, 16,005,440 feet Deals, 678,315 do. Railway Sleepers, 557,300 do. Boards, 117,903 Palings, 310,600 Laths, 11,920 Staves, 153 cords Lathwood.

FERRY LANDINGS.—At the meeting of the Common Council on Saturday last present—His Worship the Mayor; Aldermen Needham, Lockhart, Harding, Vanborne, Wetmore; Assistants Fairweather, Keans, Hagarty, McAvity, Dunham, Beatteay.

The Clerk read a communication from the Provincial Secretary respecting the Steam Ferry Landings. The sum of £100 had been granted by the Legislature to be expended for the purpose of making said Landings safe and convenient. The Common Council had appointed Commissioners for that duty, but nothing had been done. The money had been drawn, but the work had not progressed.

His Worship observed that the Landings on each side of the harbour were extremely bad, and that damage had been already sustained in consequence.

Assistant Fairweather said the money should be expended as the Legislature intended it, and that at once. He moved that a Committee be appointed to advertise for tenders for piles, &c.

Alderman Needham moved, as an amendment, that £360 of the grant for Steam Ferry landings be expended for that purpose at Reed's Point. The accommodation to the public, he said, would be incalculable. The Board could act in strict accordance with the spirit of the grant, and expend the said sum at Reed's Point.

After an animated and lengthy debate on the subject, Alderman Needham's amendment was put and carried, the yeas being—Aldermen Needham, Harding, Vanborne, and Assistants Hagarty, McAvity and Beatteay.

The remaining £40 of the grant to be appropriated to repairing the old landings.—[Abridged from the New-Brunswicker.

A new copper fastened barque, of 450 tons, called the *Colony*, was launched from the building yard of Mr. B. Appleby, at Hampton, on Tuesday last, and towed to the city. She is owned by the builder.

The steam ship Cambria, 40 hours from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, and sailed a few days afterwards for Liverpool. Among the passengers who joined her at Halifax were Messrs. W. G. Lawton and Charles Inches, of this City, and Mr. W. Grosvener, of Fredericton.

The Government of Prince Edward Island have granted 600 barrels of Indian Meal, being 300 for each County, towards relieving the distress which exists in the agricultural districts of that Island.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, UNION-STREET.—On Thursday evening last, the Rev. CHARLES MACKAY was installed into the office of Pastor of the above Church, by the Ministers of the Congregational Union of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. Mr. Mackay having preached in this City for more than six months, with great acceptance, was invited by a large majority of the Church and Congregation to become their Pastor. By the advice of his friend and late tutor, the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, of Montreal, and his ministerial brethren of the above Union, who met at Sheffield last week, he was induced to accept of the said call. The Rev. F. Tomkins commenced the devotional services of the evening, and put the usual questions to Mr. Mackay, and he having satisfactorily stated his motives for accepting of the call, and also gave a brief statement of his views of Divine Truth, was commended to God in a very appropriate Prayer, by the Rev. W. H. Hendebourck. The Rev. James Porter then delivered an impressive address to the new Pastor, from 1st Thes. ii. 4. The Reverend S. T. Murkland then addressed the Church from the words of Moses—"*Encourage him.*"—Deut. i. 38—which was listened to with marked attention. The Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Methodist Minister, concluded the services in a solemn and fervent prayer.

The services throughout were listened to by the audience with devout interest. "O Lord, I beseech thee send now prosperity."—Psalms CXVIII. 25.

Mr. Mackay being about to visit the United States for the benefit of his health, will not enter upon his labors as Pastor until the end of next month.—*Courier.*

The Stebon-Heath, freight ship, sailed from Cork in the early part of June for Halifax, having on board drafts for the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, 1st Batt. 1st Royals, 7th Royal Fusileers, and 38th Regt. We have heard, but do not vouch for the truth of it, that the ship was detained at Coves, some symptoms of small-pox having appeared on board.—*Halifax Courier.*

AMERICAN NEWS ITEMS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The value of merchandise imported at New York, during the week ending on the 7th inst., exclusive of what was sent to the warehouses, amounted to $1,034,782, besides $8,422 in specie. The amount of duty paid was $259,575, averaging 26 5-9 per cent. The export of specie during that period, from the port of New York alone, amounted to $7,370,897.

The whole value of exports of merchandise during the six months, including $1,670,788 in value of foreign, amounted to $15,006,984, against $46,603,744 in value of imports, or a proportion of three dollars in value imported, for every dollar in value exported. This shows an increased value of imports, compared with those of the same period of 1847, of $3,378,776; and a falling off of exports, exclusive of specie, of $10,465,869.

The number of clearances at the Boston Custom House, on Saturday 8th inst., was fifty-nine, being the largest number ever cleared at that port in one day.

An extensive fire broke out in a stable in Hudson street, Boston, on Wednesday evening last, which extended to Harvard and Albany Streets, and destroyed property to the amount of $30,000. It is stated to have been caused by an incendiary.

It is estimated that 600,000 young men in the United States will take part in the approaching Presidential election, who at the last election in 1844 were between 17 and 21 years of age.

The news of the insurrection in France caused great excitement in New York. Business for a time was almost suspended.

Gen. Scott left his home at Elizabethtown on Tu