

Full Details of the Revolution.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

repeat that she ought not to be

rolling the expenses of an administration down with taxes—

how what formerly took place at

nts of absolute governments, re
of free states. (Hear hear)

nd threw herself at the feet of

e remarked that all cabinets loo

Is that a reason why we should

owards others, let us be so to o

st humanity. (Sensation.) We

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

The demonstration and the disturbance which occurred in Paris on Wednesday may occasion a vast deal of public alarm, and some deplorable incidents, but we can entertain no doubt that politically considered, they will tend to increase the strength of the Government, and expose the imprudence of the opposition. It will be seen from the above that the Government have not been alarmed, and the Government had resolved to allow the proposed banquet to proceed just so far as was necessary to bring the question of the absolute legality of such meetings within the cognizance of the courts of justice—a course which we had ourselves shown to be the most prudent and constitutional mode of proceeding. Not content, however, with this, the Government have issued a manifesto on Monday morning, in which they summoned the National Guard of Paris to join this manifestation of opinion, "for the purpose of defending liberty, and averting a collision by their presence;" and the National Guard, thus called up by private authority, was to form in line, along the whole procession, from the Palais National to the Chamber of Deputies, and to compel determined the Government to take more efficient measures of repression. An order of the day was instantly published by the General commanding the National Guard, reminding them that the law formally prohibits the citizens belonging to that body from assembling in their military capacity, and that their duty, their own conduct, and the law, and indirectly calling upon them to repel this insidious and dangerous proposal. The Prefect of Police at the same time published a proclamation announcing the firm determination of the Government to prevent the demonstration altogether. The same announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Duchetel; and they abandoned their intention of attending the banquet. This resolution, however, was not known until a very considerable excitement had been created—the workshops were deserted—the whole population thrown into the streets—and the garrison

occupied every point which was likely to be threatened by the mob. Nevertheless, we adhere to the opinion that no serious consequences will issue, or that, at least, the popular cause will suffer much more than that of the Government.

The French Government were prepared to put down a riot, but it was succumbed to the power of a revolution. That ominous term must be employed when the institutions of the country have been subverted and the authority of the Crown subdued by military violence. Several legions of the National Guard, called out for the maintenance of public order, pronounced for 'Reform' and fraternized with the people, and the Government failed to deal with the dismissal of the Cabinet. The troops of the line who were called to oppose this formidable movement refused to act against the citizens of the National Guard. When the requisition of this armed multitude reached the Royal closet, all resistance seems to have been already at an end. Count Mole was sent for, and the Administration of M. Guizot perished in the presence of this anomalous, and we must add unexpected act of sovereignty.

We remarked yesterday, when actually no one even in Paris had foreseen this unparalleled catastrophe, that the least likely was a surrender of power to Ministerial power; for the obstinacy of the Government in refusing a timely and moderate concession to public opinion on the reform question, had left it no alternative but to oppose a resolute resistance to the popular movements of last Tuesday. Their last fault has been that the resistance was not resolute enough. They were in possession of all that military power which enabled them to maintain the order of the Crown, and they doubt that the *bourgeoisie* of Paris, which detest popular tumults, on account of the injury they inflict on the trade, would come forward to protect the public peace, as it has done on more alarming occasions; still less did they suppose—though in this respect they were grossly mistaken—that the arms of the National Guard would be used to protect the institutions of the State to dictate to the Sovereign. But the contagion of revolution spread with fearful rapidity. What seemed impossible on one day was accomplished on the next; and, as if to render the triumph of public opinion and of the popular will more absolute and complete, these inflexible Ministers, this tenacious King, this audacious military chief, this army, with all its fortifications

The position of the members of the late Cabinet is beyond measure critical. As Ministers, their ill-judged pertinacity has brought the Crown unto the cruel necessity of submitting to a popular tumult; and men, who have been the cause of such a tumult, and who people generally with an irreconcilable amount of personal hatred. M. Guizot's character, the gigantic proportions of his ambition, the withering scorn of his eloquence, the inaccessible height of his disdain, have left the wounds of seven years of triumphant power all unhealed. After so great and lofty a stand against passions so ferocious and engines so powerful, he has been suddenly hurled from Ministerial dignity to private retirement. He represents, and it has been his pride to represent, that principle of government which this tumult has trampled under foot. He applied with unflinching courage and with blind presumption, that theory of power, based on constitutional laws in which he believed, to the other men equally sanguine, he has lived to see his weapons shatteringly rebound on his head. He will probably exhibit to the world a spirit in adversity entitled to more respect than the questionable feats of his diplomacy or his Parliamentary tactics. The impeachment preferred against the late Government, and supported by the signature of 50 members of the Chamber of Deputies, is not now an idle menace. It involves the very serious question of the responsibility of Ministers. It is a question on which the other stands convicted of having brought the State to the brink of revolution. It is of course the conquered party which bears the reproach, and must suffer the punishment. As we showed yesterday, the fatal resolution of the Government and the mad imprudence of the Opposition have equally contributed to this calamitous result: the Opposition can only endeavour to shake the Government from its charge, by throwing the blame of it on the floor.

try. Spanish intrigues and Austrian counsels were the appropriate diplomatic pursuits of a Cabinet which had turned its back on free England, and threatened to sacrifice the interests of France to the peace of the world.

The task of the new Cabinet must be one of extreme difficulty; for, whatever concessions may be made, whatever changes may be proposed, the Government has received a shock which undoes the work of years. The new Ministry can scarcely hope to operate with efficiency, until they have secured the approval of the popular party, to which they themselves hardly belong. The under-current of this movement will turn out to be republican; and although a victory has been won in the name of the people, it still remains to be seen whether the popular party will be able to resist the disturbances to have been so extremely unforeseen that the popular leaders were unprepared to take full advantage of them. In spite, however, of the momentary combination between the National Guard of Paris and the popular party, the chances of any such union can last. The tendencies and wishes of these two classes of citizens are totally distinct from each other. The vast majority of the householders of Paris will be found to deprecate these political convulsions, by which the

From the London Morning Chronicle.

It shall now proceed to give you detached details which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form. I have already said that the principal point to which the crowd tended was the Pont National, the bridge over the river of the Marne. About halfpast eleven, a regiment of infantry and several squadrons drew up near the church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards, an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in louses, and said to amount to upwards of 6,000, appeared from the direction of the boulevards, and no one could exactly say from what place they came, but they were drawn up in ranks, and sang each arms, and singing the *Marseillaise* in a general chorus. When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three cheers for reform, and then proceeded, without stopping, to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of Deputies, however, they were stopped by a regiment of cavalry, and infantry drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand-still, and their numbers were so great, that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment, a portion of the regiment of cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated it, and drove a considerable portion back towards the boulevards, while the rest, led by the *Champs Elysees*, and the rest down the Rue Rivoli.

In a small street in the neighbourhood of the Rue Vivienne, a body of ruffians attempted to break into a gunnaker's shop, but failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor marchand de bois, and plundered it of the small quantity of firewood it contained, which they formed into stakes, for the different attacks made by the troops. The blows were occasionally dealt, and upon the whole, a considerable number of persons received sabre-cuts and severe by-onset wounds; but I did not hear of any one being killed.

I may as well mention, that amongst the other cries which issued from the crowd was that of *Vive la ligue*, which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared from time to time, passed a regiment of infantry. A great

I may as well mention, that amongst the other cries which issued from the crowd was that of *Vive la ligue*, which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared from time to time, passed a regiment of infantry. A great