The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1848.

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The Observer,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

MR. G. BLATCH,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, and Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, on the Western side of *Prince William Street.*
Saint John, Feb. 15, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & COMPANY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the late Firm, will be received and paid by THOMAS BARLOW, and all persons indebted to the late Firm, or having unsettled Accounts with them, will please call at their office at an early period and adjust the same.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage received by the late Firm, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that the Business will be continued in all its branches, at the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed.

☞ Any orders for *Castings, Machinery, Mill-Work, Engines, &c.*, will be promptly attended to.

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT RAY, late of this City, Sailmaker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GILBERT T. RAY, THOMAS LEAVITT, GEO. A. LOCKHART, } *Executors.*
St. John, 11th February, 1848.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings & Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain streets, and
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has just received ex ship *Cambria* from London, part Spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
May 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE Cheapest Room Paper for Sale in the City of Saint John, is to be found at the Store of S. K. FOSTER,
May 9. Corner of King & Germain streets.

FANCY GOODS.

Per Jenny Lind. Received at the "Liverpool House," from London:

WHITE, Black and Brown Gimpure, Chantilly, Paris and Fancy Net, Thread, Valenciennes, American Lace and Muslin EDGINGS and INSERTIONS; British Chantilly and Brussells Falls and Veils; Black Silk Briganti Lace Shawls; Lace Capes; Paris and Cambray Quilling and Edged Goffered Blonds; Muslin Collars; Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Brussels and Cambray Rouche; shaded Purse Silk; Artificial Flowers, Gents. and Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. at usual low prices
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
May 2, 1848.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Ex ship "Avon," from Liverpool, on consignment:

60 CASKS 3 1-2dy. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20dy. fine rose head wrot Board NAILS; 15 casks 5dy. and 9dy. Horse Nails; 9 do. 2 inch, 3, 3 1-2, and 3 inch 14 cut Nails; 55 do. 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch Diamond head Deck SPIKES.—For sale at Hammond's Brick Buildings, 20, Dock street, by H. G. KINNEAR.
30th May.—[N. Brans. 4, Chron. 3c.]

Cordage, Lines, Twines, &c.

Just received per ship Wanderer, Capt. Allan,

40 COILS CORDAGE & SPUNYARN, assorted sizes,
4 packages of Salmon LINES and TWINES, assorted. —ALSO—
30 barrels MESS PORK—For Sale low, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 30. North Market Wharf.

Copartnership Notice.

C. D. EVERETT

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his commencement in business, and would now inform his friends and the public that he has taken into Copartnership with him his Son, CHAS. A. EVERETT, under the Firm of C. D. EVERETT & SON, who will continue business in the old stand, and respectfully call attention to the
Spring and Summer Style
of Moleskin, Silk, and Velvet HATS, which they are now manufacturing, and which have been acknowledged to be the easiest fit and most beautiful pattern that has been manufactured for many years.

☞ HATS of all shapes and Prices on hand, or manufactured to order at a great reduction on former prices.
C. D. EVERETT,
CHAS. A. EVERETT,
City Hat Store, East side of the Market Square.
April 29.

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—
Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.
October 26. JOHN WALKER.

The Garland.

INDEPENDENCE.

Ye speak of Independence—
There is no such thing on earth—
We depend upon each other
Still for all that life is worth!
To every mind that ponders,
To every heart that feels,
There's not a day but something
This hidden truth reveals.

The seed of friendship blooms not—
No leaf can it impart,
Until it finds a welcome
In some congenial heart!
The light of love can warm not,
Till found some kindred shrine,
And then it springs immortal,
And shows itself divine.

Thus—thus, throughout creation,
The links of life had birth;
Ye speak of independence
There is no such thing on earth;
We depend on one another,
For each comfort we enjoy;
There is nought the heart can foster
That the heart may not destroy!

We depend for our existence
On His hand who gave us breath;
We depend upon affection
E'en to soothe the hour of death!
Thus—thus, throughout creation,
The links of life had birth;
Ye speak of independence—
There is no such thing on earth!

Miscellaneous.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

It is not one of the least striking and impressive signs of the times, that a republican government should at this moment be in full operation on the Coast of Africa, the darkest part of the world. Africa has heretofore been a kind of mysterious land, chiefly known as a mart for the sale of men and women,—a quarry of human flesh, to be worked by men in whose breasts conscience was a petrifaction, and humanity a blank. To the tribunal of infinite justice these enemies of their kind are finally responsible; for whatever might have been the benevolence of Las Casas, or the philanthropic reasoning of Sir John Hawkins, it is certain that the *sacra fames auri*, the accursed lust of gold has been the predominating principle which has actuated them. It is true indeed that along with these scenes of progressive guilt, a beneficent law of Providence has been operating, by which the highest good is often educed from the deepest and darkest evil; but not less flagrant is the criminality of those who dared to be the authors of that evil. All the priceless blessings which in this land of their captivity have met the descendants of the African captives, especially that crowning blessing, the Light of Life, would, but for their transportation hither have been shut out from them. To see, as we have seen, a thousand black communicants stand up in the Church of God, and raise high their voices in praise of the true God, till the walls seemed almost to tremble with the energy of the echo,—this would teach the most obtuse mind, that not in vain were even Africans cast upon this continent. If millions have in the succession of centuries been subjected to American bondage, hundreds of thousands have been "redeemed" from sin, and made heirs of "the kingdom." The temporary sufferings of this mortal state are lighter than a feather when compared with such a reversion.

Nevertheless, the position of this fragmentary portion of the African race is a false one. Violence brought them here, and by violence has their captivity been perpetuated. Their position here seems to be a continual infraction of some law of Providence. Now, if in the physical world, there is for every poison a counteracting remedy, to be discovered and applied by the industry, ingenuity and skill of men, so in the moral world we must believe there is an antidote for every bane, and it is the duty of man to find it. When the midnight of the middle ages had oppressed the human mind, till it cried out for relief, the light of the PRESS,—a new sun in the moral firmament, dawned upon mankind; and to this hour has been augmenting its power and brightness. That light has even shone upon Africa. Think of a printing press in Africa!

The want of commerce among the nations of the earth, a real evil when contemplated from the middle of the nineteenth century, was supplied by the discovery of the mariner's compass, the immense influences of which discovery is itself a study. The absurdity, equalled only by the effrontery of certain practices at the commencement of the sixteenth century, first provoked the spirit of reformation, which, rising with the exigencies of the times, gathered strength as it rose, and burst the shackles that had so long bound the noble powers of man. The destitution and misery of human beings in prisons and dungeons first awoke the benevolent spirit of Howard, who went forth under the smile of heaven to "take the guge and dimensions" of human suffering.—The severity and oppression of a foreign government roused the spirit of resistance in the colonies, and a new nation sprang into being with full powers of self government, and with a charter that seems destined to cover with its broad provisions the wants and the rights of the human race.

So the enormities of the slave trade cried aloud for redress. They found a response in gentle and generous bosoms. Public opinion has been progressive on this great subject to this hour. From the time that Finley conceived the idea of Colonization, it has never slumbered. The star of hope stood indeed for a long time just above that horizon, but it is now in the ascendant. Liberia is a free and independent nation, and unlike most of the nations of the earth, unstained with the blood of the slave. She has spread her banner to the breeze, inscribing on it, "*the Love of Liberty brought us here,*" and under its folds millions shall find protection. Behold that land of the sun—so beautiful in its verdure—so abundant in its fertility—with scenery that might surpass the creations of romance itself, and a soil repaying a hundred fold the hand of culture; with golden fruits that might realize the fancies even of an Arabian tale, and physical resources that are capable of changing the condition of the world; especially look upon those millions of minds instinct with immortality, and yet to be excited to high and noble action. "*The Love of Liberty takes us there,*" was inscribed on the white flag that floated from the masthead of the last emigrant ship that left this country, sailing from Savannah with a hundred emigrants, while a crowd of admiring citizens looked on the scene.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

JEWELLERY IN THE INFANCY OF THE WORLD.

Jewellery derives its name from the Hindoostanee "jouhur," a gem, and is of oriental origin.—Jewels are the insignia of rank, the types of all the good sentiments that agitate human nature, the embodiment of every form of beauty that adorns the visible creation. Their use is as ancient a custom as any on record. The greatest of the earth have employed them, the wisest found pleasure in them, and the savage shows, in his admiration of them, a lingering connection with a former civilization, proving how deep a hold they have on human feelings. According to the character of the people is the purpose for which jewellery is used.

In the early era of the world distinction of rank chiefly occupied attention. Wealth is generally the reward of superior moral or intellectual endowments; to its possessor is therefore transferred the respect which such qualities naturally command.

Wealth thus forms one of the steps to exalted rank, with its envied privileges and powers. Jewellery has always been the symbol of wealth, conferring on its wearer general homage. The costliness of its materials was one cause of its selection, and the earlier nations were content with such influence as the rudest fashioning could convey. Some knowledge of metallurgy and mechanical skill must have been required in its simplest application, by which the value must have been increased greatly when such attainments were rare. Bracelets of ten shekels weight, and a nose jewel, or earring, as our translation has it, of half a shekel, or nearly half an ounce, is the description given of Jacob's present to Rachel. The mention of the weight implies that in the value of the material consisted the chief value of the gift. The improving ability of the artist introduced his labors in a new field of demand. Among a people whose literature was embodied in hieroglyphics, in which the prevailing characters of animals were made the symbols of corresponding ideas, it is not surprising that the symbol quickly usurped the reverence due to the idea, when it is known that the operations of nature were ill understood, and the mixed results of unchanging laws were attributed to the caprice of particular divinities. The forms of birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, became objects of devotion, and their presence on the person of the worshipper, even when laid in the tomb, was considered essential to his safety and comfort in this world and the next; obedient to this religious demand the jeweller became a student of nature's forms, thus laying the foundations of that beautiful structure of art in its various departments, in which a source of pleasure is provided more healthful than the indulgence of the senses, such, in short, as befits the temple of the imaginatron. The precepts of wisdom were accounted worthy of perpetual meditation, and the most enduring substances were used on which to inscribe mottos, to be worn as the amulets of life.—[Jones's History of Jewellery.

LOVE OF THE ENGLISH FOR SHOW.—With all the talk which has been occasionally got up among levellers in politics and precisians in religion, there is no people under the sun that loves show more then our very sensible and prudent fellow-countrymen. Six hundred years ago we were a-head of all Europe in everything that related to ceremonies and magnificence of decoration, both in religious, social, and political matters; and to this day there is no body that loves better a grand sight, or will spend more money and take more pains in the promotion of this "barbaric pomp," than the steady, solemn Briton. Is there any monarch in Europe that is crowned with the splendor of accompanying pageantry which inaugurates the reign of every English monarch? Is there any people which makes so much of its private equipages, of its expensive dresses, of its superb mansions and decorations? Is there any nation where the determination to spend money in mere transitory external display, on every possible occasion, is more palpably operative; or, if we will, more absurdly and extravagantly exhibited? Look how everybody loves a fine dress, a dress in character, a gown, or a wand, or an official costume, or a part in a ceremony, or an office in a religious function. Wherever we can, we may rely upon it, we take more pains with ceremonial performances, and give more money in proportion to outward show, than any other people in the world.—[The Rambler.

First July English Mail, per Steam Ship Niagara.

TERRIFIC AND BLOODY INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

ORIGIN OF THE INSURRECTION.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the number of *ouvriers*, the Government directed that a draught of 3500 of them, inhabitants of the provinces, should leave Paris on the 22nd. They were supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About three o'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government. M. Marie presented himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he had been amongst those who attacked the Assembly on the 15th May, and he could not recognize him; then turning to the others, he said, "You are not the slaves of this man, you can explain your grievances." M. Marie entreated them not to be led into rebellion, and assured them that the Government was occupied with the consideration of measures for the improvement of their condition. The delegates withdrew, but did not give an accurate account of their interview. On the contrary, they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The labourers then commenced shouting "Down with the Executive Commission!" "Down with the Assembly!" Some of them attempted to force into the church of St. Sulpice, with the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates were closed to prevent them. Thence they proceeded to the quays, singing, "We will remain; we will remain!" They next proceeded to the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and stationed themselves on the Place de la Bastile, crying, "Vive Napoleon!"

THE OUTBREAK—FATAL CONFLICT AT THE BARRICADES.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd, at four o'clock, about 5000 of these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about ten they attacked a post of national guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the guard returned the fire. The people fled. At about three o'clock, the *rappel* having been beaten for the national guards, nearly one-third turned out. A detachment of the second legion marched against a barricade, and called upon the men who guarded it to surrender. The answer was a discharge of musketry, on which the national guards fired; but after a few rounds they were overpowered and disarmed, and the workmen from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. Three or four were killed, and several wounded. At a later hour the national guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire on the barricades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled. Several national guards were killed; a Lieut.-Colonel and a Chef d'Escadron were wounded. From thirty to forty of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the *emeutiers* was "Vive la Republique Democratique."

At an early hour, the Place de la Concorde had been occupied by an immense body of troops, but very few of the national guards were to be seen; the same was the case in the Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix, and the Boulevards. By three o'clock the Hotel de Ville, together with the barricades erected there, were occupied by troops. Bodies of the national guard were stationed at the Tuileries; but while, on former occasions, the *rappel* had not been beaten for two hours before Paris witnessed 150,000 citizens under arms,—although it beat for hours, there was not the tenth part of that number seen. In the evening, the guard-house on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle was attacked by the insurgents, who, after a few shots, fled. A small body of the national guards in the Rue d'Aboukir were fired at by the people; they retreated, several being killed and wounded. A similar conflict took place in the Rue de Clery, in which the national guards were successful. Before two o'clock the artillery was planted in a position to command the barricades on the Boulevards. Several barricades were carried by the troops, at the point of the bayonet, in the neighbourhood of the Palais du Justice and the Faubourg St. Antoine. At five o'clock, a force of artillery was sent up to the railroad St. Denis, when the second legion attacked the barricades at the Porte St. Denis, the national guards being fired on by the insurgents, answered by a discharge in platoons, firing in the air. This was replied to by an effective discharge by the insurgents; after which, the national guards discharged volleys for a quarter of an hour, to which the insurgents answered by a continual dropping fire like that of sharpshooters. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these fusilades upon the masses which crowded the boulevards, who fled in terror. This was increased when the national guards, from want of ammunition, retired before the insurgents.

M. Arago made every effort throughout the day to prevent a collision. All the troops and the national guards showed the greatest intrepidity and the most admirable devotedness.

Bloody Scene at the Ecole De Medicine—Several Deputies and General Officers Killed and Wounded.

At ten o'clock p. m. the firing had nearly ceased. The national guard, the garde mobile, and the troops were under arms. There was no means of approaching the theatre of the struggle, so that it was not possible to learn if the insurgents had retained their position. The engagement was very bloody in the quarter of the Ecole de Medicine. It was said that M. Pascal, the lieutenant-colonel of the 11th legion, and M. Avrial, banker, had been mortally wounded.

M. Bonjeau, and M. Bixio, on learning at the Assembly the disorder in Paris, said that the members of the Assembly should be the first to expose themselves to the fire. "Our place (said M. Bixio) is at the head of the national guard, to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood;" and borrowing the scarf of one of the members, he immediately left the Chamber to carry out his declaration. M. Bixio has been shot in the breast, and it is feared he cannot survive. M. Clement Thomas has received a ball in the thigh. General Bedeau has also been wounded in the thigh. M. Dornes, a representative and editor of the *National*, has been wounded.

Col. Thayer, one of the richest proprietors in Paris, has been wounded. M. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, had his horse wounded by a ball by the side of M. de Lamartine. During the greater part of the day, Lamartine accompanied General Cavaignac to all the scenes of contest.

General Cavaignac appointed Commander-in-Chief.

At two o'clock an order was published signed by the President of the Assembly and Executive Commission, appointing General Cavaignac Commander-in-Chief of the troops of every arm, including the national guard and the garde mobile.

About three o'clock there was a conflict at the bridge near the Hotel de Ville, when 18 soldiers of the line were reported to have been killed. A member of the Assembly appearing on horseback on the boulevards, bearing the ribbon designating his office, was saluted with cries of "A bas les aristocrats!" It is said that General Cavaignac refused to accept the command without receiving unlimited powers, which were conferred upon him.

Dreadful Struggles at the Porte St. Denis and St. Jacques.

In the couse of the morning 500 men of the garde mobile were disarmed by a body of the insurgents, headed by an individual in the uniform of an officer of the national guard. At six o'clock the fighting continued, and the number of troops had been increased. 15 national guards were killed at the Porte St. Denis. By a fatal mistake two legions of the national guards fired on each other. The cries among the populace were various, "Vive Henri V.!" "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive la Republique!" were severally heard. A member of the Assembly raised a flag at the Port St. Denis, bearing the inscription, "Du pain, ou la mort." (Bread or death.) M. Caussidiere at this hour joined the members of the Executive Government on horseback, and they passed along the boulevards. The insurgents occupied a house in the Faubourg St. Denis, from which they fired on the troops. Two hundred prisoners were taken by the national guard on the Place de la Sorbonne.

At nine o'clock, the struggle in the quarter of St. Jaques was most terrible. The insurgents strongly barricaded, fired warmly on the national guard and troops of the line, who replied. Cannon was at work. The staff was at the Hotel de Ville. The artillery was on the Pont Notre Dame. The cannon fired from this point on the Rue de la Cite, and the bottom of the Rue St. Jaques, appeared to engage them very much. Strong barricades existed in the Rue de la Harpe. Much blood was shed, and General Francois was wounded. In the course of the evening the insurgents captured a post of the garde mobile, and made them march with them. All round the Temple the town was in possession of the insurgents, who were defending themselves with intense energy. The platoon discharges replied to them every five minutes.

It was estimated that not less than 150,000 of the ouvriers and the dregs of the population of Paris and the banlieu were gathered together in the desperate attempt to make another revolution, and recover the mastery.

Preparations for the Contest.

The barricades were defended by some hundreds of people in *blouses*, of whom many were not armed, or at least did not show their arms. They had a great number of tricoloured flags stuck upon the tops of the barricades, with the words "*ateliers nationaux*" inscribed upon them. The Porte St. Denis, which was in the hands of the conspirators, was decorated with a black flag, and on the top of it were arranged heaps of paving stones, apparently for the purpose of being hurled upon the heads of those who might attack it.

The night of the 23rd was a terrible one. None, save those who have been in a battle-field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it. The movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching struggle of the most serious nature were manifest. The "generale" continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was everywhere spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the streets, the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footways. The soldiers, who had been on duty from a very early hour, completely overcome, were extended on the footpath sleeping, having helmet and sword laid beside them. Some tended the horses, who in thousands occupied the carriage road. This state of things continued until 3 o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and the infantry formed and marched off to another scene. In the course of half an hour discharges of cannon and musketry began to be heard, and this continued until seven o'clock, when silence again prevailed.

The City declared in a State of Seige.

On the morning of Saturday the 24th, the Place de la Concorde was crowded with cuirassiers, lancers, and artillery. These troops, with infantry of the line, and the garde mobile occupied the Champs Elysees; the bridge opposite the Chamber and the quays on both sides were similarly filled.—The gardens and palace of the Tuileries, and the Place Carousel, were filled with national guards. From nine till twelve o'clock the boulevards continued to be patrolled by troops.

Members of the Assembly also patrolled the principal streets about noon, each escorted by detachments of national guards. At one o'clock notice was given that the capital was declared in a state of seige, and all individuals except those in arms as national guards were ordered to remain in their houses. It was announced that the Executive Commission had abdicated, and that General Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with powers of a dictatorship. At two o'clock p. m. the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

Very large detachments of national guards from the environs, and farther points, arrived during the day, in the capital. From two till four o'clock all communication between the Madeleine and the Assembly and the eastern part of the town, was stopped. Detachments were placed at the Foreign-office, and across all the streets leading towards the Palais Royal and the eastern quarters.

On the dictatorship being conferred upon General Cavaignac, he issued the following notice:—If at noon the barricades are not removed, mortars and howitzers will be brought, and by which shells will be thrown which will explode behind the barricades, and in the apartments of the houses occupied by the insurgents.

Hostilities Renewed in the Cite and St. Jacques—Successes of the Insurgents—an Armistice agreed to.

From one o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock the fusillade and the cannonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques. The insurgents, had thirteen pieces of cannon. Three were taken. About half-past nine, the insurgents, who were surrounded on almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody encounter took place. At the same hour the insurgents of the Faubourg St. Antoine were marching to operate in junction with the column of St. Jacques. An armistice until eleven o'clock was proposed by Gen. Cavaignac, who declared that after that hour the most energetic measurse would be adopted.

From the break of day the cannon thundered without intermission in the direction of La Chapelle. A considerable body of insurgents, driven into the Plaine des Vertus, between La Chapelle and La Villette, was surrounded in the night.

In the morning the insurgents became master of the church of St. Severin.

At noon enormous barricades were erected between the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, constructed entirely of paving stones about fifteen feet thick; they were almost proof against cannon balls. Barricades not less formidable were erected at the extremity of the Faubourg Poissonniere.

Defeat of the Insurgents at the Pantheon.

At half-past three the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought desperately and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause. The Pantheon was recovered from the insurgents, after three hundred discharges of cannon, about five o'clock.

Fourteen battalions of the line and the 21st regiment were around the chamber during the day. A battery of artillery with matches lighted were on the quay. Under the peristyle of the chamber two field howitzers were placed. The cuirassiers were in great force on the Place de la Concorde.

Desperate Contest and Slaughter at the Church of St. Severin and the Clos St. Lazare.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situate in the quarter St. Jacques, near the river. The fortress and citadel was the Faubourg St. Antoine, occupied and barricaded throughout. On the other side, the insurrection was in the quarters St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower part of the quarter St. Jacques. Paris was thus lapped in a large semicircle by a line of fortifications. The Clos St. Lazare was fortified so as to be rendered almost impregnable. It was protected by immense barricades, and the insurgents were intrenched in an hospital now erecting. This post was connected with advanced works extending to the heights of the Faubourgs St. Denis, St. Martin, La Chapelle, La Villette, the Temple, the quarter called Popincourt, and the Faubourg St. Antoine. There was great slaughter here. The national guards arrived from Poissy and Pontoise drew up before the barricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the first fire 50 of them fell.

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They had also seized the College Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter St. Jacques to the church of St. Severin. According to the *Siecle*, there were 1500 national guards lying dead in the church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

The church St. Gervais, immediately behind the Hotel-de-Ville, had to be taken from the insurgents with cannon. The bridge of Notre Dame had to be swept by cannon, as well as the Quai aux Fleurs. A house of business, six stories high, called "La Belle Jardiniere," on this quay, was demolished by cannon-balls. It had been taken possession of by the insurgents. At six o'clock, by the reduction of the place Lafayette, the Clos St. Lazare was isolated.

Proclamation to the Troops and to the Insurgents.

The following proclamations were issued by General Cavaignac:—

"TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"Citizens.—Your blood will not have been shed in vain. Redouble your efforts to answer my appeal, and order, thanks to you and to the assistance of your brethern of the army, will be established. Citizens, it is not only the present, it is also the future of France and the Republic that your heroic conduct is about to secure. Nothing is founded, nothing is established without sorrows and sacrifice; voluntary soldiers of the nation, you have well understood it. Place confidence in the chief who commands you, count upon him as he counts upon you. Force united to reason, to wisdom, to good sense, to love of country, will triumph over the enemies of the Republic and of social order. What you desire, what we all desire, is a firm, wise, honest government, one that secures all rights and guarantees every liberty—sufficiently powerful to put down every personal ambition—sufficiently calm to overthrow all the intrigues of the enemies of the Republic. Such a government you shall possess, for with your entire, loyal, and sympathetic assistance, a government can do all.—"General CAVAIGNAC, Head of the Executive Power."

"TO THE INSURGENTS, IN THE NAME OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

"Citizens,—You imagine you are fighting for the interest of the *ouvriers*; it is against them that you fight, and it is on them alone will fall all the blood which has been spilt. If such a contest can be prolonged, one must need despair for the future of the Republic, the triumph of which we all desire to secure. In the name of the ensanguined Republic, in the name of the Republic which you are endangering, in the name of that labour which you demand, and which was never refused to you, deceive the hopes of our common enemies, lay down your fratricidal arms, and confide in the Government which, if it cannot be ignorant that there are among you criminal instigators, remembers also that your ranks comprise but brethren who are led away, and whom it calls back into the arms of the country. "General CAVAIGNAC."

Horrid Butcheries by both the Troops and Insurgents.

A dreadful act of butchery was committed on this day (Saturday) by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the garde mobile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination, which they forthwith carried into execution—they cut the throats of the five prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and a party of the garde mobile came up.

This act had the effect of exciting the most intense exasperation, and particularly amongst the garde mobile. 1500 of the insurgents had surrendered on the Place du Panthcon. These men were being led across the garden of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the garde mobile, who were then guarding the palace and gardens, being unable to restrain their desire of vengeance for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the body thus passing, and killed upwards of 100.

Prisoners were brought in from time to time to the building in which the National Assembly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty-five was a young girl dressed in male attire, who was most active is supplying ammunition to the insurgents.

Killed and Wounded.

M. Amadee Thayer has died of his wounds. He was the son-in-law of General Bertrand, the friend of Napoleon.

The 24th regiment had lost 200 men. The 29th regiment had suffered severely.

The number of dead and severely wounded is terrific. The following statement was given:—"Commander Mason, killed; General Francais, killed; Pascal, lieut.-colonel, 11th legion, killed; the Representants Vavin and Quinet, killed.

Suspension of Hostilities on the Left Bank of the Seine and in the Cite.

The insurrection of the left bank and in the Cite was entirely put down in the afternoon, but not without great loss of life on both sides. So strongly were the insurgents posted, that the military, after repeated attacks, found it impossible to dislodge them. They therefore had recourse to the stratagem of appearing to give way. They retired—the insurgents fell into the trap—they left their barricades, and pursued their opponents. On plain ground they had no chance, and great numbers were immediately slaughtered. This was the first success on the part of the military. Others followed. The Hotel Dieu was soon taken on the one side. The Pantheon was stormed on the other by M. Boulay, a member of the Assembly, at the head of his regiment of national guards. The insurgents were driven from point to point till they lost the whole of their strong points, and were at last forced to take refuge in the large district in the neighbourhood of the Barriere d'Italie.

Hostilities Recommenced—Reinforcement of Troops—Numerous Arrests of the Populace.

On Sunday morning, 25th, the insurgents had collected in those quarters of the faubourgs which are beyond the Canal St. Martin, and in the Fauborg Poissonniere. Every house in La Villette and La Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every window was a loophole.

On the Place Maubert, after two hours, the insurgents were driven out, and took refuge at the top of the Rue St. Victor. The troops followed, and kept up a fire on them. In the Fauborg St. Marceau the insurgents defended their barricades with obstinacy. At this point, the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops.

Regiments of the line, infantry and cavalry, continued to arrive during the morning from the departments. At six, several legions of national guards from the provinces marched into Paris. The quarter of the capital around the Chamber and the Tuileries was literally covered with troops, who bivouacked in the streets and places. The Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysees presented the aspect of a camp.

The engineers soon began the work of mining the houses where the insurgents had taken refuge, the staircases of which had been destroyed. Several thousand prisoners were taken among the insurgents; many of them were immediately shot. The vaults of Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Tuileries, and the Assembly, were filled with them.

All circulation through the streets was interdicted, except to such as were armed as national guards, or those who bore passes, or servants going for the necessary articles of provisions.

Vehicles from the Pompes Funebres were seen passing everywhere, to carry away the dead. Never was such a spectacle witnessed as Paris presented.

Dangerous position of the Deputies—Poisoning of the Troops.

Members of the Assembly, distinguished by their tri-coloured scarfs, were seen in groups of ten or twelve patrolling the streets. Whenever they passed between the Chamber and the Hotel de Ville, they never failed to be fired upon by insurgents from the windows. Although the number of regular troops in Paris, with the accession of the arrivals, did not exceed 30,000; the number of national guards was incalculable; altogether 300,000 troops were in the city.

Up to Saturday night there arrived in Paris the national guards of Versailles, Chatou, Beauvais, Montmorency, Bougival, Rouelle, Pontoise, Amiens, Meudon, Saint-Cloud, Marne, Rambouillet, Senlis, Meulan, Nanterre, Orleans, Rouen, &c.

The insurgents who were in possession of the Halle aux Vins poisoned the wines, with the view of destroying the troops and the national guard, in which they in some instances succeeded.

The Faubourg St. Antoine attacked by the Troops, with great slaughter—Determined Stand of the Insurgents.

A delay allowed the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine to surrender, having expired without any reply, the operations commenced. The first barricade was vigorously attacked and carried, but not without considerable slaughter on the side of