

Private Bargain, SELLING HOUSE street, presently occupied by the subscriber, opposite the City Hall, contains three acres, besides a small garden, and the situation is one in the City for a private bargain, containing 300 acres are cleared.—If much improvement, by land or water. The same is not sold by the City, but will then be offered at public sale.

W. H. CAMPELL, Prince Wm. Street.

ABLE, Tract of LAND on the north side of the Great River, 18 miles long 500 acres, more or less, a portion of the same is a very productive tract of land, water runs through it, and a fine view of the City can be seen from it. It is situated upon the immediately adjoining to the Church of St. John, and is worth the attention of any person who has a mind to purchase it.

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Weekly Observer—Extra.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, 1830.—8 o'Clock.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

By the Steam Packet SAINT JOHN, we have received New-York papers of Saturday last, containing the following highly important intelligence, which we lose no time in communicating to our readers, in a Supplementary Sheet. We have extracted what seemed the most important; reserving more lengthy details, and the remarks of London Editors for our usual publication.

The Hibernia from Liverpool, August 1st, arrived at N. York on the 2d inst., bringing the highly important News that another REVOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT IN FRANCE.

The National Guards have deserted the cause of the King, and joined the People under General LA FAYETTE. A battle had been fought with the King's Guard, and between Five and Six Hundred Killed. The National Guards were victorious.

It has not fallen to the lot of public journalists for fifteen years to record political news of such importance as the present.—Boston Pat.

They bring accounts of a surprising sudden, bloody, and complete revolution in France—of the flight of the King and his Ministers from Paris—and the formation of a new government under the Duke of Orleans. The late election resulted, as our readers know, in the return of an overwhelming majority of liberals to the Chamber of Deputies. The King and his Ministers, instead of yielding to this expression of the popular will, resolved to brave it, and relying on the army, issued ordinances restricting the liberty of the press, disfranchising the great body of the electors, and ordering a new election.

These insane proceedings roused the indignation of the French people, and led to the highly scenes which we record below.—N. Y. Observer.

The Revolution which has just taken place in France is one of the most extraordinary events of modern times. It is so sudden, brief, and complete, that the details appear almost the work of fiction. It is, however, beyond doubt true that Charles X. has ceased to reign, and again become a fugitive—nor can his friends even cherish a hope of another restoration. The Duke of Orleans is elected to the head of the nation by the revolutionary party, and the French did not may as this rest on his brow. This has France completed her lesson from English history, and the Stuart and Bourbon reigns stand in exact historical resemblance. The best informed papers in London consider the affair as virtually settled.—N. Y. Albion.

Paris, July 26.—The King with a boldness and intemperance unparalleled in the annals of the world, issued three ordinances, which appeared in the *Moniteur* of this date. By the first ordinance, which bears, as usual the royal signature, and is countersigned by all his ministers, the liberty of the press is suspended, whilst the suspension is marked by unaccommodating rigour. By the second ordinance, which is only countersigned by Count Peyronnet, as Minister of the Interior, the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. By a third ordinance, to which, in like manner, the counter signature of all the ministers is affixed, the present law of election is annulled, and a new law substituted, by which only deputies of departments are to sit in the new chamber, if it ever meet.

Tuesday, July 27.—At day break on Tuesday morning the inhabitants were roused by an extraordinary firing of cannon, by the artillery exercising at Vincennes, which reminded them that some hundred pieces of cannon were ready to pour into Paris, and sweep the streets of those who did not find the ordinances to their taste. At eleven the same morning, several battalions of the guards were under arms in the Champs Elysees, and as early as seven, groups began to form in the Palais Royal and elsewhere. Scenes of violence occurred; and the gens d'armes paraded the streets with the view of intimidating the inhabitants, and with orders to act against them without the least hesitation, if any excesses were likely to be committed. The gates of the Palais Royal were closed and barricaded in the course of the morning, and those who did not reside in it were carefully kept out. Crowds soon after surrounded it, many armed with sticks, shouting, "Vive la Charte!" "A bas les Ministres!" Late in the day the presses of the *National*, the *Temps*, and the *Journal du Commerce* were seized by the police and removed from the office, in spite of protestations of the proprietors against this violation of the charter. They did not resist by open force, but the officers, who were accompanied by a great display of military force, were obliged to force the door. The presses were then placed, amidst the remonstrances of the proprietors. Most of the proprietors and the editors of the liberal journals had signed their names to a protest against these illegal acts of the government. This protest says, "In the situation in which we are placed, obedience ceases to be a duty. The citizens first called upon to obey are the writers of the journals; they ought to give the first example of resistance to authority which has divested itself of a legal character." The government has this day lost the character of legality, which commands obedience. We resist it in what concerns ourselves. It is for France to determine how far resistance ought to extend."

From the Journal des Debats.
For three days Paris has been fired upon with cannon and grape shot! It was a taking by storm; blood flowed in the streets. The fire of the musketry was more terrible and more murderous than on the 30th of March, 1814. At that time it was the Cossacks, the Russians, and the Austrians who fired; to-day it is the French soldiers—it is those whom we pay who desolate Paris with fire and the sword.

And who has ordered this massacre? The Ministers of the King of France. It is they who have plunged the capital during three days into all the horrors of war. And why, great God! all these terrible things? Because they have violated the Charter, and conspired to re-establish absolute power. They have proceeded from crime to massacre. They have been the insolent violators of their oaths, before they were the sanguinary executioners of their fellow citizens.

Such then is the reward of fifteen years' obedience! Such is the reward of fifteen milliards paid with the sweat and the sufferings of the people!

What an impudent decision of every thing that men reverse.

The imagination is confounded at the sight of so many crimes meditated, ordered and executed. Our liberties falling under the stroke of illegal ordinances, our fellow citizens under the fire of the cannon and the musketry, and exposed to be the prey of all the violences of military government.

This morning, the Louvre and the Tuilleries, which was defended by the Swiss, were taken after a brisk and long supported fire.

This evening the Royal Guard which left Paris at two o'clock, has retreated behind the barrier de l'Etoile. Its lines extend as far as Passy.

For these three days we have been witnesses of the greatest civil courage ever seen in Europe. Courage, energy, prudence, profound consciousness of its rights and its duties—all were united. Never did Paris—never did any capital offer such a spectacle.

Early on Wednesday morning the citizens made only one army. The National Guard appeared in uniform, and was hailed with gratitude and respect. The crowd joined these citizens: it found powder and arms. Then they marched to the Place de Greve; the Hotel de Ville was several times taken and retaken. At last it remained in the hands of the Constitutional party.—The fire of the musketry continued till very late in the night.

After the first combat the troops of the line, who behaved with the most laudable moderation, laid down their arms, and held out their hands to their fellow citizens and brethren. The gendarmes soon followed the example. The Royal Guard at length yielded, like the other. It is a singular spectacle to see the soldiers disarmed, mingled with the citizens. They had exchanged their parts and their duties.

The Swiss have surrendered. The people have been content with disarming them. The National Guard is reorganized. Patriots in uniform traverse the City. Tragic scenes were prevented.

The mayors of the Communes in the environs of Paris have measures to organize regular resistance.

An investigation has been made, which shows that there is in Paris flour for six weeks consumption—there is therefore no reason to fear a scarcity.

Yesterday several Deputies, viz: Messrs. Gen. Gerard, Count de Lobau, Lafitte, Casimir Lavier, and Mauguin, went, amidst the fire of the musketry, to the Marshal Duke of Ragusa. M. Lafitte spoke and represented to the Marshal the deplorable state of the capital, blood flowing in all directions, the musketry firing as in a town taken by storm; he made him personally responsible, in the name of the assembled deputies of France, for the fatal consequences of so melancholy an event.

The Marshal replied, "The honour of a soldier is obedience." "And civil honor," replied M. Lafitte, "is not to massacre the citizens." Then the Marshal said, "But, gentlemen; what are the conditions you propose?" "Without judging too highly of our influence, we think that we can be answerable that every thing will return to order on the following conditions: the revocation of the illegal ordinances of the 26th of July, the dismissal of the Ministers, and the convocation of the Chambers on the 3d of August."

The Marshal agreed that, as a citizen, he might perhaps not disapprove, nor might even participate in the opinions of the Deputies, but that as a soldier he had his orders, and had only carried them into execution—that, however, he engaged to submit these proposals to the King in half an hour.

But, (said Mr. Marshal) if you wish, Gentlemen, to have a conference on the subject with M. de Polignac, he is close at hand, and I will go and ask him if he can receive you.

A quarter of an hour passed; the Marshal returned with his countenance much changed, and told the Deputies that M. de Polignac had declared to him that the conditions proposed rendered any conference useless.

We have the civil war, said M. Lafitte. The Marshal bowed and the Deputies retired.

A Manifesto was issued, July 27, purporting to have been adopted by a numerous assembly, and signed with the initials of gentlemen of the first respectability in Paris. The following are extracts from this document: "The Chief of the government has placed himself above the law—he has then outlawed himself. Consequently, Charles Philippe Capet, heretofore called Count d'Artois, has ceased to be legally King of France. The French

are released from all their obligations towards him in that character. All the ordinances which he may promulgate shall be, like those of the 25th, null and void.

The Ministers composing the Government of the late King, by name Polignac, Peyronnet, Monthiel, d'Haussez, De Chantereulle, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason.

It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the execution of the orders of Charles Philippe Capet.

The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the late King. The country invokes its concurrence.

Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Orleans, shall be invited to fulfil, in the present circumstances, the duties imposed upon him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the establishment of a Constitutional Government."

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, says an English letter writer, by a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and desperation of which all the riots, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example.—They were supported by young bourgeois, and by the lower classes, but the majority, by five o'clock, were Paris fops, with rattans in their hands and pistols in their pockets. Some of them were killed. I was in the thick of the fight. The people were charged by the cavalry, fired their pistols in their faces, retired, and returned to the attack, with cries of Vengeance!

Liberte!—A bas le Roi!—Vive la Charte!—Vive l'Empereur!—Vive Napoleon II!"

(Extract of a Letter.)—For ten hours the streets were incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rattle, cannon thundered, shouts and cries were heard. At length, the Hotel de Ville surrendered, and the tri-coloured flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral (Notre Dame). At 10 o'clock, the Tuilleries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regt. of Line, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a Regt. of Infanty of the Guard. "This Retreat," said a military gentleman near me, "they are in full retreat." A regiment, or the remains of a regiment of cuirassiers, mixed up with gens d'armes de cloche, next followed—the horses cut up, and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regt. of line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments were dead, and as my friend guessed, the survivors with some soldiers of a regt. of line, were on their way to join the King at St. Cloud.—(July 28.)

A Letter from Paris, July 31, says—"This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran rivers of blood, and reverberated the thunder of artillery—the roll of musketry—the perpetual tapping of the *pis de charge*—the tolling of the tocsin—the cheers of the combatants—the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on their backs the wounded—some could be transferred to the hospitals in safety; 1,500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone.—The loss of both parties on Thursday, July 29th, was immense.

What a deplorable act was the issuing of the Ordinance on Monday last! What slaughter has ensued! What changes have been effected by it!

From the London Courier of Saturday July 31. Despatches were received this afternoon by express at the Foreign Office, from Lord Stuart de Rothesay, our Ambassador in Paris. Various other expresses have also reached London, within this last hour, and we are enabled at length to communicate authentic information of the important events of which France has been and is the scene.

From the London Courier August 2. EXPRESS.
We have received the *Moniteur* and other journals of the 31st of July, and the *Messenger des Chambres* dated the 1st of August.

PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH BY THE DEPUTIES OF DEPARTMENTS ASSEMBLED AT PARIS.
France is free. Absolute power or raised its standard—the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris, attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A government which may without delay secure to us these advantages is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen, those of your Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled, and till the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman who has never fought but for France,—the Duke of Orleans,—to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. This is in his opinion the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate defence.

The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. He will respect our rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necessary to liberty strong and durable.

Frenchmen—The Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country.

"The Chambers," says he, "are going to assemble; they will consider of means to insure the reign of the laws and the maintenance of the rights of the nation."

"The Charter will henceforth be a truth."

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS Paris, July 31.—I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to protect you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy.

On returning to the city of Paris I wore with pride those glorious colours which you have favoured, and which I myself long wore.

The Chambers are going to assemble; they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

The Charter will henceforth be a truth.

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. [Official] Sent to the Municipality of Paris. General Lafayette announces to the Mayors and Members of the different Arrondissements, that he has accepted the Command-in-Chief of the National Guard, which has been offered to him by the voice of the public, and which has been unanimously conferred upon him by the Deputies now assembled at the house of M. Lafayette. He invites the Mayor and Municipal Committees of each Arrondissement to send an officer to receive the orders of the General at the Town Hall, to which he is now proceeding, and to wait for him there.—By Order of Gen. LAFAYETTE, Member of the Constitutional Municipal Committee of the City of Paris.

LAFITTE, LOBAN, ODIER, CASSINER, PERRIER, GERARD.

PROCLAMATION. Fellow Citizens!—You have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of the Patriotic National Guard. We fight for our laws and our liberties.

Fellow Citizens—Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given you, and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are ready to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots. Signed at General Quarters, Le General du Bourg. LAFAYETTE.

Paris, July 29.

PARIS, July 13. Municipal Commission of Paris.—Inhabitants of Paris!—Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he is always considered himself the enemy of his country and of its liberties, which he could understand. After having clandestinely attacked our institutions by all the means which fraud and hypocrisy gave him; he resolved, when he thought himself strong enough, to destroy them openly, to drown them in the blood of the French. Some instances have sufficed to annihilate this corrupted Government, which has been openly a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and prosperity of France. The nation alone is standing adorned with those national colours which it has conquered with its blood. It will have a Government and laws worthy of itself.

The remainder of this proclamation is a panegyric on the inhabitants of Paris.

The *MONITEUR* contains some news from the departments. Wherever the ordinances and the events of Paris were known, the sentiments of the people had been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the Court, and the same enthusiasm for the charter and the liberty of the press had been displayed.

From the Messenger des Chambres, Aug. 1. Paris, July 31. Charles X. is at Chartres. The Court intends to go to the Loire to organize the scourge of civil war in the ancient Vendee. They are accompanied only by the Swiss. The Royal Guard in a state of complete discouragement, disorganization, and desertion, has remained at St. Cloud and Versailles with the artillery.

The Duchess of Berry made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X., telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was for ever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, received the Princess very ill, and forbade her his presence.

The dispatches seized at the Post-office, and intended for the Ambassadors, have been delivered to them unopened. They were sensible to this attention, and have complimented the citizens on their bravery and moderation in victory.

The sight of public order and respect for property, after three days' battle, and in the absence of all authority, have inspired all foreigners at Paris with the most lively admiration.—The English, in particular, are transported at what they have seen. "Oh, great nation!" cried they.

FLIGHT OF CHARLES X. Courier Office, Aug. 2—3 o'clock. PARIS, Saturday, July 31.—All is tranquil here. The gates of the city are open, and the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, are repairing.

The King of France has fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke de Bordeaux and other members of the Royal Family. They have carried off with them the crown and all the jewels. They will there wait for the Ex-Ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany or to England. Another account states that the King is gone to Rheims.

Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the carnage have forsaken the King.

Provisional Commissioners—Department of Justice, M. Dupont de l'Eure; Finance, Baron Louis; War, General Gerard; Marine, M. de Rigny; Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon, &c.

ALMANAC.

SUN	MOON	FULL	
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
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5 44	6 16	1 59	8 44
5 46	6 14	3 2	9 39

Oh. 34 m. morning.

JOHN :
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