FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LATE Insurrection in Paris.

From Willert & Smith's Evening Times, July 1.

The details of the insurrection, which broke out in Paris on the 23rd ult., and which was so fearfully disastrous in its effects, are of so much magnitude, that we have given them at length, to the exclusion of minor intelligence from that City. Our columns, from time to time, have testified to the constant state of terror produced in Paris by the conduct of the ultra-Republicans, aided by that of the ouvriers; and for some time previous to the 23rd the attention of the National Assembly had been directed to the best mode of counteracting their schemes.

Origin of the Insurrection.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the number of ouvriers, the Government directed that a draft of 3000 of them, inhabitants of the Provinces, should leave town on the 22d. They were supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted on 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 had attacked the Assembly on the 15th May, and he could not recognise 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 laborers 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!"

FRIDAY.

The Outbreak—Fatal Conflict at the Barricades.

On the morning of 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 of them 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 Chief d'Escadron were wounded. From 30 to 40 of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoricière commanded the troops. The cry of the *ouvriers* 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. Honoré, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix, and the Boulevards. By 5 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 Tuilleries; 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 four hours there was not one-tenth of that number seen. In the evening, the guardhouse 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 was 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 neighborhood of the Palais de Justice and the Faubourg St. Antoine. At 5 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.

Determined Courage of the Insurgents.

As a proof of the forbearance of the troops, and the daring recklessness of the populace, we give a brief description of an attack made by a large battalion of the national guards on a barricade in the Porte St. Denis:—

On the appearance of this battalion, the insurgents, taking it for a regiment of the line and hoping to shake the fidelity of the regular troops, raised a shout of "Vive la Ligne!" but on finding their mistake most of them fled. There remained only seven men and two women who fought desperately. One of the men, who held a flag in his hand, was the first to fire; his companions followed his example, and the national guards returned the fire.—The man who carried the flag fell dead. One of the females, a young woman neatly dressed, picked up the flag, and rushing over the barricade rushed towards the national guards, uttering language of provocation. Although the fire continued from the barricade, the national guards, fearing to injure this female, humanely abstained for some time from returning it, and exhorted her to withdraw.—Their exhortations, however, were in vain, and at length self preservation compelled them to fire, and she was killed. The other female then advanced, took the flag, and began to throw stones at the national guards. The fire from the barricade had become feeble, but several shots were fired from the sides, and from the windows of houses, and the national guards, in returning the fire, killed the second female. At last only one man remained at the barricade, but he kept up a constant discharge. One of the national guards left the ranks sword in hand, and rushing to the barricade turned aside the musket of this man just as he was about to fire again, and took him prisoner. The capture of the barricade did not put an end to the combat. A galling fire was poured upon the national guards from detached parties of the insurgents, and from the windows of the houses, of which they had taken forcible possession. The number of killed on this point is estimated at about twenty on both sides. The number of wounded was also considerable.

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 10 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. Astial, banker, had been mortally wounded.

M. Bonjean, 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 human 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. Gen. 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. 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, where 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 has les aristocrats!" It is said that General Cavaignac refused to accept the command without receiving unlimited powers, which were conferred upon him.

Dreadful struggle at Port St. Denis and St. Jaques.

In the course of the morning 500 man 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 6 o'clock the fighting continued, and the number of troops had been increased. Fifteen national guards were killed at the Port St. Denis. By a fatal mistake two legions of the national guards fired on each other. The cries among the populace were various, "Vive Henry 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. Cavaignac 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 upon the troops. Two hundred prisoners were taken by the national guard on the Place de la Sorbonne.

At 9 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 Gen. 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 the 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 dregs of the population of Paris and the banlieu were gathered together in the desperate attempt to make another revolution, and recover the mastery.

Arrest of Officers—Flight of the Garde Mobile.

Two Officers of the ex-garde republicaine (Caussidiere's creation) were arrested on the 23rd, by order of the insurgents, at the head of a large body of ouvriers in uniform, and attack the National Assembly. They remain prisoners in the cell attached to the Hall of the Assembly. A large body of the insurgents made an attack on a post in the Rue Jaqueleit, which was occupied by the garde mobile.—The garde mobile made no resistance; they took to flight, leaving their arms behind them, which fell into the hands of their aggressors.

An hospital was established in the Rue Souflet and another in the Rue de la Harpe. The services of the Val de grace were most meritorious; they were everywhere tending the wounded. A surgeon of the national guard had his thigh broken while he attended one of the wounded in the Rue de la Harpe. Many persons were drunk and could hardly stand.

Apathy of the Bourgeoise, and Preparations made by the Insurgents.

An eye-witness, who strongly condemns the apparent apathy of the Bourgeoise in the outset of the insurrection gives a narrative of his own observation on the morning of the 23rd. After stating that the Porte St. Denis was the focus of the disorder, he says that on approaching that neighborhood, he was surprised not to see a single soldier, or national guard, but on the other hand, several thousands of the conspirators in possession of the whole of the district, and already entrenched in barricades of the most formidable description. Across the boulevard was an immense barricade, formed of four or five omnibusses, several carriages, a huge waggon, and paving stones taken from the streets, torn up for a considerable distance on both sides. A little below the Rue St. Denis was another, fully as formidable, and composed of miscellaneous materials; and still further on towards the Port St. Martin was a third, not so large as the first, but still sufficient to be a powerful defence. The end of the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis was also closed up with a huge barricade, which prevented the approach of troops from the outskirts. The Rue St. Denis, the Rue Villeneuve, Bourbon, and the Rue de Clery, and the other streets abutting on the spot in possession of the conspirators, were similarly defended, and thousands of gamins were industriously working with pikes and spades tearing up the streets and adding to the defences. The mere enumeration of these extensive works shows how much time must have been spent in their erection, and it is wonderful to think that the authorities, who had been fore-warned of what was doing, and who show so much alacrity in calling out the troops when there was no occasion for them should have allowed them to be completed without interruption. The barricades were defended by some hundreds of persons in blouses, of whom many were not armed, or at least did not show their arms. They had a great number of tri-colored flags stuck upon the top 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 any 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 every where 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 street; the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footways. The soldiers, who had been on duty from a very early hour, completely overcome, were extended everywhere on the footpath sleeping, having helmet and sword laid beside them. Some attended the horses, which in thousands occupied the carriage road. This state of things continued till 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 were heard, and this continued until 7 o'clock, when silence again prevailed.

SATURDAY.

The City Declared in a state of Siege.

On the morning of 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 Tuilleries, 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 siege, and all individuals except those under 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 2 o'clock, p. m., the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

Official Decrees and Resignation of the Executive Government.

The following is the decree by which the National Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege.

Art. 1. The National Assembly remains *en permanence*.

Art. 2. Paris is in a state of siege.

Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to General Cavaignac.

The National Assembly also voted unanimously a decree by which the wives and children of the citizens who had fallen or might fall in the defence of order were to be adopted by the country.

After this decree was passed, the Executive Council resigned its powers in the following letter:

"Monsieur le President,—The Executive Committee would think it was wanting alike in its duty and its honor if it withdraw before sedition and a public peril. It withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly. In remitting to it the power with which it invested us, we return to the ranks of the National Assembly, to devote ourselves with you, to the common danger, and to the safety of the Republic.

"LAMARTINE, ARAGO, LEDRU ROLLIN, GARNIER PAGES, MARIE, the Members of the Executive Committee.

"24th June. "PAGNERRE, Secretary."

The following proclamation was published:

"National Guards,—As on all occasions, you have responded with courage to the appeal of your country. Wherever barricades have been set up by the factions, you have up to this moment destroyed them. Their colors, which are those of all the pretenders, have been trampled by you under foot. In a few hours the Republic has shown that, with the ever ready and ever spontaneously admirable succor of all its citizens, national guards, army, garde mobile and garde republicaine, it has nothing to dread from factions. Citizens, you have done much in the interest of order and liberty, but remain on foot as long as there are duties to perform: and these duties are immense. Your enemies, the enemies of the country are on the alert; be also on the alert. Be vigilant on every point, be vigilant during the whole night in every quarter. Be vigilant in order to secure the triumph of order and respect for property, if insensate men should dare to attack it.—National Guards of the great city, show to everybody, by your attitude and your energy, that you are really the first children of the Republic, and that you will defend it everywhere and against all enemies." (Signed by the members of the Executive Government.)

Very large detachments of national guards from the environs and farther points, arrived during the day, in the capital. From 2 till 4 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 Gen. 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 be exploded 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 1 o'clock in the morning till 9 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 10 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 11 o'clock was proposed by Gen. Cavaignac, who declared that after that hour the most energetic terms 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 surrendered; 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 Faubourg 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 20 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 positions 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 Insurgents.

The following proclamations were issued, Gen. 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 the assistance of 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 fouled, nothing is established without sorcery and artifice; voluntary soldiers of the nation you have well understood it. Place confidence in the chief who commands you, confide upon him as he grounds upon you. Fortunited 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 fixed, wise, honest government, one that securesit rights and guarantees every liberty—sufficiently powerful to put down every personal ambition—sufficiently calm to overthrow 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.

"Citizens.—You imagine you are fighting for the interests of the ouvriers; it is against them that you fight, and it is on them also 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 see. In the name of the enlightened Republican, in the name of the Republic which you endangering, in the name of that labor which you demand, and which was never refused to you, deceive the hopes of your 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, remember also that your rank comprise but brethren who are led away, and whom it calls back into the arms of their country. "General CAVAIGNAC.

Horrible butcheries of 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. Antoine. They had taken five of the gardes mobile prisoners, and held them apart with the intention of shooting them. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but after the same time they came to another terrible termination, which they forthwith carried into execution—they cut the throats of their 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 troops into intense exasperation, and particularly among the garde mobile. 1500 of the insurgents had surrendered on the Place du Panthéon. These men were being led across the gardens of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the garde mobile, who were then guarding the palace and the gardens, being unable to restrain their desire of vengence for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the ranks thus passing, and killed upwards of one hundred.

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 in supplying ammunition to the insurgents.

List of Killed and Wounded.

The wounds of General Bedeau, M. Clement Thomas, and M. Dornes were not at first believed to be of a dangerous character, but it is now feared they will be fatal. M. Bixion was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Turin, and a representative of the people.

M. Amendee 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. A party coming from Amiens to the assistance of the insurgents had been stopped at St. Denis and disarmed.

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

Suppression 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. Bastay 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 neighborhood of Barriere d'Italie, which is known to most strangers who have visited Paris as the district where the manufactory of Gobelins Tapestry, and the great hospital of the Salpetriere are situated.

Check of the Insurgents on the Right Bank.

As for the state of the insurgents on the right bank, it was very different. In the early part of the day they were drawn from a strong position which they had in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, to barricades built in the neighborhood of the hospital of St. Louis, which nearly cut off the communications between the Clos St. Lazare and the Faubourg St. Antoine. Soon afterwards their position was weakened by the loss of a formidable barricade on the Rue Rochechouart, but all their position in the Clos St. Lazare was very formidable. On the other hand, a strong body coming from the quarter des Halles threatened the Hotel de Ville. It was not till near three o'clock that the insurgents were driven back. All day troops were gathering towards the Clos St. Lazare, which held out all night.

SUNDAY.

Hostilities recommenced—Reinforcement of Troops—Numerous arrests of the populace.

On Sunday morning the insurgents had collected in those quarters of the faubourgs which are beyond the Canal St. Martin, and in the Faubourg 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 Rue St. Victor. The troops followed, and kept up a fire on them. In the Faubourg 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 Tuilleries 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 the Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and the Assembly, were filled with them.

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

Vehicles from the Pompes Funebres were seen passing every where, 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-colored scarfs, were seen in groupes of 10 or 12, patrolling the streets. Whenever they passed between the Chambers and Hotel de Ville, they never failed to be fired upon by the 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.

The journals of Paris were not able to appear, except in single leaves, and even these in limited numbers. The line of Telegraphs had been everywhere broken; this had seriously retarded the arrival of troops from the departments.

Up to Saturday night there arrived in Paris the national guards of Versailles, Chaton, Beauvais, Montmorency, Rougical, Rourelle, Pontoise, Amiens, Meudon, Saint-Cloud, Marne, Rambouille, 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 succeeded.

The Faubourg St. Antoine attack 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 the assailants. Colonel Raynaud of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed. Gen. Bequet, 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 open in the cellars of the houses. A large body sallied from the suburb towards noon, entered the island of St. Louis, and formed a barricade on the Pont des Tournelles, which was undergoing repairs. They were there kept in check by troops stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were actually placed between two fires. The enclosure of St. Lazare was reoccupied 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. On the Quay de la Megisserie some ruffians fired from a window on a battalion of troops of the Line, and escaped by a back door in the street. Others were, at the same time, erecting a barricade close by, in the Rheude Bethizy; but a patrol of national guards dispersed them, and they fled, throwing their arms in the streets. A battery of artillery had been placed on the hill of Montmatre, and measures were adopted to prevent the insurgents from getting possession of that important position.

At two o'clock it was announced that a resolution had been taken by Gen. 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. At the Faubourg St. Antoine barricades had been made, and were still occupied by the insurgents, but no attempt was made to take them; the troops surrounded them to oblige the insurgents to lay down their arms. At the Faubourg du Temple, the Rue du Faubourg was occupied by the garde mobile, but they were still fighting on the banks of the canal. The boulevard was also occupied by the troops to the top of the Rue Filles du Calvaire. The barricade of the Barriere Rochechouart was taken. At Montmartre they were still fighting, but the firing was stayed until the Clos St. Lazare was carried by assault; the greater number of insurgents found there 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 insurgents, who defended it, was brought into the mairie of the 2d 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 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. Séverin the garde mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassination of some of the 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 Girodi 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 picquets of national guards who occupied 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 horse was flogged into a gallop to carry M. Louis Blanc from the imprecations of the bystanders.

Seizure of Money, Ammunition, &c., whilst being conveyed to the Insurgents.

A cab filled with money was seized at the counts 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 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 Transonnain 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 infantry, and a company of the national guards. The taking of the barricades has been murderous. A battalion of the garde mobile was reduced from 720 to 120, but Commandant Dumesnil, of the 2nd battalion of 1st infantry, imagined a good means of rendering it less by breaking some holes in the houses which communicate with the barricades. By these the troops arrived behind the barricades, and thus took the insurgents without being exposed to certain death. Dumesnil thus took the barricade Beaubourg without losing a single man.

An attack was feared in the evening from the insurgents at Montmartre by which they might turn the troops at the Clos St. Lazare. Among the insurgents killed, were several liberated convicts—all well supplied with ammunition. Almost all the wounds received by the troops and national guards in the Clos St. Lazare, were in the legs. This fact is explained by the position of the insurgents behind their entrenchments formed of cut stone prepared for building in the neighbourhood.—They fired low, without being able to take aim, and the ball struck in general after ricochet. The national guards of Amiens and Rouen fought valiantly at the Clos St Lazare. A considerable number of these corps were killed and wounded. 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 out with cartridges. General Duvivier, in clearing the Hotel de Ville and its environs of insurgents, was severly 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 garde mobile, was desperately wounded.

Dislodgement of the Insurgents in the Rue St. Antoine—Dreadful Carnage at the Barricades.

The insurgents only occupied some points on the left bank in the evening. They had been dislodged from their positions in the Rue St. Antoine and the streets which are between the Hotel de Ville and the basin of the canal. The National Guard and the troops were in possession of all the line of canal from the Bristille to La Chapelle St. Denis.

After the Place du Panthéon was taken, the barricades of the Rue Ville Estrapade, and the Rue Neuve St Genevieve were still to be forced. For five hours the cannon roared incessantly. The most dreadful carnage ensued; and it was not before four o'clock (the attack having commenced at one) that the streets were freed, and that a representative of the Ardennes, Mons. Payer, whose house had been invaded by the insurgents, could get out of his house and come to the Assembly.

Arrest of an Aid-de camp of Charles X.

It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, former aid de camp of Charles X, and his servant, arrested behind a barricade in the act of distributing money to the revolters, had both been shot by the country National Guards. Forty-four other prisoners were said to have been put to death on the Place de Greve. In the opinion of many, Paris had not witnessed such a scene of slaughter since the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

From many quarters which commanded the Faubourg were to be seen persons who, after having surveyed the ground, gave orders, which were immediately obeyed by hosts of insurgents in every direction. It was easy to perceive that the insurgents were organized and did not act without orders. The military discipline of the insurgents clearly proved this.

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 4 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 another, and the troops were obliged to force them one by one. [illegible] 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.

MONDAY.

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

On Monday there was an awful stillness. Few individuals were seen, and no carriages, except ammunition wagons 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 Lerobit, Galli Cazale, and Benoit, 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 Lamoricieres, and General Perrot, 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 intrenched 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 siege. 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—Retraction of Surrender, and Re-commencement of Hostilities.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was unfortunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst endeavoring to induce the insurgents to surrender, has since