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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE FOUR DAYS OF BLOOD!

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STATE OF THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANCE.

We have already furnished, through our Telegraphic Dispatches, a connected account of the insurrection in Paris. There are many interesting particulars, however, which have reached us in foreign files, and we therefore give them, as early as possible, in the order of their occurrence.

The First Conflict.

On the morning of the 23d, about 4 o'clock, about 5,000 men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about 10 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 3 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 Guard 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 thirty to forty of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoricière commanded the troops. The cry of the insurgents was "Vive la République Democratique."

Desperation of the Populace.

In a proof of the forbearance of the troops, and the desperate 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 leaping over the barricade, rushed toward the National Guards, uttering language of provocation.

Although the fire continued from the barricade, the National Guards, fearing to injure this female, humane men obtained for some time from returning it, and exported her to withdraw. Their exhortations, however, were 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 place, 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 launched aside the musket of this man just as he was about to fire again, and took him prisoner.—The capture of this 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.

Bravery of Lamartine, Arago, and others.

During the day's combating, the members of the Executive Committee exposed themselves boldly. At many barricades Arago presented himself and reasoned or attempted to reason with the people. His friends frequently feared that he would be killed, but the rabble seemed to respect his courage—courage, we may remark, of the very noblest character, as he exposed his own life in the hope of preventing bloodshed. In some instances he was loudly cheered.

During the greater part of the day Lamartine accompanied Gen. Cavaignac to the scenes of contest, the General having been slightly wounded. Pierre Bonaparte had his horse wounded by the side of Lamartine. M. Bixio, who in the National Assembly proposed that the members should take part with the National Guard, was shot, it is feared mortally. Clement Thomas was wounded in the thigh. Dornès, a Representative, and one of the Editors of the *National*, was also wounded.

The Fighting on Friday.

In the course 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. Fifteen 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. Caussidière 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 were at work. The staff was at the Hôtel de Ville. The artillery was on the Pont Notre Dame. The cannon fired from this point on the Rue de la Cité, 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 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 of the Insurgents.

An eye-witness, who strongly condemns the apparent apathy of the bourgeoisie in the outset of the insurrection, gives a narrative of his own observation on the morning of the 23d. After stating that the Porte St. Denis was the focus of all 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 strongly entrenched in barricades of the most formidable description. Across the boulevard was an immense barricade, formed of four or five omnibuses, several carriages, a huge wagon, and paving-stones taken from the streets, torn up for a considerable distance on both sides.

A little beyond the Rue St. Denis was another, fully as formidable, and composed of miscellaneous materials, and still farther on toward the Porte 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, 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 the authorities, who had been forewarned of what was doing, and who show so much alacrity in calling out the troops when there is no occasion for them, should have allowed them to be completed without interruption.

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 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.

Friday Night.

The night of the 23d 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 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 tended the horses, which 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 7 o'clock, when silence again prevailed.

The Government—Gen. Cavaignac appointed President.

At one o'clock, on Saturday, notice was given that the Capital was declared in a state of siege, 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 Gen. Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with powers of a dictatorship.

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

ART. I. The National Assembly remains en permanence.

ART. II. Paris is in a state of siege.

ART. III. All power and authority is delegated to Gen. 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:

MESSIEURS LE PRÉSIDENT. The Executive Committee would think it was evading risks in its duty and its honor if it withdrew before radiant and a public peril. It withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly. In resuming to it the power with which it invested us, we return to the ranks of the National Assembly, to discuss amicably with you the common danger, and the safety of the Republic.

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

PAGNERRE, Secretary.

24th June.

The Executive Committee also issued an address to the National Guards. On the dictatorship being conferred upon Gen. Cavaignac, he issued the following notice: "That 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."

The Conflict of Saturday.

From one o'clock in the morning till noon, a heavy fire of musketry was kept up. The insurgents had taken possession of the barriers, and the cannonade had not ceased. 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 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 masters 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 Poissonnière.

Although the barricades were of gigantic strength and size, they could not stand against the artillery; and even may form some idea of the numbers that fell when I tell you that as soon as a barricade was destroyed they built another of the bodies of the victims, piled, or rather stacked, one across the other. Women assisted, and even handled the muskets like fiends. In the Rue St. Jaques was one of the most frightful struggles. They took possession of all the houses, and among them the large establishment of La Belle Jardinière, where a bloody combat took place, and which ended by the artillery bringing it down about their ears. There are only about twenty bricks now standing of this once fine establishment. In the Rue St. Jaques, higher up, they broke all the window-frames, threw them into the street, and made barricades at every window with the dead bodies. Out of an entire battalion of the Garde Mobile which attacked this quarter only twenty-seven were left alive."

Defeat 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.

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. Jaques to the Church of St. Severin. According to the *Siècle*, there were 1,300 National Guards lying dead in the Church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

Statement of M. Payer.

After the Place du Pantheon was taken, the barricades of the Rue Vieille Estrapade, and the Rue Neuve Ste. Genevieve were still to be forced. For five hours the cannon roared incessantly. The most dreadful carnage ensued; and it was not before 4 o'clock (the attack having commenced at one) that these streets were freed, and that a representative of the Ardennes, M. Payer, whose house had been invaded by the insurgents, could get out of his house and come to the Assembly. Among other horrible scenes M. Payer witnessed during the twelve hours he was detained at home, he related facts which proved that a great number of the insurgents were unfortunate men who had been led astray, and several had money in their pockets, and excited the others to fight by all kinds of evil reports.

Many of them were poor workmen, driven to despair by that misery which they had endured for four months, and who replied to those who asked them what they were fighting for, "It is better to be killed with a bullet than to starve to death!" None of them, when drink was presented to them, would accept wine without water; and one of them, having killed a Mobile who had wounded his hand, began to cry like a child. Some of the leaders were constantly endeavoring to excite them by distributing to them strong liquor, and repeating the most odious stories. At one time they said the 11th Legion had just massacred a great number of them; at another, that 600 workmen had been sent from the *Ateliers Nationaux* to go and work at Fontainbleau, and that they had been received on their arrival by the *Maire*, who told them they would not employ such *canaille*.—M. Payer remarked that the leaders never exposed themselves, and disappeared at the least danger.

Slaughter of St. Severin and 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. Jaques, 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. Jaques. 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 a hospital now erecting. This post was connected with advanced works extending to the hights 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 and drew up before the barricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the first fire 50 of them fell.

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 Jardinière," on this quay, was demolished by cannon balls. It had been taken possession of by the insurgents. At 8 o'clock, by the reduction of the place Lafayette, the Clos St. Lazare was isolated.

Proclamations.

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 brethren of the army, will be established. Calmness, which is not cold fear, present, it is also the friend of France and the Republic that your heroic conduct is about to secure. Nothing is bended, nothing is established, without surrender and sacrifice; voluntary soldiers of the union, 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—a Government powerful to put down every personal ambition—sufficiently powerful to put down 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.

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 interests of the operatives; I recognized them that you fight, and it is on them alone will fall all the blood which has been spilt. If such a conflict can be prolonged, it can only need despair for the future of the Republic, the triumph of which we all desire to secure. In the name of the vanquished Republic, in the name of the Republic which you are endangering, in the name of that labor which you demand, and which was never refused to you, decide in the hopes of our common success, by laying down your defiant 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.

CAVAIGNAC.

Sunday—Hostilities Recommenced.

On Sunday morning the insurgents had collected in those quarters of the faubourgs which are beyond the Canal St. Martin, and in the Faubourg Poissonnière. Every house in La Villette and La Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every window was a loop-hole.

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 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 6, several legions of National Guards from the Provinces marched into Paris. The quarter of the Capitol around the Chamber, and the Tuileries was literally covered with troops, who bivouacked in the street and places. The Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysees presented the aspect of a camp.

The engineers now 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 Funèbres were seen passing everywhere, to carry away the dead. Never was such a spectacle witnessed as Paris presented.

Members of the Assembly, distinguished by their tri-colored 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.

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.

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.

Slaughter in the Faubourg St. Antoine.

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. Col. Raynaud, of the 45th regiment of the line, and several officers, were killed. Gen. Boquet, of the engineers, arrived at the Place de la Bastille, with the firemen and sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had dug trenches, against which artillery was unavailable. They fired from within, and, on the approach of the troops, escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses.

A large body sallied from the suburb toward noon, entered the suburb 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 within 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 Rue de 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 Montmartre, and measures were adopted to prevent the insurgents from gaining possession of that important position.

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 the Canal from the Bastille to La Chapelle St. Denis.

Aid and Comfort Intercepted.

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

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

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

Between the streets Transouain and Aumair four redoubtable barricades were erected, at which the insurgents had worked all Saturday night. They were carried at 7 on Sunday evening by some of the 1st infantry, and a company of National Guards. The taking of this post cost the assailants has been murderous. A battalion of the Guard Mobile was reduced from 750 to 120, but Commandant Dumesnil, of the 2d battalion of the 1st infantry, imagined a good means of rendering it less so 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.

Slaughter at the Clos St. Lazare.

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

During the night the inhabitants of some parts of the capital were compelled by the authorities to keep their windows illuminated. In other parts, as on the boulevards, they were compelled to put out all lights and close their shutters during the night. The sentinels called out every ten minutes, "Sentinel, prenez garde à 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.

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. The fact is explained by the position of the insurgents behind their entrenchments formed of cut stone prepared for building in that neighborhood. They fired low, without being able to take aim, and the balls 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 Chaussée 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 Hôtel de Ville, and its environs of the insurgents, was severely wounded. In the Clos St. Lazare Gen. Lamoricière had his horse killed under him and the Colonel of the 48th Line was mortally wounded. General Demesne, Commandant of the Garde Mobile, was desperately wounded.

Frightful Barbarities.

A dreadful act of butchery was committed about 1 by the insurgents at a barricade 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 these 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.

The rage of the soldiers on perceiving this murderous work was intense, and deep and loud were their vows of vengeance. In other places the insurgents showed the same villanous spirit; they killed men whom they had robbed, after taking them prisoners, in some instances, no doubt, persons unmixed up with the contest, drawn to it by curiosity; they cut off the hands of a Captain of cuirassiers, and life ebbed slowly away. The Garde Mobile, to avenge the cowardly assassination of some prisoners, went into a 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!"

It is painful and revolting to continue this narrative. *Galignani* asserts positively that on a barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine the body of a Garde Republicaine in uniform was impaled, and the bowels taken out. In the Pantheon the bodies of several Gardes Mobiles were found hanging by the wrists, and pierced by swords and bayonet stabs. Not only were jagged bullets used, but others were made with fragments of copper and cast iron. The feet of a dragoon were cut off, and he was replaced dying on his horse. The insurgents also pumped turpentine from a fire engine in a house in the Faubourg Poissonnière, where there were National Guards and troops, and then tried to set the house on fire. Some of this devils' work was done on the Sunday, but we give it all under this head to show the nature of the strife. There were, too, other atrocities perpetrated, which may not be more than alluded to.

A demon in female attire rushed into the Rue Rambuteau yesterday with a sharp knife, stole behind a Mobile Guard, seized him by the nose, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Many Staff officers have been taken by the insurgents also, and were immediately hung in the cellars of the Pantheon, which was in the possession of the mob during the whole of yesteday. But at all the barricades women were among the most active, and at all the windows they were encouraging the insurgents, firing an occasional shot themselves from their "coigns of vantage," hurling the most hideous imprecations against the assailants, and waving their kerchiefs to incite the insurgents to fresh deeds of valor. In the Faubourg St. Marceau the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops.

The Count de Narbonne.

It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, formerly aide-de-camp of Charles X. and his servant, who were arrested behind a barricade in the act of distributing money to the revolters, had both been shot in the Gardens of the Luxembourg by the National Guards. Forty-four other prisoners were stated to have been put to death on the Place de Grève. It was impossible to form an idea of the losses on both sides, but, in the opinion of many, Paris had not witnessed such a scene of slaughter since the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

[London Times.

Louis Blanc's Escape.

About half past seven in the evening Louis Blanc was passing along the boulevards on foot between two representatives. At the corner of the Rue Richelieu he was recognized by the piquets of National Guards who occupied that post. Hostile cries were soon uttered for nothing but curses are now heard against him, and but for the intervention of some National Guards, who made their comrades understand that the members of the Assembly were inviolable, Louis Blanc would have been subjected to punishment on the spot. A carriage was obtained, and the horse was flogged into a gallop to carry the once popular leader from the imprecations and vengeance of the bystanders.

M. de Girardin.

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.

A later account says M. Emile de Girardin is confined at the Conciergerie, and placed in secret confinement. Even Mme de Girardin could not obtain permission to visit him. An application for his being let out on bail has been made and refused.

Splendid Examples of Heroism.

The 13th battalion of the Garde Mobile showed the most devoted courage. Martin Hyacinthe, only 16, a simple Garde Mobile, rushed on a formidable barrier of the Faubourg du Temple, in the face of a shower of balls. He took the flag which surrounded it, and would not part with it even in fighting. When the battalion returned to the headquarters of Gen. Cavaignac, the young soldier was presented to him, to whom he delivered the flag. General Cavaignac, taking of his last youth, amid the applause of the persons assembled.

Another Garde Mobile, a boy between 16 and 17, named Delrat, of the 20th battalion, was mentioned to the President for having himself captured five insurgents, five muskets, and five flags, on five different barricades in the Rue de Reuilly. Being taken ill when at the palace, he could not go to the President. The President accordingly went to him, and kissing him with great warmth, said, "Since you cannot wait on the President, the President of the National Assembly waits on you!" On the Boulevards another Garde Mobile, also bearing a flag, wept when military honors were paid to him.

One of the barricades of the Ile Louviers was so cleverly constructed that the insurgents could fire through loop holes without danger. A Garde Mobile, aged scarcely fifteen, crept close to the barricade, and suddenly rising fired through one of the loop holes. He then fell flat on his face and reloaded his musket, when he again fired through the loop-hole. He repeated this boldly audacious act fourteen times, but on the fifteenth the brave little soldier was shot dead. Shortly after the barricade was carried.

Three detachments of the Garde Mobile arrived successively at the Assembly, carrying the flags they had taken from the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine. General Rey hoisted the detachments before the gates of the Chamber, and afterward conducted these young men to the President and to General Cavaignac, who praised them in the warmest manner for their courage. One of them, belonging to the battalion of the marine Mobile Guard, was recognized by several representatives as having displayed extraordinary courage in the attack at the Place de la Bastille.

Death of the Archbishop of Paris.

On Sunday evening the Prelate, accompanied by two of his Vicar-Generals, proceeded by the Rue St. Antoine to the Place de la Bastille, where the combat still continued. The welcome which he had received from Gen. Cavaignac was but a prelude to what he met with in the places near the scene of the combat. His resolution was praised; he was surrounded by citizens, soldiers, and women, who fell on their knees, and were unanimous in calling down blessings on the head of the envoy of God, and in imploring his benediction. Some among them, more prudent than the rest, represented to him the danger, perhaps useless, which he would incur. His reply was, "It is my duty to offer up my life," and he was heard frequently to repeat to himself, *Bonus autem pastor dat animam suam pro ovibus suis.*

On his route he entered several of the *ambulances*, giving his blessing and absolution to the wounded. On reaching the scene of combat, which was then going on with great severity, he asked the Colonel who was in command, whether it was not possible to stop his fire for a few moments. He hoped by such a plan that that of the insurgents would also be suspended, and that during this temporary truce he might make himself known and come to a parley with them. The Colonel, admiring the feeling of the Archbishop, yielded to his request, and the anticipations of the prelate were realized, for the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides. The insurgents mounted on the top of their barricade, and held the butt-ends of their muskets in the air.

The Archbishop and his two Vicars General, M. Jacquemenet and M. Ravinet, advanced toward the barricade. One man alone, dressed in a blouse, preceded him, carrying a branch of a tree in his hand as a mark of conciliation. The insurgents, on their part, descended from their barricade, some of them appearing pacifically inclined, and others with menace in their features and in their language. By an air which can readily be understood, the combatants on the side of order could not reconcile it to themselves to see the Archbishop thus exposed to the rage of men who had on that very day murdered some persons who had been sent to parley with them. They, therefore, neglected the request of the prelate, and advanced, and were thus face to face with their enemies. Reproaches and threats were exchanged, and personal struggles took place, the disastrous consequences of which the ecclesiastics sought to prevent in the name of religion, and of the pontiff who came there to stop the effusion of blood, to save those who had taken up arms, and their wives and children.

During these altercations, which for some time delayed the accomplishment of the holy mission, a musket was fired, but is not known on which side, or whether it was by accident or intentionally. In an instant a cry of "Treason! treason!" arose on all sides. The combatants retired, and the firing became more severe than ever. The worthy Archbishop was thus placed between two fires; he showed no alarm; he never thought of escaping to the right or left. He advanced toward the barricade; and still accompanied by his Vicars-General, he mounted it and reached the summit. He was thus in view of both parties. The balls whistled round him, but at this time appeared to respect him. One of his attendants had three balls through his hat.

The mediator showed himself, and what voice could be more eloquent than this heroic apparition! What thanks ought to fall on the heart of the pontiff, thus offering and giving his blood and his life for the people intrusted to his care! What glory also both for him and for the faith which inspires it! But his sacrifice was to be completed. He came down from the Calvary, where death had spared him, and had scarcely descended a few steps, when he fell pierced in the loins by a ball which appeared to have come from a window at the side. A faithful servant, who followed him unknown to his master, endeavored to catch him in his arms, but was himself wounded in the side. Let us, however, render justice to every one; the insurgents ran to his assistance, and carried him to the Hospital of the Quinze Vingts, and placed a guard over him. They procured the signatures of all present to attest that he was not shot by the persons to whom he had first spoken, and they appeared very anxious to have this point clearly stated.

The news of the event soon spread through the Faubourg, and produced an extraordinary sensation. In an hour afterward the firing ceased not to recommence.—The Christian calmness and serenity which induced and sustained the conduct of the Archbishop never left him. On his Vicar-General, M. Jacquemet, rejoining him, the dying prelate begged him, as a friend, to tell him what he thought of his condition. "Is my wound serious?" "It is very much so." "Is my life in danger?" "It is."—"Well, then," replied the Archbishop, "let God be praised, and may He accept the sacrifice which I again offer him for the salvation of this misguided people. May my death expiate the sins which I have committed during my episcopacy."

He afterward confessed and received the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, preserving throughout his severe sufferings all his presence of mind, and expressing a satisfaction full of simplicity and grandeur at having accomplished what he called his duty. "Life is so short," he often repeated, "and the term which still remained to me could have been but short; I have sacrificed little for God, for the men created in His image, and re-purchased in His blood." On Monday morning he was carried to his palace, and as he passed through the streets the people all fell on their knees with a feeling of veneration.

He was escorted to his residence by a party of the Garde Mobile. The countenance of one of those gallant youths particularly struck him as he had seen him fighting, and after having received a wound in the head wrest a sabre from the hand of his assailant. He beckoned him to approach, and having still strength enough to rise his arms, he detached a small crucifix which he wore suspended round his neck and gave it to the young hero, saying, "Never part with this cross—place it near your heart, it will bring you happiness." The young man, whose name is Francois Delavrignere, of the 7th Company of the 4th Battalion, joined his hands in an attitude of prayer, and swore to preserve forever the precious *souvenir* of the venerable dying prelate. The pain he suffers is still very severe; the ball has not been extracted, and his medical attendants have little hopes of his life.

The Actions of Monday—Final Defeat of the Insurgents.

On Monday morning 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 5 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 bank 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.

Hostilities were resumed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and, after a short contest, the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine surrendered unconditionally. This was the last stronghold of the revolt, the Clos de St. Lazare having been already stormed. In this latter place the insurgents had entrenched themselves in a strongly fortified position, on a wide elevated plain, in the vicinity of the station of the Northern Railway. This plain, which is scattered over with outhouses, 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 Gen. Cavaignac determined to take it, and ordered it to be mined, advancing guns and shells against it.

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

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

The Killed and Wounded.

The wounds of Gen. Bedeau, M. Clément Thomas, and M. Dornès were not severe, but they were confined to their beds. It was hoped that the life of M. Bixio would be saved. M. Bixio was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Turin, and a representative of the people.

M. Amadée Theyer has died of his wounds. He was the son-in-law of Gen. Bertrand, the friend of Napoleon.

The 24th regiment had lost 200 men.