

PARIS IN REVOLT.

Formidable Communist Uprising in the French Capital.

The Government Attempt to Surprise Montmartre Frustrated.

Fraternalization of the Regulars and Insurgents.

Bloody Conflicts in the Streets.

Many Killed and Wounded--French Officers Captured.

Generals Clement-Thomas and Lecomte Shot by the Insurgents.

General Vinoy's Execution Also Reported.

GREAT CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

All the Right Bank of the Seine Evacuated by the Government Forces.

Suspension of the German Evacuation of France.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 19, 1871. I have received intelligence from Paris of important events transpiring in that city which I forward for publication in the New York Herald.

THE SITUATION GRAVE. Events of a most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver.

PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT THIERS.

On Friday President Thiers issued a proclamation appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says he is informed that the malcontents of the Montmartre have planted their guns so as to demolish the dwellings of their fellow citizens. He declares that by such acts as these the republic is fatally compromised, because a republic accompanied by disorders will be lost. He insists that the present government is really republican, and no friend of the republic should strike at it. The government will take the cannon from these men who, misled by deceiving politicians, seek to inaugurate civil war. He draws a picture of the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the reviving commerce of the city is stopped and the shops are deserted. He continues:—The government, hoping the malcontents will return to their duty as good citizens and obey the laws, still withholds orders to proceed to extreme measures to free the country of a new enemy; but it is determined to act when necessary and deliver the principals over to justice. The government relies on the co-operation of all good citizens. The proclamation concludes with these words:—"After this warning we shall proceed to force peace, if necessary, at all hazards."

MONTMARTRE OCCUPIED BY THE REGULARS.

The government, following up the proclamation of President Thiers, at midnight on Friday sent a detachment of troops and gendarmes to occupy the positions of the insurgents in the Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon were removed and the gendarmes made some 400 prisoners.

APPEARANCE OF THE INSURGENTS.

In the morning the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene, and released the prisoners.

POSITIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

General Vinoy, who was in command of the government forces, had posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches, and his sentinels prevented all persons from ascending the hill.

A GENERAL FRATERNIZATION.

The batteries of mitrailleuses were soon surrounded by angry groups, who demanded to know why the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them? The soldiers, when asked if they meant to fire on the citizens, made no reply, and soon a general fraternization commenced. The people were allowed to draw the mitrailleuses aside and ascend the heights. The companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with the nationals who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived on the ground the people shouted to them, "Reverse arms!" and the order was obeyed.

AGAIN IN POSSESSION.

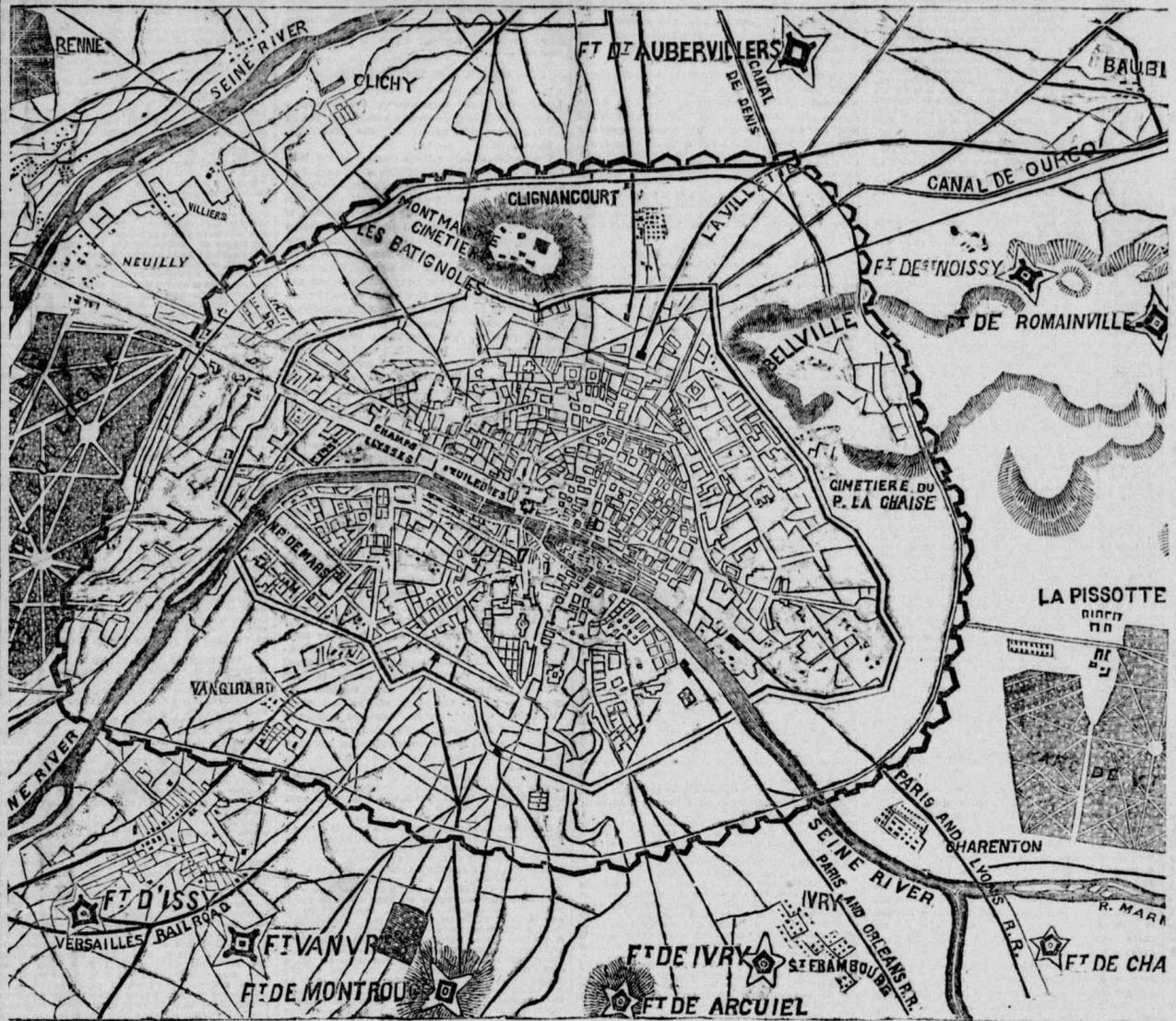
At ten o'clock A. M. the Nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill.

CONFLICT IN THE PLACE FIGALLE.

At the same hour a serious conflict occurred

REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

Map of the French Capital--Situation of the Disaffected Quarters--Scene of the Contest of Saturday--Extent of the Territory Within the City Held by the Insurgents.



POSITIONS OF THE INSURGENTS.

From the map of Paris published above it will be easy to ascertain how much of the city is held by the insurgents, as our despatches report that the government forces have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the National Guards in possession of all points on the right bank. Virtually, therefore, the rebels are in complete control of the French capital. The greater part of the city is on the right bank of the river. Here are the most important public edifices and the most valuable property. The Tuilleries, the Palais Royal, Hotel de Ville, Palais de Justice, Palais de l'Industrie, Arc de Triomphe, Grand Opera, Halles Centrales and numerous other public

buildings which adorn Paris are within the quarter held by the unruly National Guards. The quarters where the insurrection broke out will be seen marked on the map. They are Montmartre and Belleville. Here live the lowest classes of Paris, true descendants of the murderers, thieves and vagabonds invited to the city in 1393 by the then government. The streets in these quarters are, for the most part, narrow, and bear evidence of the class which inhabits them. As one approaches the hill of Montmartre the ground rises, while Montmartre itself completely overlooks the other parts of the capital. Previous to the reign of Louis Napoleon the hotels of insurrection were in the vicinity of the Rue de Rivoli, but of late years it has been in the northern and northeastern quarters to which the

the morning have become known. General Faron was surrounded for several hours by the mob in the Montmartre. His troops proved faithful; they charged and took three barricades, using the bayonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. General Lecomte and others were not so fortunate. Abandoned by their men, they were made prisoners by the rioters, and are now detained in the Chateau Rouge. General Patrel was wounded.

THE GARRISON.

In the morning the troops succeeded in capturing forty cannon in the Montmartre; of these the people retook five without fighting. The remainder were removed to a place of safety. HOBBLESH IN FAVOR. The rebels killed, cut up and ate the horse of a staff officer, who was surrounded and made prisoner. MORE BARRICADES. The rebels are now building additional barricades in the Montmartre, Belleville and the Faubourg St. Antoine.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

The government has issued another proclamation repudiating any intention of a coup d'etat, warning the communities who seek to pillage Paris that they will ruin France, and appealing to the National Guards to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the capital.

CAPTURED GENERALS EXECUTED BY THE INSURGENTS.

At nine o'clock P. M. it was reported that Generals Lecomte and Clement-Thomas (the latter formerly commander-in-chief of the National Guards), who were captured in the morning, had been shot by the insurgents after a summary trial. The news spread consternation through the city. RETREAT OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE. General Vinoy's staff, all the troops of the line and the entire force of gendarmes have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the National Guards to restore order on the right.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

The Nationals are assembled at various points. The boulevards are crowded, but there has been no further conflict. The shops are closed and the omnibuses have stopped running.

STARDING FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE EVENTS OF

communists have gradually been driven by the increase of population and the general improvement which have been made in their old haunts, under the direction of Baron Haussmann. Unless, as was the case on Saturday, aided by the disaffection of the troops of the line, the revolutionary element of Paris would have little chance of success even in Montmartre and Belleville, for while a majority of the streets are narrow, there are several wide thoroughfares which command all points, and from which the government forces could sweep the insurgents. It was in the Belleville district that the reds tried to get up a revolution during the last months of Napoleon's reign. The attempt was a complete fiasco, as the mob was not armed and the materials which they possessed for erecting barricades were utterly

insufficient. In this revolt the case is much different. The revolutionists are all fully armed and possess the advantage of having complete military organizations. We have no means of ascertaining the number of cannon held by them. They seized 600 at the outbreak of the trouble, but a large portion was returned by them and parked in the garden of the Luxembourg. Nevertheless they cannot hold less than 250 pieces of artillery.

All the streets in the Montmartre district are blocked up by barricades. The hill of Montmartre is now virtually a fort and is armed with a large number of cannon, which are pointed towards the city. By all accounts the fortifications have been constructed with considerable skill and bear evidence of having been designed by military engineers.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

The Execution of Generals Clement-Thomas and Lecomte Confirmed--Opinions of the Press--Reported Shooting of Vinoy--Movements of German Troops Stopped.

LONDON, March 19--10 P. M.

Additional reports from Paris enable me to forward the following intelligence for the New York Herald:-- FRENCH GENERALS EXECUTED. The Paris journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Generals Lecomte and Clement-Thomas. After their capture they were taken to the Garden of the Ruedes Rosiers, Montmartre, where the Central Revolutionary Committee hold their sittings. After a brief trial, they were condemned to suffer death, and were taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF VINOY.

Special despatches to London journals say General Vinoy has also been shot. The report has not yet been confirmed and is not credited. OPINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS. The Journal des Debats says:—"Yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. The revolution, marshalled under the banner of pillage, is the mistress of Paris. France will condemn these horrible assassinations and this odious insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the republic than all the Bonapartes."

LATEST REPORTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

The latest news is that the nationals of Montmartre have seized and now occupy the staff and general headquarters buildings of the National Guard of Paris in the Place Vendôme. STOPPAGE OF THE GERMAN EVACUATION OF FRANCE. The Echo de Parlement says in consequence of the disturbances in Paris the Emperor William has provisionally stopped the movements of the German troops.

VICTIMS OF THE REDS.

The following are brief sketches of the French generals reported shot by order of the red republican Revolutionary Committee in Paris:-- General Clement Thomas. This officer was born at L'Epine in 1812, received

a good education in Paris, and entered the French army as a volunteer. He served for awhile in the Ninth cuirassiers, took part in the conspiracy of Lunéville, for which he was condemned to prison. With M. Guinand and several others, he escaped from Sainte Pelagie and sought refuge in England. On the proclamation of amnesty he returned to France and became attached to the editorial staff of the National newspaper. He took part in the revolution of February and, under the provisional government, was employed as government commissioner in the Department of Gironde, where he was subsequently elected a representative of the National Assembly. Returning to Paris he was elected Colonel of the second legion of National Guards. His energy and zeal soon procured him a general's commission, and finally he succeeded M. de Contant as commander-in-chief of the National Guards. Soon after his appointment, however, he gave great offence in a speech delivered from the tribune of the Assembly, in which he denounced the Cross of the Legion of Honor as "a bauble of vanity." For this he was removed from command and was succeeded by General Changarnier. In the Assembly he voted with the moderate democrats until the 10th of December, 1848, when he called for a re-election. He opposed the coup d'etat, and remained in private life until after the overthrow of Napoleon's dynasty last year. During the siege of Paris he was commander of the National Guards, and was said to be extremely popular with the very men who assassinated him on Saturday last.

General Vinoy.

This officer, who is also reported to have been shot--but the news lacks confirmation--first saw service in Algeria, where he greatly distinguished himself. When the war between France and Prussia broke out last year he was on the retired list, but he was recalled to active service and placed in command of a corps organized under his direction. This corps, it will be remembered, arrived near Metz just in time to hear of the terrible disaster which attended the French arms at Sedan. General Vinoy fell back upon Paris, conducting his retreat with skill and success. After the investment of the capital by the Germans he made the first sortie, and was repulsed in the heavy loss. Toward the close of the siege he was placed in command of the National Guards of the Seine and retained it till the appointment of General de Paladine. He is said to have been a decided opponent of the republic and a warm adherent of the Bonaparte dynasty.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Prussian Troops in Dieppe--French Ideas of the Use of Citizen Education.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 19--11:30 P. M. A despatch just received from Dieppe announces that Prussian troops from Amiens have arrived there and occupied one-half of the town. The French garrison retains the other half. The Journal des Debats last week advised "diffusion of education and a better training for Frenchmen. Then their powers will be increased to seek for their revenge in an improved administration of affairs and the extension of public liberties."

Reported French Loan.

BRUSSELS, March 19, 1871. The Etienne Helges learns that the French government has negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds of

two millions of francs at five per cent interest, price 75.

French Celebrities Suffering from Malaria.

BOURNAIS, March 19, 1871. Henri Rochefort is here suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness. M. Jules Mirou, the banker of this city, is dangerously ill.

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Monarch En Route in Belgium.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 19, 1871.

I have telegraphed advices for the Herald, dated in Versailles, Belgium, this afternoon, which supply the following announcement:--Napoleon will take a special train at Herbenthal at nine o'clock to-night, and come through to this city without stopping. The ex Emperor will thus be on Belgian territory during the time, and among a population which sympathizes largely with him. Herbenthal, where Bonaparte will take the train, is a station on the Belgian railroad, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Versailles.

In this city (Versailles) he will be about fourteen miles east of Louve, on the line of railroad to Cologne, and in the midst of a busy and very industrious manufacturing population, numbering about 2,500 persons.

PARIS EVACUATED.

The Retirement of the German Troops After Occupying the Capital.

View of the Retiring Troops from the Bridge of Suresnes--Appearance of the Troops--The Emperor-King--Bismarck--Moltke--The Crown Prince--Homeward Bound.

(Correspondence of the London Standard.)

I was too late for the departure, as I have already told you, but I determined to have a last look at the enemy after he had gone outside, and I took a cab and drove rapidly down to the Porte Maillot. The drawbridge was raised. No thoroughfare. On the ramparts groups were stationed, looking eagerly towards the Bois de Boulogne, where the tenton bayonets were still to be discovered glinting in the sunshine. I crossed to the left by the chemin de fer till I reached the gate which leads out from the Ternes district, which I found open, and, dismounting the vehicle, I crossed on foot and took a breather through the wood and by the borders of the Seine till I reached the suspension bridge of Suresnes. The platform of the bridge had been blown up at the commencement of the siege, and has not since been repaired--it was impracticable, but a capital pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river, and by this I learned a portion of the German army was about to pass, after an inspection by the royal and imperial master on the racetrack of Longchamps. I had the good luck to be in time for the picnic. The side ropes of the pontoon were decorated with laurels, and on the Suresnes side two tall poles were erected, on either hand, from which floated the flags of Prussia and of the North German Confederation--the former at a higher position than the latter, denoting the heretofore, as well as in the diplomatic, political and all other senses, being so much higher than Germany. Presently the army corps, after a boisterous march, came into view, headed by parallel lines of Bavarians and Prussians marching in columns of fours. It may be imagined that this equable relation of the North and South German contingents was meant to repair any offence which the Bavarians might have taken at seeing their new national banner subordinated to that of the House of Hohenzollern. After a long train of infantry, marching with that marvelous regularity and mechanical precision, so often noticed by me, came the Emperor and his crowned vassals. The troops' hats and helmets were decorated with sprigs of laurel and evergreens--it was just that the men who had borne the tail and the heat of the day were content to be signalled--but their officers' beards were literally ablaze with medals, clasps, and ribbons of all orders and all grades, from the Polar Bear of Russia to the Pink-eyed Rabbit of Monaco. Enclosed by a staff as tortuous as the sea serpent and as glittering in curve and scale, drove up the Emperor-King. His Majesty has obviously no notion of the grandeur of his position, and is ground in a neat but unpretending brougham, drawn by two horses, which, to all appearance, had made no pretensions to the water during the siege. On his right hand sat the Crown Prince, looking the good-natured man as he is. In a second carriage sat the Crown Princess, under the arm of whom sat the Crown Prince's wife. To the Emperor's right was General Bismarck, doing his savage best to reduce to subordination a republican and a socialist, and, in the midst of a republican and a socialist, was a man of a possible client, the verdict, guilty or acquitted. Von Moltke was alone, in long conveyance behind him came a detachment of his staff, whose names I was not privileged to learn, but which, I dare say, you will find listed in all their despatches, forwarded by the Emperor's staff, over the pages of the Almanach de Gotha. A couple of hundred soldiers, infantry, were stationed at the western flank of the pontoon, and were stirred to such an enthusiasm that they waved their mouths of their pipes and shouted Hoch as the Emperor-King passed by. The Emperor-King removed his checkered and smiling countenance. The net of concession was equivalent, in the troops' eyes, to the issue of an extra ration of beer. The infantry were followed by the Emperor's cavalry which had done such magnificent service throughout the war. They passed by, and then the last of the Emperor's staff, the Emperor's distance of houses, and streets, and scantly multitudes in sombre uniform, the air and the pace seemed relaxed, and the Emperor's staff, waving back by the Hippodrome, rather tired and confused. I confess, by the long spectacle, my mind reverted to others of the same kind, but under different auspices, held on the spot where I found myself. I could not help thinking of that gallant army I had seen marching past another Emperor, now deposed and captive, for the good pleasure of him whom I have just seen passing victor over the Pont de Suresnes. That magnificently uniformed mass of men who, in the eyes of the Emperor, were a few short weeks before the might of the citizen army of Prussia and her allies. The hosts of France had been the backbone of their army, and they were twenty years ago the moral of the enormous contrast will not be lost upon other Powers, especially those whose national life is menaced by the combination of what Mr. Carlyle would call vitalities, and for which we can find no worse name than "political trades unions."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The "human hair" exported from Bohemia to the United States during 1870 represented the value of \$3,545.

Several officers of high rank of Bismarck's army have become insane. Among these is the unfortunate General Durieu.

The lately deceased Prince Pucker Maskauf of Prussia, ordered in his will that his mortal remains be buried or destroyed by some chemical process. His physicians adopted the latter mode.

A light took place on the 15th inst. between a party of smugglers and a detachment of Spanish Custom House officials. The result was two dead and ten wounded on both sides.

The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany will go to Munich for the purpose of formally surrendering the command of the Bavarian army corps into the hands of its nominal commander-in-chief, the King of Bavaria.

The bankrupt Life Insurance Company Albert has been reconstructed according to a decision of the London Court of Chancery. The policy holders have voluntarily reduced their claims, while the shareholders have to bear the rest of the liabilities.

During the siege of Paris 25,172 projectiles of ordinary diameter, and 1,069,000 mitrailleuse balls were manufactured by the military authorities.

The following conversation took place between Count Bismarck and M. Picard, the French Minister of Finance, with regard to the then discussed extension of the armistice. Bismarck:--"I am not disinclined to extend the armistice till the 24th, or, in case of need, the 28th of February." "Trusting to your kindness, Count," said M. Picard, "I beg you will consent to prolong it till the 30th." "Impossible," replied the Count. "May I know your reasons?" asked the French Minister. "You may," answered Bismarck, with a good-natured smile, "because the month has only twenty-eight days."

At the beginning of the Franco-German war two barbers in Temesvar, Hungary, agreed to commit suicide if the French should be conquered by the Prussians. They were as good as their word. At the news of the surrender of Paris both blew their brains out, leaving a letter which ended with "Vive la France!"