

INSURGENT PARIS.

Vivid Accounts by the Herald Correspondents of the Reign of Terror.

THE ATTACK UPON MONTMARTRE.

The Insurgents Repulse the Assault and Hold Their Positions.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Montmartre, from Noon Until Sundown on the 17th Ult.

A VISIT TO THE REBEL CAMP.

The Fighting in the Streets and the Mob Throwing Up Barricades.

PARIS, March 18, 1871.

Arriving here from Bordeaux at half-past two o'clock this morning, I was just in time to see the attack upon Montmartre, which was just commencing when I passed down the Boulevard de Sebastopol into the Boulevard des Filles on my way from the Orleans depot, hunting quarters for the night. Having heard in Bordeaux that the reds were getting tired of playing at soldier and that they quietly returned to their homes, disgusted at mounting guard in bad weather when nobody seemed at all disposed to attack them, I was surprised at seeing soldiers delirious through the streets at that hour, and supposed at first that it was some regiment simply returning from the campaign to be disbanded. Upon looking at them more closely, however, I came to the conclusion that there was something more in the wind. They were marching silently forward with closed ranks, and to an experienced eye they were not hunting quarters, but were evidently upon business of some kind, and I made up my mind to follow them at any rate and see what were their intentions. There were, as well as I could make out, about a thousand or fifteen hundred troops of the line, with a battery of artillery which I have since learned was the Eighteenth—200 Chasseurs d'Afrique and about the same number of National Guards. These latter, however, I have been told, were only gendarmes in the costume of the National Guards. I do not know whether this is true or not, but had been told so by several persons who seemed to know.

FOLLOWING IS THE TRAIL.

They made their through several streets, most of which I am not acquainted with. I followed them all the time until at last came out upon the Boulevard Eximier, not far from an open square, which I made out to be, as soon as daylight appeared, the Place Pigalle. They divided here, and one party advanced up the Rue Rivoli, another the Rue St. Pierre to the Place St. Pierre, which is a square at the heights of Montmartre. By far the greater party, however, remained upon the Place Pigalle, forming a line along the Boulevard from the Rue Rivoli to the Rue de Valenciennes. They were in a very short space of time, running from the Boulevard Eximier to the Place St. Pierre, and opening a fire of musketry, upon which I could see a great deal of the effect.

A NEMESIS OF SHADY FORTUNE.

A moving column of troops, which I heard shouting and firing, a terrific confusion, mixed up some few National Guards, who were still in the ranks, and some of the reds, who were in the party, had remained upon the Place St. Pierre, the other half had gone up the boulevard, and taken possession of the heights of Montmartre. Without any trouble, the few National Guards on duty not having fired a shot as far as I heard. This was about four o'clock.

THE ATTACKING PARTY.

The troops then seeing themselves attacked by the batteries, which were kept possession of when they had left the remainder of the attacking column, the National Guards, who were in the rear, reversed muskets through the Rue Rivoli, crying "Vive la République," "Vive la République." Many of the regular troops, which were in the ranks, were firing, they formed a line along the Boulevard opposite the government troops. The Rue Rivoli was full of them as was also the Rue St. Pierre.

THE TROOPS FRATERNIZING.

They were shouting at the cries of "Vive la République," "Vive la République." They were near enough each other to exchange words, and the National Guards, who were in the rear, were becoming very excited, and that their soldiers were not inclined to fight by any means. They seemed to be in a state of confusion, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique, which were in the ranks, were firing, they formed a line along the Boulevard opposite the government troops. The Rue Rivoli was full of them as was also the Rue St. Pierre.

THE WAR ALARM SOUNDED IN THE CITY—THE FUGITIVE TROOPS—THE PLACES BARRICADED—ARRIVAL OF THE CITY.

At midnight the bells of Notre Dame and other churches rang the alarm of general war in the city at the same time. A cannon was fired from Montmartre and two red rockets from Belleville, and hundreds arose from their beds in terror, as at the quiet of the day it was hoped that the revolution had subsided; but alas! no, it is but the beginning.

FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAVING.

All the diplomatic corps, except our American Minister, has left, and he intends leaving. Several Americans who arrived on Saturday night were arrested, and one who was with General Canby was still a prisoner, and applied to Mr. Washburn to release him, fearing he might be shot with General Canby, who is a prisoner.

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THE GOLD CONSPIRACY AND THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Letter of David Dudley Field. A recent article in the Westminster Review on the "New York Gold Conspiracy" has given rise to a good deal of comment in legal circles and some speculation as to its author. We are informed that Mr. Henry Adams, son of the Honorable Henry Adams, is the author of the article, and that his brother, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is the author of the two articles in the North American of this month, attacking Mr. Field. The latter has written the following letter to the Westminster Review, repelling the charge and imputations against himself and the New York Judiciary:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW:—Sir—An article in your number for October last, upon what is called the New York Gold Conspiracy, contains two passages referring to me, to which I must beg leave to call your attention. I did not know of the article until I saw it in the January number. They are the following:—"The value of Mr. Field's services to Messrs. Fisk and Gould was measured even by the power of certain judges, such as so-called to impress the public imagination."

Several National Guards have died of wounds received on Saturday; four women were killed and several children wounded. Every body is afraid, and the streets are full of soldiers. The National Guards are in a state of confusion, and the National Guards, who were in the ranks, were firing, they formed a line along the Boulevard opposite the government troops. The Rue Rivoli was full of them as was also the Rue St. Pierre.

PARIS IS IN THE RIGHT—THE SHADOWY PHANTOMS OF NATIONAL REPRESENTATION—THE COMMUNAL COUNCIL.

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AQUATICS.

KAISER WILLIAM AND "OUR PRITZ." Addressed by the Municipal Council of Berlin—Speeches by the Emperor and the Crown Prince Imperial—The Late War and German Unity.

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