

barrels of fine honey, each barrel weighing from four to five hundred pounds, exclusive of the wax. A tenant is often in this way able to pay his rent and taxes, to defray his other domestic expenses, and often to accumulate handsome dowries for his daughters.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the European Times of March 12.
THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The Revolution has spread throughout France. All the departments have joined the Republic. Louis Philippe and the Royal Family, with Guizot have arrived in England.

Paris, February 25.

The Municipal Guard is dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Corais, superior commandant of the national guard of Paris.

A proclamation has been issued by the provisional government for the organization of a moveable national guard, of twenty four battalions.

The Castle of Vincennes has surrendered this morning after a very slight resistance. The most of the fortifications have surrendered.

The Bank of France is opened to day. The Treasury and the private bankers have not opened, and banking business is at a stand still.

The Bourse is closed. The Commissary announced to day that the Bourse would be opened to-morrow as usual.

The busts of Louis Philippe are broken everywhere.

Paris, February 26.

The excitement continues, but has taken a more favourable turn. The measures of the Provisional Government are producing peace and content. All the emblematic signs of Royalty and the Royal arms have been taken down or destroyed. Yet there are many who say that there is yet a chance for the Count de Paris, or the duke de Bordeaux. Prince Louis Napoleon's name has been met with the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!'

20,000 of the very finest young men in Paris were enrolled this day as National Guards. Their appearance was truly inspiring. They have passed through the city singing the Marseillaise. Regiments of the line are arriving in Paris to replace those which have been disbanded.

I lament to add that, besides the chateau of Neuilly and St Cloud, the bridge over the Seine at Auteuil has been burnt.

An order has been given, by means of the Telegraph, for the immediate liberation of all political prisoners, and to give them the means of joining their families.

Orders were yesterday sent off by the telegraph to change the superior officer to whom the surveillance of Abdel-Kader was entrusted.

A group of about forty persons, without authority, visited most of the printing offices for the purpose of breaking to pieces the printing machines. The authorities, hastened to do all that depended on them to put a stop to such excesses. Col. Dumoulin issued the following notice:—'The press of Paris is under the protection of the Provisional Government and the public force, and all good citizens are called on to protect all printing establishments, and not to permit the slightest damage to be done to them.'

We read in the Democratic Pacifique:—'On taking the Tuilleries, the people found a magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. My friends cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, 'this is the master of us all.' The people took the Christ and bore it solemnly to the church of St Roche. 'Citizens off with your hats. Salute Christ,' said the people; and everybody inclined in a religious sentiment. 'Noble people, who respects all that is sacred. Noble people who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of universal fraternity.'

A friend who has just come from the hotel de Ville, where the Provisional government is sitting, says that all the parties there are perfectly satisfied with the March of events. There was great apprehension for this day; but hitherto the accounts received from all the districts of Paris, and from the Provinces, describe the feelings of the provinces to be favourable to the new order of things. Adhesions have come in from a large number of towns to day, where the Republic has been proclaimed.

M. Arago the Republican minister of the Marine, last night sent, for the French admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them, and asked them, if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic? They replied 'all.' He then said that he required a man of courage and steadiness—that he knew them all to be so, and that he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose to select. They declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said that he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice—that of popularity—he therefore appointed Admiral Baudin to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved by all the admirals present.

This morning Admiral Baudin left Paris for Toulon. He is immediately to take the command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algeria an integral of the French Republic.

The chateau of Neuilly was sacked last night and burnt to the ground.

The Palace of the Tuilleries has been formed into a hospital for workmen, under the name of Hotel des Invalides Civiles.

M. de Rothschild has intimated to the Provisional Government that he is prepared to observe all his engagements towards the state for the new loans. He has also sent a 150,000 to the mayor of Paris for the wounded.

The Presse says:—M. de Rothschild, who had been recommended to leave France, has given the example of confidence to the people and in the Provisional Government. He has refused to leave them. It is by all estimating this confidence that order will not be long in being established as firmly as liberty.

Paris, Feb. 27.

Paris is this morning perfectly tranquil, and as much so as it has been for the last month. The weather has been tremendous. A tempest has raged all night and torrents of rain has fallen.

The Republic was officially announced yesterday by M. Lamartine, surrounded by the other members of the provisional government, and the four secretaries.

A grand demonstration on the part of the new government took place to day. The whole of the members of the provisional government went in state from the Hotel de Ville to the column of July, in the place de la Bastille, to inaugurate, in the presence of the National Guard and the people fraternally united, 'the great date of reconquered liberty.' Notwithstanding heavy showers of rain, the whole of Paris was out to witness the sight. The whole of the national guards were out, and defiled past the column, saluting it as they passed. The column was dressed in tri-coloured flags.

Paris, Feb. 28.

The city continues tranquil. The Provisional government of France receives numerous declarations of adhesion from all parts, and the general naval and military officers are hastening to make offers of assistance. A conjoint meeting of M. Barrot and his political friends, and M. Thiers and his party, and MM. Billault, and Dufaure, and the few soldiers of the small battalion, took place on Saturday, and it was then and there unanimously and enthusiastically decided that the members of the Thiers-party and *gauche* and the *centre gauche*, should give in their adhesion to the New Government without any restriction or reserve.

The hospital list shows that the number of wounded is 428, of whom 359 are civilians and 78 military.

The National, of Monday, denies that the Duchesse of Orleans has any chance of being appointed regent. 'There is henceforth,' says the National, 'a great gulf between France and all branches of the Bourbon family.'

Paris, Feb. 29.

The city continues very quiet, and the news from the Provinces is of a most favourable character. It was announced here to day that the ministers of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of the Uruguay officially recognised the new government on Monday, having repaired in person to the Hotel de Ville to congratulate the members of the Provisional government.

Mr. Rush, ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin and Major P. ussin likewise waited on the members of the Provisional government, to whom he delivered a most flattering address.

Two thousand workmen went in a body to day to the Hotel de Ville, to demand from the Provisional Government the reduction of the hours of labor to 10 per diem, the abolition of the system of *marchandage* (middlemen), and prompt measures to effect a good understanding and association between masters and workmen. The deputation was received by the provisional government, and M. Louis Blanc presented himself on the steps of the Hotel de Ville, to declare that this grave question could not fail to engross the most serious attention of the Government.

The Chamber of commerce of Paris has also recognized the Provisional Government, and subscribed £20,000 for the relief of the wounded and indigent classes.

All the general officers of the garrison of Paris, had sent their adhesion to the new Government.

Several most important failures were spoken of here to day. Two banking houses of eminence are said to have suspended their payment.

Paris, March 1.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly remarkable for the varied, multitudinous and indefatigable exertions of the authorities in reducing to order the elements broken up and thrown into confusion by the revolution.

It was still said that armies would be formed on the Meuse, the Rhine, and the Alps, but nothing had occurred to suggest fears that hostilities with any foreign power whatever would be provoked.

The following proclamation has been issued abolishing all titles in France—

The Provisional Government, considering that equality is one of the great principles of the French Republic, and that it ought, in consequence, to be immediately carried into effect, decrees as follows:—

All the ancient titles of nobility are abolished, and the qualifications which are attached thereto are prohibited. They cannot be used publicly, or figure in any public document whatever.

The late garrison of Paris having been to a great extent disarmed and disbanded, and having become more or less obnoxious by the partial collision of some regiments with the

people during the Revolution; was under orders for other quarters.

One hundred and ten hogsheds of wine found in the cellars of Neuilly, were removed Paris on Tuesday, and distributed among the hospitals of that capital.

More than 20,000 young men are already enrolled in the new national guard, between whom and the old the best spirit reigns. The artillery of the national Guard is being re-organised.

A vast quantity of valuables were rescued by the Polytechnic pupils, from the conflagration of Neuilly. The plate given up to the Treasury is alone valued at 1,200,000. The valuables saved from the Tuilleries were also immense.

Paris, March 2.

Paris was perfectly tranquil. A monster meeting of the trades, to deliberate on the interests of the working classes, is to take place at 12 o'clock at the Camp de Mars.

The Journal of this day contains the following most important notes:—

Lord Normanby's *officiement* communicated this morning to M. de Lamartine, minister of Foreign Affairs, the despatches he had received from Lord Palmerston relative to the disposition of the British Government towards the new provisional government of France. Lord Palmerston announced to Lord Normanby that England did not hesitate an instant to acknowledge the right of the French nation to change the form of its government. He then added that if diplomatic usage does not authorise the English government to accredit definitive diplomatic agents to the Provisional Government, the moment the Provisional Government shall have been conveyed into a definite government by the National Assembly, the English Government will accredit its ambassador to the French Republic. In the meantime Lord Palmerston authorises Lord Normanby to maintain with the Provisional Government of the Republic not only the usual intercourse, but all that relates of good understanding and amity, which ought to animate the two Governments.

Behold therefore, the *entente cordiale* between France and England if not complete already is in a fair way of being so. The lamentable and selfish policy which, in destroying the good understanding that prevailed between those countries, sealed the fate of its authors, has left no remains calculated to impede the re-establishment of the kindest and best feeling.

Paris, March 4.

The city continues quiet.

The great events of this day is the grand funeral given by the Republic to the victims of the 22nd, 23d, and 24th of February. The solemnity was certainly a very imposing one and its effect was greatly increased by brilliant weather and sunshine. The procession was formed at the Hotel de Ville, where the members of the Provisional Government, the judges, magistrates, and other public functionaries, as well as a great number of general officers, both of the regular army and of the National Guards, assembled at an early hour. The procession reached the church of the Medaille soon after twelve o'clock.

Almost every English servant in Paris whether groom or laborer, is, by order of the mob discharged. Engineers and navvies are flocking back to the coast, and a large number of poor half starved women, who had been employed in the numerous French factories, are endeavouring to make their way back to England, as they are not allowed to be employed here.

The Moniteur publishes another decree, which will be read with universal satisfaction in England. Slavery is to be abolished at once. The following is the decree:—

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.

The Provisional Government of the Republic, considering that no French land should any longer bear slaves, decrees—a commission is instituted under the provisional Minister of colonies and the marine, to prepare, within the shortest delay, the act for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all the colonies of the Republic.

Paris, March 1.

Letters from Lyons, of the 4th state, that there is a great deal of agitation in that city. The labouring classes of Faubourg of the Croix Rouge have seized upon the fortifications, and expressed a determination to destroy them. The delegate of the Provisional Government, M. Arago, went away then, and is said to have stated that they were quite right to destroy fortifications which were raised by the Orleans government for their oppression.

Paris, March 6.

This has been a day of great excitement in Paris, though of a different nature from that to which we have been accustomed for some time past. The failure of the great house of Gouin and company, has created a complete panic.

Paris, March 7.

We are here in the commencement of a monetary and industrious crisis, of which it is impossible to see the end or calculate the extent. The failure of the great house of Gouin and company has opened the eyes of every one to the imminence of the danger, the unexpected discomfiture of a house considered so safe as this, raises doubts to the solvability of all others.

FLIGHT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE & HIS FAMILY.

The official statement that the ex-King of the French had landed in England, has been

fully confirmed; and it now appears that their arrival took place at New-haven on Friday, the 3rd instant. The following details of their escape, landing, and subsequent journey to Claremont, will be found interesting.

M. C. Maurice, the editor of the *Cour des Spectacles*, gives the following account of the departure of the ex-King from the Tuilleries:—

About one o'clock in the afternoon, while in conversation with the colonel of the 2nd Regiment of the Line, who appeared well disposed, and of which he gave proof in ordering his men to sheath their bayonets, a young man in plain clothes, who turned out to be the son of Admiral Baudin, or horseback trotted past us at a quick pace, crying out that Louis Philippe had abdicated, and requesting that the news might be circulated. A few instants after, at the Point Tournaire we saw approach from the Tuilleries a troop of National Guards on horseback, at a walking pace, forming the head of a procession, and by gestures and cries inviting the citizens to abstain from every unfavourable demonstration. At this moment the expression, 'a great misfortune' (*une grande misfortune*), was heard, and the King Louis Philippe, his right arm passed under the left arm of the Queen, on whom he appeared to lean for support, was seen to approach from the gate of the Tuilleries, in the midst of the horsemen, and followed by about thirty persons in different uniforms. The Queen walked with a firm step, and cast around looks of assurance and anger intermingled. The King wore a black coat with a common round hat, and wore no sword. The Queen was in full mourning. A report was circulated that they were going to the Chamber of Deputies to depose the act of abdication. Cries of 'Vive la Reforme! Vive la France!' and even, by two or three persons, 'Vive le Roi!' were heard. The procession had scarcely passed the Pont Tournaire and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, when the King, the Queen, and the whole party made a sudden halt, apparently without any necessity. In a moment they were surrounded by a crowd on foot and horseback, and so crowded that they had no longer the freedom of motion. Louis Philippe appeared alarmed at this sudden approach. In fact, he spotted fatally chosen by an effect of chance produced a strange feeling. A few paces off Bonaparte King, an innocent and resigned victim would have been happy to have experienced no other treatment. Louis Philippe turned quickly round, let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, raised it in the air, and cried something which the noise prevented my hearing; in fact, the cries and *pele-mele* were general. The Queen became alarmed at the longer feeling the King's arm, and turned round with extreme haste, saying something which I could not catch. At this moment said, 'Madame, ne craignez rien; continuez les rangs vont s'ouvrir devant vous.' Whether her anxiety gave a false interpretation to my intention or not I am ignorant, but, putting back my hand, she exclaimed, 'Laissez-moi!' with a most irritated accent. She held hold of the King's arm, and they both turned their steps towards two small black carriages with one horse each. In the first were two young children. The King took the left and the Queen the right, and the children with their faces close to the glass of the vehicle, looking at the crowd with the utmost curiosity. The coachman whipped his horse violently, in fact with so much rapidity that he took place that the coach appeared rather carried than driven away. It passed before me, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and Cuirassiers and Dragoons. The second carriage, in which were two ladies, followed the other at the same pace, and the escort which amounted to about 200 men, set off at a full gallop, taking the side towards St Cloud. The horse in the coach in which the King was could not have gone the whole way, so furiously did he gallop under the repeated lashes of the coachman whilst the surrounding crowds vociferated that they were taking flight. At this moment was accosted by M. Cremieux, who said with truth that we had put the royal party in their carriage, and we proceeded together to the Chamber of Deputies.

The king reached the chateau, at Dreux, the night of the 24th. It was stated on his rival there he had only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket. That he had even to be owing to the presence of mind of the Queen who remembering in the hurry of leaving the chateau, they were without money returned at some risk to a bureau, in which were a few hundred francs. These however, were secretly delayed the expenses of their journey.

A letter from Dreux says, 'Louis Philippe arrived at the chateau here. A supper was sent out for amongst the public eating houses of the town. He slept at the chateau, and having sent for the Sub-prefect and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each word like Charles XI.' He left next morning in a hired carriage, and by bye-roads to Vernon.

On his arrival at Versailles, Louis Philippe and his suite, not finding any post horses were obliged to ask for horses from a regiment of cavalry. His flight had been so rapid and unforeseen that he was forced to make, at a moment, a collection among the officers, which produced two hundred francs.

The flight, it is said was marked by an accident which does much honor to the feeling of the Parisian population. At the moment the ex-King was escaping by the little doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the little carriage that waited him, he found himself surrounded by the people.