

sorts, as it is more easily and thoroughly masticated and more perfectly digested. A hog, however, can extract the nutriment from a small daily allowance of hard corn; but if full fed he cannot thoroughly digest it, and more or less nutriment is wasted. If the farmer is not within a convenient distance of a mill, it will be expedient for him to set up a small one, to be worked by horse-power.

European News.

From British Papers to the 1st July, by the Steamship Niagara.

Insurrection in Paris—Skillful preparations of the Insurgents. Devotedness of the National Guards and the Troops to the Republic—Resignation of the Executive Government—General Cavaignac appointed Military Dictator—Four Days' Obstinate Fighting—Dreadful Carnage and Butchery—the Archbishop of Paris, Fourteen General Officers, Six Deputies, and Fifteen Thousand Killed and Wounded—the Insurgents Defeated—Arrest of upwards of Six Thousand Persons. New Ministry Appointed.

From the moment of the establishment of the Republic of France in February last, we have never concealed from our readers our deep apprehensions of some sudden frightful political convulsion. Over and over again have we pointed out that the labour question would lead to some appalling results in Paris, and it is now our painful duty to describe one of the most frightful intestine conflicts which has ever been recorded in history. The massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, the commotions which took place during the revolutionary period from 1793 to 1795—the three days of 1830, or the last revolution four months ago, have all been surpassed by the present insurrection in horrible atrocity and devastating carnage.

For especial incidents we must refer our readers to the copious details furnished elsewhere; we will here confine ourselves to a succinct statement of the main facts, such as they have reached us from the most authentic sources. In our last number we mentioned that the labouring classes were assembling in great numbers to the eastern part of Paris, and that some were proceeding to the National Assembly. A deputation of five ouvrieres having waited upon M. Marie, at the Luxembourg, he listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been an active party in the affair of the 15th May, said to the men, 'You are not the slaves of this man—you can state your own grievances.' This expression was distorted amongst the workmen, that Marie had called them slaves, and seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organised a vast movement, to commence their operations. On Thursday night, the 22nd inst., the first barricades were raised, and the troops and the national guards called out. On Friday the insurgents, for by that time the movement had assumed all the character of an open insurrection, possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the river Seine, stretching from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the river, while on the left bank they occupied all that populous portion called the Cite, the Faubourg St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower quarter of St. Jacques. The communications of the insurgents between the two banks of the river were maintained by the possession of the Church St. Grebais, a part of the quarter of the temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the bridge St. Michael. They who are familiar with Paris will see, by a glance at the map, that, by these extensive lines of operations, the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible parts of the city, and actually threatened the Hotel de Ville, which, if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured a final victory on either side. On the Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their positions, than in actually fighting; but whatever successes the Government troops may have had in various quarters, where conflicts took place, as at St. Denis and St. Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city. Lamoriciere rode with the staff of Cavaignac through Paris to quell the insurrection, but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect. The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides. Except a lull during a frightful thunderstorm in the afternoon of Friday, the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible. During the whole of Friday night, and at 3 o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery, and the noise of the musketry, were incessant. In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. Deputations from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife; but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent upon only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valour was only surpassed by their desperate resolution. On Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large masses of troops poured in from all the neighbouring departments; but still the insurgents, having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted, more or less effectually,

all the forces which could be brought against them. The 'red flag,' the banner of the 'Republique Democratique et Sociale,' was hoisted by the insurgents.

On the Sunday morning, at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President announced that the Government forces had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life; and that General Cavaignac had given the insurgents, on the right bank, till ten o'clock to surrender; when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchments in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they were now driven, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection would be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realised. The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards. On Monday the reinforcements General Lamoriciere had received from General Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city; and although reduced to extremities, they still fought with incredible valour. It was thought, on Monday morning early, that they would surrender; but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not immediately realised. At half-past ten on Monday the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two more hours that the Government troops everywhere prevailed, and the heart of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country, in the direction towards Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the faubourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, Meudumont, and Pepincourt were the last subdued. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise, but the Garde Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were scattered in the neighbouring fields. On Tuesday the insurrection was definitively quelled.

The loss of life in this most unexampled conflict has been terrific. We are afraid that the predominating loss will be found to be far greater on the side of the soldiery than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general officers have been put hors de combat, a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are general Negrier and Generals Dart and Brea; Generals Charbonnel and Renault, and others, severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded. But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate, on Sunday, volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him; when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was carried by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died. The editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, M. Laroche, the translator of Sir Walter Scott's works, was shot in the head at the barricade Rochechoart, where, in the dress of an ouvrier, he was fighting, with unheard of valour, at the head of a party of insurgents. It will probably be never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this fearful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from five to ten thousand slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds five thousand. All the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuileries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands; and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object. We have not space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers, mere boys, exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it reeled and died. We would gladly turn from the details of the awful deeds which have been perpetrated. It seems to be believed generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their most admirably concerted plan of operations, and having advanced their line, and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed up their successes along the two banks of the river, that the whole city would have been given up to pillage; indeed the words 'Pillage and Rape' are said to have been inscribed on some of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the faubourg St. Antoine alone.

Our readers will naturally ask where did all these arms come from? who organised this conspiracy? whence did the funds proceed which, it is asserted, were scattered profusely amongst the populace in order to lash their courage up to the highest point of daring. No one believes that the Legitimists furnished the means; Prince Louis Bonaparte has not the requisite command of money; and, indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout the whole of this eventful period. It is now doubted that the means

came from persons within the National Assembly. No one dares to name the guilty parties; but they are declared to be the same who got up the affair of the 15th May, and when M. Florent, in the midst of the fearful struggle on Saturday last, endeavoured to raise a feeling against strangers by his vile insinuations that it was foreign gold which was circulated to overthrow the Republic, he perhaps of all men knew from what quarter it proceeded.

Contrary to general expectation, the provinces have been generally quiet. The only exceptions have been the Marseillaise; an *emeute* broke out there on the 22nd, barricades were formed, and after the loss of about 50 National Guards, killed by the insurgents, the barricades were successively carried, and the movement put down.

With the exception of a small portion of the Northern Railway, where the rails were taken up, all the postal communications have been maintained.

Our latest advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seems wound up to a high state of excitement. Upon the debate, if it may be so called, on the decree to transport the five or six thousand prisoners taken, Cavaignac burst into a loud imprecation against their cruelty; and from the tone of the speakers no doubt exists in our minds that the insurgents were supported by the Montagnards of the Assembly. Already several Legions of the National Guards have been disbanded by Cavaignac. He has been empowered to form a new Ministry, the list of which will be found in another column. Bastide, it is said, will continue Foreign Minister; but General Cavaignac will have a heavy task to reduce every thing to order. The Assembly, when he proposed to yield up his authority, was thrown into frightful alarm. No official statement has yet been published of the killed and wounded, indeed everything seems in disorder. The issue of this awful conflict is in the hands of Providence. At present the population of Paris is employed in tending the wounded and in burying the dead. The troops from the country are returning to their homes; but still Paris is described as one vast camp. When matters shall have subsided—in a few days—it will then be seen what political consequences will flow from all these most terrible events.

HORRID BUTCHERY.

A horrid act of butchery was committed by the insurgents at one of the barricades. Finding that they could not maintain their position against the troops, the insurgents cut the throats of five young men of the garde mobile, none of whom were more than eighteen years of age, whom they had made prisoners.

This act had the effect of exciting the most intense exasperation, and particularly amongst the garde mobile: 1500 insurgents had surrendered on the place du Pantheon. These men were being led across the garden of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the garde mobile, who were then guarding the palace and gardens, being unable to restrain their desire of vengeance for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the body thus passing and killed upwards of 100.

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

THE OUTBREAK—FATAL CONFLICT. AT THE BARRICADES.

On the morning of the 23d, at four o'clock about five thousand of these men erected barricades at the Port St. Denis, and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about ten they attacked a post of national guard, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the guard returned the fire. The people fled. At about three o'clock the rappel having been beaten for the national guard, 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 guards fired, but after a few rounds they were overpowered and disarmed, and the workmen, from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. Three or four were killed and several wounded. At a later hour the national guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire upon the barricades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled. Several national guards were killed; a Lieutenant, Colonel, and a Chef d'Escadron were wounded. From thirty to forty of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the *emeutiers* was 'Viva la Republique Democratique.'

ORIGIN OF THE INSURRECTION.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the number of ouvrieres, the government directed that a draught of 3000 of them, inhabitants of the provinces, should leave town on the 22nd. They were supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About three o'clock, a body amounting to four hundred, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government. M. Marie present himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he had been amongst those who attacked the assembly on the 15th of May, and he could not recognise him, then turning to the others he said

'You are not the slaves of this man, you can explain your grievances.' M. Marie entreated them not to be led into rebellion, and assured them that the Government was occupied with the consideration of measures for the improvement of their condition. The delegates withdrew, but did not give an accurate account of their interview. On the contrary they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The labourers then commenced shouting, 'Down with the Executive Commission; Down with the Assembly!' Some of them attempted to force into the Church of St. Sulpice, with the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates were closed to prevent them. Thence they proceeded to the quays, singing, 'We will remain; we will remain!' They next proceeded to the Faubourg St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and stationed themselves in the place de la Bastille, crying 'Vive Napoleon!'

DETAILED PLAN OF OPERATION OF THE INSURGENTS.

The plan of operation of the insurgents was ably conceived, according to the topography of the city. The approaches of the palace of the national Assembly being very favourable to the employment of troops, the charges of cavalry, and the use of artillery, they directed no attack on that side. Divided into four divisions of from five thousand to six thousand each, without reckoning many individual sharpshooters, all their efforts were directed to approach the Hotel de Villa, and from thence, if they were victors, they would have followed the quays by the two banks of the Seine to the Palace of the Assembly. On the left bank the first corps of insurgents, having its head quarters at the Pantheon, occupied all the Rue St. Jacques, the Rue de la Cite, and the approaches to the Pont St. Michel. But this bridge as well as the Palais de Justice and the prefecture of police was guarded by soldiers who would have offered an energetic resistance. Further, on the same bank, another column occupied the Rue St. Victor, the place Mubert, and the Pont de l'Hotel Dieu. On the right bank, the 3d. Column, having for its head quarters and fortress the new hospital building in the Clos St. Lazare, Faubourg St. Denis, supported the combat from the Faubourg Poissonnerie to the Temple, attempting to advance by the great arteries which from these quarters led almost directly to the Halles and the hotel de Villa. The fourth mass of insurgents, having for support a gigantic barricade, very strongly constructed in the place of the Bastille, the entry of the Faubourg St. Antoine, reached by this long street to the Church of St. Gervais, which is, as is well known behind the hotel de Ville, and near which they had constructed another, extremely strong, at the entry of the place Bandoyer. It is superfluous to add that all the principal and main streets were cut by numerous barricades, between which the insurgents passed by means of a small passage left at the side of each. It is superfluous, also to add, that a multitude of small armed bands, having each their chief, fought on a variety of points on their own account. Never until now was civil war carried on with such blood thirsty ardour, and never did the plans of the insurgents appear so well advised. One is compelled to see that the plan is organised, since the combat was confined to four principal points, whereas in all the other insurrections, barricades and barricades were heard and seen in every quarter of Paris at once. The uninterrupted vigilance during three day and nights by the national guard prevented the idle and curious, almost as dangerous as the insurgents, from encumbering the public streets, and preventing the action of the troops. The circulation being interdicted, all communication was cut off, and the obtaining the journals was a matter of the greatest difficulty, as almost all the employes, from the editor to the 'porteur,' were out with the national guard. The physiognom in Paris during the last three days is extraordinary. The general aspect is that of an immense city, the whole of whose population has suddenly disappeared. The quays, the boulevards, and the streets, are silent as the desert, save when this silence is broken by the tramp of troops, the beating the alarm drum, the sinister rolling of musketry or the more awful thunder of the cannon. The only population apparent are the military, and these devoted men watched and fought for a million of souls, who waited with dread anxiety the issue of a struggle that might perchance consign them to the hand of the murderer and their property to pillage.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

It is impossible to conceive the state of the Quarter of St. Antoine. More than 50 houses are entirely destroyed by the artillery, and a much larger number have suffered considerably. On the Place de la Bastille the disasters are not less. The column of July has been injured. The warehouse known as 'La Belle Forcée' is completely destroyed. The Faubourg St. Antoine presents a still more sinister aspect. There is not a house which has not suffered more or less by the cannonade. The inhabitants of this unhappy faubourg appear in consternation. The greater number submit with eagerness to search for arms which the insurgents have abandoned. Cries of vengeance are very rare, and those of misery prevail.

From the Place de la Bastille, along the Boulevards, to the Porte St. Denis, the disasters are most horrible. The windows of the greater part of the houses are smashed to pieces.

Our advices, dated from Paris on Wednesday, state that the appearance of Paris was