

Our distant subscribers will please excuse the delay which will unavoidably occur in the receipt of the present number. The English Mail arrived about an hour previous to our going to press, and in our anxiety to lay before our readers a summary of the very important intelligence from Europe, we have missed the Mail. We are well aware of the disappointment occasioned by the non-arrival of an expected "Visitor," and it has always been our aim to prevent its occurrence, but sometimes unforeseen circumstances renders it impossible.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### Seven days later from Europe.

The Express, with the letter portion of the Mail arrived in this city at 12 o'clock to-day. We copy the following summary of the news from the New Brunswick Extra:

#### THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

On the 23d ult. a bloody but unsuccessful insurrection broke out in Paris, caused by the determination of the Government to diminish the number of *ouvriers*, 3000 of whom were ordered away on the 22d, having been supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside of the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About 3 o'clock a body, amounting to 400 returned and paid a visit to the Executive Government, and after some parleying, the delegates withdrew. On the morning of the 23d these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. About ten, they attacked a post of National Guards and attempted to disarm them. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the Guards returned the fire. This was the commencement of the insurrection, which spread during the day, gaining fresh strength every hour.

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 generals 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 an early hour, completely overcome, were extended everywhere on the footpath sleeping, having helmet and sword laid beside them. Some tended the horses, who 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 infantry formed, and marched off to another scene.

#### THE CITY DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

On the morning of the 24th, the Place de la Concorde was crowded with cuirassiers, lancers and artillery. These troops, with infantry of the line, and the Garde mobile, occupied the Champs Elysees; the bridge opposite the chamber and the quays on both sides were similarly filled. The gardens and palace of the Tuilleries, and the Place Carrousel, were filled with National Guards. From nine till 12 o'clock, the boulevards continued to be patrolled by troops.

Members of the Assembly also patrolled the principal streets about noon, each escorted by detachments of national guards. At one o'clock notice was given that the capital was declared in a state of siege, and all individual 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 General Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with powers of a dictatorship. At 2 o'clock, p. m. the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

#### OFFICIAL DECREES AND RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

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

Art. 1. The national Assembly remains in permanence.

Art. 2. Paris in a state of siege.

Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to General 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:

"Monsieur le President—The Executive Committee would think it was wanting alike in its duty and its honour if it withdrew before sedition and a public peril. It withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly. In remitting to it the power with which it invested us, we return to the ranks of the National Assembly, to devote ourselves with you to the common danger, and to the safety of the Republic."

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

24th June. "Peace and Liberty."

From one o'clock in the morning till nine the fusillade and the cannonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques. The half-past nine, the insurgents, who were surrounded on almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About insurgents had thirteen pieces of cannon. About ten o'clock, this column was in the quarter of the Hall, where a bloody encounter took place.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situated in the quarters St. Jacques, near the River. The fortress and the 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. Jacques. 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 entrenched in a hospital now erecting. There was great slaughter here.

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. Jacques to the church of St. Severin. According to the *Siecle*, there were 1,500 national guards lying dead in the church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

#### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The wounds of General Bedeau, M. Clement Thomas, and M. Dornes 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. Amadee Thayer, has died of his wounds. He was the son-in-law of General Bertrand, the friend of Napoleon.

The 24th regiment had lost 200 men. The 29th regiment had suffered severely. A party coming from Amiens to the assistance of the insurgents had been stopped at St. Denis and disarmed.

The number of dead and severely wounded is terrific. The following statement was given:—Commander Mason, killed; General Francois, killed; Pascal, lieutenant-colonel, 11th legion, killed; the Representatives Vavin and Quinet, killed.

#### DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS—RETRACTION OF SURRENDER, AND RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was unfortunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst endeavouring to induce the insurgents to surrender has since died of his wounds.

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

#### SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE AND IN THE CITE.

The insurrection of the left bank and in the Cite was entirely put down in the afternoon, but not without great loss of life on both sides. So strongly were the insurgents posted, that the military, after repeated attacks, found it impossible to dislodge them. They therefore had recourse to the stratagem of appearing to give way. They retired—the insurgents fell into the trap—they left their barricades and pursued their opponents. On plain ground they had no chance, and great numbers were immediately slaughtered. This was the first success the part of the military. Others followed. The Hotel Dieu was soon taken on the one side. The Pantheon was stormed on the other by M. Bonlay, a member of the Assembly, at the head of his regiment of national guards. The insurgents were driven from point to point till they lost the whole of their strong points, and were at last forced to take refuge in the large district in the neighborhood of the Barriere d'Italie, which is known to most strangers who have visited Paris as the district where the manufactory of Gobellins tapestry, and the great hospital of the Salpetriere were situated.

#### NINE HUNDRED INSURGENTS SHOT BY THE TROOPS.

On Monday evening five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare were shot on the spot, and 400 more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

The Colonel who replaced General Duvivier, in the command of the district of the Hotel de Ville, and who was promoted to the rank of General de Brigade for his bravery, is said to have fallen under the balls of the insurgents.

Two lieutenants of the 12th legion of the national guard were made prisoners on the barricades. Three women, dressed as cantiniere, were arrested in the neighborhood of the Assembly, for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to the troops. Several of the soldiers have died from the effects of the liquor thus given to them.

#### DECREE OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE INSURGENTS.

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had

been adopted. The proposal passed unanimously. The families of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

It is stated that General Cavaignac has summoned to his councils M. Thiers, and the new government will probably be placed under his direction.

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 to 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 Faubourg St. Antoine, but at 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 another, 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 conciliatory character.

LATEST FROM PARIS. The second edition of Willmer & Smith contains the following:

A correspondent, usually well informed, thus gives his views as to the present state of affairs in Paris:—The republican and the Revolutionists of the 24th Feb. are so much alarmed at the great influence which the members of the Thiers party are gaining in the Assembly, that they are most anxious the constitution should be passed without delay. They are determined to have General Cavaignac President of the Republic, and many of them express their readiness to appoint him dictator. There is, in fact, every appearance at the present moment of the Republic dwindling, even before the passing of the Constitution, into a military Government.

On the new Ministry being announced in the Assembly, the names were all received with favour, with the exception of that of M. Carnot, whose celebrated aphorism has not been forgotten, that "education was not requisite to make a good representative."

More than 30,000 stand of arms have already been seized from the insurgents, and carried into the fort at Vincennes.

We have received further accounts from Paris. Several changes have taken place in the New Ministry. Admiral Le Blanc declined the office of Minister of the Marine, and M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed in his place. General Bedeau had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The insurgent, although conquered, are by no means subdued, and it is not improbable but that they may attempt to renew the struggle. At present, however, they confine their attempts to poisoning and secret murders.

The *Memorial de Rouen* says:—"Yesterday morning, when the roll of the liberated convicts on surveillance at Rouen were called over, it was found that 800 were absent. This is a very significant fact."

The estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 35,000 as the total killed and wounded on both sides, whilst others give only 10,000. The number will, we have no doubt, exceed 15,000. Only 40,000 insurgents, it now appears, were engaged in the struggle.

Strange rumours are afloat that, ere a week elapse, M. M. Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Causidiere, and Lagrange, will be arrested. It is impossible to vouch for their accuracy.

#### IRELAND.

The recent lull in Irish affairs, owing to the pending negotiations of the leaders of the agitation, and the suspension of the chief Confederate journal, is now succeeded by fresh indications of a storm which is fast gathering to a head. The *United Irishman* has been followed up by the *Irish Felon*, in which Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, county Down, figures as one of the chief writers, and Mr. Devin Reilly follows up the seditious style of language used by Mr. Mitchel, in such a strain as to leave, we fear, but little doubt of his future destiny for some years to come.

It is not unlikely that the events in France may give an impulse to an attempt at some sort of outbreak. But we know that the Government is well prepared, and that nothing but an awful massacre can ensue if the wild leaders of this mad conspiracy should hasten a catastrophe.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The great excitement consequent upon the bloody insurrection in Paris, together with the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the fate of the Government measure for regulating the Sugar Duties, have caused commercial affairs in this country to be exceedingly quiet. Cotton is steady at former rates, and the sales are to a moderate extent. Broadstuffs meet with less inquiry, and prices have a declining tendency. The supply of Money is large and the rate of discount continues at a very moderate percentage—namely, 3 to 3 1/2 for the best acceptances; but at that quotation the demand is limited. For English Securities the market has been steady, and prices have been pretty firmly sustained, and during the last day or two Consols have advanced in price.

At the market held in Liverpool on the following day, Tuesday, the trade was languid, and for wheat, both foreign and home grown, former prices were barely sustained. Flour receded 6d per barrel. The demand for Indian corn was to a fair extent, but prices gave way 1s to 2s per qr., white being quoted at 30s to 32s, yellow 32s. to 34s, and Indian Meal was worth 12s 6d to 14s per barrel.

#### SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals at Europe from St. John.—June 18, Edward, Chester; 25th, Renfrewshire, Clyde; Redwing, Galway; P. I. Nevius, Liverpool; Glasgow, Clyde; 26th, Clare, Superior, and Lockwoods, Cork; Hibernia, Wexford; Rimswell, off St. Mawes; James, Limerick; 27th, Olive, Liverpool; Clarence, Clyde; Perseverance, Dublin; Ann Dashwood, Liverpool; 28th, Robert Burns, Maryport; Minerva, Ayr; El Dorado, Liverpool; Albert, do; British Merchant, Deal; Independence, Cork; 29th, Infanta, Deal; Mary Caroline, Liverpool.

Sailings from Europe for St. John.—June 26th, Exporter, Leith; Sir Charles Napier, Princess, and Elizabeth Grimmer, Deal; 27th, Aeneas, Castle-town. The Elizabeth Grimmer put back to Deal on the 29th.

Loading at Liverpool for St. John—St. Clare, Boadicea, Arab, and Duke. For Staten Island—Forest Monarch.

Cleared at Liverpool 30th June, ship Perthshire, for this port.

Spoken 1st June, lat. 43, lon. 54, Sovereign, from this port for Hull. 18th, lat. 48, long. 19, Hippomantis, for this port. 12th, Swallow, from Carnarvon, for do.

Arrived at Liverpool, 25th June, Snowdon, New Orleans; Thetis, Savannah; 27th, J. Fielden, Charleston; David Cannon, Mobile; Sea, New Orleans; Sir Charles Napier, do; Charles Chaloner, do; Prince of Wales, do. At the Clyde, 28th, Lisbon, Mobile; 29th, Witch, New York.

Sailed from Liverpool, 24th, William Ward, Quebec. From Dublin, 27th, William Carson, New York.

In some parts of this county the vines of the Potato are beginning to be affected with a new but probably not very important disturber; it is a small worm which pierces the stalk of the potato an inch or two above the ground eating its way in, consumes the heart or central portion, when the vine droops and withers as if severed by the cut worm or grub. There are other vines where the orifice is not found, and in those it appears that the worm is hatched in the very stalk itself. Its ravages are not extensive as yet. A red rust is affecting the leaves of the beech tree in a manner similar to the rust on some few other trees last season; it does not as a general thing affect the whole leaf but a large part of it; and in many instances one third of the leaves on the tree will be so affected. Some of the ash and balm of gilead trees which were struck with rust last summer have died this season.—*Woodstock Sentinel*.

UPSET.—We understand that while Williams' Mail Stage loaded with passengers was coming from Maguadavic on Monday evening, when about 6 miles from that place, in passing a single wagon, the stage came in contact with it and upset, injuring several of the passengers. We are sorry to learn that Col. G. Anderson was so much bruised that he was left at the nearest house and medical aid sent for.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, just before the Steam Mill was closed, some little girls went into the ground floor of the mill where the lath machine is erected, and were amusing themselves, when one of the girls clothes caught in the machinery—she was carried round several times on the shaft which drives the machine, and we regret to add was mangled in a most shocking manner, instantly depriving her of life. The little girl was aged about 12 years, and was the eldest daughter of the widow Lahave, whose husband was killed last December.—*ib*.

DARING ROBBERY AT WOODSTOCK.—The store of Mr. James Doherty was forcibly entered during the night of Sunday last, and a large quantity of property abstracted, consisting of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, and a considerable amount in Notes of Hand, amounting in all to about £500. No trace has yet been found of the robbers.

Since writing the above, the principal part of the property, with the exception of the notes, has been discovered concealed under a bridge on the Houlton road.—*Sentinel*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident happened at the mill of Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin, & Co. in the parish of New-castle, on Saturday last, by which a young man of the name of Laughlan Mc Kay, who arrived here a few weeks since from Cape Breton, lost his life. A plank was thrown from one of the piles, which struck him on the crown of the head. He was brought over to Chatham immediately for medical assistance, but he expired a short time after, without showing any signs of consciousness. An inquest was held on the body, at the residence of Peter Moar, before Martin, Cranny, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. He was interred on Sunday afternoon.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

NEW MAYOR.—William H. Street, Esquire, to the surprise of all, has been appointed Mayor of this city, and was sworn into office on Thursday morning last, within a few hours after the arrival of the mandamus for that purpose.—*Albion*.