The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, March 27, 1848.

FOR MAYOR,
A. D. CROSSMAN.

The Revolution in Paris.

The full details of the intelligence by the *Cambria* continue, to the letter, the brief outlines previously received by Telegraph. At the last accounts the Revolution was complete—consummated. Royalty in France is no more—The last of the Bourbons is a fugitive from his crowned kingdom, and France, dissenminated from the letters of a monarchy, has risen in her mighty and might, and calls for a Republic.

The marvellous of events that preceded and accompanied the uprising of a great and generous people, proves a demonstration that it was no sudden, effervescent popular convulsion, but the result of deliberate determination, scarcely forme long since, strengthened by the thundering tyranny of the tools of kingly power, and carried out to its legitimate ends with a moderation, a firmness and a self-possession to which other revolutions offer no parallel. Glorious France! Heroic Frenchmen! Are they—a splendid people! The blood that courses in the veins of the Sons of Freedom, in this Hemisphere, bounds vigorously at the thought that the Standard of Liberty and Republicanism is floating again in triumph over the mountains and valleys of our ancient sister—not, as heretofore, to be desecrated and polluted by lawless and sanguinary incursionists, but to wave in cloudless purity over a free people, who appreciate and are resolved to secure the inestimable blessings of Popular Government.

We do not believe that this great movement, so unheralded, or that a reaction will be now, but may endanger its high results. We do not believe that the French people will be diverted from their steadfast aim, by the claims of all Europe to the exclusive sovereignty of the nation, or an extract legislature. No! We hope rather that the spirit that France has shown will gather force and energy in its progress, that it will leap to Savoyard and indimpire new Tarts among her crowd and pretenders, that it will make its way to the places of Italy and teach the degenerate children of that sunny land to eminate the deeds of their heroic forefathers, that it will rouse enslaved and tortured Poland, and break the fetters which Austria throws around her servile minions. The age, public intelligence, the principle of progress, the impulse given of late to Democratic principles—all are favorable to such a consummation. That it will come, sooner or later, no rational observer can doubt, unless the power of Thrones and the policy of Monarchs are yet paramount to the will of a people or unless the subject is such, or so healthy so profound that even the electric impulse of France cannot arouse them into life—at least come at once. History is now pregnant with events of a magnitude hardly inferior to any that have marked her annals, and the brief transit of a few months may reveal a future that will cause every dynasty in Europe to tremble and quake with terror.

THE NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

FRENCH REVOLUTION CONFIRMED

Overthrow of the Monarchy.

Establishment of a Provisional Government.

Our latest dates from Paris by the previous steamer furnished accounts to the 10th February. At that time, as our readers will remember, the people of France were greatly irritated at the pernacious attempts of the Government to suppress freedom of discussion and to put down the Banquets of the Reformists. The history of the events which followed, is clearly traced in the subsidiary given by Wilmer and Smiths European Times and on the extracts from the Paris papers.

We noticed in our last the feverish state in which political affairs stood in Paris on the night of Thursday, the 24th, and we now regret to announce that each day has added to that excitement which had increased to such a pitch on the 24th, the day on which it had been fixed for the great reform banquet. That the entire City was in open insurrection. The successes on which took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday evening, between Barrot and Duchatel, prepared the people for the final probation of the reform banquet, which was to take place on the following day. Proclamations prohibiting the banquet, and an order of the day to the commander of the National Guards, were published, both of which were and in assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs. In consequence of these Acts of Government the opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place—that the people be interested in silence, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies. It was further resolved, that if this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as deputies.

The array of troops within Paris and the surrounding villages and forts considerably exceed twenty thousand. This force, unless the soldiers were those with the people, could crush the Parisians, where the King and Mr. Guizot might indulge their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety. But if the army joined the people, the result would be more effective. Such was the state of affairs on Thursday morning, when Barrot and Duchatel presented the report of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday evening, between Barrot and Duchatel, prepared the people for the final prohibition of the reform banquet, which was to take place on the following day. Proclamations prohibiting the banquet, and an order of the day to the commander of the National Guards, were published, both of which were and in assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs. In consequence of these Acts of Government the opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place—that the people be interested in silence, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies. It was further resolved, that if this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as deputies.

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We take the following from the London Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

The accounts which I sent you this morning will have prepared you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, great assemblages of the people and public disturbance, if not for actual insurrection. The result is one which I did not have expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thoroughfares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on foot, and occasionally, where the masses became more than ordinary dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets were cleared with wonderful quickness. The shops were all closed, and business of every kind was suspended. The crowd generally directed itself towards the Place de la Madeleine, where, if the banquet had gone on, the discussions of the deputies was to have started from—to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies. The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curiosity than from the wish to create disorder, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from their apparent intentions; still, however, there were occasional parties of a very different character. Masses of men in blouses, frequently amounting to those who were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order and apparently under regular leaders. A large body of students also paraded the Boulevards, mixed with others of a more dangerous description, singing the *Marseillaise* at the very pitch of their voices, and vociferating a *bas Guizot! a bas le Ministère! Vive la réforme!* accompanied with groans or cheers as the case might be. If to this you add regiments of Municipal Guards, horse and foot, drawn up in different quarters, and occasionally charging the people where they assembled in large numbers or appeared threatening; thousands upon thousands of cavalry and infantry in all the principal squares, Boulevards and quays; and the multitudes of anxious people crowding the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing what was going on; you have before you a picture of what Paris was during the whole of this day.

Impeachment of the Ministry.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 23d, the deputies of the opposition, to the number of fifty-three, submitted the following proposition:

We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty—

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honor and the interests of France.

2. Of having falsified the principles of the Constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.

3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.

4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the force and the grandeur of the kingdom.

6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation.

(Here follow the signatures, M. Odilon Barrot at the head.)

M. Genoude submitted in his own name a proposition of accusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms:

Whereas, the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Council, and his colleagues.

The Reform Manifestation.

The following is the reform manifestation issued on Monday morning by the opposition, and published in all the Liberal papers, and by which the Ministry support their reasons for prohibiting the banquet.

RAISON MAJESTUEUSE.—The general committee charged to organize the banquet of the 12th arrondissement, thinks it right to state that the object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right, the right of holding political meetings, without which representative government would only be a delusion. The Ministry having declared and maintained at the tribune that this right is subject to the good pleasure of the police, deputies of the opposition, peers of France, ex-deputies, members of the council general, magistrates, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the National Guard, members of the central committee of electors of the opposition, and editors of newspapers of Paris, have accepted the invitation which was made to take part in the demonstration, in order to protest, in virtue of the law, against an illegal and arbitrary prohibition. As it is natural to foresee that this public protest may attract a considerable gathering of citizens, as it may be assumed also that the National Guards of Paris, faithful to their motto, "*Liberté, Ordre Public*," will desire, on this occasion, to accomplish the double duty of defending liberty by joining the demonstration and protecting order, and preventing all collision by their presence; and as, in the execution of a numerous meeting of National Guards and of citizens, it seems right to take measures for preventing every cause of trouble and tumult.

The committee has thought that the demonstration should take place on the quarter of the capital in which the width of the streets and squares enables the population to assemble without excessive crowding; accordingly the deputies, peers of France, and other persons invited to the banquet, will assemble on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, in the ordinary place of the meeting of the parliamentary opposition, Place de la Madeleine 2, the subscribers to the banquet, who belong to the National Guard, are requested to meet before the church of the Madeleine, and to form two parallel lines, between which the persons invited will place themselves; the cortege will be headed by the superior officers of the National Guard who may present themselves to join the demonstration; immediately after the persons invited and the guests will be placed a rank of officers of the National Guard; behind the latter the National Guards, formed in columns according to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth column the young men of the schools, headed by persons chosen by themselves; next, the other National Guards of Paris and the suburbs, in the order set forth above. The cortege will leave at half-past eleven o'clock, and will proceed by the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees to the place in which the banquet is to take place.

The committee, convinced that this demonstration will be the more efficacious the more it be calm, and the more imposing the more it shall avoid even all pretext of conflict, invites the cortege to utter no cry, to carry neither flag nor external sign; it invites the National Guards who may take part in the demonstration to present themselves without arms; for it is desired to make a legal and specific protest, which must be especially powerful by the number and the firm and tranquil attitude of the citizens. The committee hopes that on this occasion every man present will consider himself as a functionary charged to cause order to be respected, in trust in the presence of the National Guard; it trusts in the sentiments of the Parisian population, which desires public peace with liberty, and which knows that, to secure the minute enjoyment of its rights, it has only need of a peaceable demonstration, as becomes an intelligent and enlightened nation, which has the conscious sense of the irresistible authority of a moral power, and which is assured that it will raise its legitimate wishes to prevail by the legal and calm expression of its opinion."

PARIS, Wednesday, 23d Feb., 2 o'clock.—After I dispatched my letter last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to past hour occurred.

Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris this morning, from the towns and garrisons within the reach of the capital.

In some streets the populace have destroyed the telegraph.

The National Guard, though the *report* was frequently beaten last evening, scarcely turned out at all. In several places, it is said, that severely there persons in a whole company answered the *rappel*. This morning the *rappel* has been again beaten with a like result. In the districts where the National Guards did assemble they cried "Vive la Reforme!" and sang the Marseillaise.

Three o'clock.—The Guizot Ministry has resigned. A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuileries to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by General Jarquemont, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its resignation.

The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont Valerin showed that an incendiary fire was raging there.

Four o'clock.—The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and is everywhere received with every demonstration of joy. At this moment there is an immense crowd on the Boulevard, shouting "Vive la Reforme!" A general, commanding the troops, exclaimed, "You shall have reform." "And the dismissal of the Ministry!" cried the people. "Their dismissal and prosecution and every thing!" was the answer, and it was received with shouts of applause.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin, still continues, and troops are proceeding to it. When, however, they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, it is believed that hostilities will immediately cease.

In passing the bank, just now, I saw the mob had got possession of the guard house at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There were then shouts of "To the Tuileries! to the Tuileries!"

Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of Carabineers, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. At Clichy the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the reception of troops.

During last night the barricades of yesterday morning were removed. However, this morning, large numbers of the populace were under arms, and rebuilding barricades. The streets of St. Denis, St. Martin, Rambouteau, St. Sauveur de Gravilliers, and all the narrow streets adjoining, have been barricaded, and so well defended, that, up to 11 o'clock, the troops had failed in their attempts to take possession of them. The Municipal Guard were resolved to the Mare Marmorpeil by the firing of the populace. The garrison of 30,000 troops are all employed to guard the innumerable avenues to the Place Gerard. Many of the regiments are overcome with fatigue. The Council of Ministers, and a crowd of parliamentary dignitaries have taken refuge in the chateau. Fresh troops are expected every moment by railway.

Half-past four.—All Government officials have been ordered to place themselves under arms as National Guards. The troops of the line have been posted with hatchets to cut down the barricades. The 2d, 4th and 12th legions of the National Guard have mustered strongly, shouting "Vive la Reforme! A bas Guizot." The revolt now appears to be concentrated in the St. Denis and St. Martin quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgents and the Municipal Guard. It is rumored that the artillery is directed to destroy the barricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets.

Five o'clock.—The public joy increases at the resignation of the Ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guards, followed by a large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

Half-past five o'clock.—As the resignation of the Ministry becomes more and more widely known, the public joy becomes greater. Everywhere will no Ministry were ever so intensely or so universally detested. The shops still continue to be closed. The movemented troops are also continuing. The fighting has ceased in the quarter St. Martin, but great crowds still fill the streets, and the soldiers have difficulty in maintaining order.

On the 23d both Chambers of the French Parliament assemble as usual, and in both a stormy discussion arose. In the Peers, the Marquis of Boissy, who endeavored to speak in the half of the opposition, was continually interrupted, and after a fruitless effort at debate, the Chamber rose and adjourned. In the Deputies, Mr. Vavin, a deputy of the Seine, referred to the troubles which had disturbed the Capital for the twenty-four hours preceding, and called on the Ministry to give some explanations. Mr. Guizot ascended the tribune and said:

I think it would be neither in conformity with the public interest, nor suitable to the chamber, to enter at present on any discussions relative to the demand just made by the honorable deputy.

The King had sent for Count M[illegible] (long interruption—applause from the left and from public tribunes.)

The President of the Council (Mr. Guizot.) The interruption which has just taken place will not cause me to make the slightest addition to my words or retrench anything from them. The King, I say, has just sent for Count Mole to form a new Cabinet. As long as the present Ministry be charged with the conduct of affairs it will maintain or restore order, and cause the laws to be respected, according to its conscience, as it has done till now. (Agitation.)

After having pronounced these words, M. Guizot returned to his place, where he was immediately surrounded by a number of deputies belonging to the majority, who spoke to him earnestly. This agitation lasted nearly ten minutes, when at length calm began to be restored.

A discursory debate ensued on the duties of the Chamber, and the propriety of maintaining public order, and at 4 o'clock, the sitting was brought to a close, amidst great agitation.

The sitting of the 24th, was so important, that we subjoin without abridgment:

Sitting of Feb. 24.—At 1 o'clock, M. Sauzet took the chair in presence of about 300 members. Shortly afterwards it was stated that the Duchess of Orleans had arrived at the palace, with her two sons. The Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two Princes and the Duke de Nemours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members of the house. He penetrated with difficulty as far as the semi-circle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression on the assembly. Almost immediately afterwards the Duchess entered and seated herself in an arm chair between her two sons.

The hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men of the lower orders and National Guards. The Princess and her children then retired to one of the upper benches of the centre, opposite the Presidential chair.

The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and when silence was restored, M. Dupin rose and announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans.

A voice from the public gallery—"It is too late."

An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of Deputies collected around the Duchess and her children, and the Duke of Nemours and Montpensier. National Guards also rallied around the Royal Family.

M. Marie then ascended the tribune without being able to speak, his voice being drowned by deafening cries. When silence was restored, M. Marie said that in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt such measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning, the evil had made immense progress. Small are proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans Regent. M. Crémieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people. M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Lamartine appealed to the people. The Duchess d'Orleans proposed the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru-Rolin insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat and concluded the sitting. The Princess retired, followed by all the members of the Centre, those of the Left alone remaining in the hall. The insurgents then called or rather carried M. Dupont de l'Eure to the Presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and the National Guards and the names of the members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has not been witnessed since the Convention. The assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to install the Provisional Government.

The first act of the Provisional Government, was to put forth the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

A retrograde and oligarchical Government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris.

The Government has fled, leaving after it a trace of blood, which precludes forever its return.

The blood of the people has flowed as in July; but this time the generous blood shall not be deceived. It has achieved a national and popular Government, in accord with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

A Provisional Government springing by acclamation and urgency from the voice of the people, and the Deputies of the Departments in the sitting of the 24th is invested momentarily with the care of the organizing and ensuring the national victory.

It is composed of MM. DUPONT, (de l'Eure) LAMARTINE. CREMIEUX. ARAGO, (of the Inst.) LEDRU ROLIN. GARNIER PAGES. MARIE.

The Government has for secretaries—MM. ARMAND MARRAST. LOUIS BLANC. FERDINAND FLOCON.

The citizens have not hesitated one instant in accepting the patriotic mission imposed upon them by urgency.

When the blood flows, when the capital of France is on fire, the commission of the Provisional Government is derived from the public peril and the public safety. The whole of France will understand it, and will afford it the concurrence of patriotism. Under the popular Government, every citizen is a magistrate.

Frenchmen, give the world the example that Paris has given to France; prepare yourselves, by order and in confidence in yourselves, for the republican institutions which you are to be called upon to give to your country.

The Provisional Government waits for a Republic, saving the ratifications of the French people, which is to be immediately consulted.

Neither the people of Paris nor the Provisional Government, pretends to substitute their opinions for the opinion of the citizens on the definitive form of the Government, which the sovereignty of the nation will proclaim.

The unity of the nation, formed henceforth, of all the classes of the nation which compose it.

The Government of the nation by itself; Liberty, equality, and fraternity for principles;

The people for motto, and *not d'ordre*.

Such is the democratic Government which France owes herself, and from which our efforts should be insured.

These are the first acts of the Provisional Government:

(Signed) DUPONT, (de l'Eure), President of the Council.

M. de Lamartine, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Arago, Minister of Marine.

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice.

Gen. Bedeau, Minister of War.

M. Marie, Minister of Public Works.

M. Ledru Rollin, Minister of the Interior.

M. Bethmont, Minister of Commerce.

M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finances.

M. Garnier Pages, Mayor of Paris.

M. Recurt, Adjoint.

M. Guenard, Adjoint.

Gen. Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers.

Gen. de Courtais, Commandant-General of National Guards.

The other mayors are provisionally retained, as well as the adjoints, under the name of mayors adjoints of arrondissement.

The Prefecture of Police is under the orders of the Mayor of Paris and will be reconstituted under another hall.

The Municipal Guard is dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the National Guard, under the order of Mr. Courtais, assisted by the commandant of the National Guard of Paris.

Half-past 9 o'clock.—The following notice has just been published:

"*In the name of the Sovereign People.—Citizens*—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed by the will of the people of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rolin, Recurt, Marast, Albert, to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by the Government. The will of the people has also chosen for delegates, in the department of police, the citizens of Considerant and Sobrier.

"The sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen, Et. Arago, to the direction-general of the Post Office.

"An first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers of furnaders of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

"It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason: it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible."

The following order has also just been issued:

"In the name of the French people, it is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

" DUPONT, (de l'Eure),
" LAMARTINE.
" LEDRU ROLIN.
" AD. CRÉMIEUX.
" MARIE.
" ARAGO."

Having thus given a succinct account of the action of the Ministers and other Government Authorities during the revolution, a slight chronological sketch will complete the narrative:

On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., an immense concourse of the populace, principally the working classes, it is said, appeared at the Boulevards, the leaders bearing torches; and with one voice this concourse sang:

"Mourir pour la patrie,
C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie!"

A collision with the troops was looked for by the beholders; but the leaders fled off, shouting "*vive la Reforme!*" and "down with Guizot."

The palace along the Boulevards were thrown down to form barricades, and the stone and iron benches were made similar use of. This was done to prevent the movement of cavalry and artillery in the event of an attack. On the hotel of Foreign Affairs was placarded "*grand appartement a louer*," and elsewhere, "*Maison du Peuple*." At about 11 o'clock in the morning, an authentic proclamation was exhibited, as follows:

"Citizens of Paris, you are ordered to discontinue firing. Mr. Thiers and O. Barrot are charged with the formation of a new cabinet. A dissolution of Parliament will take place, and an appeal be made to the country. Gen. Lamoricière is appointed commandant of the National Guards.

(Signed) THIERS,
O. BARROT.
DUVERGIER.
DUHAURANNE.
LAMORICIÈRE."

But this proclamation did not satisfy the people, for immediately afterwards followed the grand display of popular feeling.

At 12 o'clock, an hour after, the Palais Royal was attacked, and, in an hour and a half after, in their possession. Five hundred lives have been lost in the bloody contest, and Lamoricière is said to have been seriously, if not fatally wounded, in his effort to suppress disorder. The Palais Royal was sacked.

Shortly after this the Palace of the Tuileries was stormed. The King abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris, and at 1 o'clock, left the palace, escorted by a party of cavalry.

The Duchess of Orleans, dressed in deep mourning, went towards Neuilly, to place herself and her son under the protection of the deputies.

Odillon Barrot proposed that a regency should be formed under the Duchess until the Count of Paris should come of age. This, however, was *rejected and a republic instated on.* Garnier Pages was made Mayor of Paris.

The Tuileries, which had been in the possession of the populace, was surrendered to the National Guard. Part of the furniture had been thrown out of the windows and burnt; it was at this time that a procession of armed persons, in blouses, was to be seen carrying the throne from the throne-room of the Tuileries, and singing the Marseillaise. The cellars of the Tuileries were rifled of the wine.

The troops of the line had amalgamated themselves with the National Guard, and they with the people. A hospital for the wounded was formed of the *Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres*, and the people dipping their fingers in blood, wrote on the walls, "*A Mort Guizot.*"

The movement in Paris had been seconded at Amiens. The railway stations are in possession of the people, and the rails have been taken up to a considerable distance from Paris, to prevent troops arriving from the country. Not a soldier was to be seen.

The annexed important telegraphic despatch appeared in the London *Chronicle* of 25th February:

"Louis Philippe has abdicated, and Count de Paris is King. Duc de Nemours has been rejected.

"The Royal Family have left Paris. A Provisional Government has been formed, and is sitting at the Hotel de Ville. The members are said to be as follows: Arago, Dupont de l'Eure, Ledru Rolin, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Marast, Editor of the *National*, and Garnier Pages. The deposition of Louis Philippe had been pronounced.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but this had been rejected, and a republic insisted upon.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guard.

The Tuileries has been sacked, and the furniture destroyed.

The King, Queen and Princess, have been allowed to depart without molestation. The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day. Some lives have been lost, but not a great number.

Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot next named, and were also rejected.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

Garnier Pages is Mayor of Paris. A strong government will be organized. A republic, on the model of the United States is proposed.

The Throne of Louis Philippe had been carried in procession through the streets.

The French and English papers contain an immense number of details, tracing the popular tumult from quarter to quarter and almost from street to street. They possess, however, little interest for the transatlantic reader, both because there was scarcely any blood shed, except in the attack on the Palais Royal, and because they would be unintelligible to any one not perfectly familiar with the localities of Paris.

IRELAND.—The State of Ireland does not seem to improve; assassinations and other deeds of violence are of frequent occurrence. The accounts from most parts of the country concur in stating that the cultivation of the potato crop has been more general this year than for the last three years.

SPAIN.—The Queen's health is reported. Attempts are about being made to induce Prussia to recognize the succession of the Duchess of Montpensier.

FROM PORTUGAL, there is nothing of interest. From RUSSIA, the only intelligence is that several Circassian Villages had been captured.

A correspondence is published between Metternich and Lord Palmerston, in which the latter expresses the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the Treaty of Vienna must be respected in Italy; it fully upholds the right of the sovereign powers of Italy to make such reforms as they conceive conducive to the well being of their subjects, and asserts the entire independence of the various States of Italy. The language of Lord Palmerston is unexpectedly liberal and manly.

FROM JAMAICA.—By an arrival from Kingston, we have received Jamaica papers to the 11th inst. The only intelligence of interest which they contain relates to the difficulties in Nicaragua. The Kingston *Journal* of the 6th, has the following:

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Medway, arrived yesterday from Chagres. She brings accounts of a skirmish on the river San Juan between the detachment which lately left this Island in the Alarm frigate and Vixen steamer, and the Spaniards at San Juan de Nicaragua. It is stated that five or six of her Majesty's troops were killed, and an officer of the Vixen severely wounded. It is also said that between seventy and eighty of the Spaniards were killed, and a great many made prisoners by the English. Several of the strongholds of the Spaniards had also been taken, and a sufficient force left in possession of them.

Since writing the above, we learn that the Upper and Lower Forts on the Oregon river were captured by the boats of her Majesty's ship Alarm, Capt. Loch, the steamer Vixen and brig Daring, and a detachment of the 38th Regiment, the whole command of Capt. Loch, with Commanders Rider and Peel in command of their own boats. The lower forts showed much resistance, but the loss in the boats was trifling; one man killed, and a midshipman wounded. The loss on shore was considerable, but the exact numbers not known. The wounded and prisoners were brought on board the Alarm, and some of the former had died.

The system of Coolie emigration still continues to excite violent discussion.

From Vera Cruz.

The U. S. steamship *Edith*, Capt. Couillard, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 20th inst. She brought over a large number of passengers, among whom we notice the gallant Gen. Lane, or "Marion" as he is called.

PASSENGERS.—Lieut. Col. Plimpton U. S. A. Lieut. Col. Belton, Major Wright, U. S. A. Capts. Ross and Pope, U S A. Capt Hunter of the Mass. volunteers, Capt Dickinson, Clark, Pearson, Frekle, Clabern, Marion, Sillsbey, Nyne, Incks, Young, Hughes, Maney, Highlander, Hays, M. Gander, Lee, Davis and Gray. Docts. Fox, and Fort; Col. Jackson, Major Hatten, Messrs. Bond, Reynolds, Stone and Whittier, and 150 discharged soldiers and teamsters.

The following remains were brought over on the *Edith*.

Capt. S. H. Drum, 4th artillery in charge of Capt. S H Montgomery.

Lieut. Wm. Munda, 1st Penna. Reg't. in charge of Col. C. F. Jackson.

S. D. Sewell, J. C. Gilchrist, Belles Alfwood, 1st Penna. Reg't. in charge of A. B. Butler.

The *Edith* brought few papers and nothing of interest in the shape of news. Every thing was quiet at Vera Cruz, when she left.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP LAWRENCE.—The American Whaler *Lawrence*, which left Poughkeepsie on the 10th July, was lost in the vicinity of Japan Islands, on the 27th May 1846, her crew put off in three boats, one of which only reached the land in safety. The seven survivors were taken prisoners by the Japanese, and after being transported to various places, and incarcerated eleven months, they were finally liberated by order of the Emperor and taken to Singapore on board of a Dutch ship.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Clifford, late Attorney General of the United States, has been appointed adjunct Commissioner to Mexico. The appointment was at once confirmed by Washington. Mr. Clifford left Washington on the 19th in company with Mr. Walsh, Secretary of Legation. Mr. Sevier had not recovered from his indisposition at the last accounts, but no danger was apprehended. Messrs. Walsh and Clifford may be expected immediately if they have not already reached the city.

City Intelligence.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN.—On Saturday night last, the Orchestra of the Orleans Theatre, struck the Marseillaise hymn, in honor of the recent events in France. It was received with the shouts and applause of the audience.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Mellenry passed on Saturday last, the following sentences: DeWitt Clinton Ritchie, to two years hard labor in the penitentiary, for inveigling a slave from his master; Guilford Griffin, for an assault and battery, to four months imprisonment; Jean Baptiste Poincy, f. m. c., for an assault and battery upon a white person, to four months imprisonment; John Jones, for entering a house in the night time with the intention of stealing, to one year's hard labor and $10 fine.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Charles Ferden was on Saturday last, brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged with having, during the last six weeks, taken and carried away about $60 worth of lumber from the lot of Mr. J. H Coleman, on Felicity Road. It appeared by the testimony that Ferden had contracted to build a house for Coleman on the lot, and that part of the lumber was used in building the house; that a disagreement arose between the parties which led to bad feelings, and hence this charge. The Recorder, without expressing any opinion respecting the guilt of the accused, thought it better for the interests of both parties to refer the case to the First District Court, where it could be more fully investigated.

James Smith charged with having taken a trunk from on board the steamer Hannibal, belonging to Henry Putnam, which contained a lot of clothing and $200 in cash, was also brought up before the Recorder who released the prisoner for want of jurisdiction. It appears that the loss of the trunk took place near the mouth of the Ohio river, which, of course, led to the case being at once dismissed, for reasons as stated above.

Patrick Golding was sent to the first District Court, for having on Friday, last, stolen a cost from F. C. Varcouettas, on board the steamer Cosine.

Mary Ann Miller was also sent to the same tribunal, for having been in the habit of selling liquor at her own shop in Girod street without a license.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—The examination of John Gook, for the robbery of the late Madame Roberts, is fixed for Wednesday next. The circumstances of this bold robbery, we have already reported.

MR. LINES' BOAT.—The body of Mr. R. G. Lines, the operator of the New Orleans and Mobile Line of Telegraph, was found near Fort Pike, on Friday, having been washed up on the beach. It was brought down to this city on Saturday morning last, on the steamer Montezuma. Mr. Lines and Major Willard, were both drowned on the 16th inst., while crossing from Fort Wood to Fort Pike, in a small boat, upon some business connected with the telegraph wires. The body of Major Willard has not yet been discovered, although persons have been constantly employed looking for it. About $120 in gold and a few dollars in silver change, was found upon the body of Mr. Lines. The body of the deceased was at once buried by his friends. It was much decomposed. Mr. Lines was a native of New York, and had, during his short residence in this city, endeared himself to many friends by his amiable disposition and pleasing manners. Major Willard was a native of Massachusetts, and enjoyed a highly esteemed. He has left a family to mourn his loss.

INSULTING LADIES IN THE STREET.—Jackson Dean, was arrested on Saturday last, by the 2d Municipality police, charged with having shamefully insulted and assaulted several ladies in Poydras street. The fellow will be brought up this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

THE EXAMINATION OF KELLY.—Recorder Rennie held on Saturday last an examination in the case of Richard Kelly, who was a few days since, charged with having thrown a bottle of dirty out of a third story window in Madison street. There was no evidence produced to substantiate the charge, and Kelly was forthwith discharged. It was supposed that Mr. Redith must have thrown himself out of the window in a fit of insanity.

RUNAWAY BOYS.—On Friday night last, two young boys William Kerman and Alfred Newlas, were arrested by the second Municipality police. They had runaway from the Orphan Asylum Institution, and had secreted themselves in the house of Mrs. Watson, of Poydras street. Recorder Baldwin, in order to show them how foolish they had acted, sent them to the House of Refuge as juvenile delinquents.

STEALING A CHRONOMETER.—Two men named John Munroe and John Hewes, alias Wood, were arrested on Saturday last by the second Municipality police, charged with stealing a Chronometer from on board the bark *J N Wells*. The Chronometer was sold by the boys to Joseph Raphael, pawn broker on Tchoupitoulas street, and was recovered from under the St. Charles Hotel, for which place it was obtained by means of a search warrant. The prisoners were soon transferred to the Municipality, as the vessel, from which the Chronometer was stolen, lay in that section of the city.

☞ Our summary of the European news is made up in part from the extra *Herald* of the 18th and in part from the *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The two Houses adjourned on the 19th, after a very short sitting, in consequence of the announcement of the death of the Hon. Mr. Holley, of New York.

THE MODEL ARTISTS.—The two sets of Model Artists now performing in our City—The one at the St. Charles Theatre, and the other at the St Louis Ball Room, are exciting almost equal success and equal applause. Those of Dr. Collyer, are the more graceful, artistic and picturesque; those of Mr Pinteus, the more warm, voluptuous and enticing. The gentlemen of our city, flock to both; the Ladies prudently abstain from visiting either.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer *Paul Jones*, from St. Louis for New Orleans, with a full cargo, struck the