

THE 'TIMES,' THE BULLY, AND 'PUNCH,  
THE BUREAU OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.  
SIR.—Nothing has been more gratifying to  
your late onslaught on the base, brutal, and  
us of this country. The words I have  
above I read with sorrow, because of the con-  
siderability of assistance which you have  
been now struggling in their several ways  
the people in social and political bondage.  
has always been notorious as a merce-  
less, and as such, as brutal and blood-thirsty  
le; But the recency of my once great  
Punser, I may say that I have not  
my bosom, for secured must that country  
the most talented and patriotic writers are  
have their price.  
years have elapsed since the birth of *Punser*.  
a natural sobriety of the English mind, the  
the public mind, then and could not be  
wholly to satisfy the cravings of a corromp-  
t—government—and education making virtue  
and Mammon loved—it was thought; a work  
and puns—unsuitable not impossible to suc-  
cess at the excellence of point—the seriousness  
—the patriotism of the time and place, ex-  
pressed in its pages, soon made *Punser*  
as a benefactor in the struggle of  
The writers were well suited to the  
they had emerged from a school of adver-  
sity, and felt the pain of the injustice of po-  
lity had suffered from the injustice of the  
stitutions—and they entered, heart and  
the service of their depressed fellow  
men. Great public approbation led to  
with this country, and a considerable  
With this amplitude of means, and  
the spirit of the writers, *Punser* grew  
entire. He loved to talk of wine, and  
and customs of aristocratic life, as if fa-  
himself, and sneer at those who could not  
them. Gentil philanthropy—barrow,  
and a charitable—respectable—religion-  
ness, and unprincipled—became the theme  
leekly croakings, and, consequently, abuse  
people. Then *Punser* became a favourite of  
and, more especially lately, has truly  
paid a fine uniform in the court. With  
of principle, has denuded him

he is but a poor player upon and of others' ideas, dressed in motley, to bring ease. The *Times* is his text-book, and the demon to be cursed. Baseness stops not gratification of its evil actions, it seeks to outdo its rivals, and in the fifth act, clutch the prize of its degradation. Thus surprise is excited on learning that one of us of PUNCH has received from government citizenship. At what price? The fixing price, where a keen fee was promised, in his political chains; for stretching forth and to show upon the stage the same Jarvis, mockery, insult, and lies. A sorcerer has taken the preparatory step, to a soporific of the people's labour, by entering the other commissionship may be the reward of ridicule on your bold, holy, and servile to to politically and politically with w-countrymen. I had other thoughts, like with great and serious questions led to a on, and insouciance of mind—a total want of, of heart, and love of mankind and the problem is solved, and in sorrow do I suit.

THE PATRIOTIC EXAMINER deals out from the of infancy its tribute of falsification, cruelty, to, on the people; but why? Because its must pay such service for the commissioner-proprietor. The *CHRONICLE*, too, has retaining fee to bribe the ministry, and people.

On shows why the people of England are rented—why their woes are scoffed at—why rations are smothered in rufianism—why millions are told they are not the people—murderers are kept in countenance, and why atrocious plummage is held up to admiration, and blood is forced from the eyes.

THE *STANDARD* star alone speaks truth; it is the book of the people's oppressions and op- Knowing then its value and importance,

precipitate it accordingly—in the present case is inestimable.

I AM, sir, yours &c.,  
EDWARD FITZGERALD.

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THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

THE COUNCIL (of twenty-two) of the Davis Club, Tara on the organisation in earnest, already the of several new clubs has been formed, and days there will not be a district in or around metropolises, but will have its Confederationclub. The operation of Mitchell, and the imprisonment of Lord Levis, has done more to complete the organisation of clubs than all the manifestations issued by the Council of the Confederation in Dublin.

BORN CLUB.—A large meeting of Confederates last night were held on Sunday evening last, at the rooms, Greenwich. Among those who addressed the night was Mr John Lindsay (Davis Club, London), the most heated of which would result in democracy by themselves into classes. Subscriptions were taken for the defence of Mr Looney, making from the sum of £1. 12s. The meeting then adjourned.

WORK.—A meeting was held on Sunday evening at Jennings Buildings, Mr McCarthy in the chair.

ROBEY CLUB.—A crowded meeting of this club held at their rooms, Crown, Gravel lane, South. Mr Perry addressed the meeting at great length. The members addressed the meeting, and many were enrolled.

MEETING OF THE MAZE CLUB, was also held at the Head, Bull's Head-court, Tooley-street, when persons handed in their subscriptions to the defence of Mr Looney.

THE VIVIS CLUB.—A meeting of this club was held on Sunday last, at the Assembly Rooms, Deane-street. It was crowded to suffocation. Mr Matthews was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr Lindsay, Dowling, Maher, and Nolan. The

for the defence of Mr F. Looney, was most entered into, and the meeting then broke up. Meetings of the "Theobald Wolfe Tones," and Mr Emmett's Gladiators were held in the early part of 1848. The "Ladies of the New Irish League" and subscriptions entered into for the Defence and Ballance Brigade.—A crowded meeting of this kind he held on Monday Evening last, at the Charter House, Strutton-ground, Westminster; Mr Henry the chairman who opened the business of the evening, read the letter of Mr M'Manus, referring that treatment he received from the police, from the *Irish Star*; and Mr J. D. Reilly's letter from the States, which were loudly cheered. A resolution adopting the petition which appeared in the *Standard* last, and which is to be presented by Mr. Estlin, Mr. M.P. Estlin, then adjourned to Monday evening next, to hear cheers for the victims, and three for the *Irish* and Repeal.

Monday evening a lecture will be delivered at the Coffee House; the subject is—"The Charter, and Emigration."

Private meetings for the ensuing week:—

Monday—Cartwright's Coffee House, Red Bank; Crown, Gravel-lane, Southwark; Druid Greenwich; Jennings' Buildings, Kensington; and Bull's Head-court, Tooley-street; Victory, and

and Wednesday Evenings.—Assembly Rooms, at St. George square.

Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings.—Wash-Comperance Hall, Cable-street, Wapping.

Subscriptions towards the Defence Fund, and support of the victims of Whig tyranny, will be

announcements of Confederate meetings to be sent by Mr. T. R. Reading, 4, Bridge-street, London.

CONFEDERATE

CONFEDERATE A public meeting was held at

and Scientific Institution, John-street, in court-road, on Thursday evening, June 10, denounced the outrages recently perpetrated in the Metropolis. Mr Utting was called to the chair. Mr Savage moved the following resolution:—  
‘That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the Government, in its recent attacks on the peaceable citizens of the Metropolis, demands the strictest and Parliamentary investigation, in order that British people may be effectually protected against repetition of such outrages.’ Mr Dyson seconded the motion, and Mr Gough-Crowley supported it. The motion was carried unanimously. That motion moved the second resolution:—‘That such a committee as a Military and Naval Committee, to be appointed by the British Constitution.’ Mr Merriam seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr W. Salmon moved the adoption of a resolution embracing the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, and was supported by Mr B. Hall, one of the speakers for the borough. Mr John Savage ably seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. Mr J. Elmzlie Duncan moved a vote of the committee, and the meeting quietly adjourned.

OF THE WIDOW OF WILLIAM THOM.—We are informed that the death of Mrs Thom, the widow of the late William Thom, Esq., has been the hard of Inverury, which took place on the 10th ult. at Inverury, where she had returned to reside with her husband. A cold which she had contracted on her journey homewards resulted in typhus fever, and she died at an age which was not more malignant sort. Her three young sons are now orphaned, and are cast upon the world at the helpless ages of eight months and two years. The Queen has given a donation of £200 to the fund for the relief of the orphaned children, and the joint efforts of the general public have raised by the year 1840, £100,000. In the Dundee, and the auxiliary committee in the Dundee, and the auxiliary committee in the Dundee, and the auxiliary committee in the Dundee, already somewhat exceed £250.—*Dundee*







Ureland.

W. O'CONNELL &  
The Irish O

**ERLAND.**  
(From the Times.)  
RETIREMENT OF MR. J. O'CONNELL FROM PUBLIC LIFE.  
DUBLIN, June 21.—The Irish Confederation held a meeting at eight o'clock this evening in the Music hall, convened by advertisement. The building was densely and respectfully filled in every part, more than 3,000 persons being present.  
Shortly after eight o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Danny Leyne (Cork).  
THE SECRETARY (Mr. Halpin) read a letter from Mr. F. F. Meagher, excusing himself from attending on account of illness, and stating that, should war between New Spain and England be established, he would pledge himself not to compromise its principles by the use of language calculated to create dissension or bring down a prosecution on any of its own members. At the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that outside the League he would continue to state and enforce the opinion that the national flag could not prevail unless the people were armed; and being armed, were prepared to put an end to foreign rule. (Cheers.)  
Ninety-five members of the John Mitchell Club, Clonmel, were admitted members of the Confederation; also seven members of the Hugh O'Connell Club, and the following: twenty-six from Dublin, twenty-two members from the United Repeal Club formed within the last few days.  
MR. J. DILLON then addressed the meeting.

penditure of £100,000.  
It was founded  
The sum of

was £216 3s. 1d. £400 of this sum was paid in members of the body, so that the country at large contributed little more than £500. He would then, first, boldly ask the meeting whether the Confederation had not given the country full value for the money it had expended. He said that the country had given for every pound they had received the enemies of Ireland had been put to an expense of £1,610s. (Cheers.) The Confederation had made the Monarch of England feel somewhat insecure on her throne—it had been mainly instrumental in driving the British government to bring into Parliament a Bill to suppress the Society of Friends, the Friends of England; and it had cost Lord Clarendon (hisse)—not a few sleepless nights. He might add that it had planted in this country a principle of great value, namely, that every man in Ireland had a right to have a weapon, and that when a British Minister of the people of Ireland that would resist their will by force, they had a right to have force in their hands, they had a right to take what he should not do so. (Cheers.) Besides the regular fund of the Confederation, there was another recently got up for the purpose of defending Messrs O'Brien, Meghree, and Mitchell, in the late prosecutions. This fund amounted to £400, of which £100 was raised by the public, and £300 was retained in hand. He had then the pleasure of proposing that £100 of this balance be added to the fund in course of being raised for the wife and family

mander was reserved, in order that they should be able to discuss the subject of the retraction of the infamy of the New League. (Hear.) He then proceeded to state what had transpired at the recent conferences of Republicans. At one of these conferences Mr John O'Connell was asked whether, in case a League was formed, he would permit the members of the Confederation to call on the people to arm, and he replied that he would not. At another conference he stated that he could not abide by what he had formerly pledged himself to; and that he viewed with apprehension the movement that rapidly progressing for the purpose of arming people—(Hisses)—and that, should the members of the League be called to arms, he would feel it his duty to oppose them. (Hear.) (Rowley.) One of the members of the Republican Association who were present at that conference then and there protested strongly against the retraction made by Mr O'Connell. He (Mr Dillon) told Mr O'Connell that he had no objection to the introduction of the subject of the League into the discussion, but that he would be contented that he and his brother Confederates should be allowed to reply to him; but at the conference, which was held on the previous evening Mr O'Connell brought down with him a series of resolutions that amounted in substance to the peace resolutions of Conciliation Hall—(cries of Hiss)—and that he would not permit any member of any association which would not put these resolutions on its books, (Hisses.) Under these circumstances, when Mr O'Connell made an announcement, they told him that all utterance between him, as an individual, and the Confederates was at an end. (Hear.) He then stated that he could not discover the real causes of this retraction on the part of Mr O'Connell, but that gentleman had himself assigned as the reasons of his conduct a leading article in the last number of NORTON, and a letter of Mr Smith O'Brien, in

then and th

follows:—All the principles for which the Con-  
ferees centented have in succession been conceded  
to us'. But Mr O'Connell should bear in mind  
Mr O'Brien, when he wrote this letter, was address-  
ing the members of the Irish Confederation.  
those of Conciliation. And he only wanted to  
show that there had been a concession of the  
abandoned—the principles he alluded to being  
true, those that had been conceded them, the  
place-begging principle and the anti-separatist  
principle. (Cheers.) Was this union, then, after  
all, take place? ('Yes, yes, yes') He, for his part,  
'yes', and on behalf of the Confederation  
would also say 'yes' (cheers)—a proof of which  
he then gave them the following:—The  
resolution to adjourn the Confederation *sine die*,  
the purpose of facilitating the union of the Rep-  
ublic.  
The Rev. THADDEUS O'MALLEY next address-  
ed the meeting, urging the formation of armed cells  
and stating his intention to take an active part  
in their formation. Moral force, he said, was a  
good thing in respect to men, but they knew  
that government they had opposed to them, and  
government of moral force—(cheers)—and when  
they had to contend against a physical force govern-  
ment but one mode of argument that promised  
success, and that was to give it a dose of its  
physic.  
A resolution was then passed, adjourning the  
Confederation *sine die*.  
Mr R. O'Connell, jun., read and proposed  
adoption of an address from the American people  
the Irish nation, passed at a meeting held at Phil-  
adelphia, and written by Mr R. Tyler, son of the  
President of the United States. The address opened

associates at

union. (Good cheers.) He (Mr Duffy) had no more words to tell them. It was this—Mr John O'Connell's farewell, when he found himself outvoted, said: 'I have appealed to the country, at my consent and with my concurrence, and the country has pronounced against me. I have no more to say. I have no more to do but as for me, I have certain personal scruples, sooner than force which I have made up my mind to retire into private life.' (The whole audience here rose and cheered vehemently for several minutes, on the announcement of Mr O'Connell's retirement from public life.) There was a condition attached to this step by Mr O'Connell—namely, he decided that, at the next meeting of the Kesh Association, Mr Galway should propose its dissolution and address the meeting on the subject, and that all should take its place. He (Mr O'Connell) said since it was out of his power to help the League, would at least not be an impediment to its work. (Cheers, and a voice—'He would if he could.') The meeting then separated.

CLUB ORGANIZATION.

From town and country all accounts concur in presenting the Club as a success, and the Confederation Club as a most entertaining and enjoyable of assemblies. On Saturday evening no less than six additional ones were established in the city of Limerick and this day there is to be a gathering of the fighting men on the celebrated green of Donnybrook, the purpose of finishing the work commenced last Sunday of enrolling the inhabitants of the metropolitan county into the ranks of the League. It is no doubt that before the harvest is fit for the sickle, we shall have the realization of Mr Smith O'Brien's plan carried out to the letter, and that the country

with arms in their hands.

THE IRISH PRISON, successor to the UNITED IRISHMAN, made his first appearance on Saturday last, at the house of Mr. John Martin and Mr. Thomas Barry, Killybegs, where he delivered an address in the Mitchell style, showing that they fear not to brave the doom which has overtaken the exiled patriot.

THE FATE OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

THE NATION thus disposes of the landlords and their estates:—

With the aboriginal aristocracy of Ireland can deal summarily. In a Parliament we can adopt the precedent of Elizabeth—a tax of twenty-five per cent. ; in a revolution the precedent of France—confiscation. By the right of the people of William I. Deronshires, Palmestons, and Lansdownes, monopolise and squander the rental of their estates, and the people of the United Kingdom, the soil, expel the nobilitate, and carry off its cattle, other than the right of the Danish Vis. King or the Norman freebooter—the law of the strongest hand?















In defining the Republic we are at property. It is a fact that should be known, and it is in the presence of so much bloodshed, we shall find the ruins of the Faubourg St. Antoine, reduce to ruins.

Think of your wives and your children, and you will come to see!

The following journals are suppressed during the state of siege:—*Le Presse*, *La Revolution de 1848*, *l'Organisation du Travail*, *La Vraie Republique*, *l'Assemblée Nationale*, *Le National*, *Le Republicain*, *La Liberté*, *l'Amable Fabronier*, *Le Lamignon*, *Le Peire Duchesne*, *Le Pilori*.

The National states that the measures taken to prevent communication with the insurgents have been successful. In the Rue du Kelder and in the quarter Notre Dame de Lorette, several women were arrested, carrying baskets of bread, which contained cartridges. On a mattress on which lay a person affecting to be wounded was found ammunition. Several officers contained ammunition. A milkwoman was seized with her cans full of powder.

A number of prisoners from the 10th arrondissement was a young and a very pretty girl, of from eighteen to twenty, dressed as a workman, and an ex-garde-republicain in costume.

One very respectable dressed woman had cartridges secreted in her hair.

The Garde Mobile is asserted, shot two of their body on the Quai aux Fleurs for distributing ball cartridges to the rioters.

The commandant of the 16th battalion of the Garde Mobile, and his adjutant major, were killed in carrying the barricades on the Place du Pantheon. A battalion of the Garde Mobile suffered greatly in the Rue Moutet, especially in the afternoon.

The National announces the death of General Negrier. General Charbonnel's wound, although severe, is not dangerous. General Renault has been severely wounded. General Darras among the killed.

(From the Times.)

The insurgents at an end. Some thousands of them are now in the hands of the State. All its leaders are known. Some of them perished in the barricades. More are in prison. The rest are hidden, or have taken flight.

On the side of order more men have fallen than on that of the revolt. There have been killed or wounded ten general officers, distinguished for their services and courage. The Archbishop of Paris has been wounded—18th mortally. Several representatives of the people have fallen. Hundreds of officers of all ranks of the army and of the National Guard have been killed or wounded. Thousands of National Guards and soldiers, 10,000, I am informed—have lost their lives, or have been wounded in this frightful struggle.

Every account I receive confirms the statement I conveyed to you yesterday, that the loss of the insurgents has, in no respect, equalled that of the troops, the National Guards, and the Garde Mobile.

(From the Daily News.)

The dead, and the dying, and the wounded continue to pass in vans and on litters. Last night the inhabitants were ordered to keep their windows illuminated during the night.

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

Four or five of the members of the Assembly are among the killed, and about as many among the wounded.

Forteen general officers have been put hors de combat, several being killed. The loss in superior officers has been greater than in the most brilliant engagements during the wars of Napoleon.

I hear that the havoc has been beyond belief. A person who has peculiarly good means of information, assured me that, regarding the losses of the troops and National Guards amounted to fifteen thousand.

The flooded has been far greater than at Wexham in 1830, when 20,000 fell in the trenches. The killed and wounded on both sides are estimated at a quarter more than that.

Although the insurgents may be considered as quelled, it is not expected that the capital will altogether free from partial disturbance for many days to come.

(From the Daily News.)

It is impossible to conceive the state of the Quarter St. Antoine. In the streets, more than fifty houses are almost entirely destroyed by the artillery, and a much larger number have suffered considerably. At every large street a barricade has been constructed, and here with barricades, filled with stones, and with paving stones, further with trunks of trees, and in some cases with large flag stones.

On the Place de la Bastille the disasters are not less. The column of July has been injured. The warehouse known as *la Belle Ferrière* is completely destroyed; the houses on the right side of the Place de la Bastille and the Rue de la Roquette, are a heap of rubbish.

At two o'clock the pompiers were employed to put out the fire which had commenced in the ruins.

The Faubourg St. Antoine presents a still more sinister aspect. There is not a house which has not suffered in some way or other. The houses are in ruins, and from barricade to barricade, and from house to house, opposed foot by foot a resistance which compelled every instant a new combat.

A temporary hospital has been established in the salles of the Louvre. In a few hours the inhabitants of the quarter had furnished 200 beds, and all the linen necessary for the wounded.

Two carts with 200 coffins passed the Rue St. Honoré to take up some of the dead who had not been owned by their families.

D. Dotti, the ex-officer of Marine, who was compromised in the affair of the 15th May, and was one of the chief of the insurrection, has been captured.

FINAL DISPERSION AND SLAUGHTER OF THE INSURGENTS.

(From the Daily News.)

Tuesday, June 28.—The few insurgents that have not thrown down their arms have been literally hunted like wild beasts from their lairs. The last band took refuge in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, imagining, probably, that that receptacle for the dead would be considered a sanctuary. They were soon, however, taught their mistake, and hunted from that refuge by the cuirassiers and the Garde Mobile.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Wednesday Morning.—We have passed another quiet night, and no signs of the insurrection are to be seen, except in the ruins of the city. The insurgents have been completely dispersed, and of those who took refuge in the country round Paris, few have escaped the pursuit of the dragoons and infantry sent after them. Yesterday, at two o'clock, a party of about 400 of the Garde Mobile, under the command of General Drouot, who had taken up position in the cemetery of St. Denis, were surrounded by some regiments of infantry and summoned to lay down their arms. They refused, excepting on condition that they should be set at liberty, and appeared to be preparing to make some resistance, when some shots were fired from their side, one of which struck a soldier. The troops immediately themselves betrayed, and without further ceremony a murderous fire was opened upon the insurgents, drove them from their position into the neighbouring vineyards, and as quarter was no longer the order of the day, shot every one of the unhappy wretches who were destroyed. In other parts of the same neighbourhood a vast number of prisoners were taken, who were all carried into Paris.

STATE OF PARIS.—ANTICIPATION OF OTHER OUTBREAKS.—THE PARLIAMENTS.—THE WOUNDED.—THE FUNERALS.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The free circulation through the streets of the capital was resumed on Tuesday, and we were enabled to visit the scene of the late civil events. The Quarter Latin, from the Rue de la Harpe to the Place Maubert, from the Hotel Dieu to the extremity of the Faubourg St. Antoine, is the part which has most suffered. It was there that the most terrible scenes were enacted, and the traces of the carnage are still very much visible. The columns of the Pantheon are very much battered; the statues in the front are many of them destroyed, and others much mutilated. It was in front of this part that the formidable barricade which defended the approach to the church of St. Etienne du Mont was built, and which was only demolished after a very severe combat.

The interior of the building the walls have been destroyed to a considerable extent, and the statue of Liberty, and the other the genius of 'Immortality.' One of the copies of a picture by Raphael has been also destroyed.

The Church of St. Etienne also bears marks of battle. The hand of the clock has been carried away. The Rue St. Jacques near the Rue des Moutons, the Bridge of the Garde Mobile, present the most desolating aspect. The front of every house is riddled with bullets, and those at the end of the street are the most injured.

In the Faubourg du Temple the fronts of many of the houses are entirely broken down; the walls lean, ready to fall down on the foundations of those houses where the fighting was sprung. All along the Boulevard from the Rue du Temple to the Bastille, the houses, now being constructed on the Boulevard, are much damaged.

At the points where the principal fighting took place, the windows of the houses are battered to pieces; one can see also the large mirrors in the front rooms and the chandeliers smashed. The marks of balls are visible on the walls. Such is the scene I witnessed as far as the Bastille, when my progress was stopped by a company of the Garde Mobile, by the officer of which I was informed that admission to the Faubourg St. Antoine was forbidden. He told me that many of the houses were almost filled with dead, and others with wounded; a large number had been almost razed to the ground.

Great alarms still existed, and fears were entertained of fresh outbreaks. The houses in Paris were again illuminated on Tuesday night, and the Garde Mobile, patrols, and the streets were well guarded, but notwithstanding these precautions, some sentinels had been fired at. The town was like a camp. Persons were still being detected secretly introducing ammunition into the city.

Dark suspicions of a plot still unsupported prevail. What is feared now is the cutting of the gas pipes, and attempts to set fire to the capital, or to undermine portions and blow them up. Several individuals were taken yesterday, having large quantities of gunpowder concealed about them. In the Rue St. Honoré, a great quantity of gunpowder found stuffed in the town and under the waist of her dress. On taking off her bonnet and loosening her hair packets of powder were found rolled in its folds. Numerous instances, more or less similar to this, have been detected.

Yesterday, when the National Guards of Lille and Tours arrived on the Place de l'Assemblée Nationale, a woman, young and very prettily dressed, drew near a captain of dragoons posted at the head of his company, exactly opposite the palace, and fired off a pistol close upon him. The bullet merely grazed his regimentals. The woman was immediately apprehended.

Since the above was written, I learn that the number of prisoners amounts to 6,500. They are represented as being under an impression that they will all be shot.

Their rallying sign was a small oval wand that each of them kept concealed in his sleeve, those borne by the chiefs were forked at the end. Evidence has been obtained besides their general plan of operation, the insurgents had a revolutionary government ready organised.

The 9th and 12th legions of National Guards had been disarmed (the 12th is Barbes' legion).

I learn that a number of insurgents have taken refuge in the 12th legion, called the *Legion de Barbes*. Measures are adopted to sweep up all the persons leading from them. It is by no means improbable, however, that they will escape for the faults of the Pantheon commenced with the tactics, from which there are numerous issues.

One of the insurgents who had been taken to the Abbaye, boasts of having killed twenty-two persons in the Faubourg St. Jacques. He was accompanied by his wife and children.

Another woman was shot on a barricade who had in her hand a sabre, on the point of which she had stuck the head of an officer.

Another woman, who cut off the head of a captain, was conveyed to the Abbaye.

Amongst the prisoners are the tambour-major of the 12th legion, called the *Legion de Barbes*, a lieutenant and a 'sous-officier' of the same legion.

M. Cansigne, one of the editors of the *Commune*, and an associate of Sobrier, was arrested on Monday.

M. Emile de Girardin is confined at the Conciergerie, and placed in strict confinement. Even Mme. de Girardin could not obtain permission to visit him. An application for his being let out on bail has been made and refused.

It is said that numbers of bodies were, in the absence of the night, committed to the Seine, partly not to add to the horror of the exhibition of so much slaughter.

The following is the number of cases received in the various hospitals:—

Hôtel de Grace	130
Hôtel Dieu	100
Hospita Dubois	90
Clinique	78
Saint Louis	500

In this number are not included a great many cases which were brought in, but where death took place immediately after.

Funerals of National Guards and soldiers are everywhere where proceeding to the cemetery, are preceded by the muffled drum. It is customary here, as a mark of respect to the fallen, to have a procession, and uncover. I observed this usage of course, and in one case the officer commanding the escort desired me to cover, and show no mark of respect. On inquiring the cause of this, I found that the funeral was that of Laroque, one of the principal leaders of the insurrection, the editor of the journal called *Peuple Démocratique*.

LATE PARTICULARS.

(From the Times of Thursday.)

I have just returned from a tour of the position of the insurgents—deemed on Sunday impracticable. I mean the line of fortified barricades extending from the Faubourg Poissonnière to La Chapelle (the Barrière St. Denis).

The position of the insurgents throughout the line I have mentioned, was immensely strong. The barricades in advance of the barrier were as formidable as regular engines could have constructed. The houses covering them were occupied. The means of passing from one to another were assured. The toll-houses at the barriers were occupied by them and the windows removed. The houses on the opposite side of the Boulevard were, moreover, in the possession of the rebels, and manned with marksmen. What formed, however, the strength of their position, was the perforation of the wall of the city, which is twelve or fourteen feet high, at intervals of eight or ten yards, and the oration by that means of eight hundred *meurtres* (loopholes).

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For more than a mile the wall of the city of Paris was as perfectly furnished with loopholes as was the garden wall of *Houmouton*, they easily imagine how formidable was the obstacle it presented. When they shall bear in mind that the barricades in advance were composed of paving stones of a hundred weight each, or of large iron cannon balls, and that the Garde Mobile, and that they were protected by brave soldiers commanding them, and that an occasion presented itself throughout Saturday and Sunday a constant unerring, and deadly fire was kept up on the assaults by an almost invisible garrison, they will not be surprised at the prolonged resistance, nor at the immense loss of life among the troops, and the Garde Mobile, and unfortunately occurred. What will be the astonishment of the world, and the feeling of all military men in particular, when they are told that the whole of these works were defended by between 80 and 150 riflemen! The largest number stated was 400.

How many of the insurgents were killed on Sunday at the Barrière Rochechouart, think you, while the loss of the houses was more than 1,000? Two—and of these shot through the brain while firing through a loophole not six inches in diameter. Fire was wounded.

They ran from loophole to loophole with the agility of monkeys. They only left the cover of the high wall to seek ammunition, of which they had on a scanty and precarious supply. In the case of the Garde Mobile, they were occupied by the insurgents, and they were surrounded them that he hoped at break of day to put the furious down. In the Faubourg du Temple Generala Cavagnac and Lamoriciere had carried all the barricades. A few still remained, but in the morning order would be restored.

General Drouot denounced an anarchical journal, *l'Organisation du Travail*, which with some others, had proclaimed the National Assembly, and excited the people against it. He demanded to have it seized, for the National Guards had, in their indignation, wished to break the press, but he had engaged them to rely upon the laws.

The sitting was terminated at midnight.

STRIVE OF SATURDAY, June 24.—A large body of the Garde Mobile, and the Garde Nationale, in accordance with a regiment of the line, and a considerable cavalry regiment appeared fatigued, having part of them been on duty all night, whilst the cuirassiers had arrived that morning in Paris. Many of the men were lying about the bridges, trying to snatch half an hour's sleep.

On the bridge of the Garde Mobile, a cannon was posted, whilst in front of it were batteries of cannon. Down the quays the forces appeared interminable, particularly towards the Invalides, and a considerable train of artillery was in waiting, ready to move at a moment's notice. Round and inside the Chambers the forces were also exceedingly great.

The President took the chair at a quarter past eight in the morning.

The President: I shall render you an account in a few words of what has passed since we separated. (Attention.) All the points of the town occupied by the insurgents, and the troops sent to one or other of them, were morning without attack on both sides. It would appear that the struggle ought to continue to-day in an energetic manner; the insurgents appear to have extended their means of resistance. Several barricades which were destroyed yesterday have been re-erected in several parts—in fact, the insurrection has spread. Measures have been taken to concentrate the forces in such a manner that in a few hours the insurrection will be put down.

The President submitted the following decree:—The National Assembly decrees—The Republic adopts the children and the widows of the citizens who have fallen on the 23rd of June, and who may still perish in defence of order, liberty, and republican institutions. (Applauding.)

The document was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously.

The following decree was then adopted amidst cries of opposition from members in the left:—

Art. 1. The National Assembly remains in permanent session.

Art. 2. Paris is declared in a state of siege.

Art. 3. All the authority is placed in the hands of General Drouot.

The Executive Committee on the instant ceased to exercise its functions.

The sitting was again suspended. A few minutes after, the President again appeared, and stated that he had a message to deliver from the Executive Committee. It was this word:—

Monsieur le Président: The Executive Committee has the honor to inform you that it has decided to withdraw its duty if it withdrew before a session and a public trial. It withdrew only on a vote of the Assembly. By remitting to it the power with which they were invested, they return to the ranks of the National Assembly, to devote themselves with you to the common danger, and to the safety of the Republic.

ASAO, LEROI-ROLLIN, GARNIER-PAGES, LAMARTE, MARX.

ceeded one-half, should for three months be made to men who had properly conducted themselves.

The Minister of Public Works said that he had that morning received a deputation of the men employed in the national workshops, and had heard their complaints against the measures intended to be carried into effect.

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or the bridge to visit the various points where the insurrection was most actively urged on.

The sitting was resumed at a quarter past two.

The President announced that the Pantheon had been captured from the insurgents.

Several of the representatives who had returned from several points of the insurrection, here gave in accounts of success of affairs.

The President informed the Assembly that intelligence had been received from the state of Citizen Bixio. The ball had been easily extracted, and the greatest hopes were now entertained of his recovery.

(Marks of satisfaction.) General Bedeau was also going away.

Citizen Des Esbarts also gave a satisfactory account of Citizen Bedeau.

The sitting was again suspended.

At five minutes to six the President's bell again rang to notify that business was resumed.

The President rose and said that he had to announce that the National Guards of various towns around the capital had arrived. Those of Rouen to the number of 900 men, and those from Amiens, with their artillery, (Hear, hear.)

The sitting was then again suspended.

The sitting was resumed at a quarter past six.

The President: The intelligence which arrives from every quarter gives us a firm assurance that, in a very short time, the victory of order will properly be complete. In that state of things I propose to you that the National Guards of various towns around the capital should be sent to the aid of the National Guards of Paris.

The sitting was then again suspended.

At eight o'clock Citizen PORTALIS, one of the vice-presidents took the chair.

Several reports were delivered, and the sitting was again suspended.

A quarter past nine the sitting was resumed.

The President: I have to give you the account of the present state of matters. You will observe that the commands were divided into two, but the plan adopted has been to send large forces to certain points, leaving others unattended for the moment. In the Faubourg St. Jacques, where the insurgents had concentrated a great part of their forces, the barricades were forced, and the National Guards entered the quarter.

The Faubourg St. Martin received a longer time, but General Bedeau at last obtained a like success, and carried the barricades of the Rue Montfaucon as far as the Jardin des Plantes. At the Hotel de Ville, General Duvivier has not yet obtained all the success which he had hoped for, owing to the difficulties of the position. He has, however, driven the insurgents far from the Hotel de Ville, which is now disengaged.

General Lamoriciere has met with the greatest difficulties, but the Faubourg St. Denis, St. Martin, and St. Antoine, are cleared to the barriers, and the circulation has been re-established. A point remains on which nothing has been done—the Coq St. Lazare, where the insurgents have entrenched themselves in the Hospital Louis-Pol.

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