

person, and adhesion and fidelity to the political institutions of the country, which I met with everywhere, have been extremely satisfactory to me.

The public tranquility has not been disturbed; but it is proper to acknowledge that in some of the provinces of the empire the surety of persons and property is not yet such as we must desire. My government, however, is confident that the revision and the ameliorating of some laws will establish the necessary guarantees on a basis more solid and permanent.

There will be presented to you a proposition in reference to the law of the 3d December, 1841, and another which has for its object to declare the incompatibility of the election of certain public functionaries in the places in which they have jurisdiction or authority.

I recommend to your consideration the examination of the law which organized the national guard, and of those which regulate promotions in the army and navy, and the manner of recruiting. All those objects call for the particular attention of my government.

I equally hope that during this session you will endow the country with a law that may attract to the empire useful and industrious colonists. You cannot fail to appreciate the urgent necessity of such a law.

By the budget which will be presented to you, you will see the relations existing between the revenues and expenses of the nation; and I assure you that a rigorous economy and superintendence shall preside over the acts of my government, and that, in the application of the appropriations afforded to them, they will have in view to promote the material amelioration of the provinces.

August and most worthy representatives of the nation! Sure as I am of your loyal and patriotic co-operation, and of the spirit of order and love of concord which form the distinctive character of the Brazilian nation, and which my government shall exert to consolidate with the continuation of its system of justice and political toleration, which they have prescribed to themselves, I nourish the flattering hope that Divine Providence will maintain over the empire all the blessings which it enjoys, and will grant to us a future of peace, and a progressive augmentation. The session is opened.

DON PEDRO II.,

Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of the Brazils.

From Papers by the First July Mail.

FRANCE.

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

The following particulars connected with this Insurrection appear to possess sufficient interest to warrant a place, after the general account given in our last No.

BLOODY SCENE AT THE ECOLE DE MEDICINE—SEVERAL DEPUTIES AND GENERAL OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

At ten o'clock, p. m., the firing had nearly ceased. The national guard, the garde mobile, and the troops were under arms. There was no means of approaching the theatre of the struggle, so that it was not possible to learn if the insurgents had retained their position. The engagement was very bloody in the quarter of the Ecole de Medicine. It was said that M. Pascal, the lieutenant-colonel of the 11th legion, and M. Avrial, banker, had been mortally wounded.

M. Bonjeav, and M. Bixio, on learning at the Assembly the disorder in Paris, said that the members of the Assembly should be the first to expose themselves to the fire. 'Our place (said M. Bixio) is at the head of the national guard, to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood; and borrowing the scarf of one of the members, he immediately left the Chamber to carry out his declaration. M. Bixio has been shot in the breast, and it is feared he cannot survive. M. Clement Thomas has received a ball in the thigh. General Bedeau has also been wounded in the thigh. M. Dornes, a representative and editor of the *National*, has been wounded.

Col. Thayer, one of the richest proprietors in Paris, has been wounded. M. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, had his horse wounded by a ball by the side of M. de Lamartine. During the greater part of the day, Lamartine accompanied General Cavaignac to all the scenes of contest.

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 the 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 Tuileries, and the Place Caroussel, were filled with national guards. From nine till twelve 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 individuals 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 two

o'clock, p. m., the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

HOSTILITIES RENEWED IN THE CITE AND ST. JACQUE—SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS—AN ARMISTICE AGREED TO.

From one o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock the fusillade and the cannonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques. The insurgents had thirteen pieces of cannon. Three were taken. About half-past nine, the insurgents, who were surrounded on almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody encounter took place. At the same hour the insurgents of the Faubourg St. Antoine were marching to operate in junction with the column of St. Jacques. An armistice until eleven o'clock was proposed by Gen. Cavaignac, who declared that after that hour the most energetic terms would be adopted.

From the break of day the cannon thundered without intermission in the direction of La Chapelle. A considerable body of insurgents, driven into the Plaine des Vertus, between La Chapelle and La Villette, was surrounded in the night.

In the morning the insurgents became master of the church of St. Severin.

At noon enormous barricades were erected between the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, constructed entirely of paving stones about fifteen feet thick: they were almost proof against cannon balls. Barricades not less formidable were erected at the extremity of the Faubourg Poissonniere.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS AT THE PANTHEON.

At half-past three the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought desperately and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause. The Pantheon was recovered from the insurgents, after three hundred discharges of cannon, about five o'clock.

Fourteen battalions of the line and the 21st regiment were around the chamber during the day. A battery of artillery with matches lighted were on the quay. Under the peristyle of the chamber two field howitzers were placed. The cuirassiers were in great force on the Place de la Concorde.

DESPERATE CONTEST AND SLAUGHTER AT THE CHURCH OF ST. SEVERIN AND THE CLOS ST. LAZARE.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situate in the quarter St. Jacques, near the river. The fortress and 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 an hospital now erecting. This post was connected with advanced works extending to the heights of the Faubourgs St. Dennis, St. Martin, La Chapelle, La Villette, the Temple, the quarter called Popincourt, and the Faubourg St. Antoine. There was great slaughter here. The national guards arrived from Poissy and Pontoise drew up before the barricade of the Clos St. Lazare, and at the first fire 50 of them fell.

The church St. Gervais, immediately behind the Hotel de Ville, had to be taken from the insurgents with cannon. The bridge of Notre Dame had to be swept by cannon, as well as the Quai aux Fleurs. A house of business, six stories high, called 'La Belle Jardiniere,' on this quay, was demolished by cannon-balls. It had been taken possession of by the insurgents. At six o'clock, by the reduction of the place Lafayette, the Clos St. Lazare was isolated.

HORRID BUTCHERIES BY BOTH THE TROOPS AND INSURGENTS.

A dreadful act of butchery was committed on this day (Saturday) by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the garde mobile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination, which they forthwith carried into execution—they cut the throats of the five prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and a party of the garde mobile came up.

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

Prisoners were brought in from time to time to the building in which the National Assembly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty-five was a young girl dressed in male attire, who was most active in supplying ammunition to the insurgents.

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 on 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. Boulay, 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 neighbourhood of the Barriere d'Italie, which is known to most strangers who have visited Paris, as the district where the manufactory of Gobelins tapestry, and the great hospital of the Salpetriere are situated.

HOSTILITIES RECOMMENCED—REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS—NUMEROUS ARRESTS OF THE POPULACE.

On Sunday morning the insurgents had collected in those quarters of the faubourgs which are beyond the Canal St. Martin, and in the Faubourg Poissonniere. Every house in La Villette and La Chapelle was converted into a fort, and every window was a loophole.

On the Place Maubert, after two hours, the insurgents were driven out, and took refuge at the top of the Rue St. Victor. The troops followed, and kept up a fire on them. In the Faubourg St. Marceau the insurgents defended their barricades with obstinacy. At this point the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops.

Regiments of the line, infantry and cavalry, continued to arrive during the morning from the departments. At six several legions of national guards from the provinces marched into Paris. The quarter of the capital around the Chamber and the Tuileries was literally covered with troops, who bivouacked in the street and places. The Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysees presented the aspect of a camp.

The engineers soon began the work of mining the houses where the insurgents had taken refuge, the staircases of which had been destroyed. Several thousand prisoners were taken among the insurgents; many of them were immediately shot. The vaults of Notre Dame, the Louvre, the Tuileries, and the Assembly, were filled with them.

All circulation through the streets was interdicted, except to such as were armed as national guards, or those who bore passes, or servants going for the necessary articles of provisions.

Vehicles from the Pompes Funebres were seen passing everywhere, to carry away the dead. Never was such a spectacle witnessed as Paris presented.

Members of the Assembly, distinguished by their tricoloured scarf, were seen in groups of ten or twelve, patrolling the streets. Whenever they passed between the Chamber and the Hotel de Ville, they never failed to be fired upon by insurgents from the windows. Although the number of regular troops in Paris, with the accession of the arrivals, did not exceed 30,000; the number of national guards was incalculable; altogether 300,000 troops were in the city.

The insurgents who were in possession of the Halle aux Vins poisoned the wines, with the view of destroying the troops and the national guard, in which they succeeded.

THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE ATTACKED BY THE TROOPS, WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER—DETERMINED STAND OF THE INSURGENTS.

A delay allowed the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine to surrender, having expired without any reply, the operations commenced. The first barricade was vigorously attacked and carried, but not without considerable slaughter on the side of the assailants. Colonel Baynaud, of the 48th regiment of the line, and several officers were killed. General Boquet, of the engineers, arrived at the Place de la Bastille, with the firemen and sappers. Some houses were in an instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned were captured without loss. On some points the insurgents had dug trenches, against which artillery was unavailable. They fired from within, and, on the approach of the troops, escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses. A large body sallied from the suburb towards noon entered the island of St. Louis, and formed a barricade on the Pont les Tournelles, which was undergoing repairs. They were there kept in check by troops stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were actually placed within two fires. The enclosures of St. Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by the insurgents who carried away ten small pieces of artillery belonging to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stones and pieces of broken bottles. On the Quay de la Megisserie some ruffins fired from a window on a battalion of troops of the line, and escaped by a back door in the street. Others were, at the same time, erecting a barricade close by, in the Rue de Bethizy; but a patrol of national guards dispersed them, and they fled, throwing their arms in the streets. A battery of artillery had been placed on the hill of Montmartre, and measures