

The following additional particulars in relation to this important event are extracted from the latest papers:

A letter from Paris, dated the first of August, says:

"We have emerged from a dreadful crisis. Tyranny has been subdued, and liberty has triumphed. Glory and honour to the Parisians; they have achieved a mighty action. For 5 days Paris has been a scene of warfare. Blood has flowed in torrents; but the military are the principal sufferers. The spirit of the people was inconceivably they successively carried every post, drove the soldiers before them, took the Tuilleries, the Louvre, and all the public buildings by assault. Yes, firing at 9 o'clock, all Paris was in the hands of the citizens; to their honor be it said, property, public & private, was every where respected. The gates of the city are open, and the streets which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, are repairing."

The events connected with this revolution, have passed before us with such unexampled rapidity, that they float hazily in the mind like a dream rather than facts officially authenticated. We must endeavor, however, to present the reader, with something like an intelligible history of the week during which they occurred. The Royal Ordinances which were the immediate cause of the explosion were dated on the 25th of July. Simultaneously with the issuing of these decrees, Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, was invested with the command of the troops. On the day following, the 26th, the Bank refused to discount bills, upon which all the manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups discussing aloud the extraordinary state of things.

On the evening of the same day, the following ordinance was posted up in Paris, which served to increase the agitation already produced:

"We the Prefect of Police, &c. seeing the ordinance of the King, dated the 25th inst. which puts again in force articles 1, 2, and 3 of the law of the 21st of October, 1818, &c. we have ordered and order as follows—

"Art. 1. Every individual who shall distribute printed writings on which there shall not be the true indication of the names, profession and residence of the author and of the printer, or who shall give the public the same writings to read, shall be brought before the Commissary of the Police of the quarter, and the writings shall be seized.

"2. Every individual keeping a reading room, coffee house, &c. who shall give to be read, journals or other writings, printed contrary to the ordinance of the King of the 24th inst. relative to the press, shall be prosecuted as guilty of the misdemeanors which these journals & writings, may constitute, and his establishment shall be provisionally closed."

Tuesday the 27th, was early a day of great excitement and agitation. The Police were busy in attempting to prevent the people from visiting the usual places of resort for papers and news.

In consequence of the decree against the freedom of the press, the following journals were suppressed on the 27th:—The Constitutionnel, with 27,000 subscribers, the Courier Francais, the Journal du Commerce, the National, the French Times, the Messenger des Chambres, and all the rest of the liberal or moderate papers of the Liberal side were put down. The English were without their Galignani's Messenger and their London Express; and the following are the only papers which had liberty to appear that morning, viz:—Moniteur, Universel, Quotidien, Gazette de France, Dupont Blanc. The proprietors of Journals purely ministerial experienced, of course, no difficulty; but all others, which treated in the most remote degree of political matters, were unlicensed.

On Wednesday the 28th, Paris was in possession of the insurgents. The citizens were all armed with pikes, pistols, with fire arms, or with bludgeons. The soldiers had for the most part either joined with or refused to act against the people.

The seizure of the presses of the liberal journals, appeared to be the signal for the manifestation of public opinion. The populace was no longer to be intimidated by the troops, and bloodshed ensued to a frightful extent on Tuesday and Wednesday. Many of the National Guards now spontaneously took up arms in defence of the public liberties, but the Government neglected to profit by this open demonstration of feeling, and persevered in the course which terminated in its ruin. This state of things continued until the enraged populace and the National Guard attacked and carried the Hotel de Ville and several small posts. The King's troops then charged in turn, and after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilled, succeeded in retaking them. The possession, however, was of short duration, as the students of the Ecole de Droit and of the Ecole Polytechnique, fell vigorously on the military, and drove them from their posts.

The National Guard being then organized to a considerable extent, and having at their head General Gerard, undertook the duty of protecting the city, and gained over to the people, the 5th and 53d regiments of the line.

During this period, the populace being formed into bands, armed every way, and organized to a great extent, gained considerable ground, and pushed their advantages to the extremities of the city.—The Royal Guards, who had been ordered to evacuate Paris, were directed to proceed to St. Cloud. The third regiment of Guards and the Swiss Guards, who had not quitted their posts at the Tuilleries,

the day, and the posts being forced, the troops retreated to the Louvre. Here they were again attacked at three o'clock, and, after a heavy firing, they were dispossessed, and finding further resistance hopeless, retired from Paris.

A meeting of the Peers had taken place, but with no material result. The Deputies met in Paris, and agreed to a protest, which was sent to the King at St. Cloud; but it did not appear that the King would make any concession.—The Deputies on ascertaining the obstinacy of the King, re-assembled in deliberate, and to take measures for the safety of the country.

The tri-colored flag was floating on the Tuilleries, and according to some accounts, on Notre Dame also.

A third express has been received from Paris. As far as the intelligence has been suffered to transpire, we are informed that the tyrant King had abdicated in favor of the Duke de Bordeaux; that the Duke of Orleans had been declared Regent, or, as others have it, King; that Charles X. and the royal family had set out for Rheims; and that Prince Polignac had been compelled to surrender to General La Fayette.

The troops of the line at Lyons, at Lisle, at Rouen, at Havre, and generally throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. This express left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the Provisional Government was most successfully exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A deputation from Lisle had arrived at Paris, offering 5000 men, if needed. A deputation from Lyons was also stated to be on their way to Paris. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military had universally risen against the government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was chanted in the streets, and a force was organizing to resist any attempt of the tyrant. The Provisional Government of Paris was about to send two thousand men towards Calais, and on the arrival of the expected quotas from the provinces, other bodies would be despatched in different directions. One general feeling is said to animate the French people, and they are not more distinguished by the heroism with which they have asserted their liberties, than by the avoidance of all anarchy and plunder during the strongest excitement.

The following Documents have been published:

"PARIS, July 31, noon. From the Journal du Commerce.

"Inhabitants of Paris!—The Deputies of France at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

"I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and anarchy.

"On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colors which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.

"The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the nation.

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth."

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

The present Duke of Orleans is the son of the well known Egalite, who suffered during the French Revolution by the guillotine, and cousin to the Ex-King.—He was several years himself a Colonel in the Republican Cavalry, and fought various battles under the tri-colored flag. He was afterwards obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a Professor of Mathematics, and, some time after, came over to England, and took his residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him.—Globe.

From the Journal des Debats.

THE PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES.

The undersigned regularly elected Deputies by the colleges of arrondissements, by virtue of the Royal Ordinance of the —, and conformably to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws relative to electors of the —, and who are now at Paris, consider themselves as a solemnly obliged, by their duties and their honor, to protest against the measures which the advisers of the Crown have lately caused to be proclaimed for the overthrow of the legal system of election and the ruin of the liberty of the Press. The same measures contained in the Ordinance of the —, are, in the opinion of the undersigned, directly contrary to the constitutional rights of the Chambers of Peers, to the public rights of the French, to the attributes and to the degrees of the tribunals, and calculated to throw the State into confusion, which equally endangers the peace of the present moment and the security of the future.

In consequence the undersigned, invariably faithful to their oath, protest, in concert, not only against the said measure, but against all the acts which may result from them.

And considering, on the one hand, that the Chamber of Deputies, not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved; on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to the Constitutional Charter, and to the acquired rights of the electors, the undersigned, declare that they still consider themselves as legally elected to the Deputation by the Colleges of the arrondissements and departments, whose suffrages they have obtained, and incapable of being replaced, except by virtue of elections made according to the principles and forms prescribed by the laws. And if the undersigned do not effectively exercise the rights, nor perform all duties which they derive from their legal election, it is because they are hindered by absolute violence.

Many Deputies are expected at Paris tomorrow or the day after.

[Here follow a list of the names of sixty-four Deputies.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH DEPUTIES.

The Deputies of Departments have addressed the following Proclamation to the French People:

"Frenchmen! France is free! Absolute power has raised its standard; the heroic population of France has overthrown it. Paris, attacked

by a power which usurped our rights and destroyed our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we will want. A Government which may without delay secure to us these advantages, is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen! those of your Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled; and, all the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman, who has never fought but for France, the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. This is, in their opinion, the correct means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate defence. The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the National and Constitutional cause. He has always defended its interest and protected its principles. He will respect our rights for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necessary to liberty, strong and durable. The re-establishment of the National Guards is the choice of the officers. The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the department and municipal administrations. The just for the transgressions of the press, the legally organized responsibility of the ministers, and the secondary agents of the administration. The situation of the military legally secured. The re-election of Deputies appointed to public offices—we shall give to length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the developments of which they have need. Frenchmen! the Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country. 'The Chambers,' says he, 'are going to assemble; they will consider of means to ensure the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the Nation.' The Charter will henceforward be a truth."

"Manifesto to the French—to all People—and to all Governments.

"A solemn act had, in 1816, laid the basis of a reconciliation between the French nation and the ancient dynasty, and fixed the conditions by which the Chief of the Bourbon Family should resume and preserve the exercise of the royal authority—reiterated oaths have, at different epochs rendered more imperious the obligations contracted by the Chiefs of this family, and had made their Charter the sole title to the obedience of the French. All these oaths have been violated during the last sixteen years, by the establishment of a great number of laws, opposed in their spirit and letter, to the spirit of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the attempts hitherto made against this fundamental law had an appearance of legitimacy, and had not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they had been preserved, offered the means of reparation. The French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indifference or weakness, has supported itself against all the inroads of power, all the attacks against its rights, which, made by the different administrations which had succeeded each other under the reign of the astute Lewis XVIII. as under that of his successor.—The national patience, instead of bringing back the Government to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired it with sufficient acidity to march more openly to the overthrow of our institutions—to the spoliation of all our rights—to the re-establishment of those principles of divine right—of those royal prerogatives, which are in opposition to the interests and the prerogatives of the people, which cannot be regarded otherwise than as an outrage to human reason, and which England first stigmatized with her anathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The Ordinances of the 25th of the present month, in abolishing the principal guarantees consecrated by the Constitutional Charter, have set at naught the positive terms of that Charter, and of well-considered laws, adopted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King, according to legal forms, have at length taught the nation that the Chief which had deigned to acknowledge, notwithstanding four years of vicissitudes, of corruptions, and of treasons against his country, wishing to govern it by his own will, and according to the caprices of his own good pleasure. By these Ordinances the Chief of the Government has placed himself above the law; THEREFORE HE HAS PUT HIMSELF OUT OF THE PALE OF THE LAW.

"In consequence, Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois, has ceased of right to be King of France; the French are released from all their allegiance to him in that character. All the Ordinances which he may promulge will be like those of the 25th, null, and as if they had never been given. The Ministers composing the Government of the Ex-King, named Polignac, Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Hazewez, de Chantelaine, and Guernon Iroville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the orders of Charles Philip Capet, or his agents, under whatever denomination they may present themselves; to refuse payment of all imposts, and to take arms, if it should be necessary, to put an end to a Government *de facto*, and to establish a new Government *de jure*.

"The army is to be released from its oaths of fidelity to the Ex-King—its country invokes its concurrence. Charles Philip Capet, his self-styled Ministers or councillors, their abettors and adherents, the Generals, the Chiefs of Regiments and officers, are responsible for every effusion of blood resulting from the resistance of the Government *de facto* to the national will.

"Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, is called upon to fulfil, under the present circumstances, the duties which are imposed upon him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the establishment of a Constitutional Government; and on his refusal to do so, he must with his family, quit the French territory until the perfect consolidation of the new Government has been effected.

"Voted in Session at Paris, 27th day of July, 1830.

Signed, "T. S. Provisional President. "G. De M. } Provisional Secretary. "J. Du D. } cretaries.

The London Courier of the 2d ult. gives the following view of the character of the new French Provisional Ministry.

"Perhaps a better Ministry than this could not have been chosen, even under better circumstances; and, considering that the choice was made at a time of intense excitement, we may regard it as an indication of the moderate course intended to be pursued by the Deputies, and of the wish of the people to refrain from excesses. In most revolutions, power, in the first instance, has fallen almost necessarily into the hands of those who took the most violent and generally the worst part in the agitation, and it has been only after a long course of anarchy, that returning reason has shown the necessity of placing at the head of affairs persons who, although they possessed a regard for liberty, were not insensible to the blessings of order, and the necessity of some fixed form of Government. In the present instance, after a revolution of five days, and the horrors of a carnage

at a time when the indignation of the multitude must have been roused to an extent which only those who have suffered from similar calamities can appreciate—when in fact, the populace might be supposed sufficient to command the election of Ministers who should be the mere instruments of their vengeance—we find a Government established, some of the members of which are known to be men of moderate principles—not one of whom, we believe, is to be regarded as a downright revolutionist.

Baron Louis was, for a long time, Minister of Finance under Louis XVIII., and subsequently of the Council of the Duke d'Angouleme, by whom he was esteemed, although, unfortunately for the Royal family, his advice was not allowed to outweigh that of his less prudent or less honest colleagues. Admiral de Rigny is a man of good intentions; and M. Casimir Perrier, who is one of the wealthiest bankers in Paris, and the head of a large steam-engine manufactory, and of other establishments of national industry, although an ardent advocate of rational freedom, has not the reputation of being a mere revolutionist, whilst his talent for Government has been generally acknowledged, except by the late Monarch, and the party opposed to the doctrines which M. Casimir entertains in common with the Liberal Deputies. M. Dupont de l'Eure is, we believe, a Liberal of the Ultra school, but he enjoys the reputation of being a man of talent and good intentions. M. Bignon is a person of talent; and M. Guizot has acquired celebrity as a writer, and is well calculated, as far as talent and knowledge go, for the post to which he has been appointed. Of General Gerard we know but little, but we hear that he is a violent Liberal; and that his feelings are hostile to this country. We may, however, have been misinformed. The Duke of Orleans, who has undertaken to preside over this Administration, is well known in Europe for the Philosophy with which he bore his misfortunes during his exile, and the moderation which he has displayed since his restoration. If his own repeated declarations, when the quarrel between the Minister and the Liberals has been discussed in his presence, are to be credited, he is an advocate for constitutional freedom, but an enemy to licentious liberty. Thus, therefore, we have a Provisional Government composed of better materials than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances; and we sincerely hope that it will, by its acts, deserve equally well of the country and of humanity. As to General Lafayette, whose greatest demonstration of the egalite feeling, has been the renunciation of his inherited title of Marquis, we believe the general opinion to be, that he desires the happiness of France, and although a Republican, sans bornes, in principle, he is convinced that the well-informed part of the nation would prefer a limited Monarchy to the best possible form of Republican Government. If he has not changed very much within a few months, Lafayette will promote, rather than discourage, any plan for the re-establishment of order, upon a basis of rational liberty, even though it should not come up entirely to his own *beau ideal* of Government; and he will not disgrace the reputation which he has acquired by an attempt to apply to France what would be very unfit for the French people, although very proper for the United States of America."

From the London Courier of July 30.

Some of our contemporaries appear very anxious to know what course the British cabinet will adopt in reference to the overthrow of the Constitution in France.—Our answer shall be a very brief one: that course which befits its interest and its honor. The French King and his Ministry cannot deceive the people into a belief that England desires the stability of their Government at the sacrifice of the Constitution, or that England will waste her treasure, her blood and her honor, in support of the measures which they have adopted. The principle of non-interference will, we doubt not, be as rigidly acted upon in this case, as it has been in all others during the Administration of the Duke of Wellington, and with equal success and satisfaction to the nation. If the French people submit to the present infliction, & choose to live under a despotic monarchy, let them do so; France will only become weaker and England stronger by the change. If they should rise and destroy that power which would have destroyed them, then the conflict will be one which Great Britain will behold with pain on account of the evils which it will occasion; but so long as it shall be confined to the legitimate exercise of right—for there may be a legitimate right in the people as well as in the throne—why should the British Government interfere in a quarrel, which, as to them, involves no principle of self-preservation?

Europe has been told, that but for the British Cabinet, Polignac would not have been at the head of Affairs in France; since, but for the countenance of the Duke of Wellington, he could have had no chance of such an elevation. Barpe has been told a falsehood: the Duke of Wellington had no more to do with the appointment of Polignac than the Khan of Tartary. Perceiving the danger in which France stood from the Liberals, the Duke probably beheld his elevation without dissatisfaction, for he could not have foreseen that the destruction of Liberalism (we use the word only in its offensive sense) was to be brought about by the establishment of pure despotism. If the Prince was the nominee of the Duke, he has certainly taken a strange way of acknowledging the

and we defy the world to prove that we speak falsely.

Events may arise to demand the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of France; but they must be of distant occurrence. The safety of other nations might become involved, and then all nations would interfere; but if the French should avoid excesses, and right themselves, without recurrence to acts which, on a former occasion, placed all the established Governments of Europe in jeopardy, why should we interfere by any other influence than that of mediation?

The questions now are—Will the French submit? Will they revolt, and when? For a time submission may be made; for the people, *en masse*, were not prepared for the strike, and the Government was; but the conflict, if it should take place, will probably be after the election of the Chambers, established by the arbitrary power of the King. The Government cannot go on without money, and the supplies will be voted by this new and illegally constituted Chamber. Will the people pay the taxes ordered by such an authority? Probably not; and then will come the trial of strength between the Government and the Nation. The necessity for legal resistance will then occur to every man, and the Government will have to take by force what they cannot take under the sanction of the law. Will force be opposed? Probably it will; or, if not, the property seized will be put up to public sale, and nobody will attend the market. Where, then, will be the means of carrying on the war against the people? In the time of Napoleon this and much more might have been done; but the age of despotism is past. God grant that the period of anarchy is not at hand! If the Liberals mean well, let them show it now. The ball, they say, is at their feet! Let them strike it fair!

The Prince de Polignac is either the best informed or the worst informed man in France, or he would not have taken this extreme course. He may succeed but we tremble for the consequences which may result from his conduct.

The Bourbons and the Stuart Family.—When so many persons are at a loss to express their astonishment at the measures which the French King has been induced to adopt, (says the London Morning Herald of August 3.) and are asking what could possibly have been the expectations of either himself or his Ministers, it may not be altogether uninteresting to observe the very striking resemblance which exists between the fall of the Stuart family in this country and what appears to be the approaching ruin of the Bourbon dynasty in France; for it must be confessed that there appears no other probable termination to the storm which is now raging than the expulsion from the French throne of that family which has been nearly as great a curse to that country as the Stuarts were to this. The more closely we look at the history of the two families, the more clear and evident does the similarity become. Between Louis XVI. and Charles I. of England, there will be found many points of resemblance; not much less striking than that of their having both died by the hand of the public executioner. To each of these unfortunate Monarchs succeeded a species of military government, under the title of Protector in the one country, and of First Consul and Emperor in the other. On the restoration of the legitimate Sovereigns in each country, we find them both met of an easy and indolent disposition, addicted more to their own ease and pleasure than anxiously interested for the public welfare; and resembling each other more closely than a mere superficial observer, who might not make allowance for the difference in their respective ages on coming to their thrones, would at first sight be willing to admit; while between James II. and Charles X. the likeness daily becomes more apparent, both, according to report, being under the influence of a Priesthood, and very strongly impressed with an idea of the uncontrollable nature of the royal prerogative; both equally unable, or unwilling, to perceive the growth of public opinion, or to moderate in the least their extravagant pretensions, in conformity with the moderate desire of their subjects. With the consequences of this infatuation in the one case we are well acquainted. A few weeks, or perhaps days, may show us a not dissimilar result in the other.

Accounts from Marseilles state, that information had arrived there of their having arisen discontented among the French troops at Algiers. It was said that 10,000 had been ordered home. The convicts at Toulon had attempted to escape but were prevented. In Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marseilles hymn had been sung in the open street with cheers of down with the Bourbons—long live liberty! At Lisle, Niemes, Avignon, and other places, the National Guard has taken up arms in favor of the people.

[It is proper to state, that there was at the breaking out of this Revolution, no organized "National Guard." The National Guard, (uniformed Militia) was disbanded about three years ago, by order of Louis 18th; but the materiel remaining it spontaneously re-organized on the breaking out of the recent events, and General LA FAYETTE, its old commander in the year 1791, was again called to the command. The "Guards," or "Garde du Corps," or King's Body Guard, mentioned above, consisted of about 20,000 men, a small portion of which were Swiss. The "regiments of the line," referred to, were other regular regiments stationed in the city. The "Gendarmes" are also regular soldiers.]