

The troops are assembling in the Place du Carrousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31. This is surely the most extraordinary nation upon the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with a 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on their shoulders the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. The dead were also honorably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense.—Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate yesterday, and buried with military honors. Nearly as many were put on board a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the Champ de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whom were four Englishmen, who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the Marche des Innocents.

The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been re-organized, and with "the people," the persons dignified by the superior orders as *canaille*, been put in possession of all the military posts of the metropolis, and occupied them with the air of veterans. Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The passages (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners, and their shopwomen and workwomen, were to be seen sitting outside their shops, (because those being closed, afforded no light,) busily engaged in making lint.

Paris is so fortified internally, that a million of men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how many thousand streets it contains, but every street of them is capable of long and protracted defence—the means of which, however, I do not feel at liberty to describe.

The Ecole Militaire surrendered yesterday. The artillery from Vincennes marched upon St. Cloud. The fortress itself remains in possession of the King's troops. The Duc de Bordeaux is said to be there. Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested. If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the Garde Nationale, at the expense of their lives—yea, even the commonest labourer would answer for his safety, if he were thrown upon him for protection. The Priests had all disappeared, or, if visible, were disguised. The Provisional Government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions in security. They have, in consequence, all returned to their churches and houses. A large force assembled at St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but, if attacked, they will fight. They occupy Meudon and Mount Valerien, (the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud.) Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be met with in Paris, with their moustaches shaven off.

The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuilleries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance. Among them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris, "that very day," on their way to Charenton. The thing was not to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys."

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

At one point, a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Dourgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants. A woman dressed in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks, in the Rue Plumet. The 3d Regiment of the Guard, (Vendeans), fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords. The Lancers of the Guard—the finest body of men in the country—fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to sixty when I saw them, and

fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldiers would fire, or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so on until they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The Rue St. Honore, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in front of a house, which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre (except the Picture Gallery—what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field-piece was planted, which commanded the Pont des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball appears only to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and, from its elevation, must have caused dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuilleries was not of as long duration; it was over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri-coloured flag at the head of the attacking Bourgeois. A thousand balls, fired from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him without touching him. He continued to march with *sang froid*, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

The neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quay Pelletier and the Place de Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from the Quay into the Place, which, with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated. The Lieutenantcy of the Kingdom is offered to the Duc d'Orleans. The King is said to have gone to Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expunged. The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fite's.

Several of the officers of the Guard Royale who fought on Wednesday have resigned their commissions; amongst others, Count (I think) Latour du Pin, giving as his reason his objection to fight against his countrymen.

The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. As you may suppose much distress would be felt by the people, (being all unemployed) had not arrangements been made for their subsistence.

The order that prevails reflects upon the people and their Chiefs the highest honors. The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians be it known, that, amid all their excitement, no foreigner has been injured.

Money is not to be had. The money-changers have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or securities, cannot be turned into French specie.

On the evening of Wednesday, an Eagle (of one of Napoleon's old regiments) was mounted over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel, together with the tri-coloured flag. The flag remains, but the Eagle has been taken down. The tri-coloured cockade, or breast-knot is general, not only among the French, but Russians, English, Germans, Danes, and other foreigners.

FLIGHT OF THE KING OF FRANCE. *Courrier Office, 3 o'clock.* An express has arrived from Paris with the following information: *Paris, Saturday Evening.*

All is tranquil here. 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 King of France has fled to Nantes, accompanied by Duke de Bordeaux, and other members of the Royal Family.—They have carried off with them the crown and all the jewels.

They will there wait for the Ex-Ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany or to England.

Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the carnage, have forsaken the King. Another account states that the King has gone to Rheims.

*Globe Office, 4 o'clock.* Further accounts have been received from Paris to Thursday evening. The tri-coloured flag is flying on the Tuilleries and Notre Dame. The Deputies have sent a protest to the King, who is at St. Cloud, but he continued firm.

A Committee, consisting of Generals Girard and La Fayette, the Marquess de Choiseul, Odier, and Bassimir Perrier, sits at the Hotel de Villie, for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the people.

[From the *Messenger des Chambres.*]  
PARIS, JULY 31. We hear the Duke of Orleans spoken of. He would be a national King.

But some voices, few in number, it is true, pronounce the word Republic. This word can only sow discord among us; it is hailed by some generous but imprudent individuals, but we believe it to be thrown out by our enemies.

How have the Bourbons ruined themselves? By carrying to the extreme their principle of Divine Right, and of an authority superior to that of the nation.

How was the Revolution of 1789 thrown away? Did not it lead us to the imperial despotism by impelling the principles of the national sovereignty to the Republic and to anarchy?

The Bourbons have forgotten the cruel lessons of the past. After the lapse of 40 years the French people are obliged to repeat the 14th July and the 10th August, not to make a revolution, but to preserve what the revolution has produced.

Let us not forget, then, as they have done, the lessons of the past. If the national cause suffers itself to be led away by evil counsels it will fall, in the sequel, like the Bourbons, and, like them, by its own fault. If it be true that the elder branch of the Royal Family has abdicated, the interest of the country is then to take for its first hereditary Magistrate, and for its King, the Duke of Orleans, who fought at the battle of Jemeppe for the Revolution of 1789. Meantime the Duke of Orleans, who arrived at Paris this morning, has accepted the office of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and displayed the national colours.

Yesterday the Court had sent some troops to arrest the Duke of Orleans at Neuilly. When it was known that the Prince had set off during the night for Paris, a Royal Ordinance was immediately issued, declaring the Prince an outlaw, and ordering all subjects to fall upon him.

Two great events have long since distinguished the present era—the love of liberty and the love of order. These two signs equally manifest themselves in the noble combats of the capital. The people remain faithful to them. After having given its blood to liberty, it is ready to give it to order. There is a means to render our triumph worthy of the civilization which produced it.

Let us trust to history. It shows us, in England, that the substitution of the patriotic William for the hypocritical Stuarts secured both liberty and order. Every thing was easy for the cause of the laws. Blood ceased to flow—resistance became impossible—Europe and foreign Powers opened their negotiations and treaties with England after it was regenerated.

Yesterday morning (Friday) Charles X. and the Dauphin reviewed, near St. Cloud, the troops which were still round that place. Both of them cried, "The charter forever!" and Charles X. announced that he abdicated in favour of his son. An expressive silence met his tardy declaration.

When Marshal Marmont appeared before the Dauphin, the Prince broke out into the most violent and contemptuous expressions. It is affirmed that he said, "You treated us as you did others." The Marshal promised, even on the 10th, to hold out 15 days; he did not hold out but 15 hours. The Marshal has not betrayed them; on the contrary he has caused the cannon to be pointed against the citizens with the bitterest hostility.

It has been observed, that the foreigners at Paris, Russians, English, and Germans, openly declared for the defenders of the Charter. They received them into their houses when they were wounded—they brought them provisions and refreshments. Thus, all Europe has taken some share in the memorable day of July 29.

The greater part of the troops of the Guard are concentrated round St. Cloud. Their advanced posts occupy, on the one side, a hillock below Calvary towards Neuilly; on the other they extend towards Meudon. Means of resistance are organized at Neuilly, to hinder them from passing the bridge, which they however, do not appear disposed to force. On the contrary, every thing seems to be preparing for a retreat. The troops refuse to return to Paris. They loudly declare that they will join the citizens if they are ordered to the capital.

The ministers hide themselves; each of them accuses his colleagues of the misfortune that has happened.

Six o'clock, P.M. We are this moment assured, that the garrison of Vincennes has submitted. There have been found in that fortress, an enormous quantity of muskets, powder, cannon, and ammunition of every kind.

*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 Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed 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 still want. A Government which may without display se-

ments, and the discount offices are again open.

Those of your Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled; and, till 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 surest 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 interests and professed 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 Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards in the choice of the officers.

The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations. The jury 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 at 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 laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation. The charter will henceforward be a truth.'

*Municipal Commission of Paris.*

PARIS, JULY 31. Inhabitants of Paris! Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country, and of its liberties, which he could not understand. After having clandestinely attacked our institutions, by all the means which fraud and hypocrisy gave him, he resolved, when he thought himself strong enough to destroy them openly, to drown them in the blood of the French. Some instances sufficed to annihilate this corrupted Government, which has been only a permanent conspiracy against the liberty of France. The nation alone is standing adorned with these national colours, which it has purchased with its blood. It will have a Government and laws worthy of itself.

"Inhabitants of Paris! the Deputies of France, at this moment assembled in 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 of anarchy. On returning to the City of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colours 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 rights of the nation. The charter henceforward will be truth."

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

LAFAYETTE having been elected to the command in Chief of the National Guard, issued the following Proclamation:

"FELLOW CITIZENS—You have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian Guard National. We fight for our laws and liberties."

"FELLOW CITIZENS—Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given to you, and that cordially.—The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are ready to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots."

Signed at General Quarters,  
"Le General du Bourg."

"Paris, July 29. LAFAYETTE."

The following is from a city correspondent:

The accounts from Paris just received by express, are dated Saturday night. The following is an extract of a private letter:

The Provisional Government has just been installed. It will be a moderate one, and composed of moderate men. The Duke of Orleans has been appointed Lieutenant-General, will be given a crown, which he will wear with more moderation than that which has just been lost.

The Crown has gone forever from Charles X. and his descendants. Charles is at Chatres, and has about 2,000 troops with him.

All Paris is now tranquil, and the people, who two days ago were fighting for liberty and their country, have returned to their work.

The Banks have re-commenced pay-

ments, and the discount offices are again open.

This has a revolution been accomplished, which will prove an example to those who would wish to trample on the rights of the people.

Accounts from Marseilles state that information had arrived there of there having arisen discontents among the French troops at Algiers. It is said 10,000 have been ordered home.

In Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marsellois hymn had been sung in the open streets, with cries of 'Down with the Bourbons'—'Long live Liberty;' and at Lisle, Nismes, Avignon, and at other places, the National Guard had taken up arms in favor of the people.

The present Duke of Orleans is the son of the well known l'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-coloured flag. He was, afterwards, obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a professor of mathematics, and, some time after, came over to this country, and took up 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.]

**THE EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.**

The *London Express* quotes, respecting 'Algiers, a curious document, which is not generally known. It is certain that Napoleon long cherished the idea of seizing the Regency. The secret history of the Cabinet of the empire cites a secret on the treaty of Tilsit. We give a copy of this very singular document, the authenticity of which is unquestionable, and which unveils the policy of Napoleon:—

"SECRET TREATY OF TILSIT.

Art. 1. Russia shall take possession of Turkey in Europe, and shall push her conquests into Asia, as far as she may think fit.

2. The dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain, that of the Braganza Family in Portugal, shall cease to exist: a Prince of the family of the Emperor Napoleon shall be invested with the crowns of these kingdoms.

3. The temporal authority of the Pope shall cease, and Rome and its dependencies shall be united to the kingdom of Italy.

4. Russia undertakes to lend France the aid of her marine to conquer Gibraltar.

5. The cities of Africa, viz: Tunis, Algiers, &c. shall be French possessions, and after a general peace all the conquests which the French have made in Africa during the war, shall be given as indemnities to the Kings of Sardinia and Sicily.

6. Malta shall be occupied by the French, and never be at peace with England until she has ceded this island to France.

7. Egypt shall be occupied by the French. France, Russia, Spain, and Italy shall have the right of navigation in the Mediterranean—all others shall be excluded.

[The eight articles not given.]

9. Denmark shall be indemnified in the north of Germany and the Hanseatic towns, if she will resign her fleet to France.

10. Their Majesties of France and Russia shall make an arrangement, by which no power shall henceforward have the right to send to sea merchant vessels, unless they send to them a certain number of vessels of war. KOURAKIN, (Signed) (L.S.) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

Prince de Benevento.

Tilsit, 9th July, (26th June,) 1807."

The *Messenger des Chambres* of July 18, says: We have received the estafette of Algiers, which gives the following interesting account of the interview which took place between General Bourmont and the Dey of Algiers. M. Bourmont was the first person that entered the palace of the Dey, and was received by his Highness with great composure:

"I am come to ask you for an apartment," said the Commander in Chief; to which the Dey replied, 'General, my palace, as well as the city are yours, since you have been the victor; you may dispose of them as you please; but I request a couple of hours to remove the furniture, which is my property.' 'Take all the time you please, and all the effects you may require.' 'Two hours will suffice,' answered the Dey. Accordingly, in that short time the whole of the Dey's furniture was conveyed to a private house, and M. Bourmont and the whole of his staff, was settled in the palace. 'Shall I be safe in the town?' asked the Dey. 'Yes; but you would do better to retire to France or England.' The Dey paced the apartments, and made no reply: after a moment's silence, Hussein uttered a few words—"I governed without fear, and I abdicated in the same manner." He then, after taking off his royal garments, retired into a private dwelling, and he is now to be seen walking about the town and mingling with the crowd.

*Nullification Annulled!* JAMES R. PRINGLE, Esq. has been elected Intendant of Charleston by a majority of 84 over Henry L. Pinckney, Esq. The City Council is composed of Anti-Nullifiers, and we perceive James L. Pettigru, the Attorney General of the State, is among the number. [Augusta Constit.]