

Virginia Free Press

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1830.

NO. 29.

FOREIGN.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The ship *Hibernia*, arrived at New York on Friday, brought London papers to the 3d of August, which furnish the following highly important information; from Paris papers, and from private correspondence:

"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 men, 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, Prefect of Police, &c. seeing the ordinance of the King, dated the 25th instant, which put again in force articles 1, 2, and 9, of the law of the 21st of October, 1824, &c. we have ordained and ordain 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 to the public the same writings to read, shall be brought before the Commissary of 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 writing, printed contrary to the ordinance of the King of the 25th instant relative to the press, shall be prosecuted as a disturber of the public order, which these articles have been promulgated for the purpose of repressing.

"Tuesday the 27th was really 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. The *Journal de Commerce* appeared by permission, and a royal ordinance was issued, requiring the printer to proceed with its composition the following day. A similar order was issued for the publication of *La France Nouvelle*, but it was disobeyed. The students of the schools were ordered not to take part in any illegal assemblies and public disorders. On both sides blood was shed. Indeed the insurrection had commenced.

"In consequence of the decree against the freedom of the press, the following journals were suppressed on the 27th: *The Constitutionnel*, with its 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 the *Gallician Messenger*, and their *London Express* and the following are the only papers which had liberty to appear that morning, viz: *Moniteur Universel*, *Quotidienne*, *Gazette de France*, *Journal 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, with 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 Kings troops then charged in turn, and after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilt, succeeded in re-taking 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 cause of the people the 5th and 53d regiments of the line.

"During these proceedings the populace being formed into bands, armed every way, and organized to a great extent, gained considerable ground, and pushed their advantages to the extraordinary point of being able to disarm the troops and abolish the freedom of the press.

trémities 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, were attacked there at 12 o'clock in the day, and the posts being forced, the troops retreated to the Louvre. Here they were again attacked at 5 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 on the 26th, and 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 to 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.

"The following details contain a connected, minute, and most animated account of the whole of these eventful proceedings, from the pen of the private correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, who appears to have been a very active and busy spectator. It is copied from the *Herald* of August 3, as follows:

DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 30.

"A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in the following terms:

"On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England, afford no example. They were supported, it is true, by the young bourgeoisie, and by the lower classes, but the majority, at five o'clock, were Paris fops, with rattans in their hands, and pistols in their pockets. Some of them were killed. I took a cabriolet, and attempted to drive through the Place du Palais Royal, and got into the thick of the fight. The cab-driver had been a chasseur a cheval of the Imperial Guard. When we reached the tails of the horses of the line of gendarmes posted opposite the Rue Vendôme, the excitement was too much for him. The people were charged by the cavalry—fired their pistols in their faces, retired, and returned to the attack, with cries of *Vengeance! Liberté!—A bas le Roi!—Vive la Chartre!—Vive l'Empereur!—Vive Napoleon III.—La Mort a Polignac!—La Mort a Peyronnet!—Liberte ou la Mort!*—This was too much for my coacher. He lost his head, and charged the gendarmes in a most unbecoming manner. I seized the reins and checked him. Knowing how much he was compromising our safety, I was in vain, for rising on his feet, and flourishing his *casquette* over his head, he roared with all his power, *Vive l'Empereur!*

"Heaven knows I am in no humor for provoking a smile, but this and a few other trifling incidents will better prove the state of the city, and of the parties, than a full description.

"Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw this early symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and in short, all classes. The firing became every moment more sharp.

"I returned home, and after dinner, was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was (was, indeed!) a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to the Place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of *'Vengeance!'* and *'Aux armes, aux armes!'* The report of an old shot fell upon the ear at intervals; but although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard save those above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them forty-one years before. At 10 o'clock the wooden guard-house in the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the guard-house itself set on fire. A party of *Sapeurs Pompiers* (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed.

"Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At eleven o'clock, however, a quiet reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At four o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, but principally in the Rue St. Honore. The well-dressed mob of the preceding day re-appeared, and reinforced; but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Foubours of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuilleries were approached, but no act of hostility occurred.

"The brave of the *cr-devant* Garde Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty-three years of age) joined the People nearly to a man, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the People, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the point d'appui.

"The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off the most important points.

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ty that death ensued among the combatants every instant, the still more appalling doubt respecting the event, the dread of danger which menaced every man in Paris, and the dolorful tolling of the tocsin, produced sensations the nature of which may be conceived.

"I had sat for two hours, at a window overlooking the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard. His face was immovable, but he spoke not a word. His practised ear detected what I could not have discovered, for, altho' a league and a half from the Hotel de Ville, the noise of the cannon was heard two hours, burst from his lips with a tone of triumph—*'Nous avons en point d'appui la.'*

"The Hotel de Ville had surrendered, and the new sound proceeded from the victor and the retreating enemy. The *'shot'* (the regiments of the line) fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoneers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained.

"The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

"The tri-colored flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral (Notre Dame).

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This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 100,000 men engaged in mortal combat; its streets ran rivers of blood; and reverberated the thunder of artillery—the roll of musketry—the perpetual tapping of the *pas de charge*—the tolling of the tocsin—the cheers of the combatants; the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. 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—under the influence, to be sure, of those heroic youths, the scholars of the Ecole Polytechnique, and a decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1,500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. While each of these unfortunate poor fellows passed, every man present spontaneously and most respectfully took off his hat. The dead were also honorably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors. Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the *Champ de Mars*, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number among whom were four Frenchmen, were buried in the *Marche des Innocens*.

"The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been reorganized, 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 shop-women and work-women, were to be seen sitting outside their shops, [because those being closed, afforded no light,] busily engaged in making lint.

"Paris is so fortified interiorly, 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 for 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 Berri 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 laborer 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 has assembled at Versailles and 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 chateaus of the Tuilleries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. If this were a subject upon which one could be pleasant, these extraordinary cases would present ample material: for, as you may guess, their costume from which they rushed into battle—They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance. Here you saw a young fellow of 20 or 22, with a halberd of the time of Francis I. inlaid with gold, dressed simply in a smock frock and trousers, and the queue of a cuirassier on his head.—There you saw another, with a blue shirt and trousers, encumbered by the long sword of a grenadier, a chival, and capped with the brass helmet of a pompiere; a pistol or two completed

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