

# THE SUMMER BANNER.

VOLUME II.

SEMPERVILLE, SOUTH-CAROLINA, JULY 25, 1848.

NUMBER 39.

**THE SUMMER BANNER:**  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY WILLIAM J. FRANCIS.

**TERMS:**  
Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.  
Advertisements inserted at 75 cts. per square, (14 lines or less,) for the first and half that sum for each subsequent insertion.  
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## From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

### A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

A singular phenomenon was brought to light a week ago yesterday, in the township of Greenfield, about eight miles from this city. The facts are very nearly as follows. The Messrs Grangers, in boring to find water to supply their steam saw mill, sunk a four inch hole to the depth of 70 feet, when they struck a vein or cavity. As they withdrew they auger from the hole, to their great surprise, it was followed by a violent current of air that threw up stones as large as hen eggs, ten or fifteen feet high. For a few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased coming, and the air gushed out with such force that the roar could be distinctly heard fifty or sixty rods distant. On touching the air, it caught, and the flames flashed 20 feet high, and came near burning the building, covering the machinery in which it is located. They finally succeeded with considerable difficulty in stopping it, by forcing down blankets, and driving a spike into the hole, which was their only means of stopping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames. For several moments after the hole was stopped, the earth trembled and shook for some distance around, as though an eruption was about to take place. The people, who by this time had gathered to the number of about a hundred, were greatly alarmed at these symptoms, and scattered with all possible rapidity, supposing that 'Mill-risn' was about coming to a focus, or that they were about to be blown up sky high by an earthquake. From the time it was opened till it was thus closed, was about six hours, and the air gushed out all of the time with unabated force. It has been opened several times since with the same effect. The power and force of the air does not seem to diminish in the least. The Messrs Grangers are proposing to secure it with apparatus so as to shut it off and let out at leisure, and test its real qualities. The people in that vicinity are all confident now, that it can be conveyed here in pipes, and successfully used in lighting the city with gas, from this great natural underground Gasometer. We learn that several scientific gentlemen of this city intend visiting it soon.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

[From Willmar & Smith's European Times, July 1.]

### TERRIFIC AND BLOODY INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

#### ORIGIN OF THE INSURRECTION.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the number of *ouvriers*, the Government directed that a draught of three thousand of them, inhabitants of the provinces, should leave town on the 22nd. They were supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About three o'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government. M. Marie presented himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he had been amongst those who attacked the Assembly on the 15th May, and he could not recognise him; then turning to the others, he said: "you are not the slaves of this man, you can explain your grievances." M. Marie entreated them not to be led into rebellion, and assured them that the Government was occupied with the consideration of measures for the improvement of their condition. The delegates withdrew, but did not give an accurate account of their interview. On the contrary, they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The labourers then commenced shouting "Down with the Executive Commission!" "Down with the Assembly!" Some of them attempted to force into the church of St. Sulpice, with the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates were closed to prevent them. Thence they proceeded to the quays, singing, "We will remain; we will remain!" They next proceeded to the Faubourg St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and stationed themselves on the

Place de la Bastille, crying, "Vive Napoleon!"

### FRIDAY. THE OUTBREAK—FATAL CONFLICT AT THE BARRICADES.

On the morning of the 23d, at four o'clock, about 5000 of these men erected barricades at Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about ten they attacked a post of national guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the guard returned the fire. The people fled. At about three o'clock the *rappel* having been beaten for the national guards, nearly one-third turned out. A detachment of the second legion marched against a barricade, and called upon the men who guarded it to surrender. The answer was a discharge of musketry, on which the national guards fired, but after a few rounds they were overpowered and disarmed, and the workmen from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. Three or four were killed and several wounded. At a late hour the national guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire on the barricades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled. Several national guards were killed; a Lieut. Colonel and a Chef d'Escadron were wounded. From thirty to forty of the people were killed in the attack. General de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the *emetteurs* was "Vive la Republique Democratique."

At an early hour the Place de la Concorde had been occupied by an immense body of troops, but very few of the national guards were to be seen; the same was the case in the Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix, and the Boulevards. By three o'clock the Hotel de Ville, together with the barricades erected there, were occupied by troops. Bodies of the national guard were stationed at the Tuileries, but while on former occasions, the *rappel* had not been beaten for two hours before Paris witnessed 150,000 citizens under arms, although it beat four hours, there was not the tenth part of that number seen. At five o'clock a force of artillery was sent up to the rail road St. Denis, when the second legion attacked the barricades at the Porte St. Denis, the national guards being fired on by the insurgents, answered by a discharge in platoons, firing in the air. This was replied to by an effective discharge by the insurgents; after which the national guards discharged volleys for a quarter of an hour, to which the insurgents answered by a continued dropping fire like that of sharpshooters. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these fusillades upon the masses which crowded the boulevards, who fled in terror. This was increased when the national guards, from want of ammunition, retired before the insurgents.

M. Arago made every effort throughout the day to prevent a collision. All the troops and national guards showed the greatest intrepidity and the most admirable devotedness.

### 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 Lieut. Colonel of the 11th Legion, and M. Avrial, banker, had been mortally wounded.

M. Bonjean and M. Bixio, on learning at 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. Gen. 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 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 the contest.

### GENERAL CAVAIGNAC APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

At two o'clock an order was published, signed by the President of the Assembly and Executive Commission, appointing G. n. Cavaignac Commander-in-Chief of the troops of every arm, including the national guard and garde mobile. It is said that Gen. Cavaignac refused to accept the command without receiving unlimited powers, which were conferred upon him.

### DREADFUL STRUGGLES AT THE PORTE ST. DENIS AND ST. JACQUES.

In the course of the morning 500 men of the garde mobile were disarmed by a body of the insurgents, headed by an individual in the uniform of an officer of the

national guard. At six o'clock the fighting continued, and the number of troops had been increased. 15 national guards were killed at the Porte St. Denis. By a fatal mistake, two legions of the national guards fired on each other. The cries among the populace were various, "Vive Henri V.," "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive la Republique!" were severally heard.

At nine o'clock, the struggle in the quarter of St. Jacques was most terrible. In the course of the evening the insurgents captured a post of the garde mobile, and made them march with them. All round the Temple the town was in possession of the insurgents, who were defending themselves with intense energy. The platoon discharges replied to them every five minutes.

It was estimated that not less than 150,000 of the *ouvriers* and the *drogs* of the population of Paris and the banlieu were gathered together in the desperate attempt to make another revolution, and recover the mastery.

### SATURDAY. 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. From nine till twelve o'clock the boulevards continued to be patrolled by troops.

At 1 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 Gen. Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with powers of a Dictatorship. At 2 o'clock p. m. the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

### Official Decrees and Resignation of the Executive Government.

The following is the decree by which the National Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege:—

Art. 1. The National Assembly remains *en permanence*.

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

Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to General Cavaignac.

The National Assembly also voted unanimously a decree by which the wives and children of the citizens who had fallen or might fall in the defence of order were to be adopted by the country.

After this decree was passed, the Executive Council resigned its powers in the following letter:—

"Monsieur le President—The Executive Committee would think it was wanting alike in its duty and its honour if it withdrew before sedition and a public peril. It withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly. In renouncing to it the power with which it invested us, we return to the ranks of the General Assembly, to devote ourselves with you to the common danger, and to the safety of the Republic.

LAMARTINE, ARAGO, LEDRU ROLLIN, GARNIER PAGES, MARIE, the Members of the Executive Committee.

24th June. "PAGNERRE, Secretary."

Very large detachments of national guards from the environs and further points, arrived during the day, in the capital. From two till four o'clock all communication between the Madeleine and the Assembly and the eastern part of the town, was stopped. Detachments were placed at the Foreign-office, and across all the streets leading towards the Palais Royal and the eastern quarters.

On the dictatorship being conferred upon General Cavaignac, he issued the following notice:—If at noon the barricades are not removed, mortars and howitzers will be brought, and by which shells will be thrown which will explode behind the barricades, and in the apartments of the houses occupied by the insurgents.

### Hostilities Renewed in the cite and St. Jacques—succession 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 Capelle 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 surrendered; 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 5 o'clock.

### Desperate contest and Slaughter at the Church of St. Severin and the Clos St. Lazare.

The contest near the Northern rail way was most desperate. The head quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situated in the quarter St. Jacques, near the river. The fortress and citadel was the Faubourg St. Antoine, occupied and barricaded throughout. The Clos St. Lazare was fortified so as to be rendered almost impregnable. 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 Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They had also seized the College Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter St. Jacques to the church of St. Severin. According to the Siecle, there were 1500 national guards lying dead in the church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

The church St. Gervais, immediately behind the Hotel-de-Ville, had to be taken from the insurgents with cannon.

At six o'clock, by the reduction of the place Lafayette, the Clos St. Lazare was isolated.

### Horrible but hering 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 act had the effect 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 100.

### Dangerous position of the Deputies Poisoning of the Troops.

Members of the National Assembly, distinguished by their tri-coloured scarfs, 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.

At 2 o'clock it was announced that a resolution had been taken by General Cavaignac to bombard Montmartre. Several places in the Clos St. Lazare and its environs were set on fire by the insurgents.

The combat continued during the day on many points, but became isolated on all for want of communication. At the Faubourgs St. Antoine barricades had been made, and were still occupied by the insurgents, but no attempt was made to take to them; the troops surrounded them the troops surrounded them to oblige the insurgents to lay down their arms. At Montmartre they were still fighting, but the firing, but the firing was stayed until the Clos St. Lazare was carried by assault; the greater number of insurgents found there were taken prisoners. About 6000 muskets and ammunition were taken.

### Arrest of Emile De Girardin and threatened attack on Louis Blanc by the national guards.

M. Emile de Girardin, proprietor and editor of the Presse was arrested and taken before the Prefecture of Police. Later accounts state M. de Girardin has been released from prison.

In the evening Louis Blanc was passing along the boulevards on foot between two

by the pliquets of national guards who occupied that post. Hostile cries were soon uttered against him, as being the author of the unhappy occurrences which are now devastating the capital. But for the intervention of some national guards, he would have been submitted to punishment on the spot. A carriage was obtained, and after he had mounted, the horse was dragged into a gallop to carry M. Louis Blanc from the imprecations of the bystanders.

### Seizures of money ammunition, &c., whilst being conveyed to the insurgents.

A cub filled with money was seized at the courts of the Rue des Capucines. The person who was in it, as well as the coachman, were arrested. A boy, with 10,000 francs in gold, was also arrested.

At the corner of the Rue Chaussee d'Antin a carriage was stopped, in which a corpulent lady was found. On searching her person, was found to be swelled out with cartridges, General Duvivier, in clearing the Hotel de Ville and its environs of the insurgents, was severely wounded. In the Clos St. Lazare Gen. Lamoriciere had his horse killed under him, and the colonel of the 48th line was mortally wounded. Gen. Demesane, commandant of the garde mobile, was desperately wounded.

### Dislodgment of the insurgents in the Rue St. Antoine—Dreadful Carnage at the Barricades.

The insurgents only occupied some points on the left bank in the evening. They had been dislodged from their positions in the Rue St. Antoine and the streets which are between the Hotel de Ville and the basin of the canal. The national guard and the troops were in possession of all the line of the canal from the Bastille to La Chapelle St. Denis.

After the Place du Pantheon was taken, the barricades of the Rue Vienne Estrapade, and the Rue Neuve St. Genevieve were still to be forced. For five hours the cannon roared incessantly. The most dreadful carnage ensued; and it was not before four o'clock (the attack having commenced at one) that these streets were freed, and that a representative of the Arleennes, M. Payer, whose house had been invaded by the insurgents, could get out of his house and come to the Assembly.

### Arrest of an Aid-de-Camp of Charles X.

It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, former aid-de-camp of Charles X., and his servant, arrested behind a barricade in the act of distributing money to the revolvers, had both been shot in the gardens of the Luxembourg, by the country national guards. Forty-four other prisoners were said to have been put to death on the Place de Greve. In the opinion of many, Paris had not witnessed such a scene of slaughter since the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

### The insurgents driven from the Clos St. Lazare with an immense loss of blood.

The members of the National Assembly had scarcely left their seats at half-past four on Sunday, when the President read a letter from M. Armand Marrast, declaring that the insurrection was now nearly at an end. The Clos St. Lazare was in possession of the troops, and only a few dropping shots were now heard. All would that night be finished.

### Monday Suppression of the insurrection on the left bank.

On Monday morning there was an awful stillness. Few individuals were seen, and no carriages, except ammunition wagons and those which brought supplies for the soldiers. "The 'general' was beaten at 5 o'clock in all quarters.

At 9 o'clock the President of the Assembly called together the members then in the palace, and announced that the insurrection was altogether suppressed on the left banks of the river; on the right bank the Faubourg du Temple was taken in the night; the barrier of the Temple was free; the Faubourg St. Antoine alone resisted.

### Hostilities again commenced surrender of the insurgents at the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Hostilities were resumed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and after a short contest, the insurgents in the Faubourg St. Antoine surrendered unconditionally. This was the last stronghold of the revolt, the Clos St. Lazare having been already stormed.

### Death of the Archbishop of Paris—Retraction of Surrender and recommencement of Hostilities.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was unfortunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst endeavoring to induce the insurgents to surrender, has since died of his wounds.

After having surrendered in the morning, the insurgents retracted, and were bombarded and attacked with shells and other ways for several hours. They had, however, finally been subdued. Six of the prisoners who were confined in the vaults of the Tuileries, having put their heads out of the gratings, were immediately brought out and shot.

### Nine hundred insurgents shot by the troops.

On Monday evening five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

### Decree of transportation on the insurgents.

The President has proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with