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THE MINISTERS AND THE INCOME-TAX.

The abandonment of the proposed increase in the income-tax has exhibited some discretion on the part of her Majesty's Ministers—that is, considering the sort of men of which her Majesty's Ministers are composed. Discretion, like all other virtues, is comparative; and we do not imply much when we speak of the discreetness of the Whigs. If the party mean well, they are, without doubt, the most unfortunate beings in the world. If they are without an opposition to hamper them, then they set about hampering themselves with a heartiness singularly amusing, and with a success that seldom attends them in anything else. The Melbourne Whigs managed to embarrass and prostrate themselves by creating an enormous deficiency, to supply which they found themselves utterly incapable, and Sir Robert Peel was called in to undertake the business. He set to work with as much skill as vigour, and once more rendered the income of the country larger than the expenditure, albeit he swept away some eight or nine hundred Customs duties, by which trade and commerce had long been fettered. His income-tax was, no doubt, a very objectionable tax; but the country submitted to it, because there was reason to think, that, having effected its purpose, by making up the deficiency in the Exchequer, while the new and better system of commerce which the revised tariff had introduced was developing itself, it would be wiped out of the fiscal code, and its obnoxious demands cease. In this, however, the public were disappointed. The Irish famine and other untoward events have hitherto interfered to deprive us of nearly all the promised advantages of the new order of things; while the Ministers deemed it necessary to increase the expenditure upon the naval and military services. Under these circumstances, the income-tax was found to be as indispensable at the end of the three years for which it was at first imposed, as at the commencement of that time; and Sir Robert Peel managed to get it renewed by the Legislature, and submitted to by the country. The growing decrease in the finances imposed the same necessity upon the Whigs, with the additional necessity of devising the means of increasing the net produce of the taxes by some three millions, or of reducing the cost of the public establishments by that amount. Reduction is now a word expunged from the vocabulary of Downing-street. The thing has been carried to its utmost limits in each of the public departments. Clerks' salaries have been cut down, while their numbers have been reduced. The supply of paper, pens, and tape have been so carefully supervised, that no underling can now carry on his own private correspondence at the public cost. Post-office letter-carriers and dock-yard labourers have been placed upon the most economical footing, so that unless they are to have parish relief in aid of their public salaries, no reduction can be effected in these. What, then, remains? Nothing but the staff of heads of departments, and sinecurists and pensioners, naval, military, diplomatic, and civil; and who, in the name of propriety, would think of touching them? Is not their maintenance indispensable to our national greatness? Are not their salaries and pensions assured to them upon the national faith? Would it not involve great hardship and injustice to disturb the settlement long since made with them, in their respective classes, and upon which they have framed all their personal and domestic arrangements? It may be all very well—at least, it may be matter of little consequence—to disturb the bargain made with the poor devils who do the drudgery in the public offices; they must take their chance with the rest of the world—they have no prescriptive privilege to plead—no prestige of name or family to rely upon; but it is another thing, when you come to the noble lords and honourable and right honourable gentlemen, whose names each year figure in the finance accounts, and in the several estimates laid upon the table of the House of Commons. They have all a position to maintain in society—a reputation to uphold—establishments, more or less costly, to keep up. Their incomes *must* not be reduced, the other class of incomes *cannot* be reduced; and retrenchment is therefore out of the question. Well, if the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. If the expenditure cannot be reduced, the income must be increased. The Whigs are no conjurors, and they can work no miracle to avoid the disagreeable alternative. Certainly, the reasons alleged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer against reducing the cost of the public establishments, is the most extraordinary one we have ever heard alleged, even by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Here it is:—

"With regard to the expenditure, if any reduction can be effected in that expenditure, we will be most ready to effect it, either by some reduction in the estimates now on the table, or in some other way. With regard to the miscellaneous estimates, I must say that I have not yet gone fully through them; and if any effectual reduction can be made in them, I shall be most happy to make it. But I should deceive the house if I said that either by the conduct of the Government, or by the investigation of the committee, any effectual reduction could be made within the year. In point of fact, in many cases, an increase of expenditure would be at present incurred by the reduction of the forces. For example, if we made a reduction of 5,000 men in the navy, it would be impossible on their discharge not to furnish them with some means of existence. The only way in which we could effect our object would be by paying off that number of men, and the result would be an increased expenditure. In like manner it would be exceedingly bad economy to stop short in any of the great works which have been undertaken..... I think that honourable gentlemen should, when thinking of the mode of reducing public expenditure, reflect upon the means generally adopted in the reduction of their expenses by private individuals. I ask, how is the reduction in private expenditure usually made? Does a man, when he desires merely to reduce his expenses, shut up his house, discharge his servants, and go abroad? No; that is not the course that a private gentleman will take. A private gentleman will reduce his expenditure, by quietly, and privately, and gradually bringing down his expenditure. Now, depend upon it, there is a great similarity between public and private expenditure. Adhere, therefore, to the system of making gradual reductions, until we are able by degrees to bring our expenditure within our means. I am anxious to have our expenditure reduced, and, with the view of effecting that object, two committees have been appointed—one to look into the expenditure of the army, navy, and ordnance—the other to inquire into the miscellaneous estimates. But however anxious we may be that the expenditure should be reduced, and however hopefully we may anticipate that the committee will suggest reductions of expenditure in some of the miscellaneous estimates, and in some likewise of the other departments, still I cannot expect that to any great extent they will have it in their power to recommend reductions this year."

The anxiety of the right honourable gentleman to effect reductions is probably as great as he represents it to be; and we doubt not that he will be glad to find the committee falsifying his predictions as to the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of reducing the expenditure. But it is a strange thing to find a gentleman with so clear a head as Sir Charles Wood is possessed of, assigning the process of reducing the expenditure in a private establishment, as a reason against immediately setting about the work of reduction in the public establishments. "A private gentleman will reduce his expenditure, by quietly, and privately, and gradually bringing down his expenditure." Good. That, no doubt, is the rational course to take. And is it not as applicable to public establishments as to private? Even so; "for," says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "depend upon it there is great similarity between public and private expenditure." But though the parallel exists in the fitness of things, it is quite clear that Sir Charles Wood has no faith in it in a more practical shape. A private gentleman may gradually and quietly diminish his charges by reducing his expenditure, but not so, it seems, with a government; for the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees in that process the very thing for increasing the expenditure, and hence he manfully resists it! He thinks that "honourable gentlemen should, when thinking of the mode of reducing public expenditure, reflect upon the means generally adopted in the reduction of their expenses by private individuals." And that comes from a man who is one of the party who has had the largest hand in increasing the public expenditure from £48,000,000, to £53,000,000, in the short space of fourteen years!—Well, they have been driven from their projected increase in the income-tax by the strong force of public opinion. That they imagine to be the full extent of their loss. Is it so? We hope not! We believe not! The numerous and spirited public meetings that have been held throughout the country have protested, not only against the proposed addition to the income-tax, but against the inequality and injustice of the principle by which the tax itself is characterised. We believe that there is no objection to an income-tax fairly graduated—adapted to the nature as well as to the amount of incomes to be assessed. On the contrary, it has become the general feeling, that no material reduction will be made in the public burdens, whatever men may be in power, until the weight of those burdens presses more directly and severely upon the property class. Men will help themselves, even when they refuse to help others. And that applies in tax-making and tax-paying, as well as in other things. We shall be much disappointed, if, by giving up their proposed addition to the income-tax, the Ministers escape from the necessity of revising the principle of the tax itself. It now assumes the aspect of a permanent source of revenue, and must be dealt with as such. Trades and professions, or the fluctuating and precarious incomes arising from these sources, must no longer be subject to the like exactions as those falling upon unvarying and permanent incomes derivable from realised property. Such an assimilation of things totally unlike, is a gross injustice, involving great hardship and cruelty, and should be no longer tolerated.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

RESTORATION OF ORDER.

The first burst of revolutionary excitement having passed away, with the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the formation of a provisional government (the details of which we gave fully in our last), every effort of the new ministry was at once directed to restore order, and bring back tranquillity to the minds of the people. Taking up the narrative at the point at which we left off, we give the events of the past week, and the measures of the new government, in the order in which they transpired. The account of the state of affairs on Saturday last, we give in the words of a correspondent:—

"The great event of this day is the restoration of order. The acts of the Provisional Government and the new officials show consummate skill and prudence. The Minister of Finance, M. Goudchaux, has judiciously confirmed all the clerks in their employments, and this chief branch of internal administration is working. I must tell you that it was only on Monday the notice to pay the city taxes was issued. The whole of the coming year's taxes derived from per-centage on rents of apartments and shopkeepers' licences will fall into the hands of the new Government—an enormous fund with which to begin. The million a month to the civil list is confiscated, or, as the ordinance has it, restored to the people—a handsome addition to the fund for the relief of distress. The streets are being partially cleared of the obstructions caused by the barricades, under the scientific direction of the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, in such a way as not to compromise the security against a surprise afforded by these popular fortifications. This will enable the country people to bring in provisions, of which there is an abundant supply, and allow the vast number of coach and cab men to resume their occupation. The law courts have resumed their sittings—the post-office is at work—the shops are opened—everything is doing to calm apprehension. The workmen are assured that a great plan is about being adopted for their benefit, according to which every man shall have employment and fair recompense. The best spirits are being draughted into the moveable National Guard, with the magic word "Frontiers" in their ears, and thirty sous a day in their pockets. Every good citizen, whether in costume or not, is told that he is a National Guard. This measure, at all events, supplies a good police, for there is an honourable *esprit du corps* animating this body. A man found stealing a silver spoon was placed on his knees and shot on the spot. I am so exposed to interruptions while I write, that I can hardly give you as connected details as I should desire. To resume:—The grand object is to restore confidence. Commissioners are at the railways attending to the transport of provisions. The Havre Railway has been placed by the directors at their disposal for that purpose. The Northern Railway has been much injured, but may be restored, I understand, with some ordinary efforts. The fear had seized the people that this railway might be used for the conveyance of troops against Paris. But news has been circulated that Belgium has become a republic and Leopold fled. It has also been announced that all the principal towns are tranquil and accept the Republic. The eastern frontier is held to be covered by Switzerland, nor are the Pyrenees looked to with alarm.

With regard to foreign affairs, it is generally believed that England will recognise the Republic. It is against Austria, not England, that the popular feeling runs. As for invasion of England, it is not thought of now, and I believe there is real respect for the "land of liberty." Should an invasion be ever attempted, I will say this as an eye-witness, that if the English people were animated with such a spirit as were the French, when in one night they made their capital, in presence of 100,000 men, impassable for troops, no army of invaders would succeed against them. What they seem to fear is a sudden determination of the Northern Powers to take advantage of their unprepared state, and, by means of the railways with which Germany is intersected, throw an army into France. On the other hand, great hopes are entertained of Italy causing a diversion. The "Constitutionnel" points evidently to war, saying, that if other countries demand their assistance, they shall have it; and that this is the feeling of the Provisional Government I doubt not. They have, with much tact, given the Foreign Affairs to De Lamartine, who is a lover of peace, and whose eminently respectable name is calculated to look well in the eyes of foreign powers. You have already observed that Lamoricière at once joined the revolution, choosing *the* frontier as his post, and *the* frontier is the Rhine. He has, perhaps, been pushed on by his brother-in-law, Thiers, who, so far, must be a disappointed man; and Thiers' ambition would be to act Talleyrand to the rising Napoleon. The people count with a sort of certainty upon the Northern Powers being embarrassed with their own subjects. The Poles in Paris have already offered to form a Polish legion. It is to Admiral Baudin that the command of the Toulon fleet is given; he is one of the old admirals of the empire, and his name is popular. It is General Subervie who is Provisional Minister at War, and not Bedeau, who takes the command of the first military division, in which Paris is included. Abd-el-Kader is to be watched more closely than ever, for evident reasons, for Algiers is embarrassing. Commissioners have been sent to the five great naval posts, Brest, Cherbourg, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon.

To return to the state of the city. I resume this part of the subject by again fixing attention to what seems to be the main object—namely, to restore confidence. The Bank of France has announced its intention not to limit its discounts, and it has prolonged the time for payment of bills falling due ten days longer. It has also put down 100,000f. for the wounded. M. de Rothschild has given 50,000f., and expressed his determination not to leave Paris. Everything is doing to prevent the people from committing excesses, and the government have set, as I said before, an example of toleration in not dismissing *employes*, with the exception of the late law officers of the crown, and some mayors and magistrates conspicuous for their adherence to the dethroned dynasty.

The ex-ministers are not spoken of. They were assembled, it is said, at the hotel of the minister of the interior when the news of the King's abdication was brought in. They then all fled by back doors. There was an attempt on the part of the criminals confined in the different gaols to escape, but they are well watched over, and the public tranquillized on that score. Debtors and political prisoners, as well as women, have been released. The churches have been respected, but it is certain that attempts have been made to burn the Tuileries and the Louvre, which were found to be on fire in three places the night before last. Had this been effected the consequences would have been terrific, for the populace would have carried the work of devastation further, and varied the scene of horrors. Some pictures of the Palais Royal gallery were deliberately burnt, but I suppose these must have been the pictures illustrative of the King's adventurous career. Food is being distributed at all the hospitals, and notices are issued for relations and friends to come and claim the victims, whose bodies are otherwise to be interred in the old cemetery of St. Catherine.

It is announced this morning that the King's beloved retirement at Neuilly has been burnt. The bridge at Asnieres, over which pass the Versailles, St. Germain, and Rouen trains, has, I am assured, been cut. The fortress of Mont Valerien, that great stronghold, which stood at an equal distance between St. Cloud and Neuilly, and commanded the Bois de Boulogne, surrendered after a resistance of five hours. All the *forts detaches* and fortresses round Paris are in the hands of the Republic. And where was Bugeaud, the merciless oven-heater of the Dahra—the man whose name alone was to have made the hearts of the people quake? It is a curious fact that the last royal ordinance in the "Moniteur" was that which named him Governor of Paris; and the next day the ordinance ran, "In the name of the French people!"

To-day the National Guards are all passing in review in different quarters. The weather is tremendous, blowing a hurricane, with heavy showers.

Writing in the afternoon, this correspondent says:—

I have just heard a report from the Hotel de Ville that the Provisional Government are enchanted at the success of their measures for restoring confidence and order. They say, one more such day, and the Republic is confirmed. There is perfect unanimity amongst them. A great many that I meet wear tri-coloured ribands on their buttons, to mark their adoption of these colours instead of the red, to which, however, some yet adhere. I met a procession just now, which, I understand, is that of some schools, preceded by banners, some tricoloured, and some red. There are placards all over the city, addressing the best feelings of the people in favour of freedom, equality, fraternization, &c.; the only threat I read is that of the "National against those who circulate alarming rumours, who are to be denounced to the Provisional Government. All the journals have given in their adhesion to the Republic, even the "Journal des Debats."

Among the most curious decrees is that which relates to the Tuileries, which is turned into an asylum for invalid workmen.

All pawned articles under ten francs are to be redeemed for the owners by the Minister of Finance.

A decree of the Minister of Justice has appointed M. Auguste Portalis Attorney-General of the Court of Appeal at Paris; M. Corne, ditto at Douai; M. St. Romme, ditto at Grenoble; and M. Pieron, ditto at Douai. M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction, addressed the following circular to the rectors of the University:—"The pupils of the establishments of the Unity must feel a wish to join in the signal manifestation of joy and hope with which all France greets at this moment the proclamation of the Republic. By the very nature of their studies they are all fully prepared to appreciate the grandeur of the revolution made by the country in hoisting again the republican banner. You will grant two days' holiday to the pupils of all the colleges and the normal and primary schools on receipt of this letter." The people proceeded, on Friday, to St. Cyr, to bring in the pupils of the military school, and apprize them of the downfall of royalty, and the proclamation of the Republic, which had been concealed from them. The young men of the school, to the number of 600, repaired forthwith to the Hotel de Ville, and sent in, by a deputation, their adhesion to the Provisional Government of the Republic, with an offer of their services. The Prefect of the Lower Seine had announced that the government of the Republic was proclaimed in his department and received with the liveliest enthusiasm.

The Communists were said to intend attacking the Government. They are now stated to have "adhered" to it, but maintain a watching attitude. The chalking on the walls "Plus de Bourbons" has given place to "Plus de Royaute." The "Union Monarchique" (newspaper) has dropped the second word of its title. All Royal arms, or other emblems of Royalty, have been taken down or defaced. Still there are people who take it into their heads that the Count de Paris or the Duc de Bordeaux have a chance. Prince Louis Napoleon's name begins to be mentioned, and I have heard one cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" Twenty-thousand of the very finest young men of Paris were enrolled this day as National Guards *mobiles*. Their appearance was truly inspiriting. They have passed through the city singing the "Marseillaise." Regiments of the line are arriving in Paris to replace those which had been disbanded.

I lament to add that, besides the Chateaux of Neuilly and St. Cloud, the bridge over the Seine at Amiens has been burnt.

The Republic was officially announced on Saturday by M. de Lamartine, surrounded by the other members of the provisional government and the four secretaries. After this the provisional government, accompanied by the unanimous cries of the people, assembled on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, was called upon to receive again the consecration of the public voice. They yielded to this wish, accompanied by a crowd of citizens, national guards, and students of the schools. M. Dupont (de l'Eure), president of the provisional government, leaning on the arm of M. Louis Blanc, followed by his colleagues, appeared on the balcony of what was formerly called the Throne-hall, and which M. Pagnere, by a sudden exclamation, has henceforward denominated the Hall of the Republic. The plaudits of the people were renewed, and repeated from the neighbouring streets and quays. The provisional government formally abolished the punishment of death for political offences. This ensured the safety of the ex-ministers, should they be arrested; but, in fact, nobody seemed to trouble his head about them—a sign of the times really consolatory, for we remember well the animosity of which MM. Polignac, Peyronnet, and their colleagues, were the objects in 1830. The government decreed, in addition, the suspension of all capital sentences; also the formation of national workshops; the adoption of all public edifices in the name of the nation; the transfer of the income of the civil list to the public treasury—(it has been reported that the private fortunes of the king and royal family will be confiscated)—the prolongation by ten days of the time for payment of bills due between the 22nd of February and the 15th of March; the inspection of hospitals; the re-pavement of the streets; the regular transit of letters by post; the protection of the museums. The provisional government 'took stock' and found that there was bread for thirty days in Paris, and they ordered the repair and the reconstruction of the railroads and the facilitating of the arrival of provisions from the country. They addressed the people to be upon their guard against the malefactors and pillagers who had already committed enormous crimes, and there was so much reason and good sense, and such a truly wonderful sense of honour and probity in the population, that this address put an end to plunder and pillage, and those caught in the perpetration of such crimes were summarily and—it must be said—capitally punished on the spot. On Saturday, for example, a man was about to enter at the window of a house in the Rue Richelieu, and, persisting in his design after being called upon to descend, was shot dead. The organization as national guards of 50,000 of the citizens of Paris who effected the revolution, has been completed. They were all enrolled on Saturday. Twice the number presented themselves, it being reported—but erroneously—that they were to proceed to the frontier at once. About 3,000 (three battalions) passed at intervals along the Boulevard the same day in the highest spirits, singing the "Marseillaise." So far it will be seen that the labours of the provisional government are as various as admirable. They appear all directed, in the first place, to confirm and consolidate the new Republic; in the second place, to the immediate relief of all who in any manner suffer from the events that have taken place; and in the third, to the re-establishment of order.

All the leading sections of the opposition in the chamber sent their adhesion to the provisional government.

All the leading organs of the press signified the same concurrence in the existing state of things.

All the public functionaries were released from their oath of allegiance to the fallen government. The national guards disbanded by former governments were recognised.

On Saturday, notwithstanding the most unfavourable state of the weather, the review of the national guards took place on the Boulevards, occupying the entire line from the Madeleine to the Bastile. At two o'clock the members of the provisional government went from the Hotel de Ville to the column of July. The national guard, which consisted of two battalions for each of the twelve legions of Paris, the 13th legion of cavalry, and the four legions of the suburbs, was ranged in order of battle from the Madeleine to the Bastile, at which latter place there was an immense crowd. During the ceremony of the inauguration the "Marseillaise" was sung by the national guard and the people, accompanied by repeated cries of "Vive la Republique!" The citizen troops assembled on this occasion in immense numbers, to testify by their presence their approval and support of the provisional government. The appearance of the cavalry was magnificent, and, added to the regular legions of infantry, in *grande tenue*, a most imposing sight. At about three o'clock all the legions filed off before the Column of July, to the cries of "Vive la Republique!" the "Marseillaise," and the chorus of the "Girondins." The members of the provisional government, preceded by a detachment of the national guard, and some officers, and surrounded by a great number of pupils of the Polytechnic School, and of the military school of St. Cyr, then proceeded to descend the Boulevards, followed by all the national guards. They were greeted with enthusiastic cries of "Vive le Gouvernment!" and there were also hearty shouts of "Vive Lamartine!" "Vive Arago!" "Vive Louis Blanc!" &c. Immense masses of spectators lined both sides of the Boulevards, and all the windows of all the houses, as the national guards marched along, and they were accompanied by a vast crowd. The national guards and the volunteers chaunted the "Marseillaise," and other patriotic airs, and the chorus was taken up by the spectators. The effect thus produced was most imposing, several thousand voices at intervals keeping up the burden of the songs.

Admiral Baudin has been appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces in the Mediterranean, and left on Saturday for Toulon.

The governor of the bank of France had placed 100,000l. at the disposal of the government, to be distributed among the wounded, and the families of the victims who fell on the 23rd and 24th. The bank of France discounted, on the 26th, bills to the amount of upwards of 7,000,000. The bankers of Paris had likewise opened among themselves a subscription, which produced in the course of an hour 211,500f.

The Court of Accounts resumed on the 25th its important avocations. The members of the Council of State also assembled on the 26th, under the presidency of M. Maillard. Admiral de Mackau, former minister of marine, had sent in his adhesion to the new government.

On Sunday, all the churches were open in Paris, and masses were said for the dead. In the cathedral of Notre Dame the Abbe Lacordaire commenced his series of sermons, the first of which was long since fixed for that day. An immense crowd was present. The rev. gentleman first read the archbishop's letter. On the demand of the government, the archbishop gave orders to have the "*Domine salvum fac populum* henceforward sung in all churches. The Abbe, addressing the archbishop, said, "Monseigneur, the country, by my voice, thanks you for the courageous and Catholic example which you have given; it thanks you for having known how to conciliate the immutability of the church and the sanctity of oaths with the changes which God effects in the world by the hands of men." The preacher, as if to give proofs of this immutability, wished to continue the development of the doctrine which he had set forth so eloquently for several years. He appeared to desire to entrench himself behind divine tradition, and to preserve it from the invasion of history; but the fire burst out, and the Dominican of the people, arriving at the proof of the existence of God, cried out—"Prove to you God! Were I to attempt to do so, you would have a right to call me parricide and sacrilegious! If I dared to undertake to demonstrate to you God, the gates of this cathedral would open of themselves, and show you this people, superb in its anger, carrying God to his altar in the midst of respect and adoration!" The whole auditory were so much moved, that the sanctity of the place could not restrain their loud applause.

The ceremony at the Place de la Bastille, on Sunday, passed off admirably.

At a meeting held on Sunday evening by the friends of Armand Carrel, it was resolved to propose to the people that his statue should be placed in the Pantheon. The proposition was made forthwith, and received with enthusiasm.

A general meeting of the Court of Appeal was held on Sunday to deliberate on a requisition, presented by M. Portalis, procureur-general, against M. Guizot and his colleagues, of which the following passage contains the spirit:—"Considering that the ministers of the ex-King Louis Philippe, by prohibiting an act not prohibited by the law, and by bringing into Paris masses of troops, to whom the order was given to fire on the citizens, have rendered themselves amenable to the charge provided for by the 91st article of the Penal Code." The court passed a decree declaring that it entertains the accusation, that informations shall be laid against the ex-ministers and their accomplices, orders the seizure of the bodies of M. Guizot and his eight colleagues, and entrusts MM. Delahaye and Perrot de Chezelles, jun., members of the court, with the conduct of the information.

On Sunday a numerous band of incendiaries proceeded to Maisons Laffitte, near Paris, with the intention of burning the bridge. The national guard immediately took arms, but not being strong enough to oppose the banditti, they sent for assistance to St. Germain-en-Laye. A large detachment of national guards of that town, accompanied by a squadron of dragoons, who each carried behind him an armed citizen, immediately proceeded to Maisons, where they arrived in time to prevent the destruction of the bridge. They then attacked the incendiaries, killed eight of them, and made a considerable number prisoners. The incendiaries, nineteen in number, who burned the bridge of Asnieres, have been arrested, after an obstinate resistance, in which one of them was killed. They were conducted by the national guards of the Batignoles to the Prefecture, and confined in the Conciergerie. An idea of the zeal displayed by the national guard may be formed from the fact that eighty-five patrols passed before the guard-house of St. Eustache on Sunday night.

All the *employes* of the Northern Railway have returned to their work, and in three or four days the damage done to the railway will be repaired.

All the admirals of the navy now in Paris, without the exception even of Admiral Mackau, have signified their submission to the provisional government, in a writing couched in the most patriotic terms, which they handed to M. Arago.

On Monday funeral ceremonies were celebrated in commemoration of the victims of the recent collision in all the churches of Paris. They were attended by the authorities and deputations of officers and soldiers of the national guard. The "*Domine salvum fac Populum*" was solemnly chanted, the entire assembly joining with the clergy, who seemed heartily to concur in the common exultation at the fall of Louis Philippe.

The poor ex-Governor of Algeria, the Duke d'Aumale, is reckoning without his host! A letter was received on Monday morning at the War-office, in which he congratulates M. Guizot on the energetic attitude which he had assumed in the affair of the banquet!

Achmet Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on the popular side with the greatest intrepidity. On the proclamation of the Republic, he hastened to offer his services to the municipality of his quarter.

The members of the provisional government refuse to receive any remuneration whatever.

The inspectors of the domains are now preparing an inventory of the property of the Civil List, and take possession thereof in the name of the sovereign people.

The "National" announces that all the "Prichardistes" and