

were adopted to prevent the insurgents from gaining possession of that important position.

At two 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. The insurgents still held out in the Faubourgs St. Antoine and du Temple on the heights of Montmartre, and the Barriere St. Denis. At the Faubourg St. Antoine barricades had been made, and were still occupied by the insurgents, but no attempt was made to take them; the troops surrounded them to oblige the insurgents to lay down their arms. At the Faubourg du Temple, the Rue du Faubourg was occupied by the line, by the pompiers, and the garde national or garde mobile, but they were still fighting on the banks of the canal. The boulevard was also occupied by the troops to the top of the Rue Filles du Calvaire. The barricade of the Barriere Rochechouart was taken. At Montmartre they were still fighting, but the firing was stayed until the Clos St. Lazare was carried by assault; the greater number of insurgents found they were taken prisoners. About 6000 muskets and ammunition were taken.

**DISLODGE-MENT 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 the Bastille to La Chapelle St. Dennis.

After the Place du Pantheon was taken, the barricades of the Rue Vieille 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 Ardennes, M. Payer, whose house had been invaded by the insurgents, could get out of his house and come to the Assembly.

**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 troops of the Republic were in possession of the greater part of the strongholds of the insurgents, the 9th mairie had been taken, and the other points towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, but at an immense loss of blood. Never had anything like it been seen in Paris. (Great sensation.) 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. The troops had behaved most admirably. The insurgents had made interior communications between the houses from one to the other, and the troops were obliged to force them one by one. The 8th mairie, the last stronghold of the insurgents, was then being attacked. The President read a proclamation to the insurgent workmen of a conciliatory character.

During the night the inhabitants of some parts of the capital were compelled by the authorities to keep their windows illuminated. In other parts, as on the boulevards, they were compelled to put out all lights and close their shutters during the night. The sentinels called out every ten minutes, "Sentinel, prenez garde a vous!" each so as to be heard by the next. These words, as heard from a line of sentinels, sounded like the successive repetition of an echo.

**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 de St. Lazare having been already stormed. In this latter place the insurgents had entrenched themselves in a strongly fortified position, on a wide elevated plain, in the vicinity of the station of the Northern Railway. This plain, which is scattered over with out-houses, building materials, and timber, was converted into a regular fortress, in a manner which rendered it impregnable without a regular siege. Many thousands of the insurgents were quartered inside. Various attempts had been made to carry it by storm, but in vain, and on Sunday General Cavaignac determined to take it, and ordered it to be mined, advancing guns and shells against it.

**GENERAL CAVAIGNAC AS PRESIDENT.**—On Wednesday General Cavaignac resigned his extraordinary powers at the head of the Executive Power, whereupon the Assembly passed him a vote of thanks by acclamation. The Ministers then tendered their resignations, which were accepted; and a decree was passed confiding to General Cavaignac the Executive power, with the title of President of the Council, and with power to appoint his own Ministers. It was arranged that the funeral of the victims should take place on Friday. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with preparations and suggestions as to the inquiry into the causes of the late outbreak. M. Remy said that he had a proposition to

make which he considered exceedingly necessary. It was:—1st, To have measures taken against all the clubs; 2d, Against the barricades (laughter); 3d, Against the hawking about political papers; 4th, Relative to the caution-money on journals, and the press in general. Also another, to the effect of at once dissolving the *Ateliers Nationaux*; and next, to establish a camp in the Champ de Mars. Great surprise and some amusement were excited by this long string of measures. The proposition was laid on the table.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.**—During the reigns of Louis XIV. and his successor, many were the stories of the corruption, the profligacy, the worldliness of the Roman Catholic hierarchs, but then they were very rich, and wealth and clerical Christianity are held to be antagonistic. But even then there were many most excellent men. We need but recall one instance—how a brave prelate tended the plague-stricken, himself unscathed—

'Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,  
When nature sickened, and each gale was death?'

At the present time, and especially since the Revolution of February, the French priests have shown themselves unworldly, wise counsellors, prompters of peace, Christian ministers. Their chief has fallen. On Sunday evening the Archbishop of Paris was shot at the Palace de la Bastille in his attempt—carrying a flag of truce—to induce the insurgents to surrender, to parley, to ask for or accept terms, to use his mediation—shot with the words of persuasion and benediction on his tongue. Such a crime were enough to damn any cause. An old man slaughtered in the exercise of the noblest Christian heroism—butchered by those he thought to save. It might be done in ignorance—what a thing is civil war!—but there seems no doubt that the shot came from the insurgents, though it might not be meant for the Archbishop. History will be eloquent in describing such a man. This was not his solitary appearance amidst the strife. He visited the wounded, praying with, comforting, and, as far as he could, relieving their wants. We find the following account in the *Univers*:

**THE ARCHBISHOP'S CLOSING SCENE.**—On reaching the scene of combat, the archbishop asked the colonel in command to stop his fire for a few moments; he hoped by such a plan that that of the insurgents would also be suspended, and that during his temporary truce he might come to a parley with them. The colonel yielded, and the firing ceased on both sides. The insurgents, mounted on their barricades, held the butts of their muskets in the air. The archbishop and his two vicars-general, M. Jacquemet and M. Ravinet, advanced towards the barricade. One man alone dressed in a blouse, preceded him, carrying a branch of a tree in his hands as a mark of conciliation. The insurgents descended from their barricade, some of them appeared pacifically inclined, and others with menace in their features and in their language. By a zeal which can be readily understood, the combatants on the side of order could not reconcile it to themselves to see the archbishop thus exposed to the rage of men who had on that very day murdered some persons who had been sent to parley with them. They therefore neglected the request of the prelate, and advanced, and were thus face to face with their enemies. Reproaches and threats were exchanged, and a personal struggle took place, the disastrous consequence of which the ecclesiastics sought to prevent in the name of religion, and of the Pontiff who came there to stop the effusion of blood, to save those who had taken up arms, and their wives and children. During these altercations, a musket was fired, but it is not known on which side. In an instance a cry of 'Treason, treason!' arose; the combatants retired, and the firing became more severe than ever. The archbishop was thus placed between two fires; he showed no alarm, he advanced towards the barricade, and still accompanied by his vicars-general, mounted it and reached the summit. He was thus in view of both parties. The balls whistled round him. One of his attendants had three balls through his hat. The mediator showed himself, and what voice could be more eloquent than this heroic apparition! But his sacrifice was to be completed. He came down from the Calvary where death had spared him, and had scarcely descended a few steps, when he fell pierced in the loins by a ball which appeared to have come from a window at the side. A faithful servant who followed unknown to his master, endeavoured to catch him in his arms, but was himself wounded in the side. Let us render justice to every one; the insurgents ran to his assistance, and carried him to the Hospital of the Quinze Vingts, and placed a guard over him. They procured the signatures of all present to attest that he was not shot by the persons to whom he had first spoken, and they appeared very anxious to have this point clearly stated. The news of the event soon spread through the Faubourg, and produced an extraordinary sensation. In an hour afterwards the firing ceased not to recommence. The Christian calmness and serenity which induced and sustained the conduct of the archbishop never left him. On M. Jacquemet rejoining him, the archbishop begged him, as a friend to tell him what he thought of his condition. 'Is my wound serious? Is my life in danger?'—'It is.'—'Well then,' replied the archbishop 'let God be praised, and may he accept the sacrifice which I again offer him for the salvation of this misguided people. May

my death expiate the sins which I have committed during my episcopacy.' He afterwards confessed, and received the sacrament of extreme unction. On Monday morning he was carried to the Palace, and as he passed through the streets the people fell on their knees with veneration. He was escorted to his residence by a party of the Garde Mobile. The countenance of one of those youths particularly struck him, as he had seen him fighting. He beckoned him to approach, and having still strength enough to raise his arms, he detached a small crucifix which he wore suspended round his neck and gave it to the young hero, saying—'Never part with this cross—place it near your heart, it will bring you happiness.' The young man, whose name is Francois Delavignere of the 7th company of the battalion, joined his hands in prayer, and swore to preserve forever the precious souvenir of the dying prelate.

**ENGLAND.**

**THE REFORM MOVEMENT.**

**AYLESBURY.**—A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Aylesbury was held in the County-hall, on Wednesday evening, to take the sense of the town upon the Reform measures of Mr. Hume. Lord Nugent, M. P. for the borough, attended and supported a resolution in favour of a residential suffrage of twelve months, triennial Parliaments, vote by ballot, and equal electoral districts. His lordship, however, took a slight exception to the last point, on the ground that electoral districts could not be worked. Mr. Houghton, the defeated candidate at the late election, also supported the resolution. The other speakers were chiefly Chartists in principle, and some of them avowed that a republican form of Government would be the most secure. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a petition to Parliament founded upon it subsequently agreed to.

**BERWICK-ON-TWEED.**—A petition to the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for the 20th inst., having been prepared in this town, 1,000 signatures and upwards were attached in the course of two days, although the petition lay in one shop alone.

**BRIGHTON.**—The Chartists having declared at a preliminary meeting, that it was their intention, if a meeting was held, to propose an amendment in favour of the 'six points,' and take the sense of the meeting upon it; and if they were beaten, they would then co-operate in carrying out the resolution, it was determined to get up a requisition to the high constable to call a meeting. This was done, and the high constable agreed to call the meeting, provided it was not held earlier than Monday, the 19th, in order to give time for notice to be given in all the local papers. This being too late a day to allow the petition to be presented before Mr. Hume's motion came on, and the constable refusing to alter his determination, the requisitionists applied for the use of the town-hall; but the town-hall committee decided on not permitting the use of any room for such a meeting unless called by the high constable.

**DONCASTER.**—A public meeting was held here on Wednesday night, which was numerously attended, for the purpose of petitioning for a reform in the House of Commons. A requisition, signed by about ninety householders, had been presented to the mayor, who in consequence, convened the meeting. Several resolutions, in support of Mr. Hume's forthcoming motion, were propounded and agreed upon; and a petition to Parliament, embodying the same, and praying for retrenchment of national expenditure, and a change in the entire system of taxation, was also adopted for signature by the inhabitants.

**EAST KENT.**—The men of East Kent are 'up and doing.' By the constitutional means of quiet and orderly petitioning, they are resolved to convince the Parliament and the Premier, that they earnestly desire to see 'the prosperity and integrity of the empire secured, by a real and essential representation'—'a representation which shall be co-existent with taxation,' and 'based on the general goodwill of the people.' Such is the scope and drift of a petition which has received the signatures of the mayor, the sheriff, the city coroner, several of the aldermen and town-councillors, and upwards of four hundred of the inhabitants of Canterbury, in little more than forty-eight hours, and it is confidentially expected that, in the next few days, the list will be swelled to 1,200. The energetic example, set in East Kent by Canterbury, is being zealously emulated by Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Sandwich, Folkestone, and the towns and populous villages generally in this division of the county.

**EDINBURGH.**—A meeting of the electors of Edinburgh, called by circular, was held in the Chamber of Commerce, on the 10th instant, to consider the expediency of supporting Mr. Hume's proposed motion. Mr. W. Chambers having been called to the chair, a discussion ensued on the subject before the meeting, by which it was made apparent that there is in Edinburgh a hearty desire to repudiate the allegation of Lord John Russell, as to a suspension of all public interest in reform, and also to support in its general bearing the motion of Mr. Hume. It was the general wish that a public meeting in advocacy of these views should be held; but it being represented that there was not now sufficient time to make the proper arrangements, it was finally agreed that a petition to Parliament, urging the necessity for a reform in the representation, should be immediately submitted for the signature of the inhabitants. In the course of the proceedings, various speak-