REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 2.

LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The arrival of the ship Clematis from Havre at Boston, has furnished files of Paris journals to the 26th of July. In addition to the intelligence already received here by recent arrivals from France, they furnish us with the following important news. *That the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved before being assembled; and that the liberty of the periodical press is suspended.*

These high handed measures, however, are not the only ones which the French ministry have adopted. Not only have they dissolved the chambers and silenced the press, but they have issued an ordinance *altering the law of elections*. It is thought that its provisions will exclude from suffrage more than two thirds of the voters of France.

The report of the ministers to the King, on the subject of the liberty of the press, is a curious document. It consists of the old slang about the evils arising from freedom of discussion; and its arguments, if allowed to be of force, would in all countries authorize the dominant party to silence their adversaries. They are the arguments which erected the star chamber and the inquisition, and disgrace the age in which they are promulgated. There can be no more complete proof of the profound hypocrisy and profligacy of the present French ministry than is afforded by this and the other documents. When they first came into power, they were profuse of their professions of respect for the charter and the liberties of the people. The moment, however, that they fancy themselves strong enough to cope with the people, they throw off the mask, and resort to the most arbitrary and despotic measures,

REPORT TO THE KING.

PARIS, JULY 26th, 1830.

Sire,—Your ministers would be unworthy the confidence with which your Majesty had honored them if they longer delayed placing before you a concise statement of our internal situation and to indicate to your Highness the dangers arising from the periodical press.

At no period during the last fifteen years has this situation presented itself under a more serious and afflicting aspect. Notwithstanding a prosperity unexampled in the annals of our history, signs of disorganization and symptoms of anarchy are manifested upon almost every point of the kingdom.

The successive causes which have conduced to weaken the springs of the monarchical government, operate now to alter and change its nature—deprived of its moral force, the civil authority within the capital and in the provinces, maintained but an unequal contest against factions. Pernicious and subversive doctrines openly professed are spread and propagated among all classes of our population—disquietudes too generally accredited agitate the public mind and torment society. From all quarters a guarantee is demanded for future security.

A maliciousness, active, ardent, indefatigable, is at work to overturn the foundations of order and to deprive France of the happiness which she enjoyed under the sceptre of her kings. Active in working discontent and stirring up hatred—it foments among the people a spirit of defiance and hostility against government and seeks everywhere to sow the seeds of discord and of civil war.

And, Sire, recent events have already proved that political feelings confined heretofore to the higher ranks of society, are beginning to be more generally felt, and to excite the popular mass. They have proved also that this mass is not always agitated without danger to those even who strive to secure its repose.

A multitude of facts collected during the course of the late electoral operations, confirm these statements and afford a too certain presage of new commotions, did not your Majesty possess a power of remedying the evil.

To an attentive observer, there every where exists a necessity for order, force and permanency, and the disturbances which appear the most opposed to such necessity, are in reality but the expression and testimony of it.

These agitations which cannot be increased without great peril, are almost exclusively produced and excited by the liberty allowed to the press. A law of elections not less prolific in disorders, has without doubt concurred, assisted to maintain them, but we must deny the evidence of our senses to see in the periodicals the principal focus of a corporation, the progress of which becomes daily more sensible as the origin of the calamities which threaten the kingdom.

Experience, Sire, speaks louder than theory, enlightened men without doubt, whose patriotism cannot be suspected, carried away by the example of a neighboring people, have believed that the advantages of the periodical press would balance the disadvantages, and that its excesses would be neutralized by contrary excesses. It is not so—the proof is decisive and the question is now determined.

At all epochs the periodical press has only been, and from its nature must ever be, an instrument of disorder and sedition.

How numerous and irrefutable are the proofs that may be brought to support the truth. It is by the violent and uninterrupted action of the press that we are to attribute those too sudden and too frequent changes in our internal policy. It has not permitted a regular and stable system of government to be established in France, nor that continued and strenuous efforts should be made to introduce into the various branches of public administration those ameliorations of which they are susceptible. Every ministry since 1814, though formed under different circumstances, and actuated by different impulses, have been exposed to the same attacks and to the same unbridled expressions of passion. Sacrifices of every kind, concessions of power, alliances of party, nothing has been able to protect them from this common destiny. This fact alone, so fertile in reflections, suffices to assign to the press its true and invariable character. It labours by continuous and persevering efforts daily repeated, to loosen all the bonds of obedience and subordination, to weaken the springs of public authority, to sink and debase it in the opinion of the people, and to create for it every where embarrassments and resistance.

Its art consists not in substituting for a credulous submission of the mind the healthy liberty of examination, but to reduce the most positive truths to problems; not to invite a frank and useful controversy upon political questions, but to present them in a false light and to resolve them by sophisms.

The press has thus disordered the most upright minds, shaken the firmest convictions, and produced in the bosom of society a confusion of principles which favors the most disastrous attempts. Anarchy in doctrine is a prelude to anarchy in the state.

It is worthy of remark, Sire, that the periodical press has never fulfilled its most essential condition, namely, publicity. It may appear strange but it is no less true that there is no publicity in France, taking this word in its just and rigorous acceptation. In the actual state of things, facts when they are not entirely suppositions, are only presented to many millions of readers curtailed, disfigured, and mutilated in a most odious manner. A thick cloud raised by the journals disguises the truth, and in a measure prevents a perfect understanding between the government and the people. The kings, your predecessors, Sire, have been desirous freely to communicate with their subjects, but this is a satisfaction which the press is not willing that your Majesty should enjoy.

A licentiousness which has outstripped all bounds, even upon the most solemn occasions, and neither respected the express wishes of the King nor the addresses made to them from the throne. The one has been mistaken or perverted, and the others have been the subject of perfidious commentary or bitter derision. It is thus that the last act of royal authority, the proclamation, fell into general discredit even before it was known to the electors.

This is not all—the Press has a tendency to subjugate the sovereignty and usurp the powers of the state. The pretended organ of public opinion, it aspires to direct the debates in the two chambers, and it incontestibly exercises an influence upon those debates, no less baneful than decisive. This dominion in the Chamber of Deputies, especially for the last two or three years, has assumed a manifest character of oppression and tyranny. We have seen in this interval the journals pouring with insult and outrage numbers whose vote appeared to them either uncertain or suspected. The other, Sire, the freedom of the deliberations in the [illegible] to the powers with [illegible] pieces.

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conduct of the opposition journals in relation to recent events. After having themselves provoked an address attacking the prerogatives of the throne, they have not scrupled to consider the re-election of the 221 deputies who voted this address, as a matter of principle, notwithstanding your Majesty objected to this address as offensive; it attached public reproach to the refusal of concurrence which was there expressed, it announced its unshaken resolution not to defend the rights of your crown so openly compromised. The periodical prints have paid no attention to this, on the contrary they have considered it a duty to renew, to perpetuate, and to aggravate the offence. Your Majesty will decide if this rash attack should a longer time remain unpunished.

But of all the excesses of the press, perhaps the most serious remains to be mentioned. From the very commencement of the expedition, the termination of which has thrown a glory so pure and an eclat so durable upon the noble crown of France, the press has criticized, with a violence unheard of, the causes, the means, the preparatives and chances of success of this expedition. Inscesible to national honor, no thanks to it that our ensign does not remain tarnished with the insults of a barbarian. Indifferent to the great interests of humanity, it does not depend upon it, that Europe is no longer subject to a cruel slavery and shameful tribute.

This was not enough. By a treason that should be amenable to our laws, the press has engaged itself in publishing all the secrets of the armament, in making known to the stranger the state of our forces, the number of our troops, that of our vessels, the indications of the points of station, the means to be employed to overcome the inconstancy of the winds, and to land upon the coast. Every thing, even to the place of disembarkation, has been divulged, as if to afford a surer means of defence to the enemy, an unexampled circumstance among civilized nations: by false alarms concerning the dangers to be encountered, it has not feared to throw discouragement into the army, and to mark for its hatred even the chief of the enterprise; it has, so to speak, excited the soldiers to raise against him the standard of revolt or to desert their colors. This is what the organs of a party, pretending itself national have dared to do.

What it dares every day to perform in the interior of the kingdom, tends to nothing less than to disperse the elements of public tranquillity, to dissolve the bonds of society, and unless they have deceived themselves, make the earth to tremble under our feet. Let us not fear to reveal the full extent of our troubles, that we may the better appreciate the extent of our resources. Systemized defamation, organized upon a grand scale, and directed with unexampled perseverance, extends even to the most humble of the public functionaries. No one of your subjects, Sire, if he receives the least mark of confidence or satisfaction, is secure from outrage. A large net, extending over France, envelopes all the public functionaries impeached before the public: they appear in a manner shut out from society: none are spared but those whose fidelity wavers: none are praised but those whose fidelity falls a sacrifice—the rest are marked out sooner or later to be immolated to popular vengeance.

The press has not manifested less zeal in attacking, with its envenomed darts, our religion and our clergy. Its object is to root out the last germs of religious sentiments. Doubt not, Sire, but by attacking the basis of our faith, corrupting the sources of public morals, and by heaping derision and contempt upon the ministers and altars of our holy religion, that it will accomplish its purpose.

No force, we must avow, is capable of resisting so energetic a dissolvent as the press. At all periods, when its shackles have been stricken off, it has burst forth and invaded the state. Notwithstanding the diversity of circumstances and the changes of individuals who have occupied the political arena, we cannot but be forcibly impressed with the similarity of its effects during the last fifteen years—in a word it is destined to recommence the revolution, the principles of which it has so openly proclaimed. Placed and replaced, at different intervals, under the discipline of the censure, as often as it has regained its liberty it has recommenced its interrupted work. To insure greater success it has been sufficiently aided by the departmental press, which by exciting jealousies and hatreds, by sowing consternation in the bosoms of the timid and by tormenting the authorities with interminable stratagems, have exercised an almost decisive influence upon the elections.

These last effects, Sire, are momentous; the more durable results may be remarked in the morals and character of the nation. A violent lying and passionate polemic school for scandal and licentiousness produces serious and profound alterations; it gives a false direction to the minds of men, fills them with prevarications and prejudices, diverts them from serious investations, injures also the progress of Arts and Sciences, excites among us a continually increasing fermentation, and maintains, even in the bosoms of families, fatal dissentions, and may gradually conduct us back to a state of barbarism.

Against such a variety of evils, engendered by the press, law and justice are equally compelled to acknowledge their impotence. It would be superfluous to investigate the causes which have arrested and insensibly rendered useless a weapon in the hand of power. It is sufficient to interrogate experience and to remark the present condition of things.

The proceedings of the Judiciary furnish with difficulty an efficacious repression. The truth, verified by observation, has for a long time been apparent to good minds, it has lately acquired a more marked character of evidence. To satisfy the necessity which gave rise to it, repression should be prompt and powerful—on the contrary, it has remained sluggish, feeble, and almost void; when it happens, the injury is committed and the punishment far from repairing the injury, adds to it the scandal of debate.

Juridical proceedings tire; but the seditious press never tires. The one is embarrassed because there is too much to punish, the other multiplies its forces by multiplying its delinquencies.

Under different circumstances, prosecutions have had their different periods of activity or relaxation. But what imparts to the press zeal or lukewarmness on the part of the public minister, it seeks in an increase of its excesses a guarantee to their impunity.

The insufficiency, or rather the inutility of the precautions established by the laws in force, is demonstrated by the above named facts, and it is equally established that the public security is compromised by the press. It is time, it is more than time, to arrest its ravages.

Listen, Sire, to this prolonged cry of indignation and consternation which arises from all parts of your kingdom. Moderate men, good citizens, and the friends of order, raise towards your Majesty their supplicating hands. They beseech you to preserve them from the return of those calamities under which our fathers so long groaned. These alarms are too real not to be heard, these wishes are too legitimate not to be listened to.

There is but one means of satisfying them, it is to return to the Constitution—if the terms of the eighth article are ambiguous, its measure is manifest. It is certain that the constitution has not conceded the liberty of the press to journals and periodical writings. The liberty of publishing our personal opinions does not certainly imply the right of publishing by way of speculation, the opinions of others. The one is a use of a faculty that the law is at liberty to grant or to submit to restrictions; the other is a speculation of industry, which like all others, and more than all others, supposes the supervision of public authority.

The meaning of the constitution in this particular is exactly explained by the law, of the 21st of October, 1814; we can place the more reliance upon this, as the law was presented to the Chamber the 5th of July, that is to say one month only after the adoption of the constitution. In 1819, an epoch when a contrary system prevailed in the Chambers, it was openly proclaimed that the periodical press was not governed by the 8th article—This fact is confirmed by the laws even which have imposed the necessity of a censure upon the journals.

Now, Sire, it only remains to be decided how this return to the constitution and the law of the 21st of Oct. should be accomplished. The present actual aspect of affairs has renewed the question.

We must not deceive ourselves—we are no longer in the ordinary condition of a representative government. The principles upon which it was established have not remained uninvaded and let political vicissitudes. A turbulent democracy which has penetrated even into our laws is substituted for [illegible] majority [illegible] journals and [illegible]

the constitution of the State is shaken—Your Majesty alone retains the power to preserve and establish it upon its basis.

The right as well as the duty to assure its maintenance is the inseparable attribute of sovereignty. No Government upon earth would be stable if it had not the right to provide for its own security. This law is pre-existent to all other laws because it is founded in the nature of things. These are, Sire, maxims which acknowledge the sanction of time and the avowal of all civilians of Europe.

But these maxims have a more decided sanction, that of the constitution itself—the 14th article has invested in your Majesty a sufficient power not certainly to change our institutions but to consolidate and render them immutable.

Imperious necessity permits you no longer to defer the exercise of this supreme power. The moment has arrived for a recurrence to measures which are in accord with the spirit of the constitution, but which are contrary to legal order, the whole resources of which have been uselessly expended.

These measures, Sire, which ought to insure success, your ministers do not hesitate to propose, feeling confident that justice will be assisted by power.

Your Majesty's very humble and very faithful subjects, The President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Justice, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Marine, Minister of Finances, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Minister of Public Works.

SUSPENSION OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.—CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. To all those to whom these presents come, greeting.—In consequence of article 50 of the Charter.—Being informed of the manoeuvres that have been practised in many quarters of our kingdom, to deceive and mislead the electors during the last operations of the electoral colleges: our council being heard, we have ordained and do ordain:

Article I. The Liberty of the Periodical Press is suspended.

II. The dispositions of Articles 1st, 2d and 9th, of the title first of the law of Oct. 21, 1814, are fully restored.

Consequently, no periodical or semi-periodical Journal and writing, established or to be established, without distinction of the matters which shall be treated of therein, can appear either at Paris or in the Departments, but by virtue of the authorization which the authors & printers shall have obtained separately from us.

This authorization must be renewed every three months. It may be revoked.

III. The authorization may be provisionally granted to and provisionally withdrawn by the prefects from the Journals, and periodical or semi-periodical works, published or to be published in the Departments.

IV. The Journals and writings published in contravention to article II. shall be immediately seized.

The presses and types which shall have served for their impression, shall be placed in a public deposite under seal or rendered useless.

V. No publication under 20 leaves of impression, can appear except by the authorization of our Minister, Secretary of State of the Interior in Paris, and of the Prefects in the Departments.

Every publication of more than 20 leaves of impression that shall not form the same body of a work, shall be equally submitted to the necessity of authorization.

The works published without authorization shall be immediately seized.

The presses and types which shall have served for their impression shall be placed in a public deposit, and under seal or rendered useless.

VI. Memoirs upon law suits, and memoirs of learned or literary societies, shall be submitted to a previous authorization: if they treat wholly or partly of political matters, a case in which the measures prescribed in article V. shall be applicable to them.

VII. Every disposition contrary to the present dispositions shall be without effect.

VIII. The execution of the present ordinance shall take place in conformity to article IV. of the ordinance of Nov. 27, 1816, and what is prescribed by that of Jan. 18, 1817.

IX. Our Ministers Secretaries of State are charged with the execution of these presents.

Given in our Chateau de St. Cloud, the 25th July, of the year of grace 1830, and of our reign the sixth.

CHARLES.

By the King.—The President of Council of Ministers, Prince DE POLIGNAC.

Keeper of Seals, Minister Secretary of State of Justice, CHANTELAUZE.

Minister Secretary of State of Marine and Colonies, Baron D'HAUSSEZ.

Minister Secretary of State in Department of Finances, MONTBEL.

Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs & Public Instruction, Comte DE GUERNON RANVILLE.

The Minister Secretary of State of Public Works, Baron CAPELLE.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBERS.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.—CHARLES, &c. To all those to whom these presents may come, greeting.—In consequence of article 50 of the Charter.—Being informed of the manoeuvres that have been practised in many quarters of our kingdom, to deceive and mislead the electors during the last operations of the electoral colleges: our council being heard, we have ordained and do ordain:

Article I. The Chamber of Deputies of the Departments is dissolved.

II. Our Minister Secretary of State of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud, July 25th, of the year of grace 1830, and of our reign the sixth.

CHARLES.

By the King.—The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior. Comte DE PEYRONNET.

From the New York Evening Post, September 4.

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing us London papers to the 3d of August, and Liverpool to the 4th. It is long since we have received from Europe any intelligence of a nature so profoundly interesting as that which we this day lay before our readers. Neither the tidings of the fall of Constantinople, nor that of Algiers, eagerly as they were sought for, produced a tenth part of the excitement already created by the intelligence of this new Revolution in France. A revolution so sudden, so prompt, and we may add so justly caused, and hitherto so wisely conducted, is rarely recorded in history. We have looked over the English journals containing the account of this event, and have carefully collected the details and assembled the documents relating to it, in order that our readers may have an entire view of what has taken place.

The obnoxious Decrees which have been the occasion of this rising of the French people, were made out and dated on Sunday the 25th of July. On the 26th, they were made public in the official organ of the Cabinet, the *Moniteur*. The banks refused to discount, & the manufacturers discharged their workmen. On the evening of that day the proprietors of the liberal journals assembled, and the greater number of them determined to disregard the Ordinance suspending the liberty of the press, and to print without the previous ceremony of authorization. On Tuesday the 27th, the *National*, the *Temps*, and the *Journal du Commerce*, published accordingly, without conforming to the Ordinances. Several battalions of the Guards were under arms at an early hour in the Champs Elyses, and the people observing them began to form in groups in the Palais Royal and elsewhere. The excitement was excessive, and scenes of violence occurred, and some blood was shed. One of the gens d'armes was killed in the Palais Royal in a burst of popular fury occasioned by an attempt to prevent the reading of one of the popular journals. Late in the evening, the offices of the three papers were published in defiance of the Decree, were burst open by force and the presses seized.

On Wednesday, the National Guard, disbanded some years ago, and including many elderly men, appeared in uniform, and were hailed by the people with enthusiasm. The citizens appeared armed, and the whole city was in a state of insurrection. Several bloody actions took place between the National Guard and the Royal Guard, in which the former took the Hotel de [illegible] and other posts. The Deputies met this [illegible] declaring the Decrees illegal, and [illegible] representatives of the people,—[illegible] minds of the nation that the King [illegible] ministers and repeal the obnoxious [illegible] cated to Polignac and refused.

On the 30th, the Duke of Orleans, who had been invited to assume the sovereign power as Lieutenant General, signified his acceptance, and it was announced that Charles X. had ceased to reign.

This new Ruler of France is the son of the Duke of Orleans, who assumed the name of l'Egalite, in the French Revolution, and was guillotined. The son was a Colonel in the Revolutionary cavalry—afterwards a Professor of Mathematics in Switzerland, and still later a resident in England, and finally returned with the Bourbons, and was restored to the immense fortunes of his family.

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending this event, is the infatuation and folly of the French ministry. Not only did they wholly mistake the feelings of the French nation, but they even neglected to provide any safeguards against the popular resentment. They seem to have acted as if they thought that paper decrees would supply the place of physical force, and that an enlightened people, conscious of its own rights and its own strength, would be overawed by the mere forms of despotism, without the display of force and power with which despotism is wont to enforce its mandates. Their profligacy has been only equalled by their utter weakness and want of reflection, and both together have driven them from power, and their master from the throne, and applied a new and bloody seal to the charter of French liberties. We rejoice to see that the Press of France has been so efficient an instrument in this great event, and that its conductors have shown an intrepidity and a firmness so honorable to their profession.

We can state, upon the most positive authority, says the London *Court Journal* of the 2d August, that the British Cabinet, at the Council held on Thursday, resolved to express to the French Government, through our Ambassador at Paris, its regret and dissatisfaction at the course taken by Prince Polignac, with respect to the abolition of the liberty of the press, and the constitutional right of election.

From the Moniteur.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Deputies present at Paris have found it necessary to assemble to remedy the serious dangers which threatened the security of persons and property. A commission has been appointed to watch over the interests of all, in the entire absence of a regular organization.

Messrs. Audry de Puiraveau, Comte Gerard, Jacques Lafitte, Comte de Lobau, Maeguia, Odier, Casimer Perriet, and De Schonen, compose this Commission.

General La Fayette is Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

The National Guard are masters of Paris at all points.

From the Journal des Debats.

PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES.

The undersigned, regularly elected Deputies by the Colleges of Arrondissements, by virtue of the Royal Ordinance of the ——, and conformably to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws relative to elections of the ——, and who are now at Paris,

Consider themselves as absolutely obliged by their duties and their honor, to protest against the measures which the advisers of the Crown have lately caused to be proclaimed for the overthrow of the legal system of elections, and the ruin of the liberty of the Press.

The same measures contained in the ordinances of the ——, are, in the opinion of the undersigned, directly contrary to the constitutional rights of the Chamber of Peers, to the public rights of the French, to the attributes and to the decrees of the tribunals, and calculated to throw the state into a confusion, which equally endangers the peace of the present moment and the security of the future.

In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably faithful to their oath, protest in concert, not only against the said measures, but against all the acts which may result from them.

And considering, on the one hand, that the Chamber of Deputies, not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved—on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies, in a novel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to the Constitutional Charter and to the acquired rights of the electors—the undersigned declare that they will consider themselves as legally elected the deputation by the Colleges of the Arrondissement and Departments whose suffrages they have obtained, and as incapable of being replaced except by virtue of elections made according to the principles and forms prescribed by the laws. And if the undersigned do not effectually exercise the rights nor perform all the duties which they derive from their legal election, it is because they are hindered by absolute violence."—[Signed by 80 Deputies.]

For three days Paris has been fired upon with cannon and grape shot! It was a taking by storm; blood flowed in the streets. The fire of the musketry was more terrible and more murderous than on the 30th of March, 1814. At that time it was the Cossacks, the Russians, and the Austrians who fired; to-day it is the French soldiers—it is those whom we pay who desolate Paris with fire and the sword.

And who has ordered this massacre? The Ministers of the King of France. It is they who have plunged the capital during three days into all the horrors of war. And why, great God! all these terrible things? Because they have violated the Charter, and conspired to re-establish absolute power. They have proceeded from crime to massacre. They have been the insolent violaters of their oaths, before they were the sanguinary executioners of their fellow citizens.

Such then is the reward of fifteen years' obedience! Such is the reward of fifteen milliards paid with the sweat and the sufferings of the people!

What an impudent derision of every thing that men revere.

The imagination is confounded at the sight of so many crimes meditated, ordered and executed. Our liberties falling under the stroke of illegal ordinances, our fellow citizens under the fire of the cannon and the musketry, and exposed to be the prey of all the violences of military government.

No more justice, no more laws, nor magistrates! Force against the laws, force against the citizens.

And this brutal force, how has it been broken by the anger of the capital! Our enemies have thrown themselves out of the pale of the laws. Let them remain there. We can now do what we will; and what we have always desired: what we still desire is the reign of the laws—what we desire is public tranquility.

After the glory of so noble a resistance, and when our victory shall be complete, we will hasten to return to order and to public peace—to that order which our enemies have attempted to overthrow—to that peace which they have so cruelly stained with blood. We will show what a people is that did not desire a revolution—that takes arms against whoever dares to attempt one—that breaks the power of the attack, and, glorious and triumphant, returns to legal order through a thousand dangers heroically endured.

The National Guard is reorganized. Let every good citizen who has a musket join the standards. A municipal commission of Paris is formed. Let every good citizen who wishes for peace place himself under its authority.—This commission has promised to save the people; it will keep its promise.

The violaters of our liberties and the executioners of Paris must be punished. The following are the measures which must be taken first of all:—

The exemplary punishment of the Ministers who signed the ordinances. They have sported with the lives of their fellow citizens. Let them be delivered up to the justice of the Chamber of Peers.

The punishment of the principal chiefs who have acted after their orders. The illegality inherent in the Ordinances vitiates all the orders given in consequence.

A declaration of rights, which shall explain the 14th Article of the Charter, and take from Royalty the unlimited power which it thought it found there.

A law which shall declare every officer guilty of a crime who shall fire upon the people, except in the cases provided for by law.

It has been reported during the last three days, that Baron Segnier, Peer of France, First President of the Royal Court of Paris, and M. de Belleyme, President of the Tribunal of the first instance, had been arrested, and carried to vincennes, by order of the Ministers. We are happy to be able to state, that this crime has not been added to so many others.

The Chamber of Deputies will assemble on the 3d of August.

The Peers now at Paris have assembled, to consider of what was to be done in the present state of things.

We hope that the two Chambers will communicate together by committees, as has often been done in England, on extraordinary occasions.

Extract from the Havre Journal, July 27.

To-day, all the editors of the Journals assembled, to deliberate upon the course they ought to pursue under such extraordinary circumstances. Some advise not to submit to these illegal measures and unconstitutional decrees; others propose to fix, by common consent, what number of Journals shall appear before the tribunals, to demand the execution of the laws. M. Marien, prefect of police, has communicated to the printers the important information, that every unauthorized publication will be followed by the seizure and detention of their presses. Many of the printers immediately informed the editors of the Journals, that, so far from complying with this order, they were ready to sacrifice their interests and to resist as long as resistance should be in their power.

The Constitutionel, the Nationel, the Courier, Francois, the Temps, the Globe, the Journal of Commerce, the Messenger, the Figaro, &c. have decided to appear without authorization. It is said that the Journal of Debats is the only journal that has refused to unite in this measure.

The Constitution, most solemnly sworn to by our Kings, is, by the Royal will, SUSPENDED. It no longer exists, except in the hearts of our good citizens. The sensations this *coup d'etat* has produced upon us, indicates sufficiently what will be produced throughout all France, when this unforeseen calamity shall have spread where, yesterday, they still confided in that, which is kept the most sacred among men, in the promises solemnly made in the nation and before Heaven—"The country, the only thing eternal upon earth."

In a short time, the hand of despotism will be extended over us. In an hour, perhaps, the liberty, legally to speak, will be taken from us. Those murmurs, which they hope to silence by force, will, in a short time, escape to arouse those who mistake or despise the laws that guarantee our common security. The first to submit to the *hors la loi*, which has been proclaimed, we shall be perhaps, soon, the first to enjoy, as we formerly did, the rights which shall be rendered back to us. A remonstrance, against the collection of illegal contributions, has been for some time covered with signatures. To-day, the moment to fulfil this second engagement, has arrived. When power no longer respects laws, there ought still to exist laws for those who have room to respect the social compact. Our duties are written down—our engagements have been signed. They must be executed with firmness, with dignity, and in a manner to make those blush who come to signify to us the orders which they are obliged to execute. Excesses will be committed, and it is better to be the victims than the abetters. Our part is to yield; the King has said that he will not. Let us respect his supreme will, and content ourselves with submission to force, since it is that alone, which at present constitutes the right of salvation. Our last words shall be *vive le Roi! vive le Charte!* The last wishes, which we shall be permitted to express, are for France and for those who shall save it.

From the Messager des Chambres, July 30.

The Marquis le Pastoret, Chancellor of France; M. Semonville, Grand Referendary; and Count d'Agou, Peer of France, have arrived at the Hotel de Ville, and have announced that Charles X. has named M. de Montemart President of the Council, and that he has declared himself willing to accept a Ministry chosen by him.

Nothing has transpired respecting the answer of the Provisional Government.

It is now averred that M. de Polignac has paid agents to kindle the fire in Normandy.

It is reported that the Duke d'Orleans consents to accept the royal power and the national colours, with all conditions which result from the Charter. It is said that the Duke de Chartres has arrived in Paris with his regiment.

The population of Versailles has [illegible] arms, in the cause of the People.