EUROPE. **REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!**

PARIS. JULY 26th 1830. periodical press.

situation presented itself under a more serious and to a cruel slavery and shameful tribute. upon almost every point of the kingdom.

The successive causes which have conduced to the number of our troops, that of our vessels, the maxims which acknowledge the sanction of time under such extraordinary circumstances. Some weaken the springs of the monarchial government, indications of the points of station, the means to be and the avowal of all civilians of Europe. operate now to alter and change its nature-depri-ved of its moral force, the civil authority within the and to land more the average its nature depri-ved of its moral force, the civil authority within the and to land more the average its nature depri-ved of its moral force, the civil authority within the and to land more the average its nature depri-ved of its moral force, the civil authority within the and to land more the average its nature depri-ved of its moral force, the civil authority within the and to land more the average its nature depri-advise not to submit to the average its nature depri-in the inconstancy of the winds, by fortunately for the Royal family, his advice was ved of its moral force, the civil authority within the and to land upon the coast. Every thing, even to that of the constitution itself-the 14th article has common consent, what number of Journals shall capital and in the provinces, maintained but an equal the place of disembarkation, has been divulged, as invested in yoar Majesty a sufficient power not cer- appear before the tribunals, to demand the execucontest against factions. Pernicious and subversive if to afford a surer means of defence to the enemy, an tainly to change our institutions but to consolidate tion of the laws. M. Marien, prefect of police, has doctrines openly professed are spread and propaga- unexampled circumstance among civilized nations; and render them immutable. ted among all classes of our population-disquietudes by false alarms concerning the dangers to be encoun- Imperious necessity permits you no longer to defer mation, that every unauthorized publication will be is, and the head of a large steam-engine manual to generally accredited agritate the public mind and tered it has not found in the mation. too generally accredited agitate the public mind and tered, it has not feared to throw discouragement the exercise of this supreme power. The moment followed by the seizure and detention of their presstorment society. From all quarters a gurantee is into the army, and to mark for its hatred even the has arrived for a recurrence to measures which are es. Many of the printers immediately informed the demanded for future security.

at work to overturn the foundations of order and to volt or to desert their colors. This is what the or- ces of which have been uselessly expended. deprive France of the happiness which she enjoyed gans of a party, pretending itself national have dar- These measures, Sire, which ought to insue should be in their power. under the sceptre of her kings. Active in working | ed to do. discontent and stirring up hatred-it foments among What it dares every day to perform in the interior feeling confident that justice will be assisted by Francois, the Temps, the Globe, the Journal of Dupont de l' Eure is, we believe a Liberal of the the people a spirit of defiance and hostility against of the kingdom, tends to nothing less than to dis- power.

And, Sire, recent events have already proved that themselves, make the earth to tremble under our Minister of Justice, Minister of the Interior, Mi- has refused to unite in this measure. brity as a writer, and is well calculated, as far political feelings confined heretofore to the higher feet. Let us not fear to reveal the full extent of nister of Marine, Minister of Finances, Minister of The Constitution most solemnly sworn to by our lent and knowledge go for the post to which he h rank of society, are begining to be more generally our troubles, that we may be the better appreciate Ecclesiastical Affairs, Minister of Public Works. Kings, is, by the Royal will SUSPENDED. It no been appointed. Of Gen. Gerrard we know but longer exists, except in the hearts of our good citi- tle, but we here that he is a violent Liberal. felt, and to excite the popular mass. They have the extent of our resources. Systemized defaniazens. The sensations this coup d'etat has produc- that his feelings are hostile to this country. proved also that this mass is not always agitated tion, organized upon a grand scale and directed with SUSPENSION OF THE LIBERTY OF THE without danger to those seven who strive to secure unexampled perseverance, extends even to the most ed upon us, indicates sufficiently what will be por- may however have been misinformed. The D PRESS. its repose, of Orleans, who has undertaken to preside over humble of the public functionaries. No one of your ORDINANCE OF THE KING .- CHARLES, by the duced throughout all France, when this unforeseen A multitude of facts collected during the course of subjects, Sire, if he receives the least mark of confi- Grace of God, King of France and Navarre. To calamity shall have spread where, yesterday, they Administration is well known in Europe for the still confided in that which is kept the most sacred losophy with which he bore his misfortunes dur the late electoral operations, confirm these statements dence or satisfaction, is secure from outrage. all those to whom these presents come, greeting. and afford a too certain presage of new commotions, large net, extending over France, envelopes all the Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we among men, in the promises solemnly made in the his exile, and the moderation which he has disp did not your Majesty possess a power of remedying public functionaries impeached before the public : nation and before Heaven-" The country, the on- ed since his restoration. If his own repeated dec have ordained, and do bidain, as follows : the evil. they appear in a manner shut out from society : none rations, when the quarrel between the Ministera Article 1. The Liberty of the Periodical Press is ly thing eternal upon earth." To an attentive observer, there every where ex- are spared but those whose fidelity falls a sacrifice suspended. In a short time, the hand of despotism will be ex- the Liberals has been discussed in his presence. a ists a necessity for order, force and permanancy, and | - the rest are marked out sooner or later to be imto be credited, he is an advocate for constitutional 11. The disposition of Articles 1st, 2d and 9th, tended over us. In an hour, perhaps, the liberty, the disturbances which appear the most opposed to molated to popular vengeance, " of the title first of the law of Oct. 21, 1814, are fully legally to speak, will be taken from us. Those freedom, but an enemy to licentious liberty. The such necessity, are in reality but the expression and The press has not manifested less zeal in attackmurmurs, which they hope to silence by force, will, therefore we have a Provisional Government co restored. testimony of it. ing, with its envenomed darts, our religion and our posed of better materials than could reasonably have Consequently, no periodical or semi-periodical in a short time, escape to arouse those who mis-These agitations which cannot be increased with- clergy. Its object is to root out the last germs of Journal and writing, established or to be established o out great peril, are almost exclusively produced and religious sentiments. Doubt not, Sire, but by at-led, without distinction of the matters which shall security. The first to submit to the hors la loi, cerely hope that it will by its acts, deserve equa excited by the liberty allowed to the press. A law tacking the basis of our faith, corrupting the sour- be treated of therein, can appear either at Paris or which has been proclaimed, we shall be perhaps, well of the country and of humanity. As to Ger of elections not less prolific in disorders, has without ces of public morals, and by heaping derision and in the Departments, but by virtue of the authoriza- soon, the first to enjoy, as we formerly did, the ral Lafavette, whose greatest demonstration of the doubt concurred, assisted to maintain them, but we contempt upon the ministers and altars of our holy tion which the authors & proprietors shall have ob rights which shall be rendered back to us. A reegalite feeling has been the renunciation of his ti must deny the evidences of our senses to see in the religion, that it will accomplish its purpose. tained separately from us. of Marquis, we believe the general opinion to be, the monstrance, against the collection of illegal contriperiodicals the principal focus of a corporation, the No force, we must avow, is capable of resisting so III. This authorization must be renewed every butions, has been for some time covered with signa- he desires the happiness of France, and although progress of which becomes daily more sensible as the energetic a dissolvent as the press. At all periods, three months. It may be revoked. tures. To-day, the moment to fulfil this second Republican, sunbornes, in principle, he is convinc origin of the calamity which threaten the kingdom. when its shackles have been stricken off, it has burst IV. The Journals and writings published in engagement, has arrived. When power no longer that the well informed part of the nation would p Experience, Sire, speaks louder than theory, en- forth and invaded the state. Notwithstanding the contravention to article II. shall be immediately respects laws, there ought still to exist laws for fer a limited Monarchy to the best possible form lightened mon without doubt, whose patriotism can- diversity of circumstances and the changes of in- seized. those who have room to respect the social combat. Republican Government. If he has not change not be suspected, carried away by the example of a dividuals who have occupied the political arena, we The presses and types which shall have served for Our duties are written down-our engagements very much within the last few months, Lafayette neighbouring people, have believed that the advan- cannot but be forcibly impressed with the similarity their impression, shall be placed in a public deposite, have been signed. They must be executed with will promote rather than discourage any plan for the tages of the periodical press would balance the dis- of its effects during the last fifteen years-in a word and under seal or rendered useless. re-establishment of order, upon a basis of rational firmness, with dignity, and in a manner to make advantages, and that its excesses would be neutral- it is destined to recommence the revolution, the V. No publication under 20 leaves of impression, those blush who come to signify to us the orders berty, even though it should not come up entire ized by contrary excesses. It is not so-the proof principles of which it has so openly proclaimed. can appear except by the authorization of our Minis- which they are obliged to execute. Excesses will to his own beau ideal of Government; and he w is decisive and the question is now determined. Placed and replaced, at different intervals, under the ter Secretary of State of the Interior in Paris, and be committed, and it is better to be the victims not disgrace the reputation which he has acquired by At all epochs the periodical press has only been, discipline of the censure, as often as it has regained of Prefects in the Departments. than the arbettors. Our part is to yield ; the King an attempt to apply to France what would be very and from its nature must ever be, an instrument of its liberty it has recommenced its interrupted work. Every publication of more than 20 leaves of im- has said that he will not. Let us respect his suunfit for the French people, although very proper fo disorder and sedition. To insure greater success it has been sufficiently aid- pression that shall not form the same body of a work, preme will, and content ourselves with submission the United States of America. How numerous and irrefutable are the proofs that ed by the departmental press, which by exciting jea- shall be equally submitted to the necessity of autho- to force, since it is that alone, which at present con-Nothing positive appears to have been resolved may be brought to support the truth. It is by the lousies and hatreds, by sowing consternation in the rization. stitutes the right of salvation. - Our last words shall upon as to the King, but there seems to be littl violent and uninterrupted action of the press that we bosoms of the timid and by tormenting the authori- The works published without authorization shall be vive le Roy ! vive le Chartre ! The last wishes, chance of his again reigning over France with the are to attribute those too sudden and too frequent rities with interminable stratagems, have exercised be immediately seized. which we shall be permitted to express, are for consent of the nation. If the liberals had shewn less changes in our internal policy. It has not permit- an almost decisive influence upon the elections. The presses and types which shall have served for France and for those who shall save it. moderation, the party of Charles X, would, probabted a regular and staple system of government to be These last effects, Sire, are momentous : the their impression shall be placed in a public deposit, ly have been stronger, for if the dread of ruin from established in France, nor that continued and stre- more durable results may be remarked in the morals and under seal or rendered useless. HAVRE, July 30. The publick carriages cannot leave the barriers of the spread of the Revolution and the excesses of the nuous efforts should be made to introduce into the and character of the nation. A violent lying and VI. Memoirs upon law suits, and memoirs of Paris without extreme trouble, and encountering a lower orders, many might have joined the King, from at once to various branches of public administration those eme- passionate polemic school for scandle and licentious- learned or literary societies, shall be submitted to a thousand dangers. The Ports are occupied by the who will now side with the Liberals or take no aclioritions of which they are susceptible. Every mi- ness produces serious and profound alterations; it previous authorization : if they treat wholly or part- National Guards. An extraordinary courier arrived tive part in the contest. In some of the accounts mistry since 1814, though formed under different cir- gives a false direction to the minds of men, fills them by of political matters, a case in which the measures this night with a letter, announcing that 8000 men from Paris it is stated, that the King will march use cumstances, and actuated by different impulses, have with preventions and prejudices, diverts them from prescribed in article V. shall be applicable to them. had perished in the different engagements, and that on La Vendee, and there make a stand untill he control of the stand u been exposed to the same attacks and to the same serious investigations, injures also the progress of VII. Every disposition contrary to the present the gendarmes of Paris have been massacreed. The obtain succour from Foreign States; but what Foreign States is the present the gendarmes of Paris have been massacreed. The obtain succour from Foreign States; but what Foreign States is the present the gendarmes of Paris have been massacreed. unbridled expressions of passion. Sacrifices of eve- Arts and Sciences, excites among us a continually in- dispositions shall be without effect. Royal Guards have shut themselves up in the rui- reign State will interfere in a quartel, which at-prery kind, concessions of power, alliances of party, no- creasing fermentation, and maintains, even in the VIII. The execution of the present ordinance leries and the Palais Royal. The Peers are assem- sent is merely personal? If these states will interthing has been able to protect them from this com- bosoms of families, fatal dissentions, and may gra- shall take place in conformity to article IV. of the bling to provide for the safety of the state.-Rouen fere, it would only be when the people of Fra mon destiny, This fact alone, so fertile in reflec- dually conduct us back to a state of barbarism. ordinance of Nov. 27, 1816, and what is prescribed is in the greatest agitation; but all the inhabitants should shew a desire to introduce some system tions, suffices to assign to the press its true and un-Against such a variety of evils, engendered by the by that of Jan. 18, 1817. are united and strong. The national guard armed Government which would be dangerous to their variable character. It labours by continuous and IX. Our Ministers Secretaries of State are char- and provided with cartridges, are drawn up in the neighbours, and incompatable with the known de press, law and justice are equally compelled to acpersevering efforts daily repeated, to loosen all the knowledge their impotence. It would be superflu- ged with the execution of these presents. palace St. Owan, with the Colonel at their head. [termination of the great powers of Europe, to perbonds of obedience and subornination, to weaken Given in our Chateau de St. Cloud, the 26th To-day that city superabounds with armed men. petuate the blessings of that peace which they have ous to investigate the causes which have arrested the springs of public authority, to sink and debase it and insensibly rendered useless a weapon in the hand July, of the year of grace 1830, and of our reign the A deputation of two eminent citizens has proceeded so long enjoyed. We do not apprehend that any in the opinion of the people, and to create for it eveof power, It is sufficient to interrogate experience sixth. to Paris, to offer succour to the immortal Parisian ry where embarrassments and resistance. and to remark the present condition of things. CHARLES. Guard, from the people of Rouen. Its art consists not in substituting for a credulous By the King.-The President of Council of Ministers, Extract of a letter from Paris.-" The people undergo; and we trust that France does not desire The proceedings of the Judiciary furnish with difsubmission of the mind the healthy liberty of exa-Prince DE POLIGNAC. ficulty an efficacious repression. The truth, verififought like hons.-At one point, a woman in the to introduce a system of Government which is not mination, but to reduce the most positive truths to Keeper of Seals, Minister Secretary of State of Jus- costume of her sex, headed the Bourgeois, and was founded upon the principles recognised by other ed by observations, has for a long time been apparproblems ; not to invite a frank and useful controveent to good minds, it has lately acquired a more the boldest of the combatans, if degrees of bravery sy upon political questions, but to present them in a CHANTELAUZE. marked character of evidence. To satisfy the necescan be admitted in this most memorable conflict of the French to suppose that their liberties would not false light and to resolve them by sophisms. Minister Secretary of State of Marine and Colonies, modern times. A woman, in man's clothes, fought be safe under the present Monarch, or at least sity which gave rise to it, repression should be The press has thus disordered the most upright Baron D'HAUSSEZ. at the attack on the Swiss barracks in the Rue Plu- without some further restrictions, to which he will prompt and powerful-on the contrary, it has reminds, shaken the firmest convictions, and produced Minister of Secretary of State in Department of Fi- met." mained sluggish, feeble, and almost void ; when it in the bosom of society a confusion of principles happens, the injury, adds to the scandal of debate. On Wednesday, about one o'clock, the tumultu- X. will be banished from France, and that the order which favours the most disastrous attempts. Anar-MONTBEL. Juridicial proceedings tire; but the seditions press Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruc- were repeated discharges of musketry, The popu- therefore follow that the French will not see the nechy in doctrine is a prelude to anarchy in the state. never tires. The one is embarrassed because there tion, It is worthy of remark, Sire, that the periodical lace were every where collected in dense masses, but cessity of establishing themselves under a limited press has never fulfilled its most essential condition. is too much to punish, the other multiplies its forces Comte DE GUERNON RANVILLE. more especially in the Rue St. Honore and the mar- monarchy, in which the example of England may namely, publicity. It may appear strange but it is by multiplyng its delinquences. The Minister Secretary of State of Public Works, ket places. The Palace Louis Quinze was crowded be followed as closely as circumstances may render no less true that there is no publicity in France, tak-Under different circumstances, prosecutions have Baron CAPELLE. with persons, in the strongest state of excitement, advisable and the peace of Europe be maintained. ing this word in its just and rigorous acceptation. In had their different periods of activity or relaxation. calling out, with deafening shouts-" A bas les The subject is certainly embarrassing but it is not the actual state of things, facts when they are not What imparts to the press zeal or lukewarmness on DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBERS Bourbos !"-" A bas less Despotes !" &c. By the one of danger to us, and if ever England had reason entirely suppositions, are only presented to many the part of the public minister, it seeks in an increase ORDINANCE OF THE KING,-CHARLES, &c. To various discharges, it was said that 5 or 600 persons to be proud of a popular Sovereign and an able mimillions of readers curtailed, disfigured, and mutilaof its excesses a guarantee to their impunity. all those to whom these presents may come, greet- had been killed One unfortunate Englishman, look- nister, she has reason to be so now, when under an ted in the most odious manner. A thick cloud rais-The insufficiency, or rather the inutility of the ing.-In consequence of article 50 of the Charter.- ing out of a window of Lawson's Hotel, was shot. unpopular Sovereign and a weak minister there ed by the journals disguises the truth, and in a mea- precautions is established by the above named facts, Being informed of the manœvres that have been Every shop with the insignia of the Royal Family might not only be difficulty, but danger. It is deepsure prevents a perfect understanding between the and it is equally established that the public is- practised in many quarters of our Kingdom, to de- was attacked-the effiches were torn down, and the ly to be regretted, that the obstinacy of M. de Pogovernment and the people. The kings, your pre- security compromised by the press. It is time, ceive and mislead the electors during the last ope- shops were literary battered to pieces. decessors, Sire, have been desirous freely to commu- it is more than time, to arrest its ravages. rations of the electoral colleges : our council being The chateau of the Tuileries remain in the hands as those which have ensued, have been to the Royal nicate with their subjects, but this is a satisfac- Listen, Sire, to this prolonged cry of indignation heard, we have ordained and do ordain : of the brave fellows who took it. They are princi- Family of France ; but as far as we are concerned no. tion which the press is not willing that your Majes- and consternation which arises from all parts of your Article I. The Chamber of Deputies of the De- pally of the working classes, and on Thursday night difficulty is presented, to which the prudence and skill ty should enjoy. kingdom. Moderate men, good citizens, and the partments is dissolved. A licentiousness which has outstripped all bounds, friends of order, raise towards your Majesty their II. Our Minister Secretary of State of the Interi- them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortupresented a most grotesque appearance. Among of the British Cabinet are unequal, even upon the most solemn occasions, and neither supplicating hands. They beseech you to preserve or is charged with the execution of the present or- nately" in Paris " that very day," on their way to respected the express wishes of the King nor the ad- them from the return of those calamities under dinance. Charenton. The thing was not to be withstood so City and that Charles X. had abdicated. Deputadresses made to them from the throne. The one which our fathers so long groaned. These alarms Given at St. Cloud, July 25th, of the year of in they went with the "boys." has been mistaken or perverted, and the others have are too real not to be heard, these wishes are too le- grace 1830, and of our reign the sixth." From the London Sun, August 2. been the subject of prefidious commentary or bitter gitimate not to be listened to. CHARLES. A third express has been received from Paris. It ment with men and money. derision. It is thus that the last act of royal autho-By the King .- The Peer of France, Minister Se- is stated that Prince Polignac has been compelled to There is but one means of satisfying them, it is rity, the proclamation, fell into general discredit to return to the constitution--if the terms of the aretary of State in the Department of the Interior. surrender to Gen. Lafayette. The troops of the line (From the Messagers des Chamber.) eighth article are ambiguous, its measure is manifest. Comte DE PEYRONNET. at Lyons, Lisle, Rouen, Havre, and generally PARIS AUG. S' This is not all-the Press has a tendency to sub-It is certain that the constitution has not conceded OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS. jucate to sovereignty and usurp the powers of the the liberty of the press to journals and periodcal throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. SPEECH OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES. state. The pretended organ of public opinion, it writings. The liberty of publishing our personal This express left Paris on Saturday night, at which The undersigned, regularly elected Deputies by time the Provisional Government was successfully aspires to direct the debates in the two chambers, opinions does not certainly imply the right of pub-KINGDOM. the Colleges of Arrondissements, by virtue of the exerting itself to restore order, and the city was ge- pose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and and it incontestibly exercises an influence upon those Boyal Ordinance of the _____, and conformably to nerally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the of the laws, defended them with heroic courage. debates, no less baneful than decisive. This domi-The one is a use of a faculty that the law is at liber-to elections of the ______ and who are now at Lisle had arrived at Paris offering five the midst of this sanguinary struggle all the last two or three years, has assumed a manifest a speculation of industry, which like all others, and Paris, Lisle had arrived at Paris, offering five thousand men, guarantees of social order no longer subsisted.character of oppression and tyranny. We have more than all others, supposes the supervision of duties and their honor, to protest against the meaduties and their honor, to protest against the mea- bitants and Military had universally risen against ed to the most serious dangers. sures which the advisers of the Crown have lately the government of Charles X. The provincial go- "In this absence of all public power, the wishes The meaning of the constitution in this particular them either uncertain or suspected. Too often, Sire, caused to be proclaimed for the overthrow of the le- vernment of Paris was about to send 2000 men to- of my fellow citizens turned towards me; they is exactly explained by the law, of the 21st of Octothe freedom of the deliberations in this chamber gel system of elections, and the ruin of the liberty wards Calais, and on the arrival of the expected have judged me worthy to concur with them in the ber, 1814; we can place the more reliance upon this, have fallen a sacrifice to the renewed attacks of the quotas from the provinces, other bodies would be des- salvation of the country; they have invited me to as the law was presented to the Chamber the 5th press. The same measures contained in the ordinances pached in different directions. We cannot qualify, in more moderate terms, the of July, that is to say one month only after the adoption of the constitution. In 1819, an epoch when a ed, directly contrary to the constitutional rights of From the London Courier, August 2. exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the conduct of the opposition journals in relation to recontrary system prevailed in the Chambers, it was the Chamber of Peers, to the public rights of the been chosen even under better circumstances; gers immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacent events. After having themselves provoked an openly proclaimed that the periodical press was not French, to the attributes and to the decrees of the and, considering that the choice was made at cred. I hastened, to the midst of this value those co address, attacking the prerogatives of the throne. tribunals, and calculated to throw the state into a time of intense excitement, we may regard it as ple, followed by my family, and wearing those co they have not scrupled to consider the re-election of by the laws even which have imposed the necessity a confusion, which equally endangers the peace an indication of the nursued by the Deputies and of the nursue deputies and of the the 221 deputies who voted this address as offensive ; of the present moment and the security of the pursued by the Deputies, and of the wish of the peo- us the triumph of liberty. it attached public reproach to the refusal of concurrence which was there expressed, it announced its ple to refrain from excesses. In most revolutions, "I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably faith- power, in the first instance, has fallen almost neces- all that circumstances should require of me in the unshaken resolution not to defend the rights of your return to the constitution and the law of the unshaken resolution not to defend the rights of your return to the constitution and the law of the 21st of the said measures, but against all the acts which violent, and generally the worst part in the agitati- blish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which We must not deceive ourselves-we are no longer may result from them. on, and it has been only after a long course of an- was threatened, and render impossible the return

ate, and to aggravate the offence. Your Majesty in the ordinary condition of a representative govern- | And considering on the one hand, that the Cham- archy that returning reason has shown the will decide if this rash attack should a longer time of affeire the decide of affeire the de will decide if this rash attack should a longer time ment. The principle upon which it was established ber of Deputies, not having been constituted, could although they possessed a proper received remain unpunished.

most serious remains to be mentioned. From the ted even into our laws is substituted for legistimate vel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to the necessity of some fixed form of Government. The following is the report of the Ministers to the wery commencement of the expedition, the termina- power. It disposes of the majority of elections Constitutional Charter and to the acquired rights they the horrors of a carnage which must have King, on the subject of the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. tion of which has thrown a glory so pure and an through the means of these journals and of societies of the electors—the undersigned declare that they depute desolation and mourning into hundreds of

Sire, -Your Ministers would be unworthy the the press has criticized, with a violence unheard of, as in its power the regular exercise of the most es- tation by the Colleges of the Arrondissement and --at a time when the investigation of the confidence with which your Majesty had honoured the causes, the means, the preparatives and chances sential prerogative of the crown, that of dissolving Departments whose suffrages they have obtained, must have suffered from similar them if they longer delayed placing before you a con-cise statement of our internal situation and to india bonce when in fact, the influence of this expedition. Insensible to national the elective chamber.-By that even the constitu-cise statement of our internal situation and to india bonce when in fact, the influence of this expedition. cise statement of our internal situation and to indi- honor, no thanks to it that our ensign does not re- tion of the State is shaken-Your Majesty alone re- of elections made according to the principles and appreciate might be supposed sufficient to and cate to your Highness the dangers arising from the main tarnished with the insults of a barbarian. In- tains the power to preserve and establish it upon its forms prescribed by the laws. And if the underdifferent to the great interests of humanity, it does basis.

afflicting aspect. Notwithstanding a prosperity un- This was not enough. By a treason that should No Government upon earth would be stable if it solute violence."-[Signed by 80 Deputies.] exampled in the annals of history, signs of disorga- be amenable to our laws, the press has engaged itself had not the right to provide for its own security .-nization and symptoms of anarchy are manifested in publishing all the secrets of the armament, in ma- This law is pre-existent to all other laws because it

success, your ministers do not hesitate to propose, The Constitutionel, the Nationel, the Courier,

government and seek every where to sow the seeds perse the elements of public tranquillity, to dissolve Your Majesty's very humble and very faithful decided to appear without authorization. It is said man of talent and M Guinet hand M Guine of discord and of civil war. the bonds of society, and unless they have deceived subjects, The President of the Council of Ministers, that the Journal of Debats is the only Journal that person of talent, and M. Guizot has acquired

have not remained untouched amidst political vicissi- not be legally dissolved—on the other, that the at- although they possessed a proper regard for h But of all the excesses of the press, perhaps the tudes. A turbulent democracy which has penetra-tempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a no-tempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a no-the tudes. A turbulent democracy which has penetra-tempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a no-the tudes. A turbulent democracy which has penetraeclat so durable upon the noble crown of France, constituted with similar views, it paralyses as much will consider themselves as legally elected the depusigned do not effectualy excercise the rights nor per- election of Ministers who should be the mereine

At no period during the last fifteen years has this not depend upon it, that Europe is no longer subject The right as well as the duty to assure its main- form all the duties which they derive from their letainance is the inseparable attribute of sovereignty. gal election, it is because they are hindered by ab-

Extract from the Havre Journal, July 27. To-day, all the editors of the Journals assembled, king known to the stranger the state of our forces, is founded in the nature of things. These are, Sire, to deliberate upon the course they ought to pursue advise not to submit to these illegal measures and communicated to the printers the important infor-

chief of the enterprise; it has, so to speak, excited in accord with the spirit of the constitution, but editors of the Journals, that, so far from comply-A maliciousness, active, ardent, indefatigable, is the soldiers to raise against him the standard of re- which are contrary to legal order, the whole resour- ing with this order, they were ready to sacrifice his talent for government has been generally ack their interests and to resist as long as resistance ledged except by the late Monarch, and the

Commerce, the Messenger, the Figaro, &c. have tra school, but he enjoys the reputation of here

ments of their vengance-we find a governme tablished, some of the members of which are

to be men of moderate principles, not whom we believe is to be regarded as a right revolutionist. Baron Louis was for time Minister of Finance under Louis XVIII subsequently of the Council of the Duke d' An leme, by whom he was much esteemed, althous allowed to outweigh that of his less honest collean Admiral de Rigney is a man of good sense. said to have the best intentions; and M. Cas Perrier, who is one of the wealthiest bankers in ry, and other establishments of national indust though an ardent advocate for rational freedom opposed to the doctrines which M. Cassimir ent tains in common with the Liberal Deputies.

of such great ombat, wa applauses. "In the a Chambers to inteed, all the ercise must r reed. Attac principles of the conseque to call your a Guards, to th Press, the fo Administratio Charter whice applauses.) open this Sea The past is could have magnanimous French cities lous prouptne es, a just nat forward with country. "Yes, Ge be happy and engaged with as liberty, an its neighbours " Respect faith in the G ties, and to bi _to the insti certain pledg strength of St. " Peers an be constituted dication of H Act His Roy

this morning (Chamber of I efficial part of Since wr another expre comparatively

renounces his

vesterday, the

national liber bloodshed .--- C depart, withou following is th fact :---

Monseignet success of our part with all h dents and deta May it rerup ne We follow t directed to n will be dec King. We are, with Your Roy Most h

The dispatch It is underst for the United has evidently b bree from Par Such is no d as, the numbe tois infatuated imposs ble to energy, and co produce and gu

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France.

We stop th just been rece mation that t conditional, Cherbourg, V receive himse We have Charles X. ar that it is qua deaux. -It would be the ex-King a o make term Foreign Power will attempt to dictate to France the outraged. A precise modifications which the Constitution is to throne : it is f tween which annulled) to s [Fr Powers, although recent events may have induced (Official) .lo my co General of th not readily agree. The probability is, that Charles order of the Chamber of My Cousi evils which a to have soug therefore tak in favour of The Daup renounces hi You will h nant-Genera sion of Henr You will tak lignac should have led to consequences so disastrous you to regula the minority self to makin to avoid mar You will c matic Body, City, half past one o'clock. possible with It is reported that a third express has reached the son shall ha der the name tions from various places in the interior continued to. arrive at Paris, offering to support the new Govern-I charge I Latour to de) settle win in favour of as well as th cerns me an We will a which will b leign. I repeat t the sentimer cousin.