joint resolution providing for the parenase or my copies of the deb-tes of the adoption of the Constitution, for the use of the Senate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. After the presentation of sundry personal transfer of committees, the titions and memorials, and reports of committees, the following this were read the third time, and passed: The bill for the relief of William Smith, administrator of John Taylor, doceased; the bill for the relief of James Hagland; the bill for the continuation of the Cumber-land road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and the bill for the relief of John Goff, and other Canad au refugeer. After some time spent in the consideration of Executive Business, the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, after the presenta-

the committee of the resolutions and memorials, the resolution submitted by Mr. P. Lier, to appoint a committee for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of rescinding the rule of the House, allo ting one hour only to the consideration of resolutions, was adopted, and a committee of five was appointed. The resolution for printing 6 000 copies of the report of the select cou-mittee on the subject of the di tribution of surgius re-rence, was discussed by Mr. Evans, of Maine, in opposition, and cy Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Craig, in its favor, position, and cy Mr. Jervis and Mr. Craig, in its favor, until the expiration of the hour arres ed the debate. Tairty cords of Word were vo ed to the suffering poor of Georgetowe. Air. Draper offered a resolution in the course of the day, which was ado, ted by the House, directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of defining by statute, all offences which may be apprized. which may be punished as contempts of the courts of the United States; and, also, to limit the punishment therefor. The bill relative to the claims of ex-Presden: Monroe, was then taken up and debated till five

ROBBIGH.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

New-York, Jan. 31.—The new packet ship Sovereign, Champlain, is below from London. The letter bag was brought up last evening by the Old Line news boat Thomas H. Smith. The Editors of the Commercial

of this revolution, as published in the Journal du Paris

cockade was instantly adopted, with cries of "Vive La-Fayette, the friend of Kosciusko, for ever!" They went to the House of the French Consul in search of the tri-colored flag; and having found it, although the Consul (M. Durand) was suspected to be a Congregationist, and attached to the fallen dynasty, they joined the Polish white flag and the tri colored one together, and hoisted them in that state. The National Guard is being raise!.

under the dominion of Russis, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland, to enjoy with it, the benefits of flag on his bouse immediately after the departure of the Constitution.

The French Consul General hoisted the tri-volored flag on his house immediately after the departure of the Constitution.

The French Consul General hoisted the tri-volored flag on his house immediately after the departure of the Constitution.

"As far as we yet know, the plot was secretly prepared, and then carried into effect by a number of young Poles, who are educated in a military school, and consequently, have a military organization. The insurgents hastened to the palace and murdered the Russian containing regular into for the formation of the currently. At the same time they called the clients of the same time that called the clients of the containing regular into for the formation of the currently. gents hastened to the pulace and murdered the Russian gents hastened to the pulace and murdered the citizens to arms; the arsenal was stormed, and all hastened to combat the Russian and some Polish troops, at whose head the Grand Duke Constantine retired fighting. The Grand Duke is said to have incurred the greatest performance of the countrymen. I am going to march with the Imerial troops to withdraw from the Capital, and expect applications to return to their countrymen.

On the evening of the 29th November, an insurrecflon broke out at Warsaw. It began in the military persons, to the protection of the Pelish nation, and place school of ensigns. The young men to the number of them under the safe-guard of its hones. 500 to 690, took up arms, and spread themselves through the lown, calling the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They pro-ceeded to the barracks of the infantry, and the arsenal, which was taken by 10 o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained, were distributed to

1. With is uing an order for the opening of the barwhich was taken by 10 o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained, were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of the distribution of the provinces without passports, as the giving notice to the palice.

2. With measures for the safety of the mails, both company and going. tollowed. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard—two Russian from a sense of military honor, but will remain neutral if the soldiers do not dishand themselves and join their fellow-citizens.—The examperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors.

Litey are allow may, to regain their feedom. Whatever sympathy may be excited from sensity they were already in possession of lib-coming and going.

2. With measures for the safety of the mails, both eval they were already in possession of lib-coming and going.

3. With the safety of all the money in the several public coffers.

4. With measures for the regular supply of the dark feudal ages; the monuments of those barbarous lines when the common multitude of macking was so little regarded as the beasts of the field.

5. With similar measures for the regular supply of provisions for the inhabitants of the city.

6. With the organization of a committee to maintain the Grant fracquility in the submake of a committee to maintain the Grant fracquility in the submake of a committee to maintain the grant fraction. If the soldiers do not distand, themselves and join their fellow-citizen.— The expertation, for a long time in the toops in such assay the toops are tools of the people, were massacred as trailors. For the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added that two alds of the toops in obsidence, it is added toops and the toops of the limit under his toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said toops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is sa

The question was taken on agreeing with the Committee of the While in arthring out the ensenting classes, and the Committee of the While in arthring out the ensenting classes, and the Committee of the While in arthring out the ensenting classes, and the Committee of the While in arthring out the ensenting classes, and the Committee of the Commi

hastening to Powask, whither the Russian Guards have repaired. On the Saxon Place, and in the Cracow suburb, patrols of Poil h Cavalry are stationed.

According to the foregoing accounts, the slanghter among the superior officers must have been immense.

Many armed females were seen hearing their share in the days are so the day.

missal from the Administrative Council, of Prince Lu-becki and Count Grahowski, in whose stead others have heen joined to the Council.

It appears that the newspapers had not been pub-lished one day, in consequence of the compositors hav-

In papers that the newspapers had not been public welfare and the prosperity of tished one day, in consequence of the comportors having j inch the incurrectionists.

To Grand Duke Constantine had forbidden, by a proclamati n, the Russian troops to interfere in the insurerection further, leaving the Poles to re-noil e them; assives! but at the same time he cautins the Poles to the tensor of the project of the poles to re-noil e them; assives that the note of the precipies on which they stand, and exherts them to return to order and tranquility.

Water assw sapers to the 5th of December, contain the following intelligence from that capital:

"The Audi or ties of this city have issued detailed instructions for the general arming of the citizens."

"On the 1st of this month several armed citizens were seen with tricolored cockdes, (red, bloe and land owners and pearants are hastening to this city quiet. The Archituse Constinuing was involved for the semicine of the formation of the Guard, under the orders of Professors Schirms and Hube. General Richer surrendered at the same time with General Richer surrendered at the same time with General Richer surrendered at the same time of the Canny, and to ensure their personal search of the formation for the poles to re-noise them. The Archituse Constituting was perfectly quiet. The Archituse Constitution was perfectly quiet. The Archituse Constitution was perfectly quiet. The Archituse Constitution was perfe boat Thomas H. Smith. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive Correspondent London papers to the 19th of December, inclusive; Shipping Lists to the 19th of December, inclusive; Shipping Lists to the 19th, and Prices Current. These papers contain the important intelligence of a REVOLUTION IN POLAND,

And the flight of the Grand Duke Constantine to Russia. A varity of details upon this interesting subject, will be found below. Among the speculations, the article from Bell's Weekly Messenger of Dec. 19, is entitled to attention. the same time with Generals E-sakeff, Kriffkef, Lange, and Engelmann, and the Emperor's Aid-de Camp, Butterlin and Colonel Igna ieff. All three officers are kept under arrest in the Royal Palace. Divisions of troops of the line and several citizens have arrested those persons who attempted to plunder houses and magazines. The Council of Administration being informed that his Imperial Highnes, the Grand Duk - Carrowitsch desire pendently of a garaision of about 15,000 men—of this had quirters four of its members, viz. Prince Carterowicki. This deputation represented to his Luges of the Imperial to property in surface and the Warsaw contains a population of 136 554, independently of a garaision of about 15,000 men—of this had quirters four of its members, viz. Prince Carterowicki. This deputation represented to his Luges of the Imperial to his Luges of the Contain the contained and Englemann, and the Emperor's Aid-de Camp, Butter and Englemann, and the Juge of the army. The building was completely filed, but the distribution of places was so mechanically corre t, that not the slightest confusion or eval-d.

A few minutes after ten o'clock, and before the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into the instinct open the constitution, and in the constitution, and in a report which I addressed to the Englemann of the British House of Commons.

The building was completely filed, but the distribution of places was so mechanically corre t, that not the slightest confusion or eval-d.

A few minutes after ten o'clock, and before the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into the individual property instruction of a bott with the crossing of the Charber by of the Charber by or th the following is the account of the immediate cause General Siemet Koffeki died in the night of the 29th It was in the evening of the 29th Nov. that the insurrection was commenced by the under Ensigns. It was excited by the abhorrence which they had to witness the ignominious death of twelve students, who had been sentenced by a court martial to be shot for having sung the Marsellois Hymn. The first point to which the ensigns directed their course was to the arsenal; they took possession of that post, which contained 70,000 guns, and 100 pieces of cannon. The Grand Duke Constantine was then at Belivedere, about three miles from Wars. w. The fight continued during the whole of the night, and on the following morning the people with the kingdom of Poland. Lastly, that the Liburgian corps under the skingdom of Poland. Lastly, that the Liburgian corps under the skingdom of Poland. Lastly. This following important article is from Bell's Weekly.

Imperi I Highnes*, the Grand Duke of the nation, sent to his had quariers, four of its members, viz. Prince Czartento, sent to his had quariers, four of its members, viz. Prince Czartento, sent to his had quariers, four of its members, viz. Prince Czartento, sent to his had quariers, four of its members, viz. Prince Czartento, sent to his had quariers, four of its members, viz. Prince Czartento, sent to his had quariers, four of its members, viz. Prince Czartento, sent to his Luper to the time sex that their extracts from the German papers contain facts too scenaty to form any decided opin ion concerning the ac ual extent or risk flustrian sent to his Luper to the Luper to the time sex that their extracts from the German papers and 18th Dec. states that their extracts from the German papers and 18th Dec. states that their extracts from the Grand Buke.

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The Times of 18th Dec. states that their extracts from the Grand Buke.

The Times of 18th Dec. states that their ex of the night, and on the following morning the people remained masters of the city. The Regiment of Engineers was the first to revolt. The French tri-colored cockade was instantly adopted, with cries of "Vive Later" and the most ard the most ard the most active measures were taken at Warsaw, to repel areack.

The following important article is from Bell's Weskly neers was the first to revolt. The French tri-colored of the nation, that all the accient parts of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland, put the should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the dominion of Russia, should be re-united with the kingdom of Poland now under the command of the Czarowitsch were taken at Warsaw, to repel areack.

The following important article is from Bell's Weskly described in the command of the Czarowitsch were taken at Warsaw, to repel areack.

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ing raised.

Phe Prussian State Gazette of Dec. 4th, says the news of the Polish insurrection caused the greatest conly eneaged in attending to the wounded citizens. Generally eneaged in attending to the wounded citizens.

The following is the account of the first act of the insurrection, received in Berlin on the 4th of Decemfrom the honor of the Poles, that the former will not be interrupted in their march to the Empire. I likew so recommend all establishments, all property

> CONSTANTINE. (Signed)
> "War-aw, Dec. 3, 1830." The Executive Committee of the Council of Adminration was engaged in the night of the 1st, with the

The President of the Municipality and the Police of the city of Warsaw, to the citizens
"The Council of Administration of the Kingdom, have invited me to the post of P esident of the city of among the superior officers must have been immense.

Many armed females were seen hearing their share in the dangers of the day.

The shops were still closed on the 1st inst. but the new President of Police, Wegrzechi, had issued orders that they should be re-opened. In addition to the Police of the newly organized National Guards were already passing through the streets. They have taken up several suspicious individuals, and the property and money found upon them had been deposited at the Council House.

Towards two o'clock in the morning no more firing was heard, and tranquility was soon restored. The Russian families residing at Warsaw, have been placed under the protection of national honor. Such of the members of the Chamber of Deputies as happined to be at Warsaw, had allowed themselves to be made the organs of the popular voice, and had obtained to discussional property.—But now let your workmen and servants return to their employments. The council cloth post of the post of the chamber of the city of the post of the chamber of the city of the post of the chamber of the statey of their persons and property.—But now let your workmen and servants return to their employments. The council of Administration of the kity of the post of the day.

When I was former the message which I endeavoured to display in farmer times when I filled the same your of life; I am now an old man. Be assured, however, that my love for you has not cooled. Citizons! the council House.

To you, householders, merchants, manufacturer, and artisans, I address my-self. Hasten to join the ranks of the Salety Guard that has been formed. May all the inhabitants of the cipital, on seeing arms in your hands, feel now no more doubt of the salety of their persons and property.—But now let your workmen and servants return to their employments. The council of an experienced man has any weight, believe the popular voice, and had obtained to display in the popular voice, and had obtained to display in the mouse invented to display in the manufacture

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more interest han usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great Revolution which has taken place in a part

We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian province, the flight of the Arch-duke Con-stantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw. Though in a more distant quarter of Europe, we

confess that we look to this revolution with more isfaction than to that which has recently occurred i France or Belgium. Poland has been oppressed by the unreleating hand of despotism for many years, it had not the least shadow of free institutions, but was under the sway of a pure unmixed descotism-a despo'ism not contented with a mere civil tyranny, but beset-ting the paths of domestic life, and polluting even the privacy of the chamber with a degrading system of

The oppression which the Russians practised in Poland can scarcely be believed. No man in any sta-ion of life was permitted to macry or to dispose of his inheritance without a license from the government.— Most persons possessed of any influence were compelled to live in solided upon their own estates, and not permitted to passeven the frontiers of one province to another without a passport obtained by the most degrading supplications. Thus, whilst the Russians were and ing supplications. Thus, whilst the Russians were place travelling in every querter of Europe, a Polish travelter was scarcely so much as seen. Polent was imprisoned, as it were, within her own frontiers, and kept for the gloomy pleasure of Russia, who exhaust-led every species of tyranny and exaction upon the

Every mind of common feeling must rejoice at the a tempt made by such a people, he the event what it may, to regain their freedom. Whatever sympathy

on the 8th of December. The French papers of the 13th, are filled with details of the inneral honors paid of the deceased, which took place on the 12th. The funeral was solemoused with great splendour.

The trial of the French ex-ministers, commenced at Paris on the 15th December, before the Court of Peers. In all the avenues leading from the Prison to he Court, was a large assemblage of spectators, and a great mititary force was present. The building was completely filled, but the distribution of places was completely filled, but the distribution of places was mechanically correct, that not the slightest confusion prevailed. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, and before mechanically correct, that not the slightest confusion prevailed. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, and before mechanically correct was confusion. The previoure of the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into their chamber by four soldiers preceded by Col. Festimel, the commandant of the prison of Luxembourg; they immediately sat upon the chairs provided.

The prisoners, Poliguax and Peyronnet, inclined their distribution of quarters? In the morning of the September, and of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The prisoners were conducted and the prison of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The president was a large assemblage of spectators, and a great mititary force was present. The building was related to a state 10 o'clock, and before the president was a large assemblance of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The president was a large assemblance of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The president was a large assemblance of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The president was a large assemblance of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The president was a large assemblance of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The president was a large assemblance of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th of Nov. The building was related to the president was a large assemblance of the Chamber of Peers on the 28th

at present to enter into any detail thereof.

The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggresses on upon others. The ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by Latayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—"that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them," was received with loud acclarations.

[Bell's Weekly Messenger of 19th Dec TRIAL OF THE PRENCH EX-MINISTERS. COURT OF PEERS, Dec. 15.

At ten o'clock this morning the important trial of the ax-Ministers commenced before the ccurt of Peers. The morning was cold and snowy, consequently unfavorable to the congregation of any considerable crowd in the the streets. Numbers had, however, assembled before eight o'clock in the neighbourhood of the Odeon and Luxembourg, but the great mass of persons visible were National Guards of all legions and grades. They ined every avenue, their bayonets glittered among the gardens of the Luxembourg, and the whole palace was in a state of siege. The court yard was entirely occupied by the civil and military authorities, who, with excellent arrangements, secured prompt ingress for the privileged few who had obtained tickets of admission to

Peers was filled by spectators. The Peers did not take their seats before ten o'clock.

The principal advocates of the Paris and provincial

from the German papers contain facts too scanty to form any decided opinion concerning the actual extent or ed the Court uncovered, and bowed upon entering.

M. d. Papers of her too scanting the set under the court uncovered and bowed upon entering. ne gentlemen of the bar cordially shook hands with Count Peyronnet. They were not, however, seated more than a minute, when upon some intimation, Col. Festamel withdrew them across the floor, and through the same door of their entrance. As they were retiring in front of the box allotted to the Deputies, a nember conversed for an instant with Count Peyronnet, and warm-

At half-past ten o'clock precisely, Colonel Festamet reconducted his prisoners to the bar; they were now followed by the whole corps of their Counsel; of the latter, Martignac took the lead. He did not wear the professional costume of the defenders of the other pri soners, but wore his Court dress as Deputy.

As soon as the prisoners were seated, a number of

As soon as the prisoners were seated, a number of witnesses were introduced on the floor at the right of the Court. The President then entered, and all the Peers took their seats in great pomp and order. The prisoners looked steadlastly at their Judges as they passed—Peyronnet, who is a tall figure, with his arms crossed, and apparently at perfect ease—Polignac followed them attentively with his eye, but no familiar recognition on the part of the Peers to the prisoners was observed during this ceremony. Polignac, however, at times conferred with some of the gentlemen of the bar deputation, who were next his elbow.

Stence bring proclaimed, the President asked the prisoners in succession, beginning with Prince Poligac, their names, ages, and professions, as follows .-The answers were given (except from Peyronnet, who maintained the utmost self-possession and naivete) in a plaintive tone, in particular by Polignac, who wa at times scarcely audible. The tone of Chantelauze was that of a man entirely subdued by physical in hepoat times scarcely audible. The

The Court of Peers was then called over by the proper officers, and the Peers answered to their names -The Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies charged with the impeachment of the Ministers of Charles X., were in full Court dress. As the business of commenced, all the prisoners were furnished with paper, pens and ink, of which they commenced to make mmediate use, with the exception of Chantelanze who was evidently too weak for any personal exertion. The answer to the President's ques ions to the prison

ers, were as follows: The President to the Prince Polignac-Monsieur Le Prince, what is your name, rank, age, and place of na-tivity? My name is Jules Amand Marie Prince de Polignac, Peer of F ance.
Your age, sir ? Fifty years.

Your domicile ! - The reply of the prisoner was givn by a sign of his band, pointing to the adjining prison, where he had been so lately domiciled.

will now hear this accusation read according to the forms prescribed by the law, and you will answer afterwards the questions, which it is my du'y to put to you separately."

The prisoners, Poliguse and Peyronnet, inclined their heads in assent to this intimation.

The act of accusation was then read in due form, and in the manuer in which we have already published it. It charged the Ministers with conspicing, through the means of the memorable ordinances of July to on

will now hear this accuration read according to the first their chamber by four addiers preceded by Col. Festiment, the commandaut of the prison of Luxemburg they immediately sat upon the chairs provided for them.

Marchal Southas offered the project of a law on the recruitment of the army. It is to consist of 500 000 men, it is to be recruited by conscription, the duration of service is to be for five years, and no offere can be serviced to the first of the Paulson.

The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and a minimand a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and a minimand a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and a minimand a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and to bis clears in appeared the a man on the verge of the counted with evident a vice of accounted to the first of the Paulson.

The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and to bis clear a map on the very of the counted to the first of the Paulson.

The prisoners, and the discussion of the project of a law of the pounds of service is to be for five years, and no offere can be added to the part of the pounds of the proposers, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and a minimand a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and a highest the counted to the part of the pounds of the prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and to bis clearly in a papear dute a man on the very good the part of the pounds of the prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeasor) were very pale and the prisoners, which they be discussed to the part of the prisoners, which they be discussed to the part of the prisoners, and the counted to the part of the against the perpetrators of these crimes.—The nation demands, and has a right to demand this act of justice, when I prove to you these crimes. It was, he knew, necessary that the Tribunal, which had to adjudge such a cause, should be independent, that its free deliberaa cause, should be independent, that its free deliberation should be secured, and its judgment above all suspicion of being induced by fear or bias. Of this important cause, they would so judge, as to acquit their consciences with satisfaction to thems-lyes, and then, he had no doubt, they would secure the according voice of their country, and of Europe, which now kept it eye upon their solemn proceeding. He concluded by a strong appeal to the Court—to govern all tits feelings during the progress of this trial, so as it The latest London papers state, that private advices from Parts say that the greatest enthusiasm prevails in that Capital on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks 1,200,000 troops including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the interior in the last sitting of the Chamber.

[Bell's Weekly Messenger of 19th Dec TRIAL OF THE FRENCH EX-MINISTERS. COURT OF PEERS, Dec. 15.

At ten o'clock this morning the important trial of the sax-Ministers commenced before the court of Peers. The morning was cold and snowy, consequently useful.

The President to the Sax-Ministers of the propers of the Greffin to retire.

The President to the Britantian to thems-lves, and then, being according to the maccording doubt, they would secure the according to the court, and of Europe, which now kept it eye upon their solemn proceeding. He considered in the Court—to govern all its feelings during the progress of this trial, so as to secure the permanent ascendancy of the laws, the literature of the Deputies, were you not informed that the troops were declaring for the people; and the punishment of those who should be convicted of crimes, which shook, as these slid, the basis of society.

The witnesses who had previously entered the Court, and among whom were M Casimir Perrier, M. Lafite, and did you not then say, that the troops of the line out the court of Peers.

The President to the Greffin to retire.

The President to the Court of the Such according to the morning was cold and snowy, consequently useful.

The President to the Prince Poliguac—You see, sir the necessity which is now imposed upon you, of repelling, in the best manner you can, this most serious charge. You are called upon to do so to clear your own conscience, if you can, and also to acquit the cor

Ministry, had you been for any time previous, acquainted with the intentions of King Charles X. respecting your appointment? No.

your appointment? No.

Did you, when called upon, aid or form that Ministry? I had a list of persons submitted to the king, who chose the c who were agreeable to his wishes.

Was the formation of that ministry preceded by several, or by any conferences, and was M. de Chabrol's retirement discussed? I know of none of these con-ferences. The selection was made by the king, as I have already mentioned, and the retirement of M. de Chorol was the consequence, I believe, of differences resp c ing the persen to be named President of the

nothing of the particulars which confidentially transpired in the conocils of the king.

What is the meaning of your distinction? Justice requires from you the fullest explanations; it is your duty to give them, both for yourself and you colleagues? I cannot disclose the secrets of the council. I have no means of furnishing the particulars which transpired therein.

soner still denies that an intention existed to dissolve the Chamber at the time of its prorogation, but admit-ted that when the dissolution did take place, it was with a view to get a better Chamber. Were not the secrets of the electoral votes violated

with a view to get a better Chamber.

Were not the secrets of the electoral votes violated by order? No; I believe not.

A note being here handed to Polignac at his desire, which it was intimated implicated him upon his long consideration upon the ordinances, the Prince said.

I see nothing to this note to justify your suspicion. I see nothing to show that we did not wish to repose upon the forms and principles of the Constitution; and in a report which I addressed to the King on the 7 h of the same is onth, I proved the necessity of resting upon the Charter. Where, I ask, is the proof that we wished deliberately to violate the Charter? I see norms.

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requested that no interlocutory remarks should be made in this stage of the trial, or indeed until the proper time came, when accused could go fully into their defence. The thread of the interrogatories should not be broken. (Hear.)

Were no threats made use of oppose the intentions of the Government? I can affirm positively that no menace was made use of by me, in my relations with the

no part of the public was apprised of your intention respecting the ordinances? I believe none. Precautions were taken to arrange the local nand after their publication? Yes.

Were not the proper precautions taken? No.
M. de Polignac was then asked if he had ever made communication to the King relative to the effect produced by the ordinances, but he declined to answer He denied having given orders to break the presses of the journal, or to arrest certain Deputies, and even that he had given any order to the troops to use force.

The next interrogatory was—

But if you had given no order, there is a great difficulty in believing you could be ignorant that such or ders were given, and if so, what were the motives o ignorant that such or your non-interference? Who gave or lers to the po-lice for the illegal proceeding? Their officers, I suppose Dd you not sive the or lers, or hear them given distribute fifty rounds of ball cartridges to the troo No, I had no hing to do with those matters. They were necessarily in the hands of the Marshal in commend, who had declared Paris in a state of siege. The whole

military power was necessarily vested in his. Theu it is not true you were a party to any of thes nilitary orders, or that you ever said to an officer in command, "You will fire every where you can and when you wish to fire?" I never said so.

Dd you ever render any account to the late King of what passed on the Tuesday? No, for I had no official correspondence upon the subject, and could not it ere fore make official communications to him relative to it D.d you not know that the combat wes then every

Nor of the number of persons then killed? No.
Nor that the shops were shut, and the armourers
lundered? Nothing of the kind.

what resson induced its adoption? The notives will be a signed in the defence. Was the placing Paris in a state of siege spoken of in

the Council? No.
At what hour on Wednesday were you at St. Cloud? Eight, or half past eight, in the morning.

Were you informed as to the state of Paris? No.

Did you propose to the King to sign the ordinance placing Paris in a state of siege? Yes.

At what o'clock did you return to Paris? At 11 o'clock

Did you inform the Marshal of the placing Paris in a

state of siege? Yes.
Were the Civil Au horities informed of it? It must have been so. Was it with the Council that the Mars' at put hip-

enew my protestation before the Commissioners, and self in relation? With me and with the Council.

At what o'clock on Wednesday did you leave the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs? About two

FRANCE

DEATH OF BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

Mr. Benjamin Constant died at his residence in Paris,

The Peers being all called over, and some other were numerous.

putes in regard to M. de rongue.

Alterwards.

Did you make the king acquainted with what was passing at Paris? No; but I think the Marshal did.

At what o'clock did you rejoin your colleagues on Thursday morning? I cannot say precisely.

What did you resolve on with them? We resolved to proceed immediately to St. Cloud, to require the recal

of the ordinances.

Did you not issue orders to arrest several persons,

ought to be fired at? I do not remember having said any thing to that purpose.

In the course of the evening did you not assemble your colleagues, in order to deliberate on what was to be done the next day, which was Thursday? No Council met since that moment.

Did you take every measure necessary to prevent the effusion of of blood? No measure could be takes; for we continued to hope that the disorders would cease.

Was the Court Boyal ordered to the Tulleries. Was the Court Royal ordered to the Tuilleries in consequence of your directions? Yes.

Do you know if any money was given to the troops? Oa the Monday they received none; but I heard that those who were in Paris received some money on

Wednesday.

In vitue of what ordinance was that money distribu-ted? In virtue of an ordinance emanating from the Min-

ister of the Finances.

Where and by whom, were the orders given to dissolve the camp of S. Omer? By the King, during the night between Wednesday and Thursday.

The President to M de Peronnet—Were you ac-

ave already mentioned, and the retirement of M. de Chabrol was the consequence, I believe, of differences especing the person to be named President of the council.

What was the nature of these differences? I can say What was the nature of these differences? I can say taken concerning the elections? I attended one conference which were to be ultimately taken concerning the elections? I attended one conference which were to be ultimately taken concerning the elections?

What was the nature of these differences? I can say nothing of the particulars which confi ientially traprired in the councils of the king.

What is the meaning of your distinction? Justice requires from you the fullest explanations; it is your duty to give them, both for yourself and you colleagues? I cannot disclose the secrets of the council. I have no means of furnishing the particulars which transpired therein.

Who dictated the answer to the address of the Chamber of Deputies? I am ignorant about it.

Was there not I ask you, some opposition in the council respecting it? It necessarily gave rise to some observations and discus ions.

Several questions were then put to M. de Polignac; almost similar to those we have already published in the depositions before the Commissioners. The prisoner still derives that an intention existed to dissolve the Chamber at the time of its prorogation, but admited that when the dissolution did take place, it was with a view to get a better Chamber.

Were not the secrets of the electoral votes violated

Court.)

M. de Peyronnet here rose, evidently to address the Court, but he was checked, and informed by the President that he could only be heard in his turn, when he should be fully heard

M. de Martignac (Council for the defence) rose, and M. de Martignac (Council for the defence) rose, and the could be fully heard. to some details, in order to bring to light the sincerity of my conduct at that period. Of the Presidents of the

Were no threats made use of against any public funcpublic functionaries.

Were no circulars addressed to the electors? I have

Were no circulars addressed to the electors? I have been informed that several Prefects did address circulars to the electors of their departments, but they acted on this occasion without my orders.

Did not many violent disorders take place at Montauban at the moment of the elections, and what measures did you adopt to repress them? On being informed that disorders had arisen at Montauban and at Figeac, I disorders had arisen at Montauban and at Figeac, I transmitted immediate orders for the punishment of those who had disturbed the public tranquility. I am truly sorry, that the orders in question have not been found, and I have already expressed my regret on that point to the Commission of Chamber of Peers.

As soon as the ordinances were published, did you inform all the authorities placed under your orders of

As soon as the ordinances were published, did you inform all the authorities placed under your orders of that publication? I did not think that any rigorous measure would become necessary. The reports which were made to the Ministry only served to delude it by

were made to the Ministry only served to delude it by a false and fatal security.

Were you acquainted with the troubles which took place in Faris on the Monday evening? On my way home, I saw a few groups, and heard several persons utter different vociferations. To whom was the report on the seizure of the printing presses addressed? [Here the President sent the report to M. de Peyronnet that he might read it. The

latter, after examining it, replied.] The documents reply to the question; I shall therefore beg leave to make Who issued the orders to disperse the groups? I do At what period were the measures in regard to

ordinances concerted? The measures were resolved on when the result of the elections was known. Were there not journals which published articles

Nor of the fire at the Exchange? No.

Were you not so na prived of the re-assemblage of the Deputies at the house of M. Casimir Perrier, and of their resolution? Of none of it.

Nor of the formal procest drawn up in their name by MM. Guizot, Dupin, Villemain, &c.? I knew of none of these details until after my arrest.

You repeat, you had no official communication with the King on Tuesday? None officially, but verbally Woat communication had you with your colleagues? We had a Council on Tuesday evening.

We had a Council on Tuesday evening.

Who was it proposed to place Paris in a state of siege? I cannot tell that.

Was there any opposition? The proposal to place Paris in a state of siege was adopted.

over it. I told the truth. I do not regret add that at this moment silence is a duty. As the circumstances under which you acted no Jon ger exist, it appears to me that you should now feel yourself at liberty to speak out? The oath I have taken is absolute, and not conditional. I cannot think that misfortunes have absolved me of it.

You were one of those who opposed the ordinances? I cannot answer that question, Had you say share in the preparation of the report the King? Yes.

Who was the author of that report? I cannot anto the King?

swer that question.

Who was the author of the ordinances as to the elec tions? It was I.

Was not the illegality of these ordinances discussed? Even if I durst speak of what passed in the Council, I could not answer that question.

Who prepared the ordinance which named M. de Ragusa to the command of the first military division?

have but an imperfect knowledge of that ordinance, which was not in my province.

Do you know if any sammons was made to the people? I do not.