

In 1788 he was called to Versailles to take part in the Second Assembly of the leading notables of the kingdom. The ease with which he dispatched his duties, and the wisdom and sagacity displayed by him, made him a noticeable figure in the Assembly.

Charged by his office of magistrate with the duty of suppressing the popular riots at Toulouse, he was one of the first exposed to the abuses of the Revolution.

At his demand the Parliament of Toulouse refused to transcribe the decrees of the National Assembly, relative to the suppression of the courts of justice throughout the kingdom and the organization of a new judicial order, and he entered before the King and the people a solemn protest against the injuries done to society by the revolutionary innovations. The answer of the National Assembly to this was a decree denouncing the action of the Toulouse Parliament, and stigmatizing the protest of its attorney as the *tocsin of rebellion*, and commanding that the members who had taken a part in it be immediately arrested and brought before a tribunal, to be tried for the crime of rebellion. Fifty-three members of this Parliament died upon the scaffold, but Resseguier was so fortunate as to escape to the Spanish frontier and thence to England.

Returning to France, he concealed himself for a number of years in Paris, until the re-establishment of peace restored him to liberty. He died of a sudden and violent illness, Aug. 28, 1801, as he was about starting to meet his family in Languedoc.

Bernard Marie Jules de Resseguier (Count), son of the preceding, was born in Toulouse, Jan. 28, 1788. His parents having fled from France, he passed several months with his grandmother (wife of the President de Resseguier) in prison, during the Terror, but upon the death of Robespierre regained his liberty. Later he was placed in the military school of Fontainebleau, and in 1806 had completed his studies and immediately entered into service as an officer of cavalry in the campaigns of Spain and Poland. His health having greatly suffered in consequence of the exposure and hardships of a military life, he left the army and returned to his native land, where, in 1811, he married Christine Pauline Charlotte de Mac-Mahon, and continued to reside in Languedoc, devoting himself to poetic composition. His first literary essays opened for him the doors of the Academy of the Jeux Floraux in 1818, and in 1822 he removed