

As liberty consists but in the power of doing whatever neither injures the rights of another, nor the public safety, the law may establish penalties against facts, which, attacking either the rights of others, or the public safety, would be injurious to society.

The Constitution guarantees the inviolability of property, or a just and previous indemnity for that, of which public necessity, legally proved, shall require the sacrifice.

Effects that were formerly destined to services of public utility belong to the nation; those which were appropriated to the expense of worship are at the disposal of the nation.

A general establishment of public succours shall be created and organized for the relief of the infirm poor, and of the poor not infirm who want work.

A public instruction shall be created and organized, common to all citizens, gratuitous with regard to those parts of tuition indispensable for all men, and of which the establishment shall be gradually distributed in a proportion combined with the division of the kingdom.

HEAD II.

Of the Division of the Kingdom, and the State of citizens.

I. France is divided into 83 departments, each department into districts, each district into cantons.

II. Those are French citizens who are born in France, of a French father; who, having been born in France of a foreign father, have fixed their residence in the kingdom; who, having been born in a foreign country, of a French father, have returned to settle in France, and have taken the Civic Oath; in fine, who, having been born in a foreign country, being descended in whatever degree from a Frenchman, or Frenchwoman, who have left their country from religious motives, come to reside in France and take the Civic Oath.

III. Those who, being born out of the kingdom, of foreign parents, reside in France, become French citizens after five years of continued residence in the kingdom; if, besides, they have acquired real property, or married a French woman, or formed a commercial establishment, and if they have taken the Civic Oath.

IV. The legislative power may, from important considerations, naturalize a foreigner, upon no other condition, than that of residing in France, and taking the Civic Oath.

V. The Civic Oath is: "I swear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King; and to maintain, with all my power, the constitution decreed by the Constituent National Assembly during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791."

VI. The right of French citizenship is lost, 1st, By naturalization in a foreign country; 2dly, By being condemned to penalties which involve the Civic degradation, provided the person condemned, be not re-instated;

3dly, By a sentence of contumacy, provided the sentence be not annulled; 4thly, by an initiation into any foreign order or body, which shall be supposed to require proofs of nobility.

VII. French citizens regarded in the light of those local relations, which arise out of their association in cities, and in certain divisions of territory in the country, form the Communities.

The legislative power may fix the extent of boundary of each community.

VIII. The citizens who compose each community have the right of choosing, according to the forms prescribed by the law, those among them, who, under the name of Municipal Officers, are charged with the management of the particular affairs of the community. To the Municipal Officers may be delegated certain functions relative to the general interest of the State.

IX. The rules which the Municipal Officers shall be bound to follow in the exercise, both of the municipal functions, and of those which shall be delegated to them for the general interest, shall be fixed by the laws.

HEAD III.

Of the public powers.

I. The sovereignty is one, indivisible, and appertains to the nation; no fection of the people can arrogate the exercise of it.

II. The nation, from which alone flow all the powers, cannot exercise them but by delegation.

The French constitution is representative; the representatives are the legislative body and the King.

III. The legislative power is delegated to a National Assembly, composed of temporary representatives, freely chosen by the people, to be exercised by this Assembly, with the sanction of the King, in manner afterwards determined.

IV. The government is monarchical; the executive power is delegated to the King, to be exercised under his authority, by Ministers and other responsible agents, in manner afterwards determined.

V. The judicial power is delegated to judges, chosen for a time limited by the people.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Legislative National Assembly.

I. The National Assembly, forming the legislative body, is permanent, and consists of one chamber only.

II. It shall be formed by new elections every two years. Each period of two years shall form one legislature.

III. The renewal of the legislative body shall be matter of full right.

IV. The legislative body shall not be dissolved by the King.

SECTION I.

Number of Representatives.—Basis of Representation.

I. The number of representatives to the legislative body, shall be 745, on account of the eighty-three departments of which the kingdom is composed; and independent of those that may be granted to the colonies.

II. The representatives shall be distributed among the eighty-three departments, according to the three proportions of land, of population, and the contribution direct.

III. Of the 745 representatives, 247 are attached to the land. Of these each department shall nominate three, except the department of Paris, which shall nominate only one.

IV. Two hundred and forty-nine representatives are attributed to the population. The total mass of the active population of the kingdom is divided into 249 parts, and each department nominates as many of the deputies as it contains parts of the population.

V. Two hundred and forty-nine representatives are attached to the contribution direct. The sum total of the direct contribution of the kingdom is likewise divided into 249 parts, and each department nominates as many deputies as it pays parts of the contribution.

SECTION II.

Primary Assemblies, Nomination of Electors.

I. In order to form a Legislative National Assembly, the active citizens shall convene in primary Assemblies in the cities and cantons.

II. To be an active citizen, it is necessary To be a Frenchman, or have become a Frenchman; To have attained 25 years complete; To have resided in the city or canton at least for the space of one year;

To pay in any part of the kingdom a direct contribution, at least equal to the value of three days labour, and to produce the acquittance;

Not to be in a menial capacity, namely, that of a servant receiving wages;

To be inscribed in the Municipality of the place of his residence in the list of the National Guards;

To have taken the Civic Oath.

III. Every six years the Legislative Body shall fix the minimum and the maximum of the value of a day's labour, and the Administrators of the Departments shall determine the rate for every district.

IV. None shall exercise the rights of an active citizen in more than one place, nor employ another as his substitute.

V. Those shall be excluded from the rights of an active citizen who are in a state of accusation. Those who, after having been in a state of failure or bankruptcy, shall not produce a general discharge from their creditors.

VI. The primary Assemblies shall name electors in the proportion of the number of active citizens residing in the city or canton;

There shall be named one elector to the Assembly, or not, according as there shall happen to be present a hundred active citizens;

There shall be named two, when there shall be present from 151 to 250, and so on in this proportion.

VII. No man can be named elector, if along with the conditions necessary, in order to be an active citizen, he does not join that of paying a contribution direct of day's labour.

SECTION III.

Electoral Assemblies.—Nomination of Representatives.

I. The electors named in each department shall convene in order to choose the number of Representatives, whose nomination shall belong to the department, and a number of substitutes equal to the third of the Representatives.

II. The Representatives and substitutes shall be chosen by an absolute majority of votes.

III. All active citizens, whatever be their state, profession, or contribution, may be chosen as Representatives of the Nation.

IV. Excepting nevertheless the Ministers and other agents of the Executive power, revocable at pleasure, the Commissioners of the national treasury, the collectors and receivers of the direct contributions; those who superintend the collection and management of the indirect contributions, and those who, under whatever denomination, hold any employ in the Royal Household.

V. The exercise of the municipal, administrative and judiciary functions, shall be incompatible with the functions of a Representative of the Nation, during every period of the Legislature.

VI. The members of the legislative body may be re-elected to the next legislature, but not till after an interval of two years.

VII. The Representatives named in the departments, shall not be Representatives of a particular department, but of the whole nation; and their freedom of opinion cannot be controlled by any instructions either of the primary assemblies, or of the electors.

SECTION IV.

Session and Regulation of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies.

I. The functions of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies, shall be limited merely to the right of choosing; as soon as the election is over, they shall separate, and shall not meet again till they shall have been summoned.

II. No active citizen can enter or vote in an Assembly, if he is armed or dressed in a uniform, unless he be in the service, in which case he may vote in uniform, but without arms.

III. No armed force can be introduced in the meeting, except at the express desire of the Assembly, unless in the case of actual violence, when the order of the President shall be sufficient to call in the aid of the public force.

IV. Every two years there shall be drawn up in each district lists by cantons of the active citizens, and the list of each canton shall be published, and posted up two months before the meeting of the Primary Assembly.

The protests which shall be made either against the rights of citizens, named in the list, or on the part of those who shall affirm that they are unjustly omitted, shall be carried to the Tribunals, in order to be there decided upon.

The list shall serve to regulate the admission of citizens in the next Primary Assembly, in every point that shall have been ascertained by a sentence pronounced before the fitting of the Assembly.

V. The Electoral Assemblies have the right of verifying the quality and powers of those who shall present themselves there, and their decisions shall be provisionally executed with a reserve for the sentence of the Legislative Body at the time of the verification of the powers of Deputies.

VI. In no case, and under no pretext, shall the King, or any agents named by him, interfere in questions relative to the regularity of the Convocation, the setting of Assemblies, the form of elections, or the political rights of citizens.

SECTION V.

Meeting of the Representatives in the Legislative National Assembly.

I. The Representatives shall convene on the first Monday of May, in order to supply the place of the last Legislature.

II. They shall form themselves provisionally under the presidency of the eldest of their number, in order to verify the powers of the Representatives present.

III. As soon as these shall be verified, to the number of three hundred and seventy-three members, they shall constitute themselves under the title of Legislative National Assembly; they shall name a President, Vice-President, and Secretaries, and enter upon the exercise of their functions.

IV. During the whole of the month of May, if the number of Representatives present fall short of three hundred and seventy-three, the Assembly shall not perform any Legislative act.

They may issue an arrete, enjoining absent members to attend their functions within 15 days at farthest, under a penalty of 3000 livres, if they do not produce an excuse which shall be deemed lawful by the Legislative Body.

V. On the last day of May, whatever be the number of members present, they shall constitute themselves a Legislative National Assembly.

VI. The Representatives shall pronounce in a body, in the name of the French people, the oath—"to live free, or die!"

They shall then individually take the oath to maintain, with all their power, the Constitution of the kingdom, decreed by the Constituent National Assembly, during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, to propose or assent to nothing in the course of the Legislature which may at all tend to infringe it, and to be in every respect faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

VII. The Representatives of the Nation are inviolable. They cannot be examined, accused, or judged at any time with respect to what they may have said, written, or performed in the exercise of their functions of Representatives.

VIII. They may, for a criminal act, be seized as guilty of a flagrant crime, or in virtue of an order of arrest, but notice shall be given of it, without delay, to the Legislative Body, and the prosecution shall not be continued, till after the Legislative Body shall have decided that there is ground of accusation.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, August 11.

IT is said, that Mr. Faulkner has fully executed the purposes of his embassy; that the good understanding which long subsisted between our court and that of Petersburg is perfectly re-established; and that the Empress has assented to a renewal of the commercial treaty, which expired in 1786, and by which both countries were to much benefited.

By a letter from Petersburg we are informed, that the Empress of Russia is at the last extremity. From the state in which she lay when the post away, it is more than probable, that she is no more.

There are different accounts respecting the Empress of Russia as to her health. The follow-

ing, as to her person, her manners, and her talents, cannot be unacceptable to the reader. This very distinguished woman, though somewhat corpulent, is not ungracefully formed, and is above the middle size. She has rather a fair complexion, and uses paint: her eyes are expressive, and her features in general not unpleasing. In most of the portraits given of her, her features are too strong, and her air too masculine; for, with regard to her appearance altogether, though she be not one of the most delicate of the fair, yet she is by no means one of the most coarse. Her demeanour is courteous; and a presence of mind, penetration and acute observation, are among her principal characteristics: her reason is practical reason, and this has raised her to a knowledge superior to that of most of her sex. Her mind has great sensibility, and is very susceptible of jealousy, of disgust, and of vengeance. With respect to her dress, it is very superb when she appears in public; she sometimes wears a very costly necklace of diamonds, bracelets and ear-rings, with a blue ribbon of the highest order of knighthood.

A letter received on Thursday from Birmingham mentions, that since the beginning of this week, several persons who had attempted to take shelter in the coalpits at Wednesbury had been apprehended, and have proved to be some of the most active of the rioters. What is more extraordinary, a guard is put over the principal of these subterraneous regions, to hinder the admission of any person except the workmen, till the present troublesome investigation has subsided.

Extrait of a letter from Warsaw, July 16.

"A report having been circulated of an intended plot to carry off the King from the palace of Lazien, every necessary precaution has been taken against such a measure; the guards about the Royal person have been doubled, and additional cannon placed round the palace; a suspected person has been apprehended, and brought here under a strong guard; but as no particulars can be developed, it is supposed to be a false alarm."

Sleep Walkers.—A gentleman who was troubled for a length of time, with a visitation of this unfortunate kind, discovered a very simple way of preventing it. He had all round his bed a large mat of very strong horse hair, with the ends of them sticking up about a quarter of an inch; and which, whenever he stepped upon them, by pricking his feet, always waked him.

An advertisement addressed to Undertakers, and the public in general, describes a newly consecrated burying ground, in the environs of Westminster, as, "the most choice, commodious, safe, quiet, and snug situation, that it is possible to lay in." It is emblazoned in so lavish and luxuriant a style, that one would really think the person that announces it, intends to tempt people to die, that they may get into a pleasant situation. It is somewhat similar to the hand-bill of a Club, where each member, for paying sixpence a week, has most immense advantages as long as he lives, and a sum set apart for his funeral, when he can live no longer. It concludes with these memorable words: "It is worth any gentleman's while to belong to this Society, if it were only to reflect on the handsome manner in which he is sure to be carried to his grave, and the pleasant prospect there is from the place in which he is sure to be buried."

Peter Pindar, who now and then it seems can write Loyal Odes, thus happily addresses that Son of Sedition, daring PAINE—

"Say, didst thou fear that BRITAIN was too blest,
Of peace thou most delicious FOST?—
How SHAMEFUL that this pin's-head of an ISLE:
Whilst half the Globe's in grief, should wear a smile,
How dares the WREN amidst his hedges sing,
Whilst EAGLES droop the beak, and flag the wing?"

ORIGINAL LETTER from the King of Poland to M. de Victhinghoff, at Paris.

M. DE VICTINGHOFF,

I HAVE been very much flattered by receiving, after an absence of thirty years, such an affectionate testimony of your sentiments as that afforded by your letter of the 4th of June last.

The active and honorable part which you have taken in the revolution in France, is related in a paper which has been, for some time past, constantly brought to me. The same humane and civic motives, that have governed your conduct in the country, which you inhabit, induce you to take a part so agreeable to me in the revolution in Poland.

The success of the latter can never be more pleasing to me, than when I find it approved by those whose merit has long commanded my particular esteem. My most sincere thanks are due to you for the sentiments you express upon an event, that promises to Poland a more happy and secure existence for the future.

I am very happy, sir, to have found this opportunity of assuring you of the constancy of that friendship which was formed, when I had the happiness of knowing you.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, King.