

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

DECREED by the NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[Concluded, from our last.]

Of the National Representation.

27. In case of equal votes, the eldest is preferred, either to be voted for or elected. In case of equal age, chance decides.

28. Every Frenchman, exercising the rights of a citizen in any republic is eligible.

29. Each deputy belongs to the whole nation.

30. In case of refusal to accept, resignation, or death of a deputy, the primary assemblies who had nominated him replace him.

31. A deputy who has resigned cannot quit his post before his successor is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment.

32. The French people assemble every year, on the first Tuesday, to proceed to their elections.

33. They proceed to the election whatever be the number of citizens, having a right to vote at it, assembled.

34. A primary assembly may be extraordinarily convoked, upon the requisition of a fifth of the citizens having a right to vote at it.

35. The convocation, in this case, is made by the municipality of the common place of meeting.

36. Those extraordinary assemblies deliberate only in case a majority, more than one, of the citizens having a right to vote in them, be present.

Of electoral assemblies.

37. The citizens in primary assemblies name an elector, one for every 200 citizens, counting present and absent; two from 201 to 400; three from 401 to 600.

38. The holding of electoral assemblies and the mode of electing is the same as in the primary assemblies.

Of the legislative body.

39. The legislative body is one, indivisible and permanent.

40. The session is of one year.

41. The legislators meet on the 1st of July.

42. A majority is a quorum.

43. The deputies can be questioned, accused or judged, at no time for opinions expressed from their seats in the legislature.

44. They may for criminal actions, be taken in the fact, but the warrant to arrest and to cause to appear, can only be issued against them by the legislature.

The sittings of the Legislative body.

45. The sitting of the National Assembly shall be public.

46. Its journals shall be printed.

47. It shall not deliberate, unless it be composed of at least, two hundred members.

48. It shall not refuse any member the right of speaking, in the order in which he has demanded it.

49. It shall decide by the voice of the majority of those present.

50. Fifty shall have the right of calling for the yeas and nays.

51. The assembly shall have the right of censuring the conduct of its members during its meetings.

52. The assembly shall possess the immediate jurisdiction of the place in which it holds its sessions, and of such an extent in the neighbourhood as it shall itself determine.

Of the functions of the legislative body.

53. The legislative body shall enact laws and pass decrees.

54. Under the general name of laws are comprised such acts of the legislative body, as concern civil or criminal legislation.

The general administration of the revenues, and of the ordinary expenditures of the republic.

The national domains, The standard, the weight, the impression and denomination of money.

The nature, the amount and true collection of the taxes.

The declaration of war.

Any new distribution of the French territory.

Public instruction, and the public honors paid to the memory of great men.

55. Under the particular title of decrees, are comprehended such acts as relate to

The annual establishment of the forces of the Republic, by sea and land.

The permission or refusal of the passage of foreign troops thro' the French territory.

The introduction of foreign naval forces into the French ports.

Measures for the general safety and tranquillity.

The annual and temporary distribution of the public labor and public contributions.

Orders for the emission of money of all kinds.

Extraordinary and contingent expenditures:

Measures which are local or confined to one particular department, community, or particular kind of public works.

The defence of the country.

The ratification of treaties.

The nomination and deposition of the commanders in chief of the armies.

The trial of the members of council and public functionaries.

The accusation of those suspected of plots against the general safety of the republic.

Every partial change in the distribution of the French territory.

National rewards.

Of the formation of a Law.

56. All bills proposed to be enacted into laws shall be preceded by a report.

57. The discussion of the law shall not be opened, and it shall not be provisionally enacted, until 15 days after the report.

58. The bill is printed and sent to all the Communes under the title of, proposed law.

59. Forty days after the proposed law is sent—if in the majority of the departments, the tenth part of the primary assemblies of each, has not objected, the plan is deemed accepted and becomes a law.

60. If objections are made, the legislative body convene the primary assemblies.

Of the title of laws and decrees.

61. All laws, decrees, judgements, and other public acts, shall be entitled—"In the name of the French people, the year of the French Republic."

Of the Executive Council.

62. There shall be an executive council composed of 24 members,

63. The electoral assembly of each department names one candidate—the legislative body chooses from the list the members of the council.

64. One half of the council is renewed by every legislature during the last months of its session.

65. The council is charged with the direction and superintendance of the general administration of the Republic. It cannot act but in execution of the laws and decrees of the legislative body.

66. It shall name, from its own body, the principal agents of the several departments of the republic.

67. The legislative body shall prescribe the number and functions of these agents.

68. These agents do not form a council. They shall be separate, without any immediate connection between them.—They shall not exercise any personal authority.

69. The council shall appoint from its own body the exterior agents of the republic.

70. It shall negotiate treaties.

71. The members of the council, if guilty of treason shall be accused by the legislature.

72. The council shall be responsible for any failure in the execution of the laws and decrees, and for all those abuses which it shall not denounce.

73. It shall depose and replace the public agents whenever it shall think proper.

74. It is bound to accuse them before the judicial tribunals whenever there be occasion.

Of the relation of the Executive Council to the Legislature.

75. The executive council shall reside near the legislature—it shall have a separate chamber and a separate entrance, into the place of its meetings.

76. It shall be heard as often as it shall have any report to make.

77. The legislative body, may call for the presence of the executive council at its sittings, either in the whole or in part, whenever it shall judge proper.

Of the Administrative and Municipal Bodies.

78. There shall be in every commune of the republic a municipal administration.

In every district an intermediate administration.

In every department a central administration.

79. The municipal officers shall be elected by the assemblies of the commune.

80. The administrators shall be appointed by the electoral assemblies of the department and of the district.

81. The municipalities and the administrations shall be renewed by one half, every year.

82. The administrators and municipal officers have no representative characters—they cannot in any case, modify the acts of the legislature nor suspend the execution of them.

83. The legislature shall prescribe the functions of the municipal officers and administrators, the rules of their subordination and the penalties which they may incur.

84. The assemblies of the municipalities and the administrators shall be public.

Of Civil Justice.

85. The code of civil and criminal law shall be uniform throughout the republic.

86. The right which the citizens have of terminating their disputes by arbitrators chosen by themselves, shall not be infringed.

87. The decision of these arbitrators shall be definitive, unless the parties have reserved the right of appeal.

88. There shall be justices of the peace elected by the people in cantons, the limits of which shall be fixed by law.

89. They shall accommodate differences and administer justice without cost.

90. Their number and their qualifications shall be regulated by the legislature.

91. There shall be public arbitrators appointed by the electoral assemblies

92. Their number and the districts in which they shall exercise their authority shall be determined by the legislature.

93. They shall take cognizance of disputes which have not been finally determined by private arbitrators, or by the justices of the peace.

94. They shall decide in public. They shall give their opinion openly. They shall determine in the dernier resort, either upon verbal defence, or upon a simple memorial, without pleading, and without costs. They shall give the reasons of their decisions.

95. The justices of the peace, and the public arbitrators shall be elected every year.

Of Criminal Justice.

96. In a criminal purpose no citizen can be tried, except upon an accusation, by a jury, or decreed by the legislature.

The accused shall have counsel particularly nominated for them or there shall be public officers appointed to defend them. The accusation shall be public. Both the fact and the intention shall be determined by a jury. The penalty shall be applied by a criminal tribunal.

97. The criminal judges shall be elected every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of the Tribunal of Final Appeal.

98. There is for the Republic but one tribunal of final appeal.

99. This tribunal does not take cognizance of the merits of a cause. It pronounces only upon violations in the forms, and on the evident deviations from the law.

100. The members of this tribunal are appointed every year by the electoral assemblies.

Of Public Contribution.

101. No citizen is dispensed from the honourable obligation of contributing to support the burden of the public expenditure.

Of the National Treasury.

102. The national treasury is the central point of the receipts and expenditures of the republic.

103. It is superintended by responsible agents appointed by the executive council.

104. The conduct of these agents, is inspected by commissioners appointed by the legislature, taken from among the mass of citizens, and responsible for such abuses as they do not denounce.

Of Accounts.

105. The accounts of the agents of the national treasury and of the administrators of public money are annually rendered to responsible commissioners named by the executive council.

106. The proceedings of these agents are inspected by commissioners appointed by the legislature from among the mass of citizens, and responsible for such abuses, and errors as they do not denounce. The legislative body finally settles accounts.

Of the Forces of the Republic.

107. The general force of the republic consists of the whole people.

108. The republic has under pay in time of peace, an armed force by sea and land.

109. All Frenchmen are soldiers; they are all exercised in the management of arms.

110. There is no commander in chief.

111. The difference between grades, their distinguishing marks and subordination only subsist in relation to and during actual service.

112. The public force employed to maintain order and internal peace only acts upon the requisition, in writing of the constituted authorities.

113. The public force when employed against external enemies acts under the direction of the executive council.

114. No armed body deliberate.

Of National Conventions.

115. If in a majority of the departments, one tenth of the primary assemblies regularly formed of each, call for a revision of the constitutional act, or an alteration of any of its articles, the legislative body convoke the primary assemblies of the Republic, to determine whether there shall be a National Convention.

116. The National Convention is formed in the same manner as the legislature, and can exercise legislative powers.

117. As far as relates to the constitution, the Convention confine their deliberations to the articles the defects of which caused their convocation.

Of the relation between the Republic and Foreign Nations.

118. The French people are the friends and natural allies of all free nations.

119. They do not meddle with the government of other nations. They do not suffer other nations to meddle with theirs.

120. They hold out an asylum to foreigners banished from their country for their love of liberty. They refuse an asylum to tyrants.

121. They will not make peace with an enemy that occupies part of the territory of the republic.

The guarantee of Rights.

122. The constitution guarantees to every Frenchman equality, liberty, security and property, the public debt, the free exercise of religious worship, an education, public succours, the indefinite liberty of the press, the right of petitioning, the right of assembling in popular societies, the enjoyment of all the Rights of Man.

123. The French Republic honours patriotism, courage, old age, filial piety, the unfortunate. They repose the sacred deposit of the constitution under the safeguard of all the virtues.

124. The declaration of rights and the constitutional act is engraved on tables, in the centre of the legislative hall, and on all public squares.

(Signed)

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, President.

DURAND, MAILLANE, DUCOS, MEAULLE, CH. DE LA CROIX, COSSUIN, LALOY, Secretaries.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW JERSEY, BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New Jersey, at the suit of William Shippen against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chestnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B, and thence extending along Cox's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty-five links to a forked White-Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaost-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways.—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is there on a convenient Grind Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 2nd day of July, 1793

TICKETS In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY, May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S, Ferry.