

# American Patriot



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### CONDITIONS.

The *American Patriot* will be published every Saturday, and forwarded to subscribers by the earliest opportunities. The price will be two dollars per annum, exclusive of postage; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at the expiration of six months.

No subscription will be taken for less than a half year; nor will any subscriber be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid off. The failure of any subscriber to notify a discontinuance of his paper, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty five cents; those of greater length in proportion.

### FOR THE AMERICAN PATRIOT. REMARK.

Bonaparte and his Brother being very fond of good things, and having heard much of Westphalia hams, paid a visit to that country, and were so delighted with the Hams (which are indeed celebrated over all Europe for their excellency) that they willingly agreed, between themselves, to adopt the country, and allow the inhabitants to share the blessings of their mild and peaceful government. Some of their neighbors have returned the visit, and no doubt would be a hard case, if the Emperor of the French nation, and the King of Italy cannot furnish his illustrious visitors with Bologne Sausage and Parmesan Cheese.

### MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The allied powers have, it is said, entered into a treaty of mutual guarantee and defence for 20 years, the object of which is to protect Europe against the restless spirit of the French Emperor. The terms of it are differently stated.--One account is that the continental powers shall bring to the defence of any kingdom or state attacked by the French, in different proportions, 150,000 men; and that England shall in that case pay a subsidy for their maintenance, at the rate of five millions sterling per annum.

### PARIS, APRIL, 6.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock in the morning Marshalls Ney and Macdonald, and M. Caulincourt, arrived from Fontainebleau, and were admitted to an audience with the Emperor of Russia, with a proposal from Bonaparte to abdicate the crown in favor of his son. This offer was rejected by his imperial majesty. The negotiators then went to the prince of Benevento (Talleyrand) and had a long conference with the members of the Provisional government. They were equally unsuccessful in their attempts. In concert with the allied powers, the provisional Government proposed to Bonaparte a retreat to the island of Elba with a pension of six millions of francs. The negotiators returned to Fontainebleau, where Bonaparte is now.

To-day, a courier arrived from Fontainebleau which brought a letter from Bonaparte, to his majesty the emperor of Russia, containing the act of his abdication pure and simple. He accepted the offer which had been made him of a retreat to the island of Elba, with a pension of six millions.

### LONDON.

A demand in form, has been made for

the Princess Charlotte's hand in marriage to the hereditary Prince of Orange.

### NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

#### CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracted from the Register of the Conservative Senate of Wednesday 6th of April.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of the Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government in execution of the act at the Senate of the 1st inst.

After having heard the report of a Special Commission of seven members: decrees as follows:

Art 1. The French government is monarchical and hereditary from male to male, in order to primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last King, and after him the other Members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient Nobility resume the titles. The new preserve theirs hereditarily. The Legion of honor is maintained with its prerogatives the King shall fix the decorations.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in making of Laws: plans of Laws, may be equally proposed in the Legislative Body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body. The King can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The Sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 Senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is immovable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the king. The present Senators with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of a French citizen, are maintained and from that part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and the Senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in the future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood, are by right Members of the Senate. The Function of Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21.

8. The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each Department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of deputies it sent thither. The Deputies who sat in the Legislative Body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay. In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electorial Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by law in their organization.

The duration of the functions of the Deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at five years. The new Election shall take place for the Session of 1816.

10. The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may dissolve it, but in the latter case another Legislative Body must be formed, in three months at least by the Electorial Colleges.

11. The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The Senate Legislative Body, Electorial Colleges and Assemblies of Cantons elect their President from among themselves.

13. No members of the Senate or Legislative Body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the Body to which he belongs. The trial of a member of the senate.

14. The ministers may be members either of the Senate or Legislative Body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right; no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The Land tax can only be established for a year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative Body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative Body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed, from his natural Judges. The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished. The king has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The Judges are for life, and irremovable, except the justices of the peace and the judges of Commerce. The Commissioners and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The Court of Cassation, the Courts of appeal, and the Tribunals of the first instance propose to the king three candidates for each place of Judge vacant in their body. The king chooses one of the three. The king names the first President and the Public Ministry of the Courts and the Tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honors and pensions.

21. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the government are signed by a Minister. The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression

of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Social Commissioners of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The publick debt is guaranteed. The salls of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchman are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigour, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled civil code of the French.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated--Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, I except the constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed. This oath shall be repeated in solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed) Prince of Benevento, President:

Count de Valence and de Pastoret, Secretaries; the Prince Arch-treasurer; Counts Abrial, Barbe Marbois, Emery, Bartielemy Baldersguen, Buernonville, Cornet, Cathonarara, Le Grand, Chasseignep, Chollet, Coland, Davous, de Gregory, Decroly, Depere, Demberriere, Dhanbersaert, Destatt Tracy, d'Harville, d'Hedouville, Fabre (de l'Ande,) Ferrino, Dubois Dubas, de Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire Herwin de Neville, Jauncourt, Klein, Jourou, Aubert, Lambrecht Lanjunais, Lojais, Lebrun, de Rochemont, Lemerier, Meerman, de Laspenasse, de Manthedon, Lenior, Larache, de Mailleville, Redon Deger Ducos, Pere, Tascher, Porcher, de Rechebourg, de Ponte Coulant, Saur, Lugal, St. Martin, de Lamotte, Sainte Suzanne, Sieyes, Schimmelpennic, Van de Pel, Venturi, Vaubois, Duc de Valmy Villetarde, Vimar, Van Zaaaylen, Van Nyevelt.

In a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated April 13th, says "This immense city has been illuminated for three successive nights, in consequence of the astonishing events which have taken place in France. The emperor Alexander is about to visit England; and is to come over in the same royal yacht which conveys Louis the 18th to France. A strong family connection between the Imperial and Royal Families of Russia and England is on the tapis."

A late Albany Argus, says that Commodore Macdonough, has complete ascendancy on lake Champlain. The enemy returned into the Sorrel on his approach, and has not been seen since. The Commodore was off Plattsburg on Thursday evening.

Letters from Sackett's Harbor, dated on Friday, furnish nothing interesting.