To the House of REPRESENTATIVES,
September 19, 1793.

ESOLVED, That all matters and
thingswhitforer, which were referred by the Legislatore at the last Session of
the General Count, to any particular day
in this Session, be further referred to the next Sellien of the General Court, and to fuch day therein as was appointed therefor in this Sellion ; and that all Executions which were ordered in the frid laft Selion, to be flayed until this fellion, or to any batticular day in this Seffion, be furthe patteniar day in this Stition, he further thared until the next Scilion of the General Court, and unto such day in the faid next relian, as was directed therefor in this Serion; as do that all per forms who in the faid last Session were directed to thew canse as gainst granting the Prayer of any Petition at this Scillon, or on any particular day in this Scillon, have the same day in the said next Seffion as was appointed therefor in this Seffion, any thing in any Refolution of the General Court, at the faid laft Seffion, to the contrary notwithflanding. And the Secretary is directed to publish this Refolee in the publick Newspapers, as foon as may

Sent un forceneurrer EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker. In SENATE, Sept. 19, 1793. Read and concurred, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prefident, Approved-JOHN HANCOCK. Attell-John Avert, Jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. In SENATE, Sept. 20, 1793.
WHEREAS a daugerous and infections Difeate prevails at this time
in the city of Philadelphia, and it is highly expedient that effectual measures should be adopted to prevent its introduction within

this Commonwealth:

Refuleed, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is requested to iffenchis Proclamation, requesting Sheriffs and their Deputies, the Scienters and Confisbles of the feveral Towns in the State, Take effectual measures, agreeable to the prevent the introduction or fpreading the And whereas it may be found, that the

exilling Laws may not be fully competent to julify the measures necessary to be adopted on the present alarming occasion:

Reformed, That the Selectmen in the fer-

eral towns, be; and hereby are authorized and empowered, by the appointment of a judge proper, to flop and examine any per-fens, baggage, merchandize or other ef-felts, coming, or supposed to be coming, into their towns respectively, from Philadelphia, or other place infected or supposed to be insected; and if it shall appear to the said Selectmen, or any Omeer or Omeers, whom they shall appoint for the purpose, that any danger of infection is to be appre-hended from such persons, effects, baggage or merchandize, they the faid Selection or mechandize, they, the land xelection, or the Officer or Officer as a storefald, are authorized to detain and persons fach persons, affects, begging industrialize, to fach place or places of falety, as they may be purified from infections; or to place any be purified from infections; or to place any be purified from infection; or to place any purifiers to coming in fact places, and under fach regulations and refrictions, and for fo. long time, as they may judge necessary for the publick fafety. And the faid Selection are hereby authorized to adopt and execute toch other means and methods, as to them shall appear need fary, to present the introduction of the faid selection of the public selection of the faid selection. duction or communication of the faid diforder. And the Sciedmen are here by lumber authorized and tempowered, to require and wall in the affiliance of any and all the in-liabitants of their feveral towns, if needlary, to carry this Refeation into full effect; and it shall be the doty of every Citizen to afford his sid and affiftance, when thereto fo

tequired.
And it is funber Refelved, That if any dad it in further Referent, that it any persons for any matter or thing, done by virtues of, and in conformity to this Resolution, be full have a right to pleast the general iffue, and give the faid Resolution in

And it is further Refolwed, That this Refolution thall be in force until the fecond Weder fifty in February next: Provided al-ways, That His Excellency the Govern-oor, by and with the advice of Council, is Proclamation, before that time, if in their opinion the publick fafety will admit there-of.

Sent down for concurrence, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prefident. In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Sept

The ide tic usery reveals and concurred,

Read and concurred,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker,
Approved—JOHN HANCOCK.
A true copy.

Arcal—John AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

John Hancock.Efquire. GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH O

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS a daugerous and infec-VV tions Difease prevails at this time in the city of Philadelphia; and it being highexpedient that effectinal measures should adopted to preventits introduction with

beadopted to preventive introduction with-in this Commonwealth:

I do therefore, in purfoance of aRefolu-tion prified the two Branches of the Legif-laure, this Day, require all Sheriffs and their Deputies, the Slottmen and Conditables of the feveral towns in this Common-wealth, to take effective in measures for ex-amining all Perfox, with their baggage, and these Effect, by Land or Water, coming amining all Perions, with their tracks of the other coming from Philadelphia, or any other infected place, and where there is reason to appropriate the other communications and the communications are the communications. hend that the infection may be communi-cated; that they take such measures, as the Law in such cases made and provided directs, for detaining and cleaning the Perions &baggage from which danger may be apprehended; to as effectually to prevent the introduction and spreading of faid in-fections Difease among the good People of this Commonwealth.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boston, this Twenty fird Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three, and in the Eighteenth Year of the Indepen-dence of the United States of A-TOHN HANCOCK.

By bit Excellency's command, JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

WORCESTER, Sept. 26.
Last week, before the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, then fitting in this town
SAMUELFROST WES indicted by the Grans , for the murder of Capt. ELISHA AL at the bar, he pleaded GUILTY Court, however, willing that he thould have a trial by jury, did not at first record his plea ; but ordered him to be remanded n order that he might have time for to order that he sugartuate time for re-confideration, and an opportunity to re-trect. But, on being called a freend time to the bar, he fill perfifted in his plea; and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, in order that they might be able to determine whether any thing could ap-pear, which would render it proper for them to recommend him to the Supreme Executive, as an object of their mercy. The fubject of inquiry was, whether he was a person of sumeient understanding to be properly guilty of the crime alledged a gainst him. On supposition that he was not, he had been formerly acquitted, when brought to the same bar, for the murder of his own father. But after a candid and his own tather. Sor liter a cannin and impartial examination, the Hon. Court procounced it a frivolous pretence; and proceeded to award against him the SEN-TENCE of DEATH, without offering the TENCE of DEATH, without offering the mallest encouragement of using any influence to obtain his pardon. This follows female the necessary of the management in the management of the management in the management of the management of the management of the community of the crime, for the crime, for

From Braffels!

PROJECTED PARTITION OF
FRANCE.

Alface, and Lorrain, to the elefter Pal.

which he must shortly fuffer an ignominiou

atine, in the place of Eavaria annexed to to is and part of Picardy and Champagne to the prince of Helle Caffel : Normand to the prince of Hefic Caffel; Normandy and Britanny, together with Maine and Anjon, to the duke of York; Burgendy and Franche Comte, which latter joints the king of Pruffia principality of Nenfchatel, are to go to that monarch; the principality is to be reftored to the houfe of that name; as Avignon to the pope. The king of Spain, Galcony and Romfillon, which formerly belonged to him. France will be no longer a maritime power, being entirely cut out from the ocean by this curtailment. Her foreign possessions are to

go to the English and Dutch. The ancient government, under a Bourbon prince, will be effablished on the pitiful remnant. [PROJECT NOT, ye Rumans, until ye bare murdered about 10,000,000 more itizens, equal with yourfalves in the re-tords of Heaven!!!]

TAKEN up by the fabicriber, on the ferent marks. The owner is defined re prove property, pay charges and take them

DAVID FIELD, and, Conway, Sept. 23, 1793.

EBENEZER HUNT. HAS just received from Loxpor

Drugs & Medicines. hich he will fell on the loweff terms, his Apothecary Store, opposite the Meeting Houte Northampton—Among which are the following Patented Medicines, viz: Hooper's, Anderfon's and Lockyer's Filts, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Eri-tifa Oil, Balfam of Honey, Tutlington's Balfam, Effence of pepper Mint, James's Bullam, Effence of preper Mint, James's fever Powden, Fraunces' Female Elixir.— Likewife Bell Meral Monan, Surgeone Pocket Inflraments in Ponches, Crown and Country Lancets, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Crooked Needles, &c. &c.
He has likewife imported Painter's Co-

lours of all forts.
Has also for fale, West India and New E.

Rum, Sherry, Lifton, Port and Malaga Wines, Raifins, bell Torkey Figs, Tana-sinda Normers, Cloves, Cionamon, Mace, rinds, Names, bett abiley Figs. I ama-rinds, Natnegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, Rice, Chocolate, Oil Torpentine, Linfeed Oil, Oil Vitriol, Ground Madder, blue and white Vitriol, &c. &c. Odo. 1, 1793-

William Edwards, AS for fale, a large quantity of Card to purchase a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BAK.
Northampton, October 2, 1793-

WANTED to HIRE,
JOURNEYMAN Black(mith, that A JOURNEYMAN purchase one one will meet with good encouragement by ap-plying to ENOS NASH. plying to ENU Hedley, Odober 1, 1793.

STRAYED or Stolen from the paffure of the fubferiber, fome time in August last, a Brownish coloured HORSE, four years old, about sourceen hands high, has a white streak in his face, trots and paces. —Whoever will return faid Horfe, or give information to the fub-feribet where he may be found, final be adfomely rewarded, by EREZ MORTON.

Hatfield, Sept. 20, 1793-STRAYED or Stolen from the fubfcriber, on the 15th ula black Mare, four years old, under 14 hands high, with a fmall flar in her forehead, trots and pares, high carriage, has been Nick'd— faid Mare was rever rode nor fired, fuppof-ed to be fiolen and taken to the Weflward, ed to be fiolen and taken to the Wellward. Whoerer will take up the Thief and Marry. & deliver them to DodonRobert Start. & deliver them to DodonRobert Start. & Arthur them to DodonRobert Stoning too, in the Coonly of New London, Consciticat, thall rective TEN DOLLARS result, and for the Man only. FIFE. DANIEL DENISON. Stanington. (Col.) Isoprember 20, 1703.

WANTED Woo or three JOURNEY MEN BILL DENISON. Stanington. (Col.) Isoprember 20, 1703.

WANTED Woo or three JOURNEY MEN BILL DENISON. Stanington. Apply to Apply to

Apply to SETH RUSSELL WANTED, alfo, as an apprentice to the above buliness, a smart, active, LAD, Nontampton, Seitember 25. 1793.

Forty Dollars Reward BROKE into the SHOP of the Subscriber on the night of the 20th One piece of Scarlet Broad Cloth, one One piece of Scarter Broad Chintz, a num-ber of pieces of home made Men's wear, a number of pieces of Ribbon, a number of number of pieces of Kinbon, a number of plated Boot and Kines Backles, likewife.
Spangled Bockles, one-pair of filter Knee
Backles, a number of pieces of Linen, a
number of VefiPatterns, one piece of Crimfun Jean, a number of pieces of common
Callicoes and Chiefers, a number of pairs
of cotton Stuckings, a number of Battons,
te. te.

Whoever will take up the Thief or Thieves and fecure them with the Goods, shall have the above Reward, and for the Thieresonly TWENTY DOLLARS. aid by

WILLIAM NORCROSS. Manfon, (County of Hampfhire ) Sept. 1793 ALL Perfons indebted to the fobscriber, who se accounts are of a langer date than twelve months flauding, are earnefly folicited to make payment without further invitation—those who have been waiting for a more complement feafon, are informed, that the day of lenity

I foon expire with them.
JOHN KITTRIDGE. Chefferfield, Sept. 23, 1793

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COT TON AND LINEN RAGS.

Strayed or flolen from OLLAY CO. VA. HOLLET. 14.0111
the pitture of the Subjeribet on the night of the 22d of Aragus? A dark grey HORS?fix years old, round bodied, thick for fazir itimb da, white Greak round one of his fore legs; caused by being galled with a tope, about four neces and an half hands high shot dark of the control only. Whoever will take the control only. about fourteen and an hait hands high, find all round, trots only. Wherer will take up faid Horfe (and Thief if foles) and re-turn them to the fobliciber in Hardrod, or the Horfe only, first light receives generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by BARZILLAI HUDSON. Hartford August 23, 1793.

70SEPH LAZELL BEGS leave to inform his god of friends, and the Public in general, that he has just come to head and now eady for fale, a good afforment of

English & W.I. Goods. which he is determined to fell on the most REASONABLE TERMS for READY PAY. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of Hard Ware. Likewife a complete affortme

Crockery and Glass Ware, Paper hangings of all kinds-upon the low-

Paper amprope or an entire feet terms.

Said LAZELL gives the highest price for all kinds of Graft Sectors and all kinds of farm produce.

Camnington — August 12,1793.

THE fubscriber hereby informs these that are indebted to him, that he expects they will fulfil their enthat de experts they wan runnt tour en-gagements, without further notice,—that old excufe that Produce is low, is no excufe now—every thing hearr a high price, and demands the Cath—he has determined not to wait till others have gathered their harvell, therefore intreates them, to bethick themselves, for this may be the laft call,

they will have to this way.

DAVID CHAPMAN.

Scatthampton, Sept. 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD. LOT of good land, lying in the town of Welhampton, constining about fixty acres, well fituated for a final farm, lying about fixty rods well of the county road leading from Northamptons Chellefield. Any perfor withing to porchafe the above land, may know disparticulars by anylving to ticulars by apylying to ISAAC SHELDON,

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1793.

For fale by the PRINTER Level,
A finall collection of BOOKS,

confifting of History, Divinity and Psyle-alfo, Webster's Institute, in ziami si pan, and Perny's spelling Book, wholesie and retail, as the pare can be purchased in Bothon or Hartford—CASH, or any of the above broaks will be given for COTTON or LINEN RAGS.

COMMONWEATH of MASSACHUSPITS.

In the House of Representatives,

ON the Petition of DAVID SMEAD, and Others, praying for a division of the County of Hampbire, or such other relich as may be found necessary.

RESOLVED, That Thomas J. Sliver,

Ebeners Pierce and Nathaniel Billion, Elg'en-be a Committee to repair to the County of Hampfhire, (at the expense of the Petitioners, or of faid County, as the Committee thall think proper.) to view faid county, for far as faid Committee may think proper, far as faid Committee may think proper, and to hear the inhabitants of faidCounty, by their agents respecting the grievances fuggested, in faid Petition; faid Committee are hereby directed to publish the time tes are hereby directed to publish the time and place of their meeting for the purpose aforefaid in the Northianston, Springful and Greenfield News Papers, three weeks prior to their convening—and to report their opinion,—what reliefs, if any innectifary, to the next General Cont.

Sent down for concurrence—

DAVID COBB. Speaks

Land Market Papers

DAVID COBB. Speake

In Sewate, March 26, 1793.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Perfairet.
Approved— JOHN HANCOCK.
A true Copy—Attef
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Scerelary.

FURSUANT to the foregoing Refolers the Committee aforefaid, hereby give no-tice, that they shall attend on the bosiness of their appointment, on the 4th TURS.
DAY of October next, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. at the house of Mr. Asantt. Pos-

THOMPSON J. SKINNER.
EBENEZER PIERCE.
NATHANIEL BISHOP. Lenex, 13th Sept. 1793.

Panishir. Comme NORTHAMPTON, (Meffachafette) PRIVATE AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER,



Vol. VII.]

W E D N E S D A Y, OCTOBER 16, 1793.

[NUMB. 371.

New Constitution of France.

DECLARATION Of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizens

PREAMBLE.

THE French Propie, convinced that the neglect and contempt of the Na-toral Rights of Man are the foul cases of the mifery in the world, have resolved to set son in a solemn declaration these facred and qualicuable rights, to the end that i ad coalicable rights, to the end thar, it being in the power of every citizen to compare at all times the proceedings of garcamean, with the end of every logical compact, they may never (offer themselves to be oppossed and debased by transpy; that the prople may have before their eyes, the bairs of their liberty and happiness; the magistrate the extract of his duty; the legislate, the object of his appointment. r, the object of his appointment.

Will these views they proclaim in the referee of the Supreme Being the follow-ng Declaration of the Rights of Man and

f the Citizen : Agricult I, The end of all fociety is he public happiness—Government is efof his natural and impreseriptible rights. II. These rights are equality, liberty, se-

curity of property.

III. All men are equal by nature and

III. All men are equal by mature and in the eye of the law,

IV. The law is the free and foleran experfine of the general will; it operates equally on all, whether by protecting or punting; it can command only what, is just and wreful to fociety; and prohibit only what is beeffer. that is hactful.

what is hardful.

V. All citizens are equally admidible to public employments. A free people know no other motives of preferring in their efficient has virue and talents.

VI. Luzaravy is the power which man peffells of doing whatever is not bartful

potents of theme. It is founded in nature; its bounds are marked by justice; law forms its protection, and its moral lilew forms its protection, and its moral li-ms are defined by this maxim: Do not to bers, what you would not with done to

VII. The right of expeding thoughts and opinious either through the medium of the prefy, or any other manner - the right of quietly affembling : The free exercife of religious worthip carnot be prohibited.
The necessity of making mention of these nghts, supposes the presence of the re-membrance of despositm.

VIII. Security is the protection

afforded by fociety to each of its mem-ben for the preferention of his person,

ghts and property.

IX. The law should protest public and adividual liberty against the oppression of

udividual liberty against the oppression of those who govern.

X. No one can be accused, arressed or denined, but in cases laid down in the law; and agreeable to the form prescribed. Every citizen fourmoned or arressed under the nuthority of the law, should immediate only one of the law, should immediate only one of the law. The law of the law is not the law of the law of

Every proceeding against a citizn oot of the reach or without the forms pricribed by the law, is arbitrary, and ty-nunical; the perion against whom, it should be attempted to be executed by force, has the right to repel it by force. XII. Those who folicit, dispatch, sign

erecete, or caufe to be executed, arbitrary steeter, or cause to be executed arbitrary adds are guilty, and deserve positionent.

XIII. Every man being presumed in accur, until he is declared guilty; if it is judged occossing to arrest bim, all onne-offer considerations.

tellary rigor in feeting him, thould be fer-cally problibited by law. XIV. No one thould be judged and ranihed until he has been heard, or legal-y appealed, and unless he comes under a two made public before the perpensation of the crime; the law possishing actions per-formed before its existence is tyranoical; the retrospective effect of any law is crimi-

XV. The law should only decree pon-The law mond only accree parithment fleifly and evidently necessary; the panishment should be proportioned to

seminment thould be proportioned to be crime and ufeful to fociety.

XVI. The right of property belongs to only citizen jit is the right of erjoying addipping at his will of his goods, to thought, of the right of his labor and interpretable.

XVII. No species of labor, culture, or learnered can be prohibited.

XVIII Every man may bargain for his fevices and his time; but he can neither fell himself are be fold. His person is not alienable property. The law acknowledges to no ferritude of the can be but an engagement to perform and to pay an equi-valent, between the man who works and

his employer.

X!X. No one can be deprived of the leaft portion of his property, without his confert, unlefathe public needfiles legilly afcertained require it, and under condition f an adequate and previous recompensa

XX. No contribution can be required, except for the general benefit.—All citizens have a right to concer in fixing the contribution; to infpret the expenditure of them, and to require accounts of that ex-

penditure.

XXI. Public faccouss are a facred debr. The fociety owes relief to unfortuwith work, or by feening the means of subfilence to those who are unable to

XXII. Inflanction is necessary to all Society thould favor as much as possible the progress of public reason, and place the means of inflruction within the reach ofe-

very citizen.

XXIII. The focial compact confifs in
the endeavours of all to affice to each the enjoyment & prefervation of his rights; this compact refls upon the National fove-XXIV. It cannot exist unless the poss

ers of public functionaries are clearly de-fined by the law and their responsibility

well fecured,

XXV. The fovereignly of the utilion
refides in the people. It is individule, in
preferitable and unalienable,

No profile of the people for XXVI No portion of the people fin exercise the powers of the whole people har each section of the sovereign assembled shall enjoy the rights of expressing its will

ith-entire-liberty.

XXVII. Let any individual who should

XXVII. Let say individual who found attempt to using the foreceignty be immediately put to death by freeznen.

XXVIII. 'The people hare always the right to revile, reform and change their conditiontion. One generation cannot bind by its laws future generations,

XXIX. Every citizen his an equal right to concur in making the law, and in appointing his reprefectatives and agents.

XXX. Public edites are effinitally, two property sixty examps to condidered et al.

temporary ; they cannot be confidered either as conferring diffinition, or as rei or wards, but as duties. XXXI. The crimes of the reprefentatives of the people or their agents should never go unpunished. No one has a right to assume an inviolability that does not be-

to anothe an invocating the long to other citizens,

XXXII. The right of prefenting petitions to the depositaries of public authority, can in no cale be prohibited, suspendent, and in the cale be prohibited.

ed or limited.

XXXIII. Reliffance to eppiration is confequence of the other rights of man, XXXIV. The focial body is oppreff-XXXV. The focial body is opperfied, when one of its entermiers is opperfied. Each individual office focial body is opperfied, XXXV. When the focial body is opperfied, XXXV. When the government violates the rights of the people, infurrelion is to the people and each partition of the temple of the people of the

people, the most facred of rights and the most indiferable of daties.

The Conflicutional Act.

Of the Repuliek 1. THE French Republic is one and indivisible.
Of the Diffribation of the People.

The French People is distributed Primary Allemblies of contons.

3. It is diffusioned, for administration

3. It is differenced, 191 and for juffice, into departments, diffricts and municipalities.

Of the flate of Citizent.

De Every man born or domicilated in France, of the age of twenty one years complete;

Every foreigner of the age of twenty-

one years complete, who domicilated in

Lives in it be his labor.

Or acquires a property; Or marries a French woman Oradopis a child:

Or maintaint an aged perfore;— Finally, every intelgent, who shall be udged by the legislative body to have de-ferred well of humanity,

Is admitted to the exercise of the rights

is admitted to the exercise of the rights of a French citizen.

5. The execution the rights of a citizen is lost.

7. By maturalization in a foreign county;

By the acceptance of functions or fawors flowing from a government not po-

By condemnation to punishments infa-ments or selfictive, till recapacitation. 6. The exercise of the rights of a ci-tizen is followeded.

By the fate of seculation;
By a judgment of contumacy, as long as that judgment is not annulled.

of the Sovereignty of the People.

The Sovereign People is the Unirefality of French Citizens.

It nominates directly its deportes.

 It nominates directly its deportes.
 It delagates to eleftors the choice of Administrators, of Public Arbitrators, of criminal judges, and judges of appealant.
 It deliberates on the laws. Of the Primary Affemblies.
The Primary Affemblies are com

11. The Primary Affemblies are com-ofed of the citizens domicilated for fix nonths in each canton.

12. They are composed of zeo citi-13. They are conflituted by the nomi-nation of a prefident, feeretaries and fero-

HECEIL. Their police appertains to them. 14. Their police appertains to them.

ed 16. The elections are made by ballot, of spen vote; at the option of each voter, 17. A Primary Allembly cannot in any case, prescribe a uniform mode of voting.

17. A Primary and afe, prescribe a uniform mode of vor18. The fermineers ascertain the vote of citizens who cannot write, and choof

to vote by ballot.

19. The fufferages upon laws are giv-. 19. The fufficiages upon laws are given by yes or by zs.
20. The will of the Primary Affembly

zo. I newin of the Primity Affembly is proclaimed thus: The citizens met in Primity Affembly of—, to the number of \_\_\_\_, voters, vote for, or vote against, by a majority of—\_\_\_\_

or a majority of of the Legislative Bady.

21. The population is the fule baffs of he national repreferation.

22. There is one deputy for every 40, no individuals.

23. ¿Each re-union of Primary Affem-blies reluting from a population of from 39,000 to 41,000 fouls, nominate directly

one Departy.

24. The nomination is made by the abfoliate majority of fuffrages.

25. Each Affembly caffs up the fuffrages, and fends a commissioner for the general realing up to the place pointed out as the most central.

26. If the first casting up does not give

an absolute majority, a second vote is pro-creded to, and the votes are taken for the cteded to, and the votes are taken for the two citizens who had the most voices, the 27. In case of equality of votes, the elded has the preference, either to be on the ballot, or clested.—In case at equali-

ry of ege, lots decide.

28. Every Frenchman exercises the rights of citizen is eligible through the

extent of the republic 29. Each deputy belongs to the whol

to. In case of the non-acceptance, re figuration, forfeiture or death of a deputy he is replaced by the Primary Affemblie

who nominated him.

31. A deputy who has given in his refignation cannot quit his poit but after the
admittion of his inceetion.

32. The French people afterable every

ear on the first of May, for the election 33. It proceeds in them whatever be the number of entirens prefent, having

right to vote.

34. Primary Affemblies are formed on extraordinary occasions, on the demand of a fifth of the citizens who have a right to ore in them.

35. The Convention is made in this

cafe, by the municipality of the ordinary lace of meeting. 36. These extreordinary affemblies

do not deliberate but when one more than the half of the citizens who have a right to vote in them are prefent.

Of Electorial Affemblies.
The citizens met, in Primary Affect, nominate one Elector for every 200 effizers, prefent or not, two for from 211 to 400, and three for from 401 to 600.

50. The holding of the Electronial Af-femblies, and the mode of elections, are the fame as in Primary Affemblies.

Of the Legislative Body.

50. The Legislative Body is one iniviable and permanent.

40. Its feffion is for a year.

41. It meets the first of July.
42. The National Assembly cannot be constituted, if it do not consist of one more than the half of the deputies.

43. The deputies cannot be examined, accured, or tried at any time, for the opinions they have delivered in the Legislative

Body.

44 They may for a criminal est, be fixed, or flegrant delt, to a a warrant of arrelt, or a warrant of arrelt, or a warrant formudoing to appear, cannot be granted spaint them unlets authorifed by the Legillative Body.

Holding of the Suring of the Legillative Body.

45. The fittings of theNational Affermably are Republic.

y are Republic.

46. The ininutes of its fittings are print-

47. It cannot deliberate, if it be not

47. It cannot designar, it it be not composed of 200 members at the leaft.

48. It cannot refuse to hear its members speak in the order in which they have emanded to be heard.

49. It deliberates by themsjority of the

49. It deliberates by the majority of the members prefeat, "I'm" (c). Members have a right to require apet to minute. St. It has the right of ceasior on the conduct of its members in its beform.

52. It has the right of ceasior on the conduct of its members in its beform.

52. The police apperatus in it is the place of its futings, and is the external circuit which it has determined.

Of the Faudinian of the Legislative Budy.

53. The Legislative Body proposes laws and pastic decrees.

54. Under the general name of laws are comprehended the acts of the Legisla-tive Body, concerning

are comprehended the acts of the Legisla-tive Body, conciening.

The Legislatum civil and eriminal;

The general administration of the reven-ues, and of the ordinary expenses of the Republic;

The national domains;

The nite, the weight, the impression and the denomination of money;

The nature, the amount and the collec-tion of contributions:

on of contributions: The declaration of war :

French territory;

Every new general diffribution of the French territory;

The public infraction;

The public honor of the memory of great

55. Under the particular name of de-rees, are included the acts of the Legiflative Body, concerning
The annual establishment of the land &

The annual establishment of the land & fee forces;

The permission or the prohibiting of the passage of foreign troops thro' the French erritory;
The introduction of foreign naval forces

nto the ports of the Republic;
The measures of general fafety and tran-

uility. The annual and momentary diffribution of public faccour and works;
The order for the fabrication of money

f every kind;
The unforfeen and extraordinary ex-

rence;
The meafores local and particular to an administration, a commune, or a kind of public work:
The defence of the territory;

The ratification of treaties;
The nomination and the removal of ommanders in chief of armies;
The protecution of the responsibility of embers of the Council, and the public

functionaries :

The accufation of perions charged with plots against the general fafety of the Re-