

ORGANIC SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Extracted from the Registers of the Conservative Senate, Floreal, year 12. (CONCLUDED.)

TABLE IV.—Of the Council of State.

75. When the Council of State deliberates upon the projects of laws and upon the regulations of public administration, the two thirds of the members of the Council in ordinary service must be present. The number of the counsellors of state cannot be less than twenty-five. 76. The council of state is divided into six sections; to wit: Section of legislation, section of the interior, section of finances, section of war, section of the marine, and section of commerce. 77. When a member of the council of state has been inscribed during five years upon the list of the members of the council in ordinary service, he receives a commission of counsellor of state for life. When he ceases to be inscribed in the list of the council of state in ordinary or extraordinary services, he has a right only to the third of the salary of counsellor of state. He loses his title and rights only by a judgment of the high Imperial Court, awarding an afflictive or ignominious penalty. TITLE X.—Of the Legislative Body. 78. The members going out of the legislative body may be re-elected without interval. 79. The projects of laws presented to the legislative body are sent back to the three sections of the Tribunal. 80. The sittings of the legislative body are distinguished into ordinary sittings and general committees: 81. The ordinary sittings are composed of members of the legislative body, of orators of the council of state, and of orators of the three sections of the Tribunal. The general committees are composed only of members of the legislative body. The president of the legislative body presides at the ordinary sittings, and the general committees. 82. In an ordinary sitting, the legislative body hears the orators of the Council of State and those of the three sections of the Tribunal, and votes upon the project of law. In general committees, the members of the legislative body discuss among themselves the advantages and inconveniences of the project of law. 83. The legislative body forms itself into a general committee. 1st. Upon the invitation of the president, for the interior business of the body. In these two cases, the general committee is secret, and the discussions must neither be printed nor divulged: 3d. Upon the demand of the orators of the Council of State, specially authorized to the effect. In this case, the general committee is necessarily public. No deliberation can be taken in the general committees. 84. When the discussion in a general committee is formed, the deliberation is adjourned to the next day in an ordinary sitting. 85. The legislative body, on the day it is to vote upon the project of law, hears, in the same sitting, the recapitulation which the orators of the Council of state make. 86. The deliberation on a project of law can, in no case, be deferred more than three days beyond the one which had been fixed for the closing of the discussion. 87. The sections of Tribunal constitute the only commissions of the legislative body which cannot form any other, but in the case expressed Art. 113, Title XIII, of the high imperial court. TABLE IX.—Of the Tribunal. 88. The functions of the members of the tribunate last ten years. 89. The Tribunal is renewed by the half every five years. The first renewal shall take place for the sessions of the year conformable to the Organic Senatus Consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year 10. 90. The President of the tribunate is nominated by the Emperor, upon a presentation of three candidates made by the Tribunate by secret election and by the absolute majority (1). 91. The functions of the President of the Tribunate last two years. The Tribunate has two Questors. They are appointed by the Emperor, upon a triple list of Candidates chosen by the Tribunate by secret election and by the absolute majority. Their functions are the same as those attributed to the Questors of the legislative body, by the Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, of the Organic Senatus Consultum of the 24th Frimaire, Year XII. (1) We must here inform our readers that the absolute majority means, that more than the half of the members must vote for each of the candidates.

One of the Questors is renewed every year. 92. The Tribunate is divided into three sections, to wit: Section of Legation, Section of Interior, Section of Finances. 93. Each Section form a list of three of its members, among whom the President of the Tribunate designates the President of the Section. The functions of the President of Section last one year. 94. When the respective Sections of the Council of State and of the Tribunate demand to unite, the conferences are held under the presidency of the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, or of the Arch-Treasurer, according to the nature of the objects to be examined. 95. Each Section discusses separately & in an assembly of the Section, the projects of laws which are transmitted to it by the legislative body. Two orators of each of the three sections carry to the legislative body, the wish of the section and develop the motives of it. 96. In no case can the project of laws be discussed by the tribunate in a general assembly. It unites in a general assembly, under the presidency of its president, for the exercise of its other attributions. TITLE XII.—Of the Electoral Colleges. 98. Whenever an electoral college is united for the formation of the list of candidates for the legislative body, the lists of candidates for the Senate are renewed. Each renewal renders the anterior presentations of no effect. 99. The great officers, the commandants and officers of the legion of honor, are members of the electoral college of the department in which they reside, or one of the departments of the cohort to which they belong. The legionaries are members of the electoral college of their arrondissement. The members of the legion of honor are admitted to the electoral college which they are to make a part of, upon the presentation of a brevet which is delivered to them for this effect by the grand elector. TITLE XIII.—Of the Imperial Court. 101. A high imperial court takes cognizance of, 1st. Of personal offences committed by members of the imperial family, by titularies of the great dignities of the empire, by ministers and by the secretary of state, by great officers, by senators, and by counsellors of state; 2d. Of crimes, attempts and plots against the interior and exterior safety of the state, the person of the Emperor and that of the presumptive heir of the empire; 3d. Of offences of responsibility of office committed by the ministers & counsellors of state especially charged with a part of the public administration. 4th. Of prevarications & abuses of power, committed, either by captains-generals of the colonies, by colonial prefects and commandants of the French establishments beyond the continent, or by administrators general employed extraordinarily, or by generals or admirals, without prejudice, with regard to the latter, to the prosecutions, of the military jurisdiction, in the cases determined by the laws; 5th. Of the fact of disobedience of Generals or Admirals who contravene their instructions. 6th. Of the concussions and dilapidations which the Prefect of the departments, are guilty of in the exercise of their functions. 7th. Of the forfeitures or party quarrels which may be incurred by a court of appeals, or by a court of criminal justice, or by members of the court of cassation; 8th. Of denunciations for arbitrary detentions and of violations of the liberty of the press. 102. The High Imperial Court assembles in the Senate. 103. It is presided over by the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire. If he is sick, absent or legitimately prevented it is presided by another titular of a great dignity of the Empire. 104. The High Imperial Court is composed of princes, of titularies of the great dignities and great officers of the Empire, of the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, of sixty Senators of six Presidents of section of the Council of State, or fourteen Counsellors of State and of twenty members of the court of cassation. The Senators, the Counsellors of State and the members of the court of cassation, are called by order of Seniority. 105. There will be attached to the high Imperial Court, an Attorney-General, appointed for life by the Emperor. [106 to 133. Relate to some internal regulations interesting only to the people who are the objects of them; they are therefore omitted.] TITLE XIV.—Of the Judiciary order. 134. The judgments of the courts of justice are titled arrêts.

135. The Presidents of the courts of cassation, the courts of appeal and criminal justice are appointed for life by the emperor, and may be chosen out of the courts over which they are to preside. 136. The tribunal of cassation takes the denomination of court of cassation; the tribunals of appeal that of appeal; the criminal tribunals that of criminal justice; the president of the court of cassation and the president of the courts of appeal divided into sections, take the title of first president, the Vice-President that of Presidents; the commissaries of government, near the court of cassation the courts of appeal and of criminal justice, take the title of Imperial-Attorney Generals; and the commissaries near the other tribunals that of Imperial Attorneys. TITLE XV.—Of the Promulgation. 137. The emperor causes to be sealed and promulgated, the Organic Senatus Consultum, the Senatus Consulta, the acts of the Senate, and the law.—The Organic Senatus Consulta, the Senatus Consulta, and the acts of the Senate are promulgated on the tenth day after their emission at farthest. 138. Two originals are drawn up of each of the acts mentioned in the preceding article. Both are signed by the emperor, revised by one of the titularies of the high dignities, each according to their rights and attributes, countersigned by the Secretary of State and the Ministers of Justice, and sealed with the great Seal of the State. 139. One of these originals is deposited among the records of the seal, & the other is transmitted to the archives of the public authority from which the act emanates. 140. 141. The promulgation is thus conceived: "N (the first name of the emperor,) by the grace of God and the constitutions of the Republic, emperor of the French, to all to whom these presents may come, Greeting: The Senate, after having heard the orators of the council of state, has decreed, and we order as follows: (and if of a law) the legislative body has rendered on the—the following decree, conformably to the proposition made in the name of the emperor, and after having heard the orators of the council of state and the sections of the tribunal, the—We order and command that these presents sealed with the seals of the state, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, be addressed to the courts, tribunals, and administrative authorities, that they may be inscribed on their registers, to observe them and cause them to be observed; and the grand judge Minister of justice is charged with superintending the publication thereof. TITLE XVI.—And the last. 142. The following proposition shall be offered for the acceptance of the people, in the forms determined by the arrete of the 9th Floreal, year 10:—"The people will the hereditament of the imperial dignity in the direct descent, natural, legitimate and adoptive of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the direct descent, natural and legitimate of Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, as it is thus regulated by the organic senatus consultum of the 28th Floreal, year 12." Signed, CAMBACERES, Second Consul, President. MORARD DE GALLES, JOSEPH CORNÉLIE, Secretaries. Approved and Sealed. Chancellor of the Senate, LAPLACE. We order and command, that these presents, sealed with the seal of the state—inserted in the bulletin of the laws—be addressed to the courts, tribunals, and administrative authorities—that they may be inscribed on their registers, &c. Given at the palace of St. Cloud, the 28th Floreal, year 12, and of our reign the first. Signed, NAPOLEON. By the emperor, Secretary of State, H. B. MARET. Seen by us, Arch-Chancellor of the empire CAMBACERES. CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE. A COUNTRY PAPER. IN consequence of applications from various quarters, we are induced to offer proposals for printing (in addition to the daily Courier) a paper for the country, to be entitled, the Courier for the Country. It is our intention to publish the proposed paper twice a week. The price of the Courier for the Country will be Five Dollars per annum. Payment for the same always to be made in advance. All the Original Remarks and Essays published in the Charleston Courier, together with a general detail of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, will be published in the paper for the country. If a sufficient number of subscribers appear to encourage the intended undertaking, the first number of the Courier for the Country will be published in the month of September ensuing. Subscriptions are received by the Editor of the MINERVA.

The Celebrated Horse, CŒUR de LION, STANDS within two and a half miles of Louisville, and 32 of Raleigh. The Spring Season will end the last of June, and the Fall Season the last of October. Mares put the Spring Season and not proving with Foal, shall have the privilege of the Fall Season, gratis—My price will be 20 dollars, payable the first of April, 1805; 18 dollars shall discharge the Spring Season, and 16 dollars the Fall Season, if paid by the 15th of March, 1805. I will ensure a Colt to stand and suck for 40 dollars; twelve and a half Dollars the Leap, paid at the time the Mare is Covered; and should the Mare prove not with Foal, she shall have the whole Season for five and a half Dollars more. Persons wishing their Mares fed with Corn, shall have it at two and a half Dollars cash the barrel. My treatment shall be the same as last year, for which I appeal to those gentlemen who favored me with their custom. Gentlemen who put Mares by the Leap, and get no Colt, shall have a Season for 10 Dollars, and those who put by the Season and fail, shall have two Seasons for the price of one. Every care shall be taken, but I will not be liable for accidents. ELISHA WILLIAMS, Franklin, Feb. 27, 1804. PEDIGREE. Cœur de Lion was got by Highflyer, his dam the famous Dido by Eclipse. Dido sold at the Duke of Cumberland's sale, for 850 guineas, and Cœur de Lion a foal by her side, sold for 400 guineas—25 certificates in my possession will shew. DESCRIPTION. A fine Bay, a star in his forehead, with black mane, tail, legs and hoofs. List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, 1st of July, 1804, which if not called for before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office in dead Letters. CALEB Abbot, near Fayetteville; William Anderson, do. John Andrews, Cumberland County; Duncan Black, do. Andrew Breman, do. John Bethune, near Fayetteville; John Chisholm, Fayetteville; James Cole, do. Archibald Campbell, near do. John Coleman, near do. Duncan Crawford, do. Squire Cameron, do. Dugald Campbell, do. Dugald Clarke, care of John MacMillan, Fayetteville; William Dolby, Cumberland county; Ezekiel Ford, Fayetteville; John Graham, care of Jas. M'Nair, Robeson county; Joseph Gest, care of George Barge, Fayetteville; Donald Graham, care of James M'Intyre, Ste phen Gimore, near Fayetteville; Eber Hayle, Fayetteville; Benjamin Jones or Jenkins, do. Daniel Lashli, Cumberland county; William M Kay, Fayetteville; Peter M'Arthur, do. 2; Mary Moore, care of James Kemp, Fayetteville; Samuel M'Key, do. 2; Malcolm MacLeod, do. William M'Kenzie, do. 2; Donald M'Donald, do. 2; John M'Phail, care of Duncan M'Leran, Fayetteville; Coil M'Neill, Cumberland county; Archibald M'Neill, Walker's Creek, Cumberland county; John Monroe, do. Neill Monroe, do. Archibald M'Duffee, do. 2; Lachlan M'Kenan, do. John M'Kay, jun Longsheet; Donald M'Kenzie, Cumberland county, 2; Alexander M'Leod, carpenter, do. Malcolm M'Innis, do. Daniel M'Coll, do. Malcom M'Neil, do. John G. Morris, care of Mrs. Anders, Black River; John M'Eachern, Robeson county; Daniel M'Millan, do. John M'Kay, do. Widow M'Lean, do. George Nutting, Fayetteville; Sarah Naylor, do. Hamilton Prince, do. Joseph Prindle, do. Thomas Ouciferberry, do. James Rophey, do. James Russell, do. Duncan Ray, Cumberland county, 3; James Rawlley, Chatham county; Daniel Smith, Cumberland county; William Smith, do. Jacob Smith, do. John Saw, Fayetteville; James Smith, Robeson county; Mr. Taylor, Campbellton; James Torry, Cumberland county; David Vance, Hatter, Fayetteville; Samuel Vance, do. Elisha Wilkins Cumberland county; John Younger, do. Thomas Young, Fayetteville. Duncan MacRae, P. M. Needham Davis, Saddler and Harness Maker, TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has moved his Shop near the corner of Market and Third Street, where he continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making business in all its various branches. He has on hand a good assortment of Saddlery and Harness mountings, plated Belts, and he flatters himself that his attention to business, will meet the patronage of a generous public. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch. A generous price will be given to Journeymen Saddlers that will be attentive to business. N. M. DAVIS. Smithfield, June 17, 1804. Thomas Cotton, deceased. THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Cotton, dec. late of Montgomery county; request all persons indebted to make speedy payment, and those who have demands to present them properly attested. ARTHUR HARRIS, } Exrs. ELIJAH HAYTOM, } Montgomery county, June 24, 1804. BLANKS Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.