



AND
North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers.
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1804.

No. 252

VOL. V.

New French Constitution.

Although we mentioned in our last what were the leading features of the Constitution of the French Empire, not doubting our readers will have a desire to see the thing itself, we give a part in this paper and will complete it in the next.

ORGANIC SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Extract from the registers of the Conservative Senate, Floreal, year 12.

The Conservative Senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by the 9th article of the constitution, having seen the project of the Senatus Consultum drawn up according to the 57th article of the Organic Senatus Consultum, dated Thermidor 16th year 10, and having heard on the motives of the said project, the orators of government, and the report of its special commission, nominated in the sitting of the twenty-sixth of this month, and having deliberated on the adoption of it, to the number of voices prescribed by the 50th article of the Organic Senatus Consultum, of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, decrees as follows:

TITLE I.

ART. 1. The government of the republic shall be entrusted to an Emperor, who assumes the title of Emperor of the French. Justice shall be administered in the name of the Emperor, by officers of the French.

TITLE II.—OF HEREDITARY.

3. The imperial dignity shall be hereditary, in the direct, natural legitimate descent of Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descent.

4. Napoleon Bonaparte may adopt the children or grand children of his brothers, provided they have attained the age of 18 complete, and that he himself has no male heir at the time of adoption. His adopted sons enter the line of his direct descent. If he has any male children posterior to adoption, his adopted sons can succeed only after the natural and legitimate descendants. Adoption is interdicted to the successors of Napoleon Bonaparte and to their descendants.

5. Failing a natural or legitimate or adopted heir of N. Bonaparte, the imperial dignity shall devolve to be conferred on Joseph Bonaparte and his natural and legitimate descendants, in order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

6. Failing Joseph Bonaparte and his male descendants, the imperial dignity shall devolve to and be conferred on Louis Bonaparte and his natural and legitimate descendants, in the order of primogeniture, from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

7. Failing a natural and legitimate heir, or adopted heir of Napoleon Bonaparte, failing a natural or legitimate heir of Joseph Bonaparte & his male descendants, of L. Bonaparte and his male descendants, an Organic Senatus Consultum, proposed to the Senate by the titularies of the great dignities of the Empire, and submitted to the acceptance of the people, shall nominate the Emperor, and regulate in his family the order of hereditary, from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and of their descendants.

8. Until the moment of the election of the new Emperor, the affairs of the state will be governed by the ministers, who shall form in council the government, and who shall deliberate by a majority of voices. The secretary of state shall keep a journal of the deliberations.

TITLE III.—OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

9. The members of the Imperial family in the order of hereditary shall bear the title of French Princes. The eldest son of the

Emperor shall be styled Imperial Prince.

10. The mode of education for the French Princes shall be regulated by a Senatus Consultum.

11. They are members of the Senate and of the Council of State, when they have attained to their eighteenth year.

12. They cannot marry without the consent of the Emperor. The marriage of a French Prince without the consent of the Emperor, incurs the privation of all right of inheritance both for the individual who has contracted it, and for his descendants.

13. The acts which attest the birth, the marriages, and deaths of the members of the Imperial family, shall be transmitted, by order from the Emperor, to the Senate, who shall order them to be inscribed in their journals, and deposited among their archives.

14. Napoleon Bonaparte shall establish by statutes to which his successors are bound to conform—1st. The duties of the individuals of both sexes who are members of the Imperial family, towards the Emperor—2d. An organization of the imperial palace, conformably to the dignity of the throne and the grandeur of the nation.

15. The civil list remains regulated in the same manner it was by the first and fourth articles of decree of May 26, 1791—the Princes J. and L. Bonaparte, and in future the youngest natural and legitimate sons of the emperor shall be treated agreeably to the articles 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of the decree of December 21, 1790. The Emperor may fix the jointure of the Empress, and refer it to the civil list. His successors can introduce no change in the dispositions made in this respect.

16. The Emperor shall visit the Departments. Palaces shall therefore be established in the four principal points of the Empire; these palaces shall be fixed, and their dependencies established by a law.

TITLE IV.—OF THE REGENCY.

17. The Emperor is a minor till the age of eighteen years complete; during his minority there shall be a regency of the Empire.

18. The regent must be at least twenty-one years of age complete; females are excluded from the regency.

19. The Emperor chooses the regent from among the French Princes who have attained to the age prescribed by the preceding articles; and failing them, from among the titularies of the great dignities of the Empire.

20. Failing designation on the part of the Emperor, the regency shall devolve to the Prince nearest in degree to the order of inheritance, who has attained to twenty-five years complete.

21. In cases where the Emperor has not chosen the regent, if none of the French Princes have attained to the age of twenty-five years complete, the Senate shall choose the regent from the titularies of the great dignities of the Empire.

22. When, on account of the minority of a Prince called to the regency, in the order of inheritance, it has been conferred on a more distant relation, or one of the titularies of the great dignity of the Empire, the regent who shall enter on the exercise of his functions, shall continue them till the majority of the Emperor.

23. No Organic Senatus Consultum can be passed during the regency, nor before the end of the third year after the majority.

24. The regent shall exercise till the majority of the Emperor all the attributes of the imperial dignity; he cannot, however, nominate to the grand dignities of the Empire, nor to the places of the great officers that may be vacant at the period of the regency, or which

may become vacant during the minority, nor use the prerogative reserved for the Emperor of raising citizens to the rank of Senator. He cannot dismiss either the Grand Judge or the Secretary of State.

25. He is not personally responsible for the acts of his administration.

26. All acts of the regency are in the name of the Emperor under age.

27. The regent can propose no project of a law, or Senatus Consultum, and can adopt no regulation to public administration, until he has consulted the council of regency, composed of the titularies of the dignities of the Empire. He cannot declare war or sign treaties of peace, alliance, or commerce, until after a deliberation in the council of regency; the members of which in this case only have a deliberate voice. The decision shall be by a majority of voices, and if there be an equality, that of the regent shall determine it. The minister of foreign relations shall have a seat in the council of regency, when the council deliberate on affairs relating to his department. The Grand Judge, minister of justice, may be called to it by order of the regent. The Secretary of State shall keep a journal of the deliberations.

28. The regency can confer no right on the person of the minor Emperor.

29. The salary of the regent is fixed at a fourth of the amount of the civil list.

30. The care of the minor Emperor is entrusted to his mother; and failing her, to the Prince chosen for that purpose by the predecessor of the minor Emperor. Failing the mother of the minor Emperor, and a Prince chosen by the Emperor, the Senate shall instruct the care of the minor Emperor to one of the titularies of the great dignities of the Empire. Neither the regent, nor his descendants or females, can be chosen to take charge of the minor Emperor.

31. In case Napoleon Bonaparte shall use the faculty conferred on him by the 4th article title II. the act of adoption shall be performed in the presence of the titularies of the grand dignities of the Empire; shall be received by the Secretary of state, and immediately transmitted to the Senate to be inscribed in the journals, and deposited among the archives, when the Emperor nominates either a regent for the minority, or a Prince to take charge of the minor Emperor, the same formalities shall be observed; the acts of nomination, either of a regent for the minority or a Prince to take charge of the minor Emperor, are revocable, at the pleasure of the Emperor; every act of adoption, nomination, which has not been inscribed in the journals of the Senate, before the death of the Emperor shall be null and void.

TITLE V.—OF THE GREAT DIGNITIES OF THE EMPIRE.

32. The great dignities of the Empire are those of Grand Elector, Arch Chancellor of State, Arch Treasurer, Constable and Grand Admiral.

33. The titularies of the grand dignities of the Empire are nominated by the French Princes, and take precedence immediately after them. The period of their reception determines the rank which they respectively hold.

34. The grand dignities of the Empire cannot be removed.

35. The titularies of the great dignities of the Empire are Senators and Counsellors of State.

36. They form the grand Council of the Emperor; they are members of the Privy Council; they compose the grand Council of the legion of honor; the present members of the legion of honor shall retain during life, their title

functions and prerogatives.

37. The Emperor presides in the Senate and Council of State. When the Emperor does not preside in the Senate and Council of State, he shall nominate one of the titularies of the great dignities of the State to be President.

38. All acts of the Senate and name of the Emperor, and promulgated or published under the Imperial Seal.

39. The Grand Elector performs the functions of Chancellor—1st. In convoking the Legislative, the Electoral Colleges, and the Cantonal Assemblies, 2d. In promulgating Senatus Consulta for dissolving the Legislative Body or the Electoral Colleges. The Grand Elector presides in the absence of the Emperor, when the Senate proceeds to the nomination of Senators, Legislators or Tribunes. He may reside in the Palace of the Senate. He makes known to the Emperor the remonstrances presented by the Electoral Colleges or the Cantonal Assemblies, in regard to the preservation of their prerogatives. When a member of an Electoral College is denounced agreeably to the 21st article of the Organic Senatus Consultum, of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, as having committed an act contrary to the honour or good of his country, the Grand Elector will invite the College to manifest its will. He shall report the will of the College to the Emperor. The Grand Elector presents the members of the Senate, of the Council of State, and of the Legislative Body, to take the oath before the Emperor. He administers the oath to the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges, of the Departmental and Cantonal Assemblies. He presents the solemn deputations of the Senate, the Council of State, the Legislative body, Tribunal, and Electoral Colleges, when admitted to an audience of the Emperor.

To be concluded in our next.

Useful and entertaining Books FOR YOUTH.

Just received from Philadelphia, And for Sale by the Printer hereof, Price a Dollar and a Quarter,

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A. J. GALE'S Store.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has received a large Assortment of Fashionable Goods FOR THE SEASON, Which, with his former Stock, forms a general Assortment, amongst which are a great Variety of Trinkets, Jewellery, Watch Crystals, Artificial Flowers from Paris, West-India Goods, Port and Madeira Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Train Oil, Logwood, Lardies', Misses' and Children's Morocco and Kid Shoes; Martin's Justice and his Duty of Executors, the History of Louisiana; and in short, a thousand articles too tedious to enumerate, and kept perhaps by few Stores. He will sell low, by wholesale or retail Fayetteville, June 30. PETER PERRY.

The Grand Lodge

of North-Carolina and Tennessee WILL convene in the Lodge-Room of the City of Raleigh on the Evening of Monday the 19th of December next, at which Time and Place, Officers, Members and Representatives from the respective Lodges under our Jurisdiction, are required to attend. By order of the Most Worshipful the Hon. John Louis Taylor, Grand Master, Robert Williams, Grand Secretary. Raleigh, July 7, A. L. 5804, A. D. 1804.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change on form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the 8th Day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the Custom-Houses to every Vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary Powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States from capture, until the 1st of July 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use. Department of State, May 23d, 1804. The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep Copies of it posted up in their offices. May 30.

Mutual Insurance Society AGAINST FIRE In the State of North-Carolina.

THOSE Merchants, House-owners and others, who are desirous of securing their Property from Losses by Fire, and who have not yet signified their intention of becoming Members of the above institution, (waiting perhaps, to see the Society commence its operations) are respectfully requested to apply to some one of the Directors originally appointed, viz. John Haywood or Joseph Gales, Raleigh; David Tate or John H. Stevely, at Morganton; John Steele or Lewis Baird, at Salisbury; Wm. Norwood or William Whitted, Hillsborough; John Eccles or John Hogg, at Fayetteville; Goodorum Davis or Abraham Hodge, at Halifax; Josiah Collins, senr. or Samuel Fredwell, at Edenton; John Devereux or F. X. Martin, Newbern; or J. G. Wright or G. Hooper, at Wilmington—before the meeting appointed to be held at Raleigh in December next, otherwise they, and the Public at large, may lose all the benefits derivable from so equitable and desirable a provision against so justly dreaded a Calamity, for it is probable, except there appear at that time a general desire to forward the Institution, it may be abandoned altogether. July 21.

FOR SALE OR RENT, In the City of Raleigh, A LARGE two Story House, with one Acre Lot; conveniently situated near the State House; being a part of the Square adjoining Mr. Casso's, on Morgan Street. For Terms apply to WILLIAM PEACE. Raleigh, June 9th, 1804.

NEW BOOKS.

J. GALE'S respectfully informs the Gentlemen of the Bar, and others, that he has lately received considerable Additions to his Book-Store, not only in the Law Department, but in every Branch of useful and polite Literature, School Books, &c. which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms. J. Gales has also lately received a fresh Stock of all the most useful Drugs and Medicines, of the best Quality, including the most approved Patent Medicines.

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