



Outrage the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Translated for the New-York Commercial Advertiser from French papers.

An act in addition to the Constitution of the Empire.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the Constitutions, Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:

Since we were called, fifteen years ago, by the wish of France to the government of the state, we endeavored to perfect, at different periods, the Constitutional forms, according to the wants and the desires of the nation; and profiting by the lessons of experience.

The constitutions of the Empire are thus formed by a series of acts which have been clothed with the approbation of the people.

We had then for our end, to organize a great European federative system, which we had adopted as being conformable to the spirit of the age, and favorable to the progress of civilization.

TITLE I.—General Arrangements.

Art. 1. The Constitution of the Empire, to wit, the constitutional act of the 22 Frimaire, in the year 8, the Senatus Consulta of the 14th and 6th Thermidor, in the year 10, and that of the 28th Floreal, in the year 12, shall be modified by the following arrangements.

2. The legislative power is exercised by the Emperor & by the two Houses.

3. The first house, called the House of Peers, is hereditary.

4. The Emperor appoints the members, who are irremovable, they and their male descendants, from the eldest to the eldest in the direct line.

5. The House of Peers is presided by the Arch-chancellor of the Empire, or, in the case provided by the 5th article of the Senatus Consultum of the 6th Floreal, year 12, by one of the members of this House, especially designated by the Emperor.

6. The members of the Imperial family, in the order of inheritance, are Peers of right. They sit after the President. They take their seat at eighteen years, but have not a determining voice until 21.

7. The second house, called the House of Representatives, is elected by the people.

8. The members of this house are in number six hundred and twenty-nine. They must be 25 years old at least.

9. The President of the House of Representatives is appointed by the House, at the opening of the first ses-

sion. He remains in office until the renewal of the house. His nomination is submitted to the approbation of the Emperor.

10. The House of Representatives verifies the powers of its members, and pronounces upon the validity of contested elections.

11. The members of the House of Representatives receive for travelling expences, and during the session, the compensation determined by the constituent assembly.

12. They are re-eligible indefinitely.

13. The House of Representatives is renewed of right, wholly, every five years.

14. No member of either house can be arrested, except in the case of flagrant crime, nor prosecuted on a criminal or correctional charge, except by virtue of a resolution of the house of which he is member.

15. No one can be arrested or detained for debts, from the time of their departure to attend their duty in the Legislature (a partir de la convocation) nor for forty days after the session.

16. The Peers are judged by their house, on a criminal or correctional charge, according to forms which shall be regulated by law.

17. The quality of Peer and of Representative is compatible with all public functions, except those of matters of accounts. However, the Prefects and sub-Prefects are not eligible by the electoral colleges of the department or the arrondissement which they administer.

18. The Emperor sends to the Houses some ministers of state and some counsellors of state, who have a seat there & take a part in the discussions, but who have not a determining voice, except when they are members of the House of Peers, or elected by the people.

19. The ministers who are members of the House of Peers or of that of Representatives, or who have a seat by mission of the government, give to the house the illustrations which are judged necessary, when their publicity does not compromise the interest of the state.

20. The sittings of the two Houses are public.—They may, nevertheless, form themselves in secret committee; the House of Peers upon the request of ten members, and that of Representatives upon the request of twenty-five. The government may likewise require secret committees to make communications. In every case the determination and the votes can only take place in public sessions.

21. The Emperor may prorogue, adjourn and dissolve the House of Representatives. The proclamation which pronounces the dissolution, convokes the electoral colleges for a new election, and indicates the assembling of the representatives in six months at the farthest.

22. During the interval of the sessions of the House of Representatives, or in case of a dissolution of this House, the House of Peers cannot assemble themselves.

23. The government has the proposing of the law; the house may propose amendments; if these amendments are not adopted by the government, the house is bound to vote upon the law as it was proposed.

24. The house have the right to request the government to propose a law upon a specified subject, and to digest that which appears to them proper to insert in the law. This request may be made by either of the houses.

25. Whenever a bill (redaction) is adopted in one of the two houses, it is carried to the other; and if it is there approved it is carried to the Emperor.

26. No written discourse, except the reports of committees, the reports of the ministers upon the laws which are presented and the accounts which are rendered, can be read in either of the houses.

TITLE II.—Of the Electoral Colleges and the mode of Election.

27. The electoral colleges of a department and of an arrondissement are maintained, conformably to the Senatus Consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, except as in the following modifications:

28. The assemblies of a canton shall fill up every year, by annual elections, all the vacancies in the electoral colleges.

29. From the year 1816, a member

of the House of Peers, designated by the Emperor, shall be President for life and irremovable of every electoral college of a department.

30. From the same period, the electoral college of each department shall appoint from among the members of each college of an arrondissement, a President and two Vice-Presidents.—To this end, the meeting of the college of a department precedes, fifteen days, that of the college of arrondissement.

31. The colleges of a department and of an arrondissement shall appoint the number of representatives established for each, by the act and the table subjoined. No. 1.

32. The representatives may be chosen indifferently, throughout the whole extent of France.—Every college of a department or arrondissement, shall appoint a substitute who must necessarily be taken from the department or arrondissement.

33. The manufacturing and commercial industry and property shall have a special representation. The election of the commercial and manufacturing representatives shall be made by the electoral college of a department out of a list of eligible persons prepared by the chambers of commerce and the consultive chambers assembled together, according to the act and the table subjoined. No. 2.

TITLE III.—Of the Law of Imports.

34. The general direct tax, whether on land or on moveables, is only voted for one year; the indirect taxes may be voted for several years. In cases of the dissolution of the House of Representatives, the taxes voted in the preceding session are continued until the meeting of the House.

35. No direct or indirect tax, in money or in kind, can be collected, no loan can take place, no inscription of credit can be made in the great book of the public debt, no domain can be alienated or exchanged, no levy of men for the army can be decreed, no portion of the territory can be exchanged, but by virtue of a law.

36. Every proposal for a tax, for a loan, or a levy of men, can only be made to the House of Representatives.

37. It is also to the House of Representatives that are first brought, 1st. the general budget of the state, containing the sketch of the receipts and the proposition for funds, to be assigned for one year to every department of the ministry; 2d. the account of the receipts and expenditures of the year or years preceding.

TITLE IV.—Of Ministers and responsibility.

38. All the acts of government must be countersigned by a minister holding the department.

39. The ministers are responsible for the acts of government, signed by them; also, for the execution of the laws.

40. They may be impeached by the House of Representatives, and are tried by that of the Peers.

41. Every minister, every commandant of an army by land or sea, may be impeached by the House of Representatives, & tried by the House of Peers, for having compromised the safety or honor of the nation.

42. The House of Peers in this case exercises a discretionary power, both in characterising the crime and inflicting the punishment.

43. Before pronouncing a minister to be in a state of impeachment, the House of Representatives must declare that there is ground for investigating a proposition for impeachment.

44. This declaration cannot be made until after the report of a committee of sixty members, drawn by lot. This committee does not make its report until ten days at soonest, after its appointment.

45. When the house has declared that there is ground for investigation, it may call the minister before it to require of him explanation. This call cannot take place until ten days after the report of the committee.

46. In every other case, the ministers holding a department, cannot be called or commanded by the houses.

47. When the House of Representatives has declared that there is ground for an investigation against a minister, a new committee is formed of sixty members, drawn by lot, as the first, and a new report is made by the committee upon the act of impeachment.—This committee cannot report until ten days after its appointment.

48. The act of impeachment cannot be pronounced until ten days after the reading and distribution of the report.

49. The impeachment being pronounced, the House of Representatives appoints five commissioners out of its body, to prosecute the impeachment before the House of Peers.

50. The Article 75 of Title VIII. of the constitutional act of the 22d Frimaire, year 8, declaring that the agents of the government cannot be prosecuted, but by virtue of a decision of the council of state, shall be modified by law.

TITLE V.—Of the Judicial Powers.

51. The Emperor appoints all the judges. They are irremovable and for life, from the time of their appointments, except the judges of the peace and the judges of commerce, who shall hold as formerly. The present judges, appointed by the Emperor, according to the terms of the Senatus Consultum of the 12th October, 1807, and whom he shall deem proper to retain, shall receive provision for life before the 1st of next January.

52. The institution of juries is maintained.

53. The discussions in criminal cases are public.

54. Military crimes alone are judged by military tribunals.

55. All other crimes, even committed by military men, are to be cognizable in the civil tribunals.

56. All the crimes & offences which were referred to the high imperial court, and whose judgment is not observed by the present act of the House of Peers shall be tried before the ordinary tribunals.

57. The Emperor has the right of pardon, even in the correctional matter, and of granting amnesties.

58. The interpretations of the laws required by the court of appeals (cassation) shall be given in the form of a law.

TITLE VI.—Rights of the People.

59. Frenchmen are all equal in the sight of the law, whether for contribution of the public taxes and charges, or for admission to civil and military employ.

60. No one can, under any pretence, be deprived of the judges assigned to him by law.

61. No one can be prosecuted, arrested, detained or exiled, except in cases provided by the law, and according to the prescribed law.

62. Liberty of Worship is guaranteed to all.

63. All property possessed or acquired by virtue of the laws, and all the debts (creances) of the state, are inviolable.

64. Every citizen has the right of printing and publishing his thoughts, by signing them; without any previous censure, except legal responsibility, after the publication, by the trial by jury, even when there would be only cause for the application of a correctional punishment.

65. The right of petition is assured to the citizens. Every petition is an individual one. These petitions may be addressed either to the government or to the two houses; nevertheless, even these last ones ought to bear the title to his majesty the Emperor. They shall be presented to the houses under the guarantee of a member who recommends the petition. They are read publicly; and if the House undertakes the consideration of them, they are carried to the Emperor by the President.

66. No place, no part of the territory, can be declared in a state of siege, except in case of an invasion by a foreign force, or civil troubles. In the first case the declaration is made by an act of the government. In the second case it can only be done by law.

67. The French people declares, moreover, that in the delegation which it has made and which it makes of its powers, it has not intended, and does not intend to give the right of proposing the re-establishment of the Bourbons, or of any Prince of that family, upon the throne; even in the case of an extinction of the imperial dynasty; nor the right of establishing either the ancient nobility or the feudal or seigniorial rights, or the tithes, or any pri-

ileged or dominant worship, nor the power of raising any question against the irrevocability of the sale of the national domains. It interdicts formally to the government, to the houses, and to the citizens every proposition in this respect.

NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor,
The Minister of State,
THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

ADDRESS
Of the North-Carolina Baptist Society for Foreign Missions, to the public.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS,
THE Almighty Ruler of the Universe has distinguished Asia, from the other quarters of the globe, in several particulars. In this section of the world He planted Paradise and created man. Here the Son of God made his appearance and spilt his heart's blood for the redemption of his people. It was once illumined with the glorious light of the Gospel; but is now eclipsed by the interposition of Heathenish darkness, Pagan idolatry, and Mahometan superstition. In this large quarter of the earth, there are at least five hundred millions of souls, which must spend an eternity of exquisite happiness, or ineffable misery.—Their happiness or misery will entirely depend upon their having, or not having, an interest in the blood of Christ. For there is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved. The awful danger to which they are exposed imperiously demands of us that assistance which God has so amply put into our hands to bestow.

He has discovered to us a large, fertile and salubrious continent, which has been an asylum to those who suffered tyrannical oppression or ecclesiastical persecution. He has given us a happy republican form of government, which secures to our citizens, their liberty of conscience, their property, and their lives. And what is more than all, he has sent his Gospel among us and given it divine success.

Gratitude to God, and benevolence to man, should constrain us to relieve the miseries, and promote the happiness, of the human family. That the Gospel of Christ is the best possible means to effect this, reason and experience have long since evinced. Those nations which have lived without revelation, and have suffered all that ignorance and superstition could inflict, unite their testimony in support of this fact. Fully persuaded of this, the good and the wise, both of Europe and America, have united their efforts in sending the Gospel to the heathen nations in Asia. In 1792 a Missionary Society was instituted in England, which sent Missionaries to India. They have since borne the glad tidings of salvation to other adjacent nations. A few years since, the pious in America, influenced by the same sacred spirit, formed Missionary Societies for the same purpose. Twelve of the United States (including the District of Columbia) have openly espoused the cause of Missions.—North-Carolina has not been neutral in so glorious a cause; but has voluntarily come forward and offered her aid in support of these charitable institutions.

God has raised up, qualified and influenced holy men to leave their native country, to brave the dangers of a boisterous ocean, and the inclemencies of a sickly climate, to bear the Gospel of salvation to perishing heathens. To enable them to execute so arduous a task, requires great pecuniary aid. An appeal is therefore made to the charity of our citizens. They are respectfully invited to participate in the joy which results from so good a cause. That obstacles may be presented to the minds of some, there can be no doubt. But they are required to surmount obstacles and overcome resistances which impede them in the discharge of their duty. All the impediments, which were caused by the war, have vanished. God has silenced the thunder of war—he has propelled the clouds, & with destruction, which hovered around us; and once more extended the olive branch of peace, to our bleeding country. Agriculture & commerce again lift their drooping heads, and reward with smiles of plenty, the toils of their votaries.—Our fields (we trust) will soon be crowned with plenteous harvests, whilst the ocean will groan, being burdened with the comforts and riches of foreign climes.

That infidels, who believe the tendency of the christian religion is to darken and bewilder the understanding, to interrupt the pleasures of this life, to confound human affairs, to debauch the mind by superstition, and to make men unmercifully cruel, should withhold their aid, and even commence active opposition, is not to be wondered at. But that christians, who are better acquainted with its nature, and who believe its tendency is to enlighten the mind, to purify the affections, and to prepare men to bear up under the cross, and enjoy the blessings of life, should withhold their assistance, and especially commence active opposition, is truly wonderful and unaccountable.

Whilst others are active in doing good, let us not be idle, and much less active in doing evil. But let us cheerfully give our mites in support of the Gospel.—For God loveth the cheerful giver. Let us not withhold it from heathen nations, for it is the injunction of Heaven that it should be preached to all nations, for the obedience of faith.—And by no means let us oppose it, lest we be found to fight against God.

By order of the Society,
WM. LANCASTER, President,
JOSHUA CRUDUP, R. S.

June 8.
The Rev. Messrs. Jesse Read, William Lancaster, Robert T. Daniel, Benjamin Davis, Elijah Battle, Benjamin Joyner, Wm. F. Battle, Bennet Barrow, James A. Ronaldson and Josiah Crudup; also, Messrs. Abner Clopton and John Campbell, were appointed to receive contributions, &c.