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THE TERMS

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NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate.

Wednesday, 6th April.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of the Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in executing the Act of the Senate of the 1st inst.

After having heard the report of a special commission of seven members; decrees as follow:

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

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

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new preserve their's hereditarily. The Legion of Honor is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in making laws; plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and 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 160 Senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is immoveable, 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 French citizen, are maintained, and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and 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 future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Prince of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood are by right Members of the Senate. The functions of a 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 as 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 Electoral Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the Deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at 5 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 Electoral 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, Electoral 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 or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to 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. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, represented 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 irremoveable, 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 Cessation, 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 names the first Presidents 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 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 Senetorial Commission of the liberty of the press and individual property is preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed.—The sales 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 Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigor 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 accept 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,
and about 70 others.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS.

Twenty four years ago a revolution begun, which had its latent causes in the inveterate abuses and corruptions of an ancient government—the vices of a degenerate dynasty—the enormities of a rapacious hierarchy, and a consuming noblesse—in the forced torpor of the human mind, in the midst of the finest country in Europe.

This revolution has, during its existence, exhibited a greater variety of prodigious events, than is to be found in all its ancient history.

Every civilized nation has felt its effects, and been directly or remotely bro't within its vortex.

The elements of social order have been at times totally dissolved—partially restored—again broken down, and again new superstructures established upon foundations presumed to be durable, but in a short time destined to be shaken to their bases.

Absolute and arbitrary power and legislation, have temporised with popular complaint, and the compromise appeared for an instant auspicious to mankind—but a new shock plunged the whole into disorder, and the unbridled licence of the human passions prevailed thro' a whole people, where a single will had been the law.

The convulsion affected the whole of Europe; and all the vices of ambition and avarice, rapacity, envy and pride—the prejudices of ages, came in conflict with the labors and the light of intellect—the institutions of barbarous ages assailed, shrunk before the might of the mind instructed by reason and philosophy—the powers of science and genius prevailed over those of brutal force, directed only by partial interests or by ancient habits.

But the ignorant became experienced, and by being beat were taught; the pupils imitated the teachers, and at the end of twenty four years, the account stands between the nations balanced by a *total loss*.

The Bourbons, whom every nation in Europe was taught to fear in the 17th century, were prostrated in the 18th, and, after twenty years of exile, are restored in the 19th century.

The house of Austria, which in the 16th century was the dread of Europe, three times condemned to make peace with its hereditary rival, in its own capital—after having given a queen to the Bourbons, and fought for them against revolutionary France; gives an empress to the hero of the French revolution; and extraordinary to tell, becomes a powerful agent in dethroning his empress daughter, and restoring the ancient dynasty of its rivals.

The Russians, unknown until the 17th century among civilized nations—after invading and being driven from Italy and Helvetia, after being beaten from the Danube to the Neimen, after conflagrating the capital of the ancient Princes of Moscow, to defeat the glory of its assailant, pours forth from its deserts a torrent of fierce barbarians thro' Germany, and into the bosom of France; and in the capital of the nation which has triumphed over all that the ancient Romans and the most renowned of modern nations ever achieved or ruled—in that very capital dictates the dethronement of the hero of France, and the restoration of the ancient dynasty.

Such is the simple but astonishing exterior of the revolution of twenty four years, which replaces Frances within its ancient limits and under its ancient lords—and leaves the monarchs of Europe to regulate the fate and fortunes, the liberties, and the condition, of the people, uncontrolled.

But this picture, so amazing on the exterior, possesses characteristics more interesting to mankind—the manner in which these operations have been bro't to bear, the influence of that manner upon the fate of nations, the consequences which must now flow from these revolutions—the latitude and range of their collateral effects—will they be wholesome or pernicious to mankind? Will peace be the necessary effect, as it has been held to be the proposed object of the great coalition? Will the objects for which the coalition against France was begun and conducted, be accomplished by the restoration of the Bourbons?—Will the nations who have triumphed use their successes with moderation and magnanimity, or with insolence and tyranny?

Will the spirit of commerce be restrained or abridged? Will the internal industry of nations be enlarged or limited? Will the navy of France be tolerated—will the ships at Antwerp be carried to Brest or Portsmouth, or will Antwerp itself remain with France? Will the fleet taken by capitulation at Toulon in 1800, be restored? Will Mauritius and St. Domingo return to the Bourbons?—Will the nations of Europe consent to abridge their internal manufactures—to cease to be their own carriers at sea?

A thousand such enquiries are naturally involved in the recent revolution—and teach us to expect that the revolutions of the age are not yet terminated—but

But—How stands the account of our fortunes and prospects in this eventful time? What are *we* to expect will be the result to the U.States at this great crisis of human affairs?

If we possess virtue as a nation, we are adequate to meet every issue.

But whether virtuous or depraved, we can no longer fold our arms and wait for events—we must make our own fortune, or we shall be unmade—

The *illusion* and the *delusion* of French influence no longer remains.

What have we to expect as a Republic from the Monarchs of Europe?

The lever of Archimedes could not be more powerful than the influence of England; it has moved the universe.

What have we to expect from the justice or the liberality of England?

Can we expect to be spared by the nation whose gold hatched the conflagration of Europe for twenty four years, & who has led every nation in Europe in gold chains to destroy each other for her aggrandizement?

The American nation slumbers in the security of its remoteness from the theatre of discord and corruption—but *it is time this nation shall awake*. A proportion of the armies of Europe are vagabonds, who in peace would be more dangerous to those under whom they have fought, than they have been to those whom they have conquished. The people of America must calculate on seeing thousands of these barbarous hordes cast off from the armies of the belligerents, thrown upon our shore where they shall be no longer dangerous to their masters.

The American people must be prepared for the result—*submit to the yoke*, for which too many are already prepared, and the *total want of efficiency in our national constitution* have too fatally fostered and tolerated.

"The time to try men's souls" is at hand.—ARE WE READY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

No. I.

The last news from France by way of England and Halifax, has relieved the public mind from its embarrassing suspense. The most astonishing events are announced; and from the particularity and copiousness of the details, we are bound to believe them.

Light-minded individuals will have their jests on the occasion; blind partizans will make merry; but it is for men of wisdom and reflection in this country, to consider with seriousness how the interests of the U. States may be effected by these extraordinary occurrences.

What was the precise cause of Bonaparte's overthrow & degradation—whether it was his invasion of Spain, his alliance with the Austrian family, his clemency to conquered sovereigns, or his invasion of Russia—may well be left for enquiry at a more leisure moment. The American politician will be more usefully employed in surveying the actual condition of things in Europe, and drawing rational inferences as to what may be the result for ourselves.

If, indeed, Great Britain, had, herself, achieved the dethronement of Napoleon, the prospect for the world—and for the commercial part of the world in particular—would be highly alarming. Something, undoubtedly, is to be ascribed to the resources and the policy of the British: But it is in Alexander, the Emperor of all the Russias, that we are to look for the avenger of his nation, and the victor of Bonaparte. The Austrians, the Prussians, and the Swedes, performed their parts; yet, in all likelihood, they would have faltered in the pursuit, had they not been accompanied by the Russian monarch, who has certainly been, throughout, the backbone of the coalition. This circumstance offers a hope to mankind, that Great Britain will not be able to run riot over the world, at pleasure, trampling on the rights of other States.

The character of Alexander always invited confidence: And his conduct, as represented by the latest foreign advices, entitles him to all our esteem.—His sentiments are, in fact, the same as those of the most virtuous and enlightened Americans. He proclaimed, on entering Paris, that, "*for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.*"—This is precisely the opinion of the friends of freedom & independence in the U. States. Let France remain sufficiently respectable to form a balance to the power of G. Britain, and whether a Bourbon or a Bonaparte occupies the French throne, is perfectly immaterial. It is very gratifying to find such a strict coincidence of ideas between the Emperor Alexander and the most able of our statesmen.

In truth, there is nothing in the late intelligence disparaging to the cause of our country. The surprising transactions which it communicates, may, on the whole, prove beneficial. The maritime encroachments of England have only been tolerated, because G Britain professed to be a combatant chiefly for the rights of oppressed nations; and apprehensions of Napoleon's domination made the states of Europe yield to certain acts of violence on the part of the British, which they would otherwise have resented and punished. The charm is now dissolved. Bonaparte is no more to be dreaded. His name will no longer serve for a rallying word, to unite nations for objects subservient to the desire of England.——If she presumes to set herself up in future as distatress in commercial matters, she will stand unmasked, and entirely alone.

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

FROM SWEDEN.

Capt. W. Appleton, of Portsmouth, a passenger in the Russian ship Neva, which arrived yesterday from Sweden, left Gottenburg, April 12, and informs that the U. States Corvette John Adams, capt. Angus, with Commissioners RUSSELL and CLAY, as passengers, arrived below Gottenburgh about the 10th of April, the ice preventing her getting up to the city. Capt. A. saw their Secretary in the city.

PARIS, April 10.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers!—The Emperor Naoolcon has abdicated the Imperial Throne, and is to retire to the Island of Elba, with a pension of six millions.

"The Senate has adopted a Constitution which guarantees civil liberty, and insures the rights of the Monarch.

"Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother of Louis XVI, is called to the throne by the wish of the French nation, and the army has manifested the same sentiment. The accession of Louis XVIII, is the guarantee of peace.

"At length, after so many glorious campaigns, so many fatigues, and honorable wounds, you are going to enjoy some repose.

"Louis XVIII is a Frenchman; he will not be a stranger to the glory, with which the armies have covered themselves. This monarch will grant you the rewards, which you have merited by long services, your brilliant deeds, and honorable wounds.

"Let us then swear obedience and fidelity to Louis XVIII, and let us display the white cockade as a sign of adhesion to an event, which stops the effusion of blood, gives us peace, and saves our country.

"This order shall be read by the Commanders of the different corps at the head of the troops.

(Signed)
"JOURDON, The Marshal of the Empire, Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Division."

"Head Quarters at Rouen, April 8."

LONDON, April 15.

It is reported that transports have been ordered to Bordeaux to carry 25,000 of Lord Wellington's army to America.

April 17.—It is said government contemplate offering to the Spaniards from 20 to 25,000 troops to recover Louisiana. Letters from thence say the inhabitants are discontented.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,
9th May, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY the 5th of July next, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue until three in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
R. Higinbothom, *Cashier.*

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

N. B. Difficulties having arisen at our elections for Directors, in consequence of the irregularity of Proxies; the Stockholders are therefore informed, that in future all Proxies not general in their character, must be renewed, in order to entitle the holder of such Proxies to vote at the next and all future elections.

By order of the Board.
R. Higinbothom, *Cashier.*

☞The Editors of the Easton Star, Frederick Town Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagers Town Herald, are requested to publish the above three weeks for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment

may 17 6

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received a small assortment of Gold and Silver double and single cased cap'd and jewelled warranted and other WATCHES—Also—CLOCKS.—Gold, Gilt, and Steel Chains, &c.— All of which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop next door below the Bank.

Benjamin Willmott.

may 24

MAIL STAGE,
From Easton to Chester-Town,

STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every *Sunday* and *Thursday* morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester Town before sundown same evenings, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Chester Town every *Tuesday* and *Saturday* morning, and arrives at the EASTON HOTEL, (late Fountain Inn) same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

The subscriber has a new Stage, good strong horses, and a careful driver, added to the certainty of progressing on the route without delay, renders the present establishment worthy the attention of the Public, from whom he solicits a share of patronage.

His Hotel is large, and will at all times enable him to furnish private rooms to Travellers—his liquors of the best quality—his table spread with the varieties of the season; and his servants and fare for horses surpassed by none on the shore—added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

OSCAR,

WILL cover mares this season at my farm, near the old Chapel, at nine dollars the single leap, eighteen dollars the season, and twenty five dollars to ensure mares being with foal; and in every case both rover and groom to be paid for, on or before the first day of September next—But with those who prefer paying on or before the 10th day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at Mr. Joseph George's, near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays until six o'clock in the morning; and the remainder of the week at my farm near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at $2 per week, grain and hay furnished at market price, (if required) and every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents.

Oscar's blood, and character as a racer, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything more respecting him.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, march 15 m