

each municipal administration, shall find such persons as are best fitted to manage the affairs of each parish.

50. The duties of the municipal administration consist in the exercise of the police, of towns and villages in the management of monies arising from the revenues of manufactures, and from the additional taxes on the parishes. They are besides specially charged with the keeping registers of births, marriages, and deaths.

51. The mayor exercises his particular duties as the law determines.

TITLE XI.—Armed Forces.
52. The annual finance is of its nature obedient. It can never deliberate, it is at the disposition of the governor, who can call it into action only for the maintenance of public order, the protection of the citizens, and the defence of the colony.

53. It is divided into a colonial guard, which is a colonial guard without pay, and the militia of its parish.

54. The militia of its parish, in cases of imminent danger, and upon order and under the personal responsibility of the military commanders or commanders of the place. Without the militia, it is paid, and then becomes subject to military discipline; in the other case it is subject only to law.

55. The colonial soldiers make a part of the armed force, and are divided into bands and foot soldiers.

56. The cavalry is established for the general police and the security of the colony; it is paid from the colonial treasury. The artillery is established for the towns and villages; it is paid by the colony and villages in which it resides.

57. The army is to be recruited, on requisitions from the governor, by a general assembly, and according to the mode established by law.

TITLE XII.—Finances, Sequestrations, &c.

58. The finances of the colonies are drawn from duties on imported and exported articles, from taxes on houses in towns and villages, from duties upon manufactures, agriculture, and fisheries.

59. From the revenue of ferries and posts.

60. From fines and confiscations.

61. From duties upon the sale of fish-work.

62. From the revenue of the colonial domains.

63. The produce of the rents of sequestrated property, the proprietors being as before not represented, makes a provision for any part of the public revenue, and applied to the expenses of the administration.

64. Circumstances shall determine the laws which shall be made relative to the public domain, and respecting the mode of sequestrating property, and the administration after the promulgation of the present constitution, and respecting those which shall have been collected previous to the promulgation of the present constitution, and shall be reimbursed before the removal of the sequestration of property.

65. Strangers succeeding in France to their relations, either foreigners or Frenchmen, shall like the latter, be permitted to buy, may contract, acquire and receive property situated in the colony, and dispose of it if the same is Frenchmen, in any manner authorized by law.

66. The mode of collecting and administering finances, demised property, sequestrations and vacancies, shall be determined by the laws.

67. A temporary commission shall regulate and examine the accounts of the receipts and expenses of the colony. This commission is chosen by the governor, and shall consist of three members.

TITLE XIII.—New Colonists.

68. The birth of every person is an inevitable rhythm. During the night no one has a right to enter it, except in cases of confiscation, inundation, or fire, which proceed from within. During the day, it can be entered only for some special purpose, which shall be determined by law, or by an order proceeding from some public authority.

69. Before the act, for the arrestation of any person, can be executed, it must, formally express the reason of arrestation, the law which directs it, that it proceed from some public authority to whom the law has formally given the power of arrestation. 70. A copy of the order must be given to the person arrested.

71. All such persons, who have not received from the law the power of arrestation, and will give, first, evidence that he executed the arrestation of any one, shall be guilty of the crime of arbitrary detention.

72. Every person shall have the right of addressing individual petitions to all the con-

stituted authorities and especially to the governor.

73. There shall not be formed in the colony, incorporations or associations inimical to public order. No assembly of citizens can call themselves a popular society. All decisions which shall be immediately deferred, either by verbal command, and afterwards, if necessary, by armed force.

74. Every one shall have the power of forming a petition for redress, for education and instruction of youth, with the permission and under the superintendance of the municipal authorities.

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WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1801.

Information, as late as June 8th, received from a respectable gentleman in England, states that no news had been received since the arrival of Lord St. Helens at Petersburg, but that little doubt existed of the re-establishment of intercourse between England and the Northern powers. It was believed at London that the controversy would be removed by a convention regulating the right of search, and if such a convention were formed, it was understood that the British government had offered to the American minister, if defined by the United States, to secure to us by treaty every limitation of the right of search which England might consent to with any other nation.

Little apprehensions were entertained in England of a French invasion, though it was probable that if seriously intended, it would be soon tried, as it would be rendered more hazardous by a delay until the return of the English fleet from the Baltic. The efforts of France had failed, and there were the best prospects of an early and plentiful harvest. It is stated, however, as probable, that bread would continue dear till November. The letter coincides with an opinion that American merchants, who may have shipped flour at high prices after the 25th of last month, could be losers.

In our late animadversions on the existing relations between the United States and the French Republic, which were deemed necessary to counteract erroneous suppositions, it was made on the delivery of the *Beross*, we omitted to notice some occurrences of considerable importance, which as they elucidate the measures of the French government, and its suitable disposition, may be fairly considered as a justification, if not the cause, of similar measures, and a similar disposition on the part of our government.

The convention between the United States and France was signed on the 30th of September the last year. On the 18th of September, when it is presumable the French government were satisfied, of the same agreement, they were notified of the convention, long afterwards signed, and when it is probable that the most important, if not the whole of its provisions, had been approved of, they replied, through the agent of prizes at Paris, the following vessels,

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| Ariane, | Boston |
| Apollon, | Walker |
| Arcton, | Davidson |
| Marlin, | Parcelle |
| Suffolk, | Scott |
| Amsterdam, | Hudley |
| Tom, | Bailey |
| St. Louis, | McGregor |
| Poncharry, | Britton |
| do. | Ruff |
| Sofiana, | Pickett |

On the same day that these vessels were liberated, an arret of the courts stop all further proceedings in the case of American vessels, in order to release them, when the ratification of the treaty by the United States should be known, by an act of the government, instead of waiting for the tardy proceedings of courts.

As a further evidence of the disposition of the French government to give immediate satisfaction to the claims of the convention, the following American vessel were liberated at Guadaloupe, immediately on the receipt of the convention there, and in virtue of an order from France, viz. Schooner *Vargo* of New York.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| Brig Eliza, | Charleston |
| Sloop Lydia, | Portland |
| Ship Albright, | |
| Brig Enterprise, | |
| Brig Ontario, | |
| Schooner Orange, | |
| Brig Mentor, | |

These ships, it will be observed, were promptly released by France, and the wrong, if not conclusive, indications of the disposition of her government to put an end not only to all further deprivation on our side, but to give instantaneous effect to the conciliatory stipulations of the convention.

To manifest, on its part, a correspondent amicable disposition, the American government, through the *Beross* to the given up, and restitution to be made of the money taken from the officers, which had gone into the public treasury. The whole sum, we understand, amounted to 5000 dollars, the remaining money whereof has not been restored.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday delivered their opinion in the case of *Talbot vs. Sagam*, which was a claim for salvage for capturing the *Amelia* from the French.

This cause was first tried in the District Court, which awarded to the captors one half of the amount of the value of the *Amelia*. Afterwards on an appeal to the Circuit court, in which Judge Washington presided, the decision was reversed, and all salvage disallowed.

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court on an appeal from the judgment, examined as length the arguments urged on each side, stated the grounds on which the Court made up their minds, and concluded with pronouncing the decree of the Court, which was, that the decision of the Circuit Court should be confirmed so far as it disallowed the quantum of salvage decreed by the District Court, but reversed so far as it disallowed all salvage whatever, and that instead of the captors receiving one half of the value of the *Amelia*, they should be entitled to one sixth part thereof.

The appeals from the District Court of Kentucky, of *Wilson vs. Mason*, and *Scott vs. Scott*, were argued, and the court took time to consider.

DECREES.

The Catholic king having declared war against this crown by his manifesto published in Madrid the 27th February last, and therein therein by the imaginary and fantastical reasons which he has alleged the injustice of such a declaration, persuaded that his Majesty, acknowledging such injustice, would have been disposed to open negotiations, but would conclude a peace, which I do often propose to him, even at the expense of some sacrifices, wishing thereby to shed the blood of our subjects, who on all occasions have displayed so noble a love for their sovereignty, I have hitherto delayed making known the aforesaid declaration, but that appearing to me that similar reasons have been alleged by his Majesty, making an offensive war, and one inconsistent with the good faith and principles of the Catholic Kings. It is my will that I should be made known to all my subjects, that they may hold the relations of the independent sovereignty of this crown and invaders of these kingdoms, as aggressors and declared public enemies, to the end that I may be able to employ all the means which may be necessary to defend my Kingdom, and that I may be able to employ all the means which are rightfully authorized in similar cases.

As in order that all military ranks or distinctions of whatever nature or description may be forfeited by all consanguinity with the aforesaid enemies, without holding with them any correspondence, or intercourse whatever, under the penalties by law established against traitors and rebels: It is my will that all the subjects of the Spanish Monarchy now in the city of Lisbon or within the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve do quit the same within the precise term of fifteen days, to be reckoned from the date hereof, under pain of being treated as enemies and their effects confiscated, in case they should be found within these kingdoms after the term above specified; that all the property of the subjects of that crown which shall be found within these kingdoms or shall come into them shall, by way of reprisal be sequestered, and that I do hereby authorize and empower by law and with full and entire power, and by and with my secretaries of state and its subjects shall cause and discontinue, and I do moreover prohibit, under the penalties of contraband, the entry, sale and consumption of all goods, productions, goods and manufactures of the said kingdom and its territories.

I have given orders to the intendents general of police to expedite passports to all Spaniards who have with good intentions entered this kingdom, even after the declaration of war, not willing even that they should be withheld from them the protection necessary for their safety in returning to their country.

Palace of Madrid May 24th 1801.

With the signature of the Prince Regent our Lord.

REPUBLICAN ANSWER.

We have just been favored by a gentleman of this city with the Gibraltar Courier of the 29th May, which contains the following late and interesting particulars from Egypt:

Gibraltar May 29.

Yesterday morning arrived his Majesty's cutter, Swift, commanded by lieutenant Saunders, from Alexandria in 34 days, 16 guns