APPENDIX I.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1791.

TITLE I.

Fundamental Provisions Guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Constitution guarantees as natural and civil rights:

1. That all citizens are admissible to public office and employment without any other distinction than that of virtue and talent.
2. That taxation shall be equally divided between all citizens in proportion to their means.
3. That the same crime shall be punished by the same penalty, without distinction of persons.

The Constitution guarantees, in like manner, as natural and civil rights:

The liberty of all men to move about, to remain, or to depart, only being subject to detention or arrest under the forms determined by the Constitution.

The liberty of all men to speak, to write, to print, and to publish their thoughts, without first submitting their writings to any censorship or inspection before their publication, and to exercise the religious worship to which they may be attached.

The liberty of citizens peaceably and without arms to assemble, under the police regulations.

The liberty to address individually signed petitions to the constituted authorities.

The legislative power shall not pass any law which shall prejudice, or place any obstacle in the way of the full exercise of the natural and civil rights set forth in this title, and guaranteed by the Constitution. But as liberty consists only in doing that which shall injure neither the rights of others, nor the public security, the law may establish penal...
ties against acts which attack either the public security, the rights of others, or would be injurious to society.

The Constitution guarantees the inviolability of property, or a just and previous indemnity of that which public necessity, legally constituted, shall demand the appropriation of.

Goods intended to meet the expenses of worship and of all public uses, belong to the nation, and are at all times at its disposal.

The Constitution guarantees the alienations that have been, or shall be made, under the forms established by law.

Citizens have the right to elect or choose the clergymen of their own religious beliefs.

A general establishment of public aid shall be created and organized to bring up abandoned children, to alleviate the condition of the infirm poor, and to furnish work to the sturdy poor who have not been able to procure it.

Public instruction, common to all citizens, and gratuitous with respect to the amount of education indispensable to all men, shall be created and organized, and whose establishments shall gradually be distributed, according to a full report of the divisions of the kingdom.

National fêtes shall be established to conserve the remembrance of the French Revolution, to preserve fraternity among citizens, and to attach them to the Constitution, to the country, and to the laws.

TITLE II.

Of the Division of the Kingdom and of the Condition of Citizens.

ARTICLE I The kingdom is one and indivisible. Its territory is divided into eighty-three departments, each department into districts, each district into cantons.

Art. 2. French citizens are: Those who are born in France of a French father; those who, born in France of an alien father, have fixed their residence in the kingdom; those who, born in a foreign country of a French father, have come to settle in France, and have taken the civic oath; finally, those who, born in a foreign country, and a descendant, in whatever degree of consanguinity, of a French man or of a French woman, expatriated on account of religious belief, come to live in France and take the civic oath.

Art. 3. Such residents of France who were born out of the kingdom, of foreign parents, become French citizens after five years of continuous domicile in the kingdom, provided they have acquired real estate,
or married a French woman, or founded an agricultural or commercial establishment, and if they have taken the civic oath.

Art. 4. The legislative power may, for important considerations, naturalize a foreigner without other conditions than a domicile in France, and the taking of the civic oath.

Art. 5. The civic oath is: 

I swear to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King, and to maintain with all my power the Constitution of the Kingdom, decreed by the National Constituent Assembly in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791.

Art. 6. The right of exercising French citizenship is lost: 1, by naturalization in a foreign country; 2, by condemnation to penalties which carry civic degradation, so long as the condemned is not restored to his rights; 3, by a judgment of contumacy, so long as the judgment is not annulled; 4, by affiliation with any order of foreign chivalry, or with any foreign corporation, which would require either proofs of nobility, or distinctions of birth, or exact religious vows.

Art. 7. The law only considers marriage as a civil contract. The legislative power shall establish for all inhabitants, without distinction, the manner in which births, marriages, and deaths shall be authenticated, and it shall designate the public officers who shall receive and preserve the records.

Art. 8. French citizens, considered with reference to local relations which arise from their reunion in cities and in certain districts of the country, form communes.

The legislative power shall fix the boundaries of the district of each commune.

Art. 9. Citizens who compose each commune have the right to elect, at stated times, and following the forms determined by the law, those among them, who, under the title of municipal officers, are charged with the administration of the local affairs of the commune.

The law shall delegate to municipal officers certain functions relative to the interest of the State.

Art. 10. The rules which the municipal officers shall be required to follow in the exercise, both of municipal functions and those which have been delegated to them in the general interest, shall be determined by the law.
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF FRANCE.

TITLE III.

Of the Public Powers.

ARTICLE I. The sovereignty is one, indivisible, inalienable, and imprescriptible; it belongs to the nation; no individual, no fraction of the people can claim the right to exercise it.

ART. 2. The nation, from which emanate all powers, can only exercise them by delegation. The French Constitution is representative; the representatives are the Legislative Body and the King.

ART. 3. The legislative power is delegated to one National Assembly, composed of temporary representatives, freely elected by the people, in order to be exercised by it, with the sanction of the King, in the manner which shall be determined hereafter.

ART. 4. The government is monarchical; the executive power is delegated to the King, in order to be exercised, under his authority, by ministers and other responsible agents, in the manner which shall be determined by law.

ART. 5. The judiciary power is delegated to judges elected at stated times by the people.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ARTICLE I. The National Assembly, forming the Legislative Body, is permanent, and is only composed of one chamber.

ART. 2. It shall be formed every two years by new elections. Each period of two years shall constitute a legislature.

ART. 3. The provisions of the preceding article shall not be operative in respect to the next Legislative Body, whose powers shall cease the last day of April, 1793.

ART. 4. The Legislative Body, on its renewal, shall assume full authority.

ART. 5. The Legislative Body can not be dissolved by the King.

SECTION I.

Number of Representatives.—Basis of Representation.

ARTICLE I. The Legislative Body shall consist of 745 representatives, to be apportioned among the eighty-three departments of which the kingdom is composed, and independent of those who may be accorded to the colonies.
CONSTITUTION OF MDCCXCI.

ART. 2. The representations shall be distributed among the eighty-three departments, in the proportions of territory, population, and direct taxation.

ART. 3. Of the 745 representatives, 247 are assigned to territory. Each department names three of them, except the department of Paris, which names only one.

ART. 4. Two hundred and forty-nine representatives are credited to population. The total amount of the active population of the kingdom is divided into 249 parts, and each department names as many deputies as it has parts of the population.

ART. 5. Two hundred and forty-nine representatives are credited to direct taxation. The total sum of the direct taxation of the kingdom is also divided into 249 parts, and each department names as many deputies as it pays parts of the whole taxation.

SECTION II.

Primary Assemblies. Nomination of Electors.

ARTICLE I. In order to form the National Legislative Assembly, all active citizens shall meet every two years, in primary assemblies, in the towns and cantons.

The primary assemblies shall meet, with full authority to act, on the second Sunday in March, if they have not been convoked sooner by the public functionaries appointed by law.

ART. 2. To be an active citizen, it is necessary to be born, or to become a Frenchman; to be full twenty-five years of age; to be domiciled in the town or the canton for the period determined by law, to pay in some part of the kingdom a direct tax, at least of the value of three days' work, and to present a receipt for it; not to be in a state of servitude, that is to say, in service for wages; to be registered in the municipality of his domicile, on the roll of the National Guard—to have taken the civic oath.

ART. 3. Every six years the Legislative Body shall fix the minimum and the maximum of a day's labor, and the administrators of department shall give it local application in each district.

ART. 4. No person shall exercise the rights of an active citizen in more than one place, nor shall he be represented by another.

ART. 5. The exercise of the rights of active citizenship shall be denied to:

Those who are under indictment; those who, having been adjudged
in a state of bankruptcy or insolvency, proved by authenticated records, do not produce a general discharge from their creditors.

ART. 6. The primary assemblies shall nominate electors in proportion to the number of active citizens domiciled in the town or the canton. One elector shall be nominated for 100 active citizens, present or not, at the assembly. Two electors from 151 to 250, and thus one after the other.

ART. 7. No one can be chosen elector unless he unites all the necessary conditions to be an active citizen, that is to say:

In towns above 6,000 inhabitants, that he is the proprietor or beneficiary of an estate valued, upon the tax rolls, at a revenue equal in local value to 200 days' labor, or an occupant of a tenement valued, upon the same rolls, at a revenue equal in value to 100 days' labor.

And in the country, that he is the owner or beneficiary of an estate valued, upon the tax rolls, the income of which is equal in local value to 150 days' labor, or that he is the tenant or farmer of estates valued, on the same rolls, at the value of 400 days' labor.

In regard to those who are in part proprietors or beneficiaries, and in part occupants, tenants, or farmers, their estates are estimated together, in their different characters, to the amount of tax requisite for their eligibility.

SECTION III.

Electoral Assemblies. Nomination of Representatives.

ARTICLE 1. The electors chosen in each department shall meet in order to elect the number of representatives who have been credited to their department, and a number of alternates equal to one-third of the representatives. The electoral assemblies shall meet with full power, on the last Sunday in March, if they have not been sooner called together by the public officers appointed by law.

ART. 2. The representatives and the alternates shall be elected by an absolute plurality of votes, and can only be chosen from the active citizens of the department.

ART. 3. All active citizens, whatever may be their condition, profession, or amount of taxes paid by them, may be elected representatives of the nation.

ART. 4. If any one of the following officers be chosen a representative, he shall be required to make election between such office and the one he may then hold: the ministers and other agents of the executive power, revocable at will; the commissioners of the national treasury; the
ART. 5. The exercise of judicial functions shall be incompatible with the duty of the representatives of the nation during the session of the legislature. The judges shall be replaced by their substitutes, and the King shall, by commission, fill the vacancies from his commissioners at the tribunals.

ART. 6. The members of the Legislative Body can be re-elected to a subsequent legislature, but only after the interval of one legislature.

ART. 7. The representatives named in the departments shall not be representatives of any particular department, but of the entire nation, and no mandate to execute any fixed commission shall be imposed upon them.

SECTION IV.
The Sessions and the Government of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies.

ARTICLE 1. The functions of the primary and electoral assemblies are limited to election; they separate as soon as the elections are made, and can only meet again when they are convoked, except in the cases above provided for in Article 1 of Section II, and of Article 1 of Section III.

ART. 2. No citizen, if he is armed, can enter, or exercise the right of suffrage in an assembly.

ART. 3. An armed force can not be introduced into an assembly, without its express vote, unless violence is committed, in which case the order of the President will suffice to call the public force into requisition.

ART. 4. Every two years lists shall be prepared in each district, by cantons, of the active citizens, and lists of each canton shall be published and posted therein two months before the time of meeting of the primary assembly.

All claims which may be made, either to contest the qualifications of citizens entered upon the lists, or on the part of those who allege an unjust exclusion therefrom, shall be carried to the tribunals to be there summarily judged. The lists shall regulate the admission of citizens into
the next primary assembly, except in such cases as may have been decided, by judgments rendered before the session of the assembly.

Art. 5. The electoral assemblies have the right to verify the qualifications and the powers of those who shall present themselves to them, and their decisions shall be provisionally executed, subject to the judgment of the Legislative Body at the time of the verification of the powers of the deputies.

Art. 6. In no case, and under no pretext, may the King, or any of the agents named by him, take cognizance of questions relating to the regularity of the meetings, to the sitting of the assemblies, to the form of elections, or to the political rights of citizens, without prejudice to the King's commissioners in cases determined by the law, where the questions relating to political rights of citizens ought to be carried before the tribunals.

Section V.
Meeting of Representatives in National Legislative Assembly.

Article 1. The representatives shall assemble on the first Monday of the month of May, in the place in which the sittings of the last legislature were held.

Art. 2. They shall provisionally form themselves in assembly, under the presidency of the oldest member, in order to verify the credentials of the representatives present.

Art. 3. As soon as there shall be 373 members verified, they shall formally constitute themselves under the title of the National Legislative Assembly. It shall nominate a president, a vice-president, and secretaries, and commence the exercise of its functions.

Art. 4. During the month of May, if the number of representatives present shall fall below 373, the Assembly shall not pass any legislative act. It may pass a resolution requiring absent members to return within fifteen days, under penalty of a fine of 3,000 livres, unless they present an excuse which shall be judged legitimate by the Assembly.

Art. 5. On the last day of May, whatever may be the number of members present, they shall form themselves into a National Legislative Assembly.

Art. 6. The representatives shall pronounce in unison, and in the name of the French people, an oath to live as freemen or to die. They shall then take individually an oath, to maintain with all their power the Constitution of the kingdom, decreed by the National Con-
CONSTITUTION OF MDCCXCI.

Constituent Assembly, in the years 1789, '90, and '91; and neither to propose nor to consent to anything, in the course of the legislature, that may assail it, and to be in all respects faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King.

Art. 7. The representatives of the nation are inviolable; they can neither be apprehended, indicted, nor judged at any time, on account of what they may say, write, or do in the exercise of their functions as representatives.

Art. 8. They may, on account of criminal actions, be arrested, when taken in the act, or by virtue of an order of arrest; but immediate information must be given thereof to the Legislative Body, and the prosecution can not be proceeded with until the Legislative Body shall decide that there are grounds for the prosecution.

CHAPTER II.

OF ROYALTY, OF THE REGENCY, AND OF MINISTERS.

SECTION I.

Of Royalty and of the King.

Article 1. Royalty is indivisible, and is transmitted by inheritance to the reigning family, from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

Art. 2. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred, his only title is that of King of the French.

Art. 3. In France there is no authority superior to the law; the King only reigns by virtue of it, and it is only in the name of the law that he can require obedience.

The King, on his accession to the throne, or as soon as he shall attain his majority, shall take, before the nation and in the presence of the Legislative Body, an oath to be faithful to the nation, and to the law and to employ all the power that is delegated to him to maintain the Constitution decreed by the National Constituent Assembly, and to execute the laws.

Art. 4. If the Legislative Body is not assembled, the King shall publish a proclamation in which he shall express the oath, with a promise to repeat it as soon as the Legislative Body shall meet.

Art. 5. After one month from the call of the Legislative Body, if the King shall not have taken the oath, or if, after having taken it, he retract it, he shall be accounted as having abdicated the throne.

Art. 6. If the King shall place himself at the head of an army,
or direct its forces against the nation, or if he does not oppose, by a formal act, such an attempt made in his name, he shall be accounted as having abdicated the throne.

Art. 7. If the King, having passed beyond the territory of the kingdom, does not re-enter it upon the call of the Legislative Body, within a time which shall be fixed by proclamation, which shall not be less than two months, he shall be judged to have abdicated the throne. The delay shall commence to run from the day the proclamation of the Legislative Body shall have been published at its place of sitting, and the ministers shall be required, under their responsibility, to do all executive acts, the exercise of which have been suspended by the absence of the King.

Art. 8. After an actual or legal abdication, the King shall be classed as a citizen, and may be accused and judged in the same manner for acts done subsequent to his abdication.

Art. 9. The private property which the King possessed on his accession to the throne is irrevocably transferred to the estates of the nation; he has the disposition of that to which he acquires personal title, still, if he has not disposed of it, it is appropriated, in like manner, at the end of his reign.

Art. 10. The nation provides a sum of money for his household, which amount the Legislative Body shall determine at each change of reign, and for the duration of the reign.

Art. 11. The King shall nominate an administrator of the civil list, who shall carry on all judicial suits of the King, and against whom all actions, on account of the King, shall be commenced and judgment entered. The judgments obtained by the creditors of the civil list shall be executed against the administrator personally, and satisfied out of his personal property.

Art. 12. The King shall have, independent of the guard of honor which shall be furnished by the citizen National Guard at the place of his residence, a guard paid from the funds of the civil list; it shall not exceed 1,200 infantry and 600 cavalry. The rank and the rules of promotion shall be the same as that of the troops of the line, but those who compose the guard of the King shall be advanced for all grades exclusively among themselves, and shall not be promoted in the troops of the line. The King shall only choose the men of his guard from those in active service in the line, or from citizens who have seen one year's service in the National Guard, provided they are resident citizens in the kingdom, and have previously taken the civic oath.
The guard of the King shall not be ordered nor required for any other public service.

Section II.

Of the Regency.

Article I. The King shall be a minor until he arrives at the full age of eighteen years old, and during his minority a regent of the kingdom shall be appointed.

Art. 2. The regency belongs to the relative of the King who is nearest in degree according to the order of inheritance to the throne, if he is fully twenty-five years of age; provided he is a Frenchman and native born; that he is not presumptive heir to another crown; and that he has previously taken the civic oath. Females are excluded from the regency.

Art. 3. If the King, in his minority, has no relative who unites the above expressed qualifications, the regent of the kingdom shall be elected according to the following articles.

Art. 4. The Legislative Body shall not elect the regent.

Art. 5. The electors of each district shall meet in the chief place of the district, after a proclamation shall have been issued in the first week of the new reign, by the Legislative Body, if it be sitting, or, if separated, the Minister of Justice shall be required to make the proclamation during the same week.

Art. 6. The electors shall nominate in each district, by individual vote, and by absolute plurality, an eligible citizen who is domiciled in the district, to whom they shall give, by the minutes of the election, a special mandate, limited to the single function to elect a citizen whom he shall, on his soul and conscience, judge to be most worthy of being chosen the regent of the kingdom.

Art. 7. These special electors named in the districts must assemble in the city where the Legislative Body is sitting, to begin, at the latest, from the fortieth day after the accession of the King, during his minority, to the throne, and they shall form an Electoral Assembly which shall proceed to the nomination of the regent.

Art. 8. The election shall take place by individual vote, and be decided by an absolute plurality of votes.

Art. 9. The Electoral Assembly can only provide for the election and then terminate its session; all other acts which it may attempt are declared unconstitutional and of no force.

Art. 10. The Electoral Assembly, by its president, shall cause the minutes of the election to be presented to the Legislative Body, which
after having verified the regularity of the election, shall cause it to be published, by proclamation, throughout the kingdom.

Art. 11. The regent exercises, until the majority of the King, all the functions of royalty, and is not personally responsible for the acts of his administration.

Art. 12. The regent can only enter upon the exercise of his functions after he has taken, before the nation and in the presence of the Legislative Body, the oath to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King; to employ all the power delegated to the King, the exercise of which has been confided to him during the minority of the King; to maintain the Constitution decreed by the National Constituent Assembly in the years 1789, '90, and '91; and to cause the law to be executed. If the Legislative Body is not sitting, the regent must publish a proclamation, in which he shall express the oath, with the promise to repeat it as soon as the Legislative Body shall meet.

Art. 13. As long as the regent is not exercising his functions, the sanction of the laws shall remain suspended; the ministers, under their responsibility, continue to do all acts of executive power.

Art. 14. As soon as the regent shall take the oath, the Legislative Body shall determine what income shall be paid to him, which, being established, can not be changed during the regency.

Art. 15. If, by reason of the minority of the relative entitled to the regency, it has devolved on a relative farther removed, or has been decreed by election, the regent who shall enter upon the exercise of the office shall continue his functions until the majority of the King.

Art. 16. The regency of the kingdom confers no right upon the person of the King during minority.

Art. 17. The guardianship of the King, during his minority, shall be confided to his mother; and if he has no mother, or, if she has married again at the time of the accession of her son to the throne, or, if she marries again during his minority, the guardianship shall be decreed by the Legislative Body. Neither the regent nor his offspring, nor a female, can be elected to the guardianship of the King during minority.

Art. 18. In the event of the notoriously recognized insanity of the King, legally authenticated and declared by the Legislative Body after three successive deliberations taken from month to month, the regency shall continue as long as the insanity lasts.
CONSTITUTION OF MDCCXCII.

SECTION III.

Of the Family of the King.

ART. 1. The heir presumptive shall bear the name of the Prince Royal. He can not go beyond the borders of France without a decree of the Legislative Body and the consent of the King. If he is absent, and if, having arrived at the age of eighteen years, he does not return to France after having been required to do so by a proclamation of the Legislative Body, he is adjudged to have abdicated his right of succession to the throne.

ART. 2. If the heir presumptive is a minor, the relative being of full age, and having the first right to be called to the regency, shall reside in the kingdom. In the event of his being absent, and he should not return upon the requisition of the Legislative Body, he shall be adjudged to have abdicated his right to the regency.

ART. 3. The mother of the King who is a minor, and being his guardian, or the elected guardian, and if she leaves the kingdom, she forfeits the guardianship. If the mother of the heir presumptive who is a minor, goes beyond the kingdom, she can, even after her return, have the guardianship of her minor son, who has become King, only by a decree of the Legislative Body.

ART. 4. It shall pass a law regulating the education of the King and the heir presumptive, who are minors.

ART. 5. The members of the family of the King called by contingent succession to the throne enjoy the rights of active citizens; but they are not eligible to any office, function, or employment in the gift of the people. With the exception of the ministerial departments, they are eligible to office and employment on the nomination of the King; nevertheless, they can not command in chief any land or sea force, nor fill the position of ambassador, without the consent of the Legislative Body, accorded on the proposition of the King.

ART. 6. The members of the family of the King called by contingent succession to the throne shall have added the denomination of French Prince to the name that shall have been given to them by the civil act authenticating their birth, and this name shall be neither patronymic nor based upon any of the qualifications abolished by the present Constitution. The denomination of Prince can not be given to any other individual, and shall carry neither privilege nor any exception to the common rights of all Frenchmen.

ART. 7. The acts which shall legally authenticate the births, mar-
riages, and deaths of the French Princes shall be presented to the Legislative Body, who shall order them deposited in its archives.

Art. 8. It shall not accord any support to the members of the family of the King. On arriving at the full age of twenty-five years, or upon their marriage, the younger sons of the King shall receive an income, which shall be fixed by the Legislative Body and terminate on the extinction of their male offspring.

Section IV.

Of the Ministers.

Article 1. The King alone shall have power to appoint and revoke the appointment of the ministers.

Art. 2. The members of the present National Assembly and following legislatures, the members of the Tribunal of Cassation, and those who shall serve on the grand jury, shall not be promoted to the office of minister, nor receive any office, gift, pension, honor, or commission from the executive, or from its agents, during the duration of their functions, and for two years after they shall cease in the exercise of them. It shall be the same with those who are entered on the list of the grand jury during the time of their inscription.

Art. 3. No one can enter upon the exercise of any employment, either in the offices of the ministers or those of the excisemen, or of the administration of public revenues, or generally in any employment by the executive power, without the civic oath, or proving that he had taken it.

Art. 4. No order of the King can be executed unless it is signed by him and countersigned by the minister or the auditor of the department.

Art. 5. The ministers are responsible for all misdemeanors committed by him against the national safety or against the Constitution; for all acts against property and individual liberty; for all expenditure of all revenues intended for the expenses of their departments.

Art. 6. In no case can the written or verbal order of the King relieve a minister from responsibility.

Art. 7. The ministers are required to present each year to the Legislative Body, at the opening of its session, a statement of the expenses to be incurred in their departments, and to render an account of the sums already appropriated, and to indicate the abuses which may have been introduced in the different parts of the administration.

Art. 8. No minister, in office or out of office, can be prosecuted
CONSTITUTION OF MDCCXCI.  .  .  .  .  .  287

criminally for an act of his administration without a decree of the Legislative Body.

CHAPTER III.
OF THE EXERCISE OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Powers and Functions of the National Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE I. The Constitution delegates exclusively to the Legislative Body the following powers and functions:

1. To propose and decree the laws; the King can only invite the Legislative Body to take a subject into consideration.  
2. To determine the public expenses.  
3. To establish public taxes; to determine their nature, the quota, the duration, and the mode of collection.  
4. To cause a distribution of direct taxes between the departments of the kingdom, to guard the employment of all public revenues, and to cause an account to be rendered of them  
5. To decree the creation or suppression of public offices.  
6. To determine the title, the weight, the impress, and the denomination of moneys.  
7. To permit or forbid the introduction of foreign troops upon French territory, and of foreign naval forces in the ports of the kingdom.  
8. To legislate, annually, upon the proposition of the King, upon the number of men and vessels of which the land and sea forces shall be composed; upon the pay and number of persons in each service; upon the rules of admission and promotion, the forms of enrollment and of discharge; the organization of ships' crews; upon the admission of troops or of foreign naval forces into the service of France, and upon the pay of troops in case of disbandment.  
9. To legislate upon the administration of law and to order alienation of national domains.  
10. To prosecute before the national High Court the responsibilities of ministers and the principal agents of the executive power; to accuse and to prosecute before the same court those who shall be charged with an attempt or conspiracy against the general security of the State, or against the Constitution.  
11. To legislate in what manner purely personal marks of honor or decoration shall be accorded to those who have rendered service to the State.  
12. The Legislative Body, only, has the right to order public honors to the memory of great men.

ART. 2. War shall only be declared by a decree of the Legislative Body, rendered by the formal and necessary proposition of the King, and sanctioned by him. In the event of imminent or commenced
hostilities, of an ally to be sustained or a right calling for protection by the force of arms, the King shall, without any delay, give notice of it to the Legislative Body; and make known the questions involved. If the legislative corps decides that the war ought not to be made, the King shall immediately take measures to put an end to it, or prevent hostilities, the ministers remaining responsible for delays.

If the Legislative Body finds that the existing hostilities were the result of culpable aggression on the part of the ministers, or of any other agent of the executive power, the author of the aggression shall be prosecuted criminally.

At any time during the war, the Legislative Body can require the King to negotiate peace, and the King is compelled to yield to this requisition. Immediately after the war, the Legislative Body shall determine when the troops raised above the peace footing may be disbanded, and the army reduced to its ordinary condition.

ART. 3. It belongs to the Legislative Body to ratify the treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, and no treaty shall have effect without this ratification.

ART. 4. The Legislative Body shall have the right to determine the place of its sittings, to continue them as long as it may judge them necessary, and to adjourn. At the commencement of each reign, if it is not in session, it must assemble without delay.

It has the police control at the place of its sittings, and within a circumference it shall determine. It has the right to discipline its members, but it can not pronounce punishment greater than censure, arrests of eight days, or prison for three days. It has the right, for its safety, and to maintain the respect due to it, to dispose of the forces, which, by its consent, shall be established in the city where its sessions are held.

ART 5. The executive power can not march nor bivouac any troops of the line within thirty miles of the Legislative Body without its requisition or authority.

SECTION II.

Of the Holding of Sessions and the Form of Deliberation.

ARTICLE 1. The deliberations of the Legislative Body shall be public, and the minutes of its sessions shall be printed.

ART. 2. The Legislative Body may, however, on any occasion, form itself in general committee. Fifty members shall have the right to demand it. During the session of the general committee the assistants
shall retire; the chair of the President shall be vacant; order shall be maintained by the Vice-President.

Art. 3. A legislative act can only be deliberated upon and decreed in the following manner:

Art. 4. There shall be three readings of a bill, at three intervals, each of which shall be eight days.

Art. 5. The discussion shall be open after each reading, but the Legislative Body may declare, after the first or second reading, that it shall be adjourned, or that no discussion shall take place; but in this last case, the bill may be presented again during the same session. All bills must be printed and distributed before the second reading.

Art. 6. After the third reading, the President must bring the bill forward for discussion, and the Legislative Body must decide whether it is ready to decide, or the decision shall be postponed in order to procure the clearest light upon the subject.

Art. 7. The Legislative Body can not deliberate unless the session is composed of at least 200 members, and a decree shall only be passed by an absolute plurality of votes.

Art. 8. Every bill which has been acted on and rejected after the third reading can not be brought up again during the same session.

Art. 9. The preamble of each decree shall definitely express:

1. The days of the session on which the three readings of the bill took place. 2. The act by which it was, after the third reading, declared to decide definitely.

Art. 10. The King shall refuse his sanction to a decree of which the preamble does not attest the compliance with the above forms. But if such a decree is sanctioned, the ministers must not seal and promulgate it, and their responsibility in this regard shall last six years.

Art. 11. Decrees recognized and declared urgent by a previous declaration of the Legislative Body are excepted from the above provisions, but they may be modified and revoked in the course of the same session. The decree by which the matter shall have been declared urgent shall express the reasons for it, and it shall make mention of the previous decree in the preamble of the final decree.

SECTION III.

Of the Royal Sanction.

Article 1. The decrees of the Legislative Body are presented to the King, who may refuse to give his consent to them.

19
ART. 2. In cases where the King refuses his consent, this refusal shall only be suspensive. When the two legislatures which follow the one which shall have presented the decree shall successively present again the same decree in the same terms, the King shall be deemed to have given his consent.

ART. 3: The consent of the King is expressed upon each decree by this formula, signed by him: *The King consents, and it shall be executed.* The suspensive refusal is expressed in these words: *The King will advise upon it.*

ART. 4. The King must express his consent or his refusal upon each decree within two months of its presentation.

ART. 5. All decrees to which the King has refused his consent cannot be presented to him again by the same legislature.

ART. 6. The decrees sanctioned by the King, and those which shall have been presented to him by three consecutive legislatures, have the force of law, and bear the name and title of law.

ART. 7. The acts of the Legislative Body concerning its rules as a deliberative assembly, its interior police, and that which it controls within the exterior environs which it shall have determined, the verification of its present members, its injunctions to absent members, the convocation of primary assemblies that have not voted, the exercise of the constitutional police over the administrators, and over the municipal officers, whether the question is that of eligibility or of the validity of elections, shall, nevertheless, be executed as laws, without being subject to the royal sanction. Neither the acts relative to the responsibility of ministers, nor the decrees bearing upon grounds of indictment, are required to secure the royal sanction.

ART. 8. The decrees of the Legislative Body concerning the establishment, the putting off, and the collection of public taxes shall bear the name and title of law. They shall be promulgated and executed without the sanction, unless they are provisions which shall establish penalties other than fines and pecuniary coercion. These decrees can only be passed after the observance of the formalities prescribed in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Section II of this chapter, and the Legislative Body shall not insert in these laws any provision foreign to their object.

**SECTION IV.**

**Of the Relations of the Legislative Body with the King.**

**Article I.** When the Legislative Body is definitively organized it sends a deputation to the King to inform him of the fact. The King
can, each year, open the session, and propose that which he believes should be taken into consideration during the session, but, nevertheless, this formality shall not be considered as necessary to the activity of the Legislative Body.

**ART. 2.** When the Legislative Body wishes to adjourn beyond fifteen days, it shall give notice to the King by a deputation, at least eight days in advance.

**ART. 3.** Eight days before the end of each session the Legislative Body sends a deputation to the King to inform him of the day upon which it proposes to terminate its sitting. The King may close the session.

**ART. 4.** If the King finds it important for the welfare of the State that the session should be continued, or that the adjournment should not take place, or that it should be for a shorter period, he may send a message to this effect upon which the Legislative Body is compelled to deliberate.

**ART. 5.** The King shall convocate the Legislative Body during the interval of its sessions, at all times when the interests of the State shall appear to him to require it, as in cases which shall have been foreseen and determined by the Legislative Body before adjourning.

**ART. 6.** The King may repair at all times to the place of the sitting of the Legislative Body; he shall be received and reconduted by a deputation; he shall only be accompanied in the presence of the legislature by the Prince Royal, and by his ministers.

**ART. 7.** The President can in no case constitute a member of the deputation.

**ART. 8.** The Legislative Body shall cease to be a deliberative body as long as the King shall remain present.

**ART. 9.** The correspondence of the King with the Legislative Body shall always be countersigned by a minister.

**ART. 10.** The ministers of the King shall have the right to appear before the National Legislative Assembly; a place shall be reserved for them. They shall be heard at all times they shall demand, upon questions relating to their administration, or when they shall be required to give information. They shall also be heard upon considerations foreign to their administration, when the National Assembly shall give them liberty to speak.
CHAPTER IV.

OF THE EXERCISE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

ARTICLE 1. The supreme executive power resides in the King. The King is the supreme head of the general administration of the kingdom; the care of guarding public order and tranquillity is confided to him. The King is the supreme head of the land and marine forces. To the King is delegated the care of guarding the exterior safety of the kingdom, and to maintain its rights and possessions.

ART. 2. The King appoints ambassadors and all other public agents. He names the commander of the army and navy, marshals of France, and admirals. He names two-thirds of the rear-admirals, one-half of the lieutenant-generals, adjutant-generals, post-captains, and colonels of the national gendarmerie. He names one-third of the colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and one-sixteenth of the lieutenants of men-of-war. All of these shall conform to the laws of promotion.

He appoints in the civil administration of the marine, the orderers, the comptrollers, the treasurers of arsenals, the chiefs of works, under-chiefs of civil buildings, one-half of chiefs of administration and under-chiefs of construction. He appoints the commissioners of tribunals. He appoints the overseer-in-chief of the excisemen of indirect taxes, and of the administration of national domains.

He oversees the coining of money, and names the officers charged to exercise the superintendence in the general commission and in the mints. The image of the King is impressed on all money of the kingdom.

ART. 3 The King causes letters patent, warrants, and commissions to be delivered to the public functionaries, or to others who ought to receive them.

ART. 4. The King causes the lists of pensions and bounties to be drawn up and presented to the Legislative Body at each of its sessions, and decreed if it so order.

SECTION I.

Of the Promulgation of Laws.

ARTICLE 1. The executive power is charged to seal the laws with the seal of State, and to cause them to be promulgated. It must also promulgate and execute the acts of the Legislative Body which do not need the sanction of the King.

ART. 2. It shall make two original copies of each law, both signed by the King, countersigned by the Minister of Justice, and sealed
CONSTITUTION OF MDCCXCI. 293

with the seal of the State. One shall be deposited in the archives of the
to the archives of the Legislative

ART. 3. The promulgation shall be thus expressed: "N (the name of the King) by the grace of God and by virtue of the Constitutional law of the State, King of the French, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. The National Assembly has decreed, and we

" We direct and order all administrative bodies and tribunals that these presents shall be recorded in their registers, read, published, and posted in their departments and respective jurisdictions, and executed as laws of the kingdom. In witness whereof we have signed these presents, to which we caused the seal of State to be affixed "

ART. 4. If the King is a minor, the laws, proclamations, and other acts emanating from the royal authority, during the regency, shall be expressed as follows:

" N (the name of the regent) regent of the kingdom, in the name of N (the name of the King) by the grace of God and by virtue of the constitutional law of the State, King of the French, etc., etc."

ART. 5. The executive power shall send the laws to the tribunals, and cause the transmittal to be certified, and to authenticate the fact to the Legislative Body.

ART. 6. The executive power can make no law, even provisional, but only proclamations for the purpose of ordering or recalling their execution conformable to the laws.

SECTION II.

Of the Interior Administration.

ARTICLE I. There is in each department a superior administration, and in each district a subordinate administration.

ART. 2. The administrators have no representative character. They are agents elected at stated times by the people, to exercise administrative functions, under the superintendence and the authority of the King.

ART. 3. They can neither interfere in the exercise of legislative power, nor suspend the execution of laws, nor undertake anything of a judicial order, nor of military provision or operation.

ART. 4. The administrators are essentially charged with the distribution of the direct taxes, and with the superintendence of the moneys accruing from all public taxes and revenues in their territory.
The legislative power determines the rules and mode of their functions, both in regard to these subjects and all other parts of the interior administration.

Art. 5. The King has the right to annul the acts of the department administrators which are contrary to law or to the orders that he has given them. He may, in case of continued disobedience, and where they compromise, by their acts, the public safety and tranquillity, suspend them from their functions.

Art. 6. The department administrators have the same right to annul the acts of the district sub-administrators which are contrary to law, or the resolutions of the department administrators, or to the orders which these last named shall have given or transmitted to them. They can also, in cases of continued disobedience, or if they compromise, by their acts, the public safety and tranquillity, suspend them from their functions, on condition that notice is given to the King, who can disapprove or confirm the suspension.

Art. 7. The King may, when the department administrators shall not have used the power delegated in the above article, annul directly the acts of the sub-administrators, and suspend them in the same cases.

Art. 8. At all times, when the King shall have pronounced or confirmed the suspension of the administrators, or sub-administrators, he shall notify the Legislative Body of the fact. It shall disapprove or confirm the suspension, or even dissolve the guilty administration, and, in such case, send all the administrators, or a portion of them, to the criminal tribunals, or procure against them a direct indictment.

Section III.

Of the Exterior Relations.

Article 1. The King only may maintain public relations with foreign nations, conduct negotiations, make preparations for war proportionate to those of neighboring States, distribute the land and marine forces as he shall deem expedient, and regulate their conduct in the event of war.

Art. 2. All declarations of war shall be made in these terms: On the part of the King of the French and in the name of the nation.

Art. 3. The King shall enter into and sign, with all foreign powers, all treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, and other agreements which he shall judge necessary for the welfare of the State, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Body.
CHAPTER V.

OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

ARTICLE I. The judicial power can neither be exercised by the Legislative Body nor by the King.

ART. 2. Justice shall be rendered, without pay, by the judges elected at stated times, by the people, instituted by letters patent of the King, who can not refuse them.

They can be removed only on account of crimes of which they have legally been found guilty, and can be suspended only by virtue of an accepted accusation.

The public prosecutor shall be named by the people.

ART. 3. The judges can not interfere with the exercise of the legislative power, nor suspend the execution of the law, nor interfere with administrative functions, nor summon before them the administrators, in regard to the functions of their office.

ART. 4. No citizens can be separated from the judges who have been assigned to them by law, by any commission, in any other way which is not pointed out by law.

ART. 5. The right of citizens definitively to terminate their controversies by arbitrations can not be taken away by any act of the legislative power.

ART. 6. The ordinary tribunals can not determine any civil action, except it is authenticated to them that the parties have appeared, or that the plaintiff has cited the adverse party before the arbitrators in order to arrive at a settlement.

ART. 7. There shall be one or several justices of the peace in the cantons and in the cities; their number shall be determined by the legislative power.

ART. 8. It belongs to the legislative power to regulate their number and the jurisdiction of the tribunals, and the number of judges of which each tribunal shall be composed.

ART. 9. In regard to crimes, no citizen can be prosecuted, except by virtue of an accusation preferred by a jury, or passed by the legislative body in cases where the latter has the right to pass the same.

After an accepted accusation, the fact shall be recognized and declared by a jury.

The accused has the right, without assigning reasons, to reject at least twenty of the jurors.
The jury, which shall declare the fact, shall not be less than twelve in number.
The application of the law shall be made by the judges.
The proceedings shall be public, and the accused shall not be denied the aid of counsel.
He who has been acquitted by a legal verdict of the jury can not be again put on trial or accused for the same cause.

Art. 10. No person can be legally arrested, except for the purpose of being brought before a police officer, and no one can be arrested or detained, except by virtue of a warrant of a magistrate of police, on a warrant of arrest issued by a court, or a decree of accusation of the Legislative Body, in those cases in which it is allowed to issue the same, or on a sentence of imprisonment or correctional detention.

Art. 11. Every person who has been arrested and brought before a magistrate of police, shall forthwith, or at least within twenty-four hours, be examined. If it appear upon the examination that there is no ground of accusation against the accused, he shall be set at liberty forthwith, or, if there is reason to send him to prison, he shall be taken there within as short a time as possible, which, in no case, shall exceed three days.

Art. 12. No person arrested can be detained, if he give sufficient bail, in all cases where bail is allowed by law.

Art. 13. No person, in case his detention is authorized by law, can be taken or detained anywhere except in places legally and publicly assigned as places of arrest, of justice, or of imprisonment.

Art. 14. No keeper or jailor can receive or detain any person, unless by virtue of a warrant of arrest, of indictment, or judgment mentioned in Article 10, as above, and without a transcript has been made of it upon his register.

Art. 15. Every keeper and jailor is compelled, and no order can exempt him from it, to bring the arrested person before the civil officer who has the police of the jail under his control, at all times when this officer shall demand it.

Access to the arrested person can not be denied to his relations and friends, if they present an order of the civil officer, who is always compelled to give it, unless the keeper or jailor produce an order of the judge, transcribed on his record, providing that the accused be held in secret confinement.

Art. 16. Any person, whatever may be his place or employment, other than those to whom the law gives the right of arrest, who shall
issue, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, an order of arrest of a
citizen, or if any person, even in cases of authorized arrests by law,
shall bring, receive, or detain a citizen in a place of detention not
publicly and legally assigned as such, and all keepers and jailors who
shall violate the provisions of Articles 14 and 15, as above, shall be
guilty of the crime of arbitrary arrest.

Art. 17. No person can be arrested or prosecuted by reason of
writings he shall have caused to be printed or published upon any
subject whatever, unless with the design to provoke the disobedience
of the law, the disgrace of the constituted authorities, the resistance
to their acts, or certain acts declared crimes and misdemeanors by law.

Censure upon the acts of the constituted powers is permitted, but
voluntary calumnies against the probity of public functionaries and
the integrity of their intentions in the exercise of their functions, may
be prosecuted by those who are the object of the attacks.

Art. 18. No one may be judged, either in a civil or criminal way,
for written, printed, or published facts, unless a jury has recognized
and declared that there is a crime in the writing complained of, and
that the person prosecuted is guilty.

Art. 19. There shall be a Court of Cassation, established near the
Legislative Body, for the whole kingdom. It shall have the following
jurisdiction:

Upon appeals from judgments rendered in other courts; on applica-
tion for removal of cases from one court to another, by reason of
lawful prejudice; on orders of judges, or on complaint against a whole
court.

Art. 20. In matters of appeal, the Tribunal of Cassation shall not
examine the main subject of the lawsuit; but, after having annulled the
judgment which shall have been rendered in a proceeding in which
forms shall have been violated, or which shall contain an express
contravention of the law, it shall send the main subject of the action
to a court which has jurisdiction over it.

Art. 21. If, after two appeals, the judgment of the third tribunal
shall be attacked by the same legal means as in the first two actions,
the question can no more be acted on by the Court of Cassation, with-
out having been submitted to the Legislative Body, which shall pass a
decree declaring a law by which the Court of Cassation shall be gov-
erned.

Art. 22. The Tribunal of Cassation shall send, every year, to the
bar of the Legislative Body a deputation of eight of its members, which
shall present to it the state of the judgments rendered; opposite each shall be an abridged statement of the action, and the text of the law on which the decision shall have been made.

Art. 23. A National High Court, formed of members of the Tribunal of Cassation, and of the grand juries, shall have jurisdiction of the misdemeanors of ministers, and principal agents of the executive power, and crimes which attack the general safety of the State, in cases where the Legislative Body shall have passed a decree of indictment.

The High Court shall assemble on the proclamation of the Legislative Body, and at a distance of at least thirty miles from the place where the legislature has its seat.

Art. 24. The writ of execution of the courts shall be expressed as follows:

"N (the name of the King), by the grace of God and by constitutional law of the State, King of the French, to all these presents shall come, greeting. The Tribunal of * * * has rendered the following judgment:"

(Here shall be a copy of the judgment, in which the name of the judges shall appear.)

"We decree and order all sheriffs, upon this requisition, to place the said judgment in execution; to our commissioners at the tribunals to keep it in force, and to all commanders and officers of the public forces to lend assistance when they shall legally be required to do so. In witness whereof the present judgment has been signed by the president and the clerk of the tribunal."

Art. 25. The functions of the commissioners of the King at the tribunals shall be to require the observance of the law in the pending cases, and to cause the final judgments to be executed.

They shall not be public accusers, but they shall be heard upon all accusations, and shall require the observance of forms in the preparation for the hearing of a cause, and, before judgment, in the application of the law.

Art. 26. The commissioners of the King at the tribunals shall inform the foreman of the jury, either as a duty, or in accordance with orders which shall have been given to them by the King:

All attempts against the individual liberty of citizens, against the free circulation of subsistence and other objects of commerce, and against the collection of taxes; crimes by which the execution of the orders given by the King, in the exercise of the functions which are
delegated to him, would be disturbed or hindered; attempts against the rights of the people; revolts against the executions of judgments and against all executory acts emanating from the constituted powers.

Art. 27. The Minister of Justice shall inform the Tribunal of Cassation, through the commissioner of the King, and without prejudice to the rights of the interested parties, the acts by which the judges shall have exceeded the limits of their power.

The Tribunal shall annul these acts, and if they call for forfeiture, the fact shall be laid before the Legislative Body, which shall pass a decree of indictment, if there be cause, and shall send the accused before the National High Court.

**Title IV.**

_of the Public Forces._

Art. 1. The public force is established to protect the State against foreign enemies, and to secure in the interior the maintenance of order and the execution of the laws.

Art. 2. It is composed of the land and marine forces, of the troops specially designated for home service, drawn from the active citizens and their sons who are able to bear arms, and registered on the roll of the National Guard.

Art. 3. The National Guards neither form a military body nor an establishment of the State; they are the citizens themselves, called into the service of the public force.

Art. 4. Citizens can neither form themselves nor act as National Guards, except by virtue of a requisition, or of a legal authorization.

Art. 5. They submit in this regard to an organization determined by the law; there can be but one discipline and uniform throughout the kingdom. Order of rank and subordination take place only in regard to the service, and during the same.

Art. 6. The officers are elected at stated times, and can only be re-elected after an interval of service as soldiers. No one can command the National Guard for a greater territory than a district.

Art. 7. Every part of the public forces employed for the safety of the State against foreign enemies shall act under orders of the King.

Art. 8. No corps or detachment of the troops of the line shall operate in the interior of the kingdom without a legal requisition.

Art. 9. No agent of the public forces can enter the house of a citizen, unless it is for the execution of a police or judicial mandate, or in cases formally provided for by law.
ART. 10. The requisition of the public force in the interior of the kingdom belongs to the civic officers, following the rules determined by the legislative power.

ART. 11. If troubles agitate the whole of a department, the King shall give, under the responsibility of his ministers, the necessary orders for the execution of the laws, and for the re-establishment of order, but on condition that he inform the Legislative Body of his action, and to convvoke it if it has adjourned.

ART. 12. The public forces shall always obey orders. No armed body can deliberate.

ART. 13. The land and marine forces and the troops intended for the safety of the interior are subject to special laws, either for the maintenance of discipline or the form of sentences and nature of punishments in all military crimes.

TITLE V.

Of Public Taxation.

ARTICLE 1. The public taxes shall, every year, be considered and established by the Legislative Body, and can not exist longer than the last day of the following session, unless they are expressly renewed by the same.

ART. 2. Under no pretext may the necessary funds for the discharge of the national debt or the payment of the civil list either be refused or suspended. The stipend of the ministers of the Catholic worship pensioned, maintained, elected, or nominated by virtue of the decrees of the National Constituent Assembly forms part of the national debt.

The Legislative Body can, in no case, charge the nation with the debts of any individual.

ART. 3. The detailed accounts of the expenses of the ministerial departments, signed and certified by the ministers or the general orderers, shall be made public in a printed statement at the commencement of the sessions of each legislature. The same rule applies to the accounts of the income of the different taxes, and of all public revenues. The accounts of these expenditures and receipts shall be stated separately, according to their nature, and shall express the sums received and expended, year by year, in each district. The special expenses of each department relating to the tribunals, to the administrative body, and other establishments, shall equally be made public.

ART. 4. The departmental administrators and sub-administrators
CONSTITUTION OF MDCCXCI.  

shall not create any public tax, nor make any assessment beyond the time and the sums fixed by the Legislative Body, nor consider nor permit, without being authorized by it, any local loan to be a charge upon the citizens of the department.

Art. 5. The executive power directs and superintends the collection and the disbursement of taxes and gives all necessary orders to that effect.

TITLE VI.  
Of the Relations of the French Nation with Foreign Nations.

The French nation disclaims all wars conducted for conquest, and will never employ its forces against the liberty of any people.

The Constitution does not admit the right of escheat.

Foreigners, settled or not, in France, inherit from their kin, whether they be foreigners or native born.

They may enter into contracts, buy and take estates situate in France, and dispose of them like French citizens, in any manner allowed by law.

Foreigners in France shall submit, in the same manner, to the criminal and police laws, as French citizens, subject, however, to the treaties with foreign powers; their persons, their estates, their industries, their worship, are equally protected by the law.

TITLE VII.  
Of the Revision of the Constitutional Acts.

Art. 1. The National Constituent Assembly declares that the nation has the inalienable right to amend its Constitution, and considering that the national interest is better served by making use of the means provided for in the Constitution itself, of the right to reform such articles which experience shall show the expediency of, decrees the formation of an Assembly of Revision, in the following manner:

Art. 2. When three consecutive legislatures shall have issued a request for an amendment of a constitutional article, the revision demanded shall then take place.

Art. 3. The next legislature, or the one following it, can not propose any reform to a constitutional article.

Art. 4. Of the three legislatures, which shall be one after another, to propose certain amendments, the two first shall only occupy themselves with this object during the last two months of their last session, and the third at the end of its first annual session, or at the commencement of the second. Their deliberations upon this matter
shall be submitted to the same forms as the legislative acts, but the decrees by which they shall emit their request shall not be subject to the sanction of the King.

Art. 5. The fourth legislature, augmented by 249 members elected in each department, by doubling the ordinary members which are furnished according to population, shall form the Assembly of Revision.

These 249 members shall be elected after the nomination of the representatives to the Legislative Body shall have been terminated, and separate minutes of the same shall be made.

The Assembly of Revision shall only be composed of one chamber.

Art. 6. The members of the third legislature who shall have requested amendments shall not be elected to the Assembly of Revision.

Art. 7. The members of the Assembly of Revision, after having pronounced the oath together to live as freemen or to die, shall then take an oath, individually, to limit themselves to the objects which shall have been submitted to them by the uniform request of three preceding legislatures, to maintain, moreover, with all their power, the Constitution of the kingdom decreed by the National Constituent Assembly in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, and to be in all respects faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King.

Art. 8. The members of the Assembly of Revision shall then, without delay, be compelled to occupy themselves with the objects which shall have been submitted to them; as soon as their labors shall have terminated, the additional 249 members shall retire, without taking any part in the regular legislation.

Title VIII.

Various Provisions.

Art. 1. The French colonies and possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, although they formed part of the French empire, are not comprised within the present Constitution.

Art. 2. No power instituted by the Constitution has the right to amend it in whole or in part, except the reforms to be made by way of revision, and conformably to the provisions of the above title.

Art. 3. The National Constituent Assembly intrusts itself to the safe-keeping and to the fidelity of the Legislative Body, to the King, and to the judges, to the watchfulness of fathers of families, to the
wives and mothers, to the love of young citizens, and to the courage of all Frenchmen.

Art. 4. The decrees rendered by the National Constituent Assembly which are not comprised within the Constitutional Act, shall be executed as laws, and the anterior laws, which have not been abrogated, shall equally be observed, so long as they have not been repealed or amended by the legislative power.

Art. 5. The National Assembly having heard the Constitutional Act read, and after having approved it, declares that no further changes can be made, and that the Constitution is completed.