

to public a step will never veil its proceedings, but act conformable to the independence of its sovereignty, to the rules of prudence, to the sacred principles of public faith, and to the deference due to the friendly sentiments of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The general will, ever right and ever public, forming the spirit of the deliberations of the present diet, the States assembled unanimously seek to fix in the opinion of his Prussian Majesty, an advantageous idea of their understandings, and their patriotism.

(Signed)

STANISLAUS NALZEL MALACHOWSKY.

Resendary of the Crown, Marshal of the diet, and of the consideration of the Crown.

(Signed) CASIMIR PRINCE SAPHLEHA.

General of Artillery of Lithuania, Marshal of the confederation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

Warsaw, Oct. 20th, 1788.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 16.

THE Duke of Orleans has published a small pamphlet in 8vo. with the title of "Instructions to his representatives in his respective Bailiwicks, &c." His Highness recommends to them to have the following articles inserted in the Register-books of the said Bailiwicks:

Art. I. That the Deputies to the States General shall co-operate to have the liberty of individuals secured to every French subject. This consists, in the first place, in being at liberty to live where one likes, to go, return and dwell wherever one pleases, without any obstacle or difficulty, either in or out of the kingdom, and without any necessity to obtain permissions, passports, certificates, or other formalities, tending to obstruct the liberty of the citizens.

2dly, That none should be in danger of being arrested or sent to prison, but in virtue of a warrant issued by the ordinary Judges.

3dly, That in case the States General should think proper to adjudge imprisonments necessary, all persons thus arrested shall be delivered within twenty-four hours into the hands of his natural Judges.

4thly, That no officer, soldier, or other persons in office, shall ever attempt to deprive any of the citizens of their liberty, except those appointed by the laws, under

pain of death, or, at least, of corporal punishment, as shall be decided by the Grand General Assembly.

5thly, That whoever shall issue such unlawful orders, or countenance the execution of them, shall be amenable to justice, and not only be sued for damages, &c. but liable to suffer corporal punishments, as the States shall think proper.

Art. II. The freedom of publishing one's thoughts and opinions, being part of the liberty of individuals (since man cannot be free when his thoughts are confined) shall be insisted upon, without any reserve whatever, except those restrictions the States General shall think proper to appoint and decree.

Art. III. The strictest regard and the most sacred respect shall be paid to every letter entrusted to the Post-office, and proper care shall be taken to prevent the iniquitous practice of opening letters.

Art. IV. All rights of property shall be sacred and inviolate, and no individual be deprived of them, not even for the public good, except on a requital at the highest price, and without the least delay.

Art. V. No imposts, or tax, shall pass for legal, or be collected, but what shall have obtained the consent and sanction of the nation, in the Assembly of the States General; and they shall agree to them for a limited time only, viz. till the next meeting of the States; so that if the States should not meet, all imposts and taxes shall cease.

Art. VI. The periodical return of the States shall be fixed at a short epoch, and in case of a change on the Throne, or of a Regency, they shall have an extraordinary meeting within six weeks or two months.

Art. VII. Ministers shall be accountable to the State General for the management of the funds and sums that shall be entrusted to them, and responsible to the said States for their conduct in whatever regards the laws of this kingdom.

Art. VIII. The national debt to be consolidated.

Art. IX. No tax or impost to be laid, but after the full extent of the national debt shall be known, and the expences of the State verified and regulated.

Art. X. When once the tax or impost shall be agreed upon, it shall be equally and generally levied.

Art. XI. The reform of our civil and criminal legislation shall be the subject of serious consideration at the approaching meeting of the States.

Art. XII. A motion to be made for introducing divorce, as the only means to avoid the mischief and scandal proceeding from