

established by law; he cannot be arrested, detained, or imprisoned, but in cases where these precautions are necessary to insure the reparation or punishment of a crime, and according to the forms prescribed by the law; he is to be proceeded against publicly, publicly confronted, publicly judged. No pains should be inflicted but those determined by the law before accusation: these pains are to be proportioned to the nature of the crime, and equal to all citizens.

8. Thus, free in all his thoughts and in his expressions, the citizen has the right to divulge them by speech, by writing, by printing, with the express reserve not to attack the rights of others. Letters in particular are sacred.

9. Thus, free in his actions, the citizen may travel, change his abode wherever he pleases; even quit his country, except in cases indicated by the law.

10. It would be to attack the rights of citizens, to deprive them of the power of assembling in a legal form, to consult on public affairs, to give instructions to their representatives, or to demand redress for their grief.

11. Every citizen has a right to acquire, to possess, to fabricate, to trade, to employ his powers and his industry, and to dispose of his property as he pleases. The law alone can molest this liberty for the general interest.

12. No one can be obliged to give up his property to another: The sacrifice is due only to the whole society, and only in case of public necessity; and in that case society owes to the proprietor an equivalent indemnity.

13. Every citizen without distinction, ought to contribute to the public expenses, in proportion to his wealth.

14. Every contribution hurts the rights of man, if it discourages labour and industry, if it tends to excite cupidity, to corrupt morals, and deprive the people of the means of subsistence.

15. The receipt of the public revenues ought to be strictly accounted for, by fixed rules, easy to be known, so that the contributors may obtain speedy justice; and that the salaries of the collectors of the revenues may be strictly fixed.

16. Oeconomy in the administration of the public expence is an indispensable duty: The salary of the officers of the state ought to be moderate; and recompences should be granted only for real services.

17. Civil equality is not equality of property, or of distinctions; it consists in making every citizen equally obliged to submit to the law, and in giving him an equal right to the protection of the law.

18. All citizens are equally admissible to all employments, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, according to their capacity.

19. The establishment of the army belongs only to the legislature, who is to fix the number of troops; their use is the defence of the state, they are always to be subordinate to the civil authority, they can do nothing relating to the internal tranquillity, but under the inspection of magistrates appointed by the law, known to the people, and responsible for the orders they give.

After reading this declaration, Monsieur Bergasse reported from the Committee of Constitution some general principles of a code of civil and criminal laws, which we shall give in our next.

*Lisbon, Aug. 2.* His Majesty has made many promotions in his land forces; amongst others, that of a Camp Marshal, and of 16 brigadiers; Don Sebastian Correa de Sa has been appointed Camp Marshal.

To encrease our commerce in India, the Brasils, and on the Coasts of Africa, his Majesty has published a décret, dated the 27th of May last, by which all the merchandize from Malabar, which has remained there for some years, without being sold, is to pay no exportation duty, let it be exported under any flag whatever; and those which shall be sent to the Brasils in any private vessels shall be exempt from paying entrance duty. Those merchandizes which come from Goa and Malabar are to pay the usual entrance duties at Lisbon, on which they will be allowed ten per cent. drawback, if exported.

*Genoa, August 3.* On the 30th ult. his Excellency Ellerame Pallavicino was elected Doge of this Republic, with the usual formalities.

*Stockholm, Aug. 4.* Accounts received from Finland mention a very smart action, which took place on the evening of the 20th of July, near Parkumaki, between the corps commanded by Brigadier General Steding, and the Russian troops under Lieutenant-General Schultz, in which the Russians were forced to retreat, with the loss of two hundred killed, and between four and five hundred taken prisoners, with the cannon, ammunition, and baggage.

*Manheim, Aug. 14.* The Count d'Artois, who arrived here on the 9th inst. is departed for Italy. The day before yesterday the Prince of Conde arrived here, together with the Dukes de Bourbon and d'Enghein, the Princess Louisa de Conde, the Marquis and the Marchioness d'Antichamp, and the Marquis de Lamberti, the Count de Choiseul, &c. in all 46 persons.