

taught Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic: *Provided nevertheless*, that the Money so to be subscribed or raised, shall not be less than *thirty pounds*, nor more than *ninety pounds* for one year, and if raised by Assessment the same shall be determined by a majority of the Inhabitants present at such meeting.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for such Inhabitants at such meetings to subscribe or raise Money in the manner herein before mentioned for building, providing or repairing one or more School Houses in their respective Towns or Parishes, and for procuring necessary furniture and utensils for the same, and also to define and settle the limits of such School or Schools.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees shall at the request of any five Freeholders in their respective Towns or Parishes in like manner summon such of the Inhabitants as are herein before mentioned, to meet once in the year, to wit—on the first Monday in March, or on the first Monday in October, in each and every year during the continuance of this Act, at such fit and convenient place as shall be by the said Trustees for that purpose appointed, for all, or any, or either of the purposes herein before mentioned, first giving fifteen days previous public notice, as aforesaid, of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting as aforesaid.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That upon any sum or sums of Money being voted as aforesaid, to be raised by a assessment as aforesaid, at any such meeting as aforesaid, and upon the amount of such sum or sums so voted being certified in writing under the hands of the said Trustees, respectively, to the Assessors of such Towns and Parishes respectively, the same shall be assessed and collected in like manner as Rates for the support of the Poor are by Law assessed and collected and shall be paid into the hands of the said Trustees respectively, of the School or Schools, within such Towns and Parishes respectively: *Provided always* that the sums so voted shall be assessed in manner and form as aforesaid, upon such of the Inhabitants as shall reside within three miles of some School house, and that all and whatsoever sum or sums of money shall be so as aforesaid subscribed at any meeting for all, or any, or either of the purposes aforesaid, shall be made recoverable and payable, and be paid to the said Trustees respectively, to be by them disposed of in manner hereinafter mentioned.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees to agree from time to time with proper Persons being duly Licensed, as by His Majesty's Royal Instructions is directed to keep such School or Schools in their respective Towns or Parishes, and to fix the Salary to be allowed to each and every such School-master to be paid out of the Money to be subscribed and raised as herein before mentioned, and out of that which may be received from the Treasury of this Province under the Provisions of this Act, and the said Trustees are hereby respectively required to use their best endeavors to cause the Youth of the respective Towns or Parishes regularly to attend to the said Schools, and to visit and inspect the same twice in each and every year, during the continuance of this Act, and to enquire into the discipline and regulations thereof, and of the proficiency of the Scholars, and to take care that the benefit of such Schools shall be confined to the Youth of such Persons as contribute to their support, in cases where the money shall be raised by Subscription.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered from time to time, and so often as they shall see fit, to enquire into the conduct of the Master or Teachers employed in the School or Schools within their respective Towns or Parishes and to report the same to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the several and respective Counties which shall have power to remove such Master or Teachers if they find him or them negligent, insufficient or of bad morals.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees or the major part of them in the respective Towns or Parishes, shall and may and they are hereby authorized and empowered to remove and expel any Scholar or Scholars being of abandoned and wicked habits, out and from any of the Schools within their respective Towns or Parishes.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as it shall be certified in writing to his Honor the PRESIDENT or Commander in Chief for the time being, by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for any County within this Province, that a School-house has actually been built, or provided for, and a Schoolmaster appointed thereto, in any Town or Parish in the said County, and that Money has been raised to the amount of *thirty pounds* that then and in such case there shall be allowed for the further support of such School the sum of *twenty pounds* per annum, and a like proportion for any larger sum not exceeding *ninety pounds*, the same to be drawn from the Treasury of the Province by Warrant from His Honor the PRESIDENT or Commander in Chief for the time being by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council in favor of the Trustees of such School and to be by them applied in support thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act: *Provided nevertheless*, that no one School in any Town or Parish shall receive in any one year a larger sum than *twenty pounds*, and *Provided also*, that no larger sum than *sixty pounds* shall be paid to the Schools in any one Town or Parish in any one year.

X. *And be it further enacted*, That the Trustees in the several Towns or Parishes may if they think fit, retain out of the monies so to be raised in their respective Towns or Parishes as aforesaid, and to be drawn from the Treasury of the Province as aforesaid, a sum of money not to exceed the sum of *twenty shillings* for each and every School in the several Towns or Parishes to be by them laid out and expended in the purchasing of Stationary, Books, and other suitable rewards to be by them distributed to those of the Scholars in the several Schools who shall excel in each of the several branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at the examination of such Schools: *Provided nevertheless* that no Reward shall be distributed to any Scholar who cannot repeat by heart the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.

XI. *And be it further enacted*, That at the several Schools so to be established as aforesaid, when the same shall be provided for and supported by assessment upon the Inhabitants, the Scholars shall be taught free from all expence whatsoever, other than their own Books and Stationary and individual proportion of Fuel.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees so as aforesaid to be appointed in the several Towns or Parishes shall annually account to and with the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in each County, respectively, for all monies by them received, disbursed and distributed to and for the use of their respective Schools, and shall be subject to such rules and orders as the said Court shall from time to time make, touching the funds of the said several Schools or the application thereof.

XIII. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall remain in force for four years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the General Assembly.

From the London Courier, Jan. 2.

The President's speech is a calm and pacific document, drawn up, however, with a flattering and self-complacent pencil. The treaty of Peace with this country has been following by a Convention on the subject of commerce: and the disposition manifested on this occasion by this country leads the President to hope, that the other subjects left unsettled by the Treaty of Peace will be liberally arranged. We hope so too, provided liberality of arrangement does not mean sacrifice of British rights. The measure of confining the American nation to American seamen may probably have the conciliatory tendency alluded to, if any mode can be devised by which American seamen can be distinguished from British. Of course the summary process by which British seamen were converted into American citizens, will be discontinued.

Permit us, however, to remark, before we conclude, that the maxims and principles laid down by the President, are the maxims and principles of the federalists, and that the views which his message presents of all the leading topics, are precisely those which the politicians of the old school were turned out of office for entertaining.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

We have to-day published the Amnesty Law in the three different stages it assumed—first, as it was proposed by the King—second, as it was amended, or rather aggravated by the Commission of the Chamber of Deputies into a new law—third the law as it was finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies. It will be seen that the original Law, and the Law as it was passed, differ in two points. The third Article of the original Project had made it imperative, that the persons included in the second Article of the Ordinance of the 24th July should quit France two months after the passing of the law. The third Article of the Law, as passed, gives the King a discretionary power on the subject. He may erase some persons from the list, and the rest, if not brought to trial, are to be sent out of the country. The fourth Article in the law passed relative to the Bonaparte family is more detailed than the same Article in the original Project, though the effect and object of it are the same. The fifth and sixth Articles of the original project are maintained. The addition made to the Law respecting the Regicides was proposed by the Commission, and was passed unanimously. It is said to be doubtful whether this part of the Law will, if passed even by the House of Peers, receive the sanction of the King. It certainly places him in a situation of embarrassment. He had extended his pardon to the Regicides. Nay, one of them is, or was, till very lately, his Minister at the Court of Dresden. Between the period of the appointment of this man (an appointment which, as well as his previous appointment to the Cabinet, filled all Europe with disgust and astonishment) and the present period no fresh crime has been imputed to him, yet the King is required to punish with perpetual exile and deprivation of titles, &c. a man whom he had thought fit to name as his Representative in a foreign Court. Undoubtedly there is no punishment which we should think too severe for this person: but the question is, whether the King, in whom the power of pardon alone resides, can punish him for an offence known to his Majesty but committed anterior to the time when the King selected him as an object of confidence and trust. This is one of the difficulties always inseparable from a policy of vacillation and delay. The wisest policy would have been for the King, immediately upon his second restoration, to have punished the principal traitors according to their deserts, and promptly to have satisfied public vengeance, and assured the public tranquillity.

FRENCH AMNESTY LAW.

The Law-Project as it was first presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 1. Full and complete amnesty is granted to all those who, either directly or indirectly have taken part in the rebellion and usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte, with the under-mentioned exceptions.

2. The Ordinance of the 24th July shall continue to be executed in regard to the persons comprehended in the 1st article of that Ordinance.

3. The persons included in article 2d of the said Ordinance shall quit France in two months which shall follow the promulgation of the present law. They shall not be at liberty to return without the express permission of the King the whole upon pain of transportation.

4. All the Members of, or persons allied to the family of Bonaparte, and their descendants, to the degree of a

ded for ever from the kingdom. It shall be within one month under penalty of being decreed by Art. 91 of the Penal Code.

They shall be incapacitated from enjoying any civil right there, or possessing any property, titles, annuities, or pensions, granted to them, gratuitously in that country; and they shall be required to sell within six months the property of all kinds which they shall have obtained for a valuable consideration.

5. The present amnesty is not applicable to all the persons against whom proceedings have been instituted or sentences passed, prior to the promulgation of the present law; the proceedings shall be continued, and the sentences executed agreeably to the laws.

6. The present amnesty does not extend to the crimes or offences against individuals, at whatever period they may have been committed—the persons who have been guilty of them shall be liable to be prosecuted according to the laws.

Given at Paris, at the Palace of the Thuilleries, the 7th day of the month of December, in the year of Grace 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

(Signed)
By the King,
(Signed)

LOUIS.
RICHELIEU.

The Project as amended by the Central Committee.

Art. 1. Full and entire amnesty is granted to all, persons who have directly or indirectly taken part in the rebellion and usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte, with the exceptions stated below.

II. The Ordinance of the 24th of July will continue to be enforced with respect to the individual included in Article 1 of that Ordinance.

III. The king may within the space of two months, dating from the promulgation of the present law, remove from France all the individuals included in the 2d List of the before mentioned Ordinance, who may not have been brought to trial, and deprive them of all property, titles, and pensions, which have been gratuitously granted them.

They cannot return to France without the express authority of the king, under penalty of transportation.

IV. Are excepted from the Amnesty as principal authors and instigators of the revolt:

1. Those who were accomplices in the return of the Usurper to France, or who corresponded with him and his agents in the island of Elba, in order to facilitate the means of his return.

2. The individuals who before the 23d of March, accepted from the usurper the offices of ministers or councillors of state.

3. The Prefects appointed by the king, who recognized the usurper before the 23d of March.

4. The Marshals and generals commanding a division or sub-division, who declared for the usurper before his entrance into Paris.

5. The Generals-in-Chief who directed their forces against the royal armies.

Conformable to Article 4, of the Ordinance of the 24th of July, these persons can only be prosecuted before the courts, and according to the constitutional forms.

Nevertheless, the proscription of ten years determined by Article 631 of the Code of Criminal Process, is reduced in their favor to three months.

V. In the prosecutions which may take place in virtue of the above articles, the Public Treasury shall, by its agents, be admitted as a civil party to claim from the accused, in the case of their being found guilty, indemnity for the injury caused to the state. The product of these pecuniary condemnations shall be applied in payment of the extraordinary war contributions.

VI. Crimes or offences against individuals, at whatever epoch they may have been committed, are not included in the present amnesty. The persons guilty thereof may be prosecuted conformably to the laws.

VII. The ascendants, children and descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, his uncles and aunts, nephews and nieces, his brothers, their wives & their descendants; their sisters and their husbands, are excluded the kingdom in perpetuity, and are required to leave it within one month, under the penalty inflicted by Article 91 of the Penal Code. They can enjoy no civil right therein, nor possess any property, title, or pension, gratuitously conceded to them; and they shall be bound to sell within the space of six months the property of every kind, which they may hold under an onerous title.

VIII. Such of the Regicides as in contempt of a