Latest Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

TITLE I.—*Of the Italian Republic.*

Art. I. The Catholic Religion, Apostolic and Roman, is the Religion of the State.

2. The Sovereignty resides in the whole of the Citizens.

3. The territory of the Republic is divided into Departments, Districts and Communes.

TITLE II.—*Of the Rights of Citizenship.*

4. Every person born of a Cisalpine father, and remaining on the territory of the Republic, acquires the rights of a Citizen as soon as he becomes of age.

The next Three Articles regard Naturalization. Strangers who have acquired property in the State, or who possess commercial or manufacturing establishments, and who have resided seven years in it, may be naturalized. All persons who possess great talents or extracts in any of the arts or sciences, even in the mechanical ones, or who have rendered great services to the State, may acquire the right of Citizenship.

8. The law determines the ratio of majority, the quantum of property necessary to constitute a qualification, and the causes for which the exercise of the rights of Citizenship may be lost or suspended.

9. Also replaces the formation of a civic register. Those Citizens only whose names are inserted in this list shall be eligible to office under the State.

TITLE III.—*Of the Colleges.*

10. The three Electoral Colleges, namely, the College of the Possidenti, that of the Dotti, and that of the Commercianti, are the primitive organ of the national sovereignty.

The next three Articles regulate the forms of their meetings. They are to meet once in two years, at least, on the invitation of the Government, to complete their number, to appoint the Members of the Consulta, of the Legislative Body, and of the Tribunals of Revision and Appeal, and the Commissaries of Finance. Their sittings are to continue a fortnight. They are to deliberate, but not discuss, and that by secret ballot, and a third of the Members must be present to make a House.

14. At every ordinary sitting of the College, the Government is to present to each of them a list of the places vacant, and the instructions necessary for the nomination to them; and the Colleges may receive the claims of the candidates.

15, 16, 17. They are to approve or reject denunciations, give their decision on the alterations in the Constitution that may be proposed to them. No person under 30 years of age is eligible to any of the Colleges, and the election is for life.

18. A Member of any of the Colleges forfeits it—1st, by fraudulent bankruptcy; 2d, by absence without good cause during three following Sessions; 3d, by accepting an employment under a foreign power without consent of the Government; 4th, by remaining without the State for six months after being recalled, or for any of those causes which induce for failure of Citizenship.

19. Every College on adjourning shall send to the next Censorial Assembly the minutes of its sitting.

TITLE IV.—*Of the Colleges of the Possidenti.*

20. The College of the Possidenti is composed of 300 Citizens, chosen from such landed proprietors as possess a revenue of 6000 livres at least. The place of its meeting, for the first ten years, shall be at Milan.

21. Every Department may send a Member to this College, in the proportion for every 30,000 inhabitants.

22. If there be not a sufficient number of inhabitants in a department possessed of all the qualifications required by the 20th Article, the number shall be completed from a quadruple list of the most considerable proprietors of the same department.

23. At every session the College is to complete its numbers according to the lists of landed property which it is authorised to require of the Government.

24. It is to elect nine Members from its own body, who are to constitute the censorial power.

25. It is to make out a triple list, according to the relative majority of votes, for the election of the public functionaries, indicated in the 11th Article, and present it to the Censors.

TITLE V.—*of the College of the Dotti.*

26. The College of the Dotti is composed of 200 Citizens, chosen from among persons who are celebrated for their knowledge in the sciences, or the liberal or mechanical arts, or from among those who are distinguished for their acquaintance with ecclesiastical learning, or their researches in morality, legislation, political or administrative information. It shall reside for the first ten years at Bologna.

27. At every meeting the Session transmits to the Censurate a triple list of those Citizens duly qualified, according to which it is to fill up the vacancies in offices.

28. It is to select from its body six members, who are to constitute part of the Censurate.

29. It is to form a double list, according to the majority of suffrages, for the election of public functionaries mentioned in the 11th Article, and present it to the Censurate.

TITLE VI.—*Of the College of the Commercianti.*

30. The college of the Commercianti is composed of 200 Citizens, chosen from among the most considerable merchants and manufacturers. It is to reside at Brescia for the first ten years. It is to complete itself at every session, according to the information it has a right to demand of the Government.

The articles 28 and 29 are common to all the Colleges.

TITLE VII.—*Of the Censurate.*

33. The Censurate is a Committee of 21 Members, nominated by the Colleges in the form and proportion expressed in the 24th and 28th Articles. It shall reside for the first ten years at Cremona.

34. It shall assemble always on the 5th day after the sittings of the three Colleges.

35. The sitting shall continue for only ten days, and seventeen Members are necessary to constitute a meeting.

36. It is to nominate to all vacant offices from the lists transmitted by the three Colleges, and by the greatest number of votes.

37. It is to declare the election of the Functionaries nominated by the majority of the three Colleges.

38. It is to nominate to the vacancies in the College of the Dotti, agreeable to the 27th Article.

39. It is to terminate its nominations within the time fixed for its meetings.

40. It is to exercise its functions according to the Articles 109, 111, 114.

41. The Censurate is to renew itself at every meeting, ordinary or extraordinary, of the Electoral Colleges.

42. The acts of the Censurate are to be presented to the Colleges at their first meeting.

TITLE VIII.—*Of the Government.*

43. The Government is entrusted to a President, a Vice-President, a Consulta of State, to Ministers, and to a Legislative Body, in conformity of their respective privileges.

44. The President is to exercise his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely re-eligible.

45. The President has the originating of all the laws, conformably to Article the 79th.

46. He has also the originating of all the diplomatic negociations.

47. He is exclusively invested with the executive power, which he is to exercise by the medium of the Ministers.

48. He appoints the Ministers, the Civil and Diplomatic Agents, the Chiefs of the Army and the Generals. The law provides for the nomination of officers of inferior rank.

49. He names the Vice-President, who, in his absence, takes his place in the Consulta of State, and represents him in all the capacities which he may chuse to confide to him. Once appointed, he cannot be dismissed during the Presidency of him by whom he was elected.

50. In every case where the office of President may be vacant, he shall possess all the privileges of the President, until the election of his successor.

Next follow several regulations respecting the transaction of the public business between the President and the Secretary of State.

53. The salary of the President is fixed at 500,000 livres of Milan, and that of the Vice-President at 100,000.

TITLE IX.—*Of the Consulta of State.*

54. The Consulta of State consists of eight citizens of forty years of age at least, elected for life by the Colleges, and distinguished for eminent services done to the Republic.

55. The President presides in the Consulta of State, and one of its members is to be appointed for foreign affairs.

56. The Consulta of State is especially charged with the consideration of diplomatic treaties, and every object which relates to the foreign affairs of the State.

57. The instructions relative to negociations are discussed in the Consulta, and treaties shall be definitive only when sanctioned by the absolute majority of its members.

[The 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d sections are not of much importance.]

63. The President exclusively possesses the initiative in all affairs proposed in the Consulta, and in all decisions his vote is to preponderate.

64. In case of the cessation, resignation, or death of the President, the Consulta of State elects his successor by an absolute majority of votes within the space of forty-eight hours; and it cannot separate until the accomplishment of that object.

66. The salary of the members of the Consulta of State is fixed at 30,000 livres.

TITLE. X.—*Of the Ministers.*

Under this head are comprehended a Grand National Judge or Minister of Justice, a minister for the administration of the public treasury, and a secretary to the National judge, who is occasionally to be his substitute.

74. No act of government can be voted unless signed by a minister.

TITLE XI.—*Of the Legislative Council.*

75. The Legislative Council cannot be composed of less than ten citizens of the age of thirty years at least, appointed by the President, but who may be dismissed by him at the end of three years.

76, 77, 78, 79. The members of the Legislative council have deliberate voices on the projects proposed by the President, which cannot be passed but by an absolute majority of votes. They are specially charged with the drawing up of projects of law, and explaining the motives for sanctioning them. The salary of each councellor is fixed at 20,000 livres.

TITLE XII.—*Of the Legislative Body.*

81. The Legislative Body is composed of seventy-five members, of thirty years of age at least, chosen by each department according to its population. One half of them are to be taken from the college.

82. It is to be renewed by thirds every two years. The going out of the first and second third is to be determined by lot.

83. The government convokes the Legislative Body, and prorogues its sittings. They cannot, however, be shorter than two months annually.

84. In order to entitle it to deliberate more than one half of the members must be present, not including the orators.

The regulations which follow, merely relate to the forms of appointing the orators, and promulgating or denouncing laws as unconstitutional.

The salary of the members of the Legislative Body is fixed at 6000 livres of Milan, and that of the orators at 9000.

TITLE XIII.—*Of the Tribunals.*

This head embraces the appointment of the different Tribunals, civil and military, which are formed after the model of the French republic.

The judges are all appointed for life, and cannot be deprived of their situations but in consequence of improper conduct.

TITLE XIV.—*Of the responsibility of the Public Functionaries.*

105. The functions of the members of the colleges and of the censurate, of the President and Vice-President of the government, of the members of the Consulta of State, of the Legislative council, of the Legislative body, of the chamber of orators and of the tribunals of revision and cassation, are not subject to any responsibility.

107. The ministers are responsible; —1, for the acts of the government signed by them; 2. for neglect in executing the laws and the rules of public administration; 3, for particular orders given by them contrary to the constitution, and to the regulations by which it is supported; 4, for peculation.

The other sections of this head relate to the powers of the tribunal of cassation, for trying the ministers accused, and to the share taken by the colleges and the censurate in that transaction.

TITLE XV.—*General dispositions.*

116. The constitution acknowledges no other civil distinction than that which is derived from the exercise of public functions.

117, 118, 119. Every inhabitant of the Cisalpine territory is free with respect to the particular exercise of his religion. The republic recognizes no privileges for, or impediments to industry and commerce, both externally and internally, but those founded in law.

120. There is throughout the Republic a uniformity of weights, measures, coin, of civil and criminal laws, and the elementary system of instruction.

121. A national institute is charged with collecting discoveries, and bringing to perfection the sciences and the arts.

122. A national exchequer is to regulate and ascertain the accounts of the revenues and expences of the republic. It is to consist of fire members appointed by the colleges. One of whom is to resign in every two years, but is to be re-eligible.

123. The troops who receive pay to obey the orders of the administration. The national guards are subject only to the laws.

124. The public force, by its very nature, must obey. No armed body can deliberate.

125. All the debts and credits of the ancient provinces, now the Cisalpine, are recognized by the Republics.

126. Every purchaser of national property, at a legal sale, cannot be disturbed in the possession of it; but any lawful claimant is to be indemnified by the treasurer of the States.

127. The law assigns, on the national property, not sold, a sufficient revenue to all bishops, chapters, seminaries, curates and for church repairs. This revenue cannot be otherwise applied.

128. The Consulta may at the end of three years propose any alterations in the constitution it seems necessary.

After the constitution was read, Mariani developed the spirit and the advantages of it, and read the first organic law of the constitution relative to the clergy.

The bishops are to be elected by the government and instituted by the holy see. The curates are chosen by the bishops; the limits of the dioceses are not to suffer any innovations; each diocese has its chapter. The bishop may order any ecclesiastical delinquent to a retreat of penitence in the seminaries, or in some convent. If the offence be heinous, he interdicts him from his functions. The clergy are relieved from all military service.

After this law was read, the Archbishop of Ravenna expressed the assent of all the Cisalpine clergy and invited all the ministers of worship to inculcate obedience to the constitution.

The First Consul confirmed the wish expressed by the Archbishop.

The lists of all the members of the colleges, government, &c. were then read.

The Members of the government are,

Bonaparte, *President.*
Melzi, *Vice-President.*
Guicciardi, *Secretary of State.*
Spannocchi, *Grand Judge.*

Members who compose the consulta of State.

Marescaldi	Fenardi, Joseph
Serbelloni	Contani
Caprari	Luosi
Paradisi	Moccati

Members of the Legislative council.

Aldini	Felici, Daniel
Bargnani	Lambertenghi, Louis
Villa	Callieo, Ex-Venitian
Birago	D. Bernardi, of L'Agogne
Guastavillani	Giovio, Louis
Biomi, Joseph	Cicognara, Leopold
Testi, Charles	Veneri, of Reggio
Isolani Ex-Senator	

PARIS, January 13.

We have the following particulars from Lyons, under the date of the 27th.

On the 25th, at break of day, Bonaparte-square was crouded with citizens eager to behold the First Consul, surrounded by the original conquerers of Egypt. The troops (among which was the famed 32d) arrived in regular succession, took their ground and formed. At twelve o'clock the First Consul made his appearance; it was observed that he looked happy at seeing himself in the midst of such brave fellows, whom he had so frequently led on to victory. He conversed familiarly with several grenadiers whom he recollected, and to whom he mentioned many traits of individual bravery, which did them honor, and remained indelibly impressed on his memory. After the parade, which was a most brilliant one, Bonaparte delivered muskets, &c. of honor to such soldiers as had been pointed out by their officers as worthy of being distinguished; these men afterwards dined with the First Consul. Bonaparte was highly pleased with the soldier like appearance of Lyonese volunteers.

The spokesman of the commission of thirty, chosen by the Cisalpine deputies, made the following speech to the First Consul:—

"The general assembly of the consulta extraordinary having heard with satisfaction, and the greatest applause, the report of its committee, and approving the declaration contained therein relative to the situation of the Cisalpine republic, charges the said commission to lay before the First Consul a copy of the same.

"Given at Lyons, 25th January.

(Signed) "MARESCHALCHI, President.

"STREGELLI, Sec'ry.

REPORT of the COMMISSION of THIRTY.

"*Citizen Deputies,*

"The Commission of Thirty, after having taken into their most mature consideration, the duty incumbent on them to make a proper choice of persons qualified to be members of the government, now lay before you the result of their reflections concerning the election of the first magistrate.

"After having employed six days in deliberating on the most essential of all objects, after having, in various discussions, taken into consideration whatever could have reference to such a choice, they have drawn the same conclusion from different premises.

"If there be not generally in a state many persons capable of filling the first situation, it must be acknowledged that our position at home renders such characters more rare among us.

"In effect, it may easily be conceived, that in the very short period which has elapsed since the Cisalpine republic has been formed by the union of different nations, such nations have not had time to know each other sufficiently, in order that the most distinguished character should excite equal confidence in the breast of all. To chuse an individual from among themselves might be attended with great danger, if it be considered that, distinguished as we are by our laws, our usages, and our manners, accustomed to different modes of thinking, it can hardly be supposed that we should find one among us the very man who would shake off his private way of judging, & take upon himself the task of removing us from our ancient habits, and of introducing among us that national spirit which is the most solid basis of republics, nor has the history of the preceding revolutions of the Cisalpine republic proved of any advantage to the commission, in its deliberative investigations; for either the individuals who have lived during the revolutions alluded to, were not invested with any public authority, consequently it cannot be presumed that they are sufficiently versed in the ever difficult art—but greatly difficult among us—of ruling; or they have held the reins of government; but agitated by the shock of different opinions, counteracted in a thousand different ways, and influenced by foreign impulse, they could not have established a reputation, which, in less unhappy times would have ensured them public confidence.

"But, supposing that (notwithstanding the great variety of obstacles) a man were sufficiently qualified to bear the great weight, others, or still more considerable obstacles would naturally present themselves.

"The Cisalpine Republic cannot yet be completely evacuated by the French troops, several political reasons, and our own general interests (being as we are, without national troops) will not allow it to be so.

"Moreover the Cisalpine Republic, although its existence be secured by the treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, cannot hope to obtain by herself, and the dawn of her formation, that public consideration which is necessary for its consequence both at home add abroad.

"She must support, and through the support she must be acknowledged by several powers who hitherto have had no intercourse with her.—She therefore stands in need of a man, who, by the ascendency of his name and of his power, shall place her in a rank which her dignity claims; it would be in vain to look among ourselves for that name, or for that power.

"In order then to establish the dignity of government against the influence of foreign troops, and to shed splendour over the cradle of the Cisalpine Republic, the commission has conceived it to be essential to the felicity of the Republic that she should be upheld in her first onset by the greatest and the most powerful.

"Such being the forcible reason, the commission has concluded that, if, on one side, the Consulta extraordinary wishes the constitution to be proclaimed, and that the colleges, the Legislators, and the other authorities, be chosen from among those who have appeared most worthy of its esteem, in order to put an end to the provisional government; on the other, it should earnestly desire that General Bonaparte would have the goodness to honor the Cisalpine Republic so far, as to continue to govern it, as long as it shall appear necessary to him, in order to establish an uniformity of principles, and to cause us to be acknowledged by the powers of Europe."

(A true Copy)

Yesterday the First Consul, attended by the ministers of the home and foreign departments, four councellors of states, twenty prefects, and several general officers, went to the assembly of Cisalpine deputies, and made the following speech to them in the Italian language:

"The Cisalpine Republic, acknowledged by the treaty of Campo Formio, has already experienced many vicissitudes.

"The first efforts which were exerted to give her a constitution were not attended with success; invaded since that time by hostile armies, her existence seemed no longer probable, when the French people, for the second time, by force of arms, drove your enemies from your country. Since that period every measure has been exerted to dismember you, but the protection of France prevailed; you were acknowledged at Luneville. Having acquired an accession of one fifth to your population, you are now more powerful, better constituted, and indulge greater expectations.

"Formed of six different nations, you are about to be united under a constitution better adapted than any other to your manners and your circumstances.

"I called you together at Lyons as being the principal citizens of the Cisalpine Republic; you have given me all the necessary information to fulfil the august duty which I have undertaken as first magistrate of the French people, and as the man who chiefly contributed to your existence as a people—to your creation.

"The choice I have made in appointing your first magistrates, has not been directed by a spirit of party or local circumstances; with regard to your president, I have not noticed among you any individual sufficiently qualified, nor who has rendered important services enough to his country to be chosen.

"The report of your commission of thirty which you directed to be laid before me, and in which are scrupulously and truly analized all the circumstances appertaining to your native country, has