

Art. XII. The Members of Parliament shall not be subject to Arrest or Imprisonment for Debt during the Continuance of their Representation.

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE MODE OF DELIBERATION, FREEDOM OF DEBATE, AND INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

Art. I. AFTER the Opening of Parliament by the Vice-Roy, or by his Commissioners, as is herein before-mentioned, the oldest Member shall take the Chair; and the Members present having elected a provisional Secretary amongst themselves, shall proceed to the Choice of a President, and of One or more Secretaries. The Secretaries shall not be chosen from among the Members; and may be dismissed by a Vote of Parliament.

Art. II. The Parliament assembled, in all the Cases before-mentioned, has the Power of Debate, and of passing Bills, whenever above One Half of it's Members are present.

Art. III. Every Member elected and not appearing, shall have Notice, from the President of the House, to repair to his Post, within Fifteen Days

Art. IV. In case of Non-Appearance, or of not sending a lawful Excuse satisfactory to the House, such Member shall be condemned to a Fine of 200 Livres.

Art. V. Parliament may grant Leave of Absence, or permit the Absence of such Members who solicit it, provided more than One Half of it's Members remain present.

Art. VI. Every Proposition made in Parliament shall be decided by the Majority of the Members present; the President, in case of an equal Division, shall give the casting Vote.

Art. VII. The Forms and Procedures of enacting Laws, and of determining other Matters in the House, which may not be fixed by the present Constitution, shall be regulated by the House itself.

Art. VIII. The King's Sanction, or the Refusal of it, shall be announced in Person by the King's Representative in the House of Parliament, or by a Special Commission in case of Sickness.

Art. IX. The Form of the Sanction shall be, **THE KING APPROVES; that of Refusal, THE KING WILL EXAMINE:** The Bills sanctioned by the King, are named, Acts of Parliament.

Art. X. No Member of Parliament shall be called to Account, or punished by the King's Servants, for the Opinions manifested, or the Doctrines professed in the House, or by any other Authority whatever, except by that of the House itself.

Art. XI. The President of the Parliament has the Right of calling to Order any of it's Members, when he may think proper. The House may censure, arrest and imprison any of it's own Members, during the Session.

CHAPTER V.

UPON THE EXERCISE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Art. I. THE King shall have His immediate Representative in Corfica, with the Title of Vice-Roy.

Art. II. The Vice-Roy shall have the Power of giving his Sanction or Refusal to the Decrees of Parliament.

Art. III. He shall moreover have the Power to perform, in the King's Name, all the Acts of Government which are within the Limits of the Royal Authority:—There shall be a Board of Council and a Secretary of State, nominated by the King, and Mention shall be made in the Vice-Roy's Orders, that he has taken the Opinion of the said Board of Council; and these Orders shall be countersigned by the Secretary.

Art. IV. The Nation has the Right of petitioning, as well the Vice-Roy as the House of Parliament: The constituted and acknowledged Corps of the Law may Petition in a Body, the other Corps in their individual Capacity only; and a Petition shall never be presented by more than Twenty Persons, however numerous may be the Signatures to it.

Art. V. The House of Parliament may address the King to recall his Vice-Roy; in such Case the House shall address His Majesty in His Privy Council assembled: The Vice-Roy shall be obliged to transmit the Address to the King, upon the Requisition of the House, within the Term of Fifteen Days after such Requisition, and the House may itself transmit it to the King, even through the Channel of a Deputation; but in any Case the House is bound to present to the Vice-Roy, Fifteen Days previous to the Departure of the Address, a Copy of the same, and of the Papers which are to accompany it.

Art. VI. The King has the exclusive Direction of all Military Arrangements, and is to provide for the internal and external Security of the Country.

Art. VII. The King declares War and makes Peace: He shall not be authorized, however, in any Event, nor on any Account whatsoever, to give up, alienate, or in any Manner prejudice, the Unity and Indivisibility of Corfica and it's Dependencies.

Art. VIII. The King shall appoint to all the Offices of Government.

Art. IX. The ordinary Employments of Justice, and of the Administration of the Publick Money, shall be conferred upon Natives of Corfica, or Persons naturalized Corsicans, in virtue of the Laws.

CHAPTER VI.

OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, AND OF THE DIVISION OF THE TRIBUNALS.

Art. I. JUSTICE shall be executed in the King's Name, and the Orders carried into Execution by Officers appointed by him, in conformity to the Laws.

Art. II. There shall be a Supreme Tribunal, composed of Five Judges and the King's Advocate, and this shall be stationary in Corté.

Art. III. There shall be a President and a King's Advocate attached to every other new Jurisdiction.

Art. IV. The Functions of the said respective Tribunals, their Administration, and the Emoluments, shall be determined by Law.

Art. V. There shall be in every Pieve a *Podestà*, (Magistrate.)

Art. VI. In every Community there shall be a Municipality, named by the People, and it's Functions shall be regulated by the Laws.

Art. VII. Crimes, which deserve corporal or ignominious Punishments, shall be tried by the Judges and a Jury.

Art. VIII. The King has the Power of granting Pardon, in conformity to the same Regulations under which he exercises this Prerogative in England.

Art. IX. All Civil, Criminal, Commercial Causes, and those of every other Kind whatsoever, shall be terminated in Corfica, in the first and last Instance.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE EXTRAORDINARY TRIBUNAL.

Art. I. THERE shall be an Extraordinary Tribunal, composed of Five Judges, appointed by the King, and commissioned to judge upon any Impeachment from the House of Parliament, or upon all Charges made, on the Part of the King, of Prevarication, or other treasonable Transactions.

Art. II. The Nature of the said Crimes, and the Form of Trial, shall be determined upon by a special Law, but a Jury shall be allowed in every Case of this Sort.