

lowing statutes shall be kept. Then, after taking an oath, they elect from their own number, by a popular vote, a mayor and a council of one hundred members. The choice is made from the people and the nobility, without preference of either class. The one hundred councillors divide themselves into two chambers, one of which consists of the mayor and twenty-five councillors and the other of the remaining seventy-five. No decree of the mayor is valid without the approval of the first. The approval of the seventy-five is needed for every matter of importance, such as the introduction of new laws, raising taxes, military operations, coinage, etc. The mayor abdicates each year, and is not eligible for re-election. Likewise the two councils resign from office each year on January one, but may be elected again. The right of election of the first chamber is vested in the second, and that of the second in the first. A jury is added to the tribunal. From these mayors and first councils, a state governor and a captain-general are appointed. These appointments also are to be made by the people; but, on account of the embarrassments of the time, it rested temporarily with the councils. Their power is by no means unlimited, and, mark you, at the close of the war, they lose their rank, and return to private life. This is exactly what was witnessed in England after Cromwell's death, and in America after the late civil war. Indeed, there may be noted but one point of difference between the basal thought of this Reglement and that of the American Constitution. In the Reglement the appointing power is exercised for the people by their appointees; in America even minor elections are decided by the popular vote. It must be granted that the Calvinists in France were ready to return to the government of the king. Article IV. of their constitution states this in so many words: "in waiting till it please God to soften the king's heart, and to re-establish the ancient liberties of France." But so much is certain: the fundamental outlines of the liberties realized in America by the Puritans