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COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED.

Evening Sitting, Nov. 10.

About 6 o'clock the council of five hundred constituted themselves, the majority of the members having repaired to the hall of the sitting.

Lucien Buonaparte took the chair, and invited the council to resume the deliberations.

Beringer retraced the events of the day.—He praised the conduct of the troops, and the prudence of the officers, the dangers which Buonaparte has run, those of the legislative body itself, the wisdom of the general as well as the courage of the two grenadiers who covered the general with their bodies and their arms.

On his proposition the council passed a decree, the purport of which was, that the commander in chief Buonaparte, generals Lefebvre, Murat, Berthier, Serrurier, Leclerc, Bournonville, Money, Sainte, Remy, Andreossi, Solignac; admiral Brax, Louis Buonaparte, commander of a squadron; Eugene Buonaparte, aide de camp; the superior adjutant Beranger; Sparre, officer of the Polish legion, &c. the grenadiers of the legislative body, and of the executive directory; the 6th, 79th, and 97th of the line, 8th and 9th of dragoons, and the grenadiers who made a buckler of their bodies and their arms for Buonaparte, have deserved well of their country, by saving the majority of the legislative body and the republic, attacked by a minority composed of assassins.

Chazel proposed divers measures of public safety, which were referred to a committee of five members, of which he himself was one, as well as Villetard and Boulay de la Meurthe.

Lucien Buonaparte pronounced a discourse on the events of the day. He described the perpetual efforts made by the seditious members of the council to smother the constitution, and to substitute in its stead a regime of blood and proscription.

Boulay de la Meurthe made, in the name of the committee of Five, a report on the plan which had been referred to them.—“The council of Elders,” said he, “in ordering the removal of the Legislative Body to St. Cloud, had for its object to arrive at a favorable goal for maintenance of their liberty. They have been convinced that there existed great vices in the organization of the constitution. The representatives of the people must candidly avow what experience has itself proved, that there exist in our organization vices which, from its establishment, has never ceased to produce distractions in the Republic, and with respect to the security of the constitution, it has hitherto failed in its object. Facts have proved this. Some months after it was put into execution, the Directory was obliged to make the 12th Fructidor, and soon afterwards the 22d Floreal, which was also made necessary by the nature of the choices made at the elections. Thus there was a necessity of proceeding from violation to violation, as it were by shocks. It is time to consider of improvements, which produce the necessity of a provisional and intermediate state, which will prepare the means of making the people enjoy their rights in their full extent.”

Villetard, Reported from the committee, proposed the following resolution.

The council of five hundred, considering the situation of the Republic, declares that the business is urgent, and adopts the following Resolutions:

Article 1st. There is no longer any Executive Directory, and the following persons

are no longer members of the national Representation, on account of the excesses and the violent attempts which they have uniformly made, and particularly the greater part of them in the sitting of this morning.

Joubert, Jouanne, Talot, Duplantier, Arena, Garoud, Quirot, Leclerc, Chappes, Briche, Poulain Grand Pre Berrand, Goupilleau, Daubermephill, Marpuesi, Gueidon, Granmission, Argnoand, Doimond, Frison, Deslaix, Bergasse, Laziroul, Mountpellier, Constant, Briot Destrem, Carrete, Laggarrier, Carrand, Legot, Blin, Bonlay, Party, Sonilhe, Demoor, Riggonet, Mentor, Bolffier, Bailly, Bourier, Pritcher, Honore, Declere, Bouffe, Gastit, Lanrent, Reitz, Prudhom, Porte, Truco, Delbert, Levris, Dache, Dehille, Stevenotte, Lesage, Senauls, Chatemele, Andre, Demartelle, Colombel, Philippe, Moreau, Jourdan, Lestourment, Citadella, Jourdan, Bordes—69 Members.

2d. The Legislative Body creates provisionally an Executive Consular Committee, composed of Citizens Sieyes and Rogers Ducos, Ex-directors, and Buonaparte, General. They shall bear the name of Consuls of the French Republic.

3d. This Committee is vested with the full powers of the directory, and specially commissioned to organize order in all parts of the Administration, to re-establish internal tranquility, and to procure an honourable and solid peace.

4th. It is authorized to send Delegates with a power limited according to its own power.

5th. The Legislative Body is adjourned to the 20th of February. It is to meet at that period in full power at Paris.

6th. During adjournment of the Legislative Body, the Members shall preserve their indemnity and their constitutional security.

7th. They may, without losing their quality as Representatives of the people, be employed as Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Delegates of the Executive Consular Committee, and in all other civil functions. They are even invited in the name of the public good to accept them.

8th. Before their separation, and during the time of their sitting each council shall name from among their members a committee of 29 Members.

9th. The committee appointed by the councils, will, in conjunction with the Executive consulate, determine upon all urgent objects relative to the Police, Legislation, and Finance.

10th. To the committee of the Council of Five Hundred will belong the right of proposing, and to that of the Council of Elders that of sanctioning them.

11th. The two committees will also, in the order above mentioned, regulate the changes in those parts of the constitution which experience may have shown to be inconvenient or vicious.

12th. These changes can have no other object but that of consolidating and guaranteeing inviolably the Sovereignty of the people, the Republic one and indivisible, the Representatives System, the Division of Power, Liberty, Equality and the safety of Property.

13th. The executive consulate committee may before the other committees their views upon these subjects.

14th. The two committees are charged to prepare a civil code.

15th. Their sitting will be held at Paris in the Palace of the Legislative Body, and they may be convoked extraordinary for the ratification of Peace or in case of great public

danger.

16th. These resolutions shall be printed and sent by extraordinary couriers to the Departments, and solemnly published and stuck up in all the communes of the Republic.

Cabaris made a speech in which he traced the labours of the different Legislative Bodies, and of the convention, and also the faults of these different Assemblies, as well as those of the present councils. He shewed that the present constitution opened the door of continual revolutions, which would end in anarchy, which was always followed by Royalty. He afterwards proposed an Address to the French people upon the dangers which the National Representatives incurred and upon the measures of public safety which were to be taken.

At one o'clock the three consuls came and took the following oath:

“Fidelity to the Republic, one and indivisible, to Liberty and Equality, and to the representative system.”

At three o'clock they proceeded to the scrutiny of the nomination of the intermediate committee—it is to be composed of the following Members.

Cabaris, Marthieu, Dannou, Peauvais, Villetard, Cassenave, Fregeville, Letenger, Creuze Latouche, Boulay, de la Marthe, Lucien, Buonaparte, Gandin de la Lozere, Arnould de la Seate, Girard, Fouzol, Chollet, de la Gironde, Devenek, Thierry, Bara des Ardennes, Chazal Chenier, Jaquenot, Theisse, Goulay Ludet, Thibault, Chabot du Gard.

The President then adjourned the council to the 20th of February, at the ordinary place of meeting.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Of the sitting of the 15th instant at St. Cloud

The principal features of this sitting, says the Bien Informe of the 15th we have given with fidelity. We are to give some further traits of the speech of Buonaparte. It was not a prepared or didactic discourse, but a rapid speech delivered under the pressure of circumstances.

“It is on you alone Council of Ancients, that the safety of your country depends. That of 500 is delivered over to intestine divisions, I do not conceal it from you, that I never relied on that council, where the leaders of the party are now sitting, and whence emissaries have at this moment departed in order to excite a commotion in Paris. The dangers are pressing, evil increases. The minister of the Police informs me that in Vendee several places have fallen into the hands of the Chouans. [Much agitation in the council.] If I must explain myself more; I must name the men, whom I now proceed to mention. The directors Barras, and Maulins have proposed to me to put myself at the head of a party which had for its object to overthrow all those who entertained liberal ideas. The different factions have knocked at my door; but I listened to none of them. I spoke to you with the frankness of a soldier who has always followed the God of war, without knowing any thing of the arts of eloquence. Let not those criminal plans intimidate you, Representatives of the people; surrounded by my brethren in arms, I know how to preserve you from them. I can attest your courage; and you, my brave comrades, to whom I have been painted as an enemy to liberty, you grenadiers, whose bayonets I have so often turned to the shame of the enemy—to