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BERN, November 26.

It is said here, that the brother of the late Roger Ducos, has had some conferences with the Archduke Charles, and there is an idea of an armistice. If we believe some private letters they appear to agree well.

Water has written to the Helvetic Directory a letter to the following effect:

"Rather let us have the French or Austrian than our present government. I think it my duty to declare to you, that a frank and open accusation is preparing against me, and will be strongly supported, if you do not adopt measures instantly:

1. That all the transported Swiss who, as interrogatories, are not accused of any crime, be immediately set at liber-

2. That the indictment, equally ridiculous and unjust, drawn up by an attention to the patriotism against the provisional government of Zurich, be speedily annul-

3. That the abolition of tithes (manifestly robbery of the church and of property) be repealed; or that by the speedy and full payment of their appointments, more than 20 ministers of worship and pastors be saved from the despair into which they have been plunged."

PARIS, December 14.

Different Journals have given in a list of candidates for the consulship. The latter part of them have pointed out citizens Volney, Berthier and Talleyrand Perier as Colleagues to Buonaparte others, pretend to an equal degree of information, assure us that Buonaparte will be the Consul, and will have for his colleagues Dandieu and Cambacres. The faction of the latter are eagerly desirous of seeing everything elucidated. We think they must wait at least ten days.

Paris is at this moment the rendezvous of all our generals.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Buonaparte assembled at the Consular Palace, on the 8th of December, the two Legislative Commissions.—Roger Ducos took the chair.

Dandieu read the plan of the New Constitution, of which we have only hitherto collected imperfect fragments.

The discussion was calm, and every way worthy of so great a cause. They first discussed it in whole, and then article by article.

Some of the articles were strongly commended, but they were carried by a great majority; others were rejected, and it was found that Buonaparte, manifested his wonderful powers, for, after having collected the opinions for and against an article, he commented on the argument advanced and concluded by bringing the majority to agree to the proposition which he made.

The assembly did not separate till seven o'clock next morning; and the estimable Dandieu was appointed to digest the alterations which were made, and the act will be made public in a few days.

Citizen Roderer has now lifted up another corner of the curtain that concealed the new constitution.—The following is the sketch which he gives to the public establish-

Legislative Power.

There is to be a Council of State to

propose laws, which Council of State constitutes part of the Executive Power. For the discussion of these proposed laws, there is a Tribunal, or a select body of the Representatives of the people; and a Legislative body to decide upon the propositions after they have been discussed or assented to.

"The Legislative Body is to consist of 300 members: the Tribunal of 100; and the Council of State of 30.

Executive Power.

"There is to be a first or principal Consul invested with power to appoint and remove Ministers, Generals, Ambassadors, and Counsellors of State.—There are to be two other Consuls to discuss public matters in concert with the first Consul. They are to have but a consultative voice; their persons are inviolable. They are named for ten years; they may be re-elected; they will have a guard. The grand Consul will have 600,000 francs for salary. There are besides two Councils of State, the one for the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the other for the Home Department. The latter Council will have the initiative. It will have also to judge and decide on litigated questions in the department of the Admiralty. Such is the Government.

The Administration is confided.

1. To Ministers, or Councils of Administration, such as the Admiralty.
2. To Administrations of Communes of 20 square Myriametes, assisted by commissioners to be named by the Consuls.
3. To intermediate Bureaus, charged only with the transmission of the orders of the Ministers, from the acts of the Administrative Bodies.

"The Consular Acts must be signed by a minister before they can be executed. The Ministers are responsible, each in his department, for the execution of consular acts, which shall be contrary to the law, and for the non execution of Consular Acts agreeable to the law.

Judicial Power.

"It shall be afterwards organized by the Constitutional means established for the information of Laws.

Conservative Power.

"There is to be a body of, from 30 to 100 members elected for life.—They must have a qualification and rental of 25000 francs a year. They name themselves to vacancies in their own body. A person must be 40 years of age to be admissible. This body shall exercise various functions.

"1. They elect the members of the Legislative Body and the Tribunal, and take them from the list of the Notables of the nation, or elected of the third degree.

"2. They shall pronounce on the unconstitutional acts committed by the inviolable bodies of the Legislative or executive powers.

"3. They shall exercise the right of censure on the list of the Notables of the nation, may every year reduce one hundredth part.

"4. They are or they probably may become a Grand Jury to try the crimes of High Treason, imputed to the great responsible Functionaries.

"The Consuls going out of office, or on giving their resignation, shall enter of right into the Conservative Body.

"The manner in which the Conservative Power shall fill up vacancies in their own Body, is—Three candidates shall be presented to them by the Grand Council, one by the Legislative Body, and one by the Tribunal.

"The Grand Council will be alone lodged

at the Luxemburgh, the two others in the palace of the 500. The Tribunal and the Senate in the pavilion of the Thuilleries. The Conservative Jury at the Louvre, in the palace of the institute, and the Institute in the buildings of the Sorbonne. The invalids will be transferred to Versailles, and every thing which belongs to the ministers at war, such as the Etats-Major, the administrations, &c.

On the 22d inst. (the 13th December) the legislative body will be assembled, and on the 27th the Constitution will be officially transmitted to the departments."

Several journals have stated that citizen Sieyes is to be President of the Constitutional jury. We think that we can state with confidence that this jury will have no President. All the members composing it will be equally qualified to exercise the functions of temporary President, according to the mode of election to be adopted. A number of other reports of the same nature, which promote, this or the other citizen; and confer places before they exist, deserve no great credit. (Redacteur)

LONDON, December 14.

The assistance of Paul I. to Francis II. depends, at present, on the will of Suwarrow. We are informed that Mr. Wickham, count de Lehrbach and Prince Esterhazy, have united their efforts to induce the old general not to abandon the Archduke to the mercy of an enemy much superior in number. They represented to him that he would expose himself to the danger of losing the title of Italicus, since the French might reconquer Italy; if Massena, after subduing the Grisons, should throw himself into the Milanese with 30 or 40,000 men, and attack the armies of Kray and Melas, already threatened in front by the army of Championet. We do not know what effect these remonstrances have produced in the mind of Suwarrow. To soften it still more, the emperor has just sent to him the following letter:—

"My dear field marshal prince Italsky, count Suwarrow,

"The splendid actions which you have performed, during the course of this campaign, at the head of the army which I placed under your command in Italy, have assured you the suffrages and admiration of all Europe. By your victories you have rendered to me, in particular, and my empire, important services, of which I shall always retain a remembrance, with the most lively gratitude, and they give you the just title to be admitted, as the man most proper to add lustre to it, into the order of St. Theresa, established in my armies to reward their warlike bravery. Receive, then, the grand cross of that order, as a testimony of my high esteem and friendship. Receive, at the same time, a commander's cross, and six crosses of chevalier, the former of which you will give to General Panerolon, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished talents and courage. The rest are destined for such of the officers of the Russian army, who were in Italy, whom you shall judge most worthy of them; your choice will add to their glory.

"May God preserve your health, my dear prince, to accomplish the grand enterprises formed for the common good! for the glory of the allies! for the splendor and majesty of the empire! and for your own satisfaction."

(Signed)

"FRANCIS."

Suwarrow is complimented in a letter ad-