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"Guns are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unawary'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

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ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

From London Papers to Nov. 21, received by the Superb, arrived at Charleston.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS, 18th Brumaire, Nov. 9.

Cornet (du Loire) in the name of the Committee of Inspection, consisting of Courtois, Fabres, Barrillon, and Beauvais, elected on the 16th of October, gave in a report, of which the following is a copy:

Representatives of the People,
"The confidence which you have placed in your Committee of Inspectors has imposed on it the duty of watching for your individual security, which is inseparably connected with the safety of the Republic. For when the Representatives of a nation are menaced in their persons, when they do not enjoy in their deliberations the most absolute independence, when the acts that should emanate from them have not that character, Liberty is no more, the Republic is at an end. The most alarming symptoms have manifested themselves for some days past; the most sinister reports have been made to us: if some measures are not taken, if the Council of Elders do not place the country and liberty in a state of security from the very great dangers that still threaten them, the conflagration will become general, and we shall no longer be able to arrest its devouring effects. It will alike involve friends and enemies; the country will be consumed, and those who shall escape the flames, will pour out bitter, but unavailing tears on the ashes which it may leave behind in its course. You are yet able, Representatives of the People, to avert this fate. An instant is sufficient; but if you do not seize it, the Republic will have expired, and its skeleton will be in the talons of vultures contending for its mangled limbs."

"Your Committee of Inspectors are aware that conspirators are repairing in crowds to Paris; that those who are there already are waiting for the signal to raise the pignards against the Representatives of the Nation, against the members of the first authorities of the Republic. It has, therefore, convened this extraordinary assembly to inform you on the subject. It has conceived it right to invite the deliberations of the Council on the part which it may be proper to take in this great crisis. The Council of Elders possesses the power of saving the country and Liberty. It would be to doubt its profound wisdom to suppose that it will not seize the opportunity of executing it with its usual firmness and energy."

Cornet concluded the report with proposing that the Council should pass the following decree:

1. The Legislative Body shall be transferred to St. Cloud, where the two Councils will hold their sittings in the two wings of the palace.

2. They shall repair thither at noon of tomorrow, the 19th Brumaire (10th Nov.). Any continuation of their functions or deliberations elsewhere, and before that time, is prohibited.

3. General Buonaparte is charged with the execution of the present decree. He shall take every measure necessary for the safety of the National Representation. The General commanding the 17th military division, the guard of the Legislative Body, the stationary National Guards, the troops of the line, who may be within the commune of Paris, the constitutional district, and the whole extent of the station of the 17th division, are put directly under his orders, and commanded to acknowledge him in that capacity. All the citizens shall assist him with all their ability, when called upon to do so.

4. General Buonaparte shall be called into the midst of the Council, to receive a copy of the present decree, and to take an oath. He shall consult with the Committee of Inspection of the two Councils.

5. The present decree shall be forthwith communicated by message to the Council of Five Hundred and the Executive Directory; it shall be printed, posted up, and transmitted to all the communes of the Republic by extraordinary couriers.

The Council of Elders also decreed the following address to the French People:

THE COUNCIL OF ELDERS To the French Nation.

Frenchmen!
The Council of Elders exercises the right delegated to it by the 104th article of the Constitution, of changing the residence of the Legislative Body. It exercises this right in order to suppress the factions which aim at subjugating the National Representation, and in order to restore internal peace. It exercises this right, in order also to restore that external peace, which humanity and your lengthened sacrifices demand. The common safety, and common prosperity are the objects of this constitutional measure. They shall be accomplished. And do you, inhabitants of Paris, remain tranquil; the presence of the Legislative Body will soon be restored to you. Frenchmen, the results of this day will soon show whether the Legislature be worthy and capable of preparing the means of your happiness. Live the People, by whom, and in whom exists the Republic."

The present address shall be printed, proclaimed, and posted up, along with the decree transferring the residence of the Legislative Body, and as forming a part of it.

After the President of the Council of Elders had announced to Buonaparte his appointment as Comman-

der of the Legislative Guard, he thus addressed the Council:

Citizens Representatives,
"The Republic was perishing. You knew this, and your decree has saved it. Aided by Generals Berthier, Lefebvre, and all my companions in arms, I will arrest the Seek not from the past, examples which may retard your progress! Nothing in history resembles the close of the 18th century! Nothing in the termination of that century resembles the present moment. Your wisdom has passed this decree, our arms shall execute it. We will be a Republic, founded on true liberty, on civil liberty, and national representation. We shall have it—I swear—I swear it in my name, and that of my companions in arms."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED. Sitting at St. Cloud, Nov. 10.

Lucien Buonaparte, President.

In pursuance of the decree passed yesterday by the Council of Elders, the fitting was held at the Green House of the ci-devant castle of St. Cloud. The necessary preparations for the reception of the Council retarded the opening of the fitting till two o'clock.

A violent and stormy debate took place. The President put on his hat, but could not preserve order. Several members rose to demand the reasons of the removal of the Legislative Body, but were silenced by the clamours of the Assembly. Tranquillity being at length restored, a Secretary read a letter from Barras, in which he gives in his resignation.

While some of the members were making observations on the letter of Barras, the doors of the hall opened.

General Buonaparte appeared, accompanied by an escort of between twenty and thirty persons, and walked up towards the President.

A vehement agitation arose among part of the members, who darted precipitately from their seats towards Buonaparte, surrounded him, and pushed him back with violence. In the midst of this tumult, a person was heard vociferating the cry of "Outlaw him! Outlaw him!" One or two voices were heard exclaiming, "This is the moment to deliver France!"

A member attempted to stab him with a dagger, but the blow was warded off by a grenadier.

Buonaparte stepped back firmly, and ordered the grenadiers to withdraw. He went along with them out of the hall.

The tumult increased to the most violent pitch. All the members quitted their seats, and walked through the hall in disorder, conversing with the greatest warmth and vehemence. The tribune was choked up by a crowd of members. By degrees order was restored.

The President—"The extreme agitation which has appeared in this assembly, doubtless is a proof that the love of the Republic, that the passion for liberty inflames every heart. But in seeing the General of the Guard of the Legislative Body appear in this hall, you ought not to have suspected him of any odious designs. You ought not thus to have mildewed the laurels of a man who has rendered signal services to his country. He came to inform you of the critical situation in which the Republic is placed. He came to discharge the duty which the character with which he is invested imposes on him. I move that every enquiry be made, calculated to remove the inquietudes of the Council."

A member with vehemence, "Buonaparte has tarnished his glory. I devote him to ignominy, to the execration of Republicans, and of every Frenchman."

Another member. "I move that the Council shall instantly decide how far the sanctity of their place of meeting, and the police of the two Councils shall extend."

Bertrand. "When the Council of Elders transferred the National Representation to St. Cloud, they exercised a right which by the Constitution belonged to them. But when they appointed a Commander of the Guard of the Legislative Body, they extended their rights and their powers: they openly infringed the Constitution. I move that you annul this nomination as illegal and unconstitutional, and that you instantly decree, that Gen. Buonaparte is not Commander of

the Guard of the Legislative Body."
"Seconded! Seconded! Bravo! Bravo!" exclaimed a number of voices.

Talot. "The Council of Elders have ventured openly to violate the Constitution by appointing the Commander of your Guard. They have sent us to deliberate in the midst of armed men! It is not that I dread the brave defenders by whom we are surrounded. Their bayonets are terrible only to the enemies of liberty. But I contend that here we have no independence. I contend that Buonaparte is not Commander of the Legislature. I move that a message be sent to the Council of Elders, to request them to repeal their decree, and permit us to return to Paris; and far from dreading the soldiers by whom you are surrounded, I move that you decree, that the whole armed force by which we are surrounded is the Guard of the Legislative Body."

Bravo, Bravo! exclaimed a number of members rising and waving their hats. Vivent the defenders of the country! Vivent the Constitution."

Lucien Buonaparte left the chair, and proceeded to the tribune: Chafel took it in his stead.

"I entreat the Council calmly to reflect," said L. Buonaparte, "on the commotion that has manifested itself—it may not be needless to represent - - - [Here he was interrupted by a loud voice, who said, "do not attempt to amuse us."]

"I propose," continued L. Buonaparte, "That you summon the General who commands your Guard to appear before you."

"We do not acknowledge him," exclaimed several members.

"When cool consideration," observed Lucien, will have stilled in your breasts the extraordinary emotion which you have testified (murmurs) you will perhaps be sensible of the injustice done to General Buonaparte. Whatever may be the event, I now, in your presence, lay down on the altar of the country, the badge of the magistracy with which the people had invested me."

On saying these words, he laid down his badge of office on the President's table; upon which the doors of the hall were opened, and twenty grenadiers entered. They advanced towards the Bureau, took L. Buonaparte into custody, and placing him in the midst of them, they conducted him out of the hall.

The Council was seized with extreme agitation. Cries, vociferations, and tumultuous confusion arose from the members suddenly quitting their places. Not a word could be distinctly heard.

Grandmaison, Blin, Delbrel, Bigonet, Sherlock, and a dozen other members, pressed forward towards the tribune.

Sherlock made an effort to speak, but could scarcely make himself heard amidst the tumult. "I move," said he, "that you call back your President, whose resignation you have not accepted."

"He could have done nothing better," exclaimed several members, "than to have given it in—"

Meantime, at a distance was heard the sound of drums that beat the *pas de charge*. Soon after, for the third time, the doors of the hall were thrown open; and a third time the spectators endeavoured precipitately to escape by leaping out of the windows.

An officer came forward, followed by a numerous guard, and exclaimed with a loud voice, "General Buonaparte orders the hall to be cleared." Upon which the troops advanced into the nearer half of the hall; the further part remained occupied by the deputies who had not retired. The soldiers suspended their march for a moment, in order to afford time for the hall to be evacuated. About a dozen members, among whom was Blin, remained near the tribune, or at the bureau, one of them who was at the tribune exclaimed, "What are you, soldiers? Are you any thing else than guardians of the National Representation? And do you dare to menace its safety, to encroach on its independence? Is it thus then that you tarnish the laurels which your courage had won."

This harangue was coldly listened to by the soldiers, who advanced into the hall with drums beating. The members who stood near the bureau and the tribune, were at length obliged to yield their places to the soldiers, who took possession of them. As the latter advanced in the hall, the members went out at the opposite extremity: in a word, the hall was completely cleared in a few minutes. It was then five o'clock.

Several members set out immediately for Paris. Others remained at St. Cloud, to observe the deliberations of the Council of Elders, and the extraordinary movement among the troops, who filled the square of the palace. From time to time were heard the cries of Vive Buonaparte! Vive la Republique!

General Buonaparte, on leaving the Council of Five Hundred, advanced towards the soldiers, and harangued them. He entreated them to remain calm, and to rest assured that the good cause should triumph. They answered by shouts of Vive Buonaparte!

COUNCIL OF ELDERS,
November 10.

A letter was received from the Secretary General of the Directory, to the following effect:

Citizens Representatives,
"I have not been able to receive the Messenger of State dispatched by the Council of Elders to the Executive Directory. Four of the members have sent in their resignation—the fifth is in custody, by order of Gen. Buonaparte. There no longer exists a Directory. Health and respect,
LEGARDE.

The Council decreed that this letter should be sent to the Council of Five Hundred.

After the interval of about a quarter of an hour, a tumultuous movement was manifested in the Council: The arrival of General Buonaparte was announced. He requested permission to speak, having important information to communicate.

There was instantly a profound silence.

Buonaparte spoke as follows:
Representatives of the People,
"You are not in a common crisis; you tread upon a volcano ready to destroy you. Yesterday Paris was in the most profound tranquillity. I have united all my brethren in arms in the execution of the measures which you have adopted. I have given proofs of my devotion to the Republic, and the country has no had a more zealous defender than I have proved myself. This day, however, I am surrounded with calumny, and covered with reproach and obloquy."

"I hear circulated around me the words Cromwell, military government, &c. Had I wished to establish a military government, I should long since have attempted that enterprise. Since I returned to Paris, I have been solicited by some factions to seize upon the authority of the state. I declare even that propositions have been made to me by Barras and Moulins, to overthrow the Government, and to assume the direction of affairs—I refuted these insinuations, because I was of no party, of no Club. I communicated these projects to several Representatives. I united my sentiments to those of the Council of Elders; and I have only accepted the command entrusted to me, with the view of resigning it after having triumphed over the enemies of the Republic. Think not then that you see in me a vile intriguer—I know no interest but that of the French people."

"But I declare that the Representatives of the People must not be divided; on the contrary unite your wisdom, and whatever your firmness shall decide, I shall see faithfully executed. I shall be but an arm devoted to the safety of the Republic, the safety of liberty and equality."

Ingles—"And the Constitution."
"The Constitution! (continued Buonaparte) Is it now a ground of security to the French people? You violated it on the 18th Fructidor; you violated it on the 22d Floreal; you violated it on the 30th Prairial. It is nothing but an empty sound, which serves the purpose of every faction."

"All the rights of the people have been violated. It is time that you should defend them against every attack. Consider what ought to be done for the protection of liberty. If you do not save it, you and your children will be disgraced in the eyes of posterity. You are accountable for its safety. ACT, and if the execution of your decrees be opposed, I shall appeal to my brave companions in arms, and to my fortune."

Buonaparte left the Council. A message from the Council of Five Hundred stated that it was constituted by a majority.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,
November 10.

About six o'clock, the Council of Five Hundred constituted themselves, the majority of the members

having repaired to the hall of the fitting.

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

Boulay de la Mourthe 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 favourable goal for the maintenance of their liberty. They have been convinced that there existed great defects in the organization of the Constitution. The Representatives of the People must candidly avow, that experience has itself proved, that there exist in our organization, defects, which from its establishment, have 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 were obliged to make the 18th 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 improvement, which produces the necessity of a provisional and intermediate state, which will prepare the people to enjoy their rights in their full extent."

Villetard, Reporter from the Committee, proposed the following resolutions:

"The Council of Five Hundred, considering the situation of the Republic, declares that the business is urgent, and adopts the following resolution:

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 fitting of this morning.

[Here follow the names of sixty-one members.]

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

3d. This Committee is invested with the full powers of the Directory, and specially commissioned to organize order in all parts of the administration, to re-establish internal tranquillity, 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 the adjournment of the Legislative Body, the members shall preserve their indemnity and the 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 fitting, each Council shall name from among their members, a Committee of 25 members.

9th. The Committees appointed by the two Councils, will, in conjunction with the Committee of 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 have been 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 Representative system, the division of power, liberty and equality, and the safety of property.

13th. The Executive Consular Committee may lay before the other Committees their views upon these subjects.

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

15th. Their sittings will be held at Paris, in the palace of the Legislative Body, and they may convene extraordinarily 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.

The above propositions were agreed to; after which

Cabaris made a speech, in which he retraced 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 to continual revolutions, which would end in anarchy, and 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.