



AND

NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unwarped by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

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OFFICIAL PAPERS

OF THE

New Government of France,

By the last arrivals.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French People.

Paris, Dec. 15.

"FRENCHMEN! a Constitution is presented to you. It puts an end to the uncertainty which the Provisional Government occasioned, with respect to foreign affairs, and to the internal and military state of the Republic. It places the first Magistrates, whose devotion appears necessary to the well-being of the State, in the instruction which it establishes.

"The Constitution is founded on principles of Representative Government, on the sacred rights of Property, Equality and Liberty. The powers which it institutes will be strong and stable, such as they ought to be, to secure the rights of Citizens, and the interest of the State.

"Citizens, the Revolution is fixed upon the principles on which it began. It is at an end.

ROGER DUCOS,
BUONAPARTE,
SIEYES."

H. B. MARET, Sec. Gen."

Decree of the Consuls.

Dec. 24.

The Consuls of the Republic, in virtue of the law of the 24th of this month, regarding individuals nominally condemned to banishment, without previous trial, by a legislative act, having heard the report of the Minister of Police, decree:

1. It shall be permitted to the individuals hereafter named to re-enter the territories of the Republic.

2. They shall return and remain under the superintendance of the Minister of Police, in the communes marked out for them, as follow:

Latond Ladebat, has permission to return to Paris; Barthelemy, to Paris; Boilly d'Anglais, to Annonay; Couchery, to Befancon; Delahaye, to Rouen; Delarue, to La Charite-sur-Loire; Doumaire, to Grenoble; Dulphautier, to Paris; Duprat, to Tartas; Gau, to Auxerre; Le Merchand Gomicourt, to Rouen; Jourdan (Andre Joseph) to Orleans; Merfau, to Beaugency; Madier, to Auxerre; Noailles, to Toulouse; J. J. Amie, to Dijon; Berne, to Puy; Andre (La Lozere) to Toulouse; Morgan, to Befancon; Cochon, to Paris; Portalis, to Paris; Paradis, to Anvers; Muraire, to Paris; Laumont, to Nevers; Fraire Montault, to Paris; Laumer Quincy, to Paris; Saladin, to Valenciennes; Simeon, to Paris; Viennot Vaublanc, to Moulon; Villaret Joyeuse, to Paris; Barbe Marbois, to Paris; Damas, to Sens; Barriere, to Paris; Vasier, to Chartres; Poliffard, to Macon; and Dumolard, to Paris.

3. The Communal Administrations shall inform the Minister of Police of the arrival of each individual in their respective districts.

4. Every individual comprehended in one of the laws of Germinal, year 3, and of the 19th Fructidor, year 5, and not named in this list, who shall re-enter the French territory, without being authorized by an express permission from Government, shall be considered and prosecuted as an emigrant.

5. The Minister of General Police is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be printed.

Dec. 26.

The Consuls of the Republic decree as follow:

"The individuals named in the decree of the 4th Frimaire last, shall no longer be under the superintendance of the Minister of Police.

"By the First Consul,
"BUONAPARTE."

The Consuls of the French Republic to the Conservative Senate,

Paris, Dec. 28.

"SENATORS,
"The Consuls of the Republic hasten to inform you that the Government has been installed. They will employ, under every circumstance, all their resources and means, to destroy the Spirit of Faction, to create Public Spirit, to consolidate that Constitution which is the object and the wishes of the French People. The Conservative Senate will be animated with the same desire, and by its junction with the Consuls, will defeat the plans of

those who may be opposed to the public happiness, should any such exist in the first institutions of the State."

Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to General Angerau, Commander in Chief of the French Army in Batavia.

"I have appointed you, Citizen General, to the important situation of Commander in Chief of the French Army in Batavia.

"Display, in all the acts originating from your command, that you are above those miserable disputes of Public Assemblies, which have, for these ten years past, convulsed France. The glory of the Republic is the fruit of the bloodshed by our comrades, and we do not belong to any other society than that of the whole Nation.

"Should circumstances compel me to carry on the war myself, be assured that I will not suffer you to remain in Holland, and that I shall never forget the glorious action of Castiglione. I salute you,

"BUONAPARTE."

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Dec. 26.

Second Consul President.

The Minister of Justice having proposed to the Council to demand a law for the purpose of revoking those which excluded the ci-devant Nobles, and the relations of the Emigrants, from the exercise of public rights and public functions, it was resolved, that it was useless to demand such a law, because the Constitution, by determining (Art. 4 and 5) the only cases in which political rights may be revoked, or suspended: and not comprehending in such cases either the relations of Emigrants, or any other class of citizens, more particularly when there no longer exist any distinct classes; it was therefore impossible to suppose other exclusions.

The College of Conservators, by naming for the Tribunal, the Legislative Body, and its own institution, men who had been excluded from those functions by previous laws, had supposed them to be abrogated.

Sitting of Dec. 27.

The Council has adopted the Project of a Consular Decree, drawn up by the Legislative Section, which abrogates all administrative decrees by which the opening of the places consecrated to Religious Worship was interdicted on other days than the decadi.

The Council also adopted another decree, drawn up by the same Section, stating, that all the Public Functionaries, the Ministers of Religion, Preceptors, and other Persons, who were, by the laws previous to the Constitution, bound to take an Oath, shall substitute for it the following declaration: "I promise to be true to the Constitution."

A third decree was adopted, viz. That the Communes which, on the first day of the 2d year, were in possession of Edifices intended for Religious Worship, shall continue to use them freely, under the Constituted Authorities, and according to the terms of the 11th Prairial of the 3d year, and that of the 7th Vendemiaire of the 4th year, provided that the said Edifices have not been since alienated, and provided the purchasers of them shall not be liable to prosecution or inconvenience.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of the Departments of the West.

8th Nivose (Dec. 29) 8th year of the Republic one and indivisible.

An impious war threatens to embrace, a second time, the departments of the west. The duty of the Chief Magistrates of the Republic, is to stop its progress, and to extinguish it in its birth; but they wish not to apply force till after having exhausted the milder means of persuasion and justice.

The promoters of these troubles are the senseless partizans of two men, who neither know how to honour their rank by virtue, nor their misfortunes by exploits. They are despised by those foreigners whose

hatred they have armed, without having inspired them with an interest in their cause. They are also traitors sold to the English, and the instruments of their fury, or brigands who only seek in civil discord, the maintenance and impunity of their crimes.

To such men, the Government owes no account of its actions, no declaration of its principles. But there are citizens dear to the country, who have been seduced by their artifices. It is to those citizens that information and truth are due.

Unjust laws have been promulgated and executed, arbitrary acts have alarmed the security of the citizens, and the liberty of conscience. Every where inscriptions, indiscriminately placed, on the list of Emigrants, have attached to citizens who never abandoned their country or even their homes. In short, the great principles of social order have been violated.

It is to repair this injustice and these errors, that a Government, founded on the sacred basis of Liberty and Equality, and a Representative System, has been proclaimed and acknowledged by the Nation. Its constant will, like the interest and glory of the Chief Magistrates it has chosen, will be to heal all the wounds of France. Already an assurance has been given by the acts which have emanated from them.

Thus the disastrous law of the forced loan, and the still more disastrous law of hostages, have been revoked. The individuals transported without a previous trial, are restored to their country and their families. Every day is, and shall be, marked by acts of justice; and the Council of State will necessarily labour for the reformation of bad laws, and a more happy combination of public contribution.

The Consuls declare, that the liberty of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution; that no Magistrate shall in any respect violate it; that no man shall say to another, "You shall exercise such a mode of worship, you shall exercise it only on such a day."

The law of the 11th Prairial, 3d year, which leaves to the citizens the use of the Edifices destined to Religious Worship, shall be executed.

All the Departments should be equally submitted to the empire of the general laws; but the Chief Magistrates will always evince the most marked attention to Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, in those which have experienced the greatest calamities.

The Government will pardon—it will shew mercy to repentance, indulgence shall be entire and absolute; but it will pursue whoever, after this declaration, shall dare to resist the National Sovereignty.

Frenchmen! Inhabitants of the Departments of the West! Rally round a Constitution, which gives to the Magistrates it has created the power, as well as the duty, of protecting the citizens; which equally guarantees them from the instability and intemperance of the laws.

May those who wish for the happiness of France, separate themselves from the men who persist in misleading them, in order to deliver them up to the sword of tyranny, or dominion of foreigners. May the good inhabitants of the fields return to their homes, and resume their usual labours. May they defend themselves from the insinuations of those who wish to lead them back to feudal servitude.

If, notwithstanding all the measures which Government has taken, there yet remain men who dare provoke civil war, there will only remain to the Chief Magistrates, a melancholy, but necessary duty to fulfill—that of subjugating them by force; but, no—every one will be actuated by the same sentiment, the love of their country. The Ministers of the God of Peace will be the first movers of reconciliation and concord. May they address to their hearts that language they learned of their Master. May they return to those Temples which are again opened for them, and offer, with their fellow citizens, that sacrifice which will expiate the crimes of war, and the blood that it has shed.

The First Consul,
BUONAPARTE.

The Burgomasters of the Free and Imperial City of Hamburg, to the Consuls of the French Republic.

Citizens Consuls,

Whatever may be the prejudices which you entertain against the Magistrates of the city of Hamburg, they, however, cannot avoid congratulating you on the late events which have taken place at Paris. In beholding the whole Nation entitled to the fairest and most consolatory hopes, we may at least be allowed to share in them; and offer up our vows for their accomplishment.

You are too enlightened and too just, not to be convinced of the sincerity of our sentiments in this respect, or to doubt for a moment, that we are ever impressed with the most sensible interest in what relates to the prosperity of the French Nation. The unfortunate event of the arrest and delivery of four Irishmen, the fatal source of a variety of misunderstandings and unjust persecutions, seemed to have irritated the Directory to such a degree, that it would not even perceive how irreproachable has been the conduct we have adopted, and how characterized by the most scrupulous regard and deference for the Government of the Republic. A fatal concatenation of circumstances does not, it is true, permit us satisfactorily to account for what we have done; but still, every one of those circumstances, proves that it was in spite of our efforts to the contrary; and that if, during a series of years, we have given the strongest proofs of attachment to the Republic, it is at least not an unpardonable fault in having, in a critical and difficult case, reposed our confidence in its generosity and moderation. However, to the minds of just and equitable men, facts alone should speak. It is in order that you may make them known, we take the liberty of transmitting to you the most exact details upon the subject.

Among the four men, named Napper Tandy, Blackwell, Morris, and Peters, there are only the two former who can merit your attention. Morris and Peters were constantly regarded by the Legation of the Republic as the undoubted subjects of Great-Britain. In no act whatever, or by any declaration, official or unofficial, has it been said, that the two persons named Morris and Peters, were in the service of the Republic, or belonged to it, either in civil or military capacities. The Minister has not even demanded their liberty, either nominally or individually. All the acts and ministerial notes, are confined to demanding, explicitly, the liberty of the two individuals named Napper Tandy and Blackwell.

History offers no example of a belligerent power's being authorized to protect, in a neutral state, the avowed subjects of its enemy. To confer such a right, it has hitherto been necessary that the individual should belong to such belligerent power, either in a civil or military capacity.

You are too just, Citizens Consuls, and, we are assured, incapable of imputing it to us as a crime, that we have delivered up two men who incontestably belong to another Nation, and were absolutely foreigners to the Republic.

It is only as to the facts which regard the arrest of Napper Tandy and Blackwell, that we need to apply ourselves.

Allow us, in this place, to refer to the precautions which the wisdom of Citizen Grouvelle, Minister of the Republic at the Court of Copenhagen, judged necessary, with regard to them; a precaution which, had it been adopted by the French legation here, would have spared us all the troubles and all the evils, which passion, error and prejudice, have excited against us on their account. That enlightened Minister, who doubtless too highly respected the Government of Copenhagen to apprehend the least violence, thought it necessary to their safety, precariously situated as they were, and to avoid the well-founded and legitimate demands of the British Government, and to withdraw them from the search and requisition of the Minister of that Court, to afford them an asylum in his own house. They arrived here, and by the most

inconceivable species of folly, made use of a stratagem, by which, they must have been sensible, they were sure to expose themselves. They knew, they perceived that all French Republicans enjoyed, not only the most perfect safety in our city, but that they were even distinguished and treated with the most marked friendship; they were, however, regardless of what they owed to themselves, and to their honour, and skulked into our city secretly, and, like malefactors, under false names and false characters. Napper Tandy took the name of Jones, and called himself a merchant of Philadelphia; Blackwell assumed that of Barthelemy Blackfurst, and also described himself as an American merchant.

The Britannic Minister officially demanded the arrest and delivering up of the two men, subjects of Great-Britain, and named Jones and Barthelemy. It is pretty generally known, that in Germany, they do not easily refuse the ministerial demands of Foreign Courts, requiring the subjects of their Nation. Citizen Reinhard, Minister of the Republic, would have experienced the same acquiescence on our part.

The Officer of Police first presented himself at the house of the person named Jones, and demanded his name? He said his name was Jones. Upon this acknowledgement, his arrest, as a subject of the King of Great-Britain, upon the requisition of the English Minister, was announced to him. He not even then declared himself, but still preserving his disguise, submitted without a murmur, and without any explanation or protest whatsoever, to the requisition of the British Government. His sword with the arms of Ireland, was found upon his person. How could we doubt, after that, of the truth of the assertions of the British Government! How could we suppose that an Officer in the service of the Republic would wear a sword with the British arms engraved upon it.

It is thus that this man, by his own confession, named Jones, by his own confession a merchant, and by incontestable facts, a subject of the King of Great-Britain, delivered himself up, upon the requisition of the Minister of that Sovereign, and remained his prisoner.

The arrest was announced in the same manner, and with the same precaution to the person named Barthelemy Blackfurst.

It was not till after the arrest had been announced, and when he was in fact the prisoner of the Minister demanding him, that he slowly took off the mask and wished on a sudden to pass for a French officer, without offering the least proof that he was so.

It is almost useless to observe, that if, by explanations so tardy and insufficient, men may escape arrest by changing their names and qualities, they may at any time avoid those arrests which are of the most just and legitimate nature.

The French Legation immediately claimed them as breveted officers of the Republic. The Minister never thought proper to entrust us with the brevets themselves, but only gave us copies of them. It would, however, have been of the greatest utility to have furnished us with the means of ascertaining and verifying to the British Government their actual situation with respect to the French Republic. Perhaps the Minister regarded it as a prerogative of his post of power to claim implicit belief of his official affirmations; but if he did so, he ought to recollect that he justified the same pretensions on the part of the British Minister.

The latter had officially declared them to be subjects of the King of Great-Britain. He had only declared so in the first instance, but afterwards proved it. He had officially pointed them out by the names under which they submitted to be arrested. On Jones was found a sword with the British arms.

Could we have been justified, after circumstances of so strong a nature, in refusing our entire belief to the official declarations of the British Minister, and of denying it to the Minister of the Republic?

The Minister of England, inform