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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

SOCIETY OF THE MANEGE, July 15.

Destrem opened the sitting by a speech in honor of the 24th of July, in which he assured the political societies that the legislative body would maintain the constitution of the third year. He declared that the legislative body saw with gratitude the unshaken devotion of the real friends of liberty, and that it would not cease to make a common cause with the political societies so long as wisdom and energy were the basis of their labor.

This speech was frequently interrupted by applause and the society ordered it to be printed.

The Report of the committee of presentation read a list of the citizens who had been admitted. The committee declared that they were scarcely able to attend to all the applications for admittance, but that they would employ day and night in performing that duty. Among the candidates were marked the names of deputies, generals and citizens of every description who are dearest to liberty. The number of members now admitted exceeds 800.

F. Lepelletier opposed this. He said that the absurd calumnies which had for some days been circulated of the prospect of a convention, and of the overthrow of the constitution, have fixed the attention of the legislative body; and that they had believed it necessary to take a new oath to the constitution of the third year. The society owed their existence to the courage of the legislative body, which had overthrown the tyranny of the triumvirs. They owed it to their affection—"Let us imitate it and take an oath to the constitution of the 3d!" [All the hats were immediately thrown up, and the oath taken in the midst of the greatest applause.] "I move, said Lepelletier, 'the formation of a committee to present to you measures of public safety worthy of the sacred cause of being submitted to the legislative body.'" [Great applause.]

The Regulator put the question on the proposition of Lepelletier: It was adopted and referred to a committee of instruction.

July 16.

The representative Arene mounted the tribune and spoke to the following effect:—

"Citizens, brothers and friends! The Council of Five Hundred have this day received official details of the treason which has put into the hands of the enemy, the impregnable fortress of Turin. It is discovered that cannon cartridges contained only one third of powder, the rest being made up of mere dust; that the musket cartridges were made in the same manner, and that the balls consisted only of wood thinly covered with lead—so that musket balls went only to the distance of fifty paces, and the large shot no further than twenty five. Such were the only means of defence which our brave army had under the command of the infamous Scherer of execrable memory. (Murmurs of indignation) Brothers and Friends; it is at a time when the legislative body in order to rescue the palpitating remnants of our unfortunate country from the hands of butchers, and to re-animate the public spirit, has again opened the public societies; that Journals hired by dissipators, point you out to the Royalists. Among these is the Ami des Loix, which represents you as a vile horde of assassins, thirsting for blood and pillage. Friends and Brothers! Can you entertain any concealed purpose in your breast? (No! No! exclaimed all the members, the constitution of the third year! nothing but the constitution.) Well, I protest to you that the directory and the councils have the same intentions. Let us zealously aid their efforts, and the crimes which the pretended Ami des Loix imputes to you, will soon fall on his own guilty head."

A member then ascended the rostrum, and called the attention of the club to the necessity of addressing the directory on the official aristocracy which infects all the ministerial departments, but particularly those of the war, the interior and foreign relations. It was time to give a movement to the revolution of the 30th Prairial, (June 18) and to cleanse the Augean stable.—This proposition was adopted.

A member mentioned several facts in accusation of Ramel, whom, with Talleyrand, he denominated the most deadly enemy of the republic.

PARIS, July 14.

Yesterday evening there was much agitation in this city. Crowds were collected at the Manege, and in the neighbourhood of the Thuilleries.—Each party made the usual exclamations, but a strong armed force posted in the garden intimidated them all and prevented any disorders from taking place; besides it rained, and as Pethou once observed, there are never any disturbances in Paris during bad weather.

Meanwhile files of young men, and other persons,

among whom were distinguished a number of tradesmen were passing through some quarters of the town. They seemed to look for each other as if they had hostile intentions, but all remained calm.

We know not what consequences these meetings may have; but prudence and duty require that the government should prevent wrong headed persons from promoting divisions in Paris, which will but too soon find imitators in the other parts of the republic.

July 15.

Talleyrand Perigord's reply to his accusers was published yesterday.—He accompanied the copy which he sent to the directory, with his resignation. We know not if it be accepted.

A manufactory of poignards has been discovered at Paris.

Championnet is gone to the army of the Alps, with the necessary funds for putting it in activity.

July 16.

The conscripts of the Cote d'Or, have retaken the important post of Belvidere, from whence the Austrians threatened Mount St. Bernard.

General Suchet is nominated chief of the staff of the army of Italy.

General Muller is charged with the organization of the army and appointed provisionally to command it.

Gen Baraguay d'Hilliers is appointed chief of the staff.

The trial of gens. Haypoult and Caen is suspended and the generals ordered to Paris.

Yesterday was tranquil. There was neither during the fete, nor in the evening, any disturbances.

It is said that Lucien Buonaparte, Maibor, Choudren and Bordes belong to the society of the Manege. The President is called Regulator, the secretaries, notators.

On the 22d Messidor, July 10. Scherer's house at Meudon, was surrounded by gens d'armes, but he was not found.

General Haty, who commands our troops on the frontiers of Piedmont, has written that they have been in the most absolute privation since the evacuation of Italy, without cloaths and pay. Measures have been taken to remedy this grievance.

July 17.

Citizen Talleyrand has just published a vindication of his conduct, in answer to the accusations preferred against him in several pamphlets and journals.—He begins with remarking, that all his accusers are themselves either Ex-Priests or Ex-Nobles, and even princes or foreigners, who having first introduced themselves to notice by cunning and dexterity, soon assumed, with audacity, the privilege of instructing us how we should be free from our own country.

"What then," continues Talleyrand, "do these men urge, who are not Frenchmen, or those among Frenchmen whose integrity they have succeeded in corrupting? That I have been one of the Constituent assembly! Yes, I was fully convinced that they could never forgive those whose names are illustrious among the founders of liberty. I was fully convinced that men who had never experienced the first sallies of the French people, in 1789, who indulged in shameful raillery on the sublime enthusiasm of the nation, and who, unable to prevent the Revolution, exerted themselves to render it odious, were in secret, enraged against the assembly which first proclaimed the declaration of the rights of man, and were more favorable to the anti-revolutionary part of that assembly than to the part which produced the revolution. But I was ignorant that they would carry their audacity so far as publicly, and without any mask, to reproach a Citizen with having been a Member of the Constituent Assembly. And yet this is one of the numerous accusations preferred against me in their favourite Journal.

"In the present agitation of the public mind, three suppositions are alone possible. The Republic will consolidate its strength in the midst of so many events; we shall be overwhelmed in the confusion and destruction of every kind of authority; or Royalty will be restored to oppress us with increased fury and tyranny. Every other supposition is to me a chimera, and I have unquestionably given sufficient pledges of my zeal against the two last systems. The fate allotted to me, by both the one and the other of them, is sufficiently known, as well as the kind of preference which they would grant to me. It has been a thousand times demonstrated that I can have no other desire but that of consolidating the power and establishing the glory of the Republic. I did not indeed expect, to be reduced to the necessity of proving, in the 7th year of the Republic, that I am not an Emigrant. A proof rendered unnecessary by the unanimous declaration of the National Convention, which ordered my name to be erased from all lists of Emigrants, and repealed, at the

same time, the decree of accusation which had been brought against me.

"But it is asked by my accusers, What are the motives which caused the National Convention to cease the name of Talleyrand? The answer however, is simple, and undoubtedly decisive. I was sent to London for the second time, by the Provisional Executive Council, on the 7th of September, 1792. I have in my possession the original passport delivered to me by the Council, and which is signed by six of its members, Lebrun, Danton, Servan, Calviere, Roland and Monge. It was committed to the Convention, when it thought proper to take my case into consideration, and I will produce it to any person desirous of seeing it."

Talleyrand denies that he wore the white cockade in America and at Hamburg, and appeals to the testimony of the Envoy and Consul at that city.

With respect to the reproach of having suffered the new coalition to be formed, he vindicates himself by quoting his opinion, which was decidedly given in favour of an honorable peace; and makes the following observations: "when it is considered that those who dare to accuse me of wishing for the continuance of war are the very persons who stirred up the fire of discord, invoked with the most ardent prayers all the fury of war, were eager to excite revolutionary movements in every part of the world, abused every power in the most insulting and impolite manner, threw obstacles in the way of every negotiation, and propagated in the public Journals the assertion so fatal to the tranquility of Europe.

The Republics and Kings are necessarily in a state of hostility; when it is considered that I have been constantly engaged in repairing the mischiefs produced by so many inconsistencies and follies, and in calming the apprehensions of the Envoys of neutral and amicable powers, every one must be struck with astonishment that these men should accuse me of co-operating in producing the coalition, and that they should themselves be ignorant on how many accounts the accusation applies to their own conduct. I have also, in a detail which has been noticed by the Legislative Body, pointed out the principal and more immediate causes of the Coalition, and I may be allowed to observe, that my observations have been received by the National Representation, with a degree of interest which it only confers on acknowledged precision and truth.

"It is known that Austria, even from the signing of the treaty of Campo Formio, however favourable that treaty might have been to it, having recovered from the terror inspired by our arms, began to meditate projects of greater ambition; that it was then encouraged by England and Russia; that the events in Rome and Switzerland became new motives and pretences for its actions; and that it sought every where, from that time, for new allies, which it did not find difficult to obtain, in consequence of the principles of the Representative system which struck at all aristocratic establishments, or by the natural effect of the oppressions exercised by some of the French agents, unworthy of that name, even in friendly countries, or principally in consequence of the impression made by the engagement at Aboukir, which, in giving us an additional enemy, revived the audacity and hopes of others.

"At the commencement of last Brumaire, the end of October, when Gen. Joubert set out for Milan, about five months before the Russians entered Italy, I had the good fortune to procure the plan of attack which had been combined between the Russians and Austrians, and I give it to him myself. He has since declared, that it proved highly useful to his operations. Every thing relative to the great changes in Switzerland and Italy was never either discussed or decided by the Directory in my presence. The alterations in the Cisalpine Republic are totally without my knowledge. I was merely acquainted with them in consequence of their execution, so much so, that when Citizen Rivaud was sent Ambassador to that Republic, I was applied to for blank letters of credence, and thus I was totally uninformed with respect to his embassy until he had been employed for a considerable time. Here I know, it is objected to me with severity, that I should not have hesitated to have given in my resignation. And it is imagined that I was not disposed to that measure? can it be thought that such an idea was gratifying to my independence? but I confess, I was prevented by that desire, that indefatigable hope of peace, from which nothing could detach me. I forgot myself entirely in that sentiment, and to that I sacrificed my personal uneasiness, my repugnance as an individual.

"I am accused that an attack was not made on Portugal. But if such an attack had taken place and had been violently opposed by Spain, would they not have thought themselves justified in blaming a conduct which would have irritated this latter power, whose alliance