

ervation, to protection, to liberal purposes, will re-  
sume their influence by the dispersion of incendiaries  
who oppressed the council, and who, though they ren-  
dered themselves the most odious, never ceased to be  
the most contemptible of mankind.

(Signed) **BUONAPARTE.**  
**ADDRESS**

From the Legislative Body to the French People.  
*St. Cloud, November 10.*

*Frenchmen,*

The Republic has again escaped the rage of factions;  
your faithful Representatives have broken the poignard  
in the hands of the parricides; but after having avert-  
ed the blow which you were menaced, they have  
felt it their duty to prevent an internal agitation, and  
taking council from their duty and their courage only,  
they presume to hope that they have shown themselves  
worthy of you.

Frenchmen, your liberties torn, still bloody with the  
crimes of the revolutionary government; we shall seek  
an asylum in the arms of a constitution which promises  
at least some repose.

But the seditious have attacked without ceasing the  
weak parts of your constitution; and the constitutional  
regime has been but a continuation of the revolution  
in every sense in which the different parties themselves  
have interpreted it. Those even who wished the most  
sincerely to maintain that constitution, have been forced  
to violate it every instant that they might save it  
from perishing.

From this state of inability of the government, has  
resulted greater instability still in legislation, and of  
rights the most sacred of social men, have been deliv-  
ered up to the caprice of faction and events.

It is time to put an end to this tumult, it is time to  
give a solid guarantee to the liberty of the citizens, to  
the sovereignty of the people, to the independence of  
the constitutional powers, to the republic itself, of which  
the name has too often served to consecrate the viola-  
tion of all principles; it is time that the great nation  
should have a government worthy of itself; a govern-  
ment firm and wise, which can give a speedy and solid  
peace, that you may enjoy true happiness. For the  
purpose of arriving more rapidly at this end, a provi-  
sional government is instituted. Frenchmen! rally round  
your magistrate! Soldiers of liberty pursue the course  
of your victories, you will achieve the conquest of  
peace, that you may soon return to the midst of your  
brethren, and receive from the public gratitude the hon-  
ours and rewards reserved for your glorious labours.

*The Consul to the French people.*

Paris, 21 Brumaire, 12th November, 8th year of  
the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The constitution of the third year has perished. It  
was neither used to protect your rights, nor support  
itself. Multiplied attacks deprived it forever of the  
respect of the people. Heinous and ambitious facti-  
ous divided the republic between them. France at  
length approached to the last term of a general disor-  
ganization.

The patriots have made themselves heard. Every  
thing that can injure you has been removed. Every  
thing that could serve you, every thing that remained  
pure in the national representation, is united under the  
baniers of liberty.

Frenchmen! The republic, re-established and replaced  
in Europe in the rank which she never should have lost,  
will proceed to realize all the hopes of its citizens, and  
will accomplish its glorious destinies.

Take with us the oath which we have made, to be  
faithful to the republic, one and indivisible, founded  
upon equality, liberty, and the representative system.

By the Consuls of the Republic.

*Roger Ducos, Buonaparte, Sieyes.*

(True Copy) *Magus Bernard Marti, Sec. Gen.*

**LONDON, November 18.**

At length we are put in possession of the curious de-  
tails of the new Revolution which has taken place in  
France, and which turns out to be, as we stated in  
Friday's paper, the most important event that has hap-  
pened for many years. In truth it is next only in point  
of consequence to the first burst of the revolution it-  
self, for as that overthrew the ancient Monarchy of  
France, this totally destroys the Representative Con-  
stitution which was in its place, and delivers over the  
French people to a pure and undisguised military des-  
potism. This is in few words the character of the Re-  
volution which was first disclosed in the Council of El-  
ders on Saturday morning, the 9th of November, and  
was accomplished without bloodshed on Sunday the  
10th. BUONAPARTE describes it emphatically in a  
short address which he made to the Council of Elders.  
—"Nothing in history resembles the close of the 18th  
century—Nothing in the termination of that century  
resembles the present moment." The reader perhaps  
may call to his recollection some striking coincidences  
in this wonderful change with former periods. They  
may contemplate BUONAPARTE as the mere copyist of  
CROMWELL, and say, that like him, after ingratiating  
himself with his army by a fanaticism as seductive as  
that of his Puritanical model, he makes use of that  
army to dismiss the Representatives of the People in  
almost the same literal phrase; but it is only in single  
features that the similitude of the two histories is to be  
seen. The great body of the present transaction has  
nothing parallel to it in the annals of the world, and  
we think he must be a bold speculator who would haz-  
ard even a conjecture as to its probable effects.

Never was conspiracy of such extent, and to which  
it was necessary to have so many instruments, more  
closely concealed. It appears that the Jacobin faction,  
who were struck down, were completely deceived, and  
that the triumphal Fete, given to the Generals Buona-  
parte and Moreau, was the grand artifice by which  
they were lured into security. At that Fete, Buona-  
parte gave as his toast, "Union among all Frenchmen!"  
Even the resolution of the Council of Elders, trans-  
ferring the sitting to the Palace of St. Cloud, does not  
seem to have alarmed the victims of the measure so as  
to have made them take any precautions to avert the  
blow. They repaired to St. Cloud, attended indeed  
by multitudes of people, but without any preparation  
for their safety. The manner to which the business  
was conducted in the council of Five Hundred was an  
instance of masterly intrigue. It was managed with  
theatrical skill. The troops marched in and out, just  
as the interest of the scene demanded, and constantly  
at the critical moment of the plot.—Lucien Buonaparte  
the brother of the General, who had been made Pres-  
ident of the assembly, just as the General had been  
sent for from Egypt, for the express object, perform-  
ed his part with singular art. He indulged the assem-  
bly for three hours in the farce of swearing fidelity to  
the constitution of the year 3; which it was the order  
of the day to suspend, if not to demolish, and at the  
instant when all further disguise would have been use-  
less, he stripped off his President's scarf, and was safely  
carried out by a file of his brother's grenadiers. The  
General had obviously put under arrest Angereau,  
Jourdan, Briot, and all the most formidable leaders of  
the opposite party, for they do not appear, and this  
accounts for the ease with which he accomplished his  
object. The only person who raised a stiletto against  
his life was his countryman Arena; he was saved by a  
grenadier, who took the wound in his own arm.—Not  
a single life was sacrificed on the occasion, and, as the  
telegraph announced, Paris was perfectly tranquil.

Baras is at his country house; Moulin and the  
other directors are in Paris. One hundred and seventy  
of the principal Jacobins are under arrest.

A proclamation was issued to tranquilize the people,  
and they took a new oath of fidelity to the Republic,  
and to its integrity, but omitted the words, "Hatred  
to Royalty."

It is thought that General Moreau was dispatched to  
secure the army of Italy, and other confidential Gener-  
als were sent to the armies of the Danube and the  
Rhine. The new military system of course must de-  
pend on the acquiescence of the armies, and it is impos-  
sible to foresee how they may receive the news.

We have thus laid before our readers ample materi-  
als upon which they may form a judgment of the na-  
ture of this extraordinary event. In all probability it  
was originally conceived by the Abbe Sieyes, and was  
concerted at the court of Berlin. It is known that  
the King of Prussia has uniformly declared, that he  
could not implicate himself with a government where  
the unbridled principles of Jacobinism were still tri-  
umphant. It is thought that the Abbe promised to the  
court of Berlin the overthrow of this faction, and he  
has accomplished it, but whether it is merely planned,  
and not extinguished, we cannot, from our documents,  
pretend to state. If the new party shall strive to con-  
solidate their power by the restoration of royalty, they  
will feel themselves too weak for the enterprise. The  
interests of the army itself are against the measure.  
They are part of the new Germany of France, whose  
whole property is identified with the republican system,  
and who have been now for nearly ten years in the en-  
joyment of estates which they must surrender, and in  
an exemption from tithes, duties and burthen which  
must be re-established, if the royal family, the clergy  
and the nobles are restored. Is it likely they will do  
this without a struggle? If, on the contrary, Sieyes  
shall attempt to set up any other than the legitimate  
sovereign, any image of a king without the support of  
a throne, an endowed Church, and a privileged nobil-  
ity, the *Blancin* must be as transitory as any of their  
past constitutions.

[The following came by a late arrival at Norfolk]  
November 24.

Respecting the Revolution in France, our readers  
will find by the Extracts we have made from the Jour-  
nals received during the last week, that this change  
has been unaccompanied by any popular tumult; and  
that Paris, so late as the 17th inst. was perfectly tran-  
quil. The new order of things has been formally pro-  
claimed at Paris, and a Legislative Commission of 27,  
chosen from the Councils, hold their sittings there.—  
The labours of this Commission are divided into five  
parts, one for the Police, a second for Legislative pur-  
poses, a third for the Finances, a fourth for framing a  
Civil Code, and a fifth for organizing the laws of the  
Constitution.

A corps of 3000 Russians failed from Leghorn on  
the 17th ult. on a secret expedition. The garrison of  
Ancona made a successful sortie on the 10th; but it is  
said to have since surrendered by capitulation. Lord  
Nelson embarked several thousand troops on the 25th  
of September, on a secret expedition, supposed to be  
destined for Malta. Accounts from Constantinople,  
Cyprus, and other places, agree in stating, that the  
first column of the Grand Viceroy's army, consisting of  
30,000 men, has been defeated by the French on the  
borders of Egypt. The whole of the Turkish force  
consists of 120,000 men.

By the above mails we have received a treaty entered

into between the court of Naples and our own. It  
this it is stipulated upon the part of G. Britain, that  
she shall maintain a fleet in the Mediterranean superior  
to the French; and upon that of Naples, that all her  
ports on the continent and in Sicily should be open to  
the English, who should also be supplied with seamen  
to the number of 3000. Naples also is to keep on foot  
a squadron of four ships of the line, and as many frig-  
ates, with other smaller vessels of war. A Treaty of  
Commerce is to be negotiated hereafter.

A cartel arrived on Tuesday at Plymouth from  
Morlaix; the passengers state, that 20,000 Royalists  
are in arms between Rennes and Nantes. The republi-  
cans have marched a considerable force into Brest,  
leaving the Royalists should attempt to get possession  
of it. The French fleet in the inner harbour have their  
top masts and yards struck.

November 26.

The intelligence the last Paris papers contain will  
not at all surprize our readers:—the notorious Jacobins  
of the 16th of November, thirty five in number, who  
dared to pronounce the word, "Constitution" in a tone  
not in uniform with the drums of Buonaparte's Jan-  
sénaries, have been doomed to transportation, "sans  
pitié," while twenty two others are ordered into con-  
finement, in the department of the Lower Charente,  
among whom is the redoubtable Gen. Jourdan, the  
hero of the 19th Fructidor!

In other respects the new government proceed *ad  
captandum vulgus*, to issue decrees through their im-  
mediate organs, the closet committees of the late councils,  
which appear to breathe a conciliating spirit, and by  
which they hope to lull the people into a sweet-forget-  
fulness of all their wants.

A pamphlet has been industriously circulated, under  
the title of "What necessity have we for Primary As-  
semblies?" meanwhile, Sieyes is transacting the Pi-  
geon-holes of his seruitore for a new constitution,  
which certainly is not likely to have any thing Jacobini-  
cal in its composition.—*Pasturient montes*—And  
comparatively happy will it be for Europe, should we  
have only to add—"noscur ridiculus mus"; but we  
fear some monster lurks in embryo more hateful than  
any which has hitherto proceeded from the same rank  
source!

The military news in the Paris papers is not very  
important, as the particulars of the defeat sustained by  
the French on the Rhine are withheld from the pub-  
lic eye.

Admiral Story, it seems, has come to England with  
Admiral Mitchell, having put himself under the pro-  
tection of the British flag, in consequence of his having  
received information that the Dutch government meant  
to put him under arrest.

**R A L E I G H, FEBRUARY 11, 1800.**

The Council of State met on the 6th inst. and con-  
tinued their sittings for three days. The only business  
of importance laid before them by his Excellency the  
Governor, was the appointment of a Judge to fill the  
place of Mined Moore, Esq. lately appointed Associ-  
ate Justice of the United States.—The person made  
choice of is SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Esq.—So judicious  
a choice cannot but give universal satisfaction to the  
citizens of the state, and reflects great honour upon  
the Governor and Council. They have also appointed  
Samuel Jones, Lieut. Col. Commandant of Franklin  
county, in room of William Christmas, chosen by the  
last Assembly Surveyor General of Military Lands.

Major S. D. Purviance has lately been appointed by  
his Excellency the Governor, Public Agent.

We can assure the public that Major Purviance is  
no Jacobin; neither is he the intimate of certain gen-  
tlemen who bear conspicuous parts in defrauding the  
state and its citizens—therefore, we may justly con-  
clude from the integrity and legal abilities of this gen-  
tleman, that speedy prosecutions will commence and  
just punishments ensue.

Married on the 2d inst. at Fayetteville, Mr. *Josiah  
Dillard*, of Raleigh, to Miss *Nancy Davis*, of the  
former place.

And lately at Pittsborough, Dr. *John Gutrie*, to  
Miss *Shepperd*, of Pitt county.

The Amiable Matilda, arrived at New-York, has  
brought London papers to Nov. 30. The following  
are the most interesting accounts by this arrival.

Lord Bentick, in a dispatch to Lord Grenville, dat-  
ed at Montenaux, the head quarters of the Austrian  
army of Italy; October 26, states, that Gen. Melas,  
having that morning been informed, that Gen. Ka-  
raczai, who commanded 6000 men near Novi, had  
been obliged to retire with considerable loss. General  
Kray had marched with a strong reinforcement to pre-  
vent the further progress of the French.

In a second dispatch, dated Contalio, Nov. 6. Lord  
Bentick states that the French having taken Pignetrol  
and Suza, Moadovi was evacuated by the Austrians,  
and the French elated with their success, advanced in  
three columns by three different roads, to make an at-  
tack. "It happened that the Austrian army moved  
with the same intent, at the same time, in the same  
number of columns and upon the same roads." The  
Austrians after severe fighting drove the French on  
every quarter and in two days made 3000 prisoners.  
Gen. Kray defeated them afterwards at Alexandria  
and took 1000 prisoners.