

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND RALEIGH ADVERTISER.

RALEIGH:—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HODGE & BOYLAN, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

VOL. V.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1800.

214

PARIS, March 9.
TRIBUNATE.

SITTING OF MARCH 8.

The president read a letter from Citizen Maret, secretary of state, which informed the Tribunal that the government was about to send a messenger from the council of state to communicate to them a new proclamation to the French, and two orders which had been issued.

After some time, Citizen Champigny was introduced in that capacity.

"Government (said he), always anxious to unite with you in whatever interests the prosperity and the glory of the Republic, think it their duty to communicate to you their arrangements in circumstances so important as the present.

"The campaign is on the point of being opened; this is sufficient to inform you that peace is about to be made, either by the mere show of war, or by the success by which it will be crowned. Have no doubt on this subject Citizen Tribunes.

"Peace is incessantly the object of anxious solicitude with the present government. They desire it; they promise it to the French people; they have offered it to the despotic powers; if the latter, deaf to the voice of humanity and of reason, persist in refusing it, the Republic will prove to them that though she is desirous of peace, she knows how to make war.

"Government have charged me to communicate the arrangements which they have made to begin and to carry on the war. It is they who speak, and in the proclamation I address, you will recognize the sentiments which animate, and the genius which inspires them."

The orator here read the proclamation in these words:

"You are desirous of peace; your government has been directed to it. The English administration has rejected it; the English administration has rejected the secret of its horrible policy. To tear France in pieces, to degrade it to the rank of a secondary power; to keep all the nations of the continent in a state of division, in order to make themselves masters of the commerce of all, and to enrich themselves by their spoils—these are their objects. It is to obtain this dreadful success that England scatters its gold, is lavish of its promises, and multiplies its intrigues: but neither the gold, the promises, nor the intrigues of England, shall bind the continental powers to its wishes: they know the moderation of the principles which influence that country. They will listen to the powerful voice of their interests. If they hesitate, the government, which is not afraid to offer and to solicit peace, will remember that it is for you to command it. In order to be able so to do, money, arms and soldiers are necessary. Let all hasten to pay the tribute which they owe to the common defence; let the young citizens rise; it is not for factions now that they take up arms; it is for the security of whatever is most dear to them; it is for the honour of France; it is for the interests of humanity.—The armies have already assumed that attitude which is the preface of victory. At sight of these—at sight of the whole nation united in the same views and with the same interests, doubt not, Frenchmen, you will have no longer any enemies on the continent. If any power is yet desirous of trying the fate of arms, the Chief Consul has promised peace; he will march at the head of warriors whom he has more than once led to victory. With them he will repair to fields of battle, where the memory of their exploits still continues: but in the midst of battle, he will invoke peace; and he swears to fight only for the happiness of France, and the repose of the world."

Two orders were annexed to this proclamation, as follows:

ORDER I.

Art. I. The department which, at the end of Germinal (middle of April), shall have paid the greatest part of its contributions, shall be proclaimed as having deserved well of its country. Its name shall be given to the principal square in Paris.

Art. II. All the old soldiers who have obtained their discharge, and the veterans who are yet in a state to keep the field; all the young men of the requisition and the conscription, are summoned in the name of honour, by a proclamation of the prefects and generals commanding the divisions, to repair to their standards before the 5th of April.

Art. III. Those who are not attached to any corps, are to repair to the head quarters of the army at Dijon, where they are to be armed and clothed. The first Consul will review them in the course of the month.

Art. IV. The French citizens of any other description,

who are desirous of accompanying the first consul, and of sharing in the glory of the approaching campaign, are to be inscribed by the prefects, and to be formed into volunteer battalions.

Art. V. Those who can procure for themselves horses, shall be formed into volunteer cavalry squadrons. Their officers shall be appointed by the chief Consul.

ORDER II.

Art. I. There shall be created an army of reserve, consisting of 60,000 men.

Art. II. It shall be under the immediate command of the chief Consul. The artillery shall be commanded by Gen. St. Remy; the park by the chief de-brigade Cassendi; the engineers by Marecot, chief inspector of engineers. The ordinator Du Breton shall be appointed ordinator in chief.

Art. III. The different corps of conscripts who are to compose this army, shall immediately march for Dijon. They shall be cantoned in the villages within a circle of twenty leagues of that place.

Art. IV. The minister of war is charged with the execution of this decree. He is to take all measures for arming, clothing, and equipping the army of reserve.

—* * * * *
CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Select Committee to whom was committed the bill from the Senate prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice President of the United States.

The Committee recommend the rejection of the principles contained in the bill, and propose substituting the following:

That each house shall choose by ballot, four of its members, who shall form a joint committee, and have power to examine into all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice President other than such as may relate to the ~~unconstitutionality~~ of a person to be a member of this committee, who shall be one of the five highest candidates for either office.

All documents, (other than those inclosed in the packets containing the certificates of the votes of the Electors) petitions, exceptions and memorials against the votes of the Electors, or the persons for whom they have voted, to be delivered to this committee.

The committee to have power to send for persons, papers and records. All testimony to be reduced to writing, and signed by the witness. Persons swearing falsely, to incur the penalty attached to wilful and corrupt perjury.

Marshalls of the United States directed to serve process issued by the committee.

Witnesses to receive the same compensation as if attending the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Committee to appoint a Clerk, who shall, under their direction, keep a journal of their proceedings, to be reported to both houses.

Tellers to be appointed by each house, before their assembling to count the votes, whose duty it shall be to receive the certificates of the Electors from the President of the Senate, after they shall have opened and read and to note in writing the debates of the certificates, the names of the Electors, the time of their election, and the time and place of their meeting, the number of votes given, and the names of the persons voted for; and also the substance of the certificates from the Executive of each state, accompanying the votes of the Electors. The minutes made by the Tellers are to be read in the presence of both houses, and a copy entered on the Journals of each.

As soon as the Committee shall have made their report, both houses shall meet for the purpose of counting the votes. The names of the different states who voted, to be written on separate pieces of paper, and put into a ballot box: and the votes from each state are to be examined and counted in the order in which the name of the state shall be drawn from the box: If no exception be made, the votes of such state are immediately to be counted; but if any exception be taken, the person taking the same shall state it directly, and not argumentatively, and sign his name thereto. [If it be founded on the report of the joint committee, and be seconded and signed by a member of each house, then each house shall immediately retire, without question or debate, its own apartment, and shall respectively take the question on the exception, without debate, by yeas and nays: Unless both houses concur in such exception, the votes objected to shall be counted. After decision, both houses shall again assemble, and resume the count. If the exception taken shall arise on the face of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of both houses, and shall not have been noticed in the report of the joint committee; it

may be referred to that committee to examine and report on both houses concurring in such reference, otherwise to be decided as before mentioned.]

The two houses may adjourn from day to day, pausing over Sunday, until the count shall be completed.

When the joint committee shall have been formed, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve it, or to withdraw any of its members.

The executive of each state to furnish the electors respectively with a copy of the law or resolution under which they are to act; copies of which the electors are to annex to each list of their votes. And the executive also is to transmit within ~~days~~ days after the appointment of electors, to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Secretary of State, a complete list of each of electors appointed, the law under which they act, &c. The Post-master-general and Post master are made accountable for the safe delivering of such packets, if transmitted by that medium.

All petitions respecting election to be presented to the Senate, and then to be transmitted to the House of Representatives, where they shall be read, and afterwards delivered to the joint committee. No petition to be received after a day certain; nor shall any petition against the qualifications of a candidate or elector, be received, unless ten days notice thereof in writing be previously given to the person whose qualifications are contested, or where improper conduct is petitioned against.

Judges of courts of the United States, and others qualified, directed to take evidence, when thereunto required, by any person petitioning against or contesting the votes given by the electors; provided public notice for ~~weeks~~ weeks shall be given in the paper printed at the seat of government in the State of such intention, and the points intended to be established thereby. All testimony thus taken shall be reduced to writing, and forwarded to the President of the Senate together with a copy of the ~~same~~ and the original affidavit proving the service of the notification directed as aforesaid.

The committee also propose altering the title, so as to read "an act prescribing the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Nicholas, after complimenting the committee for the material and beneficial changes made in the bill referred to them, said, it was not yet, in his opinion, ~~settled~~ settled. He ~~objected~~ objected to the appointment of the committee contemplated. He therefore moved to strike out the first section, which contained the principle of the bill—The question was taken without debate and negatived, yeas 59, nays 43.

Mr. Gallatin objected to the principle contained in the 8th paragraph, between crochets, as being unconstitutional, and moved to strike out that part of the bill; was opposed by Mr. Marshall; after which the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

HORRID DETAIL.

The following is translated from a French paper printed at Port Republican, and received at Baltimore.

DECLARATION OF J. C. ANTHONY,

late captain of the schooner Mary, taken by pirates, and carried into Gonave.

The 18th March, 1800, came before me, ROBERT RITCHIE Consul of the United States of America, residing in this city, J. C. ANTHONY, late captain of the schr. Mary, of Charleston, burthen about 90 tons, who, after having taken the customary oath, declares, That he sailed from Charleston the 12th of February last, bound to this port, that nothing extraordinary happened until the 2d of March, when being off the point of Leogane, four leagues from this port, about 8 o'clock at night, he was boarded by the crews of three barges armed, who had been in chase of him some time; the deponent being incapable of the last resistance, they instantly took possession of his vessel; they put her head towards the point of Petit Guave, where, said they, he would find a good market for his cargo, but when they were about the middle of the island of Gonave, they changed the course, and brought the vessel to an anchor, about 5 o'clock in the morning, near the N. E. extremity of this island. Some time afterwards they put out the vessel's boat, into which they ordered him and his crew, with their baggage and some provisions, which gave him reason to hope, that he and his officers would be at liberty to proceed wherever they pleased, but his hopes were crushed; they brought a barge, in which were 25 blacks, each of which had two loaded muskets. This barge took the boat in which they were, in tow, and put them on shore three leagues farther down than where they left the schooner. As soon as they were on shore the crew of the barge began to strip them of