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PARIS, April 10.

AFFLICTING news has been received from the Department of Cher. The assemblages of Royalists which have been formed there, are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is said to be already in their hands, where they have destroyed all the Republican symbols, and hoisted the white flag. It is a Monsieur Bouthilliers, an Ex-constituent, who is at the head of this insurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither, and is taking the most active measures to put a stop to this rebellion, and to discover the authors.

If the Ami des Loix may be credited, the Directory have perceived the folly of the Treaty concluded with the Elector of Hanover, and have just given orders to invade his dominions. We did not know that the engagements, contracted under the faith of such Treaties, could be considered as foolish. We are equally at a loss to know whether this policy, which was doubtless invented by Charles Lacroix, is well calculated to secure the attachment of the Court of Berlin, under whose mediation that neutrality was agreed upon.

It is acknowledged that the negotiations with the Court of Turin are broken off. We are assured, that the Sardinian minister refused to receive two Frenchmen, who were charged with propositions for peace, because it was known, beforehand, that the terms were inadmissible. There are some who ascribe their conduct, in this instance, to the intrigues of the English and Emigrants.

In order to avert the dangers which threaten him, Freron has married the sister of General Bonaparte.

April 16. L'Eclair of the 15th says, for some days troops have re-appeared in the Thuilleries, near the Council of Five Hundred. It is the duty of the Inspectors of the hall to prevent in good time the evil effects of those mobs. It is that place which has always been the theatre of the crimes of the faction, and the place of the revolt. Paid successively by different parties to support their views, they now refuse the tone of menace and procription. They have there spoken with eulogium of Robespierre; of the guillotine with tenderness; of the maximum with transport; of the expulsion of the newly admitted third with hope; of the Decemviral Code of 1793 with enthusiasm; of the constitution of 1795 with contempt; of the Legislative Body with intolerance, and the Directory with indignation. They boast of the 31st May, and complain of the re-admission of the 73 deputies. The number of the seditions having encreased, they began to insult the deputies coming out of the hall, who had not voted according to their wishes. Pastoret, Boissy d'Anglas, and many others, were outraged the day before yesterday. Among the principal reproaches against Boissy, was that of being a member of the celebrated commission of eleven, and of having zealously approved both of the constitution of 1795, and the pretended patriots of 1793. Chenier and Tallien passing these crowds, some voices attempted to praise the last speech of Tallien, in which he said he had abjured his Thermidorian errors; but they very soon afterwards reproached him with having, after the 9th Thermidor, been one of the most active promoters of the new system; of having betrayed the Mountain and Robespierre; of having invented the name of Terrorists; of having proposed on the 12th Germinal and the 11th Prairial, to hang up at their windows the patriots at Ham. It is unnecessary to notice the further proceedings of these miscreants. The great majority of the citizens of Paris wish only for the constitution—Peace—the restoration of public credit—and the reign of the laws.

L'Eclair of the 14th of April says, the Terrorists, who have for a long time been overawed in Paris, have within these few days displayed a boldness that calls for all the attention of the legislature and government. They no longer conceal their plan of again laying violent hands on the Representatives of the people, and again purging the two councils, as was done on the 31st of May.

They attempt to terrify them by their mobs in the Thuilleries, dispersed in the public places, and shouting the cries of vengeance and death. The evil symptoms manifested last year at this time shew themselves. They appear to wish, by their new rage, to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th Germinal: they no longer conceal that they aim against the constitution and against the Directory.

General Pictegru having definitely declined the Embassy to Sweden, and being willing to enjoy the charms of repose in the bosom of his family at Arbois, the place of his nativity, the government is to send to Stockholm a simple Charge des Affaires,

who is not known in a Diplomatic character is ordered to depart in two days.

Gen. Moreau sets off to-morrow to take the command of the army of the Rhine.

L'Eclair contains the letter of the Spanish minister, the Prince of Peace, announcing the restoration of all the property of French subjects in Spain, which had been sequestered during the war.

"The reports of approaching Peace, says a Parisian journalist, were considerably weakened;" and Tallien observed, in the council of 500, on the 14th inst. "that there was a party which wished to prevent the conclusion of a Peace, because Peace was necessary to restore plenty and happiness to the Republic."

April 17. The groupes of Anarchists and Jacobins continued yesterday very numerous, and very warm. Men who boasted of having concurred in the sedition of the first Prairial, declared the moment was now come for completing the work then left unfinished, and for re-establishing the satellites of Robespierre, dispersing the Deputies, assassinating the Directory, and re-assembling all the members of the Convention not re-elected, in order that they may proclaim the code of 1793.

April 18. Louvet says, the agitation of mobs and violent commotions still continue. The Constitution of 1793 and Robespierre, are the rallying signs of royalty. The Emigrants, paid by Mr. Wickham, mix among these crowds, as well as Amar and Vadier, members of Robespierre's committee of general safety.

L'Eclair of the 18th, contains the following articles respecting Mr. Wickham's correspondence:

"The London papers contain a very important article, which we will give to-morrow; it is an answer from M. Barthelemi to Mr. Wickham, the English ambassador in Switzerland, who has made overtures of peace, or at least solicited a congress. This piece is dated from Bâle, the 6th Germinal—(here the answer is described). This piece is followed by reflections which appear to have been officially published by the English minister, which exclaims against the proceedings of the French minister, and concluding that it now only remains to continue the war. The recent date of these pieces, and their contents unfortunately confirm the reports that have been circulated for some days, of the negotiations for peace being broken off, and that we were indebted for this to the interposition of England, which had rendered the court of Vienna still more difficult."

According to letters received from Nantes, Angiers, and other departments, infested with Chouans, they have been beaten and dispersed wherever they have been met by the republicans. There is reason to expect that it will not be long before this unfortunate war is terminated.

We yesterday perceived at the Thuilleries all the elements of sedition and massacre; the agents of the tyranny of 1793—4, general Rossignol, and others of the criminal tribunal. The Panthouists go almost every night to the Cafe des Bains Chinoises, on the Boulevards, which is become the principal home of Anarchy; and they spread themselves over Paris in parties of ten, twelve, or twenty men, and women, and by this means endeavour to organize revolt.

The mandats lost yesterday from 80 to 84 per cent.—The Louis was at 5850 and 5900.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

DOULCET, President.

April 15. The Executive Directory sent a message, desiring the Council to devise a law for preventing assemblies of the people, and frustrating the seditious manoeuvres of the enemies of the Republic.

Lecointre moved, that a commission should be appointed on the next day, for the purpose of adopting some means for repressing every incitement to the re-establishment of Royalty, and the annihilation of the constitution of 1795.

The motion was carried, and Treillard, Mathieu, Craffoux, Daunou, and Camus, were appointed members of the Commission.

On the motion of Savery it was decreed, that the messages from the Directory to the Council should be sent under a sealed cover.

April 16. Treillard made a report from the Committee appointed to examine the message of the Directory, inviting the Council to pass a penal law against such men as should urge the re-establishment of Royalty, and of the constitution of 1793; and against such as, in the seditious assemblages of the people, should preach up the annihilation of the Republic.

The resolutions proposed by Treillard were couched in nearly the following terms:

"All those who, by words or writings, spoken or distributed, shall provoke the dissolution of the Le-

gislative Body and of the Directory, shall provoke pillage and an equal division of property; the re-establishment of Royalty, and of the constitution of 1793, or any other than that of 1795, shall be declared guilty of an attack upon the Public Safety, and shall be punished with death.

"All assemblies of the people, at which provocations shall appear, shall be dispersed by force.

"Persons guilty of the crimes specified in the first articles, shall be tried by the Directors of a jury discharging the functions of officers of Police, conformable to the Code of Crimes and Punishments, subject to a special jury.

"All persons attending such assemblies shall be obliged to retire on the summons of a magistrate, under pain of banishment, or five years imprisonment in irons. Resistance shall be punished with death.

"All persons who shall publicly wear any other badge of distinction (signe de ralliement) than the National Cockade, shall be imprisoned for a year."

These resolutions were adopted by the Council.

April 17. Camus made a report from the Committee appointed to examine the crimes resulting from an abuse of the Press. He declared it was impossible to propose a general law, applicable to all authors and printers, without invading the liberty of the press. The Committee, however, were of opinion, that a law of police might be passed, relative to journals, gazettes, periodical publications, and addresses to the public: he therefore proposed some resolutions, containing, among others, the following regulations:

1. No journals, gazettes, nor periodical publications, shall be printed; no addresses to the public distributed, no bill printed nor stuck up; without the name of the author or authors, and the name and place of abode of the printer.

2. Every violation of the preceding article, by an omission of the name of the author or printer, or by the insertion of a false name and place of abode, shall be prosecuted by the Police, and punished with six months imprisonment for the first offence, and two years imprisonment for every subsequent offence.

3. If the journals or periodical publications contain any articles that are not signed, any extracts or pretended extracts from foreign papers, the person who shall have published such works shall be responsible for the same.

4. All persons who shall hawk about, distribute, sell, or stick up any papers, in violation of the first article, shall incur the punishment specified in the second.

5. The authors, printers, or persons, who stick up any papers containing such incitements or provocations, as are declared criminal by the law of the 27th inst. (April 16) shall be prosecuted and punished in the manner there set forth.

6. All vendors and hawkers of unsigned periodical publications, who shall be unable to point out the authors of the same, or who shall give false information on that head, or ascribe them to foreigners, or persons not having a fixed residence, shall suffer two years imprisonment in irons, and, for the second offence, transportation.

7. The printers, hawkers, or bill-stickers, who shall be arrested for any of the above offences, cannot be brought to trial, nor discharged, until the author shall have been tried, or all endeavours to apprehend him shall have been declared fruitless.

These resolutions were all adopted.

CADIZ, March 18.

It was about a month ago that symptoms of mutiny first appeared in the fleet; the pretext, the division of the prize money. At that time the commander dispatched an extraordinary courier to the Directory. The factious prompted by the Irish Commercial Houses, had excited a movement on the part of the fleet, on account of the delay in the return of the courier. The crew of the vessel which Barras commands, have put their officers under arrest. The crew of the Fripponne had set free the volunteers who were in irons, and threatened to put their captain and officers in the same situation. The mutineers established a commission on shore. It is said, they had tried several officers; but by the firmness of citizen Richery, and the assistance which the commandant of Cadiz afforded, the mutiny is now quiet. The chiefs of the commission have been seized, as well as their papers, which has occasioned a number of arrestations. About one hundred persons have been arrested on board the fleet, and are to be sent immediately to France for trial.

The Squadron is preparing to put to sea, and has received orders to take on board six months provisions and eight months wine. The destination is supposed to be for India.

Three milliards of false assignats, which the English wanted to pass into France, have been stopped