

"Let not those plots dismay you, Representatives of the People; surrounded by my brethren in arms I shall know how to protect you. I attest their courage to you. You, my brave comrades, you in whose eyes they would paint me as the enemy of liberty; you, grenadiers, whose caps I perceive; you, soldiers, whose bayonets I observe, those bayonets which I have so often directed to the disgrace of the enemy, the humiliation of kings, and have so often employed in founding new republics. If any Speaker in the pay of our enemies talks of placing me out of the protection of the law, let him take care that he is not himself the object of such advice. If he talks of putting me out of the protection of the law, I will appeal to you, my brave companions in arms, to you, my brave soldiers, whom I have so often led on to victory; to you, brave defenders of the Republic, with whom I have shared so many dangers, in order to establish liberty and equality. I will, my brave friends, place my trust in your courage, and my own fortune. I invite you, Representatives of the People, to form yourselves into a general committee, and to adopt salutary measures, which the urgency of the dangers commands."

The President—"General, the council has determined to invite you to develop in its full extent, the plot with which the Republic is threatened."

Gen. Buonaparte—"I had the honour to inform the council, that the constitution cannot save the country, and that we must have recourse to an order of things which may enable us to draw it from the abyss, where it at present is. The first part of what I have repeated to you was said by the members of the Directory, whom I have named; and who would not have been more culpable than many others in France, if they had confined themselves to what all France admits. Since it is known that the constitution cannot save the Republic, hasten to adopt means to avert the danger, if you do not wish to receive the eternal reproaches of the French nation, of your families, and of yourselves."

#### COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

LAST SITTING, Nov. 10.

The Council having assembled, a violent discussion of the decree of the Elders, by which the fittings were transferred, took place. The causes of it were developed by Bodin, as arising from extraordinary dangers; and he moved for a committee of Five, "to report immediately on the situation of the Republic."

Confused exclamations ensued. Delbrel moved—"That the members take an oath of fidelity to the Constitution."—"Yes, yes, vive la Constitution," resounded through the hall.—"Yes," cried Delbrel—"in spite of bayonets that threaten us, we will be free."—"No dictatorship—down with dictators," was roared from every part of the hall.—The President, (Lucien Buonaparte) attempted to still the clamor; and calm was at length restored.

Grandmaison made a violent denunciation of the decree of the Elders, for transferring the fittings to St. Cloud.—He proposed to demand of them the reasons which dictated the removals. (murmurs). "It must surely," continued Grandmaison "have been to save the Constitution, and not merely to save the Republic, for the latter is a word which every body understands in his own way;—Some speak of a Republic like the United States of America; and others, perhaps, will contend, that the Constitution of England is a species of Republic.—But it is the Constitutional Republic which the people of France are intitled to have. He repeated the motion to send to the Elders for their reasons. Cries and vociferations of "Secunded," "Vive la Republic," "Vive la Constitution." A majority rose in favour of the motion.—None dared to rise against it. The members were counted over; and the oaths to support the Constitution taken. The tumult continued. The following declaration was adopted:—

"The Council of 500 declare to the Republic, that they are constituted to the number of a majority, at St. Cloud."

Bertrand said—"I hope you shall not have taken the oath of attachment to the constitution of the third year in vain.—I move we declare we will die rather than permit it to be violated."

After much agitation, the doors of the hall were opened.

Gen. Buonaparte appeared, accompanied by an escort of between twenty and thirty, and walked up towards the President. A vehement commotion immediately arose.—The members darted at him, surrounded him, and pushed him back with violence. "Out-law him." "Out-law him," was the cry. "This is the time to deliver France." A member attempted to stab him. Buonaparte stepped back firmly and ordered the grenadiers to withdraw; and went with them.

The tumult increased.—All the members quitted their seats. By degrees tranquillity was restored.

The President endeavoured to apologize for the conduct of the General, whom he said ought not to be suspected of odious designs—"You ought not," said he, "to milder the laurels of a man, who has rendered signal service to his country."

A member vociferated, "Buonaparte has tarnished his glory. I devote him to ignominy—to the execration of Republicans, and of every Frenchman."

Bertrand (of Calvedos) moved, that the unconstitutional appointment of Buonaparte, as Commandant of the Legislative Guard, be annulled.

"Secunded! Secunded! Bravo! Bravo!" exclaimed a number of voices.

Several other violent motions were made; but none were past.

Lucien Buonaparte left the Chair—and after a short discussion laid down his badge of office on the President's table.—Upon which the doors of the hall were opened, twenty grenadiers advanced, and conducted him out of the hall.

The Council was seized with extreme agitation. Cries, vociferations, and tumultuous confusion arose—not a word could be heard distinctly.

Meantime at a distance, was heard the *pas de charge*, (*double quick step*) and for a third time, the doors of the hall were thrown open. An officer entered, and exclaimed—"GENERAL BUONAPARTE ORDERS THE HALL TO BE CLEARED." Some of the members attempted to harrange the soldiers; but they would not attend to them. In five minutes the hall was cleared. Several members set out immediately for Paris.—Others remained at St. Cloud while the cries were heard, "Vive Buonaparte! Vive la Republique!"

Buonaparte then addressed the soldiery.—He intreated them to remain tranquil, and to be assured the good cause should triumph. They all shouted "Vive Buonaparte."

At one o'clock the three Consuls appeared, and took the oath of "Fidelity to the Republic—one and indivisible—to liberty and equality, and to the Representative system."

The Legislature was then adjourned to the 20th of February, 1800.

The following members compose the Legislative Committees:—

OF THE ELDERS,  
Garat, Potcher, Coufin, Vimar, Vernier, Goupil, Herwin, Carlemett, Regnier, Rousseau, Bonteville, Peres, (U. Pyrennes) Beauprey, Sedille, Lemerrier, Cornet, Lenior-Laroche, Dumets, Fargues, Lauffart, Cornudet, Crestel, Courtois, Dupere, Chaffiton, Lebrun.

OF THE FIVE HUNDRED.  
Cahois, Boulay, de la Meurthe, Chazal, Lucien Buonaparte, Marchieu, Chenier, Cruzeu, Latouche, Berenger, Daunau, Gaudin, de la Lozere, Janguemenot, Beauvais, Arnould, de la Seine, Thiessa, Villetard, Girard, Souzou, Goulay, Cassenave, Choilet, de la Gironde, Ludet, Devenck, Thierry, Frigeville, Thibault, Chabot du Gard, and Barra des Ardennes.

The following is one of the Arretes of the Consuls:—

OFFICE OF MINISTER OF POLICE.

PARIS, NOV. 17.

The Consuls of the Republic taking into their consideration the execution of the 3d Article of the Law of the 10th of this month, which specifically charges them with the re-establishment of internal tranquillity, decree:—

ART. 1. The individuals hereafter mentioned—Destrem, Ex-Deputy; Arens, Ex-Deputy; Marquiez, Ex-Deputy; Trux, Ex-Deputy; Felix Lepelletier, Charles Hesse, Scipion du Roate, Gaguy, Massard, Fournier, Giraud, Fiquet, Basc, Boyer, Vanhek, Michel, Jorry, Brutus, Maignet, Marchand, Gabriel, Manin, J. Sabathier, Clemence, Marne, Jourdeuil, Minge, Mourgoing, Corchant, Maignant (de Marseille), Henriot, Lebors, Soulavie, Dabucil, Didier, Lamberte, Daubigny, Xavier, Audouin, shall depart from the Continental Territory of the French Republic. They shall to that effect be bound to repair to Rochefort, for the purpose of being afterwards conducted to and detained in the Department of French Guiana.

2. The individuals hereafter mentioned—Briot, Antonelle, Lockwardiers, Poulain, Grandpre, Grandmaison, Talot, Quirot, Daubermesnil, Frison, Deciercq, Jourdan (de la Haute-Vienne), Lessige-Senault, Prudhom, Grocassan, Dorimond, Guesdon, Julien, (de Toulouse), Santhonax, Tilly, (Ex Charge des Affaires at Genoa), Stevenotte, Gastaing, Bouvier, and Delbrel, shall be bound to repair to the Commune of Rouchelle, in the Department of the Lower Charente, for the purpose of being afterwards conducted, to and detained in such place of that department as may be fixed upon by the Minister of the General Police.

3. Immediately subsequent to the publication of the present Decree, the individuals comprehended in the preceding articles shall be deprived of the exercise of all right of property, and it shall not be restored to them until the authentic proof shall be furnished of their arrival at the places determined by the Present Decree.

4. Those who shall depart from the place to which they shall have repaired, or to which they shall have been conducted by virtue of the preceding Articles, shall be equally deprived of that right.

5. The present Decree shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws; and the Ministers of the General Police, the Marine and the Finances, are respectively charged as far as it relates to them, with the superintendance and execution of the present Decree.

By the Consuls of the Republic,  
ROGER DUCOS,  
BUONAPARTE,  
SIEYES.

Copy conformable to the original,  
Hugues Bernard Maret, Sec. Gen.  
Fouche, Minister of the Police.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

PARIS, DEC. 1.

Several plans of a Constitution are circulated. The following form the principal basis of that which were assured will be immediately submitted to discussion:

A Representative Government is preferred.

The number of active citizens is to be very much reduced. To entitle them to exercise their functions, they must immediately pay a contribution to the amount of twelve days pay.

The whole French Republic will be divided into twenty-five grand divisions to be called Prefectures, each of which will be sub-divided into a certain number of cantons or districts. All the citizens in employments shall meet in the chief place of their canton, and there reduce themselves to 100. Each of these centimes is to reduce itself to 10.

The total amount of these tents, by a late estimate, will be 5000 citizens, who shall alone be eligible to the places to

which the people have hitherto appointed.

But who will make these elections? There will be a constitutional jury, composed of 80 places of which 20 will remain vacant, for the purpose herein after mentioned. It is this jury that will make all popular elections, and have power to depose for misconduct. It will have another function. Should one of the citizens elected by it, or any other person filling an employment of influence, become dangerous to liberty, whether from his great talents, or his great successes, the jury is to pronounce against him a species of ostracism, and according to an expression which is going to be consecrated to use, *airorb him* in depositing him; and calling him to one of the 20 places which we had before to remain vacant in the jury itself; and each of the citizens thus absorbed shall rise by seniority as one of the 60 places becomes vacant. Besides this, the Constitutional Jury has no influence in the Government thus composed.

At its head shall be placed one citizen, to be called Grand Elector. Immediately under him will be two Consuls, one for the interior, the other for the exterior. They are to be Governours in fact, but deposable at the will of the Grand Elector. Under the Grand Elector, and the two Consuls, will be a Council of State, composed of six members and seven ministers. Such is the Government.

The following is the composition and organization of the Legislative Body.

There will be two Chambers, one of 220 members, to be called the Senate; the other of 80, to be called the Tribunal.

The Tribunal shall alone possess the initiative of the laws. It will discuss them in presence of the Senate, who shall judge when the discussion ought to be closed, and decide in a secret scrutiny on their adoption or rejection. The members of these two Chambers shall continue five years in their functions, and be renewed a third at a time.

The Constitutional Jury is alone to appoint to places, but will be confined in its choice to the five thousand citizens declared eligible by the people.

The twenty-five Prefectures, into which we have already said France is to be divided, shall be presided over, each by a single Prefect, who shall have under him Vice Prefects in each principal place of the Canton.

In the judicial arrangement, each principal place of Prefecture will be the seat of a Supreme Tribunal, from which there will be no appeal, and there will be also an inferior Tribunal in each Canton.

The new Constitution will appear in complete organization, and will contain the names of all the public functionaries whom it puts in activity.

PARIS, NOV. 10.  
Buonaparte met Bottol, Barra's Secretary, who seemed to have come to intercede for the Ex-Director. The Gen. talked to him for a few instants in private. He then addressed him in such a manner as to be heard by those around him.

"What have you done with that France which I left you in so brilliant a situation?" said the hero of France, "Yesterday I left you Peace and I found War—I left you Victory and I found Defeat—I left you millions in Italy, and I found a system of Plunder and Misery. Where are those brave Men, those hundred thousand Comrades whom I left covered with laurels?—What are become of them? This state of things could not last. In three years it would lead us to Despotism; but we will have a Republic founded upon the basis of Equality, of Morality, of Civil Liberty, and Political Toleration. Under a good Administration, every body will forget the Factions to which they belonged, and will become good Frenchmen. It is time to restore to the Defenders of the Country that confidence to which they have so good a claim. If the Factions are to be believed we should all become Enemies of the Republic; we, who have established it by our labours and our courage. We do not want men more Patriotic than those who have been mutilated in the service of the Republic. I shall be accused, perhaps, of aspire to dominion. What a crown of Iron would that be, which I should obtain; if I was criminal enough to aspire to it, I should have employed other means. One hundred thousand men would be sacrificed in war. They

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