Paris; and the publication of the department of the Seine, and the support of the tribunals, which all proceed from the apparent full Sanction of the Sovereignty of the Organic Senatus Consultum, of the 28th Floreal, which proclaimed Napoleon Bonaparte Emperor of the French. The publication of the Senatus consultum is full truth. To his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon; it was received by the people with the most lively and unanimous joy. The second truth was given to her Majesty the Empress, by your Majesty, full injustice of the general opinion; it was received with the same enthusiasm the preceding, and with the same joy; all those that were drawn off towards power equal to the two first, are forced to assume the same sentiments, or, more properly, to the glory to the Emperor, and to the greatness and prosperity of the French Empire, of the illustrious Emperor and of his family.

Thus the wish, which the people of the empire, Mount, has solved with the unbounded joy, in those which this wishes, all his citizens, has been the most brilliant. Joy and satisfaction, inspired by the Senatus consultum, gave place to it, added still to its colour, or brightness.

THE ADDRESS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE BODY OF FRANCE
TO THE FIRST CONSUL.

CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

The members of the Legislative body are, in consequence of this, called upon to participate a common zeal for their country; and at this important epoch they cannot feel indifferent to the sentiments, will, to loudly and generally expressed. Scattered over the various departments of this great empire, they know its wants and habits.—They know that the energy and activity, of the power which governs, should be communicated, with the extent of territory and population. When this relaxed, or, if it may be by nature, is neglected by the legislature, its wants and profit.

The chief blessing of man is tranquillity and peace; and these respond on permanent institutions. The chief power which guarantees them, ought, therefore, to be free from the ill effects of elections. Every elective government is unsolidant, violent, and helpless as the politics and war; which brederic of power given to the fatal system the force, the continuance, and consistency the defects of nature. An uninterrupted succession of authority, in the form of hereditary, is necessary for the tranquillity of the state. It is necessary, for the perpetual security of their rights, that the authority which protects them, should be eternal. The people, who wants the multiplicate authority and the indecision of elections, most generally prefer a tribune, which confirms their rights, by merely of the incidentally well of elections where discovery, at the high expectations, which have been given. But this high Magistracy is not influenced but for general good. It is in task, it falls, it wolves it shall be infidel and in either cafe it ceases its force, for it ceases the people, or it ceases to protect them. In one word, this authority, which ought to be tutelar, becomes to be lawless, when it is not natural.

No.—Lawless, thefe mighty beings are not Gods, whom general wishes have lifted, and affiliated to brilliant and inscrutible spheres, that law ordained them to high authority might have the more splendor, cautious and influence of the greatest of mortals. It is not founded on the extraordinary functions, which double the multitude, is fanned by all thofe political knowledge which the Gods of wisdom, and the Muse of Poetry, have eftablished.

Ancient thinkers have created; but do we need a man of our choice? Society has an hundred thousand eyes, and the course of his life are more wonderful than the Gods, which they has surrounded the tribune of nothing dynafties.

The triumph and will of the nation cannot be refused. Such ex-cuttinary events are not now—It is at the time and result of thirteen years fall, which pile, and Bruhl fall again, this fucceffive aqua mediatrix of the extraordinary of the man affairs. Odes-ures are regular and fatal inquantities rear, at the chief of a new monarchy communicates the ... the energy of his fpirit, and the vigor of his nots pilfe.

We doubt not, a certer of profoundy ... fpiritual ... ... for pubertal ... The nineteenth century, at its commencement, professed to the universe a moll magnificent fpectacle, and will leave fifteen. It confecrates the principal hereditary power, and opinion, for the hapinefs of France, which revolution tore it to pieces, and for the example of Europe, which ever is prevents.

The human mind, troubled with the wild of delufion, the defeafe of PRETENSION, has ailfled to create a new ... from fo from new fcaffetts and another world. But from fuch ... in work, and worried with its efforts, is but return, it to the track of experience, and fubmits to the authority of reason. It is the ... generally, ... to its limits, the human mind is truly enlarged—it is at the moment that it turns to check his wandering, it, fightly directs the exercise of its powers. The remembrance of mispaft dangers will afford a useful fandlight; and the fear of falling into its fink ensuffa every thing that will fpoil, the fpiritcentres.

We fhall not wishes the deafly fuppose of every fucceeding the mad tumult of democracies. No!—Citizen First Consul, your fpirit, and the ... ...