

Valuable Estate for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the said...

State of North-Carolina, PITT COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term 1815.

ORDERED, that notice be given the defendant by publication in the Star, for six weeks...

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Hiram Lodge No. 40, Raleigh.

PREPARATIONS are making to celebrate, as usual, the ensuing anniversary of St. John the Baptist...

RECEIPT IN FULL.

RECEIVED of Hardy Dodd, sixty-five cents, in full of his account to this date with me.

FOREIGN.

London, April 24.

We have received a Hamburg mail, with papers to the 19th ult. Their contents are important...

In a Vienna article of the 30th, we are told, that about the time when Murat made an offer to accede to the alliance against Bonaparte...

The Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday last are also received. The Monitor contains a proclamation of Field Marshal Belgrade...

They also contain a report from Massena Prince of Ealing, dated at Toulon, 14th April; this officer professes the greatest devotion to the interests of...

Napoleon, and declares that he very early adopted every expedient to preserve his authority...

LONDON, APRIL 25. Courier Office, 2 o'clock.

"We have just received the Paris papers for Thursday last, which contains the new constitution of which we now only can give a short account.

"An insurrection is said to have broken out at Venice, and the Austrian general been killed. It is said the King of Naples was to be at Milan on the 12th."

"The evening papers also contain the proclamation of Murat, calling upon the Italians from the Alps to the Strait of Sicily to assert the independence of their country."

Some communication is still carried on between the courts of Paris and Vienna. The messenger from Bonaparte resided several days at the hotel of Talleyrand.

Berlin, April 15.

The two eldest sons of the king, the Crown Prince and Prince William, and also their cousin Prince Louis will make the campaign, and are busy with the necessary preparations; but they will stop till the king comes here.

It is noticed as a very probable circumstance that in the formation of the Prussian army, in the field, the garrison of Dresden is taken into the account.

The fine regiment of hussars, raised by the States of Pomerania, passed on the 9th through Magdeburg. At Magdeburg so many young men have offered to march against France, that it is not possible to clothe them all immediately.

Vienna, April 10.

The number of cannon that have gone from or through Vienna, to the army, amounts already to one thousand one hundred!

The plague has broken out afresh at Belgrade.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE, Offensive and Defensive, between Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Great Britain.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity: Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequences which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined, in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the treaty of Chaumont.

Art. 1. The high contracting powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the congress at Vienna...

Art. 2. The high contracting powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the congress at Vienna...

Art. 3. The high contracting powers solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war assigned in the 1st Article of the present Treaty shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

Art. 4. As the present Treaty principally relates to the present circumstances, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th Article, shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

Art. 5. Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special convention.

Art. 6. The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with Generals, Commanders of their armies, Officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, in order to inform them of the military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

VII. As the engagements entered into by the present Treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the High Contracting Powers agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. As the present Treaty is simple and solely entered into with a view to support France and every other threatened country against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enable him to contribute towards the object of the present Treaty.

IX. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

- (L.S.) Count RASUMOWSKY. (L.S.) Count NESSELRODE. (L.S.) Prince METTERNICH. (L.S.) Baron WESSERBERG. (L.S.) Prince HARDENBERG. (L.S.) Baron HUMBOLDT. (L.S.) WELLINGTON.

At Vienna, the 25th of March, 1815.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, April 21.

New Treaty of the Allied Sovereigns.

Mr. Whitbread could not but suppose that the Treaty, put forth as having been signed at Vienna on the 25th of March, was a forgery—for if not, it must have been actually signed at the time when the noble Lord (Castlereagh) declared in that House, that the question of peace or war was wholly undecided.

Lord Castlereagh admitted, that a treaty had been signed at Vienna, on the day mentioned, and that the one published, some inaccuracies excepted, contained its substance. It had not, however, been ratified by all the Allied Powers, and therefore could not be submitted to the house.

Mr. Whitbread wished those who opposed all argument on such documents, to read the one in question.

Lord Castlereagh could not perceive upon what principle the honorable gentleman could imagine himself entitled to enter on a premature discussion, or to endeavour to throw out calumnies, in a violation of the orders of the house.

(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Whitbread maintained his right to approve or disapprove of such a treaty—and declared that it was quite impossible to speak of the proceedings of Congress in terms of calumny.—(Hear, hear!)

Lord Castlereagh said, that the inaccuracies alluded to were substantial ones, and that the Prince Regent had ratified the treaty, with an explanation of one of the articles.

Mr. Whitbread asked whether the noble lord intended to involve the country in a war, and then to ask the house to strengthen the hands of government? He was sure the house would not consent to vote supplies on the principles of the treaty; but he was not sure, that when once engaged in a war, even under that foolish treaty, that supplies could be refused.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that Parliament had sanctioned precautionary measures, and for any others, ministers rested on their own responsibility.—Ministers were always competent to advise the crown to war, if they thought proper, subject to their own responsibility.

Lord Milton asked, whether this treaty was in the hands of ministers before the 7th of April, the day on which the noble lord had obtained the address?

Lord Castlereagh replied in the affirmative, and added, that he was prepared to contend that there was nothing at all inconsistent between the terms of the address and of the treaty.

Mr. Whitbread—Does the noble lord mean to say, that if a motion be now made, he will produce the treaty?

Lord Castlereagh answered, that he should be prepared on Monday to give the hon. gentleman a distinct answer.

Mr. Whitbread observed, that on Monday he should make the motion.

Lord Castlereagh—the hon. member does not quite approve of my conduct, and I am not sorry for it, because there is nothing I am so much afraid of as his praise.

Mr. Whitbread—The fear expressed by the noble lord is quite as unfounded as my praise would have been if I had ever bestowed it—for the fact is, that he never received a syllable of applause from meduring the whole course of his political life.

CURIOS LETTER.

Extracted from the Journal de Paris of the 2d of April.

We promised our readers a second letter from the Bishop of Orthosis to M. Talleyrand, Archbishop of Rheims. This letter is dated at Rome, March 10, 1815, and is as follows:—

"Six—You now know at Paris of the flight of Bonaparte, and we hear that he was in Provence, at Digne, on the 4th of this month. This flight has made us still better acquainted with the kind of men among whom we live. First, we have seen that there are many Jacobins at Rome who rejoice at this event, and spread the most absurd reports; next, the English, appearing ironically to pity us, then speaking highly of the means of Bonaparte, and the number of discontented in France; others again say, why was there not always some ship on the look out? And when we answer—but you yourselves, you had even a commissioner in the island. They will then say, we were not appointed to keep him. 'And why were you there then?' said I to a son of the famous lord North, who is supposed here to be a great wit, 'I conceive that if you had seen Bonaparte alone at sea, you might not have taken notice of him; but when you see a flotilla of seven ships, with 1500 men, both armed and with cavalry, the first duty of the ships that meet him is to ask—Who are you? Where are you going? say, sir, that you are in fault. Luckily the time for the philanthropy of your Allied Sovereigns is past. It remains for us to do justice to it. Confess, sir, that your jealousy was excited at seeing the prosperity of France revive.' He did not answer one word, and I changed the subject of conversation. 'On the other hand, the court of Rome already saw a change in the French government. Bonaparte, in proclamations, calls the people sovereigns. His mother, still at Porto Ferrajo, Madame Bertrand, has said to Englishmen, we have gone to see her, that her son fought no longer for the purpose of conquest; and turning to the Englishmen she said to them—'he will offer honorable peace to England. These Englishmen are detestable; almost all those who came to see him have gone to see Bonaparte in Elba; and they go thither after he has left it, to visit his mother, to be brought in without being searched. Cardinal Fesch said, the day before yesterday, the house of the Marchioness Malsimio, that Bonaparte had already an army of 90,000 men; that Massena had joined him, and that 30 departments had sent deputations to Elba, to invite him to France, and his prospects were most brilliant. On every occasion this man shows himself against the Bourbons; he is unworthy of being Archbishop of Lyons, and am sure that your excellency will remove him. He is an enemy to the king. He refused the ambassador in January to go to mass celebrated in memory of Henry IV, the ambassador however has treated him too well, for he asked him twice to dinner. As for me I have never visited him; and at the ambassador's dinner took no notice of him. Lucien, who till the present time appeared indifferent about his brother, now zealously adopts his cause. The day before yesterday, at the Princess of Wales', who just arrived from Naples, he talked in the most improper manner; giving an account of the progress of Bonaparte, and saying that on the 5th he would be at Grenoble, on the 8th at Lyons, on the 15th at Paris, and that he had 80,000 men with him. This Princess of Wales acts like a fool; she sets out to-day without having seen Rome, in order to embark at Ancona. Yesterday and the day before she was constantly with Fesch and Lucien Bonaparte; she one on her right hand and the other on her left; she says none but English, and a few foreign ministers, and admitted no Frenchman. 'The Pope is reconciled to Murat, having received from some of his pretensions. (The rest of the letter contains nothing very interesting.) (Signed) 'The Bishop of ORTHOSIA.

SINGULAR AND PROPHECIC.

The following singular article, we copy from the "Adrian Recorder," of the 12th May, printed at Halifax. The reader will at least admire the exact precision with which the writer, in October last, penetrated the views, and predicted the conduct of Bonaparte, and his Grand Marshals. Indeed, no one, unformed of the fact, would have supposed that this article was written, and published, several months before the return of Bonaparte to the throne of France.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

From the London Examiner, Oct. 2.

GRAND POLITICAL HOAX.

The Public attention has been of late so much occupied by those deceptive practices, to which the vulgar appellation of "Hoax" has been given, that some people seem almost to imagine, that every great event which occurs, is meant to produce effects widely different from those which appear to be the natural result. Thus, a Correspondent, who is evidently a decided Anti-Bonaparte, as well as an alarmist, has taken some trouble to convince us, that the whole of the late proceedings in France, the retirement of Bonaparte to Elba, and the recall of the Bourbons—is nothing but a grand political hoax; which, if not counteracted by some powerful steps, will end in the confusion and misery of Europe. He very properly observes, that to be prepared to meet great dangers, it is necessary that they should be believed and understood; and as he has no particular mode of communicating with Ministers, he earnestly begs that we would convey to them the desired information—"for," as he rather mysteriously observes, "he has no doubt whatever, that every thing in our columns undergoes the searching and anxious eye of government." So called upon, we cannot refuse to state as briefly as possible the arguments of our correspondent, which will doubtless have their due weight with those profound statesmen, whom the Regent in his great wisdom has chosen to assist him in the government of these realms.

This, then, is the substance of our correspondent's reasoning. It is quite clear that Bonaparte had he chosen it, might have accepted the terms offered him by the Allies, which would have left him in possession of the Imperial Throne of France, and even an enlarged territory. Why then did he deliberately refuse such a favourable, and to some such an astonishing offer? Because he had an after game to play—a gain, which if successful, would place him again in that elevated situation, in which alone a man of his inordinate passions could feel himself satisfied. Had he concluded a peace with the Allies, what would have been the consequence? Why this: a sense of common danger would have compelled them to keep up such a large force ready to repel any aggression on the part of the French Chief—it would have dictated such a caution in all the minor arrangements on the frontiers, such stipulations respecting the fortresses, the marine, the return of the prisoners, &c. that some years might have elapsed before France could be in a state sufficiently powerful to resume an attitude of offence. And indeed it is pretty certain that one of the stipulations with the French Emperor went to repay to have kept France a long time in a deplorable state of poverty. All this loss and degradation and way remained, and that was, by the temporary abdication of the Emperor and the return of Louis, whom as he was quite a different sort of a man, the Allies would readily make a peace on terms both honorable and useful to France. This plan having been settled between Bonaparte, his Marshals and the Prince of Benevento, it was immediately carried into effect—the Bourbons were recalled; Bonaparte retired to Elba, an advantageous peace was concluded—France was evacuated—the French prisoners were released by thousands—and in a word, a few months only were wanting to place France in a position, unquestionably more powerful than any of her neighbors. Then says our correspondent, Bonaparte, backed by his Marshals, will appear again in the Imperial Palace of the deluded Bourbons from all further burthen of State!

All this seems quite clear to our Correspondent, and will appear so, he imagines, to every reflecting politician, when the circumstances attending the