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Foreign.

BOSTON, JUNE 4.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

It never before has fallen to our lot to announce intelligence so stupendous as that which arrives in Portsmouth and Halifax, from England, enable us to do this day. The Paris and London dates are down to the 17th and 19th April.

The French senate have dethroned Bonaparte. He has since abdicated his crown in favor of the Bourbons; and has accepted an asylum in the little island of Elba. Hostilities and war preparations had ceased;—and the peace of Europe was certain. LAUS DEO!

What effects these great events will have on the affairs of our country, time only can develop. The hand of Providence is in them; and we have a right to hope for good.

The allied armies entered Paris the 31st March, as we have constantly maintained. The emperor Alexander instantly repaired to the palace of Talleyrand; and Bonaparte's downfall was made certain.

The Russian Emperor immediately called out the French Senate to act. All its members in Paris, with Talleyrand at their head, assembled on the 1st April. They immediately decreed the dethronement of Bonaparte;—nominated a Provisional Government, of which Talleyrand was made Chief;—promulgated a New Constitution;—called Louis the 18th to the throne of France; and clothed the Count D'Artois, his brother, with the Provisional Government, until Louis should arrive. The *pro tempore* government then ceased, and Talleyrand was named President of the Senate. The Emperor of Austria entered Paris the 13th April.—He concurred in all the measures taken.—The people appeared to be extremely happy, and unanimous in favor of the change; and the organization of the new government proceeded rapidly, harmoniously and regularly.

The small French army which followed Bonaparte to Essome was dissolved. Many of its officers had repaired to Paris; and Bonaparte was preparing to quit France, for his asylum, accompanied only by Generals Bertrand and Lefebvre-Desnouettes. His wife, the late Empress, with her son, had not joined him, and it was said would not.

With respect to our own country, we have not learnt one word which rests on any official authority. The papers state, that no Envoys had been chosen to meet ours; and that strong reinforcements were to be sent out to prosecute the war. We do not think the angry threats of the London or Halifax quidnappers are worthy notice; but we regret to say we cannot perceive any thing in any proceedings in England, which looks like accommodation or peace with us. Those we think, will act wisest who calculate on the worst.

The extent of the Counter Revolution in favor of the Bourbons, may be partly estimated when it is shown that Lebrun, Talleyrand, Barbe, Marbois, Barthelemy, Bournouville, Fontanes, Gregoire, Roger, Ducoss, Seyes, Schimmilpenne, the Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) and sixty other of the first functionaries of France, signed the Constitution inviting Louis XVIIIth to the throne.

Champagny, Savary, Marat, and other Ministers of Napoleon have sworn allegiance to Louis.

The National Guards universally wore the white cockade; and the conscripts had been ordered to return home.

The British Ambassador at Madrid had announced the arrival of king Ferdinand, at Gerona, on the 24th March.

All the large towns in England had been illuminated on account of the Great News from France. At Halifax the same measure was adopted. The news was brought to Halifax in the Express packet, 29 days from Falmouth.

The series of European details is not yet complete.—But the tidings are ample of the downfall of the tyrant Bonaparte; the restoration of the Bourbons; and of the Peace of Europe!

Elba, to which Bonaparte is to be banished, is a little island in the Mediterranean, some 50 or 60 miles from Leghorn. It is populous, has fine harbors, and is a famous place for monkeys and other mischievous animals. Bonaparte formerly gave it to the Duke of Parma.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1814.

Despatches have this moment been received from Viscount Cathcart and gen. Stewart—dated

PARIS, MARCH 31, 1814.

"My Lord—The emperor Alexander with the king of Prussia—marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all the ranks of the populace with the warmest acclamations.

"The windows of the best houses were filled by well dressed persons, waving white handkerchiefs, and clapping their hands; the populace intermixed with many of the superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the

emperor, and to endeavor to touch his horse. The general cry was "Vive l'Empereur Alexander," "Vive nous Libérateur"—"Vive le Roi de Prusse."

"Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII"—"Vive le Bourbons," which gradually increased.

"A rope placed round the neck of the statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la grande armée and the people amused with pulling it, and crying "a bas le tyran!"

CATHCART.

PARIS, APRIL 4, 1814.

My Lord—I have the honor to annex herewith a copy of the capitulation of the city of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your lordship an accurate idea, or a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in the capital, when his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and prince Schwartzburg, made their entry at the head of the allied troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that were exhibited, must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind, and those who are less personally interested, but equally ardent in the cause, could no longer hesitate in pronouncing that the restoration of their legitimate king, the downfall of Bonaparte, and the desire of peace, has become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have by the events of the last 2 days, been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind.

The cavalry under his imperial Highness the Grand Arch Duke Constantine, [brother of the Emperor Alexander,] and the guards of all the allied forces formed in columns on the road from Brandy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, with their carriages, surrounded by the Princes in the army, the Prince Field Marshal, with the Austrian Staff passed thro' the Faubourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about 11 o'clock, the Cossacks of the Guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to move forward, but before the Monarchs reached the port de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding, all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot: one animus, or spring, evidently directed all their movements; they thronged in such masses round the Emperor and King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to attempt to pacify the populace.

They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of, "vive l'Empereur Alexander," "Vive le Roi de Prusse," "Vive nous libérateurs," nor did the air alone resound with these peals, for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "Vive le roi," "Vive Louis XVIII," "Vive les Bourbons," "a bas le Tyran." The white cockade appeared very generally; many of the national guards, whom I saw, wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elysees, and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feelings as Paris, displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it.—The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elysees, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris.

I have the honor to annex the declaration of the Emperor Alexander, Bonaparte, it now appears, moved his army from Troyes by Sens, towards Fontainebleau, where I suppose, the debris of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Fromont the day before yesterday, and would have been at Paris, had it not been in possession of the Allies; on hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighborhood of Fontainebleau, which cannot amount to more than 40 or 50,000 men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stands by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and Nation pronounce itself.

The allied armies march to-morrow (with the exception of the guards and reserves, who remain here,) towards Fontainebleau, and will take up a position, or be regulated by the movements of Bonaparte.

CHARLES STEWART, Lt. Gen.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

Agreed upon after four hours armistice between the Emperor of Russia, and the Marshals Mortier and Marmont.

Art. 1. The corps of the Marshals Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris, March 31st, at seven o'clock in the morning.—2. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armee.

Art. 2. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation.

Art. 4. All the arsenals, military establishments, magazines, &c. shall be left in the same state as before the capitulation.

Art. 5 and 6. The national guards and municipal gendarmerie shall be separated from the troops of the line; they may be either kept on foot or disbanded at the disposition of the allied powers. 7. The wounded and stragglers shall be prisoners of war.

Art. 8. The city of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the High Allied Powers.

Done at Paris, March 31st, 2 o'clock, a. m.

(Signed) ORLOFF,

Colonel, Aid to the Russian Emperor.

COUNT PAR,

Aid to Prince Schwartzburg.

BYROY FAIER,

Col. Aid to Marshal Mortier.

DENYS.

First Aid to Marshal Marmont.

IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS.

The Imperial Court has adopted the following Decree:—

That they adhere unanimously to the decree of the dethronement of Bonaparte and his family, pronounced by a Decree of the Senate of the 3d inst. and that faithful to the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, they desire with all their hearts the return of the Head of the House of Bourbon to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

SEGUIER, First president.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA. APRIL 10, 1814.

ABDICATION OF BONAPARTE.

Despatches have this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing the Abdication of Bonaparte, in terms of which the following is a translation:—

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the Peace of Europe, and the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the Thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the day of April, 1814."

DECREE OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

Thursday, April 14.—The Senate, deliberating on the Proposal of the Provisional Government, after having heard the report of a committee of seven members, decrees as follows:

The Senate commits the Provisional Government of France to his Royal Highness the Count d'Artois, under the title of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France shall have accepted the Constitutional Charter.

The Senate resolves, that the decrees of this day, concerning the Provisional Government of France, shall be presented this evening by this Senate in a body to his Royal Highness the Count d'Artois.

THE PRINCE OF BENEVENTO, Pres't.

COUNT DE VALANCE, }
COUNT DE PATORET, } Secretaries.

The senate immediately proceeded to the palace to present the decree to Monsieur. They were presented by the prince of Benevento, its president, who thus addressed his royal highness:

Monsieur—The senate brings to your royal highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of the august house of the throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and the public liberty, which are the only security of the happiness and liberty of all.

Monsieur—The senate, in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain more calm in the limits of its duties, is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people. Your royal highness will read in our hearts through the reserve of our language—each of us, as a Frenchman, has joined in those feelings and profound emotions which have accompanied you, ever since your entrance into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

For myself, my Lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the Senate, which has chosen me to be the interpreter of its sentiments to your Royal Highness. The Senate, knowing my attachment to its Members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment.—The most delightful in fact are those in which we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love.

ANSWER OF THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

Gentlemen—I have acquainted myself with the Constitutional Act which recalls to the Throne of France the King, my august Brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the Constitution; but I know his sentiments and his principles, and I do not fear to be disavowed by him, when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the basis of it. The King, in declaring, that he would maintain the actual form of Government, has then acknowledged, that the Monarchy ought to be balanced by a Representative Government, divided into two houses—these two houses (Chambers) are the Senate and the House of the Deputies of the Departments; that the taxes shall be freely granted by the representatives of the nation; public and private liberty secured, the freedom of the press respected, under the restrictions necessary for public order and tranquility; the liberty of worship guaranteed—that property shall be inviolable and sacred, the Ministers responsible, liable to be accused and prosecuted by the Representative of the Nation.

That the Judges shall be for life, the Judicial power independent; no one being liable to

be tried by any other than his natural Judges; that the public debts shall be guaranteed, the pension, dignities, military honors; shall be preserved, as well as the new and the ancient nobility; the Legion of Honor maintained, (the King will fix its insignia; that every Frenchman shall be capable of military and civil employments, that no individual can be called to account for his opinions and his votes, and that the sale of national estate shall be irrevocable.

"These, Gentlemen, are, it seems to me, the bases which are essential and necessary to insure all rights, to trace all duties, to secure the continuation of all existing institutions. (assurez toutes les existences) and to guarantee for the future situation.—(notre avenir.)"

After this discourse, his Royal Highness added—"I thank you in the name of the king my brother, for the share you have had in the return of our legitimate Sovereign, and for having thus secured the happiness of France for which the king and all his family are ready to sacrifice their blood.—There can no longer be any difference of sentiments among us; we must no more recall the past; we must from hence forward be one nation of brothers. During the time that I shall have the power in my hands, which time I hope will be very short, I shall employ all my efforts in labouring for the public happiness.

One of the members of the Senate crying out—He is a true descendant of Henry IV.

"His blood (said Monsieur) really flows in my veins—I should wish to have his talents, but I am sure of having his heart and his love for the French."

After the Senate had retired, the members of the Legislative Body who were in Paris, and such as have eagerly repaired thither, were admitted to an audience:—

Mr. FELIX FALCON, the V. President, spoke as follows:

"My Lord—The long misfortunes which have oppressed France have at last reached their period. The throne will now again be filled by the descendants of that good Henry whom the French people are proud and delighted to call their own—and the Legislative Body is happy in expressing this day to your Royal Highness, the joy and the hopes of the nation. The deep wounds of our country cannot be healed but by the tutelary concurrence of the will of all. No more divisions, your Royal Highness has said at the first step you took into the capitol; it was worthy of your Royal Highness to pronounce those sweet sounds, which have already re-echoed in every heart."

The Count D'ARTOIS made an affectionate reply, and assured the Legislators that the king would soon arrive among them.—"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on your courageous resistance to tyranny, while there was still danger in it. At present we are all Frenchmen."

The speech was followed by universal acclamations.

ADDRESS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

People of France.—When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose for your chief a man who appeared upon the stage of the universe with the character of grandeur; you placed in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain. Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism.

He ought at least from gratitude to have become French with you. He never was. He never ceased to undertake, without motive and object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth and your population.

Every family is in mourning; all France in tears, he is deaf to our miseries. Even yet perhaps he dreams of gigantic designs, though unheard of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuse of victory.

He never knew, how to reign either in the national interest nor even in the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create—and re-created all he ought to destroy. He relied only upon force—force, now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition.

At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased. The Allied Powers have entered the capital of France.

Napoleon governed us like a king of barbarians; Alexander and his magnanimous Allies speak only the language of honor, justice and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and unhappy people.

People of France, the Senate has declared that Napoleon has forfeited the Throne. The country is no longer with him. Another order of things can alone save it. We have known the excess of popular licentiousness and absolute powers let us restore the real monarchy, in limiting by wise laws, the different powers that compose it.

Let exhausted agriculture re-flourish under a paternal throne; let commerce, bound in fetters, resume her freedom; let our youth be no longer cut off by arms before they have the strength to bear them; let the order of nature be no longer interrupted; and let the old men hope to die before their children! Men of France, let us rally; past calamities are finished, and peace will put an end to the subversion of Europe. The august allies have given their word—France will rest from her long agitation, and better enlightened by the double proof of anarchy and despotism, will find happiness in the return of a tutelary government.

(Signed)

PRINCE OF BENEVENTO, &c.