

His highness the Prince of Benevento intends shortly to give a fete and ball, at which their Majesties the Emperor and all the allied Princes will assist.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has this day honored Marshal Ney with a visit, and has been pleased to accept a breakfast which has been prepared for him, at which several ladies had been invited.

(7th.—Monsieur, Lieutenant-General of the Empire, has appointed members of the Provisional Council of State, the Prince of Benevento; the Duke of Conigliano, Marshal of France; the Duke of Reggio, Marshal of France; the Duke of Alberg; the Count of Jaucourt; General Count Bourmonville, Senator; the Abbé Montesquieu; and General Dessoles. The Baron of Vitrolles, Provisionary Secretary of State, will act as Secretary of the Council.

18th.—At one o'clock this day his Royal Highness reviewed the second division of the national guards. The same acclamations and transports of joy were manifested this day as yesterday, and as the weather was finer the number of spectators was more numerous.

General Charles Delagrane accompanied by M. de Cambis, jun. his aid-de-camp, set off yesterday from Paris for Boulogne, to meet his majesty King Louis XVIII.

19th.—Their majesties the Emperors of Austria and of Russia went this day to dine at Rambouillet, at her imperial highness's the Archduchess Maria Louisa. That Princess will set off for Vienna with her son on Thursday. She is accompanied by the Countess of Montesquieu, governess, and by madame Soufflet, sub-governess of her son.

It is said that Monsieur, anxious to satisfy the wishes manifested by several Provinces of beholding the Princes of the Royal family, intends to travel thro' parts of kingdom, shortly after the arrival of Louis XVIII.

19th.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme will shortly arrive in Paris, accompanied by Count de Luch Mayor of Bordeaux.

His royal highness the Duke of Berry will arrive in Paris to-morrow.

ORLEANS, APRIL 10.

The Princess Maria Louisa, arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening, with her son, under the escort of her guard.—Her equipages are very numerous.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is whispered that the Marquis of Wellington will be appointed our minister at Paris, to treat in concert with the allies for peace. He is expected to be before this time at Paris, and we understand that col. Adams is to be the bearer of despatches to him. It is certainly with great propriety that the gallant commander who has contributed so effectually to the wonderful turn of events, should have the glory of concluding a peace.

APRIL 10.

Maria Louisa is, by a new report, made Arch Duchess of Gustella. We do not believe that any thing is definitely settled on this point, but think it probable that her marriage will be declared null, void and illegal, as in the truth it is—for Josephine Beasparois is the undoubted wife of Bonaparte.

The Pope has arrived near Lucca, on his way to Rome.

A letter from Harwich, dated April 17, says,

'By a schuyt' arrived this afternoon, we have a report that the Texel fleet and island have surrendered.

It is said that the naval arrangements for conveying the king of France to his own country will be very splendid; and for this purpose a sail of the line has been ordered; 5 to be English and 4 Russian. The Duke of Clarence to have the command of the whole, with an Admiral and proper complement of men under him, for the superintendance of each ship. The suit of the king of France is expected to be very large before the time of his sailing takes place, as deputations are reviving daily to him from the coast of France.

A private letter states; that the Marquis of Wellington was preparing to set off for Paris, in consequence of an invitation from the Emperor Alexander.

Accounts reached town yesterday of the capitulation of Ostend on Friday last, on which day the White Flag was hoisted.

Marshal Marmont is now very popular in France, not only on account of his being the first great military man in actual command who gave his support to the restoration, but also on account of his covenanting for the personal safety of Bonaparte, and providing a secure retreat and sufficient maintenance for him; and, prior to that, for having fought gallantly in defence of Paris, and taking care of its safety when it was no longer tenable.

It is now said that Bonaparte had expressly ordered the defence of Paris, by all possible means. He wished the streets to be barricaded and unpeev'd, that loop holes should be made in all the houses in the northern division of the city; that stones, logs of wood, and boiling oil, should be thrown from the windows; that in case the northern part of the city should be forced, they should retire to the southern part; that mines should be placed in advance under the bridges, to blow them up; that the other part should be defended in the same manner as the northern part, that the city was not to yield until perfectly destroyed.

A Dutchman arrived yesterday, by which conveyance we learn that the garrisons of Bergen-op-zeem, Antwerp and Lyle, apprized of the happy change which had taken place, had hoisted the white cockade. A friendly communication was immediately opened from the two former towns, with the corps that were employed in conducting the siege; and this event is the more to be hailed as preparations are said to have been in a very forward state for making very vigorous attacks on both. Every drop of blood that is now shed must cause deep regret, as it would be sacrificing so many friendly and innocent persons through inadvertency. We have, through the same channel, a

report that Flushing, with the rest of the island of Walcherin, had likewise hoisted the Bourbon standard.

The Crown Prince set out from Brussels on the 9th for Paris. The cause of his long sojourn at Liege, is not explained; but it is supposed to have originated in delicacy.—His Royal Highness expressing a very excusable reluctance to drench the bosom of his native soil with the blood of his countrymen. Some honorable motives of that kind must have influenced his conduct, if we are to judge from his former distinguished zeal and services in the common cause.

The Earl of Harrowby is to be the British Minister at the approaching Congress.—His Lordship will afterwards be our Ambassador at the Court of his most Christian Majesty, Louis 18th.—This appointment renders the post of President of the Council vacant.—It will be filled by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who retires from the Board of Control.—Lord Melville quits the Admiralty, and returns to the Board of Control; and Mr. Canning is to be the new first Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Melville. We congratulate the country upon the accession, to the cabinet, of such a man as Mr. Canning.

By the arrival of a Dutch schuyt on Sunday at Harwich, we have received the gratifying intelligence that Verheul who had so obstinately adhered to the interests of Bonaparte, had offered to surrender the Fleet and Island of the Texel to the Dutch government.

Brest and Rochefort have hoisted the white flag, and our squadrons off those ports are on the best terms with the squadrons in them. The French Admiral received an invitation to dine with Sir H. Neale, on board the Zealous, a few days since.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

We have read the Paris Journals received by the *Olivier*, and have made from them the following abstract of the most interesting articles:

PARIS, APRIL 20.

The allies ordered the irregulars (Cossacks) out of France. The late empress Maria Louisa was about to proceed to Vienna with her son (the late king of Rome). The emperor of Russia invited to a fete given by marshal Ney, and accepted the invitation. Bonaparte has demanded a chemist, a botanist and an astronomer to go with him into the island of Elba. It is not yet known who will have the romantic generosity to accompany him. He reads every morning the Paris news papers; blames or approves the acts of the new government; and if any thing displeases him too much, breaks out into a furious storm of passion. He says that when he arrives in the island of Elba, he intends to be very busy—to write his own life—to develope circumstances and incidents known to himself only—and to characterize the great men of the present age.

The emperor Alexander has resolved to liberate all the French prisoners now in Russia.

General Lefebre Desnouettes goes with Bonaparte to Elba, but has declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. The general of artillery Druor also accompanies him, and gen. Bertrand.

The judges of the different courts of justice at Paris have been admitted to an audience of Monsieur, who observed, that 'Louis XVIII would not have desired to ascend the throne of his ancestors but with the unanimous consent of the French.'

On the 4th April, marshals Ney and Madohal, accompanied by Caulincourt, came to Paris from the H. Q. of the French army to bring proposals from Bonaparte to submit to the decision of the French Senate and people, and to abdicate in favor of his son. This proposition was rejected.

It is said that cardinal Fesch (uncle) and madame Bonaparte (mother) of Napoleon, will retire into the Papal territories. Joseph and Jerome will go to America, and Louis to Switzerland.

The provisional government had published an address to the officers and soldiers of the army, declaring that their honors, rank and pensions should be preserved, and ordered all prisoners of war in France, of whatever nation, to be liberated.

The Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) had sent in his adhesion.

The emperor Alexander having visited the Institute, M. Laetette, the President, addressed, to which the emperor replied:

'I have always admired the progress which the French have made in the sciences and letters. They have greatly contributed to spread throughout Europe the lights of knowledge. I do not impute to them the misfortunes which have desolated their country, and I take great interest in the re-establishment of their liberty. To be useful to mankind is the sole object of my pursuit, and no other motive has led me into France.'

Marshal Serrurier (uncle to the French minister in this country) governor of the islands and Senator, concurred in the dethronement of Bonaparte.

On the 4th April, Bonaparte reviewed the troops at Fontainebleau, and the marshals and generals having learnt the revolution which had taken place at Paris, conferred together, and spoke so loud that Bonaparte heard them. He affected, however, not to listen, and the review being ended, Marshal Ney entered the palace with him, and followed him to his cabinet. He asked him if he knew of the great revolution that happened at Paris? Bonaparte answered that he knew nothing of it. Ney then handed him the Paris newspapers. He seemed to be reading them with attention, in order to gain time for an answer. Marshal Lefebre entered, and said with an animated accent, to the ex-dévant emperor—'You are lost! you would not listen to the advice of any of your old servants; the Senate have pronounced your destination.' These words made so awful an impression upon the man who was accustomed to regard himself as above laws, that he burst into a flood of tears. After some

moments of reflection, he wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Afterwards he proposed to march for Italy with 20,000 men he had at Fontainebleau, and join Prince Eugene. He repeated several times—'If I arrive, I am certain of being acknowledged by all Italy.' He again reviewed his troops, and his countenance was pale and altered. He remained only eight or ten minutes upon parade, and having re-entered the palace, sent for the Duke of Reggio, and asked whether the troops would follow him? 'No, Sir,' answered Victor, 'you have abdicated.' To which Bonaparte replied, 'Yes—but upon certain conditions.' Victor replied—'The soldiers will not understand such subtleties. They believe that you can no longer command them.'

'Every thing is said, then, which can be said upon this project. Let us wait for news from Paris, said Bonaparte.'

The Marshals who had been sent to Paris returned and Ney entered the first.

'Have you succeeded?' asked Bonaparte.

'Partly, Sir,' answered Ney. 'But not as to the Regency. Revolution never goes backward.' This has taken its course; you was too late; the Senate will to-morrow acknowledge the Bourbons.'

'Where, then, am I to live with my family?'

'Where your majesty pleases; in the island of Elba, for example—and with a pension of six millions.'

Six millions! that's a great deal, since I am now nothing but a soldier. I see I must resign myself. I bid adieu to all my companions in arms.' Having said this, he was silent.

We are assured that the bankers of London have made Louis 18th an offer of a loan of twelve millions sterling, at 3 per cent. Negotiations are about to be opened between England and the United States.—Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Crawford met at the house of one of the principal ministers in Paris—several considerable personages, French and English, being present.

It is stated that Bonaparte left Fontainebleau on the 19th of April, having delayed his departure under various pretences until that time. Her royal highness Maria Louisa, will leave Rambouillet on Sunday next, for Vienna.

From a London paper of April 10.

The celebrated Chateaubriand had published in Paris an article complimenting the allies, particularly the British, on the overthrow of the tyrant.

Rumor states, that transports are ordered to carry 25,000 of Lord Wellington's army to America; and that they are to aid in repleting the territory of Louisiana; which the celebrated Cevallos has stated, was swindled from the Spanish King, by Bonaparte, and sold to the United States as stolen property. Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor; Cambaceres, Archbishop, of Rouen; the Duke of Placotin; the Duke of Massa; Marshal Oudinot; Count Segur; Gens. Maurice, Mathien, Moreau, Col. Merlin de Thionville, Admiral William, &c. have declared for Louis. Bergen-op-Zoom, Antwerp, Ostend and Lisle, have declared for the Bourbons. The Texel fleet is said to have surrendered. Havre-de-Grace has declared for the Bourbons. The French 81, Polanaise, was sent over for Louis XVIII; but a British and Russian fleet will convey him to France. 30,000 stands of arms, we understand are ordered to be sent to America.

Domestic.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, MAY 31.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, agreeably to the assignment, his excellency the governor met the two branches of the legislature in the representatives' chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

At the last session of the late general court, memorials were presented from a number of towns, complaining of the act of congress laying an embargo; they were referred to a committee, who reported that, in their opinion, the act was unconstitutional and void in divers of its provisions; but, at the same time, expressed their hope, that the people of this commonwealth would, as far as possible, restrain their feelings, and wait patiently for the interposition of the state government for their relief. This report was accepted by the legislature; and it was thereupon resolved, that the memorials above mentioned should be delivered to the governor, with a request that he, or his successor in office, should cause the same to be laid before the then general court at an early day in their first session. In compliance with this request I will direct the secretary to deliver them to the two houses.

Since the transactions above mentioned, the embargo and non-importation laws have been repealed; this event must afford peculiar satisfaction to the people of this state, as it seems to indicate a milder and more pacific disposition in the government; and may be considered as a final relinquishment of that restrictive system, the effects of which we have abundantly experienced in the course of the last seven years; and which, however designed to operate against the people of G. Britain, has been found to be far more injurious to us than to them.

The last act laying an embargo, interdicted the right of navigation from port to port within the limits of the state, and fishing on its coasts; from this species of restraint, we have probably suffered more than all the other states.—But though those provisions, and other parts of the act, were generally thought to be infringements of the constitution, we have not heard of any violence in opposing them. Our fellow citizens are therefore entitled to much credit, for the exercise of that forbearance which was recommended by the state legislature.

From the time that war was declared, a great proportion of the people in this state have viewed that measure as unnecessary and unjustifiable; their sentiments were fully expressed by their representatives then assembled, and afterwards at every subsequent meeting of the state legislature. Our national rulers, therefore, had no reason to expect, that, with these sentiments, we should do any more in support of the war, than they had a right, by the constitution, to demand; and they could not expect it, unless they supposed we were destitute of moral principle. Nor has the manœuvr of carrying on the war, had any tendency to satisfy us of its policy or justice; it was conceived, and is still prosecuted against the unoffending inhabitants of Canada, with whom many of the people of these states are connected, by the ties of blood and the habits of friendship. But as congress have authority, by the constitution, to declare war, and impose taxes to defray the expense, we are bound to obey the laws which are duly enacted for this purpose; and I am happy to observe that none of the measures of the general government have been opposed by violence, and no dangerous commotions have disgraced the people in this commonwealth. I flatter myself that our fellow citizens will still continue to manifest the same regard to order, and will confine in you, gentlemen, as the guardians of their rights, to adopt such measures for their relief and safety, as your wisdom shall dictate, and the constitution of our country justify.

We can hardly conceive that in the present state of France and England, the members of our government can have any temptation to continue the war. We hope they will see the danger of being involved in the politics and quarrels of Europe.—That they will provide for the common defence, and make no attempt to extend our territory, either by conquest or purchase, or to allure the subjects of foreign powers to become citizens of the United States. That they will protect the Indian Tribes in their rightful possessions; and that they will seek peace in the spirit of candor and reconciliation, and impose no unreasonable restraints hereafter upon commercial enterprise. We may then hope to become once more, a prosperous and united people.

I have received a letter from the governor of Pennsylvania, which enclosed a resolution of the senate and house of representatives of that state, proposing that an amendment to the constitution of the U. States shall be adopted, by which the term of service of the senators in congress shall be reduced from six to four years; these papers will be laid before you.

As we have been selected by our constituents to the offices in which we have now engaged, they have a right to expect that we shall pursue a disinterested and impartial course of conduct, and regard their interests with steady and fidelity. Whatever claims we make to patriotism, if we appear solicitous for our own advancement, or endeavor by unfair methods to ensure the success of a party we belong to, our fellow citizens may well doubt our sincerity when we pretend to an anxious concern for the public good. The great patriot made no sacrifice of truth or duty to again the confidence of the people, nor will he deviate from the strictest rules of integrity to effect any purpose how important soever it may seem in the interest of his country; he wishes that the state and nation may prosper whoever directs their affairs, and is content with his own proportion of the public happiness.

Divers subjects, interesting to particular sections of the state, or to individuals, were postponed at the close of the last session of the general court, from the want of sufficient time to discuss them; I presume they will now receive the attention to which they are entitled. If any matters of importance shall occur to me, of which you, gentlemen, may not be informed, or which may seem to escape your recollection, I will communicate them by a message.

CABLES PRONG.

May 30, 1814.

Governor's House Again.

THE Commissioners appointed to contract for the building of a Dwelling House for the Governor, have received some proposals, but not being satisfied with any yet offered, and having changed the plan of the house and being moreover desirous that Architects at a distance should have another opportunity of putting in their bids, has enlarged the time for receiving proposals to the first of next month. Any person then desirous to undertake the job, may see the plan of the house by applying to the Commissioners on or before the said date.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Filed, 24th June, 1814, 51-52.

State of North-Carolina.

PITT COUNTY.

Reading Bell, vs. Wm. Murphy and others.

Court of Equity.

March term 1814.

ORIGINAL BILL.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John He. is one of the defendants in this suit, and an inhabitant of this state it is ordered, that due and public notice be given to the said Jno. He. by a vestment of the Raleigh Minerva that unless he appear at the next Term of his Court to be held at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of September next, and put in his answer to the Bill of complaint judgment will be entered against him, pro confesso. Test:

W. HARRAHAN, C. J.

June 9th 48-9.

St. John's Day.

THE members of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, are requested to attend at their R.oom, on Friday, June 5th the anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. A procession will be formed at 11 o'clock, and proceed to the State House, where an ORATION will be delivered by Brother Alexander Lucas. Visiting brethren are solicited to join in the procession; and the citizens of the place are respectfully requested to be present at the State House. By order,

W.M. WHITE, Sec.

Raleigh, June 10, 1814, A. L. 5814.