

Foreign.

CONTINUATION OF INTERESTING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

SUMMARY.

The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation.

Since the battle of Brienne, on the 1st of Feb. the enemy has shown no inclination to fight a general battle against the United force of the Allies, but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments.

In the latter end of Feb. Field Marshal Blucher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Epernay, Soissons, and Loan, to meet and to unite with the corps moving from the northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine.

During these operations on the right, the Marshal Prince Schwartzburg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached to reinforce the army between Dijon, Lyons, and Geneva, received at the same time, and distributing the Velites from Hungary, and other Austrian reinforcements of his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and the Yonne, with posts at Aux de Fontainebleau, Molan and Mormons, and which had patrolled into the suburbs of Orleans, (near which city Gen. Seslarm took some hundred prisoners) having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bar sur Aube took place on the 12th.

After this affair the Prince Field-Marshal re-occupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Pont sur Seine.

Napoleon, having declined a general action, which Field Marshal Blucher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of the Marne, indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the Grand Army.

The conferences at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th inst. and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field Marshal Count Wrede was posted.

The Allies, under the Prince Schwartzburg viz. the 3d, 4th and 6th corps, under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and the 5th, under Field Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pongy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the Allies on the 20th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the Allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head quarters being on the 22d at Obeuette, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender.

The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23d. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under General Winzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes on the 20th, and had their quarters at Pongy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters on the 19th, to Bar-sur Seine, with all the Cabinet Ministers, and came the 21st to Bar-Aur Aube.

On the evening of the 23d, the army broke up from Pongy, and having marched by Rameriville and Domptre, assembled at day break, near Sommepeuis; but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with Gen. Winzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within the reach of co-operating with the Grand Army.

On the 25th, General Winzingerode, with his own, and several other corps of cavalry, being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movement, by rapid and continued marches, upon Paris.

The corps of Marshal Mortier and Marmont were found at Vitry and Sommesous, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 26th, the Emperor the King and Field-Marshal the Prince Schwartzburg, were at Ferre Champeoise and on the 26th at Traffaux. Field Marshal Blucher was at Etoges on the 25th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montfermeil. In the course of last week not less than 100 cannon and 9000 prisoners were taken, with several General Officers. At the affair near Fere Champeoise, Col. Rapatel, late Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Moreau, was unfortunately killed, while exhorting the French to surrender, and Col. Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from the siege of Dantzic, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer who mistook him for an enemy during one of the charges; I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th, the Imperial and Royal head-quarters were at Couloniers and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th head quarters at Quincey Bridge were prepared at Meaux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced at Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 29th, the Emperor and the King with Field Marshal Prince Schwartzburg, crossed the Marne, at Meaux; and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Paris and Bondi he was attacked and driven be-

yond Bondi towards Pantin; the head-quarters were established at the former of those places.

Field Marshal Blucher the same day marched in two columns to the right; pointing upon Montmartre through Moty, Draucey and St. Denis.

The enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmartre, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops at Belle Ville. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impossible for horses, afforded considerable means of assistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 6th corps supported by the grenadiers and reserve was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession all the heights on the left of the road to Belle-ville inclusive. The day considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance especially at the village of Pantin the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke Ragusa.

A message had been sent on the 29th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be in vain, as the whole army was present, out the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the Emperor's Aids was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the Allied Sovereigns would consent that no part of the army should pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The Emperor returned to Bondi with the Field Marshal; and at four in the morning the deputies of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colours, and five hundred men were taken: the number of killed and wounded of the enemy was very considerable; but this victory was not gained without some loss of the Allies.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

HAGUE, MARCH 3.

We, William, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange, Nassau, Sovereign-Prince of the United Netherlands, &c. To all whom these presents come, greeting:

Invited to the sovereignty of these states by your confidence and attachment, we from the first declared, that we should undertake the same only under the guarantee of a wise constitution, which might secure your freedom against all possible abuses; and we have ever since continued to feel the necessity thereof.

We regarded it, therefore, as one of the first and most sacred of our duties, to summon together some men of consideration, and to charge them with the weighty task of establishing a fundamental code, built upon your manners, your habits, and corresponding to the wants of the present time.

They cheerfully took upon themselves this office, performed it with zeal, and have submitted to us the fruits of their uninterrupted labors.

After a careful examination of this work, we have given it our approbation. But this does not satisfy our heart. It respects the concerns of the whole Netherlands. The whole Dutch people must be recognized in this important work. The people must receive the strongest possible assurance that their dearest interests are sufficiently attended to therein; that religion, as the fountain of all good, is thereby honored and maintained, and religious freedom disturbed by nothing in temporal concerns, but secured in the most ample manner—that the education of youth, and the spread of scientific knowledge, shall be attended to by the government, and freedom from all vexatious regulations which oppress the genius and subdue the spirits; that personal freedom shall no longer be an empty sound, and dependent on the caprices of a suspicious and crafty police; that an impartial administration of justice, guided by fixed principles, secure to every man his property—that commerce, agriculture, and manufactures be no longer obstructed, but have free course, like rich springs of public and private property; that, therefore, no restraint be imposed on the domestic economy of the higher and lower classes of the state, but that they be conformable to the general laws and the government; that the movements of the general government be not palsied by too great a zeal for local interests, but rather receive from it an additional impulse; that the general laws, by means of an harmonious co-operation of the two principal branches of the government be founded on the true interests of the state; that the finances, and the arming of the people, the main pillars of the body politic, be placed in that central point, upon which the greatest and most invaluable privilege of every free people, their independence, may be firmly fixed. Which of you can doubt of this truth, after the terrible experience you have had of a foreign tyranny, which acknowledged no right when it wanted means for its own maintenance by violence; after having sighed, of late years under the most oppressive yoke that ever was imposed since the Spanish times?

Now at least you know the true value of those precious rights for which our fathers sacrificed their property and blood; of that happiness which they bequeathed to their descendants—and which we saw lost through the adversity of the times.

Following, therefore, and deriving encouragement from the example, it becomes my duty, in imitation of those whose name I bear, and whose memory I honor, to restore that which is lost—it is your duty to support me therein with all your efforts, that under the blessing of divine providence, who summons us to this task, we may leave our beloved country completely re-conquered and re-established to our children.

In order to be enabled to judge whether the constitutional code thus framed as before stated,

is a means of attaining the above great object, we have thought it right that the said code be submitted for mature consideration; to a numerous assembly of persons, the most considerable and best qualified among you.

We have for that purpose appointed a special commission who are to choose out of a numerous list given in to us, six hundred persons, in due proportion to the population of each of the now existing departments.

Honored with your confidence, they shall, on the 28th of this month, assemble in the metropolis of Amsterdam, to come to a determination upon this weighty business.

They shall in like manner, with the letter of convocation, receive the plan of the constitution, that they may be able to prepare their decision thereon with maturity and calmness of deliberation; and for the more effectual attainment of this object, a copy of the same shall be sent to each member previously.

And as it is of the highest importance that these members be possessed of the general confidence, in order that a list of the persons chosen for each department be made public, and that to all the inhabitants of the same, being householders, an opportunity shall be afforded, by signing his name without any other addition, in a register which shall lie open in each canton for eight days, to disapprove of any such person or persons as he may deem unqualified.

No inhabitant is deprived of this right, with the exception of domestic servants, valets, bankrupts, persons in a state of nonage, or under accusation.

When it shall appear to us, from the summing up of the registers, that the majority are satisfied with the persons thus submitted to their election, we shall consider them as the representatives of the whole Dutch people, call them together, appear in the midst of them, and salute them as constituting the great assembly, representing the United Netherlands.

They shall then commence their labors in freedom, and give us an account of their progress by a committee appointed to that effect; and as soon as the adoption of the constitutional code is the result of their deliberations, we shall make the necessary arrangements for taking the oath prescribed to us by the constitution, with all due solemnity, in the midst of the assembly, and after that be installed in state.

In the adoption of these measures, worthy countrymen, you must feel convinced that the welfare of our beloved country is my first and only object; that your interests and mine are the same; and how can they be more manifestly promoted, than by the introduction of constitutional rules, in which you will find the guarantee of your dearest rights? They will furnish me with the advantage of conducting, on fixed principles, the charge and responsibility of government, assisted by the best and most intelligent of the citizens; and will secure to me the continuance of that affection, the expressions of which rejoice my heart, animate my courage, lighten my burthen, and bind me and my honor for ever to our regenerated country. Given at the Hague, the 2d of March, 1814, and of our reign the first.

WILLIAM.

Tailoring Business.

THOMAS POWERS respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. R. Bateson, opposite the State House square; where he will be thankful to receive all orders which he may be favored with. The public may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on his part to give satisfaction and to finish his work in the most fashionable and elegant manner.

THOMAS POWERS.

Raleigh, June 27.

A House for a Female Academy.

AT Lenoirburg, 30 by 20 feet, Two Stories, 11 and 9 feet pitch, two rooms above, 18 by 20 and 12 by 20 feet. Three six panell'd doors, four 18 and four 8 light Windows below, six 15 and four 8 light Windows above—to be built of good heart timbers, with two Chimneys of Brick or newn stone and underplanned with the same—to be celled through within, and painted without entire—will be let by the undersigned commissioners, on Saturday, the 20 day of July next, at Lenoirburg. Workmen are solicited to make their proposals in writing, at or before the day, at which time the Contract will be declared, and Bond and Security required for the Completion of the work by the 25th of December next.

RICARD FINNER, JOEL KING, RICHARD INGE, WM. MURPHEY, GREEN HILL, Commissioners.

Lenoirburg—June 6th, 1814.

For Sale.

THE House and lot at present occupied by the subscriber as a residence. It is situated on the lower part of Fayetteville street, a small distance from Mr. Gale's. For terms apply to

WM. W. MASON.

Raleigh, June 17.

State of North-Carolina.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

In equity, March Term, 1814.

Joseph Arrington and Wife, and Henry Ricks, vs. The Heirs of Robert Ricks, and others.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing at this Term to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rhoda Battle, Job Horn, and Nancy his wife, Joel Denson and Nancy his wife, Mourning Wood, Willie Horn, Job Horn, and inhabitants of the State of Georgia, and Abisha Horn is in the United States Army—of course do not reside within the limits of this State. It is therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, that Publication be made forthwith in the Raleigh Minerva, for three Months Successively, that unless the above defendants appear at next Term, to be holden for the above County, at the Court-House in Tarborough, on the second Monday in September next, and either lead, answer or demur to the complainants Bill, the Bill will be taken pro confesso at that Term and heard ex parte against them.

Copy from the Minutes: ROBERT STUART, C. M. April 22. 3M.

State Lottery Office, Baltimore.

ROBINSON, at the State Lottery Office, Baltimore, respectfully informs the public that the second Class of the

Washington Monument Lottery

is now drawing in Baltimore, 5 days in each week, and will finish on the 15th of June next. This Lottery now contains

Table with 2 columns: 1 prize of \$20,000, 2 prizes of \$10,000, 5 prizes of \$5,000, 15 prizes of \$2,000, 20 of \$500—50 of \$100, &c.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS \$12.

Letters for tickets in the above Lottery, or any other Lottery in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, addressed to said ROBINSON, will be promptly attended to, and the earliest information given adventurers.

Said ROBINSON publishes weekly, for the information of customers, a paper containing a list of all the Blanks and Prizes drawn in the different lotteries, by which means adventurers can obtain immediate information at no other expense than postage.—Prizes in any of the Lotteries received in payment for Tickets. All letters must be POST PAID.

Baltimore, April 8. 40-19.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received informs his friends that he continues to carry on the above business, in a part of Mt. Ross's buildings, near the Market, where all orders will be faithfully attended to, and executed in the most workmanlike style. Having considerable work on hand, he is anxious to engage two or three good journeymen, to whom he promises constant employ, and the highest wages.

J. PITT, June 3. 48-3.

\$180 Reward.

DESERTED from the Regiment of N. Carolina detached Militia, in the service of the United States, under the command of Col. Jesse A. Pearson, when on their march to Georgia, the following soldiers to wit:—

- From the County of Rowan, Micajah Howard, Jeremiah Howard, William Wilcox, Henry Ain, Aaron Tucker, George Smith, James Moore, Samuel Henderson, Joshua Hawkins, John Gibbs, William Owens, Robert Suttle, David Byers, John Clabby, John Russell, Michael Heifer, Edmund Dawson, Thomas Crumpton. From the County of Montgomery, Samuel Moore. From the County of Irwin, Samuel Henderson. From the County of Rutherford, Joshua Hawkins, John Gibbs, William Owens, Robert Suttle, David Byers, John Clabby, John Russell, Michael Heifer, Edmund Dawson, Thomas Crumpton.

The above reward of \$180 will be given for the delivery of the said deserters, at Fort Hawkins, Georgia, or \$10 for each of them and all reasonable expenses paid. By order of his Excellency the commander in chief,

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Adj. Gen. N. C. M. April 29th.—11.

The Mineral Springs,

AT LENOX-CASTLE, IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber has established himself at Lenox-Castle, where he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, and is making extensive preparations for the Accommodation of Invalids and others who shall resort to this place during the summer months either for health or amusement. The Mineral Waters are of various kinds and equal in their virtues to any in the Union. Baths are erected and the Springs will be kept in good order. Lenox-Castle is one of the most healthy and agreeable Situations in the southern states; it is on the main road leading from the Eastern to the Western parts of North Carolina. A Post office is kept at this place, at which the mail arrives twice in each week, and papers and Literary Journals from different Cities in the United States are received for the use of Gentlemen who resort to the Springs. An assortment of good Liquors will be kept on hand, and every endeavour made to provide the best Accommodations that the Country will afford. The Cheaper of living, the excellence of the Waters and the Healthiness of the Situation, all contribute to render this an agreeable place of resort. JOHN L. LESUEUR. 20th May 1814. 47-2a.

North Carolina.

THE Auditors for that purpose appointed by the last General Assembly, will proceed forthwith to settle and report the claims of the officers and Soldiers called into public service, by the Governor of this state, in the month of July, 1813, and the Claims of others which grew out of the said call;—the Claims for military service will be tested by the Muster Rolls and settled accordingly. Every other claim, of what kind or nature soever, must be formally proved before one or more Justices of the Peace. Raleigh, 27th May, 1814. 47-11.

Stolen or Strayed.

FROM the subscriber on the 8th day of May, at night, a light sorrel horse, between 10 and 12 years of age, at least five feet high, and has a blaze in his face, a white spot on the neck, near the withers, occasioned by the collar. Shod all round. Liberal compensation will be made to any person who will deliver said horse to me at Raleigh, or give me information so that I get him again. MERRITT DILLARD. May 13th, 1814.—11.

State of North-Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

April term, 1814.

William W. Irwin, vs. John Hamilton, agent and attorney of Marshal, &c Original attachment Levied on Nine hundred acres of Land conveyed to the defendant as agent of said firm.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, Therefore it is ordered that Publication be made in the Raleigh Minerva for three weeks, that unless he appears at the next Court to be held at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the first Monday of July next, replevy and plead, final judgment will be entered against him. Copy Test. June 3. 48-3p. RICHARD LEWIS, C. C.