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## Foreign.

FROM A FRENCH PAMPHLET.

### MILITARY TALENTS AND POLICY OF BONAPARTE.

A pamphlet has been recently published at Paris, with the title of *Bonaparte Unmasked*, and the following motto from Rousseau: "Le masque tombé, Phéonix reate, Et le héros s'évanouit."

It is bought with great avidity, and is read with peculiar attention by the lower classes. We shall select some of the most interesting passages.

"Bonaparte has scarcely added any thing to the conquests of France; he has failed in the object of all his expeditions, because they were badly arranged and impolitic. What has France gained by his victories of Marengo, Austerlitz, &c. purchased by the death of so many Frenchmen? What has France gained by the occupation of Spain, streaming, for such a length of time, with French blood? Do the French people boast that a Corsican should have conducted them with superior forces, and with great sacrifices, into the principal capitals of Europe? Do they boast of having been the instruments and the victims of a foreigner? We repeat, that all the tactics of Bonaparte consisted in attacking with superior forces, and singly, the different powers of Europe, to astonish them, to terrify them by the enormity of his sacrifices, which he had the art of concealing by a great activity. In order to gain a field of battle, or a few leagues of ground, he did not hesitate to sacrifice forty or fifty thousand Frenchmen; he sacrificed eighty thousand for the insignificant victories of Lutzen and Bautzen.

"If he had possessed true military talents, would he have lost almost all the armies he has commanded? Would he have sacrificed so many millions of Frenchmen to obtain a few useless victories, of which he even owes a part to corruption?"

"If he had possessed true military talents, would he have retreated before Wellington? Would he not have planted his eagles upon the towers of Lisbon, as he had proclaimed with so much confidence?"

"If he had possessed true military talents would he have fled from Moscow, and have lost the finest army which, perhaps, ever existed, and an immense treasure?"

"If he had possessed true military talents, could he have been surrounded and cut off at Dresden, with an army, amounting to 4 or 500,000 men?—With forces so imposing, would he, the most unskilful General, at least, have made an honorable retreat, instead of that shameful flight, in which he again sacrificed the whole of his army? Oh! let him not say that he owes his defeat to treachery; his flight was dated from Dresden, and the Saxons, indignant, only turned against him at Leipzig.

"It is also to his deficiency of military talents that the defeats of the Generals must be attributed. He furnished them with absurd plans of campaigns, and they dared not deviate from them.

"Bonaparte was not only without the requisite qualities of a good General, but he did not even possess those of a good soldier. Never, notwithstanding all his hypocrisy, has he been able to gain a reputation for courage. Never has he exposed his life for a single moment. At the appearance of the slightest personal danger he became discouraged, took flight, and sought refuge in Paris. He reminds us of the bridge at Arcada—But it is well known, that when he planted his famous banner upon it, General Angereau had crossed it with the whole of his division, and that the danger no longer existed. Finally have not the Parisians beheld sufficient proofs of the greatest cowardice on the 18th Brumaire, in the hall of the Council of Five Hundred, although he was surrounded with bayonets, and was not in any imminent danger?"

"Bad policy.—He wished to reduce the negroes of St. Domingo to slavery, and this fault has cost us our colony and army.

"Bad policy.—He wished, by the most infamous treachery, and without knowing the Spanish character, to take possession of Spain—And France has lost in Spain more than a million of men, and more than a million of money.

"Bad policy.—He wished to possess successively the different states of Europe, without knowing the minds of the people; and having arrived at Berlin and Vienna, he was obliged to seek pretences to retreat, and France thus lost her population and her riches.

"He says, in one of his bulletins from Moscow, that his Russian war was a war of policy; this may be judged by the results.

"Finally, the conduct of Bonaparte has been that of a madman. It is sufficient to say, that France, which was rich and flourishing on the 18th Brumaire, has been reduced, by his successive and numerous faults, to the lowest degree of misery and humiliation."

The pamphlet concludes in the following manner:

"Frenchmen, let us abjure all hatred, all party spirit, the memory of our ancestors commands it. May the lilies of the Bourbons be France. The despotism of Bonaparte has caused our ruin. Frenchmen, preserve the Bourbons! May this cry resound in all hearts, from one end of France to the other."

"Thanks to you, coalesced Powers, who have stopped, who have put an end to the excesses of a monster who ravaged the earth.—Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Members of the holy coalition, who have conquered peace, and present it to the world, thanks be returned to you! O Alexander! your name will be conveyed to posterity, the whole universe will pronounce it in shedding tears of admiration and gratitude. Yes, in future ages our children will exclaim, 'Bless Alexander! and bless the Regent of England! Had it not been for them we should not now exist as a free people.'"

### ADHESION OF MASSENA.

PARIS, APRIL 24.

Marshal Massena has sent by express his act of adhesion; as follows:

To his Royal Highness, Monsieur. Monseigneur—I learn by the *Moniteur* of the 15th current, that your Royal Highness has taken the reins of the Government of France, awaiting the arrival of your august brother, our legitimate Sovereign.

Placed at the head of the eighth military division, and Governor of Toulon, I have done, and shall always do, every thing in my power which may contribute to order, obedience, and tranquillity within my command. At present all my efforts are directed to the preservation for his Majesty Louis XVIII. of his fine squadron of Toulon, and the important establishments which that city contains.

Monseigneur—I have hastened to send to the Provisional Government of France my adhesion to all the acts of the Senate, issued since the 2d of April.

I beg of your Royal Highness to have the goodness to be an interpreter of my sentiments to his Majesty, and to assure him of my fidelity, of my love, and of my obedience. The troops and the departments under my command participate the same sentiments.

I am, with profound respect, your Royal Highness' most humble and obedient servant.

Marshals Duke of RIVOLI.

Head Commander of the 8th Military Division and Governor of Toulon.

Prince of ESLING.

From the *Paris Journal des Debates*.

### ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.

Nothing can be more curious than the accounts we daily hear of what passed at the sittings of the council of state over which Bonaparte presided. Sometimes he affected a kind of good nature (*bon homme*) giving ample liberty to their discussions, and even provoking the utterance of sentiments directly the reverse of his own; but it was only in trifling matters that he authorised so much boldness. If measures connected with the religion, the conscriptions, or the *haute police*, were under discussion, his physiognomy became sombre and foreboding; his voice emitted hoarse and cavernous sounds, terrifying every person—and the profound silence which ensued was only followed by short and hasty sentences, always of a singular and hasty nature, and which fell from him at broken intervals. He was like the *Pythessis*, dictating the oracle from the tripod. When the meeting broke up, the base and servile flatterers, of whom he always nominated abundance to fill his various councils, exclaimed—"Surely this is not a man but a God who has addressed us!" The few men of integrity and wisdom whom he employed were of course silent.

After the dreadful reverses in Saxony in 1813, he returned to Paris on the 9th of November, and on the 14th he held a council of state. One of those present (Baron de T.) who took minutes of the proceedings, has transmitted to us the following details, for the accuracy of which we pledge ourselves.

"Impatient to see what kind of a face the emperor wore after his disasters, the members of the council crowded into the saloon adjoining the council chamber. To avoid in some measure the embarrassment of a first interview, the Emperor abruptly sent for the Governor of the Bank to come to him first; he bitterly exclaimed against the wise measures which at a critical moment had saved this national establishment, and secured the public credit; he spoke half an hour, without giving the governor time to put in a single word; he ran round the same circle of ideas three or four times, without even changing the language, employing ridiculous images, and very often the most galling expressions of scorn and contempt.

"When Bonaparte had done speaking, the doors of the Council Chamber were thrown open, and the sittings commenced by the reading of a Decree of finance, under the imperial authority, setting aside the sanction of the Legislative body, which was nevertheless convoked for the 2d December. He required, by this decree, nothing less than an augmentation of one half on the contributions. The decree passed without any direct opposition to its principle, and merely after a desultory discussion, in the course of which the Emperor uttered various contradictory and absurd opinions: 'The contribution (he said, among other things,) has no bounds: it presents, generally, the idea of one fifth, but it may according to the urgency of

circumstances, be raised to one fourth, one third, one half, &c. No! the contribution has no limits! If there are any laws which declare the contrary they are bad laws."

"After this decree the project of a *Senatus Consultum* was read for placing at the disposal of the Minister of War, 300,000 men, to be taken from the old conscriptions, already solemnly liberated and exhausted. The most profound silence reigned. Even the hired sycophants remained mute. A member, nevertheless, was heard to say, 'Sire, the safety of the empire must be consulted.' Another blamed the expression of 'invaded frontiers,' as too alarming.—'What! (said the Emperor in a rage) is it not best to speak the truth? Has not Wellington entered the South of France, and the Russians the North?—Do not the Austrians and Bavarians threaten the East?—Wellington in France! What a disgrace! And there has been no rising *en masse*, to drive him out! The English laugh at the good nature of our peasantry. But the English have no ships with them! Naval manoeuvres will be of no avail to them where they are. They are upon our territory—they must be beaten and driven back.

"All my allies have abandoned me—the Bavarians are traitors—the scoundrels (*les Laches*) they planted themselves in my rear, and attempted to cut off my retreat! And how were they treated? I killed Wrede, and all his relations with him? [This assertion shows how ill-informed Bonaparte was out of his sphere. This same Marshal Wrede joined the army in a short time after the date of this assertion; fought in many of the battles, and was one of the victorious Generals who first entered Paris.] No, No; no peace until I have burnt Munich. A triumvirate is formed in the North—it is the same which partitioned Poland—no peace until it is broken! Let the next year come and we shall see. I demand 300,000 men. I shall form an army of 100,000 at Bordeaux, another at Lyons, and another at Metz! With this levy, and what I have already, I shall have a million of men under arms—that will be sufficient for the moment! I demand 300,000 men, but I must have men, (*hommes faits*.) Of what use are young conscripts, to but encumber hospitals, and die upon the highway.

"The French are always brave—so are the Piedmontese and Italians, and they fight well—as for the men of the North (the Germans) they are good for nothing!—It is not blood—it is water, which flows in their veins: I can depend truly upon none but the inhabitants of Old France!"

"Sire—(said a member) in the Belgians,"—"Aye! Aye! the Belgians, (answered the emperor) perhaps they do love me; but what signify all those addresses which they have been made to send me? It is the height of ridicule!"—"Sire, (said another member) *Old France must be kept entire by us*."—"And Holland too!—(replied the emperor abruptly) rather than abandon Holland, I will throw it into the sea again! As for Italy, if it is not subject to France, it must be declared independent.

"Gentlemen—There must be a general rising! Every person must march. Monsieur Cambaceres! you also shall march, and you, and you, (to various members)—You shall be made chiefs of legions!"

"Counsellors of state! you are fathers of families!—you are the heads of the nation—it is for you to give the spring (*clém.*) (*No symptoms of applause*.) I know it, you are safe—you are pusillanimous—you talk of peace!—peace!—peace!—I do not understand the word while the air ought to resound with the cry of war!"

"After this harangue, the *senatus consultum* was adopted, the emperor broke up the meeting, and the members retired, secretly agitated with various sentiments. For my part, penetrated with an indignation which I could scarcely repress, I hastened to put to paper what I had witnessed, being convinced that some day or other the communication which I now make to the public would be highly interesting."

*Frederick the Great's Sword*.—The sword and sash of Frederick the Great, taken by Bonaparte after the battle of Jena, and deposited in the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris, with other trophies carried off from the Prussian states, have been sent back to Berlin by the king of Prussia.

There can be no doubt of all the plunder which Bonaparte accumulated in his wars, being restored to its original owners, excepting the property stolen from America.

### DUKE D'ENGHEIN.

Gen. Caulincourt, by a publication in the Paris papers has exculpated himself from the charge of having been instrumental in the arrest of the duke D'Enghein at Ettenheim. In 1808, having been charged with the horrible crime, he sent certain papers to the emperor of Russia which drew from him the following note:

"General—I know from my ministers in Germany, how much a stranger you were to the horrible affair in question. The papers you have communicated to me add to that conviction. I take pleasure in assuring you of the sincere esteem I bear you.

ALEXANDER.

Petersburg, April 4, 1808."

Gen. Ordener was the officer on whom the odium rests of having executed the cowardly order of Bonaparte. He died soon after of an aneurism, (a disease of the heart brought on by grief.)

## FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

It is said to form a part of the paternal intentions of the King to banish all luxury from the court. He will himself set the example. There will be only one house for the royal family, who are to lodge at the Thuilleries. The King will occupy the apartments of Louis XVI. Monsieur will reside at the Pavillon Marsau with the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and the Duke de Berry is to be at the Pavillon de Flore.

APRIL 30.

His Royal Highness Monsieur has reinstated Capt. Saint-Cricq in his rank as capt. in the Navy and reverses the sentence of the Council of War, which dismissed him from the service. This officer commanded one of the French frigates lately captured by the English, and made a most gallant and obstinate resistance before he struck his colors. Bonaparte, with whom "success was every thing," deprived the brave capt. St. Cricq of his rank.

M. Rochelle, Prisoner of state, who has been detained eleven years in the prisons of the Chateau d'If, has been restored to liberty in consequence of the recent happy events. M. Rochelle has been twice condemned to death for his attachment to the house of Bourbon: first under the Government of the Directory, and secondly under Bonaparte; on the latter occasion he was implicated in the affair of Gen. Moreau.

APRIL 4.

The public is informed, that the immense quantity of letters, kept for more than three years [by the order of Bonaparte] in the office of the Administration of the Ports, both from England and other countries, as well as those destined for those countries, will be sent off according to their direction.

"BOURIENNE."

MARSEILLES, APRIL 19.

All that has passed here for these four days has been of the marvellous cast. The people are almost mad with joy; the shops have been shut; the streets are filled with people; drums are beating, in all quarters, and it has been a perpetual carnival.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF MAY 7th AMERICA.

An article, which appeared in the *Times* newspaper of Monday last, makes me regret exceedingly that the Regent did not answer that part of the City Address which expresses a hope that "a period is put to the ravages of war" and that we may henceforth participate in the advantages of a friendly and uninterrupted intercourse with all the nations of the world. I regret that his Royal Highness did not speak to and echo this sentiment, because the article above alluded to states that there is to be a stipulation in the definitive treaty of Peace, by which all the allied powers and France are to bind themselves not to interfere in the war which England may now carry on against the United States of America. This article is published as dated at, and as having been published at Vienna. It is doubtless, wholly false, though it is very difficult to account for its being published in the capital of the Austrian government, where intelligence of this sort seems so unlikely to be fabricated.—Perhaps the *Times* newspaper, which has so loudly cried out for no peace, with James Madison, and has openly proposed to detach part of the states from the confederation, has fabricated the article itself, by way of feeling the public pulse. Be this as it may, the idea exists, and the promulgation of it must have a very bad effect; for, though it is impossible to believe that the Prince Regent would propose any such stipulation, there can be no doubt that the very mention of it in our print will tend to make the Americans more exasperated than they were before. The effect of this mischievous article would have been, by anticipation, completely destroyed by a single word from the Regent echoing the wish for universal peace, expressed by the City of London. I am aware, that his Royal Highness, by a speedy adjustment of all differences with America, which, indeed, do themselves away by the existence of peace in Europe, will greatly disappoint the feeders on war, and the enemies of freedom. As to the former, they might be satisfied with profits equal to the profits of war; but the latter, nothing short of the extermination of the very name of Republic will ever satisfy. They see in the existence of the Republic of America, danger little short of what they saw in the Republic of France. They see in it a receptacle for the oppressed and enterprising of all nations. They see in it an example of freedom, morality and happiness, the bare thought of which puts them to the torture. If they could consolidate all the people of America into one carcass, they would, having an arm sufficiently strong, and an arm sufficiently long, cut their throat at a single gash. Such men, if men we ought to call such monsters, talk with delight of the sending of lord Wellington's army to the United States; they revel in the idea of burning the cities and towns, the mills and manufactories of that country; at the very least they talk of forcing Mr. Madison from his seat, and new-modelling the government. They endeavor to excite all the hostile passions here. They are always ripping up our defeated and captured frigates, without appearing to recollect that we, at any rate, defeated and took one frigate from the Americans. Why then urge us on to revenge? Can any revenge that we can take do away these pages of history, any more than the de-