

# The Raleigh Minerva.

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## RALEIGH, (N. C.)

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## Foreign.

*Continuation of Extracts from French papers, brought by the schooner Sina-Qua-Non.*

GULF OF JUAN, 1ST. MARCH, 1815.

*Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the State, Emperor of the French, &c. TO THE ARMY.*

### SOLDIERS!

We have not been vanquished. Two men, deserting our ranks, have betrayed our laurels, their country, their prince, their benefactors.

Those whom we have seen, during five and twenty years, traversing Europe, to combat the tyrants against us, who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies, while loading with curses our beautiful France—shall they pretend to command and enchain our Eagles; they who have never dared to encounter the sight of them!—Shall we suffer them to inherit the fruits of our glorious achievements; to engross our honors, our wealth; to calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, every thing would be lost, even the remembrance of those immortal victories. With what fury do they pervert them! They endeavor to poison what the world admires; and if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is among those very enemies whom we have encountered on the field of battle.

**SOLDIERS!** In my exile, I have heard your voice. I have arrived in spite of every obstacle, and every danger. Your General, called to the throne by the choice of the people, and bore on your shields, is restored to you. Come and join him. Tear off these colours which the nation has proscribed, and which, during twenty five years served as a rallying point to all the enemies of France. Assume this three coloured cockade; you wore it during our days of victory.

We should forget that we have been the masters of nations; but we ought not to suffer any other nation to intermeddle with our affairs.

Who shall pretend to be master among us? Who has the power? Reassume those eagles, which were yours at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, and at Friedland, at Jeddah, at Belmal, Esling, at Wagram, at Smolensk, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vurkin, at Montmirail. Think you, that this handful of Frenchmen, now so arrogant, would venture to encounter the sight of them? Let them return from whence they came, and there, if they choose, let them reign, as they have pretended to reign during nineteen years.

Your property, your rank, and your glory, the property, the rank and the glory of your children, have no greater enemies, than those princes whom strangers have imposed upon us. They are the enemies of our glory, and their condemnation is sealed by the recital of so many heroic deeds, which have immortalized the French people while struggling to throw off their yoke.

The veterans of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, of the west and grand army, are all humbled; the glory of their wounds are tarnished, their victories are crimes; these brave men are rebels, if, as the enemies of the people pretend, legitimate sovereigns were found in the midst of foreign armies.

They bestow honors, reward their affections on those who have served against their country and against us.

**SOLDIERS!** Rally under the standard of your Chief. His existence is yours.—His rights are no other than those of the people and yours. His interest, his honor, his glory are no other than your interest, your honor, and your glory. Victory shall march with the rapidity of an army rushing to the combat. The Eagle with the National colors, shall fly from ateeple to ateeple, until it reaches the towers of Notre Dame; then you may show with pride your wounds; then you may boast of your achievements.—You will be the saviours of your country. In your old age, surmounted by your fellow citizens, they will hear you with respect relating your exploits. You will have it in your power, to say with pride, "And also, I was one of that Grand Army which twice entered the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow, and which rescued Paris from the disgrace which treason and the presence of the enemy, had stamped upon it."

Honor to these brave Soldiers—the glory of the Country! Eternal shame to those criminal Frenchmen, in whatever rank or station they may have been born, who for five and twenty years have fought under foreign banners to tear the bosom of their Country.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

LYONS, 13TH MARCH, 1815.

Napoleon by the Grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. All the generals and officers in the land and sea service, of whatever grade, who have been introduced into our armies since the first of April, 1814, who were emigrants, or who, not being emigrants, quitted the service at the period of the first coalition, when the country had the greatest need of their services,

will cease their functions forthwith, will lay aside the insignia of their grade, and return to their places of residence.

2d. The ministers of war, the inspectors of reviews, the officers of the treasury and other accounting officers, are forbidden to pay those officers under any pretext whatsoever, from the time of the publication of the present decree.

3d. Our Grand Marshal, &c. &c.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. (Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815.

Napoleon by the Grace, &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree as follow:

Art. 1st. A sequestration shall be put upon all the property, which forms the revenues [les appanages] of the princes of the house of Bourbon, and upon all they possess by whatever title.

2d. All the property of the emigrants which belonged to the Legion of Honor, to the hospitals, to the communes, to the sinking fund, or in fine, which formed part of the domain, under whatever denomination it may be, and which may have been bestowed since the 1st of April, to the detriment of the national interests, shall be forthwith put under sequestration.

The prefects and officers of registry will execute this decree as soon as they are made acquainted with it, on the pain of being made responsible for the damage which may from such neglect result to the nation.

3d. Our Grand Marshal, &c. &c.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. (Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, MARCH 13, 1815.

Napoleon by the grace of God, &c. &c. we have decreed, &c.

1st. The nobility is abolished, and the laws of the constituent assembly, shall be put in force.

2d. The feudal titles are suppressed; the laws of our national assemblies shall be put in force.

3d. The individuals who have obtained from us national titles, as national recompenses, and whose letters patent have been verified in the legal mode, will continue to bear them.

4th. We reserve the power of titles to the descendants of those who have given lustre to the French name in different ages, whether in the command of land or sea forces, in the councils of the sovereign, in the civil or judicial administrations, or finally, in the arts and sciences or commerce, conformable to the law which will be promulgated on this subject.

5th. Our Grand Marshal, &c. &c.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. (Signed) BERTRAND.

Paris, March 22.—The spectacle which the capital presented yesterday, had the effect of disabusing those men who imagined that France could attach itself to the broken chain of the ancient Regime, and the ideas of the 15th century. The view of the national colours excited the most lively enthusiasm among the numerous spectators, who filled the squares and streets adjacent to the Chateau of the Thuilleries. It seemed as if glory and liberty were bursting in effulgent radiance from a dark cloud, with the utmost splendour. If the hope alone of liberty, guaranteed by the laws and the word of a sovereign, produces so noble a movement in the soul, with what gratitude, what affection, must the citizens be penetrated, in enjoying all their rights? The triumph of liberal ideas will be also the triumph of the country. The administration of the laws commences. There cannot be any parties in France that would dare to dream of a civil war, from the present prospect of accord in the general sentiments of every one. The first step of the French, is to rally themselves round a strong yet moderate government, who forgets all errors, recommences all services, and has no other object but the honor and prosperity of the nation.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon reviewed yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the troops now in Paris—their number exceeded 12,000. His Majesty, accompanied by General Count Bertrand, and his staff, walked through the whole line of infantry, which took up near an hour. His Majesty then mounted, while both the infantry and cavalry defiled off before him. During this interesting scene, the most lively enthusiasm prevailed, intermixed with the universal cries of *Vive l'Empereur! Vive notre General!* The Place Carrousel, was filled with spectators of all classes, eager to contemplate the traits of the Hero and Legislator of France, and to mix their national acclamations with the joyful shouts of the military.

The army of His Majesty, consisting of about 75,000 men, is now in the environs of Auxerre and Sens—they march towards Paris.

Before and after the review, His Majesty showed himself several times from one of the windows of his apartment, facing the Garden of Thuilleries. All the terraces, and every avenue, were completely occupied by an immense crowd, every one being anxious to see a Prince, who, with a handful of men and his name, had so speedily regained a brilliant Kingdom.

The Emperor deigned to present to the people his faithful follower, General Count Bertrand.—The moment he appeared, a thousand voices exclaimed—*Vive Le General Bertrand—Vive ami de notre Empereur.*

The Emperor appears to enjoy very good health, notwithstanding the fatigues he has undergone both in body and mind, during his ardent endeavours to bring about this happy event for the benefit and happiness of France.

We are assured that the Empress Maria

Louisa, and the young Prince, her son, will arrive in Paris by the 4th of April next.

Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa, arrived in Paris yesterday at 3 o'clock.

The Hotel of the Cent Suisses is now occupied by a part of the old imperial guard—over the entrance is written—*Quartier des Bravis.*

His Majesty has named the Duke of Viseence (Colanecourt) Minister of the Exterior.

Wellborn from Florence, that Madame, Mother of the Emperor, and the Princess Eliza, his sister, who had remained at Porto Ferrajo, have landed at Viareggio, not far from Lucca.

It is known that the Emperor Alexander has paid several visits to the Empress Maria Louisa, and at each time embraced tenderly the young king of Rome.

His Majesty held yesterday a grand Levee, which was attended by the Prince Arch Chancellor, the principal officers of the crown, a number of the Marshals, Ministers of State, &c.

He has lost nothing of his extraordinary ability. Since his arrival in Paris, he has not been to a single public affair generally till 8 o'clock.

The Grenadiers and Chasseurs of the guard which accompanied his majesty to Paris, have all received the decoration of the legion of honor.

The generals Lallemand (brothers,) who were arrested at La Fere, have been set at liberty, and have already arrived at Paris, to receive the reward of their fidelity.

King Joseph, brother of the Emperor, arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock. His majesty will occupy the Elysee Napoleon.

The English Ambassador is still here.

By letters from Strasbourg, we hear that Marshal duke d'Albufera has taken measures to guarantee the frontiers from foreign invasion, and to put the strong ports in a proper state of defence. We hear they are provisioning the towns of Landau, Schlestadt, Neuf Brissack, Huningue, &c. The Austrian troops at Kehl are perfectly quiet.

The Duke of Orleans arrived at Lille on the 19th; was accompanied by Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso; Lieut. General Dufour, commander of that division, and by the Prefect M. Simson.

The Dutchess d'Angouleme has retired to Spain, where it is supposed she will fix her residence.

On the 21st at 1 o'clock, noon, the Emperor reviewed the troops which composed the army of Paris. The whole capital is a witness of the effusion of enthusiasm and attachment, which burst from these gallant soldiers. They had all re-conquered their country! They had all been emancipated from oppression! They had all found in the national colors, the remembrance of those generous sentiments which have ever distinguished the French nation.—After the Emperor had passed through the ranks, the troops were formed into hollow squares by battalions.

"Soldiers, (said the Emperor,) with 600 men I have entered France, because I relied upon the love of my people, and upon the affectionate remembrance of my old soldiers—I have not been deceived in my expectations—soldiers! I thank you for it. Let the glory of what has been done, be ascribed to the people and to you—*Mine* is complete, it having known you and appreciated your merit.

"Soldiers! the throne of the Bourbons was an illegitimate throne, inasmuch as it was elevated by foreign influence; inasmuch as it had been proscribed by the vow of a whole nation, expressed by all our national assemblies; in short, because it afforded no security whatever, except indeed, to the interest of a small number of arrogant men, whose haughty pretensions are directly opposed to our rights. Soldiers! the imperial throne can alone secure the rights of the people, and above all, our chief interests—our glory. Soldiers! we are able to march, to drive from our territories those foreign allies. The nation will not only follow us with its vows, but even themselves obey the impulse. The French people and your emperor calculate upon you. We do not wish to interfere with the affairs of foreign nations; but woe to them that interfere with ours."

The speech was received with a general acclamation. Shortly after, Gen. Cambronne and the officers of the guards of the battalion from the Island of Elba, appeared, decorated with the eagle, the ancient badge of distinction. The emperor resumed his address.

"Behold the officers of the battalion who have accompanied me in my misfortunes. They are all my friends; they are very dear to me. Every time I saw them they reminded me of the different regiments of the army; for among these 600 brave fellows, there are men from every regiment. They all reminded me of those great and glorious days, of which the recollection is soothing; for all of them are covered with wounds received in those memorable battles. In loving them, it was you soldiers whom I loved. They have brought back to you these eagles. May they always be a rallying point. In presenting them to the guard, I give them to the whole army. Treachery, and some unfortunate events, have sullied their lustre; but thanks to the French people and to you, they shine resplendent with their former glory. Swear that they shall be found wherever the interests of the country require them. The traitors and those who would invade our land, shall never be able to look upon them.

"We swear it," cried they with the greatest enthusiasm. The troops afterwards marched off to the sound of music.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

It is said that all the American Commissioners who were lately engaged at Ghent, are preparing to visit this country, and it is supposed the object of this visit is to complete the work of pacification, by forming a treaty of commerce. They have already received their passports, and the American ship Neptune (now at Brest) has received the privilege of being considered as a cartel, to bring these gentlemen over in safety.

March 8.—The news which the admiralty has received respecting the unfortunate result of the expedition against New-Orleans, was brought by captain Percy.—These disastrous events were foreseen by those better acquainted, with the difficulties which our army had naturally to encounter, from the local situation, as well as from the time the Americans had to collect their forces. On the contrary, no real advantage could be expected from the capture of the place, which our ministers surely could never have supposed. This city being situated lower than the mouth of the Mississippi, and the Americans being masters of the upper part of that immense river, would at any time have had it in their power to inundate the city, like another Walerhen, where our troops would only have found their grave. This expedition, consequently, had no other object than plunder of the merchandize deposited there, similar to the expedition against St. Mary's, which latter, by the way, has only tended to weaken our army intended for the main attack.

March 18.—Some facts are clear from the debates and investigations on the corn bill, that England does not grow sufficient corn for her own consumption, and this notwithstanding all the boasted advantages of inclosures; that the supply from the continent has been fluctuating, and cannot, in either respects than war, be relied upon for a fixed and permanent market; that it might be imported thence cheaper than from Ireland; but from Ireland it is had as at a certain market, and the payments of its price is circulated at home; that the common benefit is herein considered rather than foreign agriculture; that the average of a protecting price is 83s. or 84s. that at 80s. the quarter loaf would be 13d. at the utmost; that this price will operate as a stimulus to the agriculturists of both parts of the United Kingdom; that it would save the laboring poor from great distress, and preserve the price at an even rate, instead of a scarcity at one time and a glut at another; that the increase of population far exceeded the ratio of the increase of food, and will increase the price of corn; that corn had been hoarded in expectation of this bill, which it had now been necessary to bring to market, which was the cause of the present reduction in price; that the law would tend to raise the price, for it could not increase the quantity; that the cultivation of more land would require an extension of capital, and the price must cover that expense; that this measure would exclude supplies from foreign markets at cheaper rates than those at which the United Kingdom could supply it; that it is the interest of France to supply England with corn, as it is for England to supply France with manufactures; that it is necessary to impose a maximum to prevent our being dependent on foreign markets; that grain differs from all other articles of commerce; that a reduction of the price of grain must reduce the price of labour, and hence will follow a general reduction, and that during a legislative reduction of 33 years the price of grain rose. These points were the results of the able arguments offered in the house of lords by the earls of Liverpool, Grenville, and Lauderdale, and must weigh with every feeling mind, who desires to ascertain for himself a right judgment on this interesting question; and as it seems clear that the bill will pass both houses of parliament, the royal assent, next to be considered, will put a final arbitrament to the subject, and if that should be in favor of the bill, it will be left to the experience of a few years, to teach the merit or demerit of the law.

It is stated on good authority, that there is a prospect of parliamentary aid being given towards finishing the building of the university of Edinburgh.

Yesterday morning a messenger was sent off with despatches for Vienna.

Lord Castlereagh's temperate and guarded replies to Mr. Whitbread's enquiries on Tuesday, proved highly satisfactory to the house of commons, although they might not answer the expectation of the inquisitor general of that assembly.

There was so strong a press yesterday in the vicinity of the city, that every person with the appearance of a seafaring man, was taken on board a tender lying off the tower.

The telegraphs between London and the Kentish coast, are in a train of establishment.

Accounts of the 13th ult. from Madrid are of the most gloomy description. They were under great apprehensions of an explosion in that city. Cannon had been planted in the great square, the guard had been doubled, and regiments were encamped outside of the town, with orders to be prepared to act against the people at a moment's warning.

## NAPOLEON'S RETURN.

(Extracted from Cobbett's Register.)

"If ever there was news that struck like a thunderbolt, this was that news. Many persons seem to be out of their wits at it. After having seen the deliverance of Europe accomplished, they really appear to be delivered of their senses.—For my part I am wholly unable