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## Foreign.

VIENNA, MARCH 20.

Forty disguised Frenchmen made an attempt last night to seize the King of Rome, and carry him off to France, and the plan nearly succeeded. Our ever watchful police was led to suspect something, from the circumstance that 16 hackney-coaches were ordered at the same time to one place. Soon after, the preparations made at the next stations were also discovered; and so the whole plan immediately found out: among the persons arrested on this occasion, are a General and two Colonels. It is now known that relays of post-horses were bespoke as far as to the Rhine; it has therefore been judged proper to prepare roomy apartments for his august mother and him, in the Imperial Palace.—They have already left Schoenbrunn.

It will be recollected by our readers, that in Bonaparte's proclamations, published on his landing, assigning his reason for abandoning the throne of France, that he attributes his misfortunes to the treachery of AUGEREAU, the Duke of Castiglione, in delivering up Lyons without any defence; and to that of MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa, in surrendering Paris. Marmont still adheres to the King, and the last English papers assert that Augereau does likewise; we find, however, in the *Moniteur* of the 27th March, the following proclamation of the latter; from which it appears, that though he betrayed Lyons as asserted by Napoleon, he is now as glad to receive him back as he was to get rid of him before.—*Translator.*

"Soldiers—you have heard it. The cry of your brethren in arms has reached even to you; it has made our hearts leap with joy. The Emperor is in his capital.

"This name so long the pledge of victory, has sufficed to dissipate all his enemies before him. For a moment, fortune was unfaithful to him, seduced by the most noble illusion (the happiness of the country) he thought that he ought to make to France, the sacrifice of his glory and his crown.

"Led astray by such magnanimity, we then took an oath to defend other rights than his.

"His rights are imprescriptible. He reclaims them to day, never were they more sacred to us.

"Soldiers, during his long absence, you look in vain upon your white flags, for any honorable recollections; cast your eyes upon the emperor: on his side his immortal Eagles shine forth with new lustre.

"Let us rally under their wings.—Yes, they alone conduct to honor and to victory. Let us hoist then the colors of the nation.

The Marshal of the Empire.

AUGEREAU,

Duke of Castiglione."

Paen, March 22, 1815.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 18.

By his royal highness the prince of Wales, regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty,

## A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas, a treaty of peace and friendship between his Majesty and the United States of America hath been concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December last, and the ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged, in conformity thereto, we have thought fit, in the name and on behalf of his majesty's dominions, and we do declare to all his majesty's loving subjects, our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatever—strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take notice thereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at the court at Carlton-house, the 17th day of March, 1815, in the 55th year of his Majesty's reign.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

On Thursday an extraordinary scene was witnessed in London. The unwieldy state coach of the Lord Mayor, was drawn by the populace to the Mansion House, on his Lordship's return from presenting the Address to the Prince Regent, on the Corn Bill. Mr. Alderman Wood's carriage immediately following, was also drawn in the same manner. On arriving at the Grand Staircase, his Lordship standing between the Mace, and the Sword Bearer, and attended by his Chaplain and other officers, made a low reverence to the people, and was greeted with loud and reiterated acclamations.

The Address, and the Reply of his Royal Highness will be matters of curious record.—They are as follow:—

## ADDRESS.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, &c. most humbly approach your R. H. with no less grief than astonishment at the late proceed-

ings in Parliament, relative to the Bill for laying further restrictions on the importation of Corn.

We have seen, that notwithstanding the voice of the country has been most constitutionally and most decidedly declared against the measure by Petitions, which in point of numbers, and the respectability of the signatures thereto, have not been exceeded in the history of these realms, the House of Commons has passed the said Bill, and that its proceedings thereon have been marked with precipitation and pertinacious adherence to the most obnoxious features throughout, which plainly evinces an utter disregard of public opinion, whose organ it ought to be.

We have observed in the other House of Parliament, the same precipitancy, and the same determination to resist further inquiry, or to hear evidence, notwithstanding a committee of the honourable House stated in their Report during the last session, that the investigation was not complete, and that further inquiry would be necessary before any alteration took place in the law affecting the interests of the growers and consumers of Corn.

We have observed that Ministers, of the Crown, with the same disregard of the general voice of the country, and whose special duty it was to watch over the interests, not only of the landholders, but of the community at large, gave the sanction of their authority and support to a measure, which, in its operation, cannot fail of proving most injurious to the commercial interests of the kingdom, in a very high degree oppressive to the poor, and dangerous to the tranquility and safety of the Empire.

That thus, deprived of that protection which we might reasonably have expected from the representatives of the people and the hereditary legislators of the country, we are compelled humbly to lay our complaints before your Royal Highness, as the only constitutional resource which we have remaining.

We beg most earnestly to impress upon your Royal Highness, that the two Houses of Parliament being composed of land proprietors—that having examined such persons only who were land agents, and otherwise connected with land—and having instituted no inquiry into the truth of the allegations in the numerous petitions against the said bill, nor any witnesses having been examined on their behalf—appears most partial and highly irritating to the feelings of those classes who have suffered such privations, and made such unexampled sacrifices.

[The petition next remarks on the extraordinary dearth of provisions, the disappointment of that abundance which is naturally expected on the return of peace; it adverts to the enrichment of the landed proprietors during the war, and assigns as the object of the measure, the exclusive protection of their property from those changes and fluctuations to which all other property is liable. It then refers to the rivalry with the manufactories of other countries, and the effect of the bill in destroying all hope of beneficial competition, concluding with these words:]

"We therefore, implore your Royal Highness to extend your royal protection to the interests so clearly connected with the prosperity of these realms, by withholding on the behalf of his Majesty, your royal assent to the said bill, and we further pray your royal highness to dissolve the Parliament, who have furnished the most conclusive evidence that they do not support the interests, nor represent the feelings or opinions of the people."

## ANSWER.

I have heard with the greatest concern the sentiments contained in this your Address and Petition.

I shall ever be desirous of paying to the representation of every part of his Majesty's subjects, all the attention which may be consistent with the duty imposed upon me by the sacred trust committed to my charge. But I feel that it would be a dereliction of that duty, if, in compliance with the wishes which you have thought proper to express, I were to withhold the Royal sanction from the important measure which now awaits it, and so to exercise the King's Prerogative, as to indicate a want of confidence in a Parliament, which, under difficulties the most trying, has, by the wisdom, vigour and firmness of its conduct, invariably upheld the honor of his Majesty's crown, and promoted the best interests of his people.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

## IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

We have been favoured with the following particulars by an Officer of rank, who left Paris last Thursday night, and upon whose information we are told we may implicitly rely:—

From the moment Bonaparte landed in France, he adopted a system of falsehood, asserting that his enterprise was known to and favoured both by England and Austria. "How could I have escaped from Elba," he said, "but with the consent of the English, whose ships hovered on every side, and whose commissioner was my daily companion." With Austria, he added, he had made a truce for twenty years—asserting that the Archduke Charles was actually with him, and that the Empress Maria Louisa and the young King of Rome, were on their journey to France. These statements he spread every where, asserting in addition, that the Allies were not sorry to see the Bourbons deprived of the Throne, on account of their unwillingness to abolish the Slave Trade.

Since his arrival at Paris he is said to have

more than once exclaimed, "Je suis arrive trop tot"—an exclamation which has been thus explained: that he ought to have delayed his expedition until the Monarchs had gone home and put their armies on the peace footing.

At first he styled himself Emperor of the French, &c. &c. and Joseph Bonaparte, King Joseph. But on a sudden he left out the &c. and called Joseph merely, Prince Joseph. He sent for Louis Bonaparte's wife, soon after his arrival. The Hussar announced her as Princess Hortense. She turned to him to rebuke him, when Bonaparte said, "It was by my orders. You are only Princes and Princesses. We renounce all dominion out of France."

He is destitute of battering artillery, and of money. The villages around Paris are crowded with troops, who are neither clothed nor paid.—The officers who were on half pay, and are to be employed again, are quartered on the inhabitants of Paris. The Royalists have the greatest number. At present he could not bring into the field at the utmost 90,000 effective firelocks.—The garrisons are ill provided with necessaries.

Ney is forming an army. Gen. Passinge, is his chief d'Etat Major—and Gens. Brayer, Lannes, and Bracnelu, generals of division. Many have refused to serve under Ney—at Paris his conduct is acknowledged to be *un pue trop fort*. Some of his old companions have reproached him for his baseness, and he has been heard to exclaim, "J'ai perdu quarante ans d'honneur." Seventeen Colonels have resigned their regiments. Monecy and St. Cyr, have refused all overtures from him, and others whose names have been published as going to visit him. Lecourbe refuses employment; Marescot, a general of engineers, had been imprisoned four years by Bonaparte—"We shall forget and forgive," he said to him.—Marescot replied, "there have been many follies committed within these twelve years." "Hogsheads full," responded Bonaparte.

Augereau's Proclamation is a forgery, and he himself is believed to have gone to Switzerland. His wife has been exiled from Paris by Bonaparte. Marshals Soult and Marchand, have also been exiled.

The Chancellor D'Amoray's property, is said to have been confiscated.

Massena is detained in Marseilles by the people, who are all for the Bourbons.

There was a report, that the people of Lyons had risen on the garrison.

Bonaparte ordered all the shops at Paris to be shut on Sundays. They would not shut them during the Bourbons—but the moment Bonaparte ordered it, they shut them all.

The Churches of Paris are full, and the *parades de quarante heures*, for the King's safety, are said in all.

There is gloom throughout Paris, and if Bonaparte leaves it with the troops, the white cockade will be again displayed.

An English gentleman from Normandy, of an impartial and intelligent character, assures us, all the seaport towns are in dejection at the appearance of war—and that generally the people of the interior are nine in ten for peace, much indisposed towards Bonaparte. They dislike the ancient nobles, who have returned, and are not very fond of the Priests—but they still more dislike the military, most of the officers being vulgar, insolent, upstart fellows, very disagreeable in well-bred society, into which they have not been invited since the return of the Bourbons.—This neglect the military feel and resent.—Hence their desire of the return of Bonaparte, through whom they expect to regain their importance. The gentleman observes, that the military and the whole organic force of the government, the constituted authorities in all the departments, being essentially in favor of Bonaparte, by whom they were created and put into power, the revolution which has taken place is not surprising—but he is decidedly of opinion that nine in ten of the population, particularly of the upper and middle classes, lament his return.

The communication between France and Brussels, is cut off by the troops at Belgium. It is reported that some skirmishing has already taken place.

Bonaparte remains at Paris.

## FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

[The Isabel has brought London papers to April 4]

The London Times of April 3, says, it is officially announced that Louis XVIII is at Ghent; that the garrison of Lille has declared for Bonaparte; and that Bonaparte is sending all his disposable force towards Belgium. The *Moniteur* observes, that the Emperor had left the army, and returned to Paris. Lord Wellington had arrived at Belgium, where he was to take command of the Dutch, Hanoverian, Belgian and English troops; with the addition of 20,000 Russians placed under his charge by Emperor Alexander; forming an army of 150,000 men. Prince Schwartzburg was to command the Russian and Austrian armies.—Blucher the Prussian; part of the latter had crossed the Rhine. Marshal Augereau, for whose head Bonaparte offered a price, joined the Emperor. The Duke D'Angouleme was at Marseilles; which city still held out for the Bourbons. Dieppe was declared a free port for the English,

From Bordeaux papers received by the *Manlius*, from Bordeaux.

[Translated for the American.]

BORDEAUX, APRIL 3.

## 11th Military District.—Order of the day.

General Clausel hastens to apprise the authorities, as well civil as military, of the 11th district, of his appointment by the Emperor, to command the troops, national guards, and inhabitants of this district.

He transmits to the generals commanding in the departments of La Gironde, the Landes and Lower Pyrenees, and to the prefects of those districts, ministerial letters, which will inform them officially of his appointment.—In using, therefore, the powers in him vested by the Emperor, he orders the general commanding in the department of La Gironde, the Landes, and lower Pyrenees; to cause the tri-colored cockade to be worn by the troops; and to display the national flag in all public places, as formerly. He also invites them to keep at the disposal of government all horses that may have been purchased by the King's orders, for the use of royal volunteers; and to cause to be renitted into the military magazines, all arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c.—that may have been purchased for the use of those corps. The prefects are invited to cause those effects to be faithfully deposited in the military magazines, and to issue forthwith orders that the acquisitions of men, and money, provisions, &c.—intended to have been levied by the agents of the late government, are declared null and void.

The governor-general invites the generals and prefects to use their utmost influence in preserving good order, peace, and tranquility, in their respective departments, and to be active in suppressing any commotion that may have a tendency to kindle a civil war.

They are also informed that it is the will of the Emperor, that the past conduct of a few individuals at the time the British entered Bordeaux, shall not be brought into question, as his majesty wishes to bury such acts in perfect oblivion.

The regular military force shall arrest any person who may be found bearing despatches either to or from agents who may have been members of the late government.

Done at Bordeaux, the 2d of April 1815.

Lieut. General Governor of the 11th military division,

CLAUSEL.

Lieut. General Clausel entered Bordeaux on the 2d April, and has for the present the command of this district.—All officers who hold commissions not obtained from the minister of war of his majesty the Emperor, will immediately cease to exercise their functions.

Bordeaux, April 3, 1815.

(Signed)

CLAUSEL.

BORDEAUX, APRIL 5.

Address of the Prefect a La Gironde to the inhabitants of Bordeaux.

As a minister of peace and reconciliation I arrive in the midst of you with happy tidings, to announce to you that whatever had passed is forgotten:—to assure you of individual liberty, and the irrevocable maintenance of its rights; to afford you the means of emitting your thoughts; and to shield you from all kinds of intolerance.

I came too on this noble mission, to declare to you in the name of the Emperor, that it is his intention to preserve that peace which was shamefully dictated to us, but by ennobling it at the same time; by his moderation as well as by the imposing attitude of an army which still retains all its glory and all its strength; in fine, not to cross the limits of the empire except in case of unjust aggression.

Such were the words of peace which I was bringing to you in exchange for your submission to your legitimate sovereign, when the repeated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" apprised me that by the example set by this great and interesting city, the will of the whole department was in unison with that of the majority of the French.

Inhabitants of Bordeaux! I have known from happy experience, your patriotism and the love which you bear the person of your sovereign. I never doubted your return to good order whenever that spirit of faction, with which you have of late been troubled, should cease to exist. Who, among you, in fact, would not devote yourself in re-conquering the glory attached to the name of Frenchmen, which had been rendered contemptible to promote the views and interests of usurpation? and by whom? by a handful of individuals, grown grey in foreign countries, whose watchword was civil war, and whose principal aim was to render contemptible the heroes of our nation.

Inhabitants of Bordeaux! continue to remain in that calm state in which I felicitate myself to have found you—be upon your guard against those perfidious friends who are still lurking in obscurity; place entire confidence in the wisdom and vigilance of your magistrates, and you will ere long enjoy the happy effects of a revolution, which may with truth be called miraculous, as it has rescued