

The Raleigh Minerva.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1845.

No. 1018.

Vol. 19

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

PRINTED, WEEKLY, BY ALEX. LUCAS.

Terms of subscription: Three dollars per year, one half to be paid in advance. No paper to be continued longer than three months after a year's subscription becomes due, and notice thereof shall have been given. Advertisements, not exceeding 14 lines, are inserted free for one dollar, and for twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion; and in like proportion where there is a greater number of lines than fourteen. No subscription can in any case be received without the payment of at least \$1 50 in advance.

Foreign.

FROM THE FRENCH OFFICIAL GAZETTE.
Ministry of general police—circular to the Prefects of Kingdom.

Gentlemen—Your relations with me embrace two grand objects—the establishment of public order, and the pacification of the kingdoms. The king knows the extent of the sufferings of the nation; all his efforts tend to relieve them; but we cannot obtain a happy situation from Europe until we shall see in the end of our agitations, and in the union of the people and the throne, a certain pledge of our repose and of her own. The desire of the king is to cast a veil over the common faults and errors: His majesty has abandoned to the public justice the charge of punishing crimes and treasons; and to prevent suspicions from spreading abroad, he has thought proper to name the accused, and to limit the number of them. Security is therefore established for all; no means, no pretext of apprehension or irritation is left for evil dispositions to work upon.—Every person, every thing is under the guarantee of the law, and under the shield of a monarch, who wishes to be the father of all Frenchmen.

Stability is the first object of the thoughts of the king, and of the measures which he has enjoined on his ministers. All retaliation (reaction) would be a crime, inasmuch as it is subversive of stability, and would disturb the repose of the state, by destroying all confidence. When we bend under the weight of Europe combined against an ambition of which we have been the first victims, let us at least have the consolation, that not another drop of blood shall be shed, nor even a fear that can be imputed to us.

The public interest ought to rank above all other interests. Who then should think of personal vengeance amidst our public misfortunes? Who should dare to speak of the triumph of a party, when the same evils either have struck or threaten all? There is no longer any hope of safety; there is not any true honor, except in our union.

All good citizens have, and can have, but one sole object, that of putting an end to our resentments: necessity disarms even the noblest courage. The wish of reconciliation springs from all hearts, because it is the expression of all interests; it will subdue all parties; it will triumph over their passions, because all parties are composed of Frenchmen. The advantages which France has to hope for, depend, above all, upon our intimate union with the king; if the nation was not united with its monarch, we should not receive from the sovereigns any guarantee of our independence; because we should not ourselves give any guarantee of our repose. Whatever may be its reverses a great people may still claim its rights by the voice of its king, and may cause these rights to be respected, because justice is beyond the reach of strokes of fortune. The voice of faction is justly repulsed; it will not be able to make itself heard. There is, therefore, a point of misfortune in the extreme crisis of a state at which necessity enjoins a stoppage for the purpose of sacrificing all private passions to the public good, and of thinking thenceforth only on the common safety of all. The real duty and the true patriotism consist now in our uniting ourselves in one body around the king, whose enlightened views and exalted virtues have been so long proved. Our country, resuming her rank among the states of Europe, will find in her good faith, the source of a durable prosperity.

The minister secretary of state for the department of the general police of the kingdom.
(Signed) The Duke of OTRANTO.
Paris, 28th July, 1845.

RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OCCUPIED BY THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN ARMIES.
I am informed that peaceful cultivators are inclined to quit their dwellings in the fear of seeing themselves exposed to bad treatment. I thought I had given them full confidence on this head by my former proclamations. I flattered myself that all the inhabitants of France would do justice to the character of the soldiers that I command, and to the pure and generous intention of the sovereign whose standards they follow. Inhabitants of the country, the emperor Alexander is at Paris: the war touches upon its close; what chimerical fear can still excite alarm for your persons and properties? Are they not under the safeguard of that very army which has already proved to you once before that it knows how to honor your misfortunes, and to respect your rights. Remain quiet in your homes; pursue your occupations and the labors of your fields; fear nothing but the mischievous dispositions of those who give you false information and desperate counsels. If the care of providing for the subsistence and equipment of the army under my orders, has created a necessity for painful sacrifices on your part, measures are already taken to lighten the

burthen as far as possible. The requisitions are regulated in such a manner as to press the proprietors as lightly as possible. All acts of violence committed on your persons and properties shall be punished as soon as they come to my knowledge, but on the other hand I must not conceal from you, that the most rigorous steps will be taken against those who are deaf to the voice of the public good and persist in absenting themselves from their homes.

BARCLAY DE TOLLI.

Head-quarters, Chalons sur Marne, 19th July.

PARIS, AUG. 12.—It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Bassano have obtained permission to reside in Switzerland; and also that Madame Louis Bonaparte has been authorized to reside at a country house which her mother had providently purchased in the country near Gax. Some Prussian Commissaries arrived on Wednesday last at St. Quentin, for the purpose of preparing there 40,000 rations of provisions for the 6th and 7th corps of the army, which were to arrive there on the 18th. The pope has written to the King of Spain to invite him to re-establish the order of the Jesuits in his kingdom, as a measure necessary for the maintenance of religion, the reformation of manners, and the progress of science. New corps of Prussian cavalry are on their march from the banks of the Rhine to Paris. The cannonade of the Zieras is heard still in the direction of Sedan. An order has been published at Bordeaux, directing all the officers, sub-officers and soldiers belonging to the army, to quit the city in 48 hours, and retire to their homes.

The following are some of the details in relation to the death of Marshal Brune. He arrived on the 2d of August at Avignon, at 10 A. M. The new prefect arrived the same day, some hours before, and had alighted for a little while at an inn where the Marshal stopped. Some persons were apprized of the arrival of the Marshal at Avignon and others who had recognized him, formed a circle around his carriage. They suffered him to change horses quietly, the Marshal would perhaps have even set out without accident, had he not wished to wait for some papers, which had been carried to the superior commander of the department. The tumult in the mean time increased; M. Brune, weary, went to the house of the Prefect, to shew him his passport, signed by the Marquis of Riviere. The Prefect advised him to ascend and promised to send him his papers, they descended together. The Prefect, although he was not yet known to the people in that capacity, came to make himself known to the people, and in the midst of the insulting language which they heaped upon the Marshal to reproach him for his former conduct and his recent transactions in the South, he with difficulty procured an opportunity for the Marshal to pass in his carriage without receiving violence. He thought himself safe; but a moment after, his carriage was stopped upon the ramparts and his life was threatened anew. They assailed his retinue with stones and cut his horses to pieces. The marshal then demanded of the prefect, who came in haste, with the members of the council, permission to enter the city. He was conducted to the post-house. There, the prefect not having an armed force at his disposal, aided by some peaceable citizens, defiled the door of this house in person. He employed to appease the anger of the people, prayers, solicitations, promises, threats—nothing availed. Those without demanded the death of the marshal with loud cries. The prefect promised in vain that he would conduct the marshal to prison if they would respect his life; all was useless. A battalion of troops which arrived could not re-establish order; the effervescence was at his height; already they began to break the gates with axes; the vociferations redoubled. For more than four hours the prefect defended the life of the marshal with unheard of courage; the multitude crowded towards the door, before which he stood with all the magistrates, the commandant of the department, some officers of the national guard, and the armed force which they had assembled. Three times they were driven off—three they returned in spite of the bayonets and threats which were directed against them. At this moment they heard the discharge of a gun, and persons came to announce that the marshal had killed himself. Some hours after they wished to carry the body to a Chapel; but it was impossible to restrain the people, who seized it and threw it into the Rhone.

ZURICH, AUG. 4.—Count Tallyrand, minister of France, informed the assembly, by a note of the 28th, of the arrival of different persons of the family of Bonaparte, and others implicated in the late revolution in France, in the environs of Geneva. Their stay in Switzerland will produce great inconveniences to the two countries, and his excellency desires that the diet will not grant a residence to these individuals. This note will be communicated to the cantons, who will be requested not to receive those persons whose presence will compromise the confederation.

Many cantons in Switzerland have ordered the arrest of all the persons who have arrived from France, and are suspected of having quitted their country in consequence of the happy revolution which has changed its fate.

BRUSSELS, JULY 27.

Letters from Turin of the 13th state, that Lucien Bonaparte arrived there on the 12th in the evening, with few attendants, under the name of the Count de Cassali. He had caused himself to be announced at the out-posts of Count Bubna, who sent Mr. de Forestier, one of his

ids-de-camp, to accompany him hither. He had scarcely alighted at the hotel called the Universe, when the commandant of the place appeared with some officers, and conducted him to the citadel, where several rooms had been prepared for him, and where he is treated with much attention. This conduct towards him is attributed to certain pecuniary services which he rendered at Berne to the king of Sardinia's brother, who still resides in that city since he abdicated the crown. Lucien's intention was to go to Rome, and he said he could not comprehend why he was treated as a prisoner, since he had always opposed the ambitious designs of his brother, and had lately gone to France, to bring him to a more moderate way of thinking. It seems that the king of Sardinia will not decide upon Lucien's fate, till he has asked at head-quarters the opinion of his powerful allies. *Journal de Frankfurt, July 31.*

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

There was scarcely any business transacted yesterday on the stock exchange; and we are sorry to find that the little that was done has the effect of depressing the consols one-eighth per cent. The emigrations to Paris, the daily draughts from this country, the unfavorable state of exchange, the stagnation of trade, and the consequent mercantile embarrassments, all conspire to paralyze speculation, and to keep the funds below par, notwithstanding the temptation to purchase stock, which will at the present process, produce about five and a half per cent. interest.

The Frankfort papers mention some disturbances to have occurred at Saarbruck, and the arrest of a person of the name of Gerri, a leader of some French brigands. They notice the burning of one of the allied camps at Villogres, and whether by accident or the enemy, is not mentioned. The exchange fell 12 per cent. at Vienna, in consequence of a report that Bonaparte had effected his escape from Havre—this circumstance may afford an idea of the importance attached to the person of this extraordinary man, even in his fallen state. It would seem that the Emperor Alexander has no idea of returning to his frightful climate, from the mild and seducing regions of the south. His Majesty, it is said, will attend the coronation of the emperor of Austria, as king of Lombardy, at Milan, in the present month.

The Duke of Orleans, who is arrived in Paris, was at the court on the 30th ult. and was most graciously received by the king. He is a very great favourite with the people.

The Russian army of reserve, under the command of General Wittgenstein, which was on its way towards France, has received orders to return to the interior of their country. All the Austrian troops on their march to France, have received orders to retrace their steps and return to the Austrian States.

It was reported, and generally believed, that Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, was about to visit Paris. The intercourse of posts was re-established, and the couriers passed as usual.

The Sardinian government has sequestered all the property in Piedmont which Napoleon had granted to Prince Borghese. The greatest preparations were making at Milan, for the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Austria as King and Queen of the kingdom of Lombardy. The Emperor was about to leave Paris to meet the Empress Milan.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The following particulars respecting the embarkation of Bonaparte on board the Northumberland, have been received from a source entitled to every credit, and we give them to the public as authentic.

The Bellerophon and the Tonnant sailed from the Bay of Plymouth on Friday; but we do not imagine that it was to prevent the application for a writ of habeas corpus. The fact is, that the concourse of boats was so great, and the danger to which they were exposed, (several lives having been lost) that government thought proper to order the Bellerophon, to a great distance.—The process, of which so much has been said, was nothing more than an ordinary subpoena from the Court of King's Bench, procured by some person, who had a cause pending in that court, and who amused himself by citing as witnesses, Napoleon, Jerome, and Admiral Villauques. The Northumberland left Portsmouth, on Friday, also, and on Sunday arrived off Forbay.—General Bertrand, was the first who came on board the Tonnant, where he dined with Lord Keith, and Sir George Cockburn. Sir George explained to him his instructions with regard to Bonaparte; one article of which was that his baggage should be examined before it was taken on board the Northumberland. Bertrand warmly protested against sending Bonaparte to St. Helena, when he desired and expected to have lived in peace in England, protected by English laws. Lord Keith, and Sir George, did not enter into a discussion on this point. After dinner, they accompanied Bertrand on board the Bellerophon. Before their arrival, they had taken from Bonaparte his pistols, and all his arms. Those who were not to accompany him, were sent on board the frigate Eurotas. They showed a great unwillingness to be separated from him. Bonaparte took leave of them individually; Savary, and L'Allemand were, however, left on board the Bellerophon.

When Lord Keith, and Sir George Cockburn, came on board, Bonaparte was on deck ready to receive them.—After the usual salutations, Lord Keith addressed himself to Bonaparte, and requested him to say what hour he proposed to go on board the Northumber-

land. Bonaparte protested with the greatest vehemence against this act of the British government. "He had not expected it—he could see no reasonable objection to residing in England in tranquility for the remainder of his days." Lord Keith, and Sir George Cockburn made no reply. An English officer who stood near him observed, that if he was not sent to St. Helena, he would be sent to the Emperor Alexander.—"God keep me from the Russians," replied he, shrugging his shoulders and addressing Bertrand. "At what hour tomorrow morning, shall I come, General, and accompany you on board the Northumberland," asked Sir George Cockburn. Bonaparte appeared somewhat surprised at hearing himself addressed simply as General, but replied "at 10 o'clock." Bertrand and his Lady, Savary, L'Allemand, Count Montholon, and his Lady, were near Bonaparte; Sir George Cockburn asked them, if they wished anything before they sailed? Bertrand replied, that he wanted 20 packs of cards, a backgammon-board, and a set of dominos.—Madame Bertrand required some articles of furniture. One of the French officers, nephew of Josephine, complained that they had not kept their word with Bonaparte, who expected to reside in England with his suite.—Bonaparte asked Lord Keith's opinion; who merely replied, that he must obey the orders he had received from his government. B. requested a second interview; Lord Keith refused, observing, that he could give him little satisfaction, inasmuch as his orders were peremptory, and it was impossible to make any change in the sentence which had been announced to him. An officer who stood near observed, "had you remained one hour longer, you would have been taken and sent to Paris." Bonaparte turned his eyes upon the speaker, but made no reply.

Sir George the next morning very early went on board the Bellerophon, to inspect the baggage of Bonaparte. It consisted of two services of plate, some articles of gold, a superb silver toilet set, books, beds, &c. The whole was carried on board the Northumberland at 10 o'clock. At half past eleven Lord Keith came in the Tonnant's cutter on board the Bellerophon, to receive Bonaparte and those who were to accompany him. Before its arrival, and afterwards, he conversed with captain Maitland and the officers of the Bellerophon. He then went on board the cutter, and again took off his hat to them. Lord Keith received on board the cutter the following persons: Bonaparte, Bertrand, lady, 3 children, the count and countess Montholin and child; count Lascazes; gen. Gourgan; 9 men and 3 female servants. Savary appeared much to dread the idea of being given up to the French government, after repeating that the honor of England would not suffer him to be sent to France.

At noon the cutter came alongside the Northumberland. Bertrand was the first who went on board; Bonaparte followed him. As soon as he came on deck he said to Sir George Cockburn, "I am under your orders." He bowed to Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton who were near the admiral, and said something to them, to which they replied.—He asked one of the officers in what corps he served. The officer replied, "in the artillery." "I sprang from that service" (je sors de ce service) Bonaparte briskly replied. After taking leave of the officers who accompanied him from the Bellerophon, he went into the cabin, where besides his principal attendants, were Lord Keith, adm. Cockburn, Lord Lowther, and the hon. Mr. Lyttleton. Lord Keith took leave of him and went on board the Tonnant, Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton remained and had a conversation of nearly two hours with him.

The Bellerophon, the Tonnant and the Eurotas returned to Plymouth bay on Tuesday. The Northumberland cruised off that port the whole day, although the wind was favorable. It is supposed that they are waiting the arrival of the Weymouth, which was to bring them supplies the following day.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Boxing.—The battle for 50 guineas, & a purse of twenty, which excited much sporting interest, betwixt Richmond, the veteran Black, turned 50, well known by his various combats, and Shelton, the navigator, famed for the stand he made against Harmer, a few months since, and more recently for beating the Suffolk farmer, in finished style, took place yesterday on Molesey-hurst, amidst many thousands of amateurs. Average betting 11 to 8 on Richmond. The odds were enhanced by Shelton having hurt his knee whilst training a few days since, which was yesterday inflamed, but it did not appear to injure him in the fight.—Seconds, Cribb and Clark for Shelton, and Oliver and Painter, for Richmond.

Round 1. Shelton anxiously commenced operations and hit short, as did also Richmond with his left hand. The Black planted a slight left-handed hit on his adversary's body, who returned it smartly with the left on Richmond's eye, which produced first blood. A rally followed, in which Shelton had the best of fighting apparently to the spectators, and the Black went down and received a hit at the same time. Even betting.

2. The Black's right eye was much swollen and closing fast, Shelton received a tremendous right-handed hit on the mouth, from which the claret flew copiously, and he went down with it much amazed—2 to 1 on Richmond. 3. The Black endeavoring to follow up this system of fighting and to speedily get judgment in this Chancery suit, but his right hand missed, and