

RALEIGH REGISTER

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LITE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Gazette.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Fair American cartel arrived at the Hook on Saturday evening, and Mr. Edgar, of this city, reached here yesterday morning, and politely favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with London papers to the 6th of April, the Fair American having left Liverpool on the 8th. The following important news is copied from the latest paper:

It is the opinion of a gentleman who came out in the Fair American, that there would be a Peace between this country and Great Britain in the course of the present summer. Private letters also express the same opinion. No commissioners had been appointed to meet ours at Gottenburg, the news of the sailing of the John Adams not having reached England. It was generally understood in England, that Admiral Cochrane was invested with discretionary powers. Nothing was publicly known there about the General Blockade of our coast.

The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, April 4, announced that the negotiation which had been lately carried on for the conclusion of Peace with France, was now at an end, in consequence of Bonaparte's claiming the nomination of the person who was to possess the throne of Italy, and demanding an enlargement of the French territory beyond the ancient limits. Besides he would not consent to abandon Antwerp.

The English funds had advanced considerably. 3 per cent Consols were 63 5/8—Omnium 14 1/2.

Liverpool Courier Office, April 4, 4 o'clock.

BROUGHT BY EXPRESS.

We have this moment received the highly gratifying and important intelligence of the allies having entered Paris on the 31st ult.

SECOND EDITION.—SUN OFFICE.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, April 5, 1814.

Gen. Sir T. Graham has transmitted to Lord Bathurst an extract of a letter addressed to Gen. Adierutz, Chief of the Staff, under the Prince Royal of Sweden to the governor of the Low Countries, dated Liege, the 25th of March. It states, that an Aid-de-camp of Gen. Adierutz was just arrived at Liege from Feré La Champenoise, which he quitted on the 25th ult. That from the 20th to the 25th there had been continual fighting between the Allies and the French corps commanded by Marshals Macdonald, Oudinot, Marmont and Mortier, greatly to the advantage of the former, who had captured 9 General Batailles, 10,000 men and 30 pieces of cannon.

After the action of the 21st at Ais-sur-Aube, Bonaparte moved to St. Dizier, and thence upon Joinville, but the junction of the grand army, with that commanded by Marshal Blücher, having been effected, the communication between the French army and Paris had been cut off.

The movements of Napoleon were closely followed and observed by General Winzingerode at the head of 10,000 horses.

Marshal Blücher's advanced guard was expected to arrive at Meaux on the evening of the 26th ult.

THIRD EDITION.

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS.

SUN OFFICE, 4 o'clock.

Capt. Harris, Aid-de-camp to Sir Charles Stewart, has reached Earl Bathurst's, with official details of the entry of the allies into Paris.

We have sent to ascertain the particulars. We [ourselves] had previously seen letters direct, from Paris, from one of the very highest of Bonaparte's own officers, who says, "It

is all alarm and confusion here, the most important events are passing and the established order of things falling to the ground. Buy Consols."

FOURTH EDITION.

Entrance of the Allies into Paris.

An officer, we understand, is on the road with despatches, stating, that the allies have entered Paris, after defeating Bonaparte in a battle on the 30th ult.

Paris surrendered by capitulation on the 30th ult. after a great battle.—The allied Sovereigns entered Paris on the 31st ult.

FIFTH EDITION.

The battle of the 30th was fought before Paris. Blücher was afterwards joined by Schwartzburg, and the joint army amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand men.

Bonaparte was at Montmaril, with only 45,000 men; too late to save Paris; too late to save himself.

SIXTH EDITION.

SECOND OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Downing Street, April 5.

Letters received from Sir Charles Stewart, dated Heights of Belleville on Paris, 30th March.

A successful attack was made on the enemy on that day by the Allied army. The loss of the enemy in prisoners and artillery was very considerable, and the allies advanced after the action to the gates of Paris.

When on the point of forcing the barriers of the town, a flag of truce was sent out to solicit a capitulation, which was granted by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, who entered Paris on the following morning at 9 o'clock, at the head of their troops.

JOSEPH'S PROCLAMATION.

King Joseph, Lieutenant-General of the Emperor, Commander in chief of the National Guards, to the Citizens of Paris.

"CITIZENS OF PARIS! An enemy's column has taken possession of Meaux."

"I advance on the road from Germany, but the Emperor pursues it close, at the head of a victorious army. The council of regency has provided for the safety of the emperor and the king of Rome."

"I remain with you—let us arm ourselves to defend this city—its monuments—its riches—our wives and children—every thing that is dear to us."

"On this great city become a camp for a few moments, and let the enemy meet his disgrace under its walls, which he hoped to enter triumphantly."

"The Emperor marches to our assistance—protect yourselves by a short and vigorous resistance, & let us preserve the French honor."

Paris, 29th March, 1814.

Marginal observation. The Emperor and King of Rome, left Paris on the 20th for Rambouillet—Blücher close to Paris.

Capt. Adams, of the Fair American, informed us, that a letter was received in Liverpool on the evening of the 7th of April, by express, from General Gascoigne, in London, Member of Parliament, stating that the allied Sovereigns were in Paris negotiating with the French Senate, independent of Bonaparte. The letter further stated, that a general peace was expected, in which America would most likely be included.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, our ministers to Russia, were at Amsterdam—and the passengers inform us that a General Peace, as well as a Peace between the United States and Great Britain, was expected with confidence to take place during the summer. It was not known that any commissioners had been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet ours.

The British Parliament was in session.

The Journal de Bordeaux, No. 1 was published on the 14 of April; the first newspaper printed in France during the last 20 years in favor of the Bourbons. It contains the official journal of the entry of the British and Portuguese into Bordeaux; and the Proclamation of the Duke d'Angoulême to the French people in the name of his uncle.

The port of Leghorn is open to all Allies and neutral nations.

The most extensive assistance was about to be afforded by the English government to the Royalists in the South of France; an order has been given for supplying them with 150,000 stand of arms and proportionate accoutrements, to be sent to Bordeaux with all possible expedition.

It is said that Talleyrand arrived in England in the beginning of April, on a secret mission.

From the Boston Palladium, May 13.

FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

On Wednesday last arrived at this port the brig Ida, Captain Mentor, in 31 days from Rochelle, and furnished what follows:

Capt. Woodruff, passenger in the Ida, from Rochelle, states, that he left Paris March 11th and has despatches from Mr. Crawford, to our government; that Mr. C. was in good health; but had not been able to effect any object of his mission.—On his arrival at Bordeaux, he found the place tranquil and in possession of the British and Portuguese; the white flag (Bourbon) flying, and the white cockade displayed in almost every person's hat—the people appeared to be much pleased with the change.

Sketch of News as given in manuscript by a gentleman, passenger. Sailed from Rochelle, on the 8th April. Bordeaux was taken possession of by the English and Portuguese, on the 12th March, without opposition; the French having evacuated it the day before.

The Emperor's Head-quarters were at Troyes, on the 29th March, and he was then directing his march by Sens towards Paris. On the 31st he was at Fontainebleau, but he heard that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before him and occupied Paris, after a sanguinary conflict. The corps of the Duke of Treviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who had cooperated in the defence of the capital, had joined between Essone and Paris, where the Emperor took position with all the army that arrived from Troyes.

A general disaffection prevailed among the people against the system which has so long oppressed them; and they desire nothing more than an opportunity to shake off the tyrant's yoke.

The Duke of Angoulême (nephew of Louis, the present claimant of the French throne and son-in-law of the late King) was at Bordeaux, and all Proclamations, &c. were issued by him in the name of Louis 18th. It was also reported at Rochelle that the city of Angoulême had declared in favor of Louis 18th.

Bonaparte, with his army, was at Essone, about 24 miles from Paris.

The Empress and the Imperial Court had fled to Tours, about 100 leagues from Paris.

It is stated by the passengers, that Marshal Blücher entered Paris with 40,000 men that he met with no resistance except from 3000 young men in the Polytechnic school, all of whom except 4, were killed or made prisoners.

The Mayors of the twelve municipalities of Paris, waited on the General of the Allies out of the walls, and agreed on the surrender of the city.

FURTHER MEMORANDA.

Accounts from Paris, subsequent to its being in possession of the Allies, said that perfect order was preserved and private property strictly respected.

About 30,000 of the National Guard were at Paris, at the time Gen. Blücher marched against it, but refused to oppose him, saying the Empress and Court had deserted them.

The National guard at Paris continue to do duty with the allied forces since they entered that city. The defence of Paris previous to its capture was very feeble.

There had been no mail at Rochelle from Paris for several days, but stages had come from the vicinity of that city, and brought passengers who fled from it as the allies were entering.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We have used every exertion to procure papers from the Ida, but without success. She remains at the quarantine ground, the smallpox being on board of her, of course our agent has not been permitted to go on board of her, nor have we been able to ascertain whether she has brought papers. The above is sufficient to show, that although Bonaparte withdrew Suchet from Spain, and Soult from before Bordeaux, thus having availed himself of his last resource, to protect his capital and his own person, he is still unable to check the progress of the Allies.

Since the above was written, the Ida has been permitted to come up, & the passengers to land. We have been favored with what is said to be the only paper bro't by her, and hastily to transcribe its contents. It was printed in the form of a handbill at Rochelle, April 5, and consists of the two following official bulletins.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen & Regent has received the following news of the situation of the army on the 29th of March.

The General of division Pire entered Chaumont on the 20th and thus intercepted the line of operations of the enemy. He intercepted many of the couriers and expresses and took the enemy's baggage, many pieces of cannon, magazines of clothing and a great part of the hospital stores. He has been effectually assisted by the inhabitants of the country, who were every where in arms and showed the greatest zeal. Monsieur the baron of Wiemberg, the Minister of Austria in England, returning from London with Monsieur the count Palfi, his secretary of legation; the Swedish lieutenant general Schildebrand, Minister of Sweden at the court of the Emperor of Russia, with a Swedish major: the Prussian Councillor of war Pignilhen; Messieurs de Tolstoy and de Marcoff, and two other officers of the ordnance; all going on missions to the different head quarters of the allies, were arrested by the levy en masse, and conducted to the head quarters. The faking of these persons and their papers, all which have fallen into our hands, is of great importance.

The park of the army of Russia & all its equipage was at Bar-sur-Aube. At the first news of the movement of our army, they evacuated upon Belfort, which movement deprived the enemy of his ammunition of artillery, his transports of provisions of reserve & of many other objects of great importance.

The allied army intending to operate between the Aube & the Marne, had left the Russian Gen. Winzingerode at St. Dizier, with 3000 cavalry and two divisions of infantry, to maintain the line of operation, and to facilitate the arrival of the artillery, ammunition and provisions, of which the enemy were in the greatest need.

The division of Gen. Milnaud, and the cavalry of the guard, commanded by Gen. Sebastiani, passed the Ford Valcour the 26th March; marched upon his cavalry, & after many fine charges, routed him, 3000 Russian cavalry, many of them of the imperial guard, have been killed or taken prisoners.

The 18 pieces of cannon which the enemy had, were taken from him as well as his baggage. The enemy has left the woods and meadows covered with his dead. All the corps of cavalry have distinguished themselves to the admiration of each other. The Duke of Ragusa had pursued the enemy to Bar-sur-Orna. On the 29th the H. Q. of the Emperor were at Troyes; convoys of prisoners amounting to more than 6000 men follow the army. In all the villages the inhabitants are under arms; exasperated by the violence, crimes and ravages of the enemy they wage against him a destructive war.

April 1.

The Emperor, who had moved his head quarters to Troyes the 29th made forced marches by Sens up to the capital. His majesty was at Fontainebleau 21st of March in the morning; but he there learned that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before the French army, and had occupied Paris, after having met an obstinate resistance, which cost him many men. The corps of the Duke of Treviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who have united in the defence of the capital, have re-assembled between Essone and Paris, where the Emperor has taken a position, with all the army which is arriving from Troyes.

His Majesty enjoys the best health.

PARISH ORDER LOST.

A Twist Wake Court, in Raleigh, or a Parish order drawn in my favor, for Fifteen Dollars. Any person having found the said order and will restore it, will be handsomely rewarded.

All persons are cautioned against trading for said order, as it will not be paid by the County Treasurer.

JOB ALFORD.

Wake County, May 16, 1814.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

A Young Man, by name John Wolf, 18 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, was bound to me to learn the Saddler's trade—he ran away from me some time in January last. I offer the above reward to any person delivering him to me, but will pay no charges.

MICHAEL NOMINGER.

May 1, 1814.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

From the subscriber on the 5th day of May, at night, a light Sorrel Horse, between 10 and 12 years of age, at least five feet high, he has a blaze in his face, and a white spot on the neck, near the weather, occasioned by the collar—Shod all round; Liberal compensation will be made to any person who will deliver said horse to me, in Raleigh, or give me information so that I get him again.

MERRITT DILLIARD.

Mar 13th, 1814.

AN ACCOUNT OF

LEE'S PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

PARTICULARLY

Worms,	Tooth Ache,
Coughs and Colds,	Corns, Itch,
Distempers,	Diseases of the Eyes,
Consumption,	Ringworms, Tetters,
Gout, Rheumatism,	Inward Weaknesses,
Sprains,	Nervous Disorders,
Falsy,	Female Complaints,
Head Ache,	Hooping Cough,

Hamilton's Elixir.

For coughs, colds, asthma and the hooping cough, and celebrated for removing approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar titles so commonly complained of, as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution. It consists of nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or stopping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For debilitated constitutions.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Celebrated by the mildness of their operations for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

Lee's Sovereign Itch Ointment.

Warranted to cure by one application, and perfectly free from any dangerous ingredient.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitting fevers.

The above GENUINE MEDICINES are prepared from the Receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun. (by Hannah Lee, his widow) N. 56, Maiden Lane, New York, and by her pure and regular appointment sold in Raleigh by Joseph Gales.

At the place of sale, pamphlets may be had gratis, describing and performed by the above medicines, the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of the advertisement.