

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris, March 14.

On the 10th there was a great tumult at London. The house of Lord Castlereagh was attacked by the populace, crying bread! bread! They were finally dispersed by the military, but not before several houses were greatly damaged, among others those of Mr. Quintin Dick, Mr. Parnochy and Mr. John Morris, in Baker street. The house of a person whom the French paper names Joseph Banks (supposed Sir Joseph Banks) was also attacked and in part gutted. Important papers it is said, were, among other things, thrown into the streets and destroyed.

March 22.

The erection of the Netherlands into a kingdom was proclaimed at Brussels on the 17th inst. amidst shouts of Vive le Roi! The Treaty of Ghent was laid before the two houses of the British Parliament on the 17th by Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Horner moved in the House of Commons for a communication of the correspondence—Lord Castlereagh objected, and the motion was withdrawn.

London, March 20.

Declaration of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, to the French, & particularly to the Parisians.

"After an abdication, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with; after a treaty, all of which have been violated; after having seen my retreat penetrated by numerous assassins, all sent by the Bourbons; after having seen the French ministers intriguing at Vienna, to wrest from me the asylum to which I was reduced, and to take from my wife and son the states which had been guaranteed to them; from that son whose birth inspired you with so lively a joy, and who ought to have been to all the sovereigns a sacred pledge. All these attempts made in violation of plighted faith, have restored me to my throne and liberty.

"Frenchmen! soon shall I be in my capital; I come surrounded by my brave brethren in arms—after having delivered our provinces of the south, and my good city of Lyons, from the reign of fanaticism, which is that of the Bourbons. Fifteen days have sufficed me to unite these faithful warriors, the honor of France; and before the 30th of this month, your happy Emperor, the sovereign of your choice, will put to flight those seditious princes, who wish to render you tributary to foreigners, and the contempt of Europe.—France shall be the happiest country in the world. The French shall still be the Great Nation. Paris shall again become the queen of cities, as well as the seat of sciences and arts.

"In concert with you, I will take measures, in order that the state may be governed constitutionally, and that a wise liberty may never degenerate into licentiousness.

"I will vindicate to the satisfaction of all, those imposts become odious, which the Bourbons gave you their princely word they would abolish, under the title of Droits Reunis, and which they have re-established under the title of indirect impositions.

"Property shall be without distinction respected and sacred, as well as individual liberty.

"The general tranquility shall be constantly the object of my efforts; commerce, our flourishing manufactures, and agriculture, which under my reign attained so high a prosperity, shall be relieved from the enormous imposts with which an ephemeral government have burthened them.

"Every thing shall be restored to order, and the dissipation of the finances of the state to gratify the luxuries of the court, shall be repressed.

"No vengeance, it is far from my heart—the Bourbons have set a price on my head, and I pardon them. If they fall into my power, I will protect them; I will deliver them to their allies if they wish it, or to that foreign country where their chief has already reigned nineteen years, and where he may continue his glorious reign. To this my vengeance is limited.

"Be calm, Parisians, and you National Guards of that noble city—you who have already rendered such great services—you who, but for treason would have been enabled to defend it for some hours longer, against those allies who were ready to betray France. Continue to protect property and civil liberty; then you will have deserved well of your country and of your emperor.

"From my Imperial General Headquarters, March 8, 1815.

NAPOLÉON.

Countersigned, "The General of Division Bertrand, Marshal of the Palace, exercising the functions of Secretary of State."

New-York, May 1.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the Spanish ship Louisa, from Bordeaux in 20 days from the river.

Passenger, Mr. Thomas W. C. Moore, of this city, who has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Bordeaux papers of the 27th of March, and the following important translations.

DECLARATION

Sent to H. R. H. the Duke of Angoulême, by the Count D'Osmont, Ambassador from France at Turin.

The powers which signed the Treaty at Paris, convened in general Congress at Vienna, having been informed of the invasion of Napoleon, and of his entry, sword in hand, into France, owe it to their own dignity, and to the interests of social order, a solemn declaration of the sentiments which that event has caused them to entertain. In thus breaking the convention which established him at the Island of Elbe, Bonaparte destroys the only legal title to which his existence could lay claim. In re-appearing in France with projects to disturb and confuse, he has deprived himself of the protection of the laws, and has manifested in the face of the universe that there can be no safety in having a peace or a truce with him. The powers declare in consequence, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself out of all civil and social relations; and, thus as the enemy and disturber of the repose of the world, he is delivered up to the vindictive public. They declare at the same time, that they are firmly resolved to maintain inviolate the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, the dispositions sanctioned by that treaty, and all those which they have, or which they shall yet agree upon to complete and consolidate it, they will employ all their means and will unite all their efforts, in order that the general peace, the object of all the views of Europe, and constant end of all their labors, be not disturbed anew; and in order to guarantee it from all attempts which shall threaten to replunge the people into disorders and miseries of revolutions; and, though, intimately persuaded, that France entire, will again rally itself around its legitimate sovereign, to render nugatory this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium; all the sovereigns of Europe, animated with the same sentiments, guided by the same principles, declare, that, if, contrary to all calculation, there should result from this event any real danger whatever, they will be ready to give the King of France, and to the French nation, or to any of their allies, as soon as the demand shall be made, the necessary means, to re-establish the public tranquility, and to make common cause against all those who shall undertake to disturb it.

The present Declaration, inserted in the Protocol of the Congress convened at Vienna, in the session of the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

Signed at Vienna, on the 13th of March, 1815, by all the Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris.

On the 7th of March King Louis issued a Proclamation, declaring that Bonaparte entered, sword in hand, the department of the Var, and calls upon all the authorities, civil and military, to pursue, arrest and produce immediately, the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, that he and his abettors may be dealt with agreeably to the laws.

The French frigate the Lys, that sailed from Toulon, has captured the brig of war and transports, which brought Bonaparte & his guard from Elba to Frejus.

London, March 27.

Orders, we understand, have been dispatched to Sir A. Cochrane and the other naval commanders on the West India and American stations, and to the British military commanders, to take measures immediately to secure the French colonies for the King, and prevent them from being transferred to Napoleon.

It is said that an embargo has been laid upon all French ships of war in French ports, in order to prevent their putting to sea, and declaring for their legitimate King.

Eighty battalions of Austrian infantry, 116 squadrons of Austrian cavalry, are to march immediately to the Rhine. Blucher is to lead all the Prussian heroes to the Rhine. Bennigsen & Platoff are to pour the Russian troops from Poland.

Wrede is to lead the Bavarians; the Duke of Wellington, who is said to have already reached the Netherlands, is to command the English, Hanoverian, Dutch and Belgian troops. Meanwhile the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, are to repair to Frankfurt.

March 29.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning with papers to the 26th inst. They represent the united forces, consisting of Prussian, Hanoverian, English, Dutch and Belgian troops, are advancing for the French frontier. It is expected that in a few days they will amount to an army of 160,000 men.

There was a report last night that the Hereditary Prince of Orange had actually proceeded with a body of British

and Dutch troops beyond Tournay towards the French frontier; and that he had done this against every remonstrance that had been made to him.

The force which Bonaparte has sent to Lille, to await the attack of the Royalists, it is said, actually amounts to 40 thousand men.

It does not appear that at the date of these journals Napoleon himself had set off for Belgium; but his preparations for such a march, and its object, are sufficiently indicated. The troops advancing from the south and east are reviewed in succession as they reach Paris, and instantly marched off for the northern frontier.

A Paris paper of the 18th March, states that the King has just received an official assurance from the plenipotentiaries assembled at Vienna, of the friendly sentiments of their respective sovereigns, who offer all the forces of their states to repel the attempts of Bonaparte. Alexander had offered 600 thousand men to maintain the treaty of Paris. The Emperor of Austria on the 12th ordered all his troops to march towards France and Italy, and his militia to take up arms. The Bavarian & Wurtemberg troops were to march the 16th.

The English and Prussian troops were uniting, and Wellington was named Generalissimo by the sovereigns in Congress assembled, and was expected in Brussels.

LATE FROM LISBON.

New York, May 3.

Yesterday the fast sailing brig Criterion, Capt. Forbes, arrived here in 23 days from Lisbon, having left that place on the 8th of April.

Just as the Criterion sailed, a report reached Lisbon, that the troops had refused to obey the orders of Ferdinand of Spain, unless he would sign the constitution. This produced considerable tumult at Madrid, which induced Ferdinand to leave the place. Some supposed Charles the 4th would be called to the throne.

The French vessels at Lisbon were afraid to go to sea, expecting an immediate War with England.

From the Democratic Press.

Among the various important facts which are detailed in our French Journals, we have not been inattentive to what relates to the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna. It appears that Napoleon arrived in France at the most critical moment. All the important points in controversy had been finally settled by those who called themselves exclusively the great powers of Europe.

Poland, Italy, Saxony, the Netherlands had been disposed of, in what manner we do not precisely know, but the great powers were satisfied with their respective shares. From all that we can gather it appears plain that Britain had her full share of influence in the mighty caucus of princes. The Netherlands were disposed of according to her wishes, in favor of the prince of Orange, the intended of the heiress to the British crown. Already he had assumed the title of King of the Netherlands, Prince of Liege and Duke of Luxembourg, which shews us the full extent of his allotted dominions.

Prussia was to have Cleves, Juliers, part of Guelderland, Cologne, Ehrenbreitstein, and the greatest part of the French conquests on the left bank of the Rhine.

Mentz or Mayence was to be an Imperial city, a kind of Bulwark to the German empire.

But this is not all—in this partition of the ancient dominions of the dukes of Burgundy, Great Britain has not forgotten herself. She had obtained the province of East Friesland, & the great commercial port of Embden, as an appendage to her new kingdom of Holland. Nor was she satisfied with these. She further demanded, and probably would have obtained, for she had taken possession of the mouths of the Catarro, in the province of Dalmatia on the frontier of Turkey. Thus she would have had a sea-port of her own at each end of Europe. Embden in the north, Gibraltar in the south west, and Catarro at the south-easternmost confine of that part of the world.

Such was the state of things when Bonaparte reascended the French throne—his appearance at Paris produced a sudden effect at Vienna, the wand of the British magician was broken to pieces, and the enchantment of the enchanters was dissolved. The mighty congress, now a congress no more, broke up, separated, and each of its potent members, cursing all coalitions, seem to have thought of nothing else but their separate interests, and perhaps began to cast about how to make their peace with the great man, whom but a few days before they believed spell bound in his island of Elba.

Our papers are silent as to the manner in which Poland and Saxony were to be apportioned. But it seems that the king of the latter country was to be suffered to retain a part of his dominions, and that Prussia was to be indemnified, as we have seen, on the right bank of the Rhine.

Prince Eugene Beauharnois was to have had the sovereignty of the seven Ionian islands.

The Empress Maria Louisa was to have a small territory in Bohemia, in lieu of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza, which she was compelled to give up to the queen of Etruria. She will probably now drop a handsome curtsey to the congress, and return them thanks for their great liberality. The coalesced powers, now freed from the trouble of making a new division of the states of Europe, will have leisure to reflect on the uncertainty of human affairs, and the prince regent of G. Britain will perceive that there is yet something in the world more powerful than British intrigue.

From the National Intelligencer.

The restoration of the exiled Napoleon to the imperial throne of France, is one of those stupendous events, which enchain our faculties with admiration, and confound our understandings. In contemplating it, we know not whether most to admire its suddenness, its magnitude, or the rapidity of its progress. It has astonished all our senses like a clap of thunder, as the British editors have it, at a moment when when we in America least expected it though almost every one believed it would happen at no very distant day. The total change it has wrought in the relations of all Europe, and in the internal concerns of France, sufficiently speak the importance of the event. The execution of the design, which none but a great mind could have conceived, was almost rapid as thought, and the progress of the revolution has been as felicitous and bloodless as the sham-fight of a parade-day, or the March of a holiday procession.

Indeed, under all the circumstances of the case, it may be considered a second Election of this man to the Imperial purple, an election by acclamation and without opposition.—The reigning Monarch appears to have regarded it in this light; and, by silently resigning his pretensions, to have admitted the priority of the claim of his formidable opponent; whilst the People have greeted with enthusiasm of joy the return of a sovereign, of consummate ability, whom foreigners and traitors to their country had driven from among them.

There is a variety of interesting questions to which this great event gives rise, and which are discussed in every circle. The principal of these are, whether Napoleon is not insecurely seated on the throne of France; whether his return will produce a return of the scenes of blood and devastation which preceded his exile; and, last but not least, whether this event will affect beneficially or otherwise the interest of the United States.

On the two first of those questions our opinion, if worth any thing, is in the negative. The people of France, having felt and appreciated the difference between an energetic and a feeble rule, will not, it appears to us, consent again to put their national existence to hazard by a change of rulers. Experience too, we fancy, has taught Napoleon himself, that a thirst for foreign conquest had nearly been the grave of his power; and we shall not be surprised to find him act the pacificator, and, having first secured the independence and tranquility of France devote him self entirely to the augmentation of her prosperity and grandeur.

As to the third point, the effect of this event on the interest of the United States, there is room for much difference of opinion. This nation has nothing to hope, nothing to ask, from the favor of any foreign power.—France is the same to us, whether ruled by Napoleon or Louis, by a King or an Emperor. We owe no enmity to Louis; we owe no debt of gratitude to Napoleon. The commercial edicts of the latter had injuriously affected our maritime rights, though they ceased to do so before his late exile; and were not renewed by his succession. It is alike the interest and the wish of free America to enjoy peace and friendly intercourse with all the world, and to avoid entanglement in the politics of Europe. No thing but flagrant invasion of our rights, such as we have heretofore experienced, can drive us from that position. We desire, from the European powers, only an observance of that respect to our rights which is due to the rights of every independent nation. This respect, let us hope, will be scrupulously paid by the ruler of France, who has seen, and, in common with the rest of the world, cannot but have duly appreciated the virtuous struggle of this young nation, in defence of its violated rights, which has just so honorably terminated.

We have then nothing to apprehend from this extraordinary event, unless it be that, in the event of war

between Britain and France, in which is probable, our neutral rights may be again assailed, and require the arm of vindication them. This is a remote contingency, to which we refer only to deprecate it.

Upon the whole, it appears to us, that this is one of those occurrences on which our feelings may well be neutral. Had it occurred before the termination of the war, every American would have rejoiced at it, as weakening the power of the nation with whom we were at war. But, as things are, we see no reason, in a national point of view, whatever be our individual prejudices or partialities, to rejoice, any more than we do to grieve, at the restoration of Napoleon.

NAPOLÉON'S RETURN.

(Extracted from Cabbett'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 to judge of the probabilities that exist in favor of, or against the enterprise; but after viewing what the people of Italy, Genoa, Switzerland, Spain, and even France have experienced, in consequence of his fall, I cannot say, that his restoration would, to me, be matter of surprise, especially when I consider how large a portion of the soldiers and of the people of France were, and always appear to have continued firmly attached to him. As to wishes they avail nothing; but we are now all free to express those which we entertain. Our country is at peace with the Emperor of Elba as well as with the King of France. My wishes are, that the Jesuits, the Dominicans and the Inquisition may be put down again. I do not care much by whom; but these 'ancient and venerable institutions,' as the Cossacks of New-England call them, I wish to see completely destroyed. Louis the 16th has not done what he promised. He has not abolished the heaviest taxes; he has not left religion as he found it; he has not adhered to the Code of Napoleon; he has not left the press free. I do not know, that, surrounded as I have been, that he could have done more than he has done; but he has not done all that were expected, it has done some things which were not expected. It is quite impossible for me to know, whether or no, Napoleon is best calculated to make France happy; but to him who is disposed to make them happy and free, I most sincerely wish success. At any rate, with the same earnestness, with the same anxiety, with the same forebodings of evil if my prayer be rejected, which I felt when I so often besought our government not to embark, and when embarked, not to persevere, in the war against the Republic of America, I now beseech, I implore thee, not, on any account, to draw the sword, to waste the treasure and pour out the blood of our beloved and long suffering country in this new quarrel. We all now feel the sorrows of a twenty years war, in the tax and troubles which have trod upon its heels. If a new war were now to be undertaken, and that, too, for the sake of the Bourbons, what must be our fate. The question would now be asked of all the rubbish of 1792. If the king of France stand in need of no foreign help, why should we drag the sword to give him aid? If he does stand in need of foreign aid, is it not clear that the people of France are against him? If we, in the former case interfere, we do it unnecessarily, if in the latter case, we make war in force upon a foreign nation a Government which it does not like. Therefore, it appears to me, that it is impossible to justify war against Napoleon upon ground that at present exists. If we go to war with Napoleon, he has now seen the vast importance of American friendship. America will keep at peace while we suffer her unmolested to carry on her trade over the world. That would be our case. But, on the other hand, if we attempt to prevent it, we shall have to fight her both by land and sea. Here is a choice of evils: but I am not the Sir Francis Burdett's Gentleman, who present him, as he most justly complains, with a choice of evils, and then claims the other; for, I say, both evils may be avoided by our remaining at peace, and leaving the French, the Italians, and the Neapolitans, the Swiss, and the Belgians, and the Russians, and the Spaniards, and