

Bonaparte to Elba
wife not with him
Bonaparte
Mediterranean

THE American Patriot.



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FROM EUROPE.

Bonaparte Banished to the Elba—the ancient Family and Ancient Boundaries of France restored.—A General Peace in Europe.

(From the Boston Centinel, June 4.)

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

It never before fell to our lot to announce intelligence so stupendous as that which arrives in Portsmouth and Halifax from England, enable us to do this day. The Paris and London dates are down to the 17th and 19th.

The French Senate have dethroned Bonaparte. He has since abdicated his crown in favor of the Bourbons; and has accepted an asylum in the little Island of Elba. Hostilities and War preparations had ceased:—and the Peace of Europe was certain.

What effects these great events will have on our country, time only can develop. The Hand of Providence is in them; and we have a right to hope for good.

The allied armies entered Paris the 31st March, as we have constantly maintained. The Emperor Alexander instantly repaired to the palace of Talleyrand; and Bonaparte's downfall was made certain. The Russian Emperor immediately called on the French senate to act. All its members in Paris, with Talleyrand at their head, assembled on the 1st of April. The immediately decreed the dethronement of Bonaparte; nominated a provisional government of which Talleyrand was made chief—promulgated a new constitution; called Louis the 18th, to the throne of France; and clothed the count D'Artois, his brother, with the provisional government, until Louis should arrive. The *pro tempore* government then ceased, and Talleyrand was named President of the senate. The emperor of Austria entered Paris the 13th of April. He concurred in all the measures taken.—The people appeared to be extremely happy and unanimous in favor of the change; and the organization of the new government proceeded rapidly, harmoniously and regularly.

The small French army which followed Bonaparte to Essone was dissolved. Many of its officers had repaired to Paris; and Bonaparte was preparing to quit France for his asylum, accompanied only by generals Bertrand and Lefevre Desnottes. His wife, the empress had not joined him, and it was said would not.

With respect to our own country, we have not learnt one word which rests on any official authority. The papers state, that no Envoys had been chosen to meet ours; and that strong reinforcements were to be sent out to prosecute the war.

We do not think the angry threats of the London or Halifax quill-drivers are worthy notice; but regret to say we cannot perceive any thing in any proceedings in England which looks like accommodation or Peace with us. Those we think will act wisest who calculate on the worst.

The extent of the counter Revolution in favour of the Bourbons, may be partly estimated when it is known that Lebrun

Talleyrand, Barbe, Marbois, Barthelemy Bournonville, Fontanes, Gregoire, Roger, Ducos, Sieyes, Shimmelpenic, the Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) and sixty other of the first functionaries of France, signed the Constitution, inviting Louis XVIIIth to the throne.

Champagny, Savary, Maret, and other Ministers of Napoleon have sworn allegiance to Louis.

The National Guards universally wore the white cockade; and the conscripts had been ordered to return home.

The British Ambassador at Madrid had announced the arrival of King Ferdinand at Gerona on the 24th of March.

All the large towns in England had been illuminated on account of the Great News in France.—At Halifax the same measure was adopted. The news was brought to Halifax in the express packet, 29 days from Falmouth.

The series of European details is not yet complete. But the tidings are ample of the downfall of the tyrant Bonaparte—the restoration of the Bourbons, and the peace of Europe!

Elba, to which Bonaparte is to be banished, is a little island on the Mediterranean, some 50 or 60 miles from Leghorn.—It is populous, has fine harbors, and is a famous place for monkeys and other Mischievous animals. Bonaparte formerly gave it to the Duke of Parma.

IMPERIAL COURT OF PARIS.

The Imperial Court has adopted the following decree:

That they adhere unanimously to the dethronement of Bonaparte and his family, pronounced by a Decree of the senate of the 3d inst. and that faithful to the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom; they desire with all their hearts the return of the head of the House of Bourbon to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

(Signed)

SEGUIER, First Pres.
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

APRIL 10, 1814.

ABDICATION OF BONAPARTE,

Despatches have this day been received from Lord Cathcart, announcing the abdication of the crown of France and Italy by Napoleon in terms of which the following is a translation.

“The Allied powers having proclaimed that the emperor Napoleon is the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France.

“Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the——day of April 1814.”

Decree of the French Senate.

Thursday, April 14. The Senate, deliberating on the proposal of the Provisional Government, after having heard the report of a committee of seven members decrees as follows:

The Senate commits the Provisional Go

ernment of France, to his Royal Highness the Count D'Artois, under the title of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, shall have accepted the Constitutional Charter.

The Senate resolves that the decrees of this day, concerning the provisional Government of France, shall be presented this evening by the Senate in a body to his Royal Highness the Count D'Artois.

(Signed)

The PRINCE of BENEVENTE, Pres.
Count DE VALENCE, }
Count DE PARTORET, } Secretaries.

The Senate immediately proceeded to the Palace to present the decree to Monsieur. They were presented by the prince of Benevente, its President; who thus addressed his Royal Highness.

MONSIEUR—The Senate brings to your Royal Highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of your august House to the Throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires in common with the nation, for ever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and on public liberty, which are the only sureties of the happiness and liberty of all.

MONSIEUR—The Senate, in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain apparently more calm in the limits of its duties, is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people. Your royal highness will read in our hearts through the reserve of our language—each of us, as a Frenchman, has joined in those feelings and profound emotions which has accompanied you, ever since your entrance into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

For myself my Lord, allow me to congratulate myself, on being the organ of the Senate, which has chosen me to be the interpreter of its sentiments to your Royal Highness. The Senate, knowing my attachment to its Members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment.—The most delightful in fact are those in which we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love.

ANSWER OF THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

“Gentlemen,

I have acquainted myself with the Constitutional Act which recalls to the Throne of France the king, my august Brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the Constitution; but I know his sentiments and his principles, and I do not fear to be disavowed by him, when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the basis of it. The king in declaring, that he would maintain the actual form of Government, has then acknowledged, that the Monarchy ought to be balanced by a Representative Government, divided into two Houses—these two Houses (Chambers) are the Senate and the Houses of the Deputies of the Department; that the taxes shall be freely granted by the representatives of the nation; public and private liberty secured, the freedom of the press respected under the restriction necessary for public order and tranquility; the liberty of worship guaranteed—that property shall be inviolable and sacred, the Minister responsible, liable to be accused and prosecuted by the Representatives of the Nation.

“That the Judges shall be for life, Judicial power independent; none being liable to be tried by any other than his natural Judges; that the public debts shall be guaranteed, the pensions, dignities, military honours, shall be preserved, as well as the new and ancient nobility, the Legion of honor maintained; the King will fix its insignia; that every Frenchman shall be capable of military and civil employments, that no individual can be called to account for his opinions and his votes, and that the sale of national estate shall be irrevocable.

“These, Gentlemen, are, it seems to me, the basis which are essential and necessary to insure all rights, to trace all duties, to secure the continuation, and to guarantee for the future situation.

LONDON, April 8, 1814.

Orders have been given for the recall of the blockading squadrons of the several ports. The war establishments are to be reduced immediately, and the militia disbanded in June.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, it is said, does not accompany Bonaparte to Elba; but retires to Italy, where she will take the title of Archduchess of Gaustilla.

Louis XVIII. having declared his readiness to accept the French Crown and Constitution, his Majesty will depart in a few days for France, accompanied by the Duchess of Angouleme, and a select number of the emigrant nobility, among whom is the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, who is upwards of ninety years of age. The ceremony of crowning Louis will be performed by this venerable prelate. The Duke of Clarence, as Admiral of the fleet, will accompany Louis XVIII. and command the Royal yacht which is ordered to be prepared to convey the King to France.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

Extract of a letter from Sacket's Harbor dated MAY 31, 1814.

“I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you as accurate an account as I possibly can at present obtain, of an action which took place yesterday morning, 15 miles from this village.

“A number of our boats, coming from Oswego with cannon and rigging for the new vessels, put into Sandy Creek, being well manned with sailors, riflemen, and Indians, under the command of captain Woolsey, of the navy, who on entering the creek despatched an express to this place for reinforcements. The mounted dragoons under captain Harris, The marines under captain Smith, the heavy and light artillery, under lieutenant Mitchell, who so lately distinguished themselves at Oswego, and a few infantry, were sent as a reinforcement, though they did not arrive till the business was over.

“Our commander apprehending an attack, placed the riflemen and Indians in the woods, on each side of the creek, and sent a few raw militia, with a show of opposing the enemy's landing. The plan succeeded. The militia retreated on the first fire, pursued by the enemy; but as soon as they had passed the Indians and riflemen, who were in ambush, these last attacked them in the rear, while a battery of four field pieces opened upon them in front. Thus cut off in their retreat, after a smart action of twenty minutes, in which they had 20 killed and 40 or 50 wounded, the whole force of the enemy, 137 in number, surrendered, with their gun boats, five in number.

One of these boats carried a 68lb. carriage, one a long 32, one a long 24, one 2 long 12s, and one two brass pieces, one of which they threw overboard. Not a man escaped to carry the news to Sir James. There were among the enemy's killed, one lieutenant of marines, and one midshipman, among the prisoners are two post-captains, one the commander of the Wolf, 4 lieutenants and 4 midshipmen. The British force consisted of sailors and marines. Our loss was one Indian killed and three wounded. The prisoners were conducted to this place last evening by the militia.

An express has this moment arrived bringing an account, that last night, another gun boat from the fleet, with 30 men, went up the Creek in search of their comrades, whom they attacked and captured after a few shots.

The enemy have captured one of our boats from Oswego, having on board two 32 pounders and an 18 inch cable. This will not retard our operations, as we have both spare cables and guns.