

Bonaparte
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CONDITIONS.

The *American Patriot* will be published every Saturday, and forwarded to subscribers by the earliest opportunities. The price will be two dollars per annum, exclusive of postage; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at the expiration of six months.

No subscription will be taken for less than a half year; nor will any subscriber be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid off. The failure of any subscriber to notify a discontinuance of his paper, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty five cents; those of greater length in proportion.

LONDON, MAY 14.

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

Declaration of the King.

"Louis by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

"Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke that mutual confidence so necessary to our repose and their happiness.

"After having read with attention the plan of the constitution proposed by the senate, in the sitting of the 6th of April last, we have recognized that the basis were good, but that a great number of articles bearing the marks of the precipitation with which they have been drawn up; cannot in their present form, become fundamental laws of the state.

"Resolved to adopt a liberal constitution we should be wisely combined, and not being able to accept one which it is indispensably necessary to correct, we convoked for the 10th of June of the present year the senate and legislative body, engaging to lay before them the result of our labors, with a commission chosen from these two bodies, and to that constitution the following guarantees:—

"The representative government shall be maintained such as it exists at present, divided into two corps, viz.

"The senate and house composed of deputy departments.

"The taxes shall be freely imposed.

"public and private liberty ensured.

"The liberty of the press respected, with the precautions necessary to the public tranquillity.

"The freedom of Worship guaranteed.

"Property shall be sacred and inviolable.

"The ministers, responsible, may be prosecuted by one of the legislative houses and tried by the other.

"The judges shall be irremovable, and judicial power independent.

"The public debt shall be guaranteed.

Pensions, ranks, military honors preserved, as well as the ancient and new nobility.

"The legion of honor, the decoration of which we will determine, shall be maintained.

"Every Frenchman shall be admitted to civil and military employments.

"In fine, no individual shall be disturbed for his opinions and his votes.

(Signed) "LOUIS,"
Done at St. Ouen, May 2, 1814.

FONTAINEBLEAU, April 21.

DEPARTURE OF BONAPARTE.

Bonaparte left the town yesterday, at 11 in the afternoon followed by fourteen carriages. His escort employed 60 post horses. The four commissioners who accompanied him of the allied powers, were M. Souwarow, the Prussian general, and another general supposed to be an Austrian one. Four officers of his Household, among whom was his baker, formed part of his suit. Few of the military departed with him: and even those who did, will it is said, leave him when he embarks.

The following are nearly the words which he addressed, on setting off, to the officers and subalterns of the old guard, who were still with him:

"I bid you farewell. During the twenty years we have acted together, I have been satisfied with you. I have always found you in the path of glory. All the powers of Europe have armed against me; a part of my generals have betrayed their duty; France herself has betrayed it.

With your assistance and that of the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preserved France from civil war.

Be faithful to the new king whom France has chosen, be obedient to your commanders and do not abandon your dear country, which too long has suffered. Pity not my fate; I shall be happy when I know you are so likewise.

I might have died; nothing would have been more easy for me; but I still wish to pursue the path of glory. What we have done I will write

I cannot embrace you all but I will embrace your general—Come General.

Let the Eagle be brought to me that I may embrace it also. (On embracing it he said) Ah, dear Eagle, may the kisses which I have bestowed on you resound to posterity! Adieu, my children, adieu, my brave companions! Once more encompass me."

Then the staff always accompanied by the four commissioners of the Allied powers, formed around him.

Bonaparte now got into the carriage. At that moment he could not hide his confusion, and dropped some tears. In going he called for Constant, his first valet de chambre; but the latter concealed himself, probably in order that he might not have to follow Bonaparte, though he had on the preceding day received from him a present of 50,000 francs.

Bonaparte demanded 200 pieces of Cannon to fortify his isle, and an English frigate to protect him from the danger of the corsairs. This was refused him. He had demanded one hundred and sixty waggons to carry them.

BONAPARTE.

FREJUS, April 28.—It appears that Bonaparte has been greatly alarmed at the different scenes which the indignation of the inhabitants of the South has caused him to experience in many places.

On quitting Orgon, where he considered himself as lost, he took the resolution of changing his carriage, his name and dress,

in order to escape the danger which became every moment more menacing; he hastily gained our port, and has arrived here in the dress of an Austrian officer, enveloped in a Russian pelisse, and on his head a Prussian cap, ornamented with a large white cockade. In this strange accoutrement it was impossible to discover him. Besides this he had a long white beard, his eyes sunk, and a disturbed air; he was himself anxious to depart; he was himself anxious to depart; he wished to make but one leap from the carriage to the frigate which was to transport them to the isle of Elba. He finally embarked at St. Rapheau; but it is feared that the inhabitants of the Island of Elba are not very eager to receive him. It is said considerable fermentation prevails in the Island upon the subject. The inhabitants still recollect that they were the first islanders on the coast of Italy invaded by Bonaparte, and are unconscious of having given a reason of the unjust aggression.

PARIS, May 7.

A private letter from Avignon, dated 30th ult. contains a fact which deserves to be added to the particulars already published respecting Bonaparte's journey. Alarmed at the danger in which he was incessantly involved, he assumed the disguise we mentioned yesterday—but it was necessary to take further precautions. He would not remain in the carriage, and yet he could not be supposed to be absent from the party.—He therefore conceived the idea of disguising one of his attendants, named Vernet, who consented to take his place in the carriage, where he quietly heard all the imprecations intended for his master, poured forth against himself, and fortunately escaped with insults and curses.

A person from the south who saw Bonaparte's escort changing horses, relates that it was a truly frightful spectacle. The populace crowded round his carriage, and giving way to feelings of hatred and revenge alone abused him in the grossest terms, and would have seized his person: The armed force itself was not able to keep back the multitude. At length one of the foreign generals who accompanied him, harranged them and said, "It was much better to let the tyrant live, because a single death would deliver him at once, whereas he must suffer a thousand from the recollection of crimes," &c. &c. Meanwhile the horses were put to, and the carriage started. Bonaparte finding himself extricated from this new danger, turned to the general and said to him, General I thank you; I heard what you said; you spoke like an angel."

Paris, May 9.

Prince Eugene Beauharnois arrived to day in Paris. He visited the king at three o'clock in the afternoon.

London, May 14.

Despatches were on Sunday received announcing the arrival of Bonaparte at the Island of Elba. He embarked on board the Undaunted frigate to be conveyed to that place.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, who accompanied Bonaparte from Paris, is promoted to the

brevet rank of colonel in the army. "On the continent and in the island of Elba only." From this it would appear, that Col. Campbell, and the other allied officers placed in superintendance over Napoleon are to continue with him in Elba for some time.

The princess Borghese, who had an interview with her brother Napoleon, and refused to accompany him, has been forced to quit Nice. It is supposed she will retire to Rome.

Joseph, Louis and Jerome Bonaparte, are all in Switzerland.

The mother of Bonaparte is to reside at Rome on a pension of 20,000 of a year; Joseph, Louis and Jerome, have each the same sum. Bonaparte himself about 80,000 a year.

It is said there are at present in the neighborhood of Paris, upwards of 20,000 French officers, destitute of employment.

London, April 25.

Connected with the question of peace with America, we may notice that a memorial has been presented to Lord Liverpool, which was favorably received, the object of which is to prevent the Americans from conducting the fishing trade as heretofore on the coast of Newfoundland and elsewhere. It is said to be the intention of government to protect this branch of our commerce from all intrusion by the citizens of the United States, under any arrangement that may be made with that power.

Min. Chron.

The arrangement with the Allied powers, under which there is to be no interference by the sovereigns of the continent in the pending war between Great Britain and America, has in the political circles, attracted much notice, and some are disposed to attach much importance to it, as implying an intention or determination of ministers resolutely to persevere in the contest. It is we believe, completely ascertained that the British government will not treat with the American plenipotentiaries until the hostages in the United States are set at Liberty, and this is the cause assigned that no nomination has yet been made of public agents to meet Mr. Bayard and his colleague at Gottenburg.

Lord Gambier and Mr. Hamilton have it is said, been appointed commissioners to meet the American commissioners, and that they are invested with full powers to negotiate a treaty with the United States. It is believed however, that they have instructions with regard to the line of boundary between the United States and Canada, which may make it necessary for the American commissioners to refer to their government for fresh instructions.

At the beginning of the last month, the messenger bearing despatches to the American minister, Mr. John Q. Adams, arrived at Petersburg, and that gentleman was preparing to proceed to Gottenburg to undertake his new functions as plenipotentiary for the restoration of peace with Great Britain.

The detachments proceeding to North America have been ordered an extra supply of accoutrements, for which the colonels are to receive an indemnification.

The people of Italy have desired to be constituted an independent monarchy, and to have a king given to them. They put to death Bonaparte's minister of finance, M. de Prina.

The revolution which has been effected in Italy, is an event of the highest importance. The attempt of the partisans of Eugene Beauharnois to have him proclaimed king, has completely failed; and he has been forced to fly with a few of his staunch followers. A provisional government has been formed, and the crown it is clear, will be worn by a prince of the illustrious house of Austria.

The details of the surrender of Genoa to the troops under the command of lord W. Bentinck, were yesterday published in the Gazette. The manner in which the expedition was planned and executed, does honor to the commanders.

Taken at Genoa—two 74's on the stocks, and 4 brigs of war, 16 and 18 guns.