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BONAPARTE.

Interesting Documents relative to the manner in which Bonaparte is to be treated

Letter from Earl Bathurst, Sec'y of State, to the Lords of the Admiralty

Downing-street, July 30, 1815.

MY LORDS—I wish your Lordships to have the goodness to communicate to Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn, a copy of the following Memorial, which is to serve him by way of instruction; to direct his conduct while General Bonaparte remains under his care. The Prince Regent, in confiding to English officers a mission of such importance, feels that it is necessary to express to them his earnest desire that no greater personal restraint may be employed than what shall be found necessary faithfully to perform the duties of which the Admiral, as well as the Governor of St. Helena, must never lose sight, namely, the perfectly secure detention of the person of General Bonaparte. Every thing which without opposing the grand object, can be granted as an indulgence will, his Royal Highness is convinced, be allowed the General. The Prince Regent depends further on the well known zeal and resolute character of Sir G. Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be misled, imprudently to deviate from the performance of his duty.

"BATHURST."

MEMORIAL.

When General Bonaparte leaves the Bellerophon to go on board the Northumberland, it will be the properest moment for Admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which General Bonaparte may have brought with him.

The Admiral will allow all the baggage, wine, and provisions, which the General may have brought with him, to be taken on board the Northumberland. Among the baggage his table service is to be understood is included, unless it be so considerable as to seem rather an article to be converted into ready money than for real use.

His money, his diamonds, and his saleable effects (consequently bills of exchange) also of whatever kind they may be, must be delivered up. The Admiral will declare to the General that the British Government by no means intends to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects to hinder him from using them as a means of his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Bonaparte; the inventory of the effects to be retained shall be signed by this person as well as by the Rear Admiral, or by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory.

The interest of the principal (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied to his support, and in this respect the principal arrangements to be left to him.

For this reason he can, from time to time, signify his wishes to the Admiral till the arrival of the new Governor of St. Helena; and afterwards to the latter; and if an objection is to be made to his proposal, the Admiral or the Governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his Majesty's Treasury.

In case of death, he can dispose of his property by a last will, and be assured that the contents of his testament shall be faithfully executed.

As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified, that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulations.

The disposal of the troops left to guard him must be left to the Governor.

The latter, however, has received a notice, in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the Admiral.

The General must be constantly attended by an officer appointed by the Admiral, or if the case occurs, by the Governor. If the General is allowed to go out of the bounds where the sentinels are placed, an orderly man at least must accompany the Officer.

When ships arrive, and as long as they are in sight, the General remains confined

to the limits where the sentinels are placed. During this time all communication with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena are subject during this time to the same rules, and must remain with him. At other times it is left to the judgment of the Admiral or Governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them. It must be signified to the General, that if he makes any attempt to fly, he will then be put under close confinement, and it must be notified to his attendants, that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the General's flight, they shall be separated from him, and put under close confinement.

All letters addressed to the General or to persons in his suite, must be delivered to the Admiral or Governor, who will read them before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the General or his suite, are subject to the same rule.

No letter that does not come to St. Helena through the Secretary of State, must be communicated to the General or his attendants, if it is not written by a person not living in the Island. All their letters addressed to persons not living in the Island, must go under the cover of the Secretary of State.

It will be clearly expressed to the General that the Governor and Admiral have precise orders to inform his Majesty's Government of all the wishes and representations which the General may desire to address to it, in this respect they need use any precaution. But the paper on which such request or representation is written must be communicated them open, that they may both read it, and when they send it accompany it with such observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new Governor, the Admiral must be considered as entirely responsible for the person of Gen. Bonaparte, and his Maj. has no doubt of the inclination of the present Gov. to concur with the Admiral for this purpose. The Admiral has full power to retain the General on board his ship, or to convey him on board again, when, in his opinion, secure detention of his person cannot be otherwise effected. When the Admiral arrives at St. Helena, the Governor will, upon his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such officers, or other persons, in the military corps of St. Helena, as the Admiral, either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or disposition, shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena.

If there are strangers in the Island whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental to the flight of General Bonaparte, he must take measures to remove them. The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it are placed under the surveillance of the Admiral. He fixes the places the boats may visit, and the Government will send a sufficient guard to the points where the Admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The Admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast except such as he shall allow.

Orders will be issued to prevent, after a necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessel to go in future to St. Helena.

If the General should be seized with serious illness, the Admiral and the Governor will each name a physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the General in common with his own physician; they will give them strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health. In case of his death, the Admiral will give orders to convey his body to England.

Given at the War-Office,
July 23, 1815.

Latest from Spain.

INSURRECTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The mail from Corrunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing government of Spain, in consequence of its supposed oppression, Gen. Porlier, who distinguished himself so much in the Patriotic war, under the name of the

Marquesito, assembled a body of troops on the 8th inst. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corrunna, arrested the principal authorities, and having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped upon Spain, by the counsels which have prevailed since King Ferdinand's return, and asserting that all foreign powers, from the very beginning, had strongly disapproved of the King's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal juntas, until the convention of the convention of the Cortes, who will determine the future system of government. Further accounts this morning says the adjoining provinces are ready to join those of Galicia, and the next advices will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corrunna was illuminated when the packet which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Porlier is popular. This important event gives much interest to the report respecting the state of Spain. The French papers say that many old castles have been fitted up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the bravest defenders of the country in the late struggle with France.

CORUNNA, Sept. 19.

A very unexpected event has just taken place here.—Gen. Porlier who had been confined here by the King's orders, in the castle of St. Antonia ever since August 1814, but who obtained permission last month to visit the bath of Atrigo on account of his health, last night assembled the troops quartered in Santa Lucia, close without the gates, and entered this city at one o'clock this morning; where he arrested the Captain General of the province, the Governor of this city; and two or three other persons; by three all was quiet, and as perfect tranquillity prevails as if nothing had happened.

Manifesto.

Addressed to the Spanish Nation by the Provincial Junta of the Kingdom of Galicia, of which is President the Marshal de Camp Don Juan Diex Porlier, General Commandant of the Interior of the Kingdom.

"SPANIARDS,

"After six years of a glorious and obstinate struggle to support the independence of the nation, and its honour, which was outraged in the person of its Chief; after immense sacrifices, loss of property, and the shedding of so much Spanish blood, we have chased the enemy who sought to subjugate us, we have driven him from our soil, and obtained the re-establishment of the throne of our Monarchy, we have recovered and maintained the splendour of the nation, we have made our name respected, and secured our independence, the first object of every people that values its dignity, and desires to preserve and transmit it unsullied to posterity.—Not contented with defending, at the hazard of our lives, the land of our birth, we ought to secure its prosperity for the future by solid institutions, re-establish our ancient rights, remove the obstacles which impede and obstruct the fountains of public wealth, and secure in all classes of the State the security of their persons and property, and the true exercise of their industry and their talents."

[The manifesto then describes the constitutional labours of the Cortes, states the joy which was occasioned by the return of the King, and the disappointment experienced on his refusal to adopt the Constitution, which is attributed to the advice of the same evil counsellors who drew him to Bayonne, and who afterwards prostituted themselves to Bonaparte. It is stated, that "almost all those who surmounted and counselled the King at Valencia, almost all those who surround and guide him now are of this class—they possess the chief offices of state; and those very persons, who in 1808, were named by the intrusive government to calm the insurrection in the provinces, compose part of the tribunals appointed to judge the patriots, that is ma-

ny of those men, who, at that time, nourished in the provinces the sacred flame of patriotism. Alas! History does not present us any paralled.]

"Against such insults, such crimes as have been committed in this year, the Spaniards would long since have made a dreadful cry, such as they did to defend their independence, had they not, prudent and composed, and lovers of their country, preferred, before they exposed it to new convulsions, seeking every method of conciliation, hoping that their King, undeceiving himself, would be the first to change his conduct, to chastise his perverse counsellors, and preserve in fact and without stain the opinion of so many good Spaniards, so unjustly persecuted.

"In vain we have hoped for a whole year; in vain has all Europe disapproved the conduct of the Cabinet of Madrid; in vain have several Princes remonstrated against the impolicy of its proceedings, and the injustice of persecuting so many illustrious patriots; in vain have many Spaniards ventured to speak truth to the king; the first have not been attended to, notwithstanding the respect due to such respectable allies, and the others have been persecuted. To such a degree have they got possession of the person of the King, that they do not permit him to listen to remonstrances of such weight, that they do not allow him time to reflect on the falsehood of their assertions. They tell him that the Cortes and the Regency sought to remove him from the throne—they try to corrupt public opinion by spreading a perfidious report, that there was a secret plan to spread irreligion and to persecute the Clergy—in short, they publish all kinds of calumnies, which none but men so perverse as themselves could possibly conceive. A year has passed; the government has been in their hands—the deputies, the members of the Regency, the person whom they wish to calumniate, have been surprised in the night, they have been able to discover their secrets, to unfold their machinations, and yet nothing has been found but proofs of their probity and their virtues—all Spain is convinced of this truth; what greater proof can there be than their own judgments and sentence; and in respect to public and private rights, how illegal and monstrous are all their proceedings—in which the very laws of the party they pretend to follow are trodden under foot; in which the accused are not permitted to defend themselves personally;—in which all judgments are summarily decided, many of the judges being at the same time accusers and witnesses, who, forming impeachments for what themselves ordered to be executed in the time of the Cortes, have given to the world a new and unheard of example of injustice and atrocity. So many deserving and respectable men, so many Priests venerable for their virtues and dignities, so many officers of rank, covered with wounds and illustrious by their services, now loaded with chains and thrown into dungeons, serve to satiate the rage of their infamous persecutors, who delight in their miseries, and hope to destroy them by torments and affliction."

[After reminding the people of the good the Cortes had done, by the abolition of the GABELLES, the restrictions on manufactures and commerce, and the different effect produced by the restoration of the oppressions, they are thus addressed:]

"Spaniards! either the country must perish or we must find a remedy for such great and dangerous evils. All Europe is inter-