

on his ferocious adversary, and holding him down until a young daughter, of 2 or 13 years came with an axe, and soon finished the conflict.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

"From the moment Bonaparte landed in France he adopted a system of falsehood, asserting that his enterprise was known and favoured both by England and Austria. 'How could I have escaped from Elba,' he said, 'but with the consent of the English, whose ships hovered on every side, and whose Commissioner was my daily companion?' With Austria he added, he had made a truce for twenty years—asserting that the Archduke Charles was actually with him, and that the Empress Maria Louisa and the young King of Rome were on their journey to France. These statements he spread every where, asserting in addition that the Allies were not sorry to see the Bourbons deprived of the Throne, on account of their unwillingness to abolish the slave trade.

"Since his arrival at Paris he is said to have more than once exclaimed, '*Je suis arrive trop tot*'—an exclamation which has been thus explained—that he ought to have delayed his expedition until the monarchs had gone home and put their armies on the peace footing.

"At first he styled himself Emperor of the French &c. &c. and Joseph Bonaparte, King Joseph. But on a sudden he left out the &c. and called Joseph merely Prince Joseph. He sent for Louis Bonaparte's wife soon after his arrival. The Huisser announced her as Prince's Hortense. She turned to him to rebuke him when Buonaparte said, 'It was by my order—you are only Princes and Princesses—we renounce all dominion out of France.'

"He is destitute of battering artillery and of money. The villages round Paris are crowded with troops, who are neither clothed nor paid. The officers who were on half-pay, and are to be employed again, are quartered upon the inhabitants of Paris. The Royalists have the greater number. At present he could not bring into the field, at the utmost, 90,000 effective soldiers. The garrisons are ill provided with necessaries.

"Ney is forming an army. General Passinge is his chief d'Etat Major, and General's Brayer, La-folle and Barchelu, General's of Division. Many have refused to serve under Ney. At Paris his conduct is acknowledged to be *un peu trop fort*. Some of his old companions have reproached him for his baseness, and he has been heard to exclaim, '*J'ai perdu quarante ans d'honneur*.'

"Seventeen Colonels have resigned their regiments. Moncey and St. Cyr have refused all overtures from him. Others whose names have been published as going to visit him, were sent for by him. Lecourbe refuses employment. Marescot, a General of Engineers, had been imprisoned four years by Bonaparte—'We shall forget and forgive,' he said to him. Marescot replied, 'There have been many follies committed within these 12 years.' 'Hogsheads full,' answered Bonaparte.

"Augereau's Proclamation is a forgery, and he himself is believ-

ed to have gone to Switzerland. His wife has been exiled from Paris by Bonaparte.

"Soult and Marchand have also been exiled.

"The Chancellor d'Ambrays property is said to have been confiscated.

"Massena is detained in Marseille by the people, who are all for the Bourbons.

"There was a report that the people of Lyons had risen on the garrison.

"Bonaparte ordered all the shops at Paris to be opened on Sundays. They would not shut them during the Bourbons; but the moment Bonaparte ordered it they shut them all.

"The churches of Paris are full and the *preres de quarante heures*, for the King's safety are said in ail.

"There is great gloom throughout Paris, and if Bonaparte leaves it with the troops, the white cockade will be again displayed."

BORDEAUX, March 27.

M. Laine arrived in this city a few days since. He waited upon the Duchess of Angouleme, and apprized her of the entrance of the Emperor into Paris. Immediately after five men of the cavalry of the National Guards passed the Garonne, and advanced to the banks of the Dordogne, to intercept the couriers, diligences, and carriages, coming from Paris. It was in this situation of things a courier named Menard, arrived with Proclamations of the Emperor. He was arrested and put in prison. On the 24th some parties, but not numerous, traversed the coffeehouse, crying *Vive le Roi!*

The plan of the Royalists had been to disarm the two regiments which are at Bordeaux, the 8th light infantry, and the 6th of the line; but these troops shewed themselves devoted to the Emperor, and they dare not act against them. A few partizans endeavoured to arm themselves, fearing that the rising of the people will not draw with it that of the soldiers.

The Duchess of Angouleme required the Theatres to be shut during Holy Week. She has received the two regiments, and shed tears when the brave men who compose these corps refused, in her presence, to cry *Vive le Roi!*

On the 26a fermentation begun to manifest itself, & is directed against the Royalist party.—There is a report that General Clauzel will arrive to take the command of the city, in the name of the Emperor.

All persons of any influence allow, except a few individuals, at the head of whom are M. Laine and the Mayor, that the whole population would declare itself in an instant, if they were not afraid from some perfidious suggestion, the Emperor would revenge himself upon the whole city, for the treason committed in 1814 by a small number of persons.

All the peasants in the vicinity of Bordeaux have hoisted the tricoloured cockade.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

This day we received a large supply of Brussels Papers to the 3d inclusive. From the subjoined extracts it will be seen that on every part of the frontiers of France the greatest activity prevails in all the armies; and that every thing indicates the approach of a most vi-

gorous campaign against Bonaparte, who it may be presumed, notwithstanding the silence of the French Journals, is equally active in preparing for the conflict which is to decide not only whether he shall reign, but whether he shall be suffered to live.

According to these papers Marshal Mortier (the Duke of Treviso) has been arrested at Lille by order of Bonaparte. Our readers will recollect that this General was one of those whose attachment to his person and cause, Bonaparte made a great boast soon after he reached Paris. From the silence of the French Papers respecting the greater part of the Marshals, we are led to infer that their Master is displeased with them for some reason or other. The cause we take to be, what we stated in a former STAR—their stipulation that he should reign only by the laws of the empire.

By the accounts from Vienna, it appears that there was not the slightest diversity of opinion among the Allies respecting the line of conduct they were called upon to adopt, in consequence of Bonaparte's breach of the treaty of Fontainebleau. The most vigorous measures were instantly resolved on, and orders sent off for the immediate advance of the troops of the respective Powers.

Three great armies will act at once against France, viz. on the north, the south, and on the Italian frontier. That in the North will be commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and the Austrian force to the Southward by Prince Schwarzenberg. The latter will consist of 180,000 Austrians, 20,000 Sardinians, 10,000 British (commanded by Lord Bentinck,) and 30 or 40,000 Neapolitan auxiliaries.—The whole force expected to be in the field against the Usurper in the course of a few weeks is estimated at 950,000; & this force, if we rightly understand the accounts, will soon receive a strong reinforcement of Russians, Alexander having ordered his whole army, not excepting his guards, to advance against the enemy of Europe.

In the mean time the Congress, resolved not to have their labors rendered abortive by the movements of the Corsican, are preparing for publication the new Constitution given to Germany, which will appear in a week or two.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa has formally renounced the title of Empress. So much for the Corsican's paragraphs intended to impress the French with the idea that she was on her way to Paris; or in other words, that the Emperor Francis was acting in concert with the Usurper.

Arrival of the Duke of Wellington at Brussels.

At a late hour last night Mr. JOHNSON arrived from Vienna, with dispatches from our Ministers there. This morning Mr. Williams, another messenger, arrived from the Duke of WELLINGTON, direct from Brussels. His Grace had arrived there, and immediately took upon him the command of the Allied Armies assembled there.

His Grace has already had an interview with the Duke of FELTRE and Marshals BERTHIER and MARMONT as to the plan of the campaign which is to be instantly commenced in France.

The Dispatches from Vienna are understood to contain a repi-

tion of the assurances of the Court of Austria to support the BOURBONS to the utmost extremity, in the expulsion of Bonaparte and his adherents.

Mr. Williams, the Messenger, travelled from Vienna to Brussels in the carriage next to that of the Duke of Wellington, and was a witness of the repeated demonstrations of joy from the inhabitants of almost every town through which his Grace passed with his suite.

The Guards that embarked yesterday at Greenwich were put on board seven Berwick Smacks, which are to convey them direct to Ostend; these vessels were near Gravesend early this morning, & from the favourable wind that still continues, we may safely calculate on their reaching Ostend this evening before dusk.

Tuesday night a large ship, bound to Quebec was completely destroyed by fire off Greenwich. The ship and cargo is estimated at from 70, to £80,000.

London, April 9.

A Brussels paper of the 6th contains an article from Geneva, which affords a most satisfactory confirmation in the South of France. Montpellier, Wisnes, Marseilles, and Avignon, had united against the usurper. The Royalists had formed a camp near the Durance; and their corps had disarmed some regiments of the line, and shut up others. We have given copious extracts from these papers, which contain numerous notices of the assemblage and march of the troops of the allied powers towards Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c. It is expected that the French military will not long refrain from some aggression. One of their reconnoissances was lately pushed on the side of Furnes, and did not retire until a flag of truce had been despatched to the commandant.

Another set of Brussels and Frankfort papers have just arrived. The military preparations proceed on the side of Belgium with activity. The sentinels on both sides are within sight of each other, and the patrols of cavalry approach within a short distance. Luxembourg and other fortresses have been declared in a state of siege. The French garrison of Landau have already been guilty of some excesses. It is not possible for hostilities to be long protracted. The head quarters of the allied army in Belgium was to be removed to Sens.

Brussels April 11.

The French troops in the North and the Pas de Calais, have received considerable reinforcements in the course of the present week. In Lille, Douay and Valenciennes, some regiments are arrived. Orchies, an open town three leagues from Tournay, is occupied by a regiment of cavalry. The French have placed along the frontiers a chain of posts.—On our side the same is done, so that the sentinels stand in sight of each other and the patrols of cavalry approach within a short distance; for the rest all is quiet; our forces increase hourly. The Prussian troops between Luxemburg and Maastricht are already estimated at 60,000 men, and their numbers increase daily by the numerous reinforcements which are on their march.

The fine weather highly favors the arrival of transports, and the landing of British troops at Ostend.