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From the Philad. Daily Advertiser.

THE EARLY PART OF THE LIFE OF
BONAPARTE.

From a Biographical and historical Dic-
tionary printed in France, 1800—by
a Society of Men of Letters.

NAPOLEONE BUONAPARTE,
(as he is called before the Gallic Elision,) First Consul of the French Republic, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 26, 1769, of Charles Bonaparte, a noble Corsican, and Letitia Raniolini; Charles Bonaparte, whose ancestors, supposed to have been of Tuscan origin, had established themselves at Ajaccio for two centuries, had studied civil law at Rome, but connected with Paoli, he quitted the ministerial robe, and even fought as a common soldier against the French when they invaded Corsica. After the conquest of this Island, he wished to retire with Paoli, but one of his uncles who was a Canon prevented him; and his wife, being related to M. de Marboeuf, commandant of Corsica, he was nominated Procureur du Roi at Ajaccio. In 1773, a deputation of the three orders having been commissioned to wait on Lewis XV. Charles Bonaparte was chosen to represent the nobles. He had three sons and four daughters; and at his death, M. de Marboeuf, the friend of his house, continuing to protect his family, placed the second son, the present Chief Consul of France, at first in the college at Autun, and afterwards in the military school of Brienne, where he soon discovered an extraordinary character, and a great inclination for serious studies. Averse to sports and noisy pleasures, he avoided his companions; and, devoted to meditation, sought his chief delights in solitude. For a long time he employed his leisure hours in forming a garden out of the plot of ground that was allotted to the pupils. The trees which he here planted and superintended with the utmost care, formed in this little enclosure a kind of hermitage, into which he suffered no one to enter—and if any of his companions attempted to interrupt his tranquillity, he rushed out to repel them without being intimidated by their number. St. Lewis's day was a great holiday at the military school—while the rest resigned themselves to pleasure, he still applied himself quietly to his studies. At 9 in the evening they discharged some artificial fireworks on the flag of his garden; the fire was communicated to a small box that contained several pounds of powder, and some of the young men were wounded by the explosion. Several of them to extricate themselves, overthrew the palisades of Bonaparte's garden, running at the noise, dealt the blows of his pickaxe pretty freely upon every one who thus scaled or broke down his entrenchments. He quitted the military school in 1785, went to Paris, where his mother resided, and stimulated by his taste for artillery, studied the mathematics with so much ardour, that he was soon qualified for the necessary examinations. He passed through them with complete success, and was placed in the regiment of artillery de la Fere—in which he served two or three years previous to the Revolution. He ardently embraced the new system, which he supported from its commencement, with an enthusiasm which drew upon him the blame of all his comrades. Upon this subject, there were often between them very spirited altercations; and one day in particular, when he was walking upon the banks of the water with several other young officers, the dispute on the revolutionary principles became so violent, that they attempted to throw him into the sea. Paoli having arrived in France, to receive a civic crown, in 1790, embraced the son of his ancient friend; and they afterwards met again in Corsica, in which place

Bonaparte quitted the artillery for the post of Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guards.

In the second expedition fitted out against Sardinia, he embarked with his compatriots and took possession of the little island of la Magdelaine; but dissatisfied with the discipline and organization of the troops assembled together for this enterprise he returned to Ajaccio. In the mean time Paoli and his adherents formed the project of annexing Corsica to England. Of this project Buonaparte did not approve; but was personally attached to Pascal Paoli, and took a part in the remonstrance made by the municipality of Ajaccio against the decree which declared this factious man an enemy of the Republic. This conduct seemed to imply such close connection between them, that Lacombe St. Michael, and two other Commissioners of the Convention, gave orders for arresting Bonaparte; nevertheless, he remained faithful to France, and fixed his residence at 8 leagues from Toulon. At this period, Toulon had fallen into the hands of the English; and the deputy Saliceti, who knew Bonaparte, having represented him to Barras as possessed of military talents, the latter employed him against Toulon, with the rank of Chief of Brigade. He there served successfully under Dugommier, and contributed, by the manner in which he directed the artillery, to hasten the capitulation of this place. Being desirous, some time afterwards of attempting an expedition against Ajaccio, then occupied by the English, he was less fortunate, and beheld himself repressed by his cousin Masseria, who had already acquired celebrity under M. Elliot, during the siege of Gibraltar. Towards the end of 1794, the Conventional Bessiro had him arrested at Nice as a Terrorist; but finding nothing reprehensible, either in his conduct or his papers, he restored him to liberty. He at this time travelled to Paris, to solicit employment; but could obtain no appointment from Aubry, who superintended the Military Department of the Committee of Public Safety; and it is said, that he immediately requested leave to go to Constantinople, which was also refused him. If this incident be founded in fact, what a train of reflections does it not produce! He was still at Paris during the revolt of the sections on the 3d, 4th and 5th of Oct. 1795; and Barras, who commanded against the revolters, having called him near himself he powerfully contributed to the triumph of the Convention. His patron, enchanted with his conduct, nominated him second Gen. of the Army of the Interior and relinquished to him a few days afterwards the supreme command. During the winter he married Madame Beauharnois, a friend of Barras, and the latter got him, shortly afterwards, appointed to the command of the army of Italy. It is from this time, that his military glory commences. He opened the campaign on the 10th of April, 1796 by the victory of Montenotte, and in the course of the same month he fought the Austrians at Millesimo; at Dego, at Mondovi, and compelled General Colli to retreat to Chereses. His history after this period is well known.

EASTERN AFFLUENCE.

A Gentleman who lately made a visit to the Nabob at Lucknow, had an opportunity of inspecting his Highness's Museum, which is famous for elegant pieces mechanism, paintings, and other articles by celebrated artists. An uncommon collection of birds renders the aviary an hours agreeable inspection; nor does the menagerie less gratify curiosity; besides a lioness, tigers, leopards, panthers, hyenas, bears, wolves, and a sea-gosh, it contains some gookers, or wild asses of the mountains, uncommonly hardy and

fleet, resembling the zebra, except in their colour, which is dun; African sheep, Barbary goats, like small deer; several serpents of extraordinary dimensions, and the animal, not yet described; called a cheerruck, in colour and shape of the hyena, though smaller, and exceedingly fierce and voracious, particularly of the flesh of dogs and asses. But beyond every thing curious and excellent in the Nabob's possession are his arms and armour. The former consist of matchlocks, fuzes, rifles, fowling-pieces, pistols, sabres, scymeters, spears, spears (long straight swords), daggers, poignards, damasked or highly polished, and ornamented, in relief or intaglio, with variety of figures or foliage of the most delicate patterns. Many of the figures are wrought in gold or silver, or in Marquetry, with small gems. The hilts of the swords, &c. are agate, chrysolite, lapis-lazuli (nine times dearer than pure gold), chalcidony, blood-stone, and enamel, or of steel inlaid with gold, called ty-nashee, or kolt-work. His Excellency's collection of Indian pictures is considerable, and preserved in large portfolios.

East-Indies.

An account from Bengal says, "vast sums of money which are almost yearly lost to the country, in consequence of the Hindoos burying their property, accounts in some measure, why the silver in India does not appear to increase, though there are such quantities continually coming into it. The Rajahs never let their subjects rise above mediocrity; and the Governors look upon the growing riches of a subject as a boy does on a bird's nest; he eyes their progress with impatience then comes with a spoiler's hand, and ravishes the fruit of their labour. To counteract this, the Hindoo's bury their money under ground, often with such secrecy as not to trust even their own children with the knowledge of it; and it is amazing what they will suffer rather than betray it; when their tyrants have tried all manner of corporal punishments on them, they threaten to defile them; but even that often fails; for, resentment prevailing over the love of life, they frequently rip up their bowels, or poison themselves and carry the secret to the grave."

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 18.

Yesterday Capt. Sterret, Commander of the Schooner Enterprize, part of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived here, with dispatches for the Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. Sterret is the bearer of dispatches from Commodore Dale, which exhibit a detail account of the proceedings and situation of the Mediterranean Squadron.

On the 1st of August the schooner Enterprize, commanded by Capt. Sterret, and carrying 12 6 pounders and 40 men, bound to Malta for a supply of water, fell in with a Tripolitan Cruiser, being a ship of 14 6 pounders, manned by eighty men.

At this time the Enterprize bore English colours. Capt. Sterret interrogated the commander of the Tripolitan on the object of his cruise. He replied that he came out to cruise after the Americans; and that he lamented that he had not come along side of some of them. Capt. Sterret, on this report, hoisted American, in the room of British colours; and discharged a volley of Musquetry; which the Tripolitan returned by a partial broad-side. This was the commencement of a hard fought action, which began at 9 A. M. and continued for three hours.

Three times during the action the Tripolitan attempted to board the En-

terprize, and was as often repulsed with great slaughter, which was greatly increased by the effective aid afforded by the Marines. Three times, also the Tripolitan struck her colours, and as often treacherously renewed the action, with the hope of disabling the crew of Capt. Sterret, which, as usual, when the enemy struck her colours, came on deck and exposed themselves, while they gave three cheers, as a mark of victory.

When for the third time, this treacherous attack was made, Capt. Sterret gave orders to sink the Tripolitan, on which a scene of furious combat ensued, until the enemy cried for mercy.

Capt. Sterret ordered the Capt. either to come himself, or to send some of his officers on board the Enterprize. He was informed that the boat of the Tripolitan was so shattered as to be unfit for use. He asked what security there was, that if he should send men in his own boat, they would not be murdered?

After numerous supplications and protestations the boat was sent; The crew of the Tripolitan was discovered to be in the most deplorable state. Out of 80 men, 20 were killed and 30 wounded. Among the killed, were the second Lieut. and surgeon; and among the wounded were the Capt. and first Lieutenant. And so decisive was the fire of the Enterprize, that the Tripolitan was found to be in the most perilous condition, having received 18 shot between wind and water.

When we compare this great slaughter with the fact that not a single individual of the crew of the Enterprize was in the least degree injured, we are lost in surprise at the uncommon good fortune which accompanied our seamen and at the superior management of Capt. Sterret.

After administering to the relief of the distresses of the wounded Tripolitans, and the wants of the crew, Capt. Sterret ordered the ship of the enemy to be completely dismantled. Her masts were accordingly all cut down, and her guns thrown over-board. A spar was raised, on which was fixed, as a flag, a tattered sail; and in this condition the ship was dismissed.

On the arrival of the Tripolitan ship at Tripoli, so strong were the sensations of shame and indignation excited there, that the Bey ordered the wounded Capt. to be mounted on a Jack Ass, and paraded through the streets, as an object of public scorn. After which he received 500 bastinadoes.

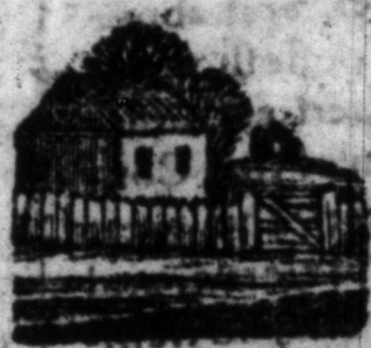
NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have legal demands against the Estate of JOHN BERRIE, late of King's County, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested to the Subscribers, within Six months from the date hereof.—And all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN McLEOD,
JOHN WATERBURY,
Administrators.

St. John, 3d Nov. 1861.

FOR SALE.



A Valuable Farm of upwards of 500 acres, situate on the Little Kennebec River or Hammond River about 15 miles from the City, being the Lots No. 4, and 5, formerly occupied by the Proprietor D. B. Wetmore.—For terms of Sale, apply to Thomas Wetmore St. John.

If the Farm is not before disposed of at private Sale, it will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 16th Feb. next at 11 o'clock at the Coffee House St. John—by

ANDREW CROOKSHANK,
St. John, 15th Dec. 1861.