

CASE OF M. DE MAUBREUIL.

ALLEGED ORDERS TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

(From The Examiner.)

We gather the following particulars from a very strange book, published by this person, which has been translated into English. A French copy we have seen professes to be one of the third edition, and indeed the title is very well calculated to make one look into the contents. It is this:—An Address to the Congress and to all the Powers of Europe, concerning the assassination of Napoleon and his Son—in which are exposed the chief means employed by the Bourbons to ruin those who prevented the execution of that political atrocity, the pretence successively adopted to conceal it from the knowledge of the world, and the different intrigues of a great number of personages. The book is however written in so wild and unaccountable a manner, that it would be impossible to give a regular and detailed account of all the circumstances of the case. M. de Maubreuil feels so strongly all that has been done in this business, that he does not sufficiently explain minor parts of his narrative, and is besides continually breaking out into vehement rhapsodies respecting his alleged ill-treatment, and fierce attacks on different individuals whom he thinks guilty of base and oppressive conduct towards him, which set at defiance all order and chronology.

Marie-Armand Guerry de Maubreuil, Marquis d'Orvault (for such is his title) is one of the ancient gentry or noblesse of France, and the representative, according to his own account, of the three noble families of the Guerrys, the Maubreuils, and the d'Orvaults. By means of the famous M. de Castelnau, he got the situation of Equerry and "Captain of the Hunts" to Prince Jerome Bonaparte. He possessed the estates of Maubreuil, Orvault, Naye, and Capigne, which he says were worth 1,410,000 francs, (about £38,700,) as well as a hotel in Paris, worth 270,000 (about £11,000). He was concerned in some military contracts, as he charges the French Government with owing him half a million of francs (£25,000) for disbursements on that account. He served as an officer in Bonaparte's army in Spain, and produced testimonials of his courage and military conduct. He says, that he was much injured by Napoleon's Government, for whom he made great pecuniary sacrifices; and that, being disgusted by their treatment of him, he anxiously desired the restoration of the Royal Government, and was one of those who made a disturbance on the Boulevards at Paris, and threw down the statue of Napoleon, a short time before his abdication. But here commences his story, which is this:—

At the time of Bonaparte's first abdication, in 1814, and the entry of the Allies into Paris, there was a Provisional Government established, with Talleyrand, D'Angles, &c. at their head. Notwithstanding the occupation of Paris, great apprehensions were entertained of the failure of the attempt to restore the Bourbons, as Napoleon was still at Fontainebleau, with a fine army strongly attached to him; and it was therefore resolved to endeavour to secure themselves against all chances, if possible, by his death, and that of his son, the young King of Rome. M. de Maubreuil was sent for by the Provisional Government, his sentiments being known to be in favour of the Bourbons, and his family having suffered much in the Vendean war in the Royal cause. They told him their intentions, after securing him by oath of secrecy; they offered him a dukedom, the government of a province, &c.; he was astonished, but he saw that they were determined to have the attempt made, and he therefore accepted the commission, for the purpose of frustrating their designs, and with the condition that he was to have the complete and uncontrolled direction of the Royal family joining in the attempt. Orders were consequently made out by the Russian and Prussian Commanders and the French Ministers, dated April 16 or 17, 1814, giving him unlimited authority over a number of post-horses, &c. With these he proceeded to Nemours on the 19th of April; ascertained, by sending out spies, what direction Napoleon would traverse; and drew off his detachment along a road seven leagues distant in a different line. Napoleon passed along the forest of Fontainebleau on the 20th, alone in his carriage, preceded by his escort, and thus escaped.—M. de Maubreuil, arriving at Montreuil, thought himself obliged, "for form's sake," to appear to do something. He therefore organized a military detachment, by means of his orders, and returning towards Fontainebleau, met the Queen of Westphalia, who was passing with 14 waggons of gold, silver, and other treasures. He had been charged to get hold of all the property of the Bonapartes that he could, and was also in hopes, that by so doing he should minister to the avarice of his employers, and induce them not to inquire very strictly into his supposed neglect of duty. Eleven cases were therefore taken from her Majesty, though she was allowed to retain the most valuable articles. The last affair was with the Empress

Maria Louisa and her son; and this he managed in a different manner from the one with Napoleon, because he wished to make it appear that the non-performance of his engagement was owing to some accidental circumstances, and thus escape the indignation of the Bourbons and the Ministers. He therefore sent on his detachment in another direction, and put himself in the way of the Empress, accompanied only by a M. Davies, who was his confidant, and to whom orders had been given similar to his own, in case it might be necessary for them to separate. The Empress and her son passed by this means in safety, and M. de Maubreuil thought he should have the excuse of having mistaken the road, and not being able to attack the Empress and her suite without his men. This was on the 22d of April. He went to Paris, and the property taken from Marie Bonaparte, was divided among certain great personages, who were not however satisfied, and therefore, partly alarmed at the clamour raised, and therefore, partly indignant at the plundered lady, and partly indignant at the Emperor, they threw M. de Maubreuil into prison, where he was kept till the 18th of March, 1815, when the landing of Napoleon induced them to set him free, lest he should betray their secret to the Emperor. Confinement had rendered him so weak, that he was not able to proceed to Gand (in the Netherlands) with his Royalist relations, M. de La Roche-Jaquelin, and therefore went to St. Germain, where he was arrested by the Imperial police, who endeavoured to extort from him a statement unfavourable to the Royal cause. His sense of honour, and his affection for his friend La Roche, who requested his silence, forbade him to confess any thing while the Bourbons were in adversity, and he therefore remained silent, until he contrived to escape out of their hands. He then proceeded to Gand, while Louis was there. His enemies, on his arrival, spread a report that he came to assassinate the King, and he was again put in confinement; then ordered to be released by the King of the Netherlands, but given up, by means of an order forged by his enemies, to the Prussians; and lastly, sent back to France, where he remained in various prisons, (though occasionally released and again seized,) for several years. During this period, various tribunals considered his affair, and no less than thirty-three decrees were pronounced, one court declaring its incompetency, and sending the case to another, which sent it back again; sometimes it was transferred to the courts of Rouen, Rennes, and Nantes, and again sent back to Paris; some decrees liberated him, while others annulled that liberation. On the 17th of April, 1817, he was brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, and charged with the robbery of the Queen of Westphalia. After the King's Attorney had addressed the Court, he rose, and spoke for some time in defence of himself, alleging that what he had done was in consequence of orders from the Bourbons and the Provisional Government, who ought to be accused instead of himself. He declared in a vehement manner the real objects for which he was employed. The *gens d'armes* arrested and intercepted him several times, but at length obtained an attentive hearing, while he related the circumstances. [Some account of the trial appeared in the newspapers of the time.] The Court declared its incompetency, and the affair was referred to the Court of Douai, which, on the 6th of May, 1818, found him guilty and sentenced him to five years imprisonment, and to be placed under the inspection of the Police for ten years more. About four months before, however, having escaped from the Douai prison, by means of the facilities furnished by De Caze, the Minister of Police, he had arrived in England; and he sent a protest against the sentence to the French Ambassador and to the Lord Mayor. As soon as he heard of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, he began to prepare this address, and published it, as well as a translation, in spite of the efforts of the French Ambassador and French Police in London, one of whose agents exhibited articles of the press against him at Queen-square, and required him to be bound over in a sum which he knew he could not furnish. A gentleman unexpectedly and generously offered to become his security, and thus obtained time to procure what was necessary.

This is the statement of M. de Maubreuil.—We shall now notice the different circumstances connected with it, which make either for or against its truth. It must be confessed, that the first presumption is against a man, who, according to his own account, was thought likely to do such a deed as that for which he says he was employed, and who, in order to screen himself from the reprobation of his employers, seized on the property of a woman to whom he was a stranger, and who was innocent of any crime towards him. Yet it should be recollected, that the known sentiments of his family, and his own discontent on account of his treatment by Bonaparte's ministry, might perhaps have been sufficient to cause him to be looked upon as a likely man for the purpose in view. The reason he gives for his not disclosing the matter to Napoleon, while in confinement at Paris, is most

unsatisfactory and incredible. It was almost impossible that he could feel any delicacy towards the family by whom he had been imprisoned and made to suffer so much. His friendship, too, for La Roche-Jaquelin was not likely to be great enough to prevent his gratifying his revenge. We cannot, after reading his book, have a sense of his high-mindedness and delicacy sufficient to make us believe these things. Besides, what delicacy could he feel towards the Bourbons, the directors of an act, the very proposal to commit which astonished and shocked him? We have no doubt that there was some other motive for concealment, which he does not choose to confess; and this of course invalidates the authority of his other statements.

His story is, however, with this exception, consistent and probable. The book seems written in earnest, and as an injured and passionate man would write. He is besides not attached to any party, but on the contrary attacks alike Bonapartists and Bourbonites. He produces such a quantity of letters and documents, and relates so many minute and curious particulars, that it is difficult to believe they could be invented by himself. That the circumstances are exaggerated, we believe, tho' perhaps his temper would dispose him to think more of them, without any intention to deceive.

But the internal evidence of the book is the least evidence of its truth. There are other attendant circumstances, which at least give his narrative an appearance of probability. The orders given him by the Russian and Prussian Commanders, and the French Ministers were not denied, though it was afterwards asserted, that they were given for another purpose—to empower the bearer to search the treasury for certain papers. Now these orders, as Maubreuil observes, imply an extraordinary degree of confidence in the person entrusted with them; and the presumption is, that they were only given for a very great object. Why else should force be necessary? It may perhaps be said, that it is unfair to suppose the Bourbons, or the other party accused of acting with them in this affair, to be capable of procuring the commission of such an atrocity. We answer by referring to history, even to late events; to the notorious want of principle among cunning and second-rate politicians; and to the very proclamation of the Congress at the time of Napoleon's return from Elba, which contained a pretty plain hint, that his assassination would be acceptable to the high powers, and perhaps rewarded by them.

Maubreuil says, that the French police endeavoured to get the Alien Act put in force against him. Why did they not succeed? This is very strange; it looks as if the English Government, holding the alleged facts, were unwilling to do any thing which might connect them with the oppressors of a man, who had something of a criminal nature to disclose respecting them. This circumstance becomes more remarkable, when we consider the readiness with which they send any individuals out of the country with whom they are displeased, even when they can assign no other reasons than pretended suspicions or imaginary dangers.

On the whole, though we cannot feel certain of the truth of the statements of M. de Maubreuil, yet we think the circumstantial evidence so much in his favour, that unless those who are affected by them give some explanation, the Public will be justified in believing at least the main facts. He is now, we believe, in London, ready, and he says anxious, to be called upon to justify what he has advanced, in an English court of justice.

DEALS AT GIBRALTAR.

(From the Dublin Journal.) It was lately mentioned in the Dublin Journal, that several deals had taken place between the Officers of the 6th Regiment and the Officers of the United States Squadron, which had touched at Gibraltar. The cause of the quarrel was not explained; but we are enabled, by a communication from Gibraltar, to give, exclusively, the details of this curious business.

On Monday evening, the 22d of March, Mr. Taylor, the Captain of an American Merchant Vessel, was returning to his lodgings from the Theatre, at about half-past eleven o'clock, and, when within four doors of his house, he was stopped by a sentry for not having a light; (it is the order of the Governor, that no person shall walk without carrying a light after ten o'clock.) Captain Taylor being detained about half an hour, became impatient, and ran towards the door of his lodgings, which was only ten yards distant. The door was fast, and the sentry seized him; he was brought to the Main Guard, when Captain Johnston, of the 63th, after hearing the sentry's story, which was somewhat embellished at the expense of the American, ordered Captain Taylor to be committed to the crib. After remaining some time, the American asked for pen, ink, and paper, which were refused. Several respectable merchants interfered, and Captain Taylor being at last released, demanded Captain Johnston's address, which he declined giving on the ground, that he did not consider the American of sufficient rank to entitle him to a meeting.

Captain Taylor waited two days endeavouring to obtain a meeting, when, being under a bond for 5000 dollars to sail by a specific day, he was obliged to leave Gibraltar. A few days afterwards, a frigate, a sloop, and a brig of war, belonging to the United States, came down the Mediterranean. When the Officers of this squadron heard of the manner in which Captain Taylor had been treated, they drew lots which of

REMOVING THE MUD FROM THE QUAYS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the above Purpose, either in Lots or Bidders, are requested to apply to Mr. GIBSON, Secretary to the Harbour Commissioners, at the Custom or Excise Office, from whom all Particulars may be ascertained. Waterford, May 14, 1819.

O'NEILL & KEHOE OFFER FOR SALE, 98 Chests TEA (from last Sale), 10 Hhds. Refined SUGAR, 20 Baskets CHEESE, 30 Casks SALT-PETRE, and 150 Barrels Stocking TAR, which, with their present Stock of SCALE SEGARS, SPIRITS, SPICES, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most liberal Terms. Waterford, April 17, 1819.

TO BE LET, IN LOTS, OR TOGETHER, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED ACRES of the LANDS of KNOCK-HOULY, situated on the Road leading to DEXTER, about Five Miles from Waterford, One from Woodstown, and Two from Dunmore. As Express notice will be given to improving Tenants, these lands will be let with the usual conditions, and will wish to erect STABLES, LODGES, &c. There are some beautiful Situations for building on the Ground. Apply to Wm. MURPHY, Esq. Kilrea, Waterford; or to Wm. MURPHY ANDSON, Waterford. April 21, 1819.

THE LANDS of BALLYVALE, either in the Whole or in Divisions, as may be desired, containing about 150 Acres, and situated about four and a half Miles from Waterford. Proposals to be received by Mrs. RAWLEY, March 6, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT, FROM £500 TO £1000, Apply to GEORGE IRVIE, Waterford—If by Letter, post-paid. Feb. 14, 1819.

FOR QUEBEC, NORTH AMERICA, THE FAST-SAILING BRIG THOMAS, JONATHAN BIRBY, MASTER; BURTON 300 TONS. Also, the fast-sailing Copper-bottomed New Brig CONSTANTIA, WILLIAM MOYLE, MASTER; BURTON 200 TONS.

DEATH those who have superior Accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and every Attention will be paid to the Health and Comfort of those who go out on their arrival. One of these Vessels is now in Waterford, and will be ready to receive her Passengers on or before the 15th of May, and is expected to sail on the 16th; the other will (wind and weather permitting) be at Rossmore on the 25th of June, and get ready for sea with as much expedition as possible. NASSAU ELLY, jun. has made an arrangement with a Person of high respectability as Captain, by which all Passengers going out in his Vessels will be put on board shortly after the time of getting their Goods on Land without delay.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to SAMUEL ELLY, jun. BROWN, THOMAS GREEN, JAMES QUINN, GEORGE WATSON, & ROBERT LINDSEY, Ship Agents, or the Captains on board. Waterford, May 11, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 17. Butter, best quality, 90 00 00; second, 80 00 00; third, 70 00 00; Tallow, rendered, 80 00 00; Cured tallow, 80 00 00; Beef, tallow, 70 00 00; Pork, tallow, 70 00 00; Pork, tallow, 70 00 00; Flour, best quality, 44 00 00; second, 44 00 00; third, 44 00 00; fourth, 44 00 00; Wheat, 44 00 00; Oats, 44 00 00; Barley, 44 00 00; Potatoes, 44 00 00; Cattle, 44 00 00; Sheep, 44 00 00; Horses, 44 00 00; Eggs, 44 00 00; Butter, 44 00 00; Cheese, 44 00 00; Sugar, 44 00 00; Tea, 44 00 00; Coffee, 44 00 00; Spices, 44 00 00; Oil, 44 00 00; Soap, 44 00 00; Wax, 44 00 00; Resin, 44 00 00; Turpentine, 44 00 00; Pitch, 44 00 00; Rosin, 44 00 00; Starch, 44 00 00; Salt, 44 00 00; Brandy, 44 00 00; Wine, 44 00 00; Beer, 44 00 00; Ale, 44 00 00; Honey, 44 00 00; Sugar, 44 00 00; Tea, 44 00 00; Coffee, 44 00 00; Spices, 44 00 00; Oil, 44 00 00; Soap, 44 00 00; Wax, 44 00 00; Resin, 44 00 00; Turpentine, 44 00 00; Pitch, 44 00 00; Rosin, 44 00 00; Starch, 44 00 00; Salt, 44 00 00; Brandy, 44 00 00; Wine, 44 00 00; 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