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## CONDITIONS.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF MARSHAL NEY.

ABRIDGED FROM THE FRENCH.

During the long wars, which for more than a quarter of a century have desolated Europe, Marshal Ney has been associated to all the victories which signalized the French armies. History will decide whether so much valor and so many military virtues will be able to efface a moment of forgetfulness, and a single instance of error.  
Born at Sarre Louis, Feb. 10, 1769 of an honest, but not very opulent family, Marshal Ney embraced early the profession of arms; before the revolution he enlisted as a volunteer in the fourth regiment of hussars; his vivacity, his strength, his skill in managing a horse, decided him to give a preference to the light cavalry. His activity, zeal, and great intelligence, were not long in distinguishing themselves, and after having passed successively through inferior ranks, he was made captain in 1794; it was then he became acquainted with Gen. K. Leber. The frankness of his manners, and his military air, pleased this general, who soon appointed Ney to the command of a squadron, and employed him near his person. He intrusted him with several commissions, in which he acquitted himself with the greatest success.  
He particularly signalized himself at the passage of the Lahn, in 1794. Being placed two years after in the division of general Collard, with the army of the Sambre & Meuse, his valor and boldness were remarked in the battles of Altenkirchen, Dierdorf, Montabor, and Berndorf. He assisted in the affair of the village of Obermel, which was taken and retaken four times in two days. On the 24th of July, with 100 men, he took prisoners, near Wurzburg, 2000 of the enemy's soldiers, and got possession of a considerable quantity of stores. At Zell, at the head of four hundred horse, he sabred three hundred of the enemy. On the 8th of August he forced the passage of the Renitz, defended by fourteen pieces of artillery, and got possession of Pfortzein, where he took seventy pieces of cannon; soon after this brilliant action, he was appointed general of brigade.  
In the following campaign, Ney repulsed the enemy at Giessen, and pursued it to Steinburg, but, repulsed by superior force, and constrained to yield to numbers he retreated; his horse was killed under him, and he was made prisoner. The army of the Sambre & Meuse was then commanded by general Hoche, who had a great esteem for general Ney, and who soon obtained him by exchange; on his return to the army, he received the rank of general of division.  
The command of the cavalry of the French in Switzerland was confided to him, & he powerfully contributed to the victory gained by the French armies on the Thur, May 26, 1799.  
Shortly after, gen. Ney was opposed to prince Charles; he fought against him, and took Mannheim. In the action, he advanced guard of the army had surrounded near Lauffen; Ney came to its assistance, but the enemy fled, and made 1500 prisoners.  
In 1800, general Ney was employed in the army of the Rhine, as commander of the 9th division, which occupied Worms and Frankenthal. The 5th of June he gained the battle of the Iller, and took all the enemy's artillery.  
Soon after, general Ney was charged with the command of bodies of troops dispersed between Huningen & Duseldorf; in less than eight days he made thirteen attacks, which all succeeded, and gave him the facility of causing all the regiments under his orders to cross the Rhine at the same moment. While this passage was effected, the general at the head of 9000 men, marched to the walls of Frankfort, where he routed 20,000 Mayençais, in English pay, who had been joined by 2000 Austrians. He then returned to pass the Maine near Mentz. He passed as a conqueror, overthrow-

ing all that opposed, again took possession of Mannheim, Heidelberg, Bruchsal, Heilbronn, and reached the walls of Stuttgart, without experiencing the least check. These bold movements obliged Austria to evacuate a part of Switzerland, and thus contributed to the victory of Zurich.

Employed successively under the orders of general Müssena in Switzerland, under general Moreau in Germany, general Ney, after the peace of Luneville, was charged with the general inspection of the cavalry. He soon left this office for a mission for Switzerland, as minister plenipotentiary. At the epoch of the projected expedition against England, he was appointed commander of the camp of Montreuil.

General Ney received the reward of so much glorious service; he was included in the first promotion of marshals by the imperial government.

The war between Austria and France having again broken out in 1805, furnished marshal Ney an occasion to signalize himself by new exploits. He left the camp of Montreuil for Germany, with his corps d'armee. On his arrival there he gave battle at Elchingen (which afterwards gave him the title of duke)—in this action he displayed all the resources of skill and valor. He remained master of the field of battle, and gained a complete victory.

After the capitulation of Uim, marshal Ney conquered the Tyrol, and made his entrance into Inspruck on the 7th November, 1805. He then marched into Carinthia, where he remained until the peace of Presburg.

At the famous battle of Jena, marshal Ney commanded the 6th corps of the grand army; his skillful dispositions, and his heroic courage, contributed to the gaining this memorable battle, where the French armies covered themselves with immortal glory.

Marshal Ney was then charged with the blockade of Magdeberg; this important fortress capitulated on the 9th November, 1806. The garrison were made prisoners, and there found in the fortress 800 pieces of cannon, & immense magazines.

It was marshal Ney who, after many bloody combats, took the town of Eylau. He was named to one of the most important victories which have rendered the French name illustrious.

After the peace of Tilsit, Marshal Ney conducted his army into Spain. It was in that fatal war that the marshal having to combat innumerable obstacles, which the natural difficulties of the country, and the exalted patriotism of the inhabitants opposed to him, constantly displayed the military skill, the prudence and the valor of the greatest captains.

During the retreat of the army in Spain, marshal Ney constantly commanded the rear guard; and on this occasion, as well as on many others, France owed to his valor the preservation of so many thousands of her bravest defenders.

After this retreat the marshal was called to the command of a corps d'armee in the disastrous campaign of Russia. Without entering into any detail of the many bloody actions which happened in this campaign, and in which marshal Ney took so distinguished a part; without speaking of that victory at Moskwa, which gave the duke of Eichingen the title of Prince, which the conqueror and conquered alike conferred on him, we shall merely call to mind that this illustrious and generous warrior saved the wrecks of an army, pursued at once by fire, hunger, and all the horrors of a climate where a speedy death was the last wish, and seemed to be the only hope of the soldier.

It was at this epoch of mourning and consternation that marshal Ney crowned in some sort his military career, & deserved to be placed at the head of the battalions of heroes whom he alone knew how to preserve for France.—We shall pass rapidly over the campaign of 1813, where marshal Ney in the midst of innumerable reverses always shewed himself worthy of his great reputation—we shall not stop at the battle of Lutzen, where he fought like a hero—we shall only name the desperate day at Leipsic, and we shall leave to history the care of relating the high deeds of the prince of the Moskwa, at the different battles of Troyes, of Camp-Aubert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of Laon, of Arbis sur-Aube, and of La Fere Champenoise.

Marshal Ney has been present in more than five hundred pitched battles, and in this long career of glory and of danger he has never disgraced the noble title of the bravest of the brave, which had ever been conferred on him. When in the month of March, 1814, Bonaparte, who had retired to Fontain-

bleau, wished to carry on negotiations with the allied monarchs, marshal Ney was charged to signify to the emperor that he had ceased to reign in France; soon after, he made his submission to the provincial government.

When the king entered France, the prince of Moskwa was named a member of the chamber of peers.

His majesty then entrusted him with the government of the sixth military division; he exercised those functions in the name of the king till March 14, 1815, the period at which he unfortunately joined the standard of Bonaparte.

In the last short reign of the month of June, marshal Ney had again occasion to shew his wonted valor, we shall borrow his own words to relate the result of this disastrous day of Waterloo.

[Here follows Ney's letter to Fouché, which is already before the public.]

The allied troops, in virtue of the convention signed the third of July, occupied Paris.

The king returned to the capital on the 8th of the same month.

Marshal Ney thought fit to remove from it: it appears that he had at first the intention of taking refuge in a foreign country; but having experienced difficulties as to passing the frontier, he retired into Auvergne, in the environs of Aurillac, to a relation of his wife's: it was, there that he was comprised in the ordinance of the 24th of July; he was arrested on the 5th of August.

An officer of the gendarmerie (M. Jaumard), in whose custody he was placed, was charged to conduct him to Paris.

Before the journey, the marshal gave his word of honor to the officer not to make any attempt to escape. This officer had formerly served under the orders of the marshal; and he thought fit to rely on the word of his former general. He had no reason to repent of his confidence.

Between Meudon and Aurillac, marshal Ney and his conductor stopped in a village to take some refreshment and repose. After the repast, a public functionary of the neighborhood, who had the honor of gendarmerie, and at some distance hence he had formed a plan to carry off the marshal. The latter was in the same room where this communication took place; some words that he heard gave him an easy insight into the subject of the conversation; he advanced and said to the officer, "captain I shall merely remind you that I have given you my word of honor to go with you to Paris; if, contrary to my expectation and to all probability, an attempt is made to carry me off, I shall demand arms of you to oppose it, and to fulfil to the end the sacred promise which I have made to you."

The travellers continued their journey, and no attempt was made to carry off the marshal. Arrived within four leagues of Paris, marshal Ney found in an inn his lady, who had come to meet him in a hired chaise. They had a conversation together of two hours, at the end of which the marshal told the captain that he was ready to go on: some tears flowed from his eyes. "Do not be surprised" said he to the officer, "if I have not been able to restrain my tears. It is not for myself I weep, but for the fate of my children; when my children are concerned I am no longer master of my sorrow."

The marshal and his wife entered the carriage, and the officer of the gendarmerie placed himself in it. It was thus they arrived at Paris, August 15th. After having passed several streets of the capital, the coach arrived at the end of the street de Sevres; the officer of Gendarmerie alighted to seek another vehicle, at 60 or 80 paces distant.

The marshal bade adieu to his wife, ascended the second floor, and alighted in the military prison of the Abbaye.

Some days after, he was transferred to the Conciergerie; he remained there till the moment when, being brought before the Court of Peers, his fate was decided by its decree of December 6, 1815.

The British Parliament proceeds in its system of retrenching the national expenditures.

The marriage of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, to the Princess of Wales, took place on the 2d May.

Prince Leopold has been appointed General in the British army. His distinctions are, His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Messen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld.

## Robbott's Character of the English.

The population of a country is no standard of its strength; or, at least, the population alone is no such standard; if it were, it would be difficult to conceive how it has happened, that a handful of Englishmen have become the masters of India, and have been able to tax the people of that country as completely as we are taxed here, or very nearly so. A man is a man, to be sure; but, as Sterne said to the monk, "there is some difference in men my friend." It is very clear, that, if there be one man who does, in the same line of business, as much as two other men, and if he travels twice as fast as either of them, he is better than both of them to his employer, because he eats no more than one of them, and requires no more clothes, lodging, &c. than one of them. It is just the same with a nation of such men. And, therefore, in estimating the strength of England, or any other country, we must look more at the character and performances of the people than at their numbers. In England every thing moves in a quick pace.—The stirring disposition of the people shorten distances. More is done in the same space of time than in other countries. The tradesman in London almost holds a conversation with the tradesman at York or Exeter.

But the great thing of all is the incessant labour, which is continually creating things, which give strength to a country. I do not know, that we excel some other nations in ingenuity & in the useful arts. Workmen are very adroit in America. They build as well and more neatly than we do. They work as nimbly. But they do not work so much.

An Englishman, while he eats and drinks no more than another man, labours three times as many hours in the course of a year as any other man.—His life is three common lives. People of other countries have some leisure hours. An Englishman has none. He always walks or rides as fast as he can. You may know him from all the rest of the world by his head going before his feet; by pushing along as if going for a wager, and by his stoop and his round shoulders. An American gentleman observed, that when he first came to London, all the people in the streets seemed as if they were going on an errand, and had been charged to make haste back. Never was there a better description.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

## POLITICAL.

Among the manuscripts of Bonaparte, which he left behind him at Elba, was the following. Every thinking reader will make his own remarks on this interesting fragment of the political & philosophical views of a man, who, for a series of years, agitated Europe, and even Africa, Asia, and America:—PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS OF A OBEDIENT SOVEREIGN.

"The foundation of our Society are so defective, that it threatens ruin; its fall will be terrible, and all the nations of our Continent will be involved in it; no human force is capable of stopping the course of events; as the pear drops when it becomes ripe, so states become putrescent at the end of their autumn. All civilized Europe is now at the same point as Italy was under the Cæsars. The tempest of the Revolution, of which some clouds extended themselves over the whole surface of France, will soon cover all the inhabited parts of the globe with a horrible night, & until nature shall have exhausted all her combustible materials, the thunder will not cease to roll, nor a more serene day appear. The whole cannot be saved, but by shedding rivers of blood, and nothing but a terrible storm can purify the infected atmosphere, which envelops all Europe. If we give ourselves up to the course of events, then we shall have the same fate that the romans had to endure from the inundation of the barbarians of the north.

"The latter would have made vain efforts, had not the Romans been degenerate. I alone—I could save the world, and no other. I should have given it a cup of bitterness to empty at a single draught, instead of its being at present compelled to drink it drop by drop. They think themselves delivered by banishing me from the scene of the world, but no man who knows the spirit that governs the nations and the cabinets of Europe, will be of that opinion; he will rather be persuaded to the contrary.—Among the actors who at present figure on the stage of the world, there is not one who can conform to the times and circumstances, or who can apply a remedy to them.—Were not this the case would attempts be made to restore on the old footing every thing that ought to perish, or to be buried in the night of oblivion, as

entirely unsuitable to the lights of the age, and still more so to our actual position? What is fermenting at present in Spain and at Rome will soon cause a general conflagration over the whole surface of Europe. "They are pompously calling up from the depth of the tombs, in which repose those who have been dead for ages, after having endured the miseries and follies of their time, a phantom which they regard as a saving spirit that must bring them wisdom and happiness.

"I foresee that nature, as often happens in the diseases of individuals, will be a remedy for these evils, whatever the physicians may say, when the crisis will be terrible. I know men and my age. I should have hastened the return of happiness, if those with whom I had to act had not been such villains.

"They accuse me now of having despoiled and enslaved them. It was their own base souls, their thirsts of gold and of destruction that placed them at my feet. Could I move a step without treading on them? In truth, I had no occasion to lay snares for catching them; it was sufficient for me to present to them the cup of riches and rapine, full of empoisoned honey, and they with avidity drunk to satiety.—The slaves, were in want of a master; I was not in want of slaves. This is saying every thing. Forty millions of men complain bitterly of oppression on my part; of me, a single individual, one of those powerful and dangerous geniuses, whom force destroys and aggrandizement throws headlong."

From the Boston Recorder.

## HORRID PAGAN CUSTOMS.

Forty seven women burned with the body of the Prince of Marava. In a letter from Father Martin, a Jesuit missionary in Madava.

The Prince of Marava dying in 1770, his wives to the number of 47, were burned with his corpse, in the following manner: they digged a deep ditch without the town, and in it erected a pile of wood, on the top of which the deceased was laid richly clothed and adorned. When they had set this on fire, with a world of ceremonies performed by the Bramins, that company of unfortunate women appeared, covered with jewels, and adorned with flowers, like so many victims destined for the sacrifice. They walked several times about the pile, the heat of which was perceived at a great distance. The chief of them having addressed the successor of the late Prince, resigned the charge of the deceased into his hands; and took it without showing the least sign of grief or compassion. "Alas!" said she, "what further comes of human happiness? I am sensible I am throwing myself headlong to hell." These words struck all the spectators with horror. She had a Christian woman in her service, who frequently conversed with her concerning the truths of revealed religion, in order to persuade her to embrace Christianity, but without success. She having thus spoken boldly turned her face to the pile, and calling upon her gods, flung herself into the flames. The second of those women was the sister of R. ya, a prince of the blood, who assisted at that detestable ceremony.—When he received the jewels from his sister with which she was adorned, he broke out into tears, embracing her most tenderly: she seemed unmoved at it, and with a resolute countenance, looking sometimes at the pile, and sometimes at the assistant, cried with a loud voice, Sheeva! which is the name of one of her idols, and threw herself into the flames, as the first had done. The other women followed her soon: some of them appeared composed, and others were cast down and bewildered. One of them frightened above the rest, ran to a Christian soldier who was present, and begged of him to save, her. But he, stunned with surprise, pushed the unfortunate creature from him, into the glowing pit, and retired immediately; but so terrified, that he soon fell ill with a fever and frenzy, of which he died the night following. Whatever intrepidity some of those women discovered at first, yet, as soon as they felt the flames, they roared in a most dreadful manner, and tumbling over each other, strove to gain the brim of the pit,—but in vain; for the assistants prevented it by throwing upon them large pieces of wood. The next day the Bramins gathered their bones, which they threw into the sea. The pit was levelled, a temple built on the spot, and the deceased prince and his wives were reckoned among the deities.

Mr. Brougham has introduced a Bill into Parliament, for the better securing the Liberty of the Press, by allowing, in trials for alleged libels, the truth to be given in evidence.