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EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Norfolk, March 7.

Execution of Pirates.—By the ship John Dunscombe, from Kingston, Jamaica, papers of that place to the 8th of Feb. have been received at the Commercial Reading Room. Ten of the pirates sent in for trial by the Tyne sloop of war were executed at Kingston on Friday the 7th of Feb. as the account of their execution is somewhat interesting, though long, we have copied it below. It is to be hoped the awful punishment inflicted on these men will make a suitable impression on their more fortunate but not less guilty companions, who have as yet eluded the pursuit of Justice—and so we think it will.

After describing each individual of the ten prisoners by name, person, &c. the editor of the Kingston paper proceeds—

About a quarter of an hour before day dawn yesterday morning, these wretched culprits were taken from the jail, under a guard of soldiers from the 50th regiment, and the City Guard.—On their arrival at the wherry wharf, the military retired, and the prisoners, with the Town Guard, were put on board two wherries, in which they proceeded to Port Royal Point (the usual place of execution in similar cases). They were there met by a strong party of military, consisting of 50 men, under the command of an officer. They formed themselves into a square round the place of execution, with the Sheriff and his officers with the prisoners in the centre. The gallows was of considerable length, and contrived with a drop, so as to prevent the unpleasant circumstances which frequently occur in this country.

The unfortunate men had been in continual prayer from the time they were awakened out of a deep sleep, till they arrived at that place, where they were to close their existence.

They all expressed their gratitude for the attachment they had met with from the Sheriff and the inferior officers. Many pressed the hands of the turnkey to their lips, others to their hearts, and on their knees prayed that God, Jesus Christ, and the Virgin Mary, would bless him and the other jailors for their goodness. They all then fervently joined in prayer. To our extreme astonishment no clerical character of any persuasion was present. They repeatedly called out, where is the holy father.

Juan Hernandez called on all persons present to hear him—he was innocent; what they had said about his confessing himself guilty was untrue—una mentira. He said he had admitted himself guilty, because he hoped for pardon; but that now he was to die, he called God, Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, the Virgin Mary, and the Saints, to witness that he spoke truth—that he was no pirate, no murderer; he had been forced.—The lieutenant of the pirates was a wretch, who did not fear God, and had compelled him to act.

Juan Gutierrez and Francisco de Sayas were loud in their protestations of innocence.

Manuel Lima said, for himself, he did not care, he felt for the old man (Miguel Jose). How could he be a pirate who could not help himself? If it were a Christian country, they would have pardoned him for his grey hairs. He was innocent—they had both been forced. Let none of his friends and relations ever venture to sea—he hoped that his death would be a warning to them, that the innocent would suffer for the guilty. The language of this young man marked him a superior to the generality of his companions in misfortune. This is the person whom the seamen of the Whim stated to have been exceeding kind to them when prisoners on board the piratical vessel. Just before he was turned off he addressed the old man—(farewell, old man, for ever farewell.)

Several of the prisoners cried out for mercy, pardon, pardon.

Domingo Encalla, the black man, then addressed them, "Do not look for mercy here, but pray to God, we are all brothers here to die. This gallows is not built for nothing, there we must end our life. You know I am innocent; but I must die the same as you all. There is not any body here that can do us any good, so let us think only of God Almighty. We are not children, but men; you know that all must die, and in a few years those who kill us must die too—

When I was born, God set the way of my death; I do not blame any body. I was taken by the pirates, and they made me help them; they would not let me be idle. I could not show that this was the truth, so therefore they have judged me by the people they found me with. I am put to death unjustly, but I blame nobody. It was my misfortune.—Come, let us pray: if we are innocent, so much the less we have to repeat. I do not come here to accuse any one.—Death must come one day or other; better to die innocent than guilty." He then joined in prayer with the others.—He seemed to be much revered by his fellow prisoners. He chose those prayers he thought most adapted to the occasion. Hundreds were witnesses of the manly firmness of this negro. Observing a bystander listening attentively to the complaints of one of his fellow wretches, he translated what had been said into English. With a steady pace, and a resolute and resigned countenance, he ascended the fatal scaffold. Observing the executioner unable to untie a knot on the collar of a prisoner, he, with his teeth, undid it. He then prayed most fervently till the drop fell.

Miguel Jose protested his innocence. I have robbed no one; I have killed no one; I die innocent. I am an old man, but my family will feel my disgraceful death.

Francisco Miguel prayed devoutly, but inaudibly. His soul seemed to have quitted the body before he was executed.

Breti Gollimillit called on all to witness his innocence; it was of no use to him to say an untruth, for he was going before the face of God.

Augustus Hernandez repeatedly declared his innocence, requested that no one would say he had made any confession; he had none to make.

Juan Hernandez was rather obstinate when the executioner pulled the cap over his eyes. He said rather passionately—Remove it from my eyes. He then rubbed it up against one of the uprights of the gallows.

Miguel Jose made the same complaint. And drew the covering from his eyes by rubbing his head against a fellow sufferer.

Pedro Nondre was loud in his ejaculations for mercy. He wept bitterly.—He was covered with the marks of deep wounds.

The whole of the ten, included in the death warrant, having been placed on the scaffold, and the ropes suspended, the drop was let down. Nondre, being an immense heavy man, broke the rope, and fell to the ground alive. Juan Hernandez struggled long. Lima was much convulsed. The old man, Collimillit and Manuel, were apparently dead before the drop fell. Encalla (the negro) gave one convulsion, and all was over.

When Nondre recovered from the fall, and saw his nine lifeless companions stretched in death, he gave an agonizing shriek; he wrung his hands, screamed mercy, mercy, they kill me without cause.—Oh! good Christians, protect me, protect me! oh! protect me. Is there no Christian in this land? I have robbed no one; I have killed no one; neither Spanish, English, French, or any other nation—protect me, protect me, mercy, mercy. He then lifted up his eyes to Heaven, and prayed long and loud. Upon being again suspended, he was for a long period convulsed. He was an immense powerful man, and died hard.

After the bodies had been suspended about an hour, they were cut down, and buried close to the place of execution.

The attachment the unhappy wretches manifested towards the Sheriff and his deputies was most affecting. It was indeed a novel sight to see the law strictly enforced with every possible regard to humanity.—Rare indeed is it to find a man who can unite human feelings to a strict discharge of duty. The precautions taken to prevent the recurrence of any unnecessary unpleasantness, frequently attendant on Jamaica executions, was highly creditable to Mr. Davis.

The scene was awful and affecting; it will live long in the recollections of those who witnessed it; may it have the salutary effect the law proposes by such examples; may it prevent a recurrence of the atrocious deeds for which these wretched culprits suffered!

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore American, March 10. FROM ENGLAND.

We stop the press to announce the arrival last night of the fast sailing ship Belvidera, Capt. Geo. Hobson, in 40 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th Jan. We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Hobson for Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 22d Jan. inclusive, from which

we have made all the extracts that time will allow.

Spain and the Allied Sovereigns. In our papers we find the copy of a Circular from the Allied Sovereigns to the Cabinet of Madrid. We find also the notes which Russia, Austria and Prussia have severally addressed to their respective Charges d'Affairs at Madrid, to be communicated to the Spanish Government. These documents would alone occupy an entire paper. From the latest Liverpool paper we extract an account of the highly interesting proceedings which occurred in the Spanish Cortes upon the subject of these documents. These, with the message adopted by that body, and which may be regarded as the ultimatum of Spain, our readers will find below.

On the 6th Jan. the official notes transmitted to the Charges d'Affairs of Austria, Prussia and Russia, at Madrid, were delivered to the Spanish Government, and on the 9th presented to the Cortes. The general tenor of the notes was similar to the declaration of the Allied Sovereigns, but not quite in so haughty a strain. The Russian note is the most warlike. They appear to have caused in the Spanish capital, an enthusiastic and unanimous feeling of patriotic independence. The reply to the French note is bold and determined, and so far from conceding to France the alternative offered by M. de Villele, actually demands concession on the part of France; these relate to the dissolution of the army of the Pyrenees, the repulse to the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and an energetic opposition against all those, who shamefully defame the institutions of Spain and her Cortes. To the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, no direct reply is made, but a circular dispatch has been addressed to their Ministers at these Courts. It contains seven declarations, which shew plainly enough that no spirit of compromise at present actuates the Spanish government.

London, Jan. 22.—A Government messenger has arrived in London with advices from Madrid to the 15th. The Russian, Austrian, and Prussian ambassadors had received their passports, and were on the point of leaving Madrid. The Paris papers say they left it on the next day.

It is said that the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, received along with their passports a hint that it was not expected that they would remain in Madrid beyond 48 hours. This, most probably, had reference to their personal safety from an indignant populace.

Very Important.—Founding its remarks on documents of a later date than those alluded to in our own postscript, the London Courier says, "England, it seems, is pledged to support Portugal in case of attack; yet Portugal is about to form an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain and France. In that case, the cause of Spain will become the common cause of the Peninsula; and, if so, will an attack upon one country be construed by our government into such a danger, as affecting Portugal, as will call upon it to redeem its pledge of assistance and protection."

PORTUGAL.

From the Courier Francaise (by express.)

Lisbon, Jan. 3.—In a sitting of the Cortes, on the 31st Dec. the Minister for Foreign affairs said that His Most Faithful Majesty having required from the friendship of Great Britain a frank declaration of the extent to which she would countenance her at this moment, when menaced by the formidable league of four great Powers, has received from the British minister the following confidential reply: "The English government having solemnly declared in the face of the world, that it does not assume the existence of a right of intervention in the internal concerns of other states, England will feel herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succor of which it may stand in need as often as its independence may be menaced by any other power, in any manner whatever. This promise, which is only the repetition of that which England has made under other circumstances and at various times, has no relation, and can have none, with our political institutions; its object being simply to declare that those institutions have not changed, in any manner, the relations which heretofore existed between the two countries. Such, Gentlemen, is the ultimatum of Great Britain. All Europe will see what we have to expect from that Power, in the great struggle in which we may be engaged."

Bayonne papers to the 15th inst. reached us this forenoon. The passage of couriers between Madrid and Paris is very frequent, particularly commercial expresses. The greatest disorder prevails among the scattered bands of the Army of the Faith, who fly before the Constitutional troops when attacked, and lay waste the country. Their ranks are, however, rapidly thinning, and within the last three weeks upwards of 13000 men have abandoned them.—The Army of the Faith was defeated at Estella on the 9th inst. and the remains fled in great disorder to the mountains of Laboronda.—Gen. O'Donnell is at Bayonne, and Gen. Quesada is also expected there from Paris.

The letters from Madrid paint, in glowing colors, the enthusiasm of the nation in favor of the Constitutional system, and the firm determination to make any sacrifice rather than submit to foreign interference. The new levies are every where made with the greatest order and regularity; and in many places after the drawing lots for the number required was finished, groups of young men cried out "let us all march at once if the country has need of us." A general confidence is entertained that in case France should declare war, Spain has nothing to fear with respect to pecuniary resources; it is presumed that the immense amount of the national domains will be considered as ample security for any loan that may be found necessary. Much reliance is placed on a neighboring power, which cannot see with indifference the Peninsula invaded by the French troops; and there is no sacrifice or concession which Spain is not willing to make in favor of the Power in question."

London, Jan. 21.—The Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart retires from the Chancery office of the Exchequer, in which important office he is to be succeeded by the Right Hon. F. Robinson. Mr. Vansittart is to be appointed Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, and is to be raised to the peerage.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Evening.—M. the Count de Lagarde is recalled from Madrid.

Last night a courier was sent off from the Office of Foreign Affairs at Madrid.

Yesterday at noon the Russian Ambassador sent off a courier extraordinary to Petersburg.

The Russian army assembled in Poland is 100,000 strong.

On Saturday night a courier extraordinary was sent off by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Spain, with orders to the French Ambassador to leave Madrid.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—The Cortes, in secret sitting, have taken into consideration the complaints made by the English Government in the name of several merchants of that nation, whose vessels have been captured by Spanish cruisers on the coast of Terra Firma. The report made by the Diplomatic Committee on this subject shews that the negotiation had been indiscreetly managed by the Secretary of State, Can Miguel. The Committee recommended that justice should be done to the claims, and that after they are verified by a mixed commission, English and Spanish; the amount should be made good by the Treasurer. The Cortes approved of the Report.

FROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE. Private Letter.

Vienna, Jan. 5.—They talk at present of a cordon of 50,000 Austrian troops to be formed on the frontiers of Savoy and Southern France.—It is added that Count Bubna is to have the command of the army. What gives rise to this report is, probably the opinion entertained here, that the affairs of Spain may take such a turn as to determine the Powers to make war. It is certain that there are great movements among the Austrian troops in Italy."

Madrid, Jan. 7.—The decision unanimously adopted by Congress upon the proposition of Arguells, who has deserved, a second time, the appellation of Divine, by his noble eloquence, is about to set in motion a force of 99,000 very good troops. This force is to be added to 90,000 active militia and other corps.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The Austrian Legation at the Court of Stuttgart has made an important diplomatic communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Wirtemberg. It seems that another meeting of the Ministers of the different Powers of Germany is to take place, it is said, at Vienna.

The Journal du Department de la Moselle contains the following:—

"Intelligence, which appears to be correct, has been received of some disturbance having broken out in one of the southern provinces of the Netherlands. We cannot venture to give any details before receiving more authentic information than has yet reached us."

The Abbe de la Moselle of the same date, and the Brussels Journals make no mention of any such event.

From the Liverpool Mercury of Jan. 4. The Express from Paris.

Madrid Jan. 10.—Yesterday, the Cortes held an extraordinary sitting to deliberate upon the letter of M. the Count de Villele to M. the Count de

Lagarde, and the notes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The galleries were thronged with a multitude of spectators.

M. de San Miguel, the minister of Foreign Affairs, opened the sitting by stating, that the Government of his Majesty had received official communications from the Cabinets of France, Russia and Prussia, thro' the medium of the ministers of these powers at Madrid. Although, he observed, the affairs to which these notes related did not precisely come under the province of the Cortes, yet the government was desirous of giving a proof of the harmony which reigned between the two principal bodies of the state, by making known to the assembly the contents of the said documents, as also the answers of the government of his Majesty. The latter flatters himself with having followed, on this occasion, the course indicated to him by his patriotism and the national dignity.

M. de San Miguel, after having read the letter addressed to M. de Lagarde, read the following answer: To the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The Government of his Catholic Majesty has just received communication of a note sent by his Most Christian Majesty to his Ambassador at this Court, and of which your Excellency will receive a copy for your information.

"The government of his Majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but in order that your excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed it its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

"The Spanish Government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite the jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the Congress at Verona.—But, firm in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this Congress."

"Spain is governed by a constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognised by all the powers who assembled themselves in Congress at Verona.

"Perfidious counsellors prevailed his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. from swearing, on his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognised it; but an experience of six years, and the general will, engaged his Majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards.

"It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion and of the desires of the whole nation.

"It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

"The Army of Observation, which the French Government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, can not calm the disorders which afflict Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved, that the existence of this sanitary cordon [recently transformed into an army of observation] has only increased the hopes of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces, by cherishing the idea of an immediate invasion of our territory.

"The principles, the views, or the fears which have influenced the conduct of the cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish government. It abstains, for the moment, from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Count de Lagarde, which immediately relates to the said Congress.

"The days of calm and of tranquillity which the government of his Most Christian Majesty wishes to the Spanish nation, the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her government. Both being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverance, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate their useful and salutary effects.

"The Spanish Government appreciates the offer made to it by his Most Christian Majesty, to contribute all in his power to its happiness; but it is persuaded, that the means and the precautions which his Majesty adopts, can produce only contrary results.

"The aid which the French govern-