

The Star, & North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 14.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1823.

Vol. XIV

THE STAR,

and North-Carolina State Gazette
Published, weekly, by
BELL & LAWRENCE.

Subscription, three dollars per annum.—No paper will be sent without at least \$1.50 in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrearages are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.—All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston Mercury.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We yesterday received London dates of the 11th February and Liverpool of the 13th, brought by the Mary Catharine, Capt. Pace, from Liverpool. Everything on the continent of Europe breathes war as regards France and Spain. The Spanish minister had been ordered by the Cortes to leave Paris, but his departure was put off for a few days, at the intercession of the British Minister, who was still endeavoring to reconcile the two discordant powers. The French Minister, for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, had arrived at Bayonne—nothing is said of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian Ministers.

The answer of the Chambers, echoing the sentiments of the King of France, as given in his late speech, was carried by a vast majority, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition to it. The Paris papers contain a speech of M. Talleyrand against war, delivered in the Chamber of Peers. He remonstrates strongly against hostilities.

In the British House of Lords, on the 4th February, Lord Liverpool distinctly laid down the principles on which the British Ministry meant to act. He denied that any right existed on the part of a foreign power to interfere in the local concerns of a nation—he blamed the present conduct of France; and thought that if it were persevered in it might be of serious injury to herself and to all Europe. In the actual state of affairs he recommended neutrality—as the proper position of England, and that she should keep herself ready for every event, and make all possible exertions to prevent actual hostilities.

This we know was also the language of Great Britain at Verona, and has been since at Paris, and we also know that it has been unavailing as to its object. An armed interference by France in Spanish affairs was finally agreed to at Verona, and has since ripened into preparation for action at Paris. The Notes of the Holy Alliance and the answers of Spain we have seen. The recital of their Ambassadors from Madrid is certain, and these facts decide the question of peace or war. The French army is organized in all its corps, and its commanders are appointed, and troops have marched from Paris for the Pyrenees. The baggage of the Duke D'Angouleme has been sent forward, and every thing at Paris indicates hostilities, which it is said will not be undertaken before the end of March or beginning of April.

Corn has risen in every part of Europe, and funds have fallen—Spanish Bonds in London were down to 35.

With such information before us, there can be no hesitation in the expression of a decided conviction that war is certain; and that Great Britain, for the present, means to take no part in it.—There is one thing, and one thing only, that can arrest this evil, which is a yielding on the part of the Cortes from their late lofty declarations. If they are alarmed at the preparations of France, and at their own weakness and divisions, and consent to restore Ferdinand to some of his lost prerogatives, so as to conciliate the allies, then peace will be preserved. It is not at all likely that they will do so; and their adversaries are too far committed; have held too dictatorial a tone, and have been answered in too severe and haughty a manner for them to retract, and as neither party can give way with honor, we are satisfied that each will make the last appeal.

Heavy bodies of troops are to line the German side of the Rhine, and 50,000 men are to be stationed on the Italian frontier of France.

The London ministerial prints are very positive in the expression of their belief in a war, and the opposition prints are some of them strong in their expressions to the contrary, and others doubtful, and some very feeble in declaring their hopes that it may be averted.

The London New Times, of the 11th, says, that the duke of San Lorenzo, the Spanish Minister at Paris, when he leaves that city will go to London to place his lady in a place of safety. In the same paper there is an account of an action near Madrid, in which the Royalists defeated their opponents, tak-

ing four pieces of cannon, and one thousand men. There has been other skirmishing near the capital, where parties are as divided as they are any where in Spain. In the mean time dissensions have arisen among the Royalists in the North, where two regencies are contending for the right of representing the King's government. Every thing in Spain is downright anarchy and confusion.

In the debates of the House of Commons, February 4, Messrs. Brougham, Peel and Sir J. Mackintosh reprobated the principle of a foreign interference in the affairs of Spain. They spoke warmly on the subject and were cheered by the members of the House. Sir J. Mackintosh said if some stop was not put to the acts of the Holy Alliance, a Russian army would soon be seen lining the shores of Europe, from Amsterdam to Cadiz. The Parliament in general seems indignant at the conduct of the Continental powers.

London, Feb. 10.

France and Spain.—At a late hour this afternoon several expresses arrived from Paris, bringing intelligence which indicates the immediate commencement of hostilities. The speech of the King of England and the proceedings in the British Parliament have, as yet, it seems, failed to produce any relaxation in the resolution adopted to attack Spain; on the contrary, from what we hear on the subject, the government of France is rather offended than pleased at the part apparently about to be assumed by this country, and is more resolved than ever to prosecute their purpose. The Paris papers are almost exclusively filled with the debates of the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, and the reflections of the editors, each according to his political bias. A dreadful panic, however, existed in Paris; warlike stores, of all descriptions, were greatly advancing in price, and all confidence seemed to have taken wing. To increase the general fear, the *rentes* had declined to 79 sellers at the close of the market; but, even after that hour, business was done some 35 centimes lower. The English ambassador was in constant communication with De Villele and Montmorency; but all hopes of a successful interposition had fled, and it was expected that a blow would be immediately struck.

House of Lords, Feb. 4.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued for the dispatch of business, it was opened by Commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you in Parliament, that his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of foreign Powers. And his Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavors and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the east of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate, with his Majesty, those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish Government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the address presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the Treaties upon this subject already concluded between his Majesty and the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—His Majesty has directed the

estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of the last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation.—His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last Session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

"Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

Paris, Feb. 4.

France.—This day, Tuesday, the 4th of February, at eight o'clock in the evening, the king received, in the hall of the throne, the grand deputation of the Chamber of Peers, appointed to present to his Majesty the address voted by the Chamber. The deputation was introduced to the audience of his Majesty by the grand master, the master and the assistants of the ceremonies of France, and was presented by the grand master. The Chancellor of France read to his Majesty the address, which is conceived in these terms:

"Sire—Your faithful subjects, the Peers of France, approach on this solemn occasion, to renew, at the foot of the throne, the homage of their love and of their respectful devotion.

"Yes, Sire, the eternal situation of the kingdom is ameliorated; under a parental government, agriculture and industry are daily advancing, while security is increased in consequence of its being seen, that justice represses with energy criminal attempts, the impunity of which would, at once, augment their audacity and their number.

"By concerting with the holy See measures which are about to restore to the churches the pastors of whom the revolution had deprived them, your Majesty has provided for the first want of your people, and consolidated social order on its long convulsed basis.

"The prosperous state of our finances has proved, in a striking manner, what we had a right to expect from a system founded on the free voting of the taxes, the auditing of the accounts, the publicity of transactions, order, & economy. Hence the excess of the revenue over the expenditure; an excess which amounts to the sum of forty millions, and would have permitted your Majesty, this year, to have fulfilled the dearest wish of your heart—the relief of your people, had not the genius of evil, which hovers over a neighboring country, interposed to retard this great benefit.

"Why must the memorable example of the rapid, unexpected return of our prosperity, after unheard of misfortunes and losses, be lost to Spain, when that return is evidently due to the triumph of legitimacy, as well as to the intimate alliance of religion, order and liberty? And by what fatality has the disinterested counsel of a monarch, whose wisdom is respected and whose good faith is honored by Europe, been rejected by those who hold under bondage a nation with which we have not only the relations of vicinage and reciprocal wants, but also the ties which arise from political interests, a common faith, and consanguinity of sovereigns?"

"Sire, to preserve Spain from imminent ruin, the consequences of which would be fatal to our own tranquillity, you have summoned to arms 100,000 Frenchmen; at their head marches a prince of your family; of that august family always prodigal of its blood when its glory and ours are at stake. Such an army is worthy of having for its chief a prince of tried valor, his virtues form the true

pledge which your Majesty presents to the people whom you wish to deliver; to the people to whom it is offered a salutary support, to assist them in finally escaping from the anarchy which devours them, and in guaranteeing, at the same time, their own happiness and the repose of nations, under the protection of institutions freely emanating from the legitimate authority.

"In your just solicitude for one of the most interesting classes of your subjects, your Majesty has ordered that cruising squadrons should be sent to the points most necessary for giving security to French commerce. Our navy, we doubt not, will execute this protecting mission with the same zeal and activity which was recently displayed in the seas of the Levant, when our vessels afforded refuge to the unfortunate of all nations, and when, for the first time, perhaps, a warlike equipment received the benedictions of the friends of humanity.

"It belonged to your Majesty alone to determine on the great question of war and peace. This function of the high prerogative confided to you by Providence, you have exercised with that deliberation which such grave circumstances demand. For ourselves, Sire, certain of your love for your people, which will induce you to confine the war, if it be inevitable, within the narrowest circle; confident in your prudence, which will allow no opportunity for concluding an honorable peace to escape, we receive with respect this important communication, and we repeat, with you, that we are Frenchmen. Yes, Sire, the Peers of your kingdom, to whom the name of Frenchmen is the proudest of titles, possess the sentiments and know the duties of that name, and they will, with all their efforts concur in maintaining the dignity of your crown, and the honor and security of the country."

The King replied: "I receive with great pleasure the address of the Chamber of Peers, this union of sentiments and wishes, of which you give me the assurance, can alone guarantee the security of France and her felicity."

The Constitutional states, that the following amendment was proposed by Baron Barante, in the Chamber of Peers, to the address which has been presented to the King:

"We eagerly seize the last hope, which your Majesty seems still to preserve, of the maintenance of peace. We are assured, that the first wish of your paternal heart must be to save your people from the calamities of a war which might expose to danger the dearest interests of the country, and compromise the sacred principle of national independence, on which repose the honor and security of the throne."

Madrid, January 19.

Spain.—The journals publish the following answer of his Majesty to the message of the Cortes:

"Messieurs Deputes.—I have received with lively satisfaction the message which the Extraordinary Cortes addressed to me on the 11th inst. and perceiving in it the conformity of their sentiments with my own, I, anew, congratulated myself upon being placed at the head of a nation which so many qualities distinguish. The sentiments of honor and national independence, so profoundly rooted in the hearts of Spaniards, offer me the surest guarantee that the existing political institutions, the object of their predictions, will continue unalterable, notwithstanding the efforts of their most violent enemies. How, in this respect, can I entertain the slightest doubt, when I am witness of the effusion of the patriotic sentiments and generous resolutions which will render the sitting of the Congress on the 9th and 11th of this month eternally memorable? Those days have shown, gentlemen, what a nation is capable of when the conformity of elevated sentiments gives so generous an impulsion to confidence. They are the most positive and most eloquent answers to the calumnious imputations with which the communications of foreign cabinets are filled, and which have excited the surprise and indignation of the Extraordinary Cortes. Nations will at once see the free manifestation of my sentiments and principles, they will be convinced that the constitutional King of the Spains enjoys the free exercise of all the rights vested in him by the fundamental code, they will form an exact idea of the true origin of the disorders which afflict the country. The sacrifices which, under these circumstances, the honor and independence of the state require will be great; but nothing is considered too great a sacrifice by a nation habituated to suffer, and to hear no other cry than that of liberty and honor. For myself, convinced more and more of the imperious necessity, that all the children of this great family should assemble round the constitutional throne, I will steadily follow the route which my duty prescribes to me; and, if the spectacle of a

nation destined to defend her independence and laws do not restrain those who meditate to invade her, I will place myself at her head, certain of victory in the most just of causes, which is at the same time that of all the free nations of the earth.

(Signed) "FERDINAND.
"At the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823."

Having finished the reading of this message, the President observed, that the Cortes had heard and justly appreciated the sentiments manifested by the King; and that the assembly were persuaded that united to the constitutional throne, and to the government of his Majesty, they would effect the triumph of the cause of liberty, of the nation, and of the constitution by which they existed.

From the Etote.

Paris, Tuesday evening, Feb. 4.—The sitting of the Chamber of Peers yesterday was very remarkable.

Several Peers spoke in the same sense as the Whigs might have done in the House of Peers in England, and in a war undertaken against the military insurrection, the sovereignty of the people and for the freedom of the King, they showed themselves much more struck with the dangers than with the honor of such an undertaking. The opposition on the left wished to introduce into the address to the King, proposed by the Duke de Levis an amendment to the same effect as the articles we have read for the last two or three months in the Constitutional and Pilote upon peace and war.

The Minister of Finance (Villele) and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the speech from the Crown; and both professed openly "that France would act as France, and that she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored in Spain." The Minister of Finance observed how important it was to France, not only as a point of honor, but as a positive interest, that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

After the speech of the Minister of Finance against the amendment, which depicted ~~our~~ ^{our} interests, (which is not true in any manner,) a part of the opposition was so impressed with this, that they proposed another amendment; the Chamber rejected the amendment, and adopted the address by a great majority.

The Duke of San Lorenzo received yesterday from the government of the Cortes the order to quit Paris immediately with his legation.

Count Lagarde, our Ambassador, has left Madrid.

A letter from Brest, of the 21st January, furnishes the following details: "The courier brought yesterday orders to fit out immediately the Centaure of 80 guns, and the Flora frigate. We have already in our harbor two 74's, a ship of the line cut down, two frigates and several corvettes. They are all ready to sail. Orders have been given to re-establish the Semaphores on the coasts; powder, balls and bombs have been sent to Bayonne, levies of sailors are already ordered here, and will be ordered also in all parts of France."

The King has appointed M. Ravez President of the Chamber of Deputies for the session. Yesterday morning, the King deigned to receive General Quesada, and addressed him in very flattering terms. Viscount de Chateaubriand and Count de Corbiere yesterday transacted business with his Majesty after mass. The King also received the homage of numerous persons of distinction, amongst whom was M. de Castelbajac, colonel of the dragons of the guards. His Majesty said to this superior officer, whose corps forms part of the army of the Pyrenees—"I shall be with you in heart, not being able to be so otherwise." "Sire," answered M. Castelbajac, "we shall conduct ourselves as if we were under the eyes of your Majesty."—*Quotidienn.*

It is reported that the amendment which was yesterday proposed by M. de Barente, in the Chamber of Peers, and opposed by M. de Villele, expressed wishes for the maintenance of peace. It is added, that the debate was closed before all the Peers who wished to support the amendment had spoken, and amongst those were the Prince de Talleyrand and the Dukes de Broglie and de La Rochefoucauld, and several other Peers.

From the London Observer, Feb. 9.

From Paris.—Paris papers and letters of the recent date of Thursday last (6th inst.) were received by express yesterday. Their contents are decidedly warlike, and favor the belief that hostilities are on the point of commencing.

Apprehensions continue to be entertained for the safety of the French ambassador Lagarde. He is understood to have left Madrid alone on horseback on the 29th. No tidings had been re-