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FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, April 6.—By the arrival of the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, in 27 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 4th, and Liverpool to the 6th of March, both inclusive.

The affairs of Europe are assuming a more serious and interesting aspect. The papers contain Paris dates to the 28th and Madrid to the 22d of February. The session of the Extraordinary Cortes was concluded on the 19th of February, and the last act which they passed provided for the removal of the seat of government in case of necessity from invasion or the capital being threatened by a foreign invasion, to Cadiz, or some other place of safety. As soon as the dissolution had taken place, the Ministers waited upon the King for the purpose of consulting him about the execution of the Decree; but he shewed a strong repugnance to comply with their views, or to make any arrangements for leaving the capital, and in the end he required the Ministers to resign their places. Upon this, great agitations among the masonic chiefs and others ensued—a crowd gathered round the palace, who threatened violence to the King in consequence of the dismissal of the Ministers. After some time, the Minister of Finance, who had remained with the King, prevailed with him to reinstate the Ministers, by which tranquillity was restored.

As the history of these events is detailed in the Spanish articles of intelligence, we think there is every reason to believe, that this affair has originated in intrigue between the French Government and Ferdinand. That weak prince was well aware, that one strong ground of interference on the part of France was, that the King of Spain was not free, and therefore his cousin Bourbon of France considered it not merely an act of kindness and good neighborhood, but of duty to interfere in his behalf.—The justification for this meditated outrage upon national independence being placed upon this footing, it became a matter not merely of importance, but of necessity, to establish the fact that the King of Spain was not free. Accordingly, the country being threatened with invasion, the Cortes could do no less than provide a retreat for the Royal Household in case they were threatened with the approaches of a hostile army. The decree of the Cortes for this object furnished him with the opportunity—he seized it, refused to aid in its execution, and dismissed his ministers. This, as might have been and undoubtedly was expected, produced tumults and threats of violence, and in the end, his Majesty found himself under the necessity of replacing the Ministers—and this is called an act of force, and the London Courier, which ever since the dissolution of the Congress of Verona has gone all lengths with France and the Holy Alliance, asks—“who will now say that the King of Spain is free, when it appears that he dare not even dismiss his Ministers?”

Threatened and punished as the Spanish nation now is, and goaded on to a kind of political madness, we should not be surprised to find them ere long engaged in a most sanguinary contest. Should the nation be well satisfied that their King, whilst so loud in his professions of attachment to the constitution, and the freedom and independence of his subjects, has been intriguing with the other powers to invade his dominions, and restore the former despotism of the government, we shall look forward to scenes of violence and bloodshed. And in our view, France and her associates will be accountable for any thing of this kind that may ensue.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 26th of February, the discussion on the project of a law relative to an extraordinary credit of one hundred millions, was resumed. The debate which ensued was turbulent in the extreme, the Chamber exhibiting a scene of uproar throughout the day. This was occasioned by the speech of M. Manuel, who contended that the war was unjust, and disapproved of by the nation. The ministerial members waxed warmer and warmer as M. Manuel proceeded to develop the policy which had been pursued by France in former wars &c.

The minister interrupted him at every sentence, using such language as this—“Your assertions are atrocious”—“His language is directed by his hatred to the Bourbons.”

M. Manuel proceeded—Foreign war would, instead of preventing the excesses of civil war, only aggravate them.—If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand, he implored them not to renew the circumstances which hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regret so intense.

M. Benoit—“So legitimate.”
M. Pardessus—“So legitimate!”
M. de la Boudonnaye—“So legitimate!”

A voice on the right—This is dreadful; we cannot endure such flippant language.

M. Manuel.—So legitimate! You anticipated my intention. It was the intervention of foreigners in the Revolution, that led to the fate of Louis XVI.

M. Lemaçons—You are justifying regicide!

M. Forbin d'Issarts—It is the language of the convention.

M. Manuel.—What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal Family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strength, and by an energy wholly new!

Scarcely had this inconceivable sentence been uttered than a general movement of indignation was manifested by the entire right side, and the spectators in the tribune. Even some members of the left evince their disapprobation. The members of the right simultaneously rose and demanded that M. Manuel should be called to order.

M. the President.—It is impossible to tolerate such language. He has said in allusion to an event which all France deplores, that the nation was bound to act with redoubled energy.

M. Demarcay—M. Foy and M. Girardin, (successively)—“He did not say so.”
M. Forbin d'Issarts.—You do well to deny it—you blush to avow.

M. Hyde de Neuville.—It was clearly a sentence of horrible import.

M. Forbin d'Issarts.—It was a wish for the death of Ferdinand.

The members of the right side quitted their places, declaring that they would not again sit in a Chamber where such a man could speak his sentiments, and be the apologist of regicide.

M. Hyde de Neuville rushed to the Tribune.—(M. Manuel stepped on one side.) He commenced amidst general tumult to vindicate France and the army. The President called upon him to resume his seat, as his occupation of the tribune was irregular.

M. Hyde de Neuville declared, that under such circumstances the observance of forms was an absurdity.

During this contention, M. Manuel stood with crossed arms significantly surveying the right side.

M. Croy de Solre.—“His unseemly posture adds to the horror of his language.”

M. Manuel was assailed with indignant reproaches from the members on the right; some of the members on the left recriminated, and the Chamber was a scene of unexampled uproar. The President's efforts to restore order were ineffectual; he put on his hat and declared the sitting suspended.

M. Manuel repeatedly put up his eye-glass and directed his looks to the right side. The Deputies withdrew to the Bureaux, and the Ministers, Peers of France, remained in the Hall.

M. De Chateaubriand entered his carriage. It was presumed that he proceeded to the Thuilleries to inform the King of what had passed in the Chamber.

At four o'clock the sitting was resumed. Agitation was, however, visible on the countenances of many of the Deputies. It was announced that the Members had decided in the Bureaux, that a commission should be nominated forthwith, to devise some measure to repress such scandalous deviation on the part of any Member of the Assembly. The Commission was accordingly appointed.

So great was the tumult in the afternoon session, that the President dissolved the sitting, finding it impossible to maintain order.

Sitting of Thursday, Feb. 27.

Before the opening of the Chamber, the Deputies assembled in their Bureaux, to examine the propositions made by M. M. Duplessis de Grenedau and Labourdonnaye. They were worded as follows:—

M. Duplessis de Grenedau—I propose that M. Manuel be expelled from the Chamber, as unworthy to sit in it.

M. de Labourdonnaye—I have the honour to propose to the Chamber, that they use the right, possessed by every political body, of judging of the offences committed by one of its Members in the exercise of its functions, and in the seat of its deliberations, and by expelling from its bosom M. Manuel, Deputy of Lavendee.—A violent debate ensued, and continued throughout the day. The proposition of M. de Labourdonnaye was ultimately put to vote, and referred to the bureaux.

Foreign Affairs, Feb. 26.

Mr. Brougham, seeing the Right Hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, begged to be permitted to put a question to him. The accounts lately received in England of a debate in one of the French Legislative Chambers, had excited universal attention, in consequence of a speech, which it seemed had been delivered there by a member of the French Ministry. The object of his present enquiry was to ascertain the accuracy of a statement made in the speech of that Minister, whom it was unnecessary to name, and whom he might be permitted to distrust. The speech he alluded to contained two statements respecting the policy of England; the first would have it appear that England had, on one occasion, approved of the principle of aggression on the part of France; the second, and that to which he wished particularly to call the attention of the Right Hon. Gentleman, was a passage in a note of the Duke of Wellington to the Congress at Verona, in which he expressed the opinion of this Government that the measures of precaution adopted on the Spanish frontier were not objectionable.—The one was innuendoes; the other was contrary to the sentiments contained in his Majesty's speech, and to the feeling unanimously expressed by both houses of Parliament. He hoped to find, as he was prepared to believe, that the more harmless of these statements was that justified by fact. He wished to know, whether that statement contained the whole truth, or whether only parts of the communication had been picked out by the French Minister, the sense of which would be modified by the accompanying documents?

Mr. Secretary Canning.—The account received of the speech of the French minister in the Moniteur, the official paper of France, is correct so far as I know. But unquestionably the passages taken from the notes of this government, had been torn from a very long note, in which the sense of them was greatly qualified. That this might be, gentlemen can easily conceive. For instance, if it should be declared that precautionary measures against Spain, under such and such circumstances would be right; but on the contrary, if matters were so and so, the case would be wholly different—such statement would have a very different signification from that which would belong to it if it stood alone. The extracts, contained in the speech which has been mentioned, are correctly given; but in the course of a long argument, every gentleman accustomed to write or to speak must know, that an admission is sometimes made for the purpose of contrasting or contradicting it with another.

Mr. Brougham remarked, nothing could be more candid than the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman. The statement of one thing standing alone, might bear a very different construction if the context were not suppressed.—He would put it to the Hon. Gentleman whether, if persons connected with the French government employed themselves in making garbled statements of the representations put forth by this government, it would not be desirable to produce the papers themselves?

Mr. Secretary Canning.—It would be acting disingenuously by the Honorable and learned Gentleman, and the House, not to confess that the hopes heretofore entertained by his Majesty's Government of preserving peace are materially diminished but not destroyed. So long as a hope remains I certainly am of opinion (I offer it only as an opinion) that it is inexpedient to bring this question into discussion; but when the proper time shall arrive there will be found no wish on the part of his Majesty's Government to withhold information, but, on the contrary, they would be most anxious to offer the fullest explanations respecting the course which they have pursued in connexion with these transactions.

Mr. Brougham said he had no more to say at this time, but that the statement of the right honorable Secretary was so candid and satisfactory, that he, for one, should feel his discretion bound up for the present, and in the keeping of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

A Message from the Lords, announcing their Lordships' assent to the Colonial Trade bill.

The following are extracts from M. de Chateaubriand's speech, to which Mr. Brougham alluded:

“In an official Note of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, presented to the Congress of Verona, this passage is found:—In considering that a civil war is kindled along the whole extent of the frontiers which separate the two kingdoms, that active armies operate on all the points of this frontier on the side of France, and that there is not a town or a village placed on the frontier, on the side of France, which is not in danger of being insulted or disturbed; no one could disapprove of the precaution taken by his most Christian Majesty in forming a corps of observation for the defence of his frontiers and the tranquillity of his people.”

“Spain.—Intelligence of great importance has been received from Madrid. The details will be collected from the following letter:

Paris, Feb. 28.—A courier arrived last night from Madrid, which he left on the 22d inst. bringing papers and letters to that date. The termination of the session of the extraordinary Cortes took place on the 19th inst. The last labours of that body were to provide for the transference of the seat of Government to Cadiz, or some other town, in case the capital were menaced by the invasion of a foreign army. After the dissolution of the extraordinary legislature, the Ministers waited upon the King, to consult him about the execution of the decree. His Majesty showed an invincible repugnance to comply with their wishes, or to authorise any arrangements for leaving the capital, accusing them of having acted contrary to his commands in making the proposition which had received the legislative sanction. After declaring that he would not comply with the decree, he required the ministers to surrender their seals of office. The decree of restitution was countersigned by Egea, the Minister of Finance, upon an understanding with his colleagues, according to the expectation, that any one to whom his Majesty should apply for such a purpose would first sign the decree, and then tender his own resignation. As soon as these events became public, great agitation took place in the masonic clubs, among the partisans of the Ministers and the party that had supported the decree of the Cortes, to which his Majesty showed much repugnance. A crowd collected around the palace vociferating menaces against the person of the king, calling out for a Regency, and testifying, in every way, their indignation at the dismissal of Ministers, and its cause. The crowd was not great, and appeared to be guided by some persons of higher station, and great influence; they would, probably, have even entered and proceeded to the apartments of the King had they not been restrained by the grenadiers or militia, who dispersed them.

“That the whole has been the work of intrigue and corruption, there can be little doubt. The Cortes had been dissolved before it was thought prudent to make any attempt to disturb the public tranquillity. It was known or suspected that his Majesty wished to get rid of the Ministers and to intrust their portfolios to Councillors of State. The Cortes, therefore, passed a decree, that though a Councillor of State might accept of a military appointment, he could not become an interim Minister. When, therefore, the King required the resignation of ‘the seven patriots,’ he must have known that he would be without a government, and that he must intrust the seals to the chief clerks in office.—In this situation would the kingdom be left while internal troubles were to be appeased and foreign invasion resisted. If, on the other hand, he was compelled by a popular movement to reinstate his dismissed Ministers, he equally accomplished his purpose, in showing to those who declared that he was a captive, that he was not free; that he could neither perform the functions nor enjoy the privileges of his station.”

(From our Correspondent.)

An express from Paris this morning has brought us intelligence from Madrid to the 23d. As all eyes are intently fixed on the proceedings of the Cortes and the events which are transpiring in the capital, we proceed to make the following extract from the letter of our private correspondent:

Madrid, Feb. 22.—The events which have taken place within the last few days will have reached you before you receive my letter; but, notwithstanding the anxiety which those events will necessarily create among you, I assure you we are in no less a state of alarm. To speak plainly, and distinctly, I positively think the reign of Ferdinand is approaching its close. The imbecility, the weakness, and the treachery which characterize all the actions of this monarch, have produced such a state of ir-

ritation in the public mind, that I shall not be at all surprised if my next letter conveys to you some act of personal outrage upon the King. At this moment, when unanimity ought to prevail in every branch of the Legislature, it is distressing to find the head of the government doing every thing in his power to paralyze the exertions of his administration and his people; but it is quite clear that the influence of the French government has been strongly exercised in this respect. Notwithstanding all the boasting of that government, it is strongly conjectured here that it would be glad to avert a war, if it could be done upon any fair or honorable principle. Although opposed to the violence and folly of the extreme party here, yet I cannot help feeling as a Spaniard, and I have yet to understand what policy it is that can justify the projected interference in the internal affairs of this country.”

Our correspondent's letter from Paris gives a very lengthened account of the proceedings of Saturday, of which he was present, and, although he is pretty well accustomed to the “bear garden” frailties of our friends on the other side of the water, he describes this as one of the most disgusting scenes ever exhibited, and anticipates a similar one on Monday.

Madrid, Feb. 19.—Six o'clock.—Up to this hour no new ministry had been appointed. Soon after the recent ministers were dismissed, the account was rapidly circulated through the capital.

Seven o'clock.—A crowd of people have gone down to the palace, for the purpose, it is supposed, of demanding that the late ministers shall be reinstated. The militia and cavalry are called out, the drums are beating to arms, and soldiers are hastening through the streets to the palace, where it is said a violent tumult is likely to take place, unless the king comply forthwith with the demand of the persons who are collected under his windows.

Eight o'clock.—The militia and cavalry have arrived, and form a continued line in front of the palace, and at a distance of about ten paces from it. One man, a militiaman, not on duty, stood before the balcony, and pointing towards the window as if the king were there, he expressed himself to the following effect.—“Tyrant, it is now nine years since you were restored to your throne by the valor and generosity of the Spanish people.—Where is your gratitude? How have you evinced a sense of the foolish love we bore you? You destroyed our constitution as soon as you came among us; and now that it has been happily re-established, you have attempted, tiger that you are! to destroy it a second time. Citizens, is this man fit to be our king?” “Down with the tyrant!” “Depose him from the throne!” “Deprive him of his crown!” “Kill him!” “Imprison him in a fortress!” These were literally some of the answers which he received from the crowd.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The accounts from Madrid state that the plan for maintaining four armies in Spain is definitively settled. The first army, which is in Catalonia, is to be commanded by Mina; the second, in Arragon & Navarre, will be commanded by Ballasteros; the third, called the first army of reserve, will be under the count del Abisbal; and the second army of reserve will be commanded by Gen. Morillo.

(By an extraordinary conveyance.)

Madrid, Feb. 9.—The Conde del Abisbal writes under date of the 12th, that he continues to pursue the factions.

Merino and several other leaders of banditti are seeking a reconciliation with the Government. Merino says, it is true that he does not like the Constitution, but that he likes still less the foreigners who would invade his country.

The blending of the different parties is hastily accomplishing. The illustrious Patriot Ballasteros has proposed to the Government to employ General Copons (the late political chief of Madrid) Moreda (dismissed in 1821 at Saragossa, on account of the dispute with Riego) and the Prince of Angona (Councillor of State, compromised in the affair of the 7th July.)

Morillo has himself written to Ballasteros to ask to be employed. The proposition is accepted. He will soon join Ballasteros, who will set out from this city in the course of a few days.

London, March 4.—Dispatches arrived yesterday from Madrid, dated on the 22d ult. There are also letters of the same date. It appears from these that the accounts from Madrid, in the French papers, have been exaggerated. It is true that the removal of the King from Madrid was pressed by his Ministers; but his Majesty refuses to quit the capital, and the Ministers in consequence resigned. A considerable ser-