

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 paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding five lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuation. All letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following highly complimentary remarks upon the President's Message to Congress at the opening of the last session, is copied from the Constitutionnel, a journal published at Paris: From the Constitutionnel.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The speech of the President of the United States, on opening the new session of Congress, is even more interesting than the speeches pronounced on that solemn occasion always are. Immoveable as a rock which braves the waves that storm around it, the government of the United States views from its safe position the tempests by which the whole of South America, and a part of Europe are desolated, and the threatening clouds which are, even now, accumulating over the remainder of our continent.

What a picture this growing world presents to our contemplation! How it renovates the hearts of those disgusted with the miseries of Europe! A revenue of 100,000,000 (francs) without direct taxes; which leaves a surplus of 12 or 15,000,000, after all the expenses of government are paid; an army levied from the midst of the native citizens of the country, which weighs neither on its population nor treasury, and offers no dangers to its liberty; the maritime frontiers of the state receiving, all at once, from art, those defences which nature had left them unprovided with; a population increasing without end and without fear on a territory, which, for ages to come, will admit of its increase; a flag which waves over every sea; the arts of manufacturing industry developing themselves every day, on a soil, which we looked on as only adapted to the toils of agriculture. Such is the picture which is offered to us by the United States of America, in the forty fifth year of their existence as a nation.

And whence so many blessings?—From national institutions, whose free and natural action is not impeded by those particular and individual interests which elsewhere, openly attack, secretly undermine, or artfully alter and disguise them. The executive head of the government of the United States had to express his views on those deeply interesting circumstances, in which both Europe and America are now involved. With what gravity, with what exquisite judgment and foresight he has done it. How every thing is classed in his speech with clearness and precision. His words are those of truth, of reason, of justice—and of humanity.

South America—viz. the new states of South America (he says) are now strong enough to rest on what they had obtained. To continue a contest without any hopes of obtaining an object would be both inhuman and unjust. The whole question of American independence is comprised in those few words.

The first of any government, the United States have proclaimed their wishes for the successful issue of the noble struggle in which the Greeks are engaged; they have found in another hemisphere sentiments which would have honored those who are nearer to them, and owe, perhaps, a greater debt of gratitude to their ancestors.

Whilst Europe is filled with declamations against the revolutions of Spain and Portugal, America sees only in those great events, an improvement in the condition of a part of the human race, to which her own children belong; she felicitates her brothers on having acquired the blessings of a new and free existence at a cheaper rate than she did herself. But the Congress which now sits to decide on the fate of Spain, and judge its institutions, will not sit at Washington.

The Abbe La Mennais, Achille de Joubert, would not even be listened to in the cabinets or churches of a plain people, of sober good sense. "It is a maxim sacred to our government and people," says the President, "that every independent nation has the right of improving its own institutions, and that no one has any right to interfere in this subject. The Letters from St. James" (a work of M. Chateaubriand) have never touched with more sagacity on the principles of these convulsions, which agitate Europe; attributing them to the false position in which the Autocracy is placed. The President says

on this subject—"It is evident that if any convulsion takes place in that part of the world, it must proceed from causes, not amongst us, as we have but one order here—the order of the people."

Thus, in the opinion of a disinterested judge, if Europe is again involved in war, she will owe it to the Autocracy. Those words of the President refer to us the fundamental difference between our situation and that of America. There every thing is plain before you; you build on a soil where you meet with no obstructions nor obstacles; here you must both demolish and build up at the same time. Your work is doubled; the prescription of ages, and of 1400 years of barbarism and feudality exclaim against you—from their ruins, a thousand voices call on havoc and destruction to prevent the establishment of an orderly and harmonious system, which they hate; we must both fight and build up amidst ruins. But, America, happily, knows of no such impediments. She sprung to life full-grown, and proportioned at once for all the relations of social existence; in her birth, all was pure, national, great, and free from contestation. Happy land! where there is no room for the sophistry of the ambitious—for contests between old and new interests—victors and vanquished; the dead buried or rooted from their graves; and where every wheel in the political machine moves without noise and without expense.

AARON BURR.

The following portrait of this once distinguished personage, is copied from a work recently published. He now lives in obscurity in the interior of New York:

"The Cæsar of America—the most astonishing and dangerous man of his age; a man that infused his own rebellious and fiery spirit into every thing, material or immaterial, with which he came in contact; a man who went about working treason, tampering with the bravest and stoutest hearts of all our country—in the light of heaven, with an audacity unlike any thing, ever seen before in the history of disaffection; setting our laws at defiance—mocking at our strength—doing that, which now he has failed in it, has been called madness; yet, for which, all the talent, and learning, and power of the country were unable to punish him! A man that poured his spirit of revolt, like a flood of fire, into every heart that he came near—disturbing the oldest and most cautious of our veterans, one that seemed to put himself life and name, into the power of every human creature that he approached; yet with all this seeming, was he never in the power of mortal man, (as Wilkinson and Eaton can show); a man, that suffered the legal wisdom of the whole country to array itself against him—without trembling—and then just put out enough of his own strength, and no more (wasting no jot, or tittle of his power) to defeat and shame them. O, it was miraculous! and since the time of the Roman, there has never been a man upon this earth, so like Julius Cæsar as was Aaron Burr. Why did he not succeed? is the question with me; not as it is with the deeper politicians of the age, why did he attempt it? The plan is deeper than is known—his resources greater. Aaron Burr was never the man to hazard all for nothing; a step more, and Mexico had been his; and then who would have staid the conqueror? Where could you have entrenched yourselves?—In no other place, and by no other means, than by encompassing yourselves round about by a wall of fire. You must have had swords passing forever about you—and artillery roaring night and day. Aye, one blow, and we who now laugh the threat to scorn, would have seen the President of these United States, the Congress, and all others in authority, driven into the Potomac. But enough. Let us thank God, that a soldier and a despot was blasted when he was; and not believe, as we are apt to, that we are inaccessible."

FOREIGN.

FROM BRAZIL.

We have received by the Sarah, from Rio Janeiro, a file of the Government Gazette, published at that place, to the 9th February. It is nearly engrossed by the addresses to the Emperor from different parts of Brazil; most of which are in a strain of adulation for which a parallel can scarcely be found in the annals of the Cæsars, or those of Napoleon. Peter I. is all that Greek and Roman fame has combined in valor, wisdom, and magnanimity. Some short quotations from these addresses will exemplify their tone.

"Long live your Imperial Majesty, your August and Imperial Spouse, and the Dynasty of Braganza, defied (dei-

grada) in your Imperial Majesty." "We want nothing of Portugal, absolutely nothing. These are the words of the great and idolized American Cæsar." (Peter.) "The inhabitants of this province are more and more convinced how just, how sweet is the Paternal Empire of the Heroic and Magnanimous Perpetual Defender of Brazil."—"We shall be as free from European dominion as our neighbors of America; but we shall be more wise, and on this account more happy than they are. We do not wish, we detest democratical governments, tumultuous and barbarous, which degenerate into despotism and anarchy, and which suit better the primitive state of rude nations, than the habits of civilized countries. The August throne of your Majesty, founded on the solid basis of the general will of the nation, will reach the highest summit of human grandeur, for the felicity of the Brazilian people and eternal glory of the Imperial Dynasty."

Again—"We detest Republicanism equally with Despotism—we have your Imperial Majesty, our Tutelary Angel, whose virtues and liberalism constitute our hopes."

In the number of the same Gazette for the 4th of February, there is a long article, in which it is anxiously attempted, to shew that South America is not fit for Republicanism, and that even the President of the United States is a sort of King, and the Spanish American States are exhorted and invited to adopt monarchies. The hand of the Holy Alliance seems to be busily employed in the Rio newspapers.

The Camara of Rio, who set in motion the Acclamation of the Emperor, introduced, into the form of the Ceremonial transmitted to all the Provinces, a clause which declared that the acclamation was to be under the condition of the Prince's first taking an oath to swear to the new Constitution to be made by the Brazilian Cortes. This clause was, on the 10th October, struck out in Rio by the voice of the town meeting; and, on the 12th, the Emperor was proclaimed there absolutely, but in all the provinces conditionally. As he did not take the oath, the act of proclaiming him in the Provinces was of course a nullity. Seeing this circumstance, the government set to work to induce the provinces to recede and apologise for having admitted the clause. Four or five recantations are already published and enough of them will follow, in all probability. This, we apprehend, is giving up the whole question of a Constitution.—Nat. Gaz.

Yucatan Independent.—A passenger in the schooner Freemason, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday in 19 days from Campeachy, informs that the Province of Yucatan declared itself separate and independent of the government of Mexico, about the end of last month, and that a Congress had been convened at Merida, the capital of the Province. The Governor of Campeachy was sent out of the Province, being opposed to the change, and another was appointed by the inhabitants.

Letters from Pernambuco state, that, in the latter part of February, the people of that place refused any longer to submit to the Emperor, and demanded a change of government, similar to that of the United States, at the head of which they wished to place one white man, one mulatto, and one negro, so as to give each class of the population equal rights. On the 28th of February, a skirmish took place between them and the troops of the government, in which several on both sides were slain, and the former were defeated. The leader of the insurrection was made prisoner, and was sent to Rio Janeiro on the 7th March for trial. The writer of the above expresses an apprehension that the government of that portion of Brazil will eventually be in the hands of the mulattoes.—Mercantile Adv.

FROM SPAIN.

An arrival at New-York, from Gibraltar, brought newspapers to the 11th of March, and a letter of the same date, which says—"War appears certain. The King and Cortes remove the 15th for Seville, and it is said the French army enter Spain the same day.

A letter from Malaga, Feb. 22, says—"They are now drafting, in this Province, their quota, a force of 30,000; the uniforms are making, and the men will be immediately sent into the field. To defray the expense, the merchants of this city have agreed to give 25,000 dollars. The poverty of the Spanish people seems to exalt their valor, while it offers nothing to tempt the invader. After the taking of Urgel from the Serviles, 600 dead bodies were found."

Gibraltar, March 10.—A Spanish squadron, consisting of the 64 gun ship Asta, Castida frigate, a corvette, (the Aratusa,) and the Aquiles brig of war,

is to cruise in the Mediterranean, under the command of Rear-Admiral Vascos.

The late Ministers are to lay before the Cortes, before they go out of office, the statements which the Constitution requires them to give in, at the commencement of the session, relative to the departments ever which they preside. It is stated, in another official paper, that H. M. is very well pleased with their services.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed the Cortes, on the same day, that from 80 to 90,000 French troops would probably be on the frontier on the 15th; and, on the 3d, the Minister of the Interior further informed them, that H. M. had fixed upon Seville as the place to which the government was to be transferred, and directed every disposition to be made, both on the road and in that city, for the removal and reception of his Majesty and the Congress.

Government were authorised, in the same sitting, to remove to places of safety the plate and other valuables of the churches and convents of the provinces likely to be occupied by the enemy.

A fresh despatch of Count Abisbal, dated Manila, Feb. 25, states that the Malcontents, lately under the command of Bessieres and Ulman, are now under that of another leader, (Royo;) that their numbers amount to between 900 and 1000; and that at the above date, they had 1200 men of the army of the 5th District either in front or on their flank, at the same time they were liable to be attacked by another body which was advancing from the fourth District.

Navarre is stated to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity; nearly the whole of the troops of the Faith having withdrawn to France.

The Portuguese Charge d'Affairs in Paris has been directed to protest against the principle on which the French Government have grounded their determination to go to war with Spain.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York, April 22.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the schooner Tamworth, Captain Hamor, in 34 days from Cadiz, we are furnished with Madrid dates to the 8th, and of Cadiz to the 6th of March inclusive.

The King of Spain received from the Cortes on the 5th, a reply to his Speech, which re-echoes the sentiments expressed by him to that body.

"Reason and justice, they remark, will not be less valiant than the genius of oppression and servitude. Those principles shall be our model, and being convinced of the firm and magnanimous character of our honorable nation, incapable of bearing injustice or infamy, jealous of its rights, and fond of the glory and the great deeds which have always distinguished it; they doubt not that, as they bore up the throne with such constancy and such sacrifices, against the terrible legions, the able captains, and the military genius of the wonderful men who terraced for a time the rest of Europe, they shall know how to defend in the same manner, and with the same courage and patriotism, the honor and dignity of your majesty, and the independence, the rights, and the glory of the nation.

"If this nation performed such prodigies, while deprived of the aid and co-operation of your Majesty, what will it not be capable of doing when intimately united with its monarch, favored by the Constitution of 1812, and with your Majesty disposed to contribute with all your power to realize its hopes! The liberty of your Majesty, your security, and that of the Government, are above all things indispensable to such co-operation. The Cortes have taken all the steps for a removal to the place you and your Government shall select."

His Majesty signified to the deputation which waited upon him his approbation of the sentiments of the Cortes. His health continued very feeble, and preparations were immediately made for conveying him to Seville in a litter.—Private letters of the 14th state, that the King and Cortes had left Madrid for Seville, which is confirmed, by accounts from the latter place. The first detachment was to have left Madrid on the 10th, and it was supposed that the King would attach himself to the centre party.

It was reported at Madrid on the 4th that the 23d French regiment, which had been sent to construct a bridge at Bidache, had deserted with all the plans in their possession, and had declared themselves in favor of a free constitution.

The Governor of Cadiz had issued a proclamation addressed to the citizens, expressing a strong feeling of reproba-

tion against the invasion of their country.

It was reported at Cadiz on the 16th that 13,000 French troops had entered Spain, which increased the probability of war. A Spanish 74, which had been driven from Madeira with loss of anchors and cables, had arrived at Cadiz.

John M. Hall, Esq. American Consul at the latter place, died on the 11th ultimo, of an inflammation of the brain, after an illness of three days, in the 40th year of his age.

Lisbon dates have been received by this arrival to the 6th, but their contents are unimportant.

Captain Hamor and Captain Packard (who also arrived in the Walter last evening, in 39 days from the same port) both bring despatches for our government from Mr. Forgyth.—Amer.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, April 22.

By the arrival of the packet ship Montezuma, Captain Potts, in thirty-eight days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 12th ult.

The Paris dates are not so late as those received by the Cadmus; of course, these papers throw no light on the policy of France.

The English editors appear generally to deprecate a war between France and Spain, and yet most of them seem to think that the efforts of the British government to preserve peace should be confined to negotiation. "We know of nothing," says the Evening Star, of the 10th, "that can now be wanting to convey to the ministers of France the unanimous sense which the British people and government entertain of the injustice and impolicy of their threatened aggression to Spain." The editor then proceeds to tell us, that "he wishes from his heart every success to the cause of Spanish independence; but he thinks that if the Spaniards are deserving of freedom, it is not in the might of France to subdue them; and he is by no means disposed to burthen his own country with taxes for the preservation of Spanish liberty."

Even the Courier is willing to give the Spaniards every assistance which good wishes and negotiations can afford, not indeed for the sake of preserving Spanish Liberty, (for the Courier has but little love of this,) but for the sake of maintaining the peace of Europe.—His grace the Duke of Somerset has excited the displeasure of the editor of this paper, by remarking, at the Spanish Revolution Dinner, "that, urgent as the distresses of the country were in calling for every possible reduction of the expenditure, yet the people were ready to forego every personal consideration, and undergo far greater sacrifices, rather than see the triumph of despotism over the independence of free states." We are afraid, subjoins the Courier, "his Grace knew very little what he was talking about. We are convinced there is not a man in the country, whose judgment is worth anything, who would affirm it to be the interest of England to embark in a war against Europe, in order that Spain might consolidate her revolution. For this is the true meaning of the thing. It is ridiculous to talk of assisting Spain against France—if we stir at all, we must assist her not only against France, but against Russia, against Austria, and against Prussia; we must, in fact, unravel the foreign policy of the country during the last ten years, and, by so doing, give to the impending war a character which would fearfully extend its duration, and incalculably multiply its mischief." It will be recollected, that the Courier has lately lost its official authority as the organ of the British government; it, however, continues to sing the old song to the tune of legitimacy.

The Liverpool Courier, a firm anti-radical paper, holds a language somewhat different from its London namesake. It speaks of the policy of France as stultified, and of the reaction which must necessarily be produced, as to be dreaded—is of opinion that folly has not been converted into wisdom by the labored speech of Chateaubriand, and wonders how English newspapers can praise a composition "as insulting to the understanding from its weakness, as to all honesty and justice from its principles."

Billings' Liverpool Advertiser is even firmer in its expectations of the result, perhaps because its hopes are warmer. Speaking of the scenes which were witnessed at the expulsion of M. Manuel from the Chamber of Deputies, it says, "Such are the first fruits of the fatal policy adopted by the Bourbon Cabinet; and there is every reason to believe that these agitations are only the precursors of much more serious indications of popular discontent. With a feeble and yet rash cabinet, a distract-