

# The Star, & North-Carolina State Gazette.

No. 32. RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 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 00 is 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 continuance. All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### DINNER TO MR. M'DUFFIE.

A public dinner was given to Mr. M'Duffie, a representative in Congress from South-Carolina, by the citizens of Edgefield and Abbeville districts, (S. C.) on the 20th ultimo, when, among other toasts, the following was drank:

"Our Representative and guest, George M'Duffie, alike powerful to shield the wise policy of the administration, and to scourge the madness of radicalism, the world has proof how largely he possesses the confidence of his constituents."

To which Mr. M'Duffie replied in the following eloquent manner:

*Beloved Citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity:*

The manifold proofs which it has been my good fortune to receive of your warm and disinterested friendship; the kind indulgence with which, in your abundant partiality, you have been pleased to view such parts of my conduct, as constituted grounds of conscientious objection in the minds of some of my most worthy and respected fellow-citizens, during the usual discontent and excitement that prevailed in the recent canvass; and the manifestation of your continued attachment and undiminished confidence, furnished by this hospitable reception and flattering notices; all conspire to excite in my bosom a tumult of mingled emotions which I am utterly incapable of expressing. Under circumstances so deeply impressive, those complimentary forms of speech, which usage has appropriated to occasions like the present, would be cold, ungenerous, and ceremonious; and I am sure I should exhibit a beggarly picture of those feelings of gratitude, which literally overwhelm me, were I to attempt to give them utterance. But though I will not venture to commit to the inadequate vehicle of words, the warm current which flows from a heart oppressed with kindness, I will at least express a hope, that the assiduity and zeal with which I shall devote myself to your service, in the high and responsible station to which I have been twice elevated by your suffrages, will not only evince my profound sense of the obligations under which you have laid me, but also afford some evidence that I am not altogether unworthy of the confidence you have so liberally reposed in me.

As you have alluded in terms undeservedly complimentary, to the humble part which I have acted in defending the policy of the administration against the violent assaults and reckless projects of the radical party, I shall avail myself of the occasion to present some views, illustrative of the character, principles, and designs of this ephemeral faction, which has sprung up since the late war, from the various elements of envy, disappointment, discontent, honest error, and restless ambition.—It was the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of the war to which I have just alluded, that we not only acquired glory by its achievements, but wisdom from its disasters. We came out of the conflict, proud in the consciousness of our capacity for war, but deeply and solemnly impressed with the conviction, that a well measured and systematic preparation for that dreadful but inevitable exigency, constituted a leading and essential feature in the permanent policy of the country. Our own recent experience had verified the maxim of Washington, and accordingly Congress, under the recommendation of Mr. Madison, organized our peace establishment upon a scale commensurate with the capacity of the country, the condition of the world, and the great purposes of national defence and security. When Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency, but little more remained for him than to maintain and improve the system so wisely established by his predecessor. In effecting these important objects, he behaved with an ability and a zeal, which give him new titles to the lasting gratitude of his country.

The internal administration of the government assumed an aspect entirely new. By an improved organization, and a well adjusted system of accountability, efficiency was made to supply the place of imbecility, and a degree of economy was introduced, in the great disbursing departments of the government, wholly unprecedented in our history. By these means, upwards of a million of dollars were annually saved in the expenditures of the military establishment alone. But, in the very

midst of these signal improvements, when Mr. Monroe was enjoying his merited reward in the affection and confidence of an undivided people, the leaders of the radical party, at first under the simulated guise of friendship, but eventually with an open display of hostile banners, commenced an attack upon his administration, with all that concert & consistency which indicate a common purpose, & under existing circumstances, characterise a faction. The system of policy, so deliberately devised under the auspices of Madison, and so ably sustained by the firmness and energy of Monroe, was denounced as unnecessarily expensive, and inconsistent with the purity and simplicity of republican principles. In the very face of mathematical demonstration to the contrary, Mr. Monroe's administration was charged with extravagance; and, by a profanation of all that is venerable and sacred in human character, it was charged with corruption!

Let us here pause for a moment, and inquire what is the history and what is the character of the man, against whom such infamous charges are preferred by these puritanical pretenders to the lights of a new revelation in politics? Who is James Monroe? He is a revolutionary patriarch; one of the fathers of the Republic, who fought by the side of Washington for our independence, and having contributed to carry his country through the perils of two glorious wars, was elevated to the highest office in her gift, as a reward for his long and faithful services. At this moment he occupies a position in our history, calculated at once to extinguish enmity and excite the warmest feelings of kindness and affection. Most of those with whom he commenced the career of public service, have passed away from the scene of their common toils and common glory, and he remains on the theatre of active life, almost a solitary monument of times which can never be forgotten, and is, in all human probability, the last of his race that will preside over the rising destinies of the nation they delivered from bondage. The sceptre must soon pass into the hands of another generation; and happy will it be for the republic, if, with the emblem of power, the mantle of his purity should descend upon his successor. This is the man, upon the ruins of whose administration the radical party have impiously attempted to build up the fortunes of a new political dynasty. What then shall we say, fellow-citizens, of that unchastened and unhallowed ambition, which, for the selfish and sinister purpose of its own aggrandisement, would tear away with sacrilegious hands the last honors which a grateful country has placed upon the brow of this venerable patriot! And who are those political adventurers who have arraigned the purity of his principles, and charged him with wandering from the fold of the true republican faith, merely to excite new divisions, in the hope that they may be thrown up to the surface by the agitation of the political elements? Are they the venerable relics of the revolutionary stock, who imbibed the purity of republican principles in times "that tried men's souls"? Or are they mere political ephemera, generated by the fermentation of the times. Have they the warrant of long and faithful services to challenge the confidence of the country? No; they are unknown to its history. Where were they in our recent struggle with Great Britain, when all the talents and patriotism of the country were called in requisition to direct our councils, and lead our armies? Neither were their voices then heard in council, nor their arms raised in battle. But when the storm had passed away, and the sunshine of peace announced that the danger was all over, then, like the "insert tribe," they sprang into a fluttering and noisy consequence, denouncing all that had been done while they lay ingloriously secure in the deep obscurity of their hiding places.

Such are the pretenders who have had the effrontery to denounce as apostates from republican principles, those able statesmen and ardent patriots who raised the indignant spirit of the country to avenge her wrongs in the recent war; who, in the darkest hour of that eventful struggle, when the hosts of the invader darkened our shores, and the voice of faction distracted our councils; when the feeble shrunk from danger, and the stoutest hearts looked to the event with the deepest anxiety, and adopted the dying sentiment of Lawrence, and would not "give up the ship;" but

"Stood by their country's glory fast,  
And nail'd her colors to the mast."

As we have seen something of the history and character of the radicals, let us inquire a little into their principles and doctrines.

As they aim at a political revolution, and are more anxious to occupy the seats of power than scrupulous about the

means of ascending to them, they have adopted such topics of declamation and of censure, as they suppose will render them the most acceptable to the people. They consequently hold themselves up as the special and exclusive advocates of economy, and declare that the people will be ruined by the extravagance of the government. But almost every page of history teaches us the lesson, that those who ambitiously aspire to power, without any substantial claims to promotion, are invariably most obtrusive and clamorous in their professions of attachment to the rights of the people. Such professions cost them nothing, and they are worth precisely as much as they cost. And that you may be enabled to estimate the value of such professions on the part of the radicals, I invite your attention to two facts, singularly illustrative of radical sincerity. In the first place, they began to preach in favor of economy, and denounce extravagance, at the very time when the government was more distinguished for economy, & less obnoxious to the charge of extravagance, than at any former period. In the second place, the very man whom they have selected to cleanse the Augean stable of abuses and extravagances, is the only member of the very administration they condemn, who has wasted the public money by official mismanagement. What then is the economy of the radical? Underrating the virtue and intelligence of the people, and believing that avarice predominates to the exclusion even of a rational and calculating patriotism, they hope to recommend themselves to popular confidence, by appealing to the most grovelling principles of our nature. Hence, according to their professed notions of economy, all the defensive institutions of the country; all that renders us secure at home or respected abroad; every thing, in fact, that constitutes us an independent nation, must be immolated at the shrine of this false idol. Our fortifications must be suspended, and the rich and flourishing cities that ornament our extensive line of sea coast, & pour the treasures of commerce into the bosom of our country, must be exposed to plunder and desolation, to save our money. Our army must be disbanded, our navy dismantled, and the country left naked and defenceless, a prey to every invader, and the contempt of every nation, to save our money. In fact, according to the creed of this new sect of politicians, the great end of men's creation is to consume the fruits of the earth and perish, leaving no memorial behind him; and the only legitimate object of government is not, as we have been taught by our forefathers, "to provide for the common defence and general welfare;" not to vindicate the rights and avenge the wrongs of the people; but to provide them with the mere means of gratifying their physical appetites. But such is neither the destiny of man, nor the end of government. It is in the order of Providence, that nations, as well as individuals, should derive true and substantial happiness only from a high course of moral action, involving toil, and rising above difficulties; and that government best fulfils the end of its creation, which produces the fullest development of the more elevated and disinterested principles of our nature.

But I am running into a discussion that would carry me far beyond the limits prescribed by the occasion. I will, therefore, conclude by offering you a sentiment, which, if these were my last words, I should utter with as much religious devotion, as I now do with heartfelt sincerity:

*The citizens of the united districts of Edgefield and Abbeville—high minded, intelligent, and patriotic: may they never be represented by a false-hearted demagogue.*

### FOREIGN.

#### From the National Gazette.

##### SPAIN.

We have in our hands a series of "The Spanish Gazette," published at Seville, from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive; and, certainly, its contents do not warrant the idea of any discord or irresolution in the Spanish Constitutional Councils. It comprises the journals of the proceedings of the Cortes; some speeches, *in extenso*, of the principal members; official reports from the various divisions of the constitutional troops; and accounts of the political and military movements in different parts of the Peninsula. An "Extraordinary Gazette," of the 20th May, furnishes the report made by General Ballesteros to the government, of his having entered Valencia with his army, after forcing the enemy to raise the blockade of that city, and retreat.

In the Gazette of the 1st June are inserted several of Mina's despatches, respectively dated the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, & 15th of May. He

gives details of his marches through the rugged and mountainous region of Catalonia, in order to battle the plans of the French, and keep them occupied in that quarter. On the 5th he attacked and routed a body of Spanish Royalists and French troops, with but a small loss on his part; and, in general, he bestows the highest praise upon the conduct and spirit of the constitutional forces, either under his immediate command, or distributed in detachments. In his despatch of the 10th May, he says—

"On my arrival at Berga, the singular spectacle was offered to me of a numerous community, with women only—without a single man. I believe that the true reason of the absence of the men, is the decree which has been published by the enemy, denouncing the punishment of death against every man who should remain there, and even against what person soever should sell or procure refreshment or aid for the Constitutional army. I obtained supplies, however, by means of persuasion and kindness."

The Gazette of the 20th May, contains the following decree:

"Don Joaquin Anduaga, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty in the United States of America, having deserted his post, and joined the enemies of his country, his Majesty has resolved to strip him forthwith of his honors and distinctions, and has decreed, that, in case of being taken, he shall be judged according to the laws."

On the 22d and 24th May, the Cortes were occupied for some time with the case of General O'Donnel, Count del Abisbal. His conduct was described by various speakers as atrocious treachery; an outrage upon the national cause; a violation of the civil as well as the military laws, &c. The committee to whom the case was referred, reported that he should be tried, and the proposition was unanimously adopted. A quotation from the speech of the principal orator, who proposed the reference, will make known the feeling of the whole assembly.

"The horrible treason of Count del Abisbal will only contribute to the greater glory and energy of our country. We have now the key of the secret of the imprudent march of the foreign army to Madrid. That army which has dared to penetrate to the capital, will soon experience the consequences of its temerity: it will see what credit is to be given to the promises of traitors who offer it advantages so great. It will find that, in the end, the mass of the Spanish nation will understand their true interests, and unite in that sentiment, which has always characterized the Spanish people—hatred of foreign enemies. Blood, indeed, will flow, which has not before been spilt; but let it be upon the heads of the miscreants who have disturbed the pacific and majestic current of the Revolution, and converted it into an overwhelming torrent."

"As to Abisbal, who has crowned old acts of perfidy with this new one, it is just that the Cortes of Spain should bring down upon him the whole weight of responsibility; and tell me not, gentlemen, that he can elude it; since this declaration of our views, the rigor which we would exercise, our unanimity in present circumstances, in declaring his guilt, will place our proceeding in advantageous contrast with that of the Despotical government, which ruled us heretofore. The despotism, strong in appearance, but weak in reality, when it saw an act of treason on the part of this general—what did it do? Careless and praised him; bestowed upon him new honors, crosses, &c. How different will be our course! At the crisis in which we are; in the midst of dangers—we shall vote his responsibility; we shall not spare his head, if he should be found to deserve death—or we shall decree his proscription, and cause him to bear the infamy of merited punishment, even in the files of the foreigners, among whom he will endeavor to hide his miserable existence."

The leading orators in the Cortes, after the defection of Abisbal and the occupation of Madrid by the French, announced, in eloquent speeches, their resolution to perish, or live in perpetual exile, rather than submit to French dictation; and in this language they seem to have been seconded by the whole body. The Gazette of the 1st June gives, officially, a circular from the government at Seville, to its diplomatic agents in foreign countries, dated the 27th of May, in which the strongest invectives are uttered against the whole conduct of the French Cabinet, and of which the ensuing passage will suffice to shew the spirit and tone.

"The Spanish government, pledged in the face of a nation, generous, though distracted by foreign intrigues, to support not only her cause, but the cause of mankind, will either triumph over its dastard enemies, or fall with glory and honor. It would be false to its most sa-

cred duties, if it did not energetically raise its voice on so great an occasion. It should and does solemnly protest, in the face of the world, against the monstrous pretension of one power's right to interfere in the domestic concerns of another, set up and acted upon by the cabinet of the Thierseries. It protests against the establishment of an unlawful, seditious junta, or any other pageant of a government which may be substituted for the true one; and it declares absolutely null and void all the acts and arrangements of such pageants; it consigns these enormities to the execration of all governments, and all nations, and of posterity."

This does not look like compromise or negotiation.

There is a decree of the Cortes, which makes a difference of one-fifth of the import duties payable at Havana, in favor of Matanzas, Trinidad, and other regular ports of entry in the island of Cuba. But, in case the foreign merchandise lawfully introduced into those ports, should be sent to Havana and Cuba, they are to pay there, the fifth part remitted at the others. The privilege is limited to a term of ten years, and the object of it is said to be the advancement of the agriculture and population of the island.

### FROM ENGLAND.

By the British brig *Minerva*, arrived at New-York in 35 days from Liverpool, London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 21st June, have been received; from which the Richmond Compiler has made the following summary:

The king had not left *Seville* on the 8th June. No day is named for his departure. On the 22d the French expected to be there. They were pushing on their two corps—by different routes—under Bourdesout and Bourmont.—Their whole force about 16,000. On the 7th June, Bourdesout was at Manzares, 221 leagues from Madrid, (Seville is 321)—He had met with no effectual opposition on the road—nor is any organized corps mentioned, that is sufficiently strong to arrest his march. On the 7th and 9th, the Constitutional General Palencia was attacked by a corps of Royalists, forming the vanguard of Bourdesout, and is represented by the French accounts as having sustained a severe defeat. This affair happened near Baylen, about 474 leagues from Madrid. Palencia had effected his retreat with 4000 men—but the Royalist vanguard was in pursuit of him.

No engagement had taken place with *Mina*. The last official dispatch of the French states him to have left the Cerdagne, with 2000 men, and a small corps of cavalry, &c. He was supposed to be approaching Figueras, which is besieged by the French.

Ballesteros was at Jativa on the 24th May, extending himself to Valencia.—His corps was 7000.

D'Abisbal had run the gauntlet, for his life!

No news of Morillo. The Regency at Madrid were still further ingratiating themselves with the Clergy.—They ordained, that the *tythes* shall be entirely paid—the *half*, which was taken off by the Constitutional government, being "of no real advantage to the people."—They also announce that they mean to solicit the Pope to pass a new Bull, reducing the authorization of the King to levy upon the revenues of the Clergy, the annual subsidy, of 30 millions of *reals* to 10 millions—in consequence of the persecutions they have suffered from "their devotion to the royal cause!"—The Regency are also said to have come to another determination, which will occasion a considerable stir in the stock market of London, viz. "to declare the whole debt contracted by the Constitutional Government null and void."

A Bayonne article of the 15th considers the "cause of the Constitutionalists forever lost in Spain."—But this seems to be founded on the circumstance of the King's not having withdrawn from Seville on the 8th, and the French approaching it.—*Bell's London messenger*, on the other hand, charges "the friends of Spain and Portugal to be on their guard against the devices of the common enemy, by whose agents every political occurrence beyond the Pyrenees is distorted," &c.

### FROM FRANCE.

New-York, July 29.—We have received by the *Stephane*, Paris papers to the 15th ult. inclusive, but their contents have principally been anticipated by the London papers received.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable house, dated Paris, June 15.

"The news from Spain has become less encouraging to the French army.