

STAR, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Act making appropriations for the military service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty. Approved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury for the service of the military establishment, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, viz:

For salaries for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, five hundred and thirty thousand dollars. For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and for subsistence of officers of the marine corps, one hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars. For subsistence of four hundred non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and washwomen serving on shore, seventeen thousand five hundred and twenty dollars. For pay of the officers of the appropriation for pay and subsistence during the last year, eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars. For clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars. For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars. For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars. For military stores, six thousand dollars. For medicines, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars. For completing the officers' quarters at the marine barracks in Washington, three thousand dollars. Approved, March 11, 1830.

From England.—We have been politely favored with the London Times of the 5th and 6th of February, received yesterday, at the Department of State, and have just time to make the following extracts: U. S. Tel. House of Lords, Feb. 4. This day Parliament was opened by commission. About two o'clock, the Lords Commissioners took their seats on the woolsacks, and as soon as the Speaker and members of the House of Commons, who were summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, the Royal commission was read; after which the Lord Chancellor read the following speech: My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that His Majesty receives from all foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country. His Majesty has seen with satisfaction, that the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has been brought to a conclusion. The efforts of His Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, have been unremitted. His Majesty having recently concerted with His Allies measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece, trusts that he shall be enabled, at an early period, to communicate to you the particulars of this arrangement, with such information as may explain the course which His Majesty has pursued throughout the progress of these important transactions. His Majesty laments that he is unable to announce to you the prospects of a reconciliation between the Princes of the House of Braganza. His Majesty has not yet deemed it expedient to re-establish upon their ancient footing, His Majesty's diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Portugal, but the numerous embarrassments arising from the continued interruption of these relations, increase His Majesty's desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Majesty has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and it will be satisfactory to you to learn that His Majesty will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the amount of the public expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of our naval or military establishments. We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that although the National Income, during the last year, has not attained the full amount at which it had been estimated, the diminution is not such as to cause any doubt as to the future prosperity of the Revenue. My Lords and Gentlemen, His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that his attention has been late earnestly directed to various important considerations connected with improvements in the general administration of the Law. His Majesty has directed that measures shall be submitted for your deliberation, of which some are calculated, in the opinion of His Majesty, to facilitate and expedite the course of justice in different parts of the United Kingdom; and others appear to be necessary preliminaries to a revision of the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts. We are commanded to assure you, that His Majesty feels confident that you will give your best attention and assistance to subjects of such deep and lasting concern to the well-being of his people. His Majesty commands us to inform you, that the export in the last year of British produce and manufactures has exceeded that of any former year. His Majesty laments that, notwithstanding this indication of active commerce, distress should prevail among the agricultural and

manufacturing classes in some parts of the United Kingdom. It would be most gratifying to the personal feelings of His Majesty to be enabled to propose for your consideration, measures calculated to remove the difficulties of our portion of his subjects, and at the same time compatible with the general and permanent interests of his people. It is from a deep solicitude for those interests that His Majesty is impressed with the necessity of acting, with extreme caution in reference to this important subject. His Majesty feels assured that you will concur with him in assigning due weight to the effect of unfavorable seasons, and to the operation of other causes which are beyond the reach of legislative control or remedy. Above all, His Majesty is convinced that no pressure of temporary difficulty will induce you to relax the determination which you have uniformly manifested to maintain inviolate the public credit, and thus to uphold the high character and the permanent welfare of the country. Mr. O'Connell then rose. The hon. member spoke from the third bench on the opposition side. His rising excited a considerable degree of curiosity in the house and in the gallery. He began, by saying, that the people whom he represented had sent him to that house to attend to their interests; and in doing the duty they confided to him, he should be frequently obliged to express his opinions to the house. In requesting the indulgence of the house on this occasion, he should endeavor to repay it by being as concise as possible. He should address himself to the subject of the speech which had been read to the house, and he felt it to be his duty to speak of it with respect. It was entitled to respect as the speech of the Sovereign; it was entitled to respect as the production of ministers, particularly the noble and gallant duke; it was entitled to be spoken of with courtesy on these grounds, and on these grounds he should treat it with respect. But when he came to consider the contents of it, any thing so unsatisfactorily and inconsistent with a wise government could scarcely be conceived. An honorable member near him had made some allusion to the speeches in other countries, and particularly America. Did he think that even in France such a speech would be endured, or from a President of America addressing the genuine representatives of the people? Contrast it with the President's late speech; look at the wise and sound sentiments that speech contained, and he asked, if this house were the undoubted representatives of the people at large, whether such a speech as that now read would have been offered? This drew from Mr. Peel, the following remarks in reply: "An honorable gentleman had drawn a comparison, unfavorable to the latter, between the American President's message and His Majesty's speech. Whatever might be that gentleman's satisfaction at the tenor of the American message, his was as great. The manner in which England was mentioned by the President gave His Majesty's Government, in common with all other classes of their fellow subjects, the sincerest pleasure; and he was glad of that opportunity to repeat the expressions of amity and friendship used by that distinguished man when speaking of this country. His words were these:—'With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both, that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents.'—May all the competition between the two countries be the competition of industry, civilization and peace!—May the foolish sentiments of individual hostility entertained by some in both countries, gradually vanish before the influence of good sense and right feeling; and, as both nations possess a common language, and are derived from a common source, may they be united in lasting relations of good will and amity! He gladly took this opportunity on the part of the English Government of re-echoing with respect to America those kindly sentiments which her President had expressed towards us. But in contrasting the two speeches, the honorable gentleman began by complaining of the mention made in His Majesty's message of so notorious a fact as the termination of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. As His Majesty had announced to Parliament, the breaking out of the war between these Powers, it was

proper that he should mention its termination. The honorable gentleman also complained of our treatment of Don Miguel, and spoke of the supposed feelings of America if she had received such an intimation as the English Parliament had recorded on the subject. But the fact was, that the American President recognized Don Miguel, as was apparent from this passage of his message:—'During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain, from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and as far as practicable prospective condition of our Government in like cases, was no longer withheld.' (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman attributed all our distresses to misgovernment, and a defect in our representative system; but, unfortunately for his hypothesis, the same distresses which we complained of in England existed in America, where the representation was constructed on the basis of universal suffrage. (Hear.) What said President Jackson on this subject?—'No very considerable change has occurred during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. The operation of the tariff has not proved so injurious to the former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Imports of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished, while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.' The following, also, will be read with interest: WEST INDIES AND THE U. STATES. Mr. Robinson.—As I have a question to put to the Right Hon. Secretary of the Home Department of great importance, I trust that he will give me such a reply as will remove the uneasiness which exists in England, in Canada, and in North America, upon the subject. The question is, whether any negotiations are now pending between the Government of England and that of the United States, for the purpose of renewing the direct intercourse between the United States and our colonies in the West Indies. Mr. Peel.—My answer is, that a communication upon that subject has been received by His Majesty's Government from the Minister of the United States, and that that communication is still under consideration.

Relations between the United States and France.—Below will be found several extracts from the latest French papers, giving the sentiments of the various parties in Paris on the Message of General Jackson. The views which are taken of that document are interesting, in a national, as well as in a commercial point of light. Never has the message of a President of these United States produced such a sensation in Europe, as that of the old veteran. Every leading government of Europe is now turning its eyes to this country, looking out for our principles, seeking our friendship, & cementing the existing relations. The American citizens interested in the unsettled claims on France, will see the form and pressure of the public excitement of France. There is one point touched upon in the French papers which calls forth, in an especial manner, a notice. We allude to that declaration, in which the settlement of the claims upon France are connected with the Treaty for the purchase of Louisiana. The right to enter the waters of the Mississippi, under the clause in question, will not, we believe, be ever granted to the French government, without an equivalent privilege extended to our navigation in the ports of France. The claims of our citizens on France have no connection, nor ought they to have any connection, with a pretension set up on the equivocal language of diplomacy. The claims form a matter sui generis, subject to certain rules of international law, and regulated by the principles of eternal justice. The French government and the French press do not deny the validity of these claims. They are admitted to be just and proper. Yet, in order to defeat or delay their liquidation, an obsolete pretension is set up, to which the government of this country never will accede. At one time, the old claims of Beauharnois was made the point on which was hung the delay. If France has any disposition to place the navigation of this country and their own on a reciprocal footing, they have only to say so, and it can soon be done by treaty, in a proper way. The opening of a portion of our coast to any nation, on any terms, never can be acceded to by the United States' government, because such an act is entirely unconstitutional. There is no power in our government to open the waters of the Mississippi, on certain terms, to French shipping, and to keep the Chesapeake, the North River, or any other portion of the Atlantic Coast shut. All revenue and navigation laws, or treaties with foreign nations, must be uniform. For this very reason, the construction given to the eighth article of the Louisiana Treaty by the French papers, or their government, is manifestly wrong, far-fetched, and unwarranted. We have no doubt, however, but the influence with which this powerful nation is beginning to move in Europe will soon enable her to settle amicably all the points in dispute. (From French Papers.) The President's Message.—We have already given the observations of most of the London Journals upon the speech of Gen. Jackson—we now add the opinions of such French Papers as contain articles upon it. The Journal des Debats speaks in high terms of the present administration and provident policy of the President, which have removed all the apprehensions excited by the elevation of a military personage to the head of the Government. The Message it considers remarkable for its moderation, dignified tone, and inflexibility towards the Powers of Europe. In the declaration that the agricultural interests are essentially connected with every other and superior to them all; England might probably behold a prognostic of a happy issue of her negotiations for the cessation of the tariff, which hitherto she had vainly combatted. The friendly tone that prevails in that part of the Message relating to the limits fixed by the treaty of Ghent, is particularly striking. "As we," adds the Debats, "participated in the distrust entertained upon the arrival of General Jackson at the Presidency, so we now take pleasure in rendering full and complete justice to the merits of his administration."—The Courier Francoais says that in the President's Message there is nothing that is not conformable to the traditions of his predecessors. It contains even diplomatic forms & courteous expressions, particularly towards England, that resemble the style of European Chancellors than the ingenious style of American Presidents. When such questions as the tariff, which divided the northern and southern countries into two camps, and the modifications to be made in the constitution for the election of the President, are raised, the country may be said to be in a state of crisis; but in such a country, which has nothing in common with Europe, the crisis it may undergo carry with them guarantees of order, peace, and prosperity. The Messenger des Chambers has the following:—'President Jackson's Message cannot fail to produce a powerful sensation in Europe. England will undoubtedly read with mortification the passage where Russia is placed in the first rank of nations with regard to power. As to what concerns France, the President informs us that negotiations are carrying on to obtain an indemnity for the American vessels captured by the French at the time of the continental blockade. He declares that he will not renounce claims which he considers well founded, and which must furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion between the two Governments. We know not to what a pitch this collision may proceed, but the Message, moreover, declares that the American Minister at the Court of France is charged to press these demands with all the earnestness due to the dignity of the United States.' The Journal des Debats has the following article:—'The reflections

we have already published upon the Message of the President of the United States, referred rather to the Gazette, than to the details of that long document. We shall now return to the declarations respecting the political and commercial relations of France and the American Republic. The harsh tone of Gen. Jackson upon the negotiations pending between the United States and France, for the payment of the indemnities claimed by the American merchants interest, appears to us to have given rise to errors which it is important to rectify. It is perhaps not well known, that for 15 years an opening of the Congress at Washington has not taken place, without the President, in speaking of the relations of America with all the Powers of the Universe, calling the serious attention of the Assembly to the claims of the American merchants upon France. The following is the origin of these claims.—In 1810, the Imperial Government suspended for neutrals the continental blockade, which was then very strict, and opened to their vessels the ports of Antwerp and St. Sebastian. The mercantile interest of the United States, the only one, in fact, to which this appeal was addressed, answered it by sending out numerous vessels, and upon faith of the Imperial decree, the American flag appeared in the two ports above mentioned. In the meanwhile a new decree was issued, in virtue of which the vessels and their cargoes were confiscated to the State. This violation of political faith called forth a cry of indignation in America, and the Government was soon forced to pursue the redress of these legitimate grievances by means of negotiation. The Imperial Government, however, was drawing near its ruin. The claims of the Republic were scarcely listened to, and properly speaking, it was only from the time of the claims being made that the negotiations dated, which were set on foot with France by the United States, for the payment of indemnities, computed at 9 or 10 millions of dollars. Since that period, not a Minister of the United States has come to France, nor has a French Minister departed for Washington, without the question of the indemnities figuring in the first line of his instructions. Every year naturally bring it forward in the Message at the opening of the Legislative Session; and if in 1829, it seems to have taken in the mouth of Gen. Jackson a certain tone of acrimony, it is because the General wished to display in the eyes of the country, upon his accession to power, an earnest solicitude for the injured interests of his fellow citizens. The opening of the Congress, moreover, coincided with the appointment of a new American Envoy to the Court of France, and the President wished that from his official language, a judgment should be formed of the nature of the instructions given to the new Minister of the Republic. France never contested the legitimacy of the claims of the American merchants. Their amount may probably be subjected to ulterior negotiations; but the principle of indemnity in itself is altogether admissible. There is however another question which cannot be separated from that of the indemnity, in the course of the negotiations. The 8th article of the treaty by which France ceded Louisiana to the United States, stipulated positively that France should be treated in the seas and ports of Louisiana upon the footing of the most favoured nation. Now it is a fact, that England enjoys there at this moment commercial advantages superior to those of France. It is in vain for the United States to reply that these advantages granted to England are the result of other advantages secured by her to America, and that the 8th article of the cession treaty could not have given to France the power of enjoying without compensation, privileges in exchange for which other Powers would secure special advantages to the United States. The terms of the 8th article are clear and positive. In our view it cannot be seriously contested. In its spirit, as well as in its text, this article secured to France, as a compensation for her right of property over so vast and fine a territory, the prospect of being treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation; and England enjoys, in the seas of Louisiana, more favour than France. We sincerely wish that the future negotiations may remove the pernicious germ of discord between the two countries, and that their Governments may be deeply impressed beforehand with the im-