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He began by disclaiming that his object was then to incite the Government to a war; for, at that moment he considered war would be useless, since France had not an ally left on whose behalf to fight. His avowed purpose was to arrange the Ministry for their conduct in reducing France to the degraded state in which it was, and Poland to its present ruin. M. Mauguin proceeded to incriminate all the measures of the present Ministry abroad. He contended, that they might have assisted the Poles, at least, by sea, as, in the infancy of the insurrection, the latter possessed sea-ports. M. Sebastiani met this stormy attack upon his measures with a firmness which showed that he was not disposed to shrink from any part of the responsibility attached to them. He asserted, in the outset that the pacific track which he had followed, was not only the suggestion of his own judgment, but the most approved policy for France, after the most mature deliberation. Very soon after the Revolution, the general question of war or peace had been discussed, but decided in favor of the latter. The Minister then proceeded to demonstrate, that France could not have given any substantial assistance to Poland, either by sea or land. The Minister concluded by repeating, that France had done all that was possible for the Poles, consistently with the resolution of not involving the country in a war with Prussia, which had been a greed upon as the fittest and safest course to be pursued.

Portugal.—A mail from Lisbon has this morning brought letters to the 10th inst. Military executions, in connexion with the late insurrection, were going on to a frightful extent. The following is an extract from a private letter:—

"Nothing but the interference of our government can place things in order here. There is a great gloom throughout the city; even the British flag was lowered this morning on board the Briton frigate, Despatch corvette, and the two packets in the Tagus, in consequence of the acts committed by this government. A cadet, an ensign, and 16 sergeants and soldiers that were concerned in the rising of the 21st ult. have been shot to day at Camp d'Ourique, and 20 more are to share the same fate on Tuesday next, besides 6 civilians, who are to be hung at the Caes de Sodre on the same day. There were 101 persons sentenced to death, and whose sentence is to be carried in to execution."

Government is making great efforts to equip and fit out the few remaining vessels (7 or 8 in number) left them by the French pirates, with the intention, it is thought, for sending them to protect and reinforce the Island of Madeira; the Governor, Don Alvaro Da Costa, brother to the Count of Mesquita, having applied for more troops. All the forts of both banks of the river been respectably repaired, and all the old guns replaced by new.

At Paris all was calm. The French Chamber of Deputies on the 23d, came to the following decision: "The Chamber, satisfied with the explanations given by the Ministers, and confiding in their solicitude for all that interests the honor and dignity of France, passed to the order of the day." Upon a division, there appeared in favor of passing to the order of the day, 231; against it 136; majority in favor of Ministers, 85. M. Perrier, the French Prime Minister, alluded in course of his speech to an intended disarming throughout Europe. The Constitutionalist asserts, upon the authority of private letters from Berlin, that the loss of the Russians in the late capture of Warsaw, amounted to 30,000 men, including seven Generals.

Conferences respecting the boundaries of Greece, and the choice of a prince for that country, are resumed. The Government of Count Capo d'Istrias gives general dissatisfaction, and will lead, as has already been done in particular instances, to much bloodshed and confusion. A bloody civil war is said to be raging in Turkey; but the particulars are confused.

It is reported, that, by the solicitation of France and England, the Russian Cabinet has pledged itself that the nationality of Poland shall be respected—a constitution is to be given to that country, a general amnesty is to be granted, and all except the leaders of the revolution, are to be pardoned.

It appears that both Austria and Prussia have refused to receive the Envoy who have been sent by King Leopold to announce his accession to the throne, upon the ground of the Belgian question not being definitively settled.

Accounts from St. Petersburg say, that the Cholera had again appeared with such violence at Nishno Novogorod, that the merchants left the city before the Fair was ended. At Berlin, on the 14th, at noon, there remained 81 patients; to the 15th, at noon, there were new cases 63; recoveries 3, deaths 36—so that 105 remained. From the Lemburg Gazette of the 2d, it appears that on the 1st there remained only 22 persons afflicted with the Cholera in that city. From the commencement of the disorder, on the 22d of May, to September 1, there had been at Lemburg 4,000 cases, 2,553 recoveries, 2,612 deaths. According to accounts that had been received, there is not a single patient with symptoms of Cholera at Bruck in the Leitha. On the 10th instant certificates of health were again issued Vienna. This change is said to be in consequence of a difference in opinion between the physicians respecting the treatment of the Cholera.

N. Y. American.

From the summary of French news in the Liverpool Albion of Monday, 8th Sep. we extract the following: "The restoration of tranquillity in Paris is ascribed principally to the exercise of the troops of the line; for the National Guards are said to have shown a conspicuous backwardness in repressing the mob; and, by the signs of mourning which the greater part of them have avowed their sympathy with the people in their regret at the disasters of the Poles. This infidelity of the National Guards, though political, appears to have been regarded as the most serious incident in the late commotion. The contents of the Paris journals of Monday and the letters from private correspondents, are various and important. Paris was in a state of excitement, but up to that moment no acts of violence had been committed by or on the populace, who had assembled in several quarters, but particularly in the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies. The National Guards mustered their more numerous on Sunday afternoon on Saturday, but were still far from displaying their former clacri.

The report of the Committee on the average was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, but, of course, was not discussed. The leading recommendations of the report were the hereditary peerage, (and which had been carried in the committee by a majority of one, the numbers having been five to four,) and that the selection of the individuals and the creation of the new peers should be vested exclusively and uncontrolled in the King.

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FOR THE STAR.
Messrs. Editors.—Permit me to call your attention to an article in a late Newbern paper, nominating the Honorable PHILIP P. BARBOUR as a fit person to be run on the Jackson ticket for Vice President of the United States for the next four years. It appears to be concocted on all sides, that the gentleman who now fills that office will not consent to serve another term; and if such is the fact, who is there more worthy to succeed him than the distinguished individual just mentioned? He possesses talents of the first order, and of that kind, too, which eminently qualify him to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. His politics are peculiarly acceptable to the Southern people, and such as North Carolina always has supported, and will continue to support as long as the name of Thomas Jefferson is remembered. His devotion to the republican cause and uniform opposition to the usurpations of the General Government, both in and out of Congress, emphatically point him out as the man whom they should support on this occasion. Perhaps there is no other man in the country of equal talents, that could so well unite the Jackson party, and certainly none more acceptable to the President himself. H. J.

FOR THE STAR.
Not many days ago, while walking leisurely in a neighbourhood road, I by chance fell in with one of the neighbouring men, who, being a very social and friendly individual, was met by me with considerable satisfaction and delight. Entertaining a friendly regard for each other, we felt a willingness to communicate with each other without the least reserve or hesitation, and consequently, after inquiring about my own health and that of my family, and making some inquiries with regard to indifferent matters respecting certain neighborhood affairs, he remarked that the drought, which at that time prevailed in our vicinity to some extent, he was most fearful would bring unequal ruin upon his family and family concerns; in consequence of which he felt the most unhappy forebodings, and was under the greatest apprehensions imaginable for what might follow. To be brought to ruin so unexpectedly, and at a time, too, when he was calculating upon undoubted success in the execution of his plans, was an idea, he said, too intolerable to be borne. He continued, with his eyes fixed upon the ground, and a deep solicitude strongly marked upon his countenance, that "in the early part of the year the prospects of the husbandman were most flattering, interesting and cheering; but now how sadly is the scene changed! how woefully is the glowing prospect brightened! Our tender corn, which but a few weeks since flourished in such abundant luxuriance and fertility, is now withering upon its enfeebled stalk, and hanging down its mournful head as if ready to expire."

I listened to this melancholy recital for some time, without uttering a single word, till at length, feeling considerable compassion for the apparently melancholy situation of my friend and neighbor's mind, I endeavored to console him and to quiet his fears with all those arguments as had afforded to myself consolation and comfort, upon several occasions, while under similar circumstances; all which, however, seemed to produce but little effect upon his feelings, as he seemed in a considerable degree to have lost sight of the great duties of acquiescence in, and submission to the dispensations of Almighty Providence.

This interview introduced to my mind a long train of reflections upon the great mal

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