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FOREIGN.

MEMORANDA

DRAWN FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Several thousand tradesmen, and manufacturers were immediately thrown out of employ in the city of Cork, Ireland, by the failure of the banks.

Lord Milton presented to the House of Commons in the month of May, a petition of 279 families belonging to the Parish of Kirkheaton, and consisting of 1720 individuals, who represented that owing to the decline of manufactures, in which they were engaged, the average of their earnings for four years, had been no more than *eleven pence three furthings per week*.

In a debate of the House of Commons, in May, Mr. SUMNER, a distinguished country member, made the following remarks, "It was agreed that nothing less than eighty shillings sterling the quarter for corn, could make it possible for the farmer to go on and cultivate his land. The whole weight of the church establishment lay upon the land owners and cultivators. They bore the charge of *eight tenths* of the poor rates, besides country rates, expenses of turnpikes, high ways; &c.—What could be obtained from abroad at one half the cost which it could be produced at home."

Mr. HUSKISON, one of the Ministry, stated that if England depended upon foreign nations for corn, the result would be, in case of a rupture with them—to the supplying nations only a diminution of revenue or a pressure on agriculture; but to England, revolution and subversion of the State."

Mr. MONCK, another distinguished member, spoke as follows: "The great objection to the *Corn Laws* is that they affect the poor in a cruel and disproportionate manner. It appears that we might now, if there was no restriction, import corn at less than fifty shillings the quarter; but in consequence of the restriction, the price was between seventy and eighty.—Now, to a gentleman of fortune this would make but a trifling difference. It might amount, perhaps, to seven or eight pounds in a year; but a poor man with an equally large family might pay the same addition. His whole income might not exceed thirty pounds per annum, and this addition was to him therefore a tax of 25 per cent. It was a tax too from which he could not escape, for he must either pay or cease to live. I now see the result. The great mass of our population is reduced to starvation or pauperism. This to be sure is a frightful statement, but it is as true as it is frightful."

On the same occasion Lord CASTLEREAGH remarked in relation to the Corn Laws:—This is a more sensitive irritating question. It is no time to tamper with the feelings of the people. The agriculturalists have possession of a complete monopoly of the corn trade."

In the debate of the House of Lords of the 26th May, on the foreign commerce and general condition of Great Britain, the leading minister the Earl of LIVERPOOL, said: "The falling off which has taken place in British exports to America, of cottons, glass, wollens, cutlery, hardware, &c. amounts, upon an average of three years, to a deficiency of 3,100,000 sterling annually. The distress which prevails at present in every country of Europe is *much inferior* to that which exists in the United States of America. They are now retrograding, retracing their immense strides, and will fall back to their original

situation of twenty years ago.—There is no doubt that the population of the United States must *always* depend to a great degree on British manufactures for a supply." Is it possible that the Noble Earl could really believe that the misery of every country in Europe is *much inferior* to that prevailing in the United States? And if, with this knowledge of the causes which render such a case impossible, he could not believe it, what must we think of the Prime Minister who would hazard the assertion in so public a manner? To say nothing of the condition of the three kingdoms under his administration, sufficiently shown by the strain of the innumerable petitions presented to Parliament and of the Parliamentary debates, if attention be had to France, the *inferiority* of her misery to ours can be tested by the fact, recently promulgated by one of her most accurate and assiduous statistical enquirers, that *two thirds* of her population, supposed to be tolerably well off, are rarely or ever able to gratify themselves with animal food.

In the same debate Lord LIVERPOOL mentioned that British muslins are cheaper in India, by one half, than the Indian fabric of the same kind, a fact demonstrative of the advantage of machinery over cheap labour—that in the Eastern seas, 20,000 tons of shipping are employed in the service of the East India Company, and 61,000 in the service of the free traders—that the yearly export of the British manufactures to Portugal and Brazil, amounted to four millions sterling, and the trade was a growing one—and that 1500 sail of British shipping and 18,000 seamen are employed in the trade with the British American Colonies. By the report of the proceedings of the House of Lords on the 26th May, it appears that communication has already been held between the British government and the new administration of Spain, respecting the *abolition of the slave trade*. In reply to a question on the subject from Lord Holland, the Earl of LIVERPOOL stated "he had no hesitation in saying the new government of Spain avowed itself ready to fulfil all engagements entered into by its predecessors in this respect." On the same day the Marquis of LANSDOWN, a leader of the Whigs, made the following observation—"He was not prepared to say that the British government ought to exert its influence to procure the *immediate independence* of South America—*by no means*."

Forty-five thousand numbers of the Sunday newspapers are printed and distributed in London, on the Sabbath. Complaint has been made to Parliament ag't them as the vehicles of sedition, the cause of a neglect of public worship, and of the frequentation of taverns and alehouses for the purpose of reading them.

Parliament has appropriated nearly eleven thousand pounds sterling for the management of the British Museum during the year 1820—a noble act of enlightened munificence.—It was suggested when the grant was under consideration, that the Museum was, nevertheless, kept in a dirty and disorderly condition, and that "some how or other, the English people seemed particularly disposed to mutilate and deface the statuary and other contents of such institutions."

A curious and ample debate took place, in the British Parliament, on the 19th May, in relation to the disfranchisement of certain rotten boroughs. The abuses disclosed, almost surpass belief. The societies formed for the sale of votes are known by the style of *Christian Societies*. In the course of his speech on the occasion Mr. Canning mentioned that in the town of Liverpool there were only four thousand electors out of one hundred thousand votes.

The amount of loans offered to the British government, at the late funding of the Exchequer bills, is said, by the Courier newspaper, to have exceeded thirty millions ster-

ling.—The premium on the script, the day after the subscription, was one and a half per cent. The Chancellor of the exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons of the subscription, acknowledged that in the struggle to secure it, "scenes disgraceful and somewhat dangerous" have occurred.

The proposition to renew the Alien Bill which places all aliens at the disposal of the government, occasioned much earnest debate in the House of Commons. Sir James Macintosh denounced "the accursed System of Alien Acts," as altogether at variance with the spirit of the British Constitution. He mentioned that the average number of aliens in England during the last twenty years was twenty-four thousand.

The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been a subject of Parliamentary enquiry. The fixed sum for it is thirty thousand pounds sterling, seven times the amount of the salary of the President of the United States! Sir JOHN NEWPORT remarked that if the vice royal residence, the household, the park, &c. were taken into the account, it would be not less than one hundred thousand pounds, Mr. WELLESLEY POLE, argued against the idea of doing away the office of Vice Roy altogether, urged emphatically that "the gentry of Ireland ought to have a Court in which to present their wives and daughters." Lord CASTLEREAGH, incidentally but formally, denied that England was a party to the Holy Alliance "in the diplomatic sense of the word."

The Society for the encouragement of education in France, offers a premium, to consist of a medal worth 600 francs, "for the best method of teaching any branch of human knowledge." Mr. Laurent Joanne of Paris, has invented and supported by experiments, before the National Society for the encouragement of Arts, a plan for obviating the accidents occasioned by the unruliness or fright of horses in a carriage. According to his ingenious contrivance, nothing more is necessary than to pull a string, to lock the wheels and unharness the horses, whatever may be their violence or at whatever speed they may be running. The mechanism which he employs is applicable to every species of carriage.

Another Quarterly Journal is announced in London. It is called the Investigator. In the list of the contents of the first number we perceive the head "American literature and intelligence."

Situation of France.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING POST.

The French revolution, after an uneasy and feverish slumber, seems about to awake again; and what may be the consequence of that awakening we tremble to think.—What stupendous events arise from contemptible causes! M. de Caze has already cost the interior of France more disturbance and bloodshed than Bonaparte himself. Napoleon was a master spirit, who could rule as well as excite, and he repressed by the force of his tyranny the indignation which it created; but De Caze had just so much strength and talents as enabled him to make such a disturbance; like a cowardly boy he set fire to a train of gunpowder with averted eyes and ran away from the explosion. In spite of the objects which at this moment interests us at home, in spite of the disgust which De Caze's administration has given us for all French politics, the state of France has of late grown so tremendously volcanic, that the attention of England will soon be painfully forced to the danger, our own little family quarrels will be forgotten when we see our neighbor's house in flames, and threatening to involve ours in the conflagration. We know from the French papers, and still more fully from private sources, that Paris exhibits now the features of August

1792, and that her streets resound with the cries of March 1815. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau; they carry the pikes of Santerre, but their cry is Vive l'Empereur; and the spirit of the Bonapartist leaders of this sansculotte mob, have arisen to such a pitch, that they talk openly of *chasing*, hunting away the imbecile Bourbons and recalling the Jacobin emperor. They can call spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come, being called? Can their cries charm Prometheus from his rock? Can they bring Bonaparte from St. Helena? Yes? they think, they say, they can!—They talk of *arresting all the English in France*, as hostages for the restoration of the Emperor. This may be only the talk of mad men; but in the present state of France, it may well be feared that these mad men are not unlikely to get the power into their hands; and we earnestly advise our countrymen to return home without delay. Perhaps the danger may not be so near nor so great as it appears, but, after the lessons which our countrymen received in 1793 from Robespierre, and in 1802 from Bonaparte, those will receive but little pity who shall be a third time caught in the same trap.

The immediate spring of all this commotion is the election law; the remote cause M. De Caze. That unworthy favorite found France at peace, contented with its King, and happy under its government. The chamber of deputies, at once the friend of the throne and the charter, united the King and the people; but unhappily this same chamber would not truckle to the *favorite*, and De Caze had power enough over the mind of the weak monarch to induce him to dissolve a representation, whose fault was, that it was at once too independent of the minister, and too much attached to the monarch. But the mere dissolution of the chamber would have been insufficient to have secured the *favorite*; the real sense of France was against the upstart and his measures; he therefore took the bold resolution of poisoning the very springs and sources of representation, by a *new law of election*, which threw the power into the hands of the old jacobin party. All the friends of good order and the charter opposed this horrible violence, and foretold its revolutionary effect. In vain—the *favorite* carried all before him. The royalists were every where employed, encouraged and inflamed. Madame, the orphan of the temple, Monsieur the King's brother were insulted, and almost driven from the Court; while Davoust was created a peer and a duke, and General Vandamme, of butchering memory, and Regnault, Napoleon's toad eater, were recalled from exile: La Fayette as vain and silly as he was thirty years ago, was re-elected to the New National Convention; the demagogue Manuel was forced upon the electors of La Vendee, and Gregoire, the *regicide*, was brought forward again to try whether the King had the nerve to stand the sight of his brothers blood; he stood it all, and the favorite stood it also; but the blood of Louis's nephew, assassinated so near his person that his own turn might come next, did, it seems, touch at last the generous soul of the monarch, & the *favorite*, after having turned out two seats of colleagues—the one because they would alter the law of elections, and the other because they would *not*—was himself *tenderly removed*, with title of a duke, and the rank of ambassador to England—we say the rank, because we cannot believe that the French government will dare to insult the English nation by the actual presence of M. De Caze.

The law of elections made by De Caze for his own purposes, thus favourable to the revolutionary doctrines, and thus fertile in Jacobin Regicides and Bonapartist deputies, was of course to be repeated and the attempt to undo this Guardian knot of De Caze's has brought the monarchy to the brink of a preci-

pice over which, even while we write, it may have already fallen.

To hear all the cries which are uttered about the *charter*, one would scarcely believe that the law, which is attempted to be repealed, was made about four years ago by De Caze, late a clerk of old madame Bonaparte's and substituted at the restoration of the monarchy with the charter itself, De Caze and his elique were the innovators; and the object of the present government is only to undo the mischief done by others; but they will fail; the mischief is too strong, and they are too weak; and the duke of Richelieu, and the second hand cabinet which he has formed, neither royalists or liberals, will speedily, we fear be overthrown; and the royal family seems to us (we say with a heavy heart) not unlikely to be forced to a new emigration, in which we venture to predict, that the grateful De Caze will not follow them. We sincerely hope that our apprehensions may be groundless; the mob of Paris are not the people of France; but the people of France, has been so often enslaved by the mob of Paris, that we tremble for the issue of the present contest.—Our best hopes is in Marshal Macdonald: if he is a man of honor, as we believe him to be, the throne may be saved.

Paris papers to the 11th instant which arrived yesterday, afford additional melancholy proofs, that the riotous disposition of the populace has not yielded to the exertions of the civil and military powers. It appears that on Friday evening about 9 o'clock, a crowd consisting of from 2 to 300 persons, assembled near La Porte St. Martin. A numerous body of troops immediately proceeded to the place and continued there for about an hour. At half past 10 some detachments of cuirassiers, provoked by the seditious cries of the people, galloped along the Boulevard and dispersed the crowd. All the trades people closed their shops. Similar assemblages took place in different parts of the city at the same time. In short the state of Paris was such, that even the Journalists acknowledged that a great many foreigners were preparing to leave it, to the great regret of the trades-people and tavern-keepers; though they would give us to understand that these foreigners, seeing what force still remained in the law, had suspended their preparations for departure: The proceedings of the chamber, by which it will be seen, a considerable addition is to be made to the numbers of that Assembly in the next session are given in another part of our paper.

From the National Advocate.

FRANCE.

If the late spirit which burst forth with so much unanimity in Spain, does not reach France, Germany, and so throughout the continent, we shall be much mistaken in our calculation. We have long been impressed with the belief, that the "rights of man" are becoming more generally, and better understood. The progress of our war for independence—the steady, rapid and successful march which we have made to fame and posterity, and with scrupulous observance of our constitutional chart, have not been lost on the people of Europe, who now begin to perceive that man can govern himself and be himself governed. The scenes of 1790 and 93, are about being rehearsed in Paris, and Louis the 18th is exposed to the same dangers which assailed his unfortunate brother Louis 16th. There is however much to blame the King for: He voluntarily ratified the French constitution, and swore to maintain it. Since which period he has rendered it almost a dead letter. He has suppressed the freedom of speech and the press; and has violated the law of elections, thus destroying the constitution in its most vital part.

Situated as he was, and holding his sceptre by an uncertain tenure, he should have scrupulously maintained his faith with the people, and endeavored to rally all parties around his throne; instead of which he has pursued the old Bourbon path seeking to make the present gener-