

# THE NORTH CAROLINA CIRCULAR

No. 65.

AND

Vol. II.

NEWBERN WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Published by FRANKLIN & GARROW.

Price two dollars and a half, yearly; to be discharged by two dollars paid within the year.

(*Quidque verum et decens.*)

Friday, October 5, 1844.

P A R I S, July 17.

THE details of the ceremony which took place yesterday, at the Hotel des Invalides, merit particular notice.

Her majesty the Empress, and the Princesses, left the palace of the Tuileries at fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock. They passed through the grand avenue of the garden, in their carriages, across the Font-Tournant, to the Hotel.

Several officers, and the Marshal Murat, attended on horseback, at the head of a numerous retinue. In the first carriage, drawn by six horses, were the Grand Chamberlain and M. de Ségur, master of ceremonies. The next followed the carriage of her Majesty, the Empress, drawn by eight grey horses of peculiar beauty; the princesses succeeded.

The Emperor soon afterwards appeared on horseback, dressed, as is his usual custom, in the most simple manner, that is to say, in the uniform of the national guard.

The princesses were adorned with rich diadems; that of the Empress was entirely composed of diamonds.

Their majesties were every where received with repeated acclamations. The Emperor replied to those demonstrations of joy, by actions full of grace and affability.

The governor of the invalids received the Empress at the gate, and conducted her to the place prepared for her reception.

His excellency the Cardinal-Legate had been conducted in the morning, in one of the state coaches, to the hotel, where he was to officiate.

The order with which was established in the church, before the arrival of their majesties, was as follows:—The Legionaries were ranged according to their rank.—A throne destined to receive the Emperor, and around which the grand dignitaries were to take their places, was erected on the altar.—Opposite a superb altar, magnificently decorated with the fleur-de-lis, was placed for the Emperor, and the princesses who accompanied her.—Under the arch of the Dome, and behind an altar erected for this ceremony, a vast amphitheatre was constructed for the accommodation of the invalids.—The galleries were occupied by ladies, richly dressed.—Under the organ was a gallery for the orchestra.—The church was decorated with the standards and flags taken from the enemies of France.—Two principal trophies were placed, one on the throne, the other beside the gateway of the empress; the first had for its base, MARENGO, the other, EGYPT; these trophies were composed of groups of arms and bucklers.

The Cardinal-Legate with his clergy were seated in an alcove at the side of the throne in front of the throne was a place reserved for his Serene Highness, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire; here also the Grand Master of ceremonies was seated, to receive the orders of the Emperor.

At twelve o'clock a discharge of cannon announced the arrival of the Emperor. His majesty, on entering the church, was received by universal and repeated cries of Long Live the Emperor. He ascended the throne. The princesses who had preceded him, were seated in her gallery. Immediately behind the gospel, M. La Cépède, grand-chancellor of the legion of honour, pronounced a discourse on the occasion of the ceremony. The Grand Dig-

nitaries, Ministers, Marshals of the Empire, and Grand-Officers, took the oath, individually, on the holy evangelists. The Emperor then arose, covered his head, and called upon the commanders, officers, and legionaries to take the oath which he was prepared to dictate to them, and to swear to maintain it in all its provisions. He then pronounced: "Commanders, Officers, Legionaries, Citizens, and Soldiers, you swear, on your honour, to devote yourselves to the service of the Empire, and to the preservation of its territory in all its integrity; to the defence of the Emperor, of the laws of the Republic, and of the rights which they have established; to oppose by all means which justice, reason, and the laws authorize every enterprise which may tend to re-establish the feudal system. Finally, you swear, with all your powers, to assist in maintaining LIBERTY and EQUALITY, the first principles of our Constitution.—YOU SWEAR IT!" Every member of the legion then raised his hand and declared aloud, I SWEAR! The church instantly rung with the cry of Long Live the Emperor! and with long and repeated plaudits.

Divine exercise was then resumed. The mass having concluded, the Grand-Chancellor of the Legion, presented the grand dignitaries and the grand officers to receive, from the hands of his majesty, the decorations of the order. The Emperor was first invested with the badge by the Constable, and afterwards bestowed it upon the grand dignitaries, grand-officers, and successively on every class of the legion.—It was remarked that an officer, deeply furrowed, and even maimed, with wounds, advanced with confidence to receive the cross, although he had not been enrolled as a member of the legion: the Emperor immediately knew that he had not the diploma, but nevertheless bestowed the badge upon him, observing that he read a certificate of glory in the traces of his wounds.

At three o'clock the train returned to the palace, in the same order, under numerous discharges of artillery, and between double files of soldiers which lined the whole way from the palace of the Tuileries to the Hotel of the invalids.

It is impossible to describe the emotions which this ceremony occasioned. The monuments of the Triumphs of France suspended to the vault of the church, and waving over this illustrious assemblage of her bravest warriors; the numerous ranks of veteran soldiers covered with honourable wounds, and of youth eager to run the same career, presenting to their country the union of glory and hope; the splendour of the whole assemblage, the decorations of the altars, and the sacred ceremonies of religion exalted the imagination to enthusiasm; and gave the surest preface of the greatness of an institution formed under such auspices.

HAVRE, July 15. Yesterday at 8 o'clock P. M. an English Squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, four frigates, and two bombs with two mortars each, a sloop of war, and three cutters, advanced, under a light E. N. E. wind, against our line of embassage, and within 1500 fathoms of the shore. It was covered by a line of 26 pieces of cannon, and six gun-boats. The enemy commenced the fire at a distance of about 250 fathoms from our line, by discharging two bombs and a volley of cannon; to which the flotilla and the batteries on

shore, gave a prompt and terrible reply. The night put an end to the engagement and prevented us from discovering the damage done to the enemy. Our troops, both on shore and in the boats, behaved with great activity and zeal. Our spirit of impetuosity urges us also to acknowledge, that the fire of the enemy was well directed, and calculated with great precision. Happily we have sustained no injury. Our mortars have too much force. It appears necessary to reduce the charge nearly to two thirds of what it now is.

M A D R I D, July 12.

Although 'tis understood that the refusal of this government to ratify the convention with the United States was produced by the inadmissible demands of the latter respecting the extent of Louisiana, yet the most alarming grounds of misunderstanding between our Court and Mr. Pinckney, are in reality the pretensions set up by the American government to West Florida, which is all that tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excepting however therefrom the Island of New-Orleans, which attaches to Louisiana.

This territory, Spain will never relinquish unless for a fair equivalent; but she does not dispute the title of the United States to Louisiana, properly so called, although France has never complied with those conditions by the execution of which she was to have acquired a right to that Province. In regard to East and West Florida, they were originally ceded by France to England by the treaty of peace 1763, who at the same time ceded to Spain the Island of New-Orleans and territory west of the Mississippi, which we have held ever since without any alteration of boundaries whatever.

In 1780, we conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East and West Florida, which conquests were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of peace of 1783. It is here to be observed that West Florida has ever since retained that name, and formed no part of Louisiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain; but having been conquered by the latter, it remained a separate government as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louisiana, possessing a Governor appointed by the Crown, who was in a certain degree, as well as the Governor of Louisiana, dependent on the government of Havana.

It is evident that the treaty of Cession of Louisiana, first by Spain to France, and secondly by France to the United States, never did or could in the remotest degree contemplate or include West Florida, inasmuch as that instrument makes no mention of Florida, by which name alone that country has been

known ever since 1763, a period of 41 years.

The description of the ceded territory given in the royal order of the Spanish court, addressed to the Intendant of Louisiana, to deliver up that province to Gen. Victor, is also clear and precise; 'tis therein styled a *Revocecion* of Louisiana, with the same extent it possessed, when ceded by France to the Crown of Spain.

As well might the American government claim East-Florida also, under her construction of the terms of the Cession, because previous to the year 1719 France claimed all the country East of the Mississippi under the appellation of Louisiana, and did actually grant an exclusive privilege to the commerce thereof, to the famous Crozat.

If any thing further can be required to render the treaty still more clear and definite on this head, the intentions and meaning of the originally contracting parties must surely be deemed conclusive and final. The Marquis de Casa Galvo, commissioner on the part of Spain, and Monsieur L'Aussat on the part of France, had respectively orders, the one to deliver and the other to receive Louisiana, without any reference or allusion whatever to West Florida, and the act of delivery was thus completed conformably to those instructions from the two courts.

The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of Cession is therefore equally extravagant and untenable, and will never be sanctioned or submitted to by the Spanish court although the annihilation of the monarchy should become a possible consequence of its rejecting so degrading a proposal.

Premiums of Insurance from Newbern.

To any port in Great-Britain, France within the Straights, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Bremen, Hamburg, Bay of Biscay, Gibraltar, Coast of Africa, Demerara, Surinam, Cape Francois Port Republican, five per cent.

To any port in the Mediterranean to the West of Malta, six per cent.

To any port of Spain without the Straights, Lisbon, Madeira, Teneriffe, Canary, Cape de Verd.

New-Orleans, Curracoa, Guadaloupe, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomews, St. Croix, Bermuda, Nova-Scotia, British Windward Islands, four per cent.

To New-Providence, or New-Foundland, three per cent.

To any port of the United States to the Northward of Richmond, two and a half per cent.

Norfolk, Charleston or Savannah, two per cent.

June 12.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at the store of S. Hall.