

Poetry.

From the National Intelligencer.

That morn was gay, the air rosbright,
All nature wore a smile serene;
But chang'd to sorrow in a moment—
A mournful gloom o'ercast the scene.
With happiness then beam'd the brow,
That low'rs in grief and sadness now.

For nature saw another sight,
Ere yon bright sun had run his course;
The loemen met for deadly fight—
Their well'ring bodies clasp the ground.
His soul, that triumph'd o'er the foe,
Leaves a cold body for the foe.

Columbia! was that heart thine own—
As bright a star as ever shone;
Then mourn thou for the fallen one,
Lies in death's icy armion—
The eye that beam'd a patriot's glow,
Ne'er shall that light be seen no more.

But say not that he's dead—He lives,
While martial glory o'ers his name;
And while his country's cause lives,
To meet duty to valor, time,
And while the mountain billows roll,
"Then speak Dacota's noble soul."

Late Foreign News.

New York, March 31.

By the arrival last evening of the ship *Bellevue*, in 24 days from Antwerp, we are put in possession of the latest news from the 15th Feb. Judging from the complexion of things as they appear in the Antwerp Journals, now before us, a storm is gathering in France, which may disturb the peace of Europe. It appears that the minority are so near getting the ascendancy, that the Count de Cazes, the king's favorite minister, has thought it prudent to resign his power, and retire. This step indicates a new order of things in that devoted country.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, on the 14th Feb. a member, C. de Coudergues, accused M. de Cazes, the Minister of State, of having been an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berri. This accusation occasioned much ferment in Paris, and it was reported on the 18th, that De Cazes had tendered his resignation to the King, which was accepted.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th Feb. M. Clausel de Coussergues asserted that M. de Cazes had been the means of plunging the nation into the calamity they now were suffering, and that he would prove it. He was immediately called to order, and afterwards presented to the Chamber the following letter:

"I have the honor to propose to the Chamber to bring an accusation against M. Le Comte de Cazes, Minister of the Interior, as guilty of treason, according to the terms of 56th article of the Constitution. I request that the Chamber may appoint to-morrow to hear me, if I cannot be heard to day."

Comte de Coudergues.

Feb. 15, 1820.

A Paris paper of the 16th ult. states that, by an order of the king, the Duke de Berri has been opened by three surgeons, by whose report it appears that the dagger of the assassin penetrated the lungs, and passed into the lobe of the heart.

The same paper remarks, that the person who perpetrated this horrid deed was to be secured in the palace of Luxembourg, in the same room in which marshal Ney was confined.

All places of amusement were ordered to be closed for some days.

There were numerous speculations as to the cause of this assassination.

A Paris paper of the 18th ult. states, that the Count Elie Decazes is no longer Minister. Yesterday morning all the family of Decazes, stepfather, stepmother, wife, and sister, prostrated themselves at his feet, who for more than 48 hours had been in a state of dejection, and supplicated him to fly from the storm which was gathering over his head. Moved by their attachment, and overcome with fear, this favorite Minister went to the Thuilleries at 1 o'clock, and begged the King to accept of his resignation, acknowledging that this measure was indispensable to the safety of the monarchy.

Paris, Feb. 18.

A letter from Barcelona states, that a vessel dispatched from Cadiz arrived off that port on the 29th of January, bearing despatches to the captain general, Castaneros, enjoining him to acknowledge and proclaim the constitutional government. The captain general refused to receive the despatches, and the vessel immediately made sail. According to the same letter, Malaga would be in the power of the insurgents. Another account states that the insurgents have got possession of all the provisions that have been collected for the expedition.

Feb. 16.

The alarm in the public is such, that a great number of foreigners quit Paris with precipitation, being fearful that a revolution is about to take place. Yesterday and to-day it was almost impossible to obtain post-horses. No doubt the assassination of the Duke de Berri is the first cause of this alarm; but it is not probable that it has been created by the imprudent remarks of the newspapers, and by the measures proposed by the government to the Chambers.

Feb. 17.

When Louvel, the assassin, was interrogated by the minister of the interior, the following question was put to him:

"As you have said you do not fear death, why did you fly when you assassinated the prince?" He replied, coolly, "to assassinate another."

When his food was brought to him, he refused to receive it, because it was lean, and said that it would not give him strength to sustain the numerous questions that were put to him.

These answers of Louvel are astonishing, but the following is still more horrible. Wretch, said a magistrate to him, do you know that the prince has been so kind as to ask the king's pardon for his murderer? I do not, answered Louvel, shedding tears.

You are moved, continued the magistrate, with so generous and noble an act. If this excellent prince could revive, you would not commit again so horrible a crime? Yes, I would, answered Louvel.

It is said that M. de Cazes has dared to present himself at St. Cloud, the residence of the duchess de Berri. He was not introduced, and it is added, that, as soon as she heard his name pronounced, the princess eagerly caught her infant in her arms and fled to her apartment.

Amsterp, Feb. 21.

The passage of messengers is still

very frequent through our city.—Yesterday four passed through, two from Amsterdam for Paris, and two from Paris for Amsterdam.

Cadiz, Feb. 1.

Our mercantile paper contains two proclamations of Gen. Freyre; one of them to the insurgent soldiers, calling on them to return to his standard, and the other to the inhabitants of Cadiz, praising their fidelity. Gen. F. left Xeres on the 29th, and is now at Port Royal, about three leagues from the insurgents; the two parties are in presence of each other.

Madrid, Feb. 7.

The Minister Lozano, and several other persons who have had the confidence of the king, have been arrested. The captain general of the province executed in person the king's orders, and has sent them into exile.

Frankfurt, Feb. 10.

We hear from Petersburg that the streets are full of wolves, which hunger and excessive cold have forced from their retreats.

Amsterp, Feb. 16.

Direct from Spain.—We have received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents.

Brussels, Feb. 17.

The celebrated Prussian counselor of state, Justus Gruner, died 8th of this month, at Wiesbaden.

(Continuation of extracts from London and Liverpool papers received at Boston.)

Misunderstanding between the king and ministers.—On the subject of the difficulties existing between the king of England and his ministers with regard to the queen, a London paper says, that the law officers of the crown had made a report to his majesty's privy council, that upon the body of evidence submitted to them, it was their unanimous opinion that an order in council could not be legally sustained.

The Cabinet had also unanimously decided, that no process for a divorce could be taken, but they submitted a short bill, which might be brought into Parliament, with a probability of its passing the two houses, declaring it to be premature, that as their majesties had been separated and had lived separate for several years, it was not expedient that the queen should have the ceremony of coronation. And it should pass, that her majesty might be inclined, on a suitable provision to remain abroad. With this view, an order in council had passed for the alteration of the church service, in which the special prayer for her majesty is omitted.

Another account.

We learn that the cause of the late difference between George IV. and his ministry, arose from a wish strongly expressed on the part of the king to bring his queen to trial, which would have terminated in her conviction, and consequent beheading on the scaffold! The moment the ministry understood this, they sent in their resignations. The king, finding his cabinet and the nation opposed to so sanguinary a procedure, abandoned it. It was said, however, he had positively declared he would not suffer her to be crowned with him. The queen was expected in England, and the opposition were making preparations to give her a splendid reception.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 7th Feb. states, that

"The duke of Grafton, who was prime minister to his late majesty soon after he came to the throne, and who makes so distinguished a figure in the celebrated Letters of Junius, after retiring from office, employed himself in writing 'Memoirs of his own life,' which, when completed, his grace carefully sealed up, and by an injunction in his will, strictly prohibited his heirs on any account to open the envelope during the reign of the king—but after the monarch's demise to make the memoirs known to the world. It is supposed to contain a full development of all the great political events, and private history, of the courts, at that interesting period—and, in all probability, will, for the first time, divulge to the public the real name of Junius, which, it is understood, has been made known to his grace, under a pledge of honor not to communicate the secret to any person living in the life time of King George the Third."

A paper of a later date says,

The manuscripts of the late duke of Grafton have been very closely and thoroughly examined, in the hope of discovering some clue by which to identify the real Junius, of whose lashing pen the Duke was so conspicuous an object. It does not appear that anything has been found.

It is stated in an Irish paper, that Phillips, the celebrated Irish harpist, is about to enter into holy orders.

The duke of Wellington is said to have lost the whole of his immense fortune, and gone over to the continent. One of the winners was the duke of Clarence, the other Lord St. John.

The London Convention has ordered the troops to the frontiers of Spain.

The earl of Clatham has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in room of the late duke of Kent.

A vessel has arrived at Portsmouth from St. Helena, which she left 10th Dec. Bonaparte at that time was well, and continued his outdoor exercise in the grounds attached to Longwood. His new house was nearly ready for his reception, and it is in every respect a most spacious and commodious mansion, containing, with a ball room, 17 excellent rooms.

London, Feb. 18.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday. They communicate a variety of facts connected with the assassination of his royal highness the duke de Berri. Among the most important of these is the undeniable one, that the atrocious crime was committed from political motives. This alarming truth was distinctly admitted, not only by the members of the two Chambers, who met to address his majesty upon the mournful occasion, but it is recognized by the king himself, in the concluding sentence of his answer to the address of the Deputies. "The Chamber cannot doubt, (said his majesty,) that, feeling as a man, and acting as a king, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the state from the dangers, of which I am but too forcibly forewarned by the crime of this day."