

The Spanish General Morales was... still in possession of Maracaibo... he was closely hemmed in by sea... land. His movements towards Truxillo and Merida, it has since been ascertained, were made in the hope of uniting with them the people in the sections of country, but meeting with no success, he was obliged to fall back upon Maracaibo. He had with him 3000 men, of whom about 1200 were good soldiers, and on whom he could rely. His artillery was trifling, and he had committed the greatest cruelties and excesses upon the persons and property of foreigners.—He had in his possession large quantities of dry goods, which he sold whenever opportunity offered. The Patriot General Montilla was at Rio Hacha, with about 3500 men. On the 27th March there sailed from Cartagena, the Colombian Corvette Carabobo and several other vessels for the purpose of reinforcing the blockading squadron off Maracaibo with troops, stores, &c. The blockade was very strictly enforced. President Bolivar had also sent to the aid of Montilla twelve hundred old troops—at the date of the last accounts they were within a short distance of him, and as soon as they could form a junction, would press upon Morales and force him into a decisive battle. The Patriot General was organizing a handsome force of artillery. General Devereaux has arrived at Santa Fe from Tunja, to meet the Colombian Congress, preparatory to his departure on his mission to Europe. He was expected to arrive at Cartagena about the end of April. The General enjoyed the full confidence of the Colombian Government.

Messrs. Duane and Adams were daily expected at Cartagena from Santa Fe, as also Mr. Lorch, Swedish Consul General. They would sail in the first vessel for the United States.—*Amer.*

From the (Baltimore) Federal Gazette. SOUTH AMERICA.

It is a subject of regret that in some parts of South America, where sacrifices of blood and treasure have for years clouded the pages of history, scenes mortifying to the friends of republican institutions, and destructive to the dissemination of liberal principles, should sully the fame of her political regeneration. If the accounts we have seen from Chili, Peru, &c. be entitled to credit, all the benefits which the patriotic struggles of the people placed within their grasp are about to be compromised by the jealousies and bickerings of a few of the revolutionary chiefs, who, it appears, are willing to sacrifice the liberties of their countrymen to pecuniary aggrandizement. It is mentioned in a letter published by the Editor of the New-York Statesman, said to be written by "a gentleman of the first respectability," who has been for some time on the shores of the Pacific, and is intimately acquainted with the character and events of the revolution, that Chili is on the eve of a civil war which arises from the unparalleled villainy of the Supreme Director, O'Higgins, and the minister of state, Roderiques, who have been connected in commercial transactions with a man of the name of Arcos. The two former of these men have exercised their influence, which was absolute, to obtain, or rather in making such revenue laws as would aid the speculations of the latter; and it has been observed in many instances, when Arcos made large purchases of any one article, that in a few days, duties were laid on the import of such an article, as to amount to prohibition of it. The government of the province of Concepcion, Col. Freyre, who conceived himself next in authority to the Supreme Director, and who, although he robbed Capt. Pinkham, an American, of \$7000, conceived himself entitled to a part of the gains of the trio above mentioned, which they would not relinquish, resolved to wrest it from them by the strong hand, as the Scotch say, and has actually marched from his government upon the capital. The province of Coquimbo has declared for him, and indeed there is little doubt but that he will overturn the government.

A letter from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated January 12, informs us, that, within a short period, several changes have taken place in the different governments of that country, in which internal factions have been in constant agitation ever since they have had no foreign enemy to contend with. The discontent of the people has been greatly increased, of late, by the new tariff, which raises the duties to 80 per cent. on nearly all foreign produce and manufactures. This system was created by Rodriguez, the prime Minister, with the sanction of O'Higgins, Supreme Director, in consequence of which, and the loud calls of the people, Gen. Frere, Governor of Concepcion, and much the most popular man in Chili, put himself at the head of five thousand men, and was, at the date of the letter, on his march to St. Iago, to demand the rights of his people, and to throw out of office the offenders, who, it is alleged, have been governed by their private interests, directly in opposition to the public good. As soon as the news reached St. Iago that Frere had crossed the river Maule, the government took the alarm, and, by doing away with some of the offensive measures, endeavored to pacify him and his followers; but he continued his march towards the capital. A new Congress had also been called, and Rodriguez forced to resign; but it was supposed that Frere's design was to take advantage of this opportunity, while the feelings of the people were excited, to put himself at the head of government. The writer of the letter supposes he will not remain long in power before new causes of discontent will arise, and in the course of a few months, he will, in all probability, become as odious as he has been popular. The republic can never be established on permanent grounds, our correspondent thinks, until the reins of government fall into the hands of one in whom the confidence and affections of the people are united, in order that party spirit may cease, and the attention of all be directed to the grand object of uniting under one head.—*Nat. Int.*

DISAGREEABLE NEWS FROM PERU.

The following extract of a letter received in this city, from an American gentleman at Callao, is entitled to entire confidence: "Callao, Feb. 6, 1823. "I have this moment been informed, that a vessel, going to Panama, will sail in the course of an hour. "I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you that an action was fought, on the 20th of last month, at Moquegua, (a town 42 leagues to the north of Arica) between the royal army under Generals Cantara and Baldes, and the liberating army under General Alvarado, which resulted in the almost total destruction of the latter, only 7 or 800 men and officers escaping. The wreck of the army arrived here this morning. This will be the last effort that can possibly be made in Peru by the liberating army. "The Peruvian Congress, which has been in session at Lima some time, I am informed will be dissolved, and the government placed in the hands of a Military Chief. "This is unexpected and unpleasant intelligence. It is but a few months ago since the independence of Peru was supposed to be completely established. It is within a few days only since we received a number of newspapers from that country full of assurances to this effect.—*Nat. Int.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The following communication, we presume, was written under the impression that Mr. Macon had not been thought of as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States; but we can inform "A North-Carolinian" that he has already been announced in the newspapers as a proper person to fill that office; and we make no doubt, when his long and faithful services to his country are considered, he will receive the almost undivided support of his fellow-citizens throughout the Union.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence, As so many candidates have been publicly announced for the Presidency, I hope the nomination of a person for the office of Vice-President will not be considered premature. It is an office of no secondary importance, and should be filled by a man of tried patriotism, experience and abilities. Although I address you merely as an individual, I am fully persuaded that I shall but meet the views and wishes of the citizens of this state, as well as numberless of the wise, the patriotic and the good throughout the Union, when I propose NATHANIEL MACON as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. I hope the serious attention of the public will be directed toward this veteran of the revolution. It would be needless for me to enumerate the claims which this gentleman has upon our country; they are recorded in her annals and identified with her prosperity, and cannot, assuredly, fail of being remembered and rewarded.

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—I know that, among the characters who have written on the subject which formed the topic of my former communication, there are a respectable number who consider the origin of "atmospheric impurity" incognito; yet there are others who boldly assert that the atmosphere may be come infected to such a degree by local causes, as to impair the health of a city. When an evil so serious, and one which so materially affects the happiness of a people, exists, the mind is naturally led to the inquiry, What are the causes? It is the opinion of the major part of the citizens of Raleigh—yes, it is the opinion of several of the medical gentlemen themselves (some of whom I have heard express their opinion)—that the fever of last fall originated principally from local causes. If this had not been a prevalent opinion, would such peremptory measures have been taken to effect the destruction of the mill-ponds near the city, the removal of heaps of cotton seed, together

with all other putrid matter, whether vegetable or animal?

It will be recollected that, in my communication of the 25th ultimo, I did not reject the mill-ponds as being entirely innocent; but considered other causes, a few only of which were enumerated, as having a more powerful influence on human health. I do not pretend to deny the existence of those causes which have been enumerated as capable of producing diseases for several years previous to the last; and why they should then act, and not before, seems to be a question not very easy to expound. May it not be owing to the excessive influence of an ardent sun, (which was more intense the last summer than many which preceded it,) acting immediately upon such matter, and to a peculiar idiosyncrasy of those who were subjects of affliction, manifested by a great susceptibility to disease? for others, while exposed to the same causes, living in the same houses, and breathing the same air, escaped unhurt.

"A Citizen" asks the question, "why do they not give rise to disease now?" I would also ask, if they have not existed throughout the whole winter, during which time their specific effects were not realized? and it is known to every one that our spring season has been very cool and pleasant; that the influence of the sun has not been so great as to cause an evaporation sufficient to contaminate the atmosphere, and thereby injure our health and happiness.

It is a fact, which cannot be denied, that the yellow fever, which has so often raged in our northern towns, and which has been considered so highly contagious, but lately only as an epidemic, having a local origin, speedily subsides on the appearance of cold weather.

As respects the water in the reservoirs, it is rather singular that two opinions so diametrically opposite, should be entertained, as those mentioned by "A Citizen" and myself, when the fact might be so easily ascertained by ocular demonstration: for it is, to use the gentleman's language, a "stubborn fact" that the machine is generally in an impaired state, occasioned by the bursting of some of the pipes, or other causes, which renders its "uniform renovation" and an opportunity of using the water entirely impossible.

Considering what I have said to be facts incontrovertible, I deem it unnecessary to impress more firmly on the minds of the people the important idea that local causes are capable of producing diseases.

Let us adhere to the theory of "A Citizen" and reject local causes as entirely innocent—as having had no influence in the production of our "late distresses"—and use no exertions to effect their removal, (for why should they be removed, if they are productive of no injury?) and I fear that, when it is too late, we will repent of our folly.

No person desires the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh more than myself, and I would be the last one to "injure its character abroad." My only intention in making any remarks on the subject, was to encourage the measures taken by the Commissioners; and I sincerely hope that, by their vigilance and attention, they may have the pleasure of seeing their object fully accomplished. AMICUS.

Malaga :

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1823.

Murder.—On Saturday last, a Coroner's inquest was held, near Rogers's Cross Roads, about 11 miles north of this city, on the body of Hinton Pugh, a schoolmaster of that neighborhood, who, in an affray with Lemuel and Oliver Lewis, brothers, on the day preceding, was stabbed with a large knife, and expired a few minutes after. Verdict of the jury, *Wilful Murder*. The said brothers, and a woman, by the name of — Scott, were apprehended and committed to the prison of this place, to await their trial at our next October Superior Court for this inhuman act. We deem it improper to give the various reports that are in circulation relative to this unfortunate transaction, as they might have a tendency to prejudice the public mind against the accused previous to their trial.

The Norfolk Herald, a few days since, announced the arrival of the schooner Rebecca Edwards, at that port from Halifax, N. C. through Albemarle Sound and the Dismal Swamp Canal, with a cargo of 59 bales of cotton, 49 barrels of flour, and 39 hhds. of tobacco.

Abdication of Iturbide.—It appears from the following paragraphs, taken from Havana papers received at Savannah, that the Emperor Iturbide has abdicated the throne of Mexico, and in-

ends to exile himself from the country. It is rumored that he has shipped all his treasures for New-York, which leaves but little doubt that he purposes making the United States his future home.

The following articles were read in the Mexican Congress, by request of his Imperial Majesty Don Augustin Iturbide, at an extraordinary meeting held in Mexico on the 19th March, 1823:

1. Congress having recognized and approved the proceedings and acts of Casa Mata, the causes of my retaining forces in the vicinity of the capital, have ceased to exist; and as my only view was to sustain and protect that body; the division heretofore existing on my account, is therefore at an end.

2. I accepted the crown with great reluctance, and only acquiesced through a desire to serve my country. But from the moment I perceived that to retain it would serve as an excuse or pretext for an intestine war, I determined to abdicate it. I did not conclude upon this course before, because there was not a body to represent the nation generally recognized; and I considered that any step taken by me, unless there was, would have been both useless and injurious to the country—there now exists one, and I accordingly absolutely abdicate.

3. My presence in this country would always be a pretext for disturbances; and projects of which I have never thought, might be attributed to me. In order, therefore, to avoid the most remote suspicion, I will leave this country and direct my steps to a foreign one.

4. Ten or fifteen days will be sufficient to regulate my domestic affairs, and take the necessary measures to conduct my family and myself away.

5. I will only request of Congress to pay from the national funds, those debts which I have contracted with some particular friends, which are not of great consideration, although Congress left to my option to make use of such funds as I thought proper; but I could not appropriate funds to my private use, when the necessities of the army and other public functionaries reached my heart.

Yellow Jessamine Flowers poisonous.

—On Sunday the 20th April, a small child of Mr. James Broughton, of this County, aged about two years; after eating a number of Yellow Jessamine Flowers, died in the space of half an hour. In a minute or two after eating them, she became perfectly blind, and expired in the time above stated.

Eden. Gazette.

New Orleans, April 8.

Fire at Natchitoches.—We learn from Capt. Beckwith, of the steam boat Magnet, that a fire broke out in the Catholic church in Natchitoches on Saturday the 30th ult. which consumed that edifice, with about 40 dwelling houses and stores, before the flames were subdued. The most commercial part of the town, we understand, is destroyed.

On Sunday night last, the prisoners confined in this town, broke jail, and made their escape. Among them there were no less than six for capital offences, two of whom were already convicted and under sentence of death, viz. Turner and Birdwell. Turner, we were told, did not attempt to go away, but voluntarily returned to the prison.—Several others have been taken. Huntsville Rep.

We have received a note, dated Philadelphia, April 27, of which the following is an extract: "A DUEL was fought in the State of New-Jersey, on Monday night last, about 11 o'clock. It was fought with small swords. The parties were T. W. H. of Philadelphia, and a Spaniard named Tredda Domas, of New Orleans.—T. W. H. slightly wounded the Spaniard, but fell by a wound in the side. A dirk was found on the shore where there was also much blood." Demo. Press.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in New-York, dated March 28:—There has been a duel here this morning, between two young men, Felix de Armas and Mr. Jackson, from New-York, which terminated in the death of the latter.—Quarrels have been running very high between the French and Americans in this place; the former belongs to the French, the latter to the American party. I have, however, never heard of Felix de Armas being a party man.—The quarrel originated in a piece that was published in the Louisiana Advertiser, of March 26, signed "an Enemy to Corruption;" and reflecting on a brother of De Armas, who was making interest for the office of judge, which the Senate had contemplated to add to the former number of judges. These two young men quarrelled yesterday, and met this morning; Jackson was shot the first fire. This is a melancholy affair—both the young men were highly respected. I am told Jackson has a mother in New-York."

It will be recollected, that some time since, such was the hostility in Ohio against the United States' Bank; that the Directors withdrew their office of

Discount and Deposit at Cincinnati.—The citizens of that place are now soliciting its re-establishment there in the most urgent manner.—*Balt. Post.*

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Enquirer, from an officer in the United States Navy, dated

"Sea Gull, Matanzas, April 18, 1823.

"I send you a brief sketch of our operations since I wrote you from Key Guinchos.—The little expedition dispatched from Key Confites, consisting of the schooners Wild Cat and Beagle, and the boats of the Peacock, joined us at this place after being absent a week without seeing or hearing of a pirate. After watering we proceeded to Thompson's Island to land and secure our stores, and arrange our forces for future operations, leaving at Matanzas the Wild Cat and Beagle to give convoy to our trade every Sunday, as far as the Double Headed Shot Keys. This arrangement was made by the Commodore in consequence of the numerous piracies that had been committed off the port, and it was considered so dangerous to go out, that no vessel would venture for nearly three weeks previous.

"On reaching Thompson's Island, the Peacock and Decoy were laid up and their crews taken to man the barges—the stores from the different vessels that had brought them out, landed, and two houses built to put them in—the small schooners, as fast as they arrived, were got in readiness for sea, and on the 6th inst. Capt. Cassin, of the Peacock, sailed with the Jackall and Fox, and the barges Gallimipper and Musquito, to examine the coast from Havana as far as Trinidad. A few days after, the schooners Grey Hound and Weazel were sent off Havana to give convoy to the Double Headed Shot Keys every Saturday, and in conjunction with those stationed at Matanzas, afford complete protection to all the intervening coast. On Sunday last, the Commodore shifted his pendant to this vessel, and on the same day sailed with the barges Midge, Gnat, Sandfly and one of the cutters of the Peacock; we arrived here the following day and received the pleasing intelligence of the capture of the schooner Pilot, formerly of Norfolk.—This vessel had been captured by the celebrated Domingo, about the time we arrived on this part of the coast, and being a very fast sailor was immediately armed and converted into a cruiser; she had been chased for several hours within gun shot by the Wild Cat and Beagle, but escaped by running in among the breakers at night; about two hours after she was boarded and carried in very handsome style by Lt. Stribling in the barges of Captain Cassin's division—all on board of her were killed except three, one of whom was taken; no one on our side injured. I consider this one of the most important captures that has been made in this quarter; the vessel was a remarkably fast sailor, commanded by one of the most desperate and successful of all the gang, the same person who commanded when Allen was killed, and might have done immense injury. Unfortunately he is one of those who escaped.

"The day before yesterday, the barges of this division, under Lt. Cassin, of the Peacock, were sent to examine Signapa bay, about thirty miles to the westward of this, a favorite and much frequented haunt of the pirates. As we have information of several of their vessels having been there very lately, we are quite sanguine of the result. We shall follow the barges in a day or two, and after giving the bay and adjacent Keys a critical overhauling, coast it down as far as Cape Antonio, by which time it is expected our provisions will be so nearly exhausted as to make it necessary to return to the island.

"Though we have not been fortunate in making captures,—for not one of the detachments which were sent off from Aguadilla was more fortunate than ourselves,—we have the satisfaction to know that it has not been from any want of exertion on our part. Piracy existed in full force and vigour off this place and Havana to the hour of our arrival—but we know of no instance of it since. By the judicious arrangements which the commodore has made of the force under his command—and the whole of it at present is not equal to that of a frigate—complete protection has been given to the trade to this island, as well as that to the Gulf of Mexico—and two formidable detachments employed to ferret them out from their hiding places. They must now break up, or change their ground, and I think I may venture the opinion that piracy has been suppressed on this part of the coast, for the present at least. One or two instances have occurred lately on the south side of Cuba, but they will be attended to promptly, and I have no doubt of a similar result.

"It must not be expected that piracy is to be put down at once. So many persons have been engaged in it directly and indirectly, that it must be a work of time, and much patient and hard service to accomplish it. Our countrymen will be disappointed if they expect many captures, or any brilliant feats from us; the service is extremely unpleasant and harassing, particularly to those who are in the barges and boats, but all have entered cheerfully on the expedition, and no one is heard to com-