

nam. It is from the same gentleman who wrote rather despondingly a few days previous to the date of this. We know him personally, and place the utmost confidence in his statements.

**Misc. Ads.**  
"Cádiz, April 25.—The French, as you know, entered Spain on the 7th, and, without meeting any opposition, proceeded as far as Vittoria. The advanced guard is composed of discontented Spaniards, which the French allow very much against their own interest, as the spirit of vengeance which leads them on has created a reaction, and those who otherwise were disposed to receive the French tranquilly, are retiring from their homes, and uniting themselves to Ballasters by thousands. Almost all the local militia of the Provinces have already abandoned their houses, and are collecting where their services may be useful. In the towns the French have passed, some disorders have been committed, as much from the disappointment of not meeting the welcome reception they expected as from any other cause. The Constitutional General O'Donnell is doing wonders—we perceive his energy in every act he performs. The last accounts we have of him, is that of his having organized an army of about 15,000 men, with which he will soon begin to operate, and I believe one of his first steps will be to secure the passes of *Sonosierra*, about twelve leagues north of Madrid. All the Militia of Madrid, amounting nearly to 8000 men, have volunteered en masse to join the army of reserve in Andalusia. With such elements in a people, what should be their reward? Certainly not oppression.

"The government has not yet signed a declaration of war. We expect it every moment. I suppose great numbers of privateers will be fitted out from the United States. If they come here they will get commissions without any difficulty, the grand object being to do the French all the mischief possible.

"It is reported, and I believe correctly, that Cadiz will shortly be put under martial law, to be prepared for the worst, and that a Governor will be appointed, who will unite in his own person the civil and military authority. If he be a man of nerve, he will do much good."

**New-York, June 18.**  
The following is a translation of the Declaration of War against France, received by the letter of marque Tarantula.

From the Seville Gazette, April 26.  
The king has issued the following decree:

"Whereas, the Spanish territory has been invaded by the troops of the French government, without a previous declaration of war; and whereas that act of aggression cannot be considered in any other light than as a violation of the law of Nations, and an open rupture of hostilities against Spain, it becomes my duty, therefore, to repel force by force, to defend the integrity of the states of the monarchy, and chastise the audacity of its enemies: Now, after having consulted the Council of State, agreeably to the 236th article of the political constitution, I DO DECLARE WAR AGAINST FRANCE, and in consequence whereof I order and command the competent authorities to commit hostilities upon her both by sea and land, to annoy her by every act of aggression in their power, authorized by the law of nations. I also direct that this my declaration of war be published with due solemnity.

"You are hereby informed of the cause for its fulfilment, and will cause it to be printed, published, and circulated. At the Palace of the Alcazar at Seville, the 23d of April, 1823.

**THE KING.**  
"To Don Evaristo San Miguel, Secretary of State."

**New York, June 19.**  
The new and elegant Old Line Packet Ship Canada, Capt. Seth G. Macy, has just arrived in 32 days from Liverpool—whence she sailed on the 18th ult.

We have hastily glanced over the papers, but find no news of a positive character of any great importance. The London Sun of the 14th announces with much confidence that the basis of an amicable adjustment between the French and Spanish nations had been laid at Seville.—The last despatches from Seville state, that as soon as the change of ministers has been completed, the negotiations are to be formally opened; and that no doubts are entertained of their pacific result. The obstacles at London and Seville had been removed.

The same paper of the 15th, again alludes to this negotiation—speaks doubtfully of the situation of Mina, whose army has been divided by the manoeuvres of the French—and says that his fate, whatever it may be, will have some effect upon the negotiations. A rumor, by a passenger in the Canada, however, says that Mina has succeeded in his original purpose of carrying the war into France.

The French army continued to proceed with much caution. This is necessary, in consequence of the force being expanded over so wide a space of territory. The right division, however, proceeded by Placentia to within 110

miles of Madrid. The left lingered at the Ebro.

An article from Tolosa, May 2, reports that Marshal Momey, in Catalonia, had had an engagement with the troops of Gen. Mina, and that many were killed on both sides.

The French Chambers were closed by the proclamation of the King, on the 9th of May.

The state of Ireland is such as to cause the most serious uneasiness to the British government.—*Spectator.*

**FROM PERNAMBUCO.**  
*New-York, June 18.*  
We have received this morning, by the arrival of the Thames at New London, three letters from a friend at Pernambuco, dated the 6th, 8th, and 9th of May. We publish extracts from each of these letters. The principal part of the letter of the 9th, relates to the success of the Royalists in Peru and Chili, and confirms what we have before published on that subject. These letters are the latest received from Pernambuco, although the dates contained in these, from Rio Janeiro, are not so late by two days as we have before received from that place. Our former advices, however, principally related to the markets, and these letters speak of other matters.

**Pernambuco, May 6.**  
Advices from our correspondents at Bahia, dated the 11th ult. state, that an expedition had arrived at that place from Lisbon, with 1,800 troops, which were landed on the 31st March; that in consequence, the Brazilian army had retired a few miles into the country, and that Gen. Madeira was preparing to march and engage them. The squadron were likewise about to sail in quest of the Rio fleet.

We have letters, likewise, from Rio, dated April 8th, from one of which we make the following extracts: "On the first instant, Lord Cochrane sailed in the Don Pedro, 64 gun ship, being made Admiral of the Brazilian navy, with a squadron composed of a frigate, and several corvettes and brigs, to cruise off Bahia, which place, by an Imperial Decree, dated the 29th ult. is declared to be in a rigorous state of blockade."

"That the blockade is in force, is authenticated by a brig which arrived on the 29th ult. in three days from off Bahia. From the above information, it may be expected that an engagement will take place both by sea and land, and should the Patriots prevail, Portugal will lose her last foothold in the Brazils. We await the result with considerable anxiety.

**May 8th.**—In a letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 21st ult. our correspondent says, "that a large amount of Le Cor's bills, which have been lying under dishonor, are this day accepted by the Bank to the amount of 600,000 dollars. His situation in the Banda Oriental is precarious, and his resources limited. Many fear he will have to return on Rio Grande. The Cortes met a few days since to organize their House."

**May 9th.**—Letters from our correspondents at Rio de Janeiro, dated the 14th ult. state, that the Brazilian frigate Nethenory, Captain Taylor, sailed from Rio on the 12th, to act in concert with the blockading squadron of Bahia, and the Real Carolina frigate is preparing to sail on the same expedition. The above named letters came by an English brig which arrived at this port yesterday, in 7 days from Bahia, and reports that the Rio squadron had not been seen off there for two days previous to her departure; and that the Portuguese squadron, consisting of 13 sail, sailed at the same time he did in pursuit of them.

**Conspiracy at Manila.**—By the Milton, Captain Smith, arrived at Boston, we learn, says the Patriot, that, on the 25th of December, some papers were intercepted at Manila, which led to the discovery of a conspiracy to murder all the European officers of government in the island. Fifteen of the principal inhabitants were taken from their beds by night, and sent on board the Spanish ship Victoria, under a strong guard of soldiers, and all their property seized by the Governor. This caused great alarm in Manila. Many of the merchants and others sent their most valuable property on board the ships in the harbor for security. The plan of the conspirators was to have been put in execution on the 31st of December, and they had pledged themselves to each other by a solemn oath. Every thing was quiet when Capt. S. left.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
FOR THE STAR.

I have often addressed to the citizens of Raleigh such information as I supposed to be useful to them; but the citizens of Raleigh are so absorbed in their individual interests as to prevent their attention to the interests of the city.—I, therefore, now address myself to the Intendant and Commissioners of the City:

**Gentlemen.**—You have long been in the habit of promulgating ordinances which have never been carried into effect; you have been in the habit of repairing the streets without system, and at an extravagant expense. Your streets

are bad—your town is filthy. In fact, want of energy and system proves your want of talent, or want of energy.

**A CITIZEN.**  
The Board of Commissioners have appointed two Constables, at an additional expense to the City. What have they done?

**Raleigh:**  
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1823.

**Fourth of July.**—Wm. Ruffin, Esq. has been selected by a committee of our citizens to deliver an Oration in commemoration of our political emancipation, and the Hon. Judge Potter to read the Declaration of Independence. A public dinner will be provided on that day at Mr. Wynne's tavern.

**Moses Lloyd Hill, Esq.** of Johnston county, on Friday last, obtained a license from the Supreme Court to practice in the Superior Courts of Law of this state.

**Lightning.**—On Monday afternoon last, Capt. Theop. Hunter's barn, about a mile south of this city, took fire from lightning, and was, together with a large quantity of grain, hay, &c. entirely consumed.

**Agricultural.**—An Agricultural Society was organized in Chatham county on the 12th of April, and the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the same for the ensuing year: Roderick Cotten, President; Col. James Taylor and William Underwood, Vice-Presidents; Woodson Lea, Treasurer and Librarian; Jos. Small, Secretary; and Benjamin Williams, Jos. Hackney, jr. Jos. Brooks, Edmund Prince, William L. Hays, Chas. J. Williams, Ambrose K. Ramsay, Thos. Hill, Richard Freeman and J. L. Vaughan, Managers.

**The Season.**—We have had but little rain in this section of the country for the last three or four months, and our crops have consequently suffered much from drought. On Monday last it commenced raining, and has continued, with very little intermission, to the present time, which will, we hope, revive our drooping corn, cotton, &c.

St. John's Lodge, at Wilmington, offers to pay for the tuition of eight poor children, for one year, to be sent to such schools as they may select.

The averaged price of Cotton at Savannah and Augusta, on the 7th instant, was 12½ cents. The stock on hand was very small.

The crew (14 in number) of the polacre Carman, captured at Key Vacas about two months since by the U. S. store ship Brutus, were tried at Mobile on the 5th instant for piracy; but, on account of the absence of proof, were acquitted.

**Murder.**—Edmund T. Morgan, on his way from a religious meeting on the 1st instant, was shot with a rifle or large pistol near Kingston, Ten. by some person or persons concealed in the bushes.

One hundred and sixty-one persons have recently applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia for the benefit of the insolvent act.

Col. Wm. M'Ree, Lieut. Col. R. Lee and Capt. G. Talcott have been appointed to explore the western country, under the act of the last session of Congress, for the establishment of a national armory upon the western waters.

Sir Robert Wilson, a member of the British Parliament, has left England, with the intention of joining the Spanish army.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Raleigh to his friend in this place. It is interesting on several accounts; and, as it comes from a highly respectable source, its suggestions are entitled to serious consideration.

**Fay. Observer.**  
EXTRACT.  
"I have made inquiry of our merchants, and I find that all of them are quite satisfied with the purchase of their spring goods at Fayetteville. They say they did not get every article they wanted; but those which they did purchase, were obtained on better terms than the articles could have been had at Petersburg. I am glad to find that the

merchants of Guilford, Orange, Caswell and Rockingham, who were in the habit of buying in Petersburg are preparing to make their purchases at Fayetteville. This will be a very important trade to your place, inasmuch as it will necessarily draw with it the produce of these counties. There is a sentiment in this part of the state, which I am glad to see prevail, and that is, that Fayetteville must be fostered; and to effect this, the Cape-Fear Navigation should be improved. It being in the heart of the state, and its improvements within the means of the state to effect, the Board of Internal Improvement has authorized its President to ascertain from the navigation company, the terms upon which they will sell out or surrender their charter to the state. Although the stockholders may not agree to a surrender, yet I think they ought to consent to merge a portion of their stock, to induce the state and individuals to increase the capital. One or the other of these measures the stockholders must consent to, or they cannot expect the state to make additional subscriptions. If they refuse to do either, it will be attributed to an unworthy motive,—that the people of Fayetteville are unwilling to see the river improved above their town,—a motive which I shall readily acquit them of; but I fear others will not be so liberal.

"The prevailing opinion of all intelligent men, in different parts of the state, is, that that the funds of the state are not competent to open and improve all its rivers at the same time; and that but one river should be attempted at a time. The question then is, what river shall be fixed on? A majority say the Cape-Fear; because it is in the heart of the state—has two flourishing commercial towns on its banks, possessing more capital than any other towns in the state; and if the river is not improved by the state, it will be the fault of the navigation company in refusing to do an act of justice."

**Melancholy Intelligence.**—We have been favoured with letters from officers attached to the United States' brig Enterprise, dated off Saint Thomas, 31st May, 1823. That which we published yesterday contains every thing of consequence, except the following postscript, which was overlooked.

"U. S. Brig Enterprise, Off St. Thomas, May 31, 1823.  
"I mentioned above that the CYANE had lost a number of officers and men, since her departure from the coast of Africa. Drs. Dix and Pell, Purser Atwood, Midshipman Kirk, all forward officers, and about forty men have fallen victims."

The Death of Lieutenant Allen, by the hands of his piratical murderers, excited a deep tone of regret. We admire this feeling—but is there no sensibility excited for the untimely fate of those gallant young men in our naval service, who, in their generous anxiety to save the property of their countrymen, rush to death by the disease incident to the ports of Cuba, that grave of Americans? It seems almost the residence of death, and we hope that the Secretary of the Navy will, if he continue our squadron in those seas, give positive and peremptory instructions to guard against a misfortune so deep and so afflicting.

**Morn. Chron.**  
It is stated that on the 25th ult. an affray took place at Matanzas between certain Spaniards, who had been engaged in piratical expeditions, and some American captains and sailors.—The latter were beat unmercifully, and obliged to retreat in their boats to the shipping. This attack, it is said, was made by the bucaniers, to retaliate the interference of Commodore Porter in their piratical warfare.

**Philadelphia, June 18.**  
Captain Price, of the Schooner Maria, from St. Jago de Cuba, informs that the day he sailed, a vessel arrived from Jamaica, which stated that twenty pirates out of the twenty-eight sent in for trial, had been executed on Friday, the 16th of May. The remainder had their trial postponed.

The U. S. frigate Constitution and sloop of war Ontario, were left at Gibraltar on the 25th of April. The night previous to the arrival of the Constitution, she was run foul of by a British schooner, which went down immediately, but all her hands were saved and taken on board the frigate, except the captain.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. navy, dated at Porto Rico, on the 16th May, states that Mr. Randall, who is employed on a special mission to the government of Porto Rico, had arrived there, after a pleasant passage of 12 days, from New York.

Another letter from the writer of the above, dated on the 29th of May, speaking of the mission before mentioned, says, "Our business with the Spaniards at Porto Rico will not be adjusted to our expectations." The U. S. sloop of war Hornet left St. Thomas for Porto Rico on the 27th of May.—*Gazette.*

**Baltimore, June 16.**  
From Messurado.—Captain Gold, of the brig Alonzo, from St. Thomas,

states, that he received the following information from an officer of the brig Enterprise.—The U. S. schooner, Captain Spence, just arrived from the coast of Africa, which was left in January, had proceeded to Leone, thence to the American Bay at Messurado, where she was about the 1st of April, and found the colonists in a most wretched state; they had not only been attacked by natives, by which their numbers were greatly diminished, but were suffering for the want of materials for building shelter from the open air. It was to be more owing to good fortune than to their means of defence, that they were not all butchered by the savages who surrounded them—their defence against thousands being only two or three small cannon enclosed by a fence for a breast work. Nothing but have been more reasonable than the arrival of Captain Spence, who furnished them with supplies of provisions and other necessary articles, and with arms and ammunition, built for them a stone castle, and mounted several guns.—this, when he sailed, required only the exertions of the colonists for about two days to make it a complete defence from any attack of the natives—he also refitted the U. S. schooner Augusta, and left her under the command of Lieut. Richard Dashiell, with instructions to afford every assistance to the colonists. The Cyane's crew, after leaving the Coast of Africa, became very sick—a number of them died on the passage—several officers who were sick, were happy to state, are now convalescent. The ship is at present in a healthy state. Captain Spence has been in illness for several months—he will return to the United States immediately.

**Federal Gazette.**  
Two valuable Negro Men, one belonging to Dr. Norcom, and the other to Mr. Richard Paxton, while bathing on Sunday morning last at Blount's wharf, were unfortunately drowned. It is a singular circumstance, that one of three brothers who went in at the same time and place to bathe, that the two who were twins, were drowned, and the other saved. It does not appear that these two unfortunate men could swim; although they all, without reflection, plunged into water from 20 to 25 feet deep.—*Edenton Gazette.*

**Norfolk June 16.**  
Another attempt at Murder.—We learn that on Thursday night last, several negroes went to the house of Mr. Henry Culpeper, residing near Mr. Farrange's, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and having drawn him to the door by knocking at it, one of them discharged a gun at him, which fortunately, however, did no execution. Anticipating another fire from the savages, Mr. Culpeper fell, to induce a belief that he was wounded; notwithstanding which they fired again, and put two balls through the door, but completely failed in inflicting any injury on Mr. C.—The miscreants then made their escape.—*Beacon.*

We understand that the Florida Indians will meet the American Commissioners, with a view to the concluding of a Treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, on the 5th of September next, in the vicinity of this city. An earlier period could not be selected, without serious injury to the Indians, by trespassing on the harvest season; and particularly, on account of the dispersed condition of the different tribes in Florida, extending from Cape Florida, on the east, to the Appalachian on the west. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the prospect of a final removal of those embarrassments and irritations, to which the people of this Territory have been long exposed, from a wandering race of Savages, now about to be permanently located and provided for in a manner calculated to allay all apprehensions of Indian intrusions, or Savage hostilities.—*E. Florida Herald.*

**Riot.**—On the night of the 3d inst. a number of persons in Darien entered a house occupied by females, who, it appears, were suspected of having been accessory to the fire in that city the night previous, and destroyed the furniture, and injured the house in a considerable degree. Several persons have been arrested, under the charge of participating in this act of violence, and bound over to appear at the next Superior Court, for trial. The captain of the City Guard, was also suspended for one month, for neglect of duty, and severely reprimanded.—*Sav. Rep.*

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Capt. J. D. Elliott as President, Captains R. Henle & Wm. B. Finch, and Walter F. Jones Esq. Judge Advocate, convened at Georgetown. The Court, we understand, will inquire into the causes which led to the capture of the Spanish schooner *Nes Catalana* by the U. S. brig Spark, which was in command of Capt. J. Wilkinson; will also inquire into the circumstances attending the attack recently made on the U. S. schooner *Resonance*, lately under the command of Lieut. U. P. Levy, by one of his Catholic Majesty's privateers, together with the subsequent loss of that vessel.—*Norfolk Herald.*