

sets (Sachet) is about to take his departure for the army.

A letter from Perpignan of the 7th May, gives as a report, "that the French commandant of the town of Figueras sent to the commander of the fortress a flag begging him not to fire upon the city, as it injured it very much, meaning him at the same time with rigorous treatment, when captured, if he should persist in his course. The Spanish commander received the flag and message, sent back the messenger, and immediately commenced a fire upon the town.

Perpignan, May 10.—Extract from our private correspondence.—General Donadieu entered Vich on the 6th. There was only a slight skirmish in the wood of Toca, between Olot and Lasposas, where we had about 50 men wounded. The enemy continued his retreat, passed over the bridge of Roda, over the Ter, where he abandoned the left bank of that river, and retired upon Lasanas. There it was that General Donadieu entered Vich, and that the enemy detached 4000 men to re-ascend the Ter, by the right bank, and taking the road from Vich to Rippoll, passed through this last city and arrived the 6th at Campredon, a place situated about three leagues from our frontier, in order to cut off our communications with that place, whence General Donadieu draws all his munitions and provisions. The entry of this in Campredon was announced by the sudden and unexpected arrival of those same monks, who, on the 4th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, had gone out of the town with ringing of bells, to repair to their respective convents, and take possession of their rents and emoluments. The arrival of the enemy at Rippoll is also confirmed by the way of Cerdagne.

On the 7th, the inhabitants of Rippoll fled to Cerdagne, spreading the news of the arrival of Mina, in their town. The troops were under arms during the whole night of the 7th, expecting the arrival of Mina's troops; but the object of that chief seemed to be to occupy Campredon, and thus cut off the supplies of General Donadieu. A considerable convoy, which had already started from Olot, returned on the 8th to Paris. We know nothing of the ulterior operations of these two corps. We only know, that, on the 8th, Gen. Donadieu ordered the 7th battalion of the 15th regiment of the line, which had remained at St. Laurent de Cerdans, in order to cover that part of the frontier, to march immediately on Olot, which they did on the 9th. The enemy appears in no wise disconcerted by our entry into Catalonia, and those of their partizans who remained in the villages which we occupy appear satisfied with Mina's operations. The soldiers of Eroles's division, which remained in Cerdagne, deserted every day, with their arms and baggage. The officers of the Faith pretend that it is because they are not paid; and, in fact, the military chest having followed the march of Eroles, there has been no paymaster left in Cerdagne for the troops of the Faith.

Bayonne, 11th May.—Private Correspondence.—We learn from travellers that the Constitutional Government has forbidden any intercourse, dating from the 1st inst. with the parts of Spain occupied by the French. It is true as we have stated that the greater part of the families at all easy in their circumstances, fly at our approach. Segovia was evacuated 3 days ago. Excepting some field pieces, which the scholars of the artillery school carried off to Rodrigo, all the materiel was abandoned for want of means of transportation. Madrid is almost deserted. Everybody is retiring to the Andalusias. The roads are incumbered with emigrants carrying off their most precious effects. There is, however, no defection among the troops, and the bands of the Faith do not increase. The occupation of the capital was foreseen, and no one appears alarmed at the thought. The necessity of escorting the convoys is already felt, as certain information has been received of the formation of several guerrilla corps in the provinces. We know that the prisoners, to the number of 60, made at the affair of Logrono, have arrived at Vittoria. The efforts, however, to incorporate them with the bands of the Faith proved unavailing; all refused, declaring with the greatest energy, that they preferred to be shot.

Paris, May 17.—The Monitor published to-day the following telegraphic dispatch, transmitted from Bayonne, the 15th, at 5 o'clock in the evening:

Head Quarters at Lerma, 13th—11 o'clock at night.

The Major General to his Excellency the Minister of War.

The army continues its movement upon Madrid. H. R. H. the Duke of Angouleme arrived here to-day, with the reserve from Burgos. The Duke of Reggio entered Valladolid yesterday. His vanguard is on the Duero—General Obert was to have been on the 14th at Almaraz.

The Monitor gives, in its non-official column, the following letter:

Copy of a letter from Baron d'Eroles, 10th May, addressed to the Marshal Moncey:

"Monsieur—As I had yesterday the honor to state, I was advancing my troops upon Vidia, when I learnt on the road the retreat of the enemy upon Burgos thinking that the point of Vidia

would be too distant from his line, I directed my force towards Pedraza, Toledo, and shall possibly push my right on to Rippoll—where I shall await the determination of Count Carial and Gen. Donadieu. I have communicated my opinion to them, which is, that Mina should be pushed till he is destroyed; and I can assure your Excellency, that if we pursue him with vigor for 8 days, he is lost for want of ammunition and provisions.

"To the General of the armies of his Ch. Majesty.

"BARON D'EROLE'S."

Paris, May 17.—Intelligence from Genoa of the 15th announces the occupation of Palermo by our troops, who were received with those transports of joy to which they are now accustomed. The approaches to Barcelona are continued. The movements of Mina are uncertain; the 11th he descended towards Cordova, and appeared by the hesitation of his march to have no fixed plan, and only desirous to avoid an engagement. His troops are diminishing every day. Those whom he forcibly enlisted, take advantage of the mountain defiles and night marches, to desert.

From the corps blockading Pampeluna, they write on the 7th—"The city is closely pressed, within short cannon shot, by 6 battalions and 8 squadrons, of the 3d corps of Condy's division, and by 3000 Spanish Royalists. These forces will be augmented in a few days, by the arrival of 3 battalions of the 14th regiment, from France, and by 3000 Navarrios, whom the Brigadier, Santos Ladon, is bringing from Saragossa by Jaca. The French and the Spanish Royalists live in the most perfect harmony—they are rivals only in the zeal with which they support the fatigues of the service and the rigors of the season. The garrison of Pampeluna, which is composed of the skeletons of 5 or 7 regiments, and 500 militiamen, forming altogether an effective force of less than 3000 men, sustains daily losses from desertion. They dare no longer to hazard any sorties. Fresh meat is already very scarce in the city, while the blockading troops enjoy great abundance. It is thought that if the battering trained were arrived, that Pampeluna, notwithstanding the strength of its walls, would not be long before it opened its gates."—*Journal des Debats.*

The departure of his excellency Mr. Gallatin is not without hope of return. This worthy representative of the United States having asked for his recal on account of his family affairs, has only obtained a limited leave of absence. Mr. D. Sheldon, Secretary of Legation, remains as "Charge d'Affaires" of the United States during the absence of Mr. Gallatin.—*Constitutionnel.*

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent, dated, Havre, May 20, 1823.

"I refer you to papers herewith for what is passing in Spain. There is a rumor that negotiations are going on. So far, the French have gained nothing but ground; and it remains to be seen whether that is not, in fact, a disadvantage to them. Mina has fallen on a body of his countrymen and cut them up at a moment they thought him lost."

From the National Advocate.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.
Carracoa, May 30.

Reported capture of Maracaibo, and total defeat of Gen. Morales.

We have had for several days past, flying rumors of the fall of Maracaibo, and defeat of Gen. Morales,—all of which, however, wanted confirmation. By an arrival to day from Aruba we have received the grateful intelligence that the reports are true, and that Maracaibo has actually surrendered to the victorious arms of Colombia, and fell in the following manner:

On the 19th inst. two Spanish armed schooners sailed from Maracaibo for Porto Cabello, not knowing that the Colombian Admiral, Padilla, had crossed the bar a few hours previous, and by whom they were shortly captured; the whole fleet then stood to the Lagoon, and at day-light Admiral Padilla manned these two Spanish schooners with seamen and marines, ordered them to hoist Spanish colors and make sail for the city, and that he would send a few sail in chase, which, however, should not overtake them; all things being prepared, at 7 A. M. the manœvre commenced, the whole Colombian fleet made sail in chase of these two decoy vessels,—they were seen by the forts, which, not suspecting the trick, began to fire on the Colombians and protect the supposed Spanish schooners, which anchored close under fort St. Carlos, and remained in battle array, firing blank cartridges at Padilla, till his fleet engaged the forts. A landing was then effected from the schooners, and the crews entered the fort with three cheers; in a few moments, however, the Spaniards found out the cheat, and were thrown into confusion; this gallant little band of Colombians harassed them in the rear whilst Padilla in front was pouring in a galling fire,—the cartridge now became dreadful, the Colombian brig of war *Mars* was sunk by a point blank shot, and nearly all on board perished. Morales, finding his situation bad one, retreated with his army to Gibraltar, leaving Admiral Padilla and the Colombian forces in possession of his strong

holds, the forts being manned by the Patriotes and their flags hoisted, they proceeded towards the city, "which immediately rallied round the standard of Liberty." Morales not thinking himself safe, went on towards Porto Cabello, taking Coro in his way. When, two days march from Coro, near Valencia, he fell in with the advance guard of Gen. Paez; an action ensued, and Morales's army was completely routed. In this, as in several other actions, the Spanish General displayed a want of courage, leaving the field of battle, and his army to the Mercy of the enemy; this is the sum total of the news received to-day. I enclose a true copy of a letter from Gen. Paez on the subject:

Extract of a letter from General Paez, dated Valencia, May 22.

We have just given the Spaniards a dreadful beating, and I may safely say will prove a death blow to their hopes. My advanced guard yesterday encountered the Cavaliers Burgos del Coro, which I must confess harassed us no little. The Royalists, thank God, have paid dearly for their temerity. The Cavaliers de Valencia, a fine Spanish Regiment of horses, have been entirely cut to pieces by my troops, principally Creoles of Caracas. Morales fled the field precipitately after losing the city, and the best part of his forces. All he has now with him, (being thinned by capture and desertion) amounts to about 1400 fighting men, miserably clothed and fed, whilst our forces here are 3,530 effective men. Morales has made good his retreat to Coro. I only wait the arrival of a frigate from England to operate by sea, when we shall make a desperate attack on Puerto Cabello, being persuaded that it requires an effort. The momentarily expected force, and that which we already have at La Guira, will no doubt be sufficient to effect our purpose.

The brave Padilla has forced the bar of Maracaibo, and captured the forts by strength and stratagem, on the 19th, after an obstinate resistance, with the loss of the big Mars of 20 guns. A large Spanish schooner was destroyed by the Independencia. The Capt. escaped in his boat, but a few hours after was killed by order of Morales. The good people of royalty have changed their opinion of this *Modern Nero*, and fondly look up to us for salvation. The town of Maracaibo, it is said, has capitulated.—*Viva la Republica.*

Accounts received at Curracoa state, that the Haytiens were collecting a strong force at Samana, with the intention, it was believed, of making themselves masters of Porto Rico.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence,

Walking one of our reservoirs the other day, I observed a great many dead frogs, in the stagnant water, in a putrifying state; and I have reason to suspect that all of them are in the same condition.

If the Commissioners wish to keep the city from being unhealthy, why is this not removed? I also believe that there is an ordinance to compel the owners of cellars, containing stagnant water, to have it removed. Why is this not enforced? CIVIS.

FOR THE STAR.

Messrs. Editors.—I noticed in the Observer and Fayetteville Gazette of the 15th May, a piece (extracted from the Raleigh Register, at the head of the insolvent act, passed during the last Legislature, to liberate debtors from imprisonment for all debts contracted subsequent to 1st May) appreciating the wisdom of the members, and expatiating on the salutary consequences that would result from the operation of said act.

The members of the Legislature unquestionably deserve our warmest approbation, for the sympathy of feeling displayed in their honorable body, in endeavoring to ameliorate the sufferings produced in consequence of indiscriminate imprisonment, by the passing of the act in consideration, and ought to be appreciated accordingly; but, in avoiding Scylla, they, in my opinion, run against Charybdis. And I will, as an individual, presume to predict that in less than five years the act in question will meet with the same fate that the honest debtor's act met with session before last, and its successor met with last session.

But if experience realizes the happy consequences anticipated in the above piece, I shall unhesitatingly become one of its warmest supporters; and, consequently, shall stand aloof until time, the revealer of all secrets, puts it to the test. If there was any method of discriminating the honest from the dishonest, I have no doubt the act would be prevalent with the salutary consequences that would flow from it subsequently. In order to secure payments for the future, creditors of every description will have to be on the alert in making debts. Consequently credit will become more limited, and the honest, unfortunate, industrious poor man will be debarr'd from articles that are absolutely, really, and essentially necessary for his and his family's subsistence and comfort.

Honesty and virtue are universally esteemed; and without exaggeration, strictly speaking, it is comparatively rare that the upright and industrious are confined to the narrow precincts of a prison wall; and if the privation of a man's liberty, and the stigma attached to incarceration, will not induce a man to pay his just contracted debts, in vain may we look or seek for an expedient. But now this unwary and designing have every thing to tempt them, to corrupt and deprave their morals. The scandal of imprisonment is removed, and their liberty can be obtained upon easy terms; and it is quite indifferent with some of them whether they possess property or not, provided they can get wherewith to gratify their sensual appetites.

Precedents in successful operation are unquestionably worthy of imitation; and, as no other governments, with all their refinements, in their present administrations, have been able to digest a system competent to relieve their fellow-creatures from the calamities and sufferings incident to indiscriminate imprisonment, I am really afraid the laudable attempt made last Legislature will, in the sequel, prove abortive.

An Honest Debtor of Montgomery.

Raleigh:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1823.

Fourth of July.—The following is the order of celebration of the 48th anniversary of our independence:

The day to be ushered in by a discharge of cannon, at which time the military will parade; another gun at sunrise, when a suitable return of thanks to Divine Providence will be offered up at the Methodist Church.

At 9 o'clock the military will parade, and at 10 march to the Capitol Square, for the purpose of forming in procession, where it is hoped the citizens will generally attend—more particularly the ladies. The following will be the order of procession:

1. The Military.
2. The Ladies.
3. The Executive.
4. The Judges of the Sup'e Court.
5. The Citizens.

From thence they will march to the Methodist Church, where the ceremony will be opened by a suitable prayer, by music, by singing an Ode, prepared for the occasion, by reading the Declaration of Independence, and by an Oration.

At 2 o'clock a public dinner will be prepared at Mr. R. H. Wynne's.

THOMAS COBBS,
Marshal of the Day.

The following gentlemen, in addition to those already announced by us, have obtained licenses to practice law in our County Courts:

- Dillon Jordan, jr. Fayetteville.
- Thomas L. Hybert, do.
- William L. Miller, Bladen.
- Bryan Hellen, Carteret.
- Hugh D. Waddell, Brunswick.

Murder.—On the 6th ultimo, about sunset, as Mr. James Lake was returning home, near Mechanic's Hill, Moore county, in a one horse waggon, he was shot dead with a rifle, by some person concealed in the woods. He was found next morning, by his brother, in an erect position, with the whip and reins in his hands; and the horse, being very gentle, was grazing on the side of the road. Suspicion falling upon a man by the name of Abednego Manes, as the perpetrator of this foul and cowardly deed, he was arrested and committed to prison for trial.

Suicide.—On the 25th ultimo, Rob't Murrell, aged about sixty years, late of Lincoln county, in this state, shot himself through the head with a pistol at Norfolk. It is supposed that he was in a state of mental derangement when he committed the act.

A few days since, a death by yellow fever occurred at the quarantine ground near New-York.

A fever, of a very malignant character, rages on board the U. S. store ship Decoy, which arrived at Norfolk on the 24th ultimo from Thompson's Island. Several of the crew died on the passage.

A person, living in Isle of Wight county, Va. writes to the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon, that "a free negro woman, aged 29 years, of a sanguineous temperament, on the 19th ult. between the hours of 3 and 12 in the morning, was delivered of *Four Children*, three

girls and a boy, all perfect and natural, and born alive; two have since died, and the other two will not, I suspect, survive many days. They weighed about two pounds each, and measured from 12 to 14 inches in length. The mother went the usual time of gestation. I saw her two days ago, and she certainly is remarkably well, when we take into consideration the nature of the occurrence. A more detailed notice of this case will be published in some of our medical journals."

The market (says the Fayetteville Observer of the 26th ultimo) is very bare of Cotton; the small lots that are brought in sell readily at our quotations one lot, of only fair quality, has been sold as high as 12 85, in consequence of its being neatly put up in strong imported bagging and roped.—When planters find that there is so great an advantage in bringing their cotton to market in good order, it is presumed they will be induced to give more attention to this matter. Our merchants, aware of the advantage in foreign markets of having our cotton reach them in good order, and profiting by the experience of the last fall, have ordered a sufficient supply of bagging and rope, of the best quality—several large parcels are already received. Although the quantity of cotton shipped from this place exceeds the quantity shipped in the same period of any former year, yet it is confidently believed that the general crop of the country will fall much short of what was expected some months ago.

Flour.—There is no fresh Flour in market—the first parcels of new wheat that arrive, will command a good price. Corn is plenty, and dull at quotations. In Tobacco there is nothing doing.

Groceries.—Coffee and Molasses are scarce, and if the river continues low, a further advance may be expected—particularly as the Wilmington market is quite bare of those articles. Sugars are plenty.

New-York, June 24.

From Matanzas.—The fast sailing schooner Blue Eyed Mary, Captain Gardner, arrived at this port yesterday, eight days from Matanzas. Capt G. has furnished us with the following information:—Sailed from Matanzas June 15, under convoy of the U. S. schr. Jackall, Lieut. Comdt. Stevens, which vessel arrived the evening previous, 14 days from St. Thomas, having been exposed to very tempestuous weather, & torrents of rain, during which the officers and crews suffered much for the want of proper accommodations, which their vessels do not afford. It is not easy to conceive the sufferings and privations of the officers and men of Commodore Porter's squadron, except from experience. But their alacrity is unshrinking in the discharge of their duty, under thousands of discouraging circumstances, through which they are supported by the ardency of their desire to be useful. This feeling pervades every breast from the Commodore down to the lowest officer. There were still many pirates in and about Matanzas, who are only restrained by the frequent, sudden, and unexpected appearance of Commodore Porter's light vessels. Although regular days had been fixed for convoys, circumstances had prevented the regular arrival of vessels for this purpose; and the freebooters are thus left in a state of most painful uncertainty as to the chances for their heilish work. There would be no security for our commerce in those seas, were it not for the support of regular convoys, and with a more efficient force than the small schooners now employed, as the lives of the valuable officers and men employed in them are in constant jeopardy. Commodore Porter had given notice, through his agent at Matanzas, that one of the armed vessels under his command, would leave Matanzas on the 12th and 20th of every month, for the protection of our commerce.—*Gazette.*

Norfolk, June 24.

From Com. Porter's Squadron.—The U. S. Sch'r. Pilot, Lieut. Comdt. C. K. Stribling, from Vera Cruz, and last from Thompson's Island, anchored under Seawall's Point on Sunday night. She left Vera Cruz on the 27th of May, arrived at Thompson's Island on the 9th inst. and sailed thence on the 11th for this place.

It will be recollected that the Pilot was formerly a merchant vessel, trading between this port and Havana; that she sailed from this port on the 12th of March, was captured by the pirates on the 24th of the same month off Point Redondo, and was re-captured by her present commander, in the barge *Musquito* and Gallinipper, on the 8th April, near the same place; since which she has been attached to Commodore Porter's squadron, and actively employed in cruising against these freebooters on our commerce.

The U. S. Ship Peacock, Capt. Cassin, and Sch'r. Shark, Lieut. Comdt. Pelry, were left at Vera Cruz on the 27th May—the latter to sail two days after for Allenton, via Tampico; and the former to return to the Island in about three weeks. Lieutenant Stribling states, that Mexico was perfectly tranquil when she sailed, the political