

INTELLIGENCE.

The coming, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations hurrying at its back.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. WAR IN EUROPE.

The Packet Ship New-York has arrived, bringing the important News, which will be found below.

Opening of the Session of 1823.

PARIS, JAN. 28.—His Majesty, the King of France, having remained uncovered for a moment, delivered the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time, the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which were necessary for me to obtain it.

The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved—the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the Jurists, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity.

I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which the law authorizes the establishment.

Every where the churches will be provided with their pastors—and the clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence.

I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipt and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824.

It results from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve.

France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives.

I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the insinuation with which the propositions, sent to Madrid, have been rejected, leaves little hopes of peace.

I have ordered the recall of my Ministers, and one hundred thousand French men, commanded by a Prince of my family, whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe.

Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced.

If war be inevitable, I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose, disperse the just inquietude of France, and hostilities will from that moment cease. I here, gentlemen, before you make this solemn engagement. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations—it was for me to deliberate; I have done so maturely; I have consulted the dignity of my crown, and the security of France; we are Frenchmen, and we shall be always united in defence of such interests.

OFFICIAL NOTES.

Notes addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid, to Senor San Miguel, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The observations with which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia had the honor to submit on the 6th current to His Excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, Secretary of State to His Most Catholic Majesty, having been repited to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his Court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the King, his master, by declaring to the Spanish Minister, that his Prussian Majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards His Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the King, his august sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which His Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, pre-

ceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurance of my high consideration.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me under date of the 10th, and, contenting myself with stating, in reply, that the wishes of the Government of His Most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian states, are not less ardent than those manifested by His Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated, the Palace, January 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication, made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of a despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and, consequently, the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the Powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a Government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the termination announced in the note of his Excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other states the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that his Excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

THE COLT DE BULGARA. Madrid, Dec. 25, (Jan. 9.)

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th inst. and limiting myself for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish government. I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The allied sovereigns, assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affaires for Austria has had the honor of making known to colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his most catholic majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the emperor.

The reply which his excellency gave to this verbal communication proves that the intentions of his majesty has been misinterpreted and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavored to distort his real meaning. Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest, would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that his mission is terminated, and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion, the undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency the homage of his high consideration.

COUNT BRUNETTI.

Madrid, Jan. 12.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the government of his catholic majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the court of Vienna, I send you, by royal order, the passports which you have required. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

Copy of a letter addressed by the Count de Bulgara, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 10.

SIR: I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making its contents known to my government. I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your excellency, for the eyes of the emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterizing, and in which his imperial majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be, &c.

Paris, Tuesday evening.—The speech of the King produced a profound impression upon the assembly. The wishes of all good Frenchmen are realized; a king of France speaking to Frenchmen of the honor and safety of France will be heard. Ere long, we may say again—Il n'y a plus de Pyrenees.

Paris, Jan. 20, 2 o'clock, P. M.—This is the most important day in the history of France since the restoration. France, which owes every thing to a revolution; her legislative assemblies, her code of laws, the internal organization of her government, the divisions of her territory, the titles and offices of the civil functionaries, her system of education, the very structure of her society, and even many terms of her language—France, which breathes and sees nothing but what is the creation of a revolution, has declared war against Spain, because, without imitating her excesses, she has followed her example.

Private Correspondence.

Paris, Jan. 21.—It is pretty evident that some interruption to the harmony subsisting between the French and English courts has taken place. The rejection of the proffered mediation with regard to Spain is one cause assigned; but I find other explanations current, of which I give the following as a specimen, without vouching for its authenticity: Sir Charles Stuart, it is said, in consequence of having observed that frequent communications were made from the Russian Ambassador to the French government, respecting which great secrecy was maintained, complained to Mr. Canning of this reserve, as leaving him entirely uninformed on the policy Russia was pursuing on the great question in agitation. Mr. Canning, in reply, gave positive instructions to Sir C. Stuart to press the French ministry, and to demand an explanation on this subject; when it was disclosed to our Ambassador, with some reluctance, that Russia had been urging the French government, in the strongest manner, to undertake the invasion of Spain; and to remove all pleas of weakness for the enterprise, had offered to support France, if thought necessary, with a force of 400,000 men. Mr. Canning, it is added, was so indignant at this want of frankness at the time when the offer of England's mediation was under consideration, that he despatched a messenger to overtake Lord Byron Somerset, who had just quitted London, with instructions to him, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on in the event of a declaration of war by France against Spain.

London, Jan. 30.—The Etalle of Monday evening contains the following news: The Duke of Angouleme, Generalissimo of the French army, is to set out in a few days. M. D'Oudenarde will command the body guards which will accompany his Royal Highness. The Marquis of Lauriston sets out in three days. We are assured that the Duke of San Lorenzo will not assist at the royal sining. The Regency of Spain is to enter Catalonia before the French army; Generals Canuel and Donnadieu set off last night for the Spanish army. We are assured that the manifesto of the Spanish government to Europe, has arrived at Paris. It is said to be full of wisdom and dignity.

SELECTED ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The anxiety of the public at Paris, about the opening of the Chambers, was so great that 500 francs were offered for a single admission.

The arrival of the news from Paris, produced great agitation and confusion in London—particularly on the Stock Exchange. At an early hour all the passages were crowded with anxious spectators to ascertain the prices at which the funds would open. Consols, which the preceding night, closed at 78 5/8 soon fell to 74 1/2, but afterwards rose again to 75 1/2. The Spanish Bonds, which the evening

before, closed at 40 1/2, opened this morning (the 30th) at 38 1/2, and within a few minutes fell to 36 7/8 37. What is rather remarkable, the French funds were improved at Paris by the King's Speech.

By the latest news from Madrid, (Jan. 17,) it would appear that the Army of the Faith is not so nearly annihilated, as it had been represented to be. We there read that Catalonia and Arragon were never more full of Royalist guerrillas than now. Mirales has made a terrible example at Taragona, by cutting to pieces a constitutional battalion, which refused to lay down its arms on the first summons. The accounts, however, upon both sides, are to be received with great caution.

It was reported at Paris on the 28th, that the three Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have addressed a joint note to the British Government, soliciting her to make a declaration of the principles and policy she intends to adopt in the war between France and Spain.

A French ministerial paper states that France has refused the mediation of England, twice proposed, first, by the Duke of Wellington, and secondly, by Sir W. A'Court. The Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, as soon as they arrive in Paris, are to be accredited to the Regency of Spain.

As far as we can learn, the greatest union still prevailed in the Cortes among all parties, to resist, in case of war, the efforts of foreigners. In the sitting of the 16th a Deputy made a motion to grant a general amnesty for political offences, including even the accused of the affair of July 7.

On the 13th and 14th of January, a great number of addresses were presented to the Cortes of Spain, from different public bodies, corporations, the national militia, and various military corps, in approbation of the answers of the government to the notes of the foreign powers, and the votes of the Cortes on those answers.

A vessel arrived at Malta on the 16th of December, which left Napoli di Romania on the 9th of December, stating that that important fortress was at that time in the hands of the Greeks. The Turks capitulated, and were allowed to take away the third part of the considerable property that they had amassed there.

From Odessa the letters are dated on the 31st of December. Amongst the Russian officers, there was a general idea of a war with Turkey, as soon as the weather permitted, and the necessary preparations were making.

A letter from Persia, dated Taberiz, Sept. 26, gives the particulars of a great battle between the Persians and Turks, in which the army of the latter, amounting to 32,000 men, was totally defeated.

Mr. Canning has resigned his place in the House of Commons as Representative for Liverpool. He has done this from a conviction that he cannot discharge his duties to his constituents, and at the same time his duties as a Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 11.

Destructive fire at Canton.—The ship Caledonia, capt. Donaldson, is below—she sailed from Canton on the 10th of November. Capt. Donaldson brings information of a very disastrous fire which occurred in Canton three days before he sailed. It is said that several thousand houses were destroyed.

After the preceding paragraph was written, we were favored by Mr. Kitchen with the following information:

Mr. Wm. Smith and Mr. H. N. Kitchen, supercargo of the ship Caledonia, capt. Donaldson, came up last evening— they sailed from Canton the 10th of November, and left the vessels as reported by the Comet at Home's Hole, with the exception of the ship Columbian, captain Shearman, and for this port, which vessels sailed October 26, and was spoken by the Caledonia all well off St. Helena. Many of the American vessels would be detained on account of a destructive fire which broke out in the quarter called Hog Lane, which continued for four days—it destroyed from ten to twelve thousand dwellings of the natives, and all the factories and warehouses of the foreign merchants, with the exception of that occupied by Mr. Eting, from Philadelphia, who behaved most nobly, throwing his doors open and providing and distributing his stores for the relief of his distressed countrymen, without fee or reward. Most of the property belonging to the Americans was saved. The sailors and boats of the British and American vessels were ordered on shore to assist in protecting the property of their employers. The British Commodore, who had a very respectable force on shore, offered every assistance in his power to the Americans. The estimated loss, as far as could be ascertained, when the Caledonia sailed, would be to the British, without calculating their superb factories and store houses, one million and a half of dollars—to Mr. Cushing \$50,000, to Mr. Oliphant \$7000. The Caledonia's cargo was all on board. One half of the Persian's was on board. The factory occupied by Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, was destroyed, but the whole of the goods were saved with the loss of about one hundred and twenty dollars. No exertions were made by the Chinese to put a stop to the destructive element, they considering it a

just punishment inflicted upon them by their God, whom they worship.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 13.

Extract of a letter, dated Lagaira, Feb. 4. "A schooner arrived yesterday evening from Curracoa, in a short passage, by which we learn, that Morales is in a complete trap—that his situation is most critical, between Alta, Gracia and Coro—that the troops he left for the protection of the latter place, had struck the Royal standard, and displayed that of the Republic—that General Urdanetta and Montilla, are marching upon him with a force which will overwhelm him, and that he is completely lost, in the belief of all who are acquainted with his perilous position—Porto Cavello is closely invested by an imposing and efficient force, by land and sea. A few days since, a French sloop of war, having under her convoy a brig of her nation, laden with supplies, attempted to enter; they were both turned off by the blockading ships, and had arrived at Curracoa."

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Alvarado, 12th January, 1823, to his friend in Washington.

"The famous Santa Anna, and all his party, are now closely besieged in the city of Vera Cruz. A new Congress has been installed, who are now proceeding to form a constitution, with a perfect reciprocal understanding, and the whole country except only Vera Cruz, which will be in the hands of the Emperor in a few days is in a state of perfect tranquility."

REAL IRISH BULL.

One of the most complete and singular bulls we remember to have heard of, and which is likely to afford employment to the gentlemen of the long robe, has recently been committed in the county of Wicklow. Two gentlemen, brothers, were recently married on the same day, and the respective friends of each, with the brides and bridegrooms, determined on celebrating the happy event as jovially as possible. Accordingly the whole party repaired to a house a short distance from Wicklow, where the day was spent in the usual style of Irish mirth. At night, the brides, amidst blushes and smiles, retired to bed, but left positive orders that no candles were to be allowed the bridegrooms on their retiring. This doubtless was to save a repetition of blushes, and evinced great delicacy on the part of the ladies. It may be supposed the gentlemen were not long in following the example set them by their wives, and they retired to bed, observing strictly the injunctions of their fair brides. But, O dire mishap! in the morning it was discovered that each gentleman had gone to what was intended to be his brother's bed! the ladies in the dark, and the brothers' voices strongly resembling each other, not having noticed the fatal error! We understand that particularly puzzles the lawyers, is, that one of the ladies possesses a fortune of £6000 and the other, one of £1000, and the gentleman who married the lady with the latter fortune, wishes to keep possession of the lady with whom he slept, with the £6000; this his brother refuses to accede to; and in consequence the whole affair is to be made public.

Liverpool Advertiser.

VERY MELANCHOLY.

SATCHEL, MISS, NOV. 5.—The steam boat Tennessee, capt. Campbell, bound to Louisville, with about 120 deck, and 18 or 20 cabin passengers, on the night of the 8th inst. at about 10 o'clock, struck a snag some distance from the shore, which caused her to sink in a very few minutes, consigning to a watery grave thirty of her passengers. The boat and cargo were estimated at about \$150,000.

PETERSBURG, VA. MARCH 10.—

On Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, the house of Mrs. Polly Temple, widow of Joshua Temple of Prince George, was visited by fire. It is supposed the family had not retired to bed over half an hour, when the house was enveloped in flames; and what is most distressing to tell, two of her daughters, one nearly 15, and the other 7 or 8 years of age, who occupied a bed in the upper floor, fell victims to the flames. The widow and two other daughters, who slept below, barely had time to make good their retreat.

American Thread Loom.—A sample of Thread Loom, four inches wide, fine mesh, and a beautiful pattern, has been left with the editor of the Sentinel, for the examination of the friends of national industry. This loom was made by Messrs. Walker & Boswick, Medway, Mass. on a newly invented Loom, which has cost them \$2000. The width of this machine without the shuttles, is 36 inches. The shuttles are 1350 in number, and all play at one time abreast of each other, with the same number of warp threads. The warp threads are prepared on 26 bobbins, to which the machinery gives two motions, one a vertical rotary, to unwind the warp—the other a horizontal rotary, to turn the bobbin endwise; so that the warp turns two ways at once. The frame receives 26 breadths of lace at once—each having a selvage, and being held to a