

INTELLIGENCE.

"Things of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 16.

The following interesting letter from Cadix, dated April 25th, was received in this city, by the schooner Little William. 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: Merc. Adv.

"CADIX, 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 Ballasteros 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 dis- appointment 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 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 Somosierra; about 12 leagues north of Madrid. All the Militia of Madrid have volunteered en masse to join the army of service 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 Cadix 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 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 marquis Taranula.

From the Seville Gazette, April 28. 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, or any of those formalities established by custom; 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 the same is hereby declared, and in consequence whereof I order and command the competent authorities to commence 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 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 13th ult.

We have a lively glow 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 13th, 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 to 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 a wide space of territory. The right division, however, proceeded to Plasencia to within 110 miles of Madrid. The left lingered at the Ebro.

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

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

We learn, says the New-York Gazette, by the Spanish letter of marquis Taranula, from Cadix, whence she sailed on the 5th ult, that a formal declaration of war had actually taken place against France and that privateers were fitting out with all expedition. A French merchant vessel had been captured off Algiers by a Spanish privateer. This arrival from Cadix has given rise to a report and a conjecture. The report is that Joseph Bonaparte is invited to Spain by the liberals; and the conjecture is, that she has brought out Commissions for Privateers.

CONSPIRACY AT MANILLA.

The ship Milton, Smith, has arrived at Boston, in 111 days from Manilla. Our Boston Correspondent informs us, that some papers which had accidentally miscarried, were intercepted there on the 22d December, containing part of the correspondence relative to a horrid conspiracy to be carried into execution on the night of the 31st, which was to murder all the European government officers in the Island. The conspirators had bound themselves by a solemn oath to wash their hands in the blood of Europeans, and they would undoubtedly have done so, had not accident developed their horrid purpose. On the night of the 30th fifteen of the principal inhabitants, implicated in the conspiracy, were seized in bed and sent on board the Spanish ship Victoria, under a guard of soldiers, and all their property seized by the government. This affair caused great alarm among the European merchants and others, many of whom sent their valuable property on board the vessels for security.—All was quiet when capt. Smith sailed.

FROM BERMUDA.

By the Aletta, the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received the Bermuda papers to the 31st ult. This paper contains the public sale notices of the cargoes of the Dutch ship Vrienschap, from Surinam for Amsterdam, and the schooner Collector, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas—the former wrecked on the 1st, and the latter on the 25th ult. on the rocks off that island. The crew of the Collector escaped with difficulty, as she filled on striking; part of her cargo was taken out damaged. Part of the cargo only of the Dutch ship was only advertised to pay the expenses of repairs.

The brig of war Sparrowhawk, arrived at Bermuda on the 30th ult. from Halifax, fell in with three Spanish letters of marque cruising for French vessels.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We learn from the Salem Register, by an arrival at that port from Buenos Ayres, that the conspiracy on the 19th March, was the result of an extensive combination of disaffected persons in the provinces of Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres. The blow was to be struck at the same time in several places. Nothing, however, was done at Santa Fe. There was a rumor of a rebellion in Entre Rios—but said to have been suppressed with little bloodshed.

The Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, have united in a war against the Brazilians, and are determined to drive them out of the Banda Oriental. They will probably draw into their cause, the province of Buenos Ayres.

Col. Garcia has been shot at Buenos Ayres for conspiracy against the government. Also on the 9th April, Don Jose Maria Urion, formerly Colonel in the Patriot army, and Don Benito Piraita, late captain of artillery, both concerned in the late conspiracy. Col. Vidra banished to the coast of Patagonia for 7 years, and Col. Kolon to the same place for 4 years, both concerned in the recent disturbances.

Markets at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo exceedingly dull, particularly for flour. Hides scarce and high. On the 13th of April, there were at Buenos Ayres 12,000 bbls. flour in first hands—from February 11 to April 1, 20,000 bbls. of flour had arrived at that place.

Defeat of the Patriots.—By the brig Niagara from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Salem, letters were received dated Chib- Feb. 20th, informing that on the 21st of January, the Patriot army in Peru, under the command of Gen. Alvarado, about 5000 strong, had an engagement with the Royalist forces, under Gen. Valdes, near Tuena, which after a hard fight, terminated in the total defeat of the Patriots; 2000 men and 30 officers being made prisoners, and 1000 killed and wounded. The residue retreated to the sea shore and embarked for Lima.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1823.

R. Macnamara, Esq. as will be seen in the sequel, is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of N. Carolina—his views and principles he has submitted in the following circular. Fellow Citizens of Rowan.

I present myself as a candidate to represent you in the Senate, at the ensuing election. In our free government, every citizen has an undoubted right to endeavour without fear of censure, to render himself useful, and respectable. As the motive is laudable, there is no need of excuse, whatever may be its final success. Should I obtain your favour, my best exertions shall not be wanting to deserve it, should you prefer another, your number, respectability, and intelligence, will make it sufficiently probable, that your choice has fallen on one better qualified to serve you than myself.

If my political creed say but little, my opinions are in the strictest consonance with the free institutions of our happy country.—I am as many of you know a plain farmer, (I mean a farmer on land, not on paper,) engaged as you are, in the cultivation of the earth, my interests can in no respect differ from yours. In pursuing the one, I must necessarily promote the other. To imagine therefore that I would abandon either, would be improbable.

No question perhaps will be agitated in the Legislature, so important and interesting, as that of the Convention; the principal defect complained of in the Constitution, is that it does not secure equal representation in the Legislature. This defect is a vital one. We owe it to our selves, and to posterity, to omit no lawful exertions which may be necessary to cure this radical evil.

I do not deem it necessary fellow citizens, to say any thing more on the subject of my opinions, I will only observe that in proposing myself a candidate, I at least act independently; I am under the influence of no one; nor am I actuated by enmity, or hostility to any living being. Should I meet with your approbation I shall be thankful; should I fail, I shall only regret that I am not so worthy of your esteem, as I wish to be,

I am, Fellow Citizens,

Your obt. Serv't.

R. MACNAMARA.

Fourth of July.

Agreeably to previous arrangement a large company of gentlemen, at 3 o'clock, set down to an excellent dinner provided at Mr. Huic's Hotel.—John L. Henderson, Esq. was appointed President of the day, assisted by Charles Fisher, Esq. as Vice President. After the dinner was gone through the following toasts were drunk.

TOASTS.

1. The 4th of July '76—The day we celebrate; The sun of liberty long hid from the world, on that day arose with a splendour that is illuminating the nations of the earth.

2. The memory of George Washington and his compatriots of the Revolution. While the first tree is green, and the wind rolls a wave.

The tear drop, shall brighten the turf of the brave.

3. The United States—The first to enjoy rational liberty—may they be the last to lose it.

4. The policy and measures of the General Government.—They are such as wisdom would counsel, and patriotism accept.

5. The "Stars and Stripes" of our Country!—Oh, long may they wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

6. The progressive system of national defence! The Radicals, and ignorance may condemn; but wisdom and patriotism must approve: "Peace is the time to prepare for war," "If you would prevent aggressions be ready to repel them."

7. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.—The improvement of each is the interest of all.

8. North Carolina.—This is our own, our native land.

9. The Internal Improvement of the State—depressed by bad management, but not abandoned.

10. The Constitution of North Carolina—We wish to amend it—not to destroy—we wish equal rights with all—we will have them.

11. The wars in Europe and in Asia.—The Holy Alliance, and the Turks on one side—liberty and the Christian religion on the other.

"Bain seize thee, ruthless king Confusion on thy banners wait"

12. The University and other seminaries of learning in the State.—Intelligence is the handmaid of liberty.

13. The fair of our Country. The world was sad, the garden was a wild, And man, the hermit, sigh'd 'till woman smil'd.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Doct. Ferrand.—The President of the day.

By Wm. C. Love.—John C. Calhoun.

By James Martin.—Old Rowan—May she sacrifice local prejudices on the altar of public good.

By Hamilton C. Jones.—The Patriot Greeks—"May they prove true to the last of their blood and their breath."

By Doct. Scott.—Commodore Porter and his little squadron—May he fully succeed in putting down the pirates that infest our trade.

By Charles Fisher.—The two Carolinas, bearing the same name, and having the same interest,—May the cords of their union be drawn close between them!

The toasts were interspersed with many excellent songs, suitable to the occasion, and which contributed greatly to the zest of the entertainment.

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 hands were saved and taken on board the frigate, except the captain.

FOR THE WESTERN LABORER. THE RADICALS.

"Ejected out of church, and state And all things but the people's hate."

This is the fate, Hubbard, tells us, that befel the hypocritical, cunning, radicals of his day; and without doubt, in a short time, the culprit will apply, equally well to their legitimate descendants, the red jackets of the present time.

Of all miserable attempts, ever made in any nation, to raise up an opposition to the government, that of the radicals "swearing off the bush," On other occasions, and in other countries, the disaffected, would also hold of the unpopular acts of their rulers, and endeavour to turn them to their purpose. The radicals of this day, as if to show that they despised the good sense of the people, have pursued the directly opposite course. They at once attack the administration, and the hearts of its policy and measures, are to the hearts of the American people, and most approved by their wisdom.

Among the objects that have thus incurred radical vengeance, may be placed—General Jackson, and his Florida campaigns.—The Navy, and the Treaty with Spain.

It is really amusing to trace this abortive faction in all its windings,—its origin, progress, and final disgrace; and to mark how gloriously the objects of its malignity have triumphed over each attempt.

Symptoms of the radical spirit began to show themselves as early as the winter of 1816—they were engendered by the failure of Mr. Crawford to be elected over Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States. But it was not until the close of the Seminole war, that this faction began fully to reveal itself, and assume its name. The result has shown that they were as unfortunate in their first open attack, as in their subsequent attempts. It is plain, however, they chose the Seminole war, on which to make their debut, for the reason that many of the best men of the nation doubted whether Gen. Jackson had not rather exceeded the limits of his authority.

It is not necessary here to enumerate in detail the causes that led to the Seminole war. All will recollect that when peace was made with Great Britain, we also granted peace to the Creek Indians;—that such of this tribe as were not fully glutted with the blood of our women and children retreated into the wilderness of East Florida then belonging to Spain, and that from there in conjunction with the Seminoles, and runaway negroes, they continued to make incursions into the settlements of Georgia, murdering the inhabitants and plundering their property. These semi-devils were always led on by two out-lawed Englishmen by the names of Arbuthnot and Ambristic, who painted themselves like Indians, and out-acted them in hellish deeds of cruelty. Whenever these wretches were pursued by our troops, they would pass over into the Spanish Territory, and there repose in safety. This game was played off for some time, or until Gen. Jackson was ordered to the command of our troops. This hero, who had on so many occasions witnessed the cruelty of the savages, resolved to avenge the blood of our defenceless women and children, even if he had to pursue the wretches within the walls of the Spanish forts. An opportunity for executing his purpose soon presented itself; and Gen. Jackson in hot pursuit not only crossed the Spanish line, but followed up the bloody fugitives to the very walls of Pensacola. Among the captives, were the two out-lawed Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambristic, and also a fanatic by the name of Francis the prophet. He brought these wretches to trial for the murders and other offences they had committed—they were found guilty, condemned to be hanged—and were accordingly hanged on the gallows.—If ever a just act was done in war or politics, such was the hanging of these wretches.—The blood of our people cried from the ground for it. But, who would have thought it!—on the very gallows of these murderers, the radicals attempted to build their hopes of overturning the administration, and of hanging Gen. Jackson in his turn. In the winter of 1818, a member from Georgia, a pupil of Wm. H. Crawford, opened the attack on Gen. Jackson by a string of resolutions introduced into Congress. The debate continued for more than three weeks on the subject with great violence; when the vote was taken, and Gen. Jackson was acquitted by an overwhelming majority. Old Hickory had fought too many battles with the Indians, and their allies, to be brought to disgrace by the Cobbs, and Crawfords of Georgia. But his enemies, like the Seminoles, though they were driven back with defeat, were determined to creep out of their hiding holes, and try their fortune once more. Accordingly, the subject was brought before the Senate, and referred to a committee. The committee soon made a report, in which Gen. Jackson's conduct was severely censured. This report was signed by a Mr. Lucock, but it was generally known to be from the pen of Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, a Citizen of Georgia—a state that had been so greatly protected by the valour of General Jackson and his troops. Here was gratitude for you!—Such was the state of the affair before Congress, but it did not stop here—the people took it up, and he received from their hands a triumphant acquittal. Here then we see the Radicals fail, disgracefully fail, in their first open attack, and it will be found, that they have met with no better luck, in their subsequent attempts.—While the conduct of Gen. Jackson was thus undergoing the scrutiny of Congress and the people, it is not amiss to enquire what course the members of the administration were pursuing in the business. This can be done in a few words. Mr. Monroe the President openly espoused the cause of Jackson; Mr. Adams the Secretary of State, did the same; Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, stood by him with a spirit that determined to share his fate, and if he must fall, to fall with him. But, there was one of the Secretary's—Wm. H. Crawford—he entered into the whole scheme against Jackson, and kept up a close connection with his enemies,—he it was that wished to tear from the brow of the General the laurels he had so justly won, and to trample them in the dust—but, he failed in his purpose.

Let the people keep in recollection, that this same Mr. Crawford, is now a candidate for the high office of President of the United States.

ANTI-RADICAL.

[To be Continued.]

The "Carolina Observer" (Fayetteville) of the 26th June contains, a column or more of editorial remarks on the subject of the Presidential election, which so fully accord with our own feelings, that we cannot forbear making the following short extract from the same. We are pleased to see in every quarter of the State, symptoms of a rising spirit in our citizens to take

such a stand. In the Presidential contest, as well as in the world, that the change of Virginia influence, can no longer be tolerated against us with the smallest colouring of truth.—When such is the case, and not until then, North-Carolina will acquire that stand in the Republic, to which she is so justly entitled by the extent of her moral and physical resources.

But there is another consideration, to which we attach more weight than any other, to induce the people of this state to take an active part in the selection of Mr. Monroe's successor: It is necessary that North-Carolina should have a character of her own, and assume that station in the Union, which her numbers, the intelligence, industry and enterprise of her citizens entitle her to. Hitherto her voice has been but little heard, her merits greatly undervalued; her modesty has been imputed to pusillanimity and to a want of inherent energy and intellectual worth. It is time an illusion should be dissipated. Already has Virginia, as a matter of course, on the subject of the coming election, beckoned us to her skirts, to follow whither she leads; and without condescending to ask our opinion, placed us on her side of the question. This state of things must be changed; North-Carolina must make herself heard, and assert her dignity; she must take an elevated stand, and show to the nation, and to her rival states, that as she has the will, she possesses also the ability, to maintain it. Let her take this course, and she will no longer have to complain of neglect. It is the same with states as with individuals,—those only who cease to respect themselves, will lose the respect of others."

From the Washington Republican.

After attempting to set aside the claims of Mr. Calhoun, his opponents now undertake to affirm that previous to his being brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency, he was little known; and that he has no other pretensions than that of being a mere flippancy speaker. In order to show the correctness of these assertions, it may not be improper to notice the manner in which he was spoken of, on his first appearance on the theatre of public life. To prevent any cavilling, we have selected, for our authority, the files of the Richmond Enquirer, an authority which will be respected, at least by the writers in the Washington City Gazette, who have made the above assertions. Mr. Calhoun first took his seat in Congress in 1811, and was appointed on the Committee of Foreign Relations, which, in the then state of our affairs, was the most important committee in the house. The first subject which occupied the attention of Congress at that session, was the report of the same committee, detailing the wrongs which the nation had suffered from Great Britain; and recommending immediate and adequate preparation for war, as the only effectual means of redress. In discussing the report of the Committee, Mr. Calhoun was assigned the duty of replying to Mr. Randolph, also a member of the same Committee, and who led the opposition to the report. He made his first effort on that occasion; and, by turning to the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th December, 1811, it will be seen in what manner Mr. Ritchie speaks of this effort in the cause of his country:—

"We present this day," says the Editor of the Enquirer, speaking of this speech, "the speeches of Messrs. Randolph and Calhoun, the 'counterfeit presentment' of two orators, but it is Hyperion to a Satyr." The one amuses by an exuberance; the other delights us by the condensation of his ideas. The one is an edition of Clinton "run mad," the other resembles one of the old sages of the old congress, with the graces of youth: Mr. Randolph has surpassed himself in his own line of acting; the snarling and petulant critic, who raves and bites at every thing around him; oblique in his positions; extravagant in his facts; floundering and blundering in his conclusions. Mr. Calhoun is clear and precise in his reasoning; marching up directly to the object of his attack, and felling down the errors of his opponent with the club of Hercules; not eloquent in his tropes and figures; but, like Fox, in the moral elevation of his sentiments; free from personality; yet full of those fine touches of indignation, which are the severest cut to a man of feeling.

"His speech, like a fine drawing, abounds in those lights and shades, which set off each other the cause of his country is robed in light; while her opponents are warped in darkness. It were a contracted wish that Mr. Calhoun were a Virginian though after the quota which she has furnished, with opposition talents, such a wish might be forgiven us. Yet we beg leave to participate in the honors of South Carolina.

"We hail this young Carolinian, as one of the master spirits, who stamp their name upon the age in which they live."

In addition to this, we find, about the same time, the following notice of the same gentleman extracted into the Enquirer, from a Connecticut paper:

MR. CALHOUN.

"The Hon. John C. Calhoun (says the correspondent of the Hartford Mercury,) a representative from South Carolina, the gentleman second named on the Committee of Foreign Relations, graduated at Yale College, in this state, in the year 1804. In his high character as a scholar, his decided republicanism, and the Herculean vigour of his understanding, American liberty cannot fail to find a most powerful support."

It was at this momentous period of our history, that Mr. Calhoun, to use a phrase of his political opponents, "burst upon the American people;" and this is the man, whom after 12 years of services, in