

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New-York, April 17. The ship Cadmus, Captain Richards, arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th ult. and brought letters and papers of that date, with Paris papers to the 14th.— A letter from Havre of the 15th, says, we have no changes in our market to advise you of, and only regret to say that we must now consider War with Spain as inevitable, and judging from appearances, hostilities must soon commence. We look upon the neutrality of England as nearly impossible.

A Paris Journal L'Etoile, asserts that every arrangement had been made for hostilities, to commence from the 1st to the 5th of April. Accounts from Madrid are to the 5th of March. A proclamation had been published, signed by the King, which, says the Journal de Commerce, may be considered as a declaration of war. A decree of his Majesty orders the removal of the Cortes to Badajoz, where the King, with his Ministers, were about to repair.

The Spanish Cortes opened its session on the 1st of March, when the President read the King's Speech, which he was prevented from delivering in person by indisposition.

The Journal de Commerce of the 13th, states that Sir William A. Court had communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs private instructions from his government, directing him to follow his Catholic Majesty to whatever residence he might choose. It is also stated that the Cortes has declared, that it will not approve of the report relative to the situation of the Peninsula, until the removal of the seat of government.

The last accounts from Constantinople state, that there was every reason to believe, that the differences between Russia and the Porte would be amicably arranged through the mediation of Lord Strangford.

The Speech of the King of Spain.

Deputies: The extraordinary circumstances under which the session of the legislative body is opened, affords a wide field for the patriotism of the representatives of the Spanish people, and will cause them to be celebrated on the records of the nation.

Spain, at this moment the object of general attention, is about to solve the great problem which now occupies the attention of monarchs and the people. In it are found united, the hopes, the fears, the interests of humanity, the caprices of ambition and pride.

The Continental powers of the Holy Alliance have already raised their voices against the political institutions of this nation, which has achieved her independence and liberty at the price of her blood. Spain, in answering the insidious accusations of these potentates, has given a solemn manifestation to the world, that her fundamental laws cannot be dictated to her, but by herself.

This clear and luminous principle can only be attacked by sophisms supported by the force of arms; and those who have recourse to such means, in the 19th century, give the most complete proof of the injustice of their cause. The Most Christian King has said that 100,000 Frenchmen were about coming to regulate the internal affairs of Spain, and correct the vices of her institutions. How long is it since the power of reforming laws has been vested in the military? In what code is it written that military invasions are the precursors of the happiness of the people?

It would be a disgrace to common sense to refute such anti-social errors, and it is not desiring the Constitutional King of Spain to make an apology for the national cause, to the end that it may be defended against those who cover themselves with the mantle of the most detestable hypocrisy, to trample under foot every sentiment of virtue.

I hope that the energy and perseverance of the Cortes will be the best reply to the speech of his Most Christian Majesty: I hope, that, firm in their principles; they will continue to follow the path of their duty, and that they will ever be the Cortes of the 9th and 11th of January, worthy in every respect of the nation that has confided her destinies to them: I hope, in fine, that reason and justice will not be less powerful than the genius of oppression and slavery. A nation which compounds with enemies whose bad faith is already well known to her, is a nation already subjugated; to accept of laws which she intends imposing by force of arms, is the greatest ignominy.

If war be an evil without remedy, the nation is magnanimous, and will contend a second time for her independence and rights. The path of glory is already known to her, and the sacrifices it will exact will be easy for her. Energy and patriotism offers a thousand resources which, in the hands of Spaniards, will always produce the happiest results.

For my part, I renew the offer to the National Congress, to co-operate by every effort in realizing the hopes of the friends of liberal institutions, by employing all the means which the laws allow me, in repelling force by force.

The removal of my person, and the Cortes to a place less exposed to the influence of military operations, may baffle the plans of the enemy, and prevent the suspension of the acts of government, which should be known in every part of the Kingdom.

The army, which has rendered so many services in the national cause, is organized conformably to the recent decrees of the Cortes. The victories obtained over the factions are preages of the still more important successes which will be obtained over our foreign enemies.

The best feeling reigned generally in the provinces. The evils that may have been suffered from those whom they call the defenders of religion, have dissipated the illusions of the ignorant, and convinced them that the Constitution is the true and only path they should follow.

The changes that have taken place in our diplomatic relations, has not damped the courage of the nation. The timid, who never count on their strength, and he evil disposed, who seek to profit by their weakness, can never alter the sentiment of a nation alive to her honor, and which is not in the habit of acting with injustice.

In general, the different branches of the public administration present a favorable aspect. The Cortes will continue, with their accustomed zeal, the important labors that they have commenced, and the national prosperity, in which all their laws are concentrated, will consolidate the constitutional system, defended by energy and valor.

FERDINAND.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

New-York, April 22.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the schooner Tamworth, Captain Hamor, in 34 days from Cadiz, we are furnished with Madrid dates to the 8th and, of Cadiz to the 6th March inclusive.

The King of Spain received from the Cortes on the 5th, a reply to his Speech, which re-echoes the sentiments expressed by him to that body.

Reason and justice, they remark, will not be less valiant than the genius of oppression and servitude. Those principles shall be our model, and being convinced of the firm and magnanimous character of our honorable nation, incapable of bearing injustice or infamy, jealous of its rights, and fond of the glory and the great deeds which have always distinguished it; they doubt not that, as they bore up the throne with such constancy and such sacrifices, against the terrible legions, the able captains, and the military genius of the wonderful men who terrified for a time the rest of Europe, they shall know how to defend in the same manner, and with the same courage and patriotism, the honor and dignity of your majesty, and the independence, the rights, and the glory of the nation.

If this nation performed such prodigies, while deprived of the aid and co-operation of your Majesty, what will it not be capable of doing, when intimately united with its Monarch, favored by the constitution of 1812, and with your Majesty disposed to contribute with all your power to realize its hopes! The liberty of your Majesty, your security, and that of the Government, are above all things indispensable to such co-operation.— The Cortes have taken all the steps for a removal to the place you and your Government shall select.

His Majesty signified to the deputation which waited upon him his approbation of the sentiments of the Cortes; his health continued very feeble, and preparations were immediately made for conveying him to Seville in a litter. Private letters of the 14th state, that the King and Cortes had left Madrid for Seville, which is confirmed by accounts from the latter place. The first detachment was to have left Madrid on the 10th, and it was supposed that the King would attach himself to the centre party.

It was reported at Madrid on the 4th that the 23d French regiment, which had been sent to construct a bridge at Bidache, had deserted with all the plans in their possession, and had declared themselves in favor of a free constitution.

The Governor of Cadiz had issued a proclamation addressed to the citizens, expressing a strong feeling of reprobation against the invasion of their country.

It was reported at Cadiz on the 16th that 15,000 French troops had entered Spain, which increased the probability of war. A Spanish 74, which had been driven from Madeira with loss of anchors and cables, had arrived at Cadiz.

John M. Hall, Esq. American Consul at the latter place, died on the 11th ultimo, of an inflammation of the brain, after an illness of three days, in the 40th year of his age.

Lisbon dates have been received by this arrival to the 6th, but their contents are unimportant.

Capt. Hamor and Capt. Packard (who also arrived in the Walter last evening, in 39 days from the same port) both bring despatches for our government from Mr. Forsyth.

An arrival from Gibraltar brings newspapers to the 11th of March, and a letter of the same date, which says— "War appears certain. The King and Cortes remove the 15th for Seville, and it is said the French army enter Spain the same day. Considerable speculations have taken place here in sugar, pepper, rice, nankeens, &c. But little encouragement for advance in flour, so long as we have 15,000 bbls. in Bay and store. Wheat has advanced a little, Barcelona being open for its admission, paying 30 cents for foreign duty. White Havana sugar to-day \$104 cwt."

A letter from Malaga, Feb. 22, says, "they are now drafting, in this Province, their quota, a force of 30,000; the uniforms are making, and the men will be immediately sent into the field. To defray the expense, the merchants of this city have agreed to give \$5,000 dollars."

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 10.

A Spanish squadron, consisting of the 64 gun ship Asta, Castida frigate, a corvette, (the Aratusa,) and the Aquiles brig of war, is to cruise in the Mediterranean, under the command of Rear-Admiral Vazaro.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed the Cortes, on the same day, that from 80 to 90,000 French troops would probably be on the frontier on the 15th; and, on the 3d, the Minister of the Interior further informed them, that H. M. had fixed upon Seville as the place to which the government was to be transferred, and directed every disposition to be made, both on the road and in that city, for the removal and reception of his Majesty and the Congress. Government were authorized, in the same sitting, to remove to places of safety the plate and other valuables of the churches and convents of the provinces likely to be occupied by the enemy.

The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Paris has been directed to protest against the principle on which the French Government have grounded their determination to go to war with Spain.

THREE DAYS LATER.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, APRIL 22.

By the arrival of the packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Potts, in thirty-eight days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 12th, ult.

The Paris dates are not so late as those received by the Cadmus; of course, these papers throw no light on the policy of France.

The English editors appear generally to deprecate a war between France and Spain, and yet most of them seem to think that the efforts of the British government to preserve peace should be confined to negotiation. "We know of nothing," says the Evening Star of the 10th, "that can now be wanting to convey to the ministers of France the unanimous sense which the British people and government entertain of the injustice and impolicy of their threatened aggression to Spain." The editor then proceeds to tell us, that "he wishes from his heart every success to the cause of Spanish independence; but he thinks that if the Spaniards are deservingly of freedom, it is not in the might of France to subdue them; and he is by no means disposed to burden his own country with taxes for the preservation of Spanish liberty."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR AT LAST.

By the arrival at New Bedford on Tuesday last, of the ship Bahama, Gardner, from the Sandwich Islands we learn, that the brig Pearl of Boston had arrived at Wahoo, from the North West Coast, having been ordered off by the officer commanding (at Norfolk sound) the Russian North West Company. After leaving the port she was boarded by the Russian frigate Apollo. Documents delivered to said brig by commander of the A. declare the Russian claim to extend from lat. 51. N. on the N. W. Coast of America, northward to Bearing's Straits, and from thence to lat. 45. 40. N. on the Coast of Japan; and that all vessels, of whatever nation they may be, that are caught within 100 (Italian) miles of those limits, (except in cases of actual distress) will be subject to confiscation, national vessels not excepted. The Apollo was about to dispatch vessels, and also proceed down the coast, for the purpose of ordering all vessels off which might be found within those limits. Our citizens, government and all have been flattering themselves that the Czar of Muscovy was not in earnest, when he issued his famous decree in effect, declaring himself Czar of one half of North America also. The above however, we presume will open their eyes. The question is—shall we submit to it.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from my service, a bound apprentice by the name of Nelson Howington, aged 16 years. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me. All persons are hereby warned from employing or harboring said Nelson.

RACHEL MORRIS.

Wake county, April 25. 32 3t

COTTON GINS.

NATHAN G. BLOUNT, at Kinston, in Lenoir county, continues to make Cotton Gins, with every late Improvement. His Plates and Bars are of steel, and these, as well as every material part of the Iron Work, are made by his special order in Philadelphia.

To the many respectable planters and merchants who have had Gins of his manufacture in use for the last two years, he refers, to sustain the claims of his machines, to rank among the best made in this country.

His price is two dollars and fifty cents per Saw for 8 inch, two dollars and sixty cents for 9 inch, and two dollars and seventy cents for Saws of 10 inches diameter, delivered at his shop. Gentlemen favoring him with their orders, shall not be disappointed either as to time or quality.

As his importation of materials will be governed by the orders he receives, he requests that orders intended for him may be early given.

Kinston, April 24. 28 6t.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON of The Raleigh Female Tract Society will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning next, by the Rev. H. H. Morrison, of Fayetteville. A Collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Institution.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will take place on the following day, at 9 o'clock. A. M.

By order of the Board.

April 28.

DOCT. BECKWITH.

HAVING returned to Raleigh, will attend to applications for his Services, in any of the branches of his Profession. He may be found at his former residence on Fayetteville Street, a few doors below Messrs. Gales Bookstore.

April 29.

323t

VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL be sold at Auction, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 20th instant, (Tuesday in Court week) FIVE VALUABLE NEGROES, to wit: George, Alexander, and Bill, Boot and Shoe-Makers; Sam, a Blacksmith, and Letitia, a valuable house girl; all of which Negroes formerly belonged to John Holloway. They will be sold for approved Negotiable Bank Paper.

ROBERT CANNON.

Raleigh, May 1, 1823.

32 3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A Proclamation.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made appear to me, that a certain THOMAS CURTIS, of Anson county, stands charged by a bill of indictment of the Grand Jury, with the Murder of one Thomas Cash, of said county; and that, he the said Thomas Curtis, did on the night of the 7th of February last, make his escape from the Jail of the aforesaid county of Anson:

Now therefore, to the end that he the said Curtis, may be brought to justice, the above Reward will be given to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine the said fugitive in any jail in this State, so that he may be brought to justice. And I do moreover hereby enjoin and command all officers, civil and military, within this State, to use their best endeavors to apprehend the said Thomas Curtis and bring him to justice.

CURTIS is between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, spare made, dark hair, blue eyes, long sharp nose, rather dark skin, thin visage, slow speech and down look, has a knot on one of his fingers, which causes it to be a little crooked and stiff, supposed to be on the left hand.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, on the 29th day of April, 1823.

GAB'L. HOLMES.

By the Governor,

32t

L. B. HARDIN, P. Sec'y.

The Drawings begin next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1823.

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Scheme, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgments to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as the PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular, not only at home, but in every section of the Union. In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the Cash, as heretofore, can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

OF MARYLAND, NO. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

- 1 Prize of \$100,000 is 100,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of—20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of—10,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of—5,000 is 10,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of—1,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of—100 is 5,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of—50 is 3,000 Dollars.
6000 Prizes of—12 is 72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, 3 00
Halves.....6 | Eighths, 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

- 1 prize of \$20,000—2 of \$10,000—2 of \$5,000
3 of \$2,000—8 of \$1,000—50 of \$100—100 of \$50—200 of \$20, and 5000 of 10.—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, 2 50
Halves.....5 | Eighths, 1 25

TICKETS and SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, Market-street BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes, in both the LAST LOTTERIES, were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. J. COHEN, Jr. Sec'y—Baltimore.

MR. PARLEY, Dentist. HAVES Raleigh on the 3d inst. Those who may have occasion for his Professional Services, will please apply immediately at Mr. Ruffin's Hotel.

Of Stopping Teeth.

The benefits of this operation are so important, that it is impossible to recommend it too earnestly to the public; but it is generally delayed until the teeth are so far gone that they cannot be effectually stopped, whereas, when performed at the commencement of the decay, or before the nerves are exposed, the teeth may be preserved, not only for many years, but for the period of a long life.

May 1.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

HARDING & Co. desirous of closing their present business, offer for sale their stock of Goods; consisting of a general assortment of Groceries, Paints, Oils, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c. &c. at Cost. Families and others, who wish to be supplied with the above articles, will do well to call.

Among other articles, they have a few Quarter Casks of Sicily, Lisbon & Teneriffe WINES, of a superior quality, which will be sold a bargain.

NEW GOODS.

S. BIRDSALL, & CO. HAVE just received, and offer for sale, at very low prices,

Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces. Long Lawns and Linen Handkerchiefs. White Russia Drill.

do do Sheetings. do do colored Jeans. Olive Blue and Mixt Cotton Cassimeres. Blue and Yellow Nankins.

Bandanna, Flag, and Black Canton Handkerchiefs. Canton Camblet and Florentine. Black Sinchews and Saranette.

do Gros de Naples. do Levantine. do Satins.

Canton and Nankin Crapes: Cashmere Grape Robes. Sarsnett Scarfs.

Plain, Mull, Book, and Jaconet Muslins. Figured and Sewed Muslins.

Calicoes, Ginghams and Sarsnetts. Ladies Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves. Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dogskin do Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings. Bleached Power Loom do Tortoise Shell Side and Tack Combs.

Imitation do do Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also, a fresh supply of Groceries. April 30. 32-4t

UNIVERSITY OF N CAROLINA.

THE Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of N. Carolina will be held at Chapel-Hill on Wednesday, 28th inst. and continued from day to day until Thursday, 5th of June next, on which last named day the Annual Commencement of the College will take place.

The following Trustees composing the Committee of Visitation for A. D. 1823, will attend—

His Ex'cy Gabriel Holmes, Pres. ex officio.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, Thomas P. Devereux, Solomon Graves, Robert H. Jones, James C. Johnston, Thomas Love, Leonard Martin, James Mebane.

Hon'ble Frederick Nash, Benjamin Smith, Jeremiah Slade, Romulus M. Sanders, John Stanly, Montfort Stokes, Thomas Wynns.

Rev. John Witherspoon.

All other Trustees who may attend will be considered members of this Committee, and their attendance is solicited individually by an ordinance of the Board.

CHAS. MANLY, Sec'y. Raleigh, May 1. 32 3t

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now affords advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted upon the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of Useful and Ornamental Education—This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for Board and Tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage. The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS. Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton with Assistant Teachers. Rudiments, per quarter, \$2 50 Reading and Writing " " English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany with Plant and Ornamental Needle Work. 6 Music, taught by Madame Villa, in the 66th Italian style.

Per ann. taught in the Academy, \$60, or \$20 per quarter. Per ann. taught out of the Academy, \$100 per quarter \$25.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, taught by M. Laising, a native of France. Drawing and Painting, per quarter \$6 French " 6

Classical Department, under Dr. G. Davis's tuition. The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra. 88 English Male Department. 83

Rudiments Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography with the Use of the Maps and Globes. 6 Pens and Ink provided the Students without charge. A tax of 25 cents each Student for wood, water, &c.

Board, including all the above Branches except Music, \$35 per quarter—payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON. For the satisfaction of Parents & Guardians the following Gentlemen may be referred to. J. A. CARRON, Esq. Pres. of the School Committee.

Rev'd E. H. MORRISON. Raleigh, April 30, 1823. 32