

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New-York, May 4.

By the General Hand, Capt. Gatchell, 35 days from Rochelle, we have a file of Paris papers to the 24th of March, which is five days later than the Accounts received by way of England.

They state that a Manifesto was about to be published, which will contain a declaration of war; and that all couriers between the two kingdoms are likely to be prevented from travelling, as the French have forbidden such as are not employed by the government, and the Spaniards are said to have refused all, without exception.

Accounts from Vienna affirm, that Austria will maintain a strict neutrality, and that this report has produced a considerable rise in their funds. A letter from Constantinople dated Feb 26, states, that Lord Strangford has obtained from the Porte the re-establishment of the former relations with Russia, and that, in return, it is supposed, the Turks will be allowed to work their will on the Greeks. The European Ministers were waiting with anxiety, the official reply of the Porte to the last negotiations, hoping for a favorable result, as her intentions towards Sardinia have been much modified.

They write from Frankfort, that the Senate have forbidden all publications by the Philhellenic Societies, in favor of the Greeks.

Some disturbances have taken place in the University of Hesse Darmstadt, and many duels have been fought between the students and officers of the garrison. The authorities have been obliged to dismiss some of the former, and put others under arrest.

The commercial relations between Spain and the Austrian states have not, as yet been interrupted; and it is said that commercial correspondence will continue as usual, notwithstanding the cessation of diplomatic connection. Even in case of a war it is believed that Spanish vessels will be allowed to trade in Austrian and Neapolitan ports, except for munitions of war.—Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

It is believed that the examination of the budget of 899,888,438 francs, will occupy the Chamber of Deputies about fifteen days.

A work has been published on "The excellencies of the war with Spain," in which the author has not thought it necessary to treat the subject seriously. He compares the nation to a man, who, when he is asleep, requires some extraordinary excitement to arouse him, and to make him take the necessary exercise. So, after a proper period of rest, a nation should be awakened with the blast of the trumpet, and brought to the field of battle.—Contrary to the maxim of a great prince, who said that if he had the millions necessary for a war, he would not give a dollar for a pretext; for, "though it possesses neither men nor money, it will contribute to raise them both." Such a pretext must be capable of being applauded by the people without being understood; as when the crusade spirit raged in Europe, the sermons of St. Bernard were received with cries of "Dieu et le droit"—[It is the will of God]—though they were all in Latin. Such a pretext is peculiarly desirable, he adds, in case of a war being suddenly resolved upon, while nobody was thinking of any such thing.

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN, MARCH 18.

We are on the point of seeing all communication with our neighbors cut off; the commanders of the Spanish Constitutional troops having declared that they will furnish no more escort to the couriers, because they think it will be more injurious to the French commerce than to the Spanish.

Besieres, with the 200 or 1000 men that remained with him after the losses he sustained on his retreat, was attacked on the right bank of the Ebro, near Logrono, and so completely routed, that he has not since been found. The Constitutional cavalry, to the number of 400, after a wearisome slaughter, took 500 prisoners, who were taken to Saragossa on the 4th. 3000 troops were expected there from Valencia. Gen. Ballesteros had reached Tudela, on his way to his post in Arragon.

The factions bands of Navarre, to the number of 1000 men, forming three battalions, have entered France by the mountains about St. Jean Pied de Port, on the 11th, 12th, and 14th. They came to get arms and equipments, and to undergo a new organization. Charles O'Donnel has gone to supply them. It was proposed to quarter the soldiers in private houses, but the inhabitants have refused their consent, which enraged the soldiers so much, that they attempted to beat their general. We have not yet learnt whether any harm was done.

The Portuguese army is in full march for the frontiers, which they will pass at the same time the French army cross the Pyrenees.

Troops are continually arriving. Two battalions of the Royal Guards reached Bayonne, day before yesterday, under the command of Count de Ambrugeac. A military post is established at the Palace of the Archbishop, where the Duke of Angouleme will stop.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

It is believed that a manifesto will be published, from the 1st to the 5th of April, which will contain the Declaration of War of France against Spain.

By a rough estimate, it appears that the money paid to the general and inferior officers, and those of the army of the Pyrenees, amounts to more than three millions of francs. This does not include the indemnity allowed to the leaders of the Faith, who probably will not figure in the Budget.

It is stated that a large number of inferior officers in the National Guard intend to resign.

It is said that orders have been issued at Bayonne not to permit the passage of any couriers connected with commerce.

The Minister of Finance is said to have intended to negotiate the loan at 82 to 84 francs, and that considerable efforts have been made for this purpose; but the attempt has not availed against public opinion, which shrinks from the consequences of a war.

The price of gun-powder has been fixed by an ordonnance of the King. Foreign powder is at 2 francs 75 centimes.

The Duke of Angouleme is to be attended by a non-commissioned officer, called a military magistrate.

Commerce is very dull. A certain manufactory, which two months ago, employed 200 workmen, has dismissed 150, and yet the war has not yet begun!

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND

New-York, May 6.

The ship Minerva arrived below late last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th of April, and brought a file of London papers to the 4th, which were received at the offices of the New-York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser at 8 o'clock this morning. Each of those papers contained a postscript prepared at that hour—We are indebted to the editors of those papers for the perusal of their London file, from which we obtain the following intelligence.—[Statesman.

Sum-Office, London, April 3.

Government have received the Declaration of War by France against Spain, as well as the manifesto of the French government on its armies entering Spain. How far Ministers may think proper to give publicity to these documents we cannot pretend to judge.

The Liverpool papers of the 5th, appear to doubt the above intelligence, and state that no other London paper than the Sun published it.

The previous accounts stated that the French army would enter Spain on the 14th of April.

The King of Spain set out from Madrid on the 20th of March for Seville with a guard of 6000 men.

On the same day of his arrival at Perpignan, the Duke d'Angouleme dined at the Hotel de la Prefecture, with Marshal Moncey, (Duke of Cornegliano) and the Baron d'Eroles. A grand review of the troops was to take place the next day. The town was illuminated in honour of the arrival of the Commander-in-chief. On the 24th he was to ve for Bayonne. The town of Perpignan was so full that the famous Insurgent Chief Mosen Anton was unable to get a bed.

A Bayonne article of March 25th states that King Ferdinand and the Royal Family left Madrid for Seville without any opposition or the least sign of reluctance, on the 20th of March. The Cortes and the Ministers accompanied the King, but the permanent Deputation remains at Madrid, till the government should arrive at its destination. One hundred and fifty carriages compose his Majesty's suite, and he was to travel about 5 or 6 leagues per day.

The London Globe of the 2d ult. has a Postscript, dated at 3 o'clock, which says—"An express was received by an eminent house at a late hour this morning. We understand that the Bourbons, in imitation of the conduct of Bonaparte intend to send a negotiator with their army.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

PERPIGNAN, MARCH 23.

Soldiers! The King has deigned to confide to me the command of the 4th corps of the army of the Pyrenees, under the orders of his royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme. I have confidence that you will be worthy of having at your head a descendant of the great Henry. Soldiers! you have not only to distinguish yourselves in the field of honor—other duties are imposed upon you; without discipline there is no army, no real glory; respect property, protect peaceable inhabitants; justice to all. Such ought to be, such will be our device.

Let us be animated with equal devotion let our efforts display an invincible perseverance, and our relations evince honor never to be quenched: it is thus that we shall accord with the expectations of his Majesty. The Marshal Duke of Cornegliano, MONCEY.

Head Quarters, Perpignan, 2 March 20, 1823.

In the Archipelago the Greeks continue to capture vessels. Great efforts are making by the Turks for striking a decisive blow against the Greeks.

The Liverpool Mercury contains an account of the shipwreck of one of the packets from Dublin for Liverpool. Upwards of 100 passengers perished.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Baltimore, May 5.

The ship Rosseau, Captain Jefferson 38 days from Hamburg via Cowes, was below Philadelphia yesterday noon, and Capt. J. states, that a formal declaration of WAR had been proclaimed by France against Spain. Another ship came in from sea, name unknown with the Rosseau. A gentleman who came in the steam boat this morning from Philadelphia, informed Capt. T. that this vessel was from Antwerp, in a short passage: that the supercargo had arrived in Philadelphia, and confirmed the above intelligence, and added, that the French troops had actually commenced their march for the Spanish capital. The news was generally known and credited in Philadelphia, when Capt. Tripp's informant, who has proceeded to Norfolk, left there, and it was spoken of by other passengers on board the boat. Patriot.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

New York, May 5.

By the fast sailing packet brig Phoebe Ann, Capt. Holmes, we have received New-Orleans papers to the 21st ult. inclusive.—Merc. Adv.

DOWNFALL OF ITURBIDE.

We have received, says the Louisiana Advertiser, per steam ship, a file of the Diario de Vera Cruz, to the 8th April inclusive, from which we have hastily made the following translations.

By a passenger in the steam ship, we learn that about 700 troops remained faithful to the late Emperor Iturbide, & that the officers of these troops strongly advised him to give battle to the troops of the Republican party, but that Iturbide refused, and threw himself on the mercy or generosity of the Congress. He was taken into custody, and remained at his country seat, near Mexico, under charge of Gen. Bravo. By the Vera Cruz papers, we observe that he abdicated on the 19th March, requested permission to retire to a foreign country, granting him ten or fifteen days to arrange his domestic affairs, and that Congress would assume the payment of his debts to a few friends. We further learn that he is generally despised for his pusillanimous conduct, and that the Mexicans have given him the appellation of Col Liantos.

This following official communications, which have just been received by an extraordinary courier, announce to the free and heroic inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that their wishes, in unison with those of all the other towns, have been granted. The liberating army has triumphed. The Mexican nation is now re-integrated in the extension and plenitude of their sovereign right, freely represented by a constituent Congress. Inhabitants of Vera Cruz! Days of prosperity, of liberty, and concord, begin to succeed to the calamitous times of usurpation and despotism. Honor and praise to the valiant soldiers of the country! immortal glory to her worthy captains! veneration, love, and gratitude, to the fathers of the country! Vera Cruz, 7th April, 1823; third of Independence, and second of Liberty. GUADALOUPE VICTORIA.

Decree No. 1.—The sovereign constituent Mexican Congress in this session of the 29th ult. has thought proper to expedite the present decree.

1. It is declared that Congress, having assembled to the number of 103 deputies, constituting a majority, is in full and absolute liberty to deliberate, and consequently, in a situation to continue its sessions.

2. That the executive power of Mexico has ceased from the 19th of last March to the present date.

3. That both the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the supreme executive power to be named, in order that they may be communicated to whom it may concern. We therefore, &c. Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Number 2.—The supreme executive power provisionally named by the sovereign constituent Mexican Congress, to all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye, that the said Congress has decreed as follows:

The sovereign constitutional Mexican Congress in session of the 30th ult. has decreed as follows:

1. The executive government shall be exercised provisionally by a body to be denominated the supreme executive power.

2. It shall be composed of three members, each of whom shall act alternately for one month as president, and in the order of their nomination.

3. The supreme executive power shall have the title of Excellency in official communications.

4. This body shall not be chosen from among the members of Congress.

5. This body shall be governed by the last regulation presented by the regency to Congress for their approbation, except as respects the office of the commander in chief, and until another be formed in conformity to the circumstances of the present period.

Mexico, March 31, 1823.

Signed by the President and Dep. Secretaries.

We, therefore, order, &c.

Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Number 3.—The sovereign constituent Congress, in this day's session, has thought proper to name the following individuals for the executive power, viz:

Don Nicolas Bravo. Don Guadalupe Victoria. Don Pedro Celestino Negrete.

This nomination shall be immediately communicated to the persons named, that they may repair to the hall of Congress, to take the corresponding oath.

[Signed and dated as above.]

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Baltimore, May 9.

The schr. Adonia, Capt. Curtis, arrived here last evening in 22 days from Carthagena. A gentleman who came passenger in her has politely communicated for the American the following intelligence. On the 13th April the United States' schr. Shark, Lieut. Com. Perry, arrived from Santa Martha, and reported that news had been received there of the Royal General Morales having sent a detachment of 500 men from Maracaibo with the intention of capturing that place. The expedition had however, been intercepted by the Patriot General Montillo, who took 200 prisoners. When the Shark left Santa Martha, the people were engaged in public rejoicings in consequence of the news.

The Carabobo regiment, composed of 800 men (of which 350 are the remains of the British legion) had arrived at Rio de la Hacha from La Guayra—this reinforcement being composed of the best troops in the country, is considered of great importance, inasmuch as it will allow General Montillo to assume an offensive attitude, he being heretofore compelled, from the nature of his troops, to act defensively only. The head quarters of the Royalists were at Maracaibo; indeed, from that position they cannot move in any direction.

ITEMS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Frederick Robinson, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, is brother of Lord Grantham. He was born in 1782, and married the youngest daughter of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, niece to the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Scotsman, a violent party paper in Edinburgh, has lately had a verdict for 100l damages given against it for a libel.

A Mr. Abernethy lately walked 112 miles in 28 successive hours on the Oxford road.

12,475 head of game, were killed the last sporting season on the estate of Mr. Coke, of Holkham.

A Mr. Hughes, in Wales, has for the last thirty years received and lodged for one night only, (unless from Saturday night to Monday morning) every poor person that has asked his benevolence, giving them meat, drink and lodging. He has a room set apart for them, in which they are locked up at night—and if the lodger wishes to go before any of Mr. Hughes's family are up, there is a horn provided for him to blow to awaken some of the servants to let him out.

The same refuge was given to poor travellers by Mr. Hughes's father-in-law for thirty years before his coming to the estate, and before the plan of the locking up and the horn was adopted, the kindness of the host was frequently repaid by carrying away his blankets, &c.

A party of Highlanders lately hired a hearse for the purpose of smuggling whiskey into Perth. The plan succeeded—they stowed eight ankers into the hearse, which was followed by a suitable retinue of mourners, and the mountain dew was safely deposited with a receiver.

The library of the late Mr. Perry, proprietor and editor of the London Morning Chronicle, produced on its sale 8000l.

An ignorant and conceited cotton spinner, near Blackburn, happening to be in company when some persons were talking about Homer and Virgil, inquired of a companion near him if that was a rich firm.

The Emperor Alexander has prohibited the exportation of Georgian women, whom the Armenians used to purchase and sell in the bazars of Eriwan and Constantinople.

Nearly half a million of tons of pig iron are cast annually in Great Britain, attended with a consumption of coal equal to five millions of tons.

A newspaper is now published at Bombay, in the Bengalee language, entitled the "Moon of Intelligence."

It is edited by a learned Hindoo, and the two first numbers, containing observations on the freedom of the native press and on the trial by jury, were immediately bought up.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE Semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution, will commence on Wednesday the 28th inst. and close on Monday following. The examination commences a few days earlier than usual, in consequence of the University Commencement. Parents, Guardians, and the friends of the Institution generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board, WM. HILL Secy.

May 15.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 26th inst. at the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, will be sold at unsold Pews in said Church, above & below, except the large ones in the front Gallery; also a piece of Ground 45 feet front on Salisbury street & 130 feet back, adjoining the Church piling. Terms—Six months credit for approved negotiable Notes in the State Bank. It should be an object with all who may want Pews in this Church to attend the sale, as the property will probably sell very low.

The sale will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning.

WM. SHAW, JAS. COMAN, WM. PEACE, } Committee for selling.

May 15. 34 2w

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RESPECTFULLY makes known, that she will, on Wednesday next, the 28th inst. begin to make ICE CREAM. It will be ready every warm day during the approaching Summer season, from ten o'clock in the morning, until ten in the evening. Of warm evenings, she will have her Summer-House fitted up for the reception of such as wish to take refreshments in a pleasant garden. And as she has a large house full of pure C eek ICE, she will furnish families with that article, on very reasonable terms, and sell it also as usual by the pound and bushel.

SUSAN SCHAUB, 34—4t

NOTICE.

TO all my Creditors:—Take notice, that on Monday the 26th inst. at the Jail in Northampton county, I shall proceed to take the oath prescribed by the act of Assembly, made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors: when and where you may attend if you think proper, and see that I am legally discharged. I am, &c.

ISAAC EDWARDS, 34—4t

NOTICE.

TO all my Creditors:—Take notice, that on Monday the 26th inst. at the Jail in Northampton county, I shall proceed to take the oath prescribed by the act of Assembly, made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors: when and where you may attend if you think proper, and see that I am legally discharged. I am, &c.

OBADIAH RHEA, 34—4t

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be held on Fayetteville on Monday the 2d day of June next. ROBERT STRANGE P. est. Fayetteville, May 7, 1823. 34 3t

NEW GOODS.

JOHN PRIMROSE & CO.

HAVE received and are now opening, a part of their Spring Goods, and are in daily expectation of receiving the remainder—their assortment will then be very complete, and consist of great variety.

Amongst those already at hand, are 2 trunks of Ladies and Childrens Leather, Morocco, and Satin Shoes and Bontes; also one chest of Young and one of old Hyson Tea, (this spring's importation) both of very superior quality.

They have also received a large additional supply of Paints, Hatter's Materials & Medicines; and pledge themselves to furnish individuals & town and country Physicians with the latter article on as good terms as they can be obtained in Petersburg, and will receive thankfully in payment N. Carolina notes at par value.

As their plan is altogether a cash business, every article in which they deal will be sold at reduced prices.

They return their thanks to their friends and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. They have on hand a few Bed Pans, a useful and necessary article and one which no family ought to be without. Raleigh, May 15. 34 3t

WILLIAMSBOURGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

EXAMINATION.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will commence on Monday the 16th of June, and will be continued on the two succeeding days; immediately after which, the exercises of the Academy will be resumed; there being no vacation between the Sessions.

The Course of Instruction includes Needle Work, Sewing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Parsing, Geography, Mythology, History, Belles Lettres, Caymetry, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The Principals possess a good Philosophical Apparatus; and Lectures, accompanied by Experiments, are delivered on the different subjects.

Board, and tuition in all the above branches, 60 dollars per Session; Music 30 dollars, Drawing and Painting 20 dollars per Session. The only extra charge is for pens, ink, letter paper and sundries, 2 dollars per Session. Books, when required, are furnished at the usual store prices. No expenditures are allowed excepting such as are authorized by parents and guardians.

Each lady is to furnish herself with a coverlid, a pair of blankets, sheets, and towels. The pupils all board with the Principals, and are therefore completely under their guardianship. The Village under their guardianship, and is remarkably healthy and orderly, and is peculiarly adapted for the education of the public and private attention.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, } Principals. THOMAS P. JONES, } Williamsborough, Granville County, N. C. May 12. 34 2c