

of those possessions, either by conquest or by cession, from Spain.

This frank explanation upon the points, on which, perhaps, alone the possibility of any collusion of France with Great Britain can be apprehended, in a war between France and Spain, your Excellency will represent to M. de Chateaubriand, as dictated by an earnest desire to be enabled to preserve, in that war, a strict and unobscured neutrality—a neutrality not liable to alteration towards either party, so long as the honor and just interests of Great Britain are equally respected by both.

I am commanded, in conclusion, to direct your Excellency to declare to the French Minister, that his Majesty will be, at all times, ready to renew the interposition of his good offices, for the purpose of terminating those hostilities, which his Majesty so anxiously, though ineffectually, endeavored to avert. I am, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.  
His Excellency the Right Hon.  
Sir CHARLES STUART, G. C. B. &c.

See No. 2, a copy of which was received by Sir William A'Court, subsequently to his letter of 5th March.

## FOREIGN.

### DECLARATION OF WAR.

New-York, June 16.

The Spanish letter-of-marque ship *Tarantula*, arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from Cadiz. We learn that she sailed on the 5th of May—that a formal DECLARATION OF WAR against France had been published; that the Spanish privateers were fitting out with all expedition—and that one French merchant vessel had been captured off Algeiras previous to the sailing of this vessel.

The following interesting letter from Cadiz, dated April 25, was received in this city, by the schr. *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.

CADIZ, 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, & those who otherwise were disposed to receive the French tranquilly, are retiring from their homes, and uniting themselves to the Ballesteros 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 disappointment 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 his 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 *Somo Sierra*, about twelve leagues north of Madrid. All the Militia of Madrid, amounting nearly to 8000 men, have volunteered en masse to join the army of reserve 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 U. 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 Cadiz 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 own person the civil and military authority. If he be a man of nerve, he will do much good."

### SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

New-York, June 18.

The following is a translation of the Declaration of War against France, received by the letter of marque *Tarantula*.

SEVILLE GAZETTE, APRIL 26.

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 commit 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 fulfillment, and will cause it to be printed, published, and circulated. At the Palace of the Alcazar at Seville, the 23d of April, 1823.

THE KING.  
"To Don Evaristo San Miguel,  
Secretary of State."

### FROM CURRACOA.

By the *Hippomenes*, Capt. Bourne, Curracoa papers have been received

at New-York to the 31st ultimo. The President of Hayti, has suspended his proclamation of the 20th of March last, so far as respects Curracoa, for the space of six months from the 1st of May last.

CURRACOA, MAY 31.

On the 26th inst. the Spanish troops, 900 in number, under the command of Col. Lorenzo, re-occupied the province and city of Coro. The Colombian force under commandant Reyes Gonzales, having retired along the coast.

From the National Intelligencer.

On presenting his Credential Letters to the President of the United States on the 12th inst. the Minister of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. Salazar, addressed to the President the following very handsome and pertinent remarks:

ADDRESS.

SIR: The Republic of Colombia this day enjoys a high honor, in offering to that of the United States, through the humble voice of her Representative, the homage of her respect and friendship. Admiring in common with the Universe, the virtues of a people made great and happy by liberty and order, she is anxious to contract with them relations of mutual utility, and hopes that sentiments of reciprocal good-will may be co-extensive with the two countries, and of equal permanence.

At the termination of the struggle which she maintained in her defence of her rights, Colombia saw with pleasure that this illustrious nation was the first to recognize her independence—a noble act of justice, coming with peculiar aptitude from the United States, and an example to other nations worthy of imitation.

The moment America (heretofore Spanish) perceived that the time had arrived for the exercise of self-government, operating in concert without any inter-communication, and as it were by an impulse of nature, the cry of independence resounded from one extremity to the other. The civilized world, as they looked on at the origin, progress and termination of this political revolution, instead of regarding it as an act of rebellion, saw in it only the necessary result of the order of things, and one of those important events of the age, which have contributed to change the face of the earth, and to meliorate the condition of the human race.—Hence it is that our commercial relations have been unbroken, that our flag has been respected upon the seas, and that the principles of neutrality have been acknowledged and practised conformably to the laws of nations.

The United States of America, acting upon a more elevated scale, uninfluenced by the petty calculations of exclusive profit, knowing how to be great in themselves, and not through the littleness of others, after having interposed their good offices as conciliators, assumed the solemn responsibility of acknowledging the New Republics. Never was there an act more expressive of the national will, more noble in its motives, more interesting in its object, more unanimous in its decision. The names of all its authors are engraven by gratitude on the hearts of my fellow-citizens, and history will record them in imperishable characters.

This generous conduct was in conformity with true policy. Colombia believes herself worthy of being admitted into the great community of nations, as well from her physical and moral strength, as from the principles she professes. While the doctrine of the radical sovereignty of the people, toleration, the abolition of slavery, and the rights of society as consecrated in their legislative codes, shall continue to prevail in an enlightened world, she relies securely upon her favor.—Her desire is universal happiness, and, to this end, it is the duty of every State to labor, as well for the sake of its own good as for the cause of mankind.

To Spain now in arms in defence of her own independence while still seeking to deny ours, the Republic with one hand presents the sword that triumphed at Pichinca, Carabobo and Boyaca, and with the other the olive of peace. May the ties of blood of religion, and of language, inspire her with benevolent sentiments, and incline her to listen in the silence of the passions, to the voice of truth, and to the wise and friendly counsels of the American government! May heaven continue to pour out its blessings upon the country of Washington and Franklin, and may it continue to reap the fruits of its establishments and of its free institutions. From her own, from time and peace, Colombia hopes to enjoy the same felicity. It has been purchased at the expense of great sacrifices, and with the blood of her heroes and martyrs. The United States will be the model for her happiness, as they have been of her glory. I have done.

We are informed, that this address was received with great kindness by the President, who replied, that "he availed himself of the occasion to explain the part which the United States had acted towards Colombia, and the other new governments in South America, in their contest for their independence, which had been as friendly as comported with their neutrality.—The President expressed himself, also in terms of great regard for the Republic of Colombia, and his satisfaction at receiving Mr. Salazar in the character of Minister from his Government."

From the same.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL.

This office, from which the incumbent is about to retire, is one of great difficulty and involving an onerous responsibility.

There are in the United States upwards of 6000 Post Offices, to each of which the Postmaster General has to assign a deputy. This itself is a most arduous task. And one in the performance of which, do as he may, he will incur censure. Each applicant has his host of friends, who urge his preten-

sions with all possible ardor. The selection, which, from the multiplicity of recommendatory testimonials is often extremely difficult—is almost certain to produce dissatisfaction, and hostility to the appointing power, among the unsuccessful candidates, and their numerous supporters. The incumbent himself enters upon the duties of his office surrounded by opponents vigilant in the scrutiny of his official acts, and although ignorant of what constitutes his duty, predisposed to complain of his conduct, and ever ready to represent him as unworthy of his trust. Hence, the Postmaster General is perpetually beset with animadversions against his deputies. Petitions for their removal, and counter petitions defending their conduct and character, pour in upon him daily.—No matter what may be his decision upon them, one party or the other is disappointed—and thus new sources of discontent and defamation are opened.

Almost every individual in the nation has some correspondence through the channel of the mails; and, among the thousands who have intercourse with the thousands of officers throughout the country, events daily occur which give rise to complaints against the mail regulations. A letter is expected—it does not arrive because it never was written—the Postmaster General is blamed! A letter is misdirected, or lost by a servant on his way to the post office—the impatient expectant vents his imprecations against the management of the post office system! A hungry creditor has been promised a remittance thro' the mail, from his penniless or unprincipled debtor, and another letter informs him that the bank bills were duly committed to the mail—the falsehood gives some respite from the pain of being dunned, or the horrors of a suit, and the fault is heaped, with curses, upon the heads of the Postmaster General and his agents! Money has really been deposited in the mail, but, through the villainy of a postmaster or carrier, has been purloined—but the utmost vigilance and the most active investigation have been unable to detect the robber; as a consequence, the Postmaster General is pronounced unfit for his station. The roads have, through the inclemency of the elements, grown almost impassable—horses give out, stages break down, rills have swollen to torrents, and cannot be crossed, the mails are delayed, and therefore, every one sets himself about abusing the Postmaster General. The expenditures of the Post office system transcend its receipts; yet more expensive measures are called for; new post offices are required to be established, where they will not support themselves. The Postmaster General is invited to propose a plan to increase its revenues, and thereby authorize the adoption of the measures demanded: he does so, and volumes are written against him for it.

If his deputies, acting under the responsibility of a solemn oath, perform their duty "without fear, favor, or affection," make the law their guide, establish and adhere to a fair and necessary system of rules, in the transaction of the business of their offices—and pursue a course of rigid justice in collecting the postages due on the letters, papers, &c. which come to their offices—there are those who, bleated with vanity & self-consequence, grumble because they do not receive more accommodation—because their supposed title to privilege and distinction is slighted, in being thus compelled to submit to regulations which are, and ought to be, equitable in their operation; and the Postmaster General is abused for sustaining the conduct of men thus exact, rigid and unaccommodating.

In short, there is no end to the vexations to which this officer is subjected—so great as would deter any qualified person from accepting it, but for the vast patronage which surrounds the station with attractions not easily resisted. It is this attribute of the office that makes it so important that a selection should be made from among that class of our citizens whose character is such, and whose situation has been so elevated, as to exempt them from temptation to error; who have few friends to provide for, and few enemies to gratify; who are no man's partisans especially, and would, therefore be incapable of perverting the influence of the office to minister to their own or any body else's ambition. It is of great importance, also, that the Head of that Department should be a man of great decision of character, of a clear head, quick in perception, and methodical in his arrangements.

Whoever unites these qualities, may venture to accept the office.

### AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

Of the special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, held in the City Hall, Washington, on Monday, the second

of June, a more particular account ought to be given, and is now attempted.

Several religious associations and the auxiliary Societies had been previously invited to take part in the deliberations of the Board. In addition to the ordinary members of the Board, there were present the Hon. William H. Crawford, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, Rev. Luther Rice, and Rev. P. Chase, from the General Convention of the Baptist Church; Mr. Leonard Bacon and Mr. Solomon Peck, from the Society of Inquiry concerning Missions at the Theological Seminary, Andover; Mr. Jos. Gales, Secretary of the Raleigh Auxiliary Society, and Mr. Searle, from the Society of Inquiry at the Theological Institution, Princeton. Mr. Crawford presided.

Mr. Caldwell, the Secretary of the Society, presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, adopted in consequence of an address from the Committee appointed to invite that Association to send Delegates to this Meeting. These resolutions have been already published.

Mr. Bacon made an interesting statement of the opinions of the Northern People in relation to the Colonization Society, and suggested to the Board several subjects for consideration.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Gales, Jr. offered a resolution to this effect: That committees be appointed to consider—1st, The state of the Colony, and the means of improving it; 2dly, The finances of the Association and the means of increasing its income and regulating its expenditures; 3dly, Whether any, and, if any, what, alterations are necessary, in the immediate management of the affairs of the Society. The Board then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

The Board were gratified, on Wednesday, not only with the attendance of Mr. Crawford, but also with that of the Hon. Charles F. Mercer and William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. of Virginia, both Vice Presidents of the Society.

The Reports of the several committees were then read, and, after some animated debate, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That additional agents be appointed, to visit different parts of the United States, to diffuse information, to collect funds, and to form auxiliary societies.
2. Resolved, That a periodical publication be established, under the direction of the Board of Managers and their agent, for the purpose of diffusing correct information concerning the progress of the Society and the situation of the Colony; provided that a subscription adequate to defray the expense of said publication shall have been previously obtained.
3. Resolved, That an address be prepared for general circulation, to exhibit to the public the present situation and wants of the Society.
4. Resolved, That it is expedient to send to the Colony, this season, three or more vessels, to be fitted out from the Northern, Middle, and Southern sections of the United States.
5. Resolved, unanimously, That the Board duly appreciate the zeal and interest taken in the affairs of this Society by the different religious denominations who have sent delegates to this meeting.

Some other resolutions were offered by Mr. Fitzhugh.

Their great importance induced the Board to defer a decision upon them, as well as upon a part of the reports of their committees, to a future meeting.

The object of the Colonization Society is evidently becoming popular. We venture to predict that soon no Institution in the country will receive a more liberal and extensive support. Whenever its design is understood, every good man must be its friend.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823:

Susannah Haynes }  
Heirs of John Haynes, sen. dec'd. } Petition for dower.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Haynes, John Haynes, jr. and Abraham Haynes, are not inhabitants of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three weeks, that they personally appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Courthouse in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, James Holmes, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1823.

39 JAS. HOLMES, C. C. C.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Martin County.

WE the undersigned, being summoned by William Anderson, Ranger for the county aforesaid, to attend at the House of William Watts in Williamston, in said county, in order to describe and value a Stray Horse, taken up by Wm. Watts, give the following as an accurate description: The Horse was taken up on Friday the 6th of June, is a dark bay about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, long tail, and body somewhat gaunt, and about ten years old. Appraised to eighty dollars.

SAMUEL HYMAN.  
JOB S. CHERRY.

Sworn to before me, this 13th June, 1823.  
J. GLISSON, J. P.

### 25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 8th inst. a bright mulatto man named SAM, between 20 and 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and middle heavy made; black and straight hair, with large whiskers extending round under his chin; bold spoken and not a very pleasant countenance; he has, perhaps, some scars on his head. I expect he will try to pass for a white man, or at least a freeman, and may have some kind of a false certificate or free pass with him, as the like has been found in his possession, in which he called himself Samuel Knox. It was signed by several names, but all in the same hand writing. If he procures another, he may give himself some other name, and have it more ingeniously executed.

He also took with him his wife, named GRACE, about 25 years of age, a stout, hearty woman, perhaps taller than himself, large boned, straight, and trim made; pleasant countenance, and not a very black negro. She has a scar on the calf of the right leg, occasioned by a burn. She is in the habit of wearing her hair middling long, and combed up to the top of her head and tied. They were both raised near Hill's Iron Works in York, S. C. If they leave that, I expect they will make either to the north or west.

Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. near Charlotte, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid, or \$15 if confined in any jail, and a letter sent to me by mail to Charlotte.

JAMES M. BLACK,  
June 14, 1823. 49-2t

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2d Monday of June, 1823.

Wm. M. Clark, }  
Ebenezer Lobdale. } Original attachment.

Appearing to the Court that Ebenezer Lobdale resides without the limits of the State, publication is ordered in the Raleigh Register, for three months, that unless the said Ebenezer appear in said Court, on the second Monday of September next, replevy and plead to issue, that final judgment will be entered on the above attachment.

(Teste) HENRY B. HUNTER, Clk.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Jane Weaver, }  
vs. } Petition for divorce.  
William Weaver. }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Register printed in Raleigh, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

39 HY. GILES, C. S. C.

### JNO. PRIMROSE & CO.

HAVE now received the remainder of their Spring supply of Dry Goods, Paints and Medicines. Their assortment is very complete, and consists of a great variety. They have a few Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats of very excellent quality, which will be sold low as the season is somewhat advanced.

They have also (on consignment) 8 or 10 dozen Edinborough Strong Ale, equal if not superior to Porter, and will be sold by the dozen or single bottle.

Raleigh, June 20. 39 St

### 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 Madeira, Sicily & Tenerife WINES, of a superior quality; also 3 Puncheons W. I. Rum, 3d proof; all of which will be sold a bargain. April 30.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Convenient Dwelling-House, containing six Rooms, with a Kitchen, Smokehouse, a well-fenced Garden, and other conveniences, at the corner of Davie and McDowell Streets, within 150 yards of one of the best Springs in the city.

Apply to J. GALES.

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

In the vicinity of Raleigh. A Tract of Land containing 1834 acres, about nine miles from the City, lying on Swift and Williams's Creeks on the Road leading to Haywood, formerly occupied by Joseph Lane, jun. and at present in possession of T. L. West. It is believed that for soil, beauty and healthiness of situation, it is scarcely equalled by any Plantation in this part of the country. A considerable portion of this Land is fine low Ground, and the high Land is fertile and very well timbered. A better Range for Cattle and Hogs is nowhere to be found. There are considerable Improvements, good Orchards, a Grist-Mill &c. and fine Springs.

Apply to J. Gales, in Raleigh, or to T. L. West, on the premises. With the above Tract of Land may be had 300 Acres of Pine Land, in the vicinity. January 15.

### STILLS.

F. H. REEDER informs his customers and the public, that he has now on hand an assortment of STILLS of various sizes.—He continues to make them, and will be enabled to furnish them of any dimensions at the shortest notice.

He requests those having Stills which may need repairs, to favor him with their work as soon as possible, as he is unable to attend to them so well when the season for using them is at hand. He is crowded with work. May 20.