

DECLARATION OF WAR BY SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 16.

The Spanish letter-of-marque ship *Tacoma*, arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from Cadiz. We learn that she sailed on the 5th of May—too 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 Algiers previous to the sailing of this vessel.

The following interesting letter from Cadiz, dated April 23th, was received in this city, by the schooner *Little William*. It is from the same gentleman who wrote rather despondently a few days previous to the date of this. We know him personally, and place the utmost confidence in his statements.

Mrs. A. V.

CADIZ, APRIL 25.

"The French, as you know, entered Spain on the 7th, and without meeting any oppositions 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 Balastreros 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 *Somosierra*, about twelve leagues north of Madrid. All the Militia of Madrid, amounting early 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 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 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.

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 in 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, & 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 arm, y 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, & circulated. At the Palace of the Alcazar at Seville, the 23d of April, 1823.

THE KING.

To Don Evaristo San Miguel, Secretary of State."

REMOVAL OF BRICK BUILDING.

New York, June 4.

This interesting and novel performance of removing a brick house, was witnessed in this city yesterday for the first time, and it is said to be the first attempt ever made to remove a building entirely of brick. In the improvements going on by widening Maiden Lane, it was necessary that the house No. 85, should be pulled down or removed a distance of 21 1-2 feet from its former front. The house is three stories high, 25 feet wide, and 45 in depth—has a slated roof, and is a valuable building. The project of removing it, was conceived and undertaken by Mr. Simeon B. Own, who has before removed about 20 buildings, some of them built partly of brick, and in some instances, without disturbing the families or removing the furniture. This house was estimated to weigh about 350 tons, and was removed with all the chimneys, windows, doors, &c. standing. Being previously placed upon ways, the removal was commenced yesterday morning, and was performed by three bed screws in the front, each of which were worked by two or three men. What was deemed the most difficult part of the undertaking, was, that the house must be raised about two feet from its former foundation; this was, however, done by two other screws placed underneath, which gradually raised the building in the exact ratio required. In the course of the day, the building was moved about 18 feet, without the least detriment or jar—the other 3 feet will be finished this morning about 9 o'clock, when those who have not seen the performance, may have another opportunity. Great numbers were present yesterday and much gratified by the sight. There was so little danger manifest, that, during the time the house was moving, the owner entertained about 150 persons within it with a handsome collation. We conceive this successful undertaking to be important, particularly to a city requiring so many improvements as this, and think Mr. Brown deserves much praise for his ingenuity. We have ascertained that the expense of removing the building, is about one fifth of its value, and there is no doubt that this plan will in future, in many instances be adopted, and a great portion of the expense of pulling down and re-building, saved.

[Merc. Adv.]

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 17.

By the brig *Hope and Polly* we have New-Orleans papers to the 25th of May. The water in the Mississippi had begun to fall a little. A crevasse was made on the 25th of May in the levee, about 20 miles below the city, and overflowed several plantations, and it was feared the damage to the crops would be considerable. The steam boat *Ramapo*, on her way from Bayou Sarah saw a great number of crevasses between Bayou Sarah and New-Orleans, on the opposite side of the river. The small town at the mouth of Plaquemine Bayou was completely under water, and in some places the houses carried from their foundations. Above *Bona Cara*, west side of the river, there was an extensive crevasse, and it had baffled the efforts of the inhabitants to stop it, it having increased in width to about one and a half acres in a very few hours. At Point Conpee from 5 to 700 negroes were continually at work on the Levee.

Even. Post.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 2.—The packet ship *Philadelphia*, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool, has put us in possession of European dates, two

days later than before received. Capt. B. left Liverpool on the 27th April. (Sunday.) The latest paper is of the 26th. We cannot believe that the present aspect of Europe will long continue as it now is. A very short period will bring it to a crisis, and determine whether liberty or despotism will be triumphant. For England to remain inactive, will be impossible. She now remains passive, allowing herself to be drawn as it were into a war, by the whole nation, that she may, for once in the annals of her history have to record that she commenced a war with the unanimous consent of her people.

Bennington, Vermont, June 10.

On the 2d inst. Mr. Aron Sherwood, of this town, sheared from one sheep, 18 pounds and 14 ounces of washed wool, which is of a good quality, and about 16 inches in length. The sheep is 4 years old this season, and weighed, with the fleece on, 278 pounds. This we believe to be the largest fleece ever sheared in Vermont, or perhaps in the United States.

NEW STEAM BOAT.

Mr. Perkins' new steam engine is also an invention that has astonished all men of science by the novelty of its principles in the management of steam. It occupies less than one eighth of space, and consumes seven eighths less of fuel, than the other engines of the best construction. The consumption of water is also comparatively very small, the steam being condensed after use, and resolved into water. It is said that a boat with this engine will be able to make a voyage to the East Indies in two months and to New-York in twelve days. A steam boat with this power is now building, in which some of our first nobility purpose to accompany Mr. Perkins to America. A visit from persons of such distinction would be grateful to the people of that country, who have hitherto seen nothing of the rank and fashion of England, and know it only through the medium of its commercial relations.

New Globe, London, March 7.

TO ISAAC HOWK, Esq. Representative for Clark County.

It is my desire, in a civil way, to ask you a few questions, touching some professional business, which, it is said, you were concerned in, the answers to which I hope may be satisfactory to the good people who honored you with their confidence the last year.—I make no apology for proposing these Questions publicly, because every man admits that it is not only the right but the duty of the people to investigate the characters of their public servants.

1st. Did you some three or four years back (more or less,) as the Attorney of *Lapeyre Farnhill & Co.* obtain a judgment in the Clark Circuit Court, vs. D. P. Faulkner, for a considerable sum?

2d. After this judgment against Faulkner, which bound his lands in this county, were you employed by Mrs. Lister or her son to draw a deed conveying a tract of land from D. P. Faulkner to Martha Lyster?

3d. Previous to the drafting of this deed, were you particularly requested by your clients to inform them whether any incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise affected Faulkner's land—and did they tell you that being strangers in the country and foreigners, unacquainted with our laws, they relied on your judgment and knowledge, to inform them whether they could safely lay out their money in the purchase of this land?

4th. Did you solemnly tell them that you had examined the offices, or the Recorder's office, and that the land was free from all incumbrances?

5th. Did they afterwards, relying on your solemn declaration, pay D. P. Faulkner some 14 or 1500 hard silver dollars for 164 acres of his land?

6th. Did you sometime afterwards visit Lyster, the son, and ask him to loan you two or three hundred dollars (less or more)?

7th. Did he decline or refuse, and did you in a wrathful moment behind Lyster's back swear that you would find a way to extract the stuff from him?

8th. Did you afterwards as the Attorney of *Lapeyre Farnhill & Co.* order out an execution against Faulkner's property and direct it to be levied on this

very tract of land of 164 acres, the deed to which from Faulkner was drawn by yourself?

9th. Was not this very tract of land sold on the execution in favour of *Lapeyre Farnhill & Co.* and on one in favor of S. C. Tate, and purchased in for a considerable sum by Lyster?

10th. Did you not receive a compensation from the Lysters for your professional services in these transactions?

11th. How many hundred dollars of hard money had the Lysters to pay, relying on Faulkner's title and the emn declaration that the land was free from all incumbrances?

If you give a satisfactory answer to these questions I shall trouble you with but few more.

A VOTER.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Jeffersonville, on the 30th of June 1823.

A	William Long
Josiah Arlington	M.
B.	R. H. Murray
Francis Baras	Jonah Metcalf
William D. Beach	Wm. McClinton
Josiah Brothers	J. B. Miller
C.	Jesse McQuaid
Richard M. Cosby	N.
William Copelan	R. W. Nelson
James Campbell	Samuel Nichols
John Cave	O.
Theodore Catlin	Robert Owen
William Scampbell	Harlow Alcott
D.	Moses Oldham
Mr. Day	P.
Thomas B. Dossor	Josiah Phillips
Eliza Daniel	William Powell
E.	Nathaniel Paine
John H. Farnham	Eli Patrick
J. W. Felton	Ludlow Pearson
Robert Fenwick	Katherine Pratt
G.	R.
Mr. Garrison	Rev. Mr. Robinson
Wm. G. Gulick	S.
Louis Gidward	Daniel Sullivan
H.	Nathaniel Stewart
Greenbury Howard	James Slider
Eljah Jarrell	T.
Isaac Holeman	Isaac Thomas
Filman Howard	Richard Taylor
Patsey Holley	John Tar
I.	W.
Page Jacobs	Samuel Williams
Jacob Jennings	William Wyatt
J.	Y.
George Long	E. Young
ORLANDO RAYMOND, E.M.	

A List of Letters on hand, on the 30th of June 1823, and if not taken out on or before the last day of September, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Mrs. Cary Anderson	Mr. J. Johnston
Phoebe Armstrong	Mr. Lev Jones
Martin Adams	Leonard Jones, Jr.
Aron Ashbrook	Laban Jones
Thomas L. Allen	L.
George Bullock	William Long
James Buchanan	John W. Long
James B. Ggs.	M.
John Begg, Jr.	John Mecklen
Samuel Barkay	Samuel McGee
Mr. Bazel Rowel	John McConnel
Maj. General Joseph	John Mathes
Bartholomew	N.
Ebenezer Baldwin	Saml. Nicholson
Joseph Brady	Edward Newland
Joseph Bowman	Thomas Needham
Thomas Bishop	P.
James B. Ker	Wm. Plasket, Jr.
C.	Woodbridge Parson
Robert Charnes	Thomas Perry
Mr. Beverly Callicott	Reuben Passett
Edward Carroll	R.
Emmons or Cleghorn	Joseph Robson
Lloyd Cummings	Rezin Redman
Daniel Caswell	Rev. Cornelius Riddle
Mr. M. P. Clark	Nathaniel Ross
Isaac D. Cassell	Dr. Wm. K. Richey
Rev. Wm. Cravens	S.
D.	Robert Shepherd
Mrs. Marlon Drake	Alexander Stewart
Samuel Dixon	Edward Silvy
James Dixon	John W. Stone
E.	Samuel Stafford
William Emmons	Sheriff of Clark Co.
F.	T.
Abner Fields	James Tucker
G.	B. V. Teel
William Gabin, Jr.	Richard Turner
David Gray	Mr. John Todd
Martin Geyer	Mathew Tupper
H.	J. H. Thompson
Stephen Hawley	V.
William Henderson	Mrs. Ann Varnum
William Hess	William Varnum
William P. Holmes	W.
Samuel Hamilton	Jesse Wilson
Mr. Philman Howard	Abigail Wilson
J.	William Weller
Jonathan Jennings	A. & W. Walker
LEWIS FORD, E.M.	
Charlestown, July 2, 1823.	

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Clerk's office of the Clark Circuit Court, I will offer at Public Sale, at the house of John Lentz, in Utica, to the highest bidder, on the 21st inst. 100 Acres of Land, in number 16, of the Illinois Grant, with the appurtenances, to satisfy an execution in favor of Jonathan Jennings, against Joseph Cooper and John Miller.

JOHN S. SIMONSON, Sheriff.

Charlestown, July 9, 1823.