

wounded several persons severely. One person was killed at Preston by the falling of a barn.

BOSTON, JUNE 27.
IMPORTANT—FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of brig Canton, Capt. Tunison, in 30 days from St. Andero, Spain, we are furnished with the following important intelligence from the French and Spanish armies, communicated by Capt. T. from his private Journal. We do not learn that any Spanish papers have been received by the Canton.

The Canton arrived at St. Andero on the 27th of April, on which day Gen. Louga entered the place at the head of 300 militia in opposition to the constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone on which was inscribed "Long live the Constitution," and set up another in its place, on which was engraved "Long live Ferdinand VIIIth."

On the 3rd of May, 3000 French troops under Gen. Dabria, entered St. Andero, destined to Madrid. Two days after, they quitted St. Andero, leaving the Spanish General Louga, to keep out the Constitutionalists. At ten o'clock at night, one of Louga's spies brought intelligence that a party of constitutional troops were within six leagues of the place. Louga immediately embarked his troops in boats and crossed to the opposite side of the bay, leaving upwards of 100 stand of arms.

On the 8th Gen. Louga again entered the town with his men, supported by a body of French troops in his rear. On the 10th the French troops entered the town to the number of 15,000 and at 6 P. M. left it and marched towards St. Antonio, to attack that place in co-operation with a French squadron, which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andero, and is a very strongly fortified place. The garrison consists of 3000 constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of whom have sworn never to surrender.

On the 15th one of the brigs of the blockading squadron, which consists of two ships of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigs, came into the harbour of St. Andero, and left again on the 18th, but on going out lost both masts by the board in a gust of wind. She was towed off by the boats of the squadron.

On the 20th intelligence was received by post, confirmatory of a previous report of the defeat of the French army near Catalonia, by the Spanish forces under Gen. Mina. The battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia. The two armies were said to consist of 20,000 men each. The loss of the French is stated at 5000 men, and that of the Spanish at 3500. Capt. T. further states that he saw a copy of the (Spanish) official account of the battle, which represented the French to have been completely defeated.

On this day (20th) the men under General Louga were all taken prisoners by a party from St. Antonio, which also captured a detachment of the French troops, about 200 in number, together with from 400 to 500 mules, laden with ammunition and stores of various kinds, with about 10,000 dol. in money, all intended for the French army which was supposed to be besieging St. Antonio.

On the 24th it was reported at St. Andero that the Constitutional troops were within two leagues of that place, and in consequence, all those opposed to the constitution immediately left and crossed to the opposite shore.

The Canton left the harbour at 4 P. M. and at 5 P. M. saw the French squadron to leeward. She was 32 days at St. Andero, during which time the town was left four times without a Governor, or a single person to transact any business at the Custom House.

[No mention is made of the name of the commander of the French army engaged in the battle with Mina, but our last advices left the latter in rear of Gen. Moncey, between his army and the frontier.]

Advices from Paris are to the 12th ult. The accounts received there continued to be favourable to the Spanish cause, and it was thought that the French would not succeed in their designs upon that country. The last advices stated that the division of Gen. Donadieu was in danger of being cut off by the troops of Mina. The troops of the

Faith continued to desert in great numbers. Quesada was entirely abandoned by his men, some of whom he shot.—N. Y. Adv.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 17.

War declared by Spain against France.—Accounts from Seville announce that, on the 24th April, a declaration of war was read in the Cortes, by San Miguel, signed by the King, and addressed to the Foreign Minister; assigning the invasion of Spain without a declaration of war, and the usual formalities—and therefore in breach of the law of nations, as a just ground of war in self defence of Spain, and enjoining the immediate commencement of hostilities by Spanish subjects, on sea and land, against the offending nation. The Council of State gave their opinion that war "ought to be declared against the nation which has invaded Spain."

We have received the Paris Papers of Sunday and a Telegraphic Despatch of Monday, conveying the intelligence that the head-quarters of the French army were at Burgos on the 9th, and that the first corps had made its movement on Valladolid. This is nearly all the news, of any interest, that is communicated from that quarter.—We have given, however, a few extracts from the Journals of Sunday.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 18.

Spanish Declaration of War. The following is a translation of the Declaration of War against France, received by the Letter of marque Tarrantula.

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 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, and to annoy her by every act of aggression in their power, authorised 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 the Alcazar, at Seville, the 23d of April, 1823. "THE KING.

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

JUNE 20.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The old line packet ship Canada, Capt. Macy, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, having sailed on the afternoon of Sunday, the 18th ult.—By this arrival the editors of the Gazette have received London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th ult. inclusive. The Paris dates are to the 14th, and from Bayonne to the 8th. The Head Quarters of the French army were established at Burgos on the 9th, where they were to remain till the 13th, when the army would advance to Madrid by the road of Valladolid and Lerma. Summary and Extracts follow:

The disturbances continued in Ireland, and the Courier states that the situation of the country was such as to cause the greatest anxiety to Government.

It was reported at Paris that a Peer of France was about to be sent to Spain on an extraordinary mission!

Seventeen French vessels, with provisions for the army in Spain, arrived at Bilbao the latter end of April.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies was closed at Paris on the 9th ult. by a proclamation from the King.

An Austrian army, prepared for the worst, seems hovering on her extreme line of approximation to Western Europe, as if to decide the contest if France should require it.

A French vessel arrived at Marseilles on the 9th of May, the master of which made a

deposition that the French ship *Cuirassier* had captured two Spanish vessels, one laden with wine, and the other with corn, having also 10,000 piastres on board; bad weather coming on, the crews and specie were taken out and the vessel sunk. This deposition caused an immediate suspension of vessels clearing out which were then ready for sea. A Spanish vessel, laden with arms and warlike stores, is stated to have been captured off Corunna.

LONDON, MAY 7.

We have received, says the *Journal de Paris*, letters and papers from Madrid of April 24; they contain nothing very remarkable. Count Abisbal was preparing to leave the capital with his army; it was not known which way he would go. The emigration from Madrid still continues.

Summons addressed to the Commander of Figueras, by Marshal Moncey, April 22.

"The Marshal of France, Commanding in Chief the Fourth Corps of the Eastern Pyrenees."

"In the name of his most Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Considering the disposition of the Spanish people, and the reception with which the troops under our command are hailed every where on their passage; considering that the first duty—the first sentiment of the noble and generous minds who direct the movements of the royal army, is to appease the animosities which spring from revolutions, to unite in submission to their sovereign all misled Spaniards, and thus to spare the effusion of precious blood, I invite the Governor of Figueras to surrender that Fortress to the combined Royal Armies of France and Spain. The act in which this Governor of Figueras will find all the guarantees which he can desire, is the subjoined proclamation to the Spaniards, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme. The Spanish colours will continue to float on the ramparts of Figueras. The confidence of the Governor towards the royal army in this conjuncture, cannot in the least wound the laws of honour. It will be entirely national, and will ensure him the good will and satisfaction of his august Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. The Marshal is authorized to give to the Governor the assurance that property will be respected, that persons will not be molested on account of their political opinions, and that his Excellency, and all those under his orders, will preserve their honours, their ranks, their emoluments, and prerogatives.—Done at the head-quarters, under Figueras, April 22.

(Signed) MONCEY."

To this summons the Governor, St. Miguel, returned the following answer:—"Senor General.—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has entrusted to my care, and whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard, and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your Excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by Capt. Laserra, your Aid-de-camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins, rather than fail in the observance of their honor and their oath. I am sensible to the fact, and lament the prospect, that precious blood must flow on both sides; but it is not in my power to prevent it. With your Excellency and your army alone resides the power to prevent the calamities which you deplore, by uniting yourselves with a people who so much desire liberty, instead of unjustly and forcibly imposing chains upon a nation which enjoys that liberty, and which neither acknowledges, nor will ever acknowledge, the right of any other power to interfere in the political concerns, or receive at foreign diction, laws it alone must frame for itself. As I am very far from accepting the proposals of your Excellency, I lay aside, as entirely irrelevant, the proclamation which his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme has addressed to the Spaniards, which can only be good and useful for perfidious Spaniards, and unnatural children of their country, but not to true sons of that mother, whom they do highly value, and for whose prosperity and happiness they are disposed to sacrifice themselves. This is the only answer I have to return to your Excellency. Wishing not to fail in civility, I determined to admit the

first flag of your Excellency; but I must apprise you that I shall not treat in the same manner the second which comes with the same mission.—Given in the fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, the first bulwark of the national liberty, the 22nd of April, 1823.

(Signed)

"The Governor Santy St. MIGUEL.

MAY 15.

Second Edition. Courier Office, half past three o'clock.—We have just received by express, the Paris Papers of Tuesday, and the Etoile of yesterday morning. We subjoin extracts.

From the Etoile.

For some days past the movements of the troops in Catalonia have not permitted any news from the army to transpire. The Libereaux availed themselves of the silence of the Royalist Journals to agitate the public mind. Yesterday they confidently announced the defeat of Marshal Moncey, and they even went so far as to assert that the Duke of Angouleme could not advance. The Minister of Finance, however, at the opening of the Exchange thought it necessary to communicate the following intelligence to the Syndic:

According to the report of Marshal Moncey, which arrived this night, the Constitutional divisions of Milans and Llobera had retired from Hostalrich. Mina has avoided our troops with the intention of approaching the frontier. On the 7th inst. he was at Voisagona, in the direction of Campredon.

Count Curial, the same day, was near Olot: Baron d'Eroles followed Mina, within a day's march, by Besora. Romagosa was in position at Ripol; thus Mina will find himself surrounded by forces much superior to his own; and if he should be pressed, as there is every reason to believe he will be, he must fight desparately, or else throw himself into the Cerdagne by defiles, extremely difficult, and where he will be wholly without resources. Count Curial is determined to follow him without intermission, in concert with the Baron d'Eroles and Romagosa, until they have overtaken him.

The advance posts are at Gironne, where the Marshal is occupying Santa Colona and our hussars push their reconnoitring parties even to the walls of Hostalrich.

General Donadieu entered Vich on the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock in the Morning. Our troops were received with acclamations by the inhabitants.

From the Journal des Debats of Tuesday.

Private Letters, received from Vittoria, announce that General Count Abisbal had suddenly quitted Madrid, followed by a single Aid-de-Camp, and it is not known whither he is gone.

MAY 16.

We have received accounts from Seville of the first inst. upon the accuracy of which perfect reliance may be placed. They represent that the state of Spain becomes more and more deplorable.—The Guirilla Leaders acting every where as Independent Chiefs, levying what contributions they please, and harassing the inhabitants in all possible ways. The Cortes have little influence beyond Seville and Cadiz, but they continue to pass strong decrees. In proof of the little influence possessed by the Cortes beyond Seville and Cadiz, they propose removing from Seville to Cadiz, and thence to the Canaries, taking the King along with them; but they declare that they will not enter into any negotiation.

We have received Bayonne papers to the 9th inst. Their contents are more than usually interesting, and more than usually important, if authentic. The following are extracts:

BAYONNE, May 8.—We have no official accounts to enable us to form an opinion of the State affairs in Spain, but a Courier is said to have arrived with dispatches from the Prince for Marshal Moncey. This Courier affirms that Mina, with the 14,000 men of which his army now consists, is entirely surrounded by the French army, upon a mountain, the name of which he has forgotten.

Ten waggons, heavily loaded with money, arrived here yesterday, for the use of the army. They are said to contain twenty millions in ready money, which, if we may depend on the calculation of persons who understand these matters, will not suffice for the expenses of one month.