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FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

New-York, May 5. By the fast sailing packet brig Phebe Ann, Captain Holmes, we have received New-Orleans papers to the 21st, inclusive...

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...

The 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...

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

ent 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 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, two days later than we received by the Lewis.

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.

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

The king of France has authorized the formation of a society for mutual insurance against the loss of property by hail-storms.

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 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.

Paris, March 22.—It is believed that the examination of the budget of 899,858,483 francs, will occupy the Chamber of Deputies about 15 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.

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.

Bessieres, with the 900 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 factious 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.

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 d'Ambrages. 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 the public opinion, which shrinks from the consequences of a war.

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

The Duke of Angouleme is to be attended by a nondescript 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!

An ordinance of the King, signed by the minister of the interior, was published yesterday in all the streets of Paris, striking out the name of Sergeant Mercier from the rolls of the national guard.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d nothing of importance was done. The budget was discussed, but the left side was almost entirely empty.

Constantinople.—Dates to the 26th of February give some new light upon the negotiation between Lord Strangford and the Porte.

It seems that minister declared to the Reis Effendi in his first conference, that the Emperor Alexander desired the maintenance of peace, and that the other allies had the same views, on the condition, however, that the sublime Porte should hereafter distinguish between the innocent and the guilty.

The navigation of the canal is soon to be made free; and the commercial relations between the Porte and Russia are to be restored. The emperor Alexander was about to send a diplomatic agent to Constantinople, and he expected a similar measure from the Porte, as well as the reinstatement of the hospodars, and the restoration of the ancient order of things.

It is supposed that, by acquiescing in these demands, the Porte will be left at liberty to act as she will towards the Greeks.

It is said that the noble lord has exerted himself to the utmost to engage the Reis Effendi to give to Russia all the satisfaction demanded; and as the Porte has modified her pretensions in an important degree with regard to Sardinia, the European ministers residing in Constantinople entertain hopes of a favorable result to those negotiations, and wait with impatience the reply of the Porte.

Sweden.—The King has lately abolished the punishment of death for high treason.

Spain.—They are fortifying Seod Urgel, and provisions are arriving for the supply of Mameca, Cervera, the Castle of Cardona, and other places in Catalonia.

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 3 o'clock this morning. Each of

those papers contained a postscript prepared at that hour. We are indebted to the editors of these papers for the perusal of their London file, from which we obtain the following intelligence.

Saltwaterman. Sun-Office, London, April 2.—Second edition.

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 appears 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.

The London Globe of April 1st contains an energetic address from four of the most independent members of the French Chamber of Deputies, D'Argenson, J. Kechlen, G. W. La Fayette, and Ed. Bignon, to their constituents of the Department of the Upper Rhine. None of the Parisian Journals would venture to publish it.

The act of the chamber has violated in the person of one of its members the independence and the rights of all, destroyed the electoral sovereignty of the people, and sapped the fundamental basis upon which all representative government reposes. For these reasons, the signers refused to give the sanction of their assistance to acts of the Chamber. They say, "nothing is more notorious than the multiplicity of arbitrary means employed in every part of France to prevent the election of men fit to compose a true representation of the national rights and interests."

The present composition of the Chamber of Deputies, they declare, is unconstitutional and illegal. "We would not despair of the Chamber itself, whatever the origin, the form, and the agglomeration of the elements of which it is composed; we have not yielded to the statement which directs us to separate ourselves from its illegal acts until the moment of an incontestible proof that this assembly, at least while it is incomplete, cannot be brought back into the paths of national interest."

You will approve the motives according to which we deem it our duty to remain strangers to the operations of a Chamber which has been mutilated by its own hands, and in which the national representation, even such as it is, has lost its integrity."

The Trappist with 200 men was raising recruits in Guipicoa. O'Donnel was at Val Carlos, organizing a battalion of Royalists. The Constitutionalists still held Lambieres, a mountain of Navarre. A party of 40 of the Constitutional cavalry attacked a band of 150 Royalists going to France and cut them to pieces, not one having escaped.

The Traveller of the 31st announces that intelligence had been received by a rapid conveyance from the headquarters of the French army of the eastern Pyrenees, informing of the arrival there of the Duke d'Angouleme, on the 22d of March. It had been reported that strong disaffection had been manifested in that division of the French army, about 32,000 men, but nothing was said of it in letters by this conveyance. There was a report that Mina entered the French territory on the 17th, but it appears to have been without foundation. Mina was at Parthus on the 18th.

On the day of his arrival at Perpignan, the Duke d'Angouleme dined at the Hotel de la Prefecture, with Marshal Moncey, (Duke de Cornegliano) and Baron d'Eroles. A grand review of troops was to take place the next day. The town was illuminated in honor of the arrival of the Commander-in-chief. On the 24th he was to leave 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 May 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. A corps of Royalists was surprised on the 6th of March, at Esteca de Sere, by militiamen of Cervera—several were killed, and the remainder dispersed.

The Royalist, Paul Miralles, was at a place called Comme de Laurens, within seven leagues of the sea, and had levied money and provisions in the neighboring villages. A detachment of 400 Constitutionalists had been sent

against him, but were repulsed with loss.

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 conduct of Bonaparte, intend to send a negotiator with their army. An eminent diplomatic character had left Paris for the purpose of accompanying the Duke d'Angouleme, and it is supposed that some proposition will be made to the Spanish government before the actual commencement of hostilities, which, it will be seen from the statement of our correspondent, was expected about the 14th or 15th inst."

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, March 20 1823.

The Garrison of St. Sebastian, consisting of 800 men, and the columns of the Pastor, about 1,200 men, are the troops that the Constitutionalists have in this part of the country. Colonel O'Donnel arrived on the 19th at Iran, with 400 men, to watch the motions of the French army on the Bidassoa. Gorostedi, the Royal chief, with 1000 men, is at Gaizqueta, four leagues from that river, and receives all kinds of assistance from Gen. Quesada, who is still at St. Jean Pied de Port. Longe is engaged in embarking military stores, &c. to proceed to St. Ander, where he will form the right division of the royal army.

The Paris papers contain intelligence from Bordeaux and Toulouse, of the 24th ult. from Bayonne of the 26th, and from Perpignan of the 20th. It is stated at Perpignan, that there are 20 millions and a half of francs deposited for the use of the army.

The Duchess of Angouleme was to leave Paris on the 2d of April.

The Greeks.—Accounts from Constantinople are to the 28th of February. Letters from that place announce that the Porte has acceded to the proposals brought by Lord Strangford. A report was in circulation that an amnesty for the Greeks is one of the articles.

Letters of the 25th, from Constantinople, state that Lord Strangford had had an audience with the Sultan. It was then resolved to take a step towards an agreement with Russia; the Reis Effendi having declared to Lord Strangford that the Turkish Ministers were ready to renew the relations with Russia. A formal communication had not been made. An extraordinary courier arrived at Vienna, from Constantinople, on the 18th, probably with this communication. Expresses were immediately despatched forthwith to St. Petersburg and London.

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 one hundred passengers perished.

The Paris papers of April 1st were received by express on the 3d. On the last of March, a stormy debate took place in the Chambers, on the War budget. The discussion was opened by M. Bourdonnaye, who pointed out the dangers to be apprehended from the vacillating conduct of the ministry. M. de Villele said, France had done every thing consistent with national honor to preserve peace and to save Spain, and that she had no other alternative than that of vindicating those principles, which were equally essential to the peace of France and Spain, by the course she was now pursuing, and which, he doubted not, would be crowned with success.

A convention has been published between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, for withdrawing the Austrian troops from the Sardinian country.

A Paris paper of the 29th of March, states that the troops which were ordered to reach Toulouse on the 28th, had