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From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. ST. SALVADOR.

Commissioners, it appears, have now arrived from St. Salvador, to confer with the government of the United States, on the important subject confided to their management: they claim, in behalf of their Republic, to be incorporated into the American family.

The province of Guatemala was formerly a part of the Mexican Empire. At the late Imperial revolution that took place in Mexico, the constituted authorities of Guatemala refused all homage to the sceptre of Madrid.

Whatever becomes of this overture, we presume that we shall all agree in this point, that these gentlemen should be received with a cordial welcome, and with every testimonial of republican hospitality.

The great question is at length decided. The French Armies have entered Spain, and the war has commenced in good earnest. On the 2d of April the Duke d'Angouleme issued a Proclamation and Order of the Day, which will be found below.

The province of Guatemala, of which St. Salvador forms a part, is about seven hundred and fifty miles in length, and four hundred & fifty in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Chiapa and Vera Paz, on the south and west by the Southern Ocean, and on the east by Honduras.

A scarcity of provisions already began to be experienced by the French troops, who took with them only nine days supply, each soldier, as is stated, carrying his own share.

The summary of one of the morning papers says, Conchy's division is before Pampeluna, but has not blockaded it. The garrison consists of 4000 men.

Flying columns of guerillas move about between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. They hover round the French, harass them, and leave them nothing to eat.

swallowed by an earthquake in 1773, by which eight thousand families are supposed instantly to have perished. The dreadful catastrophe was occasioned by the irruption of the Guatamala Volcano: it is a high forked hill, which generally throws out smoke and fire at the approach of foul weather.

The capital has been for a third time rebuilt; it stands twenty-five miles from its former station, in a magnificent place, adorned with Monasteries, Churches, and a University, supposed to be the best in the empire.

The English settlement at the Bay of Honduras, contains about seven hundred whites and mulattoes, and about three thousand slaves.

The Mosquito Indians, inhabiting the coast of Honduras, are the most civilized, and number about two thousand fighting men.—The Poyers are more brave and warlike than the Mosquitoes, but they were formerly tributary to them, owing to the superior civilization of the former tribe.

The Chiapadelos Indos is the largest Indian town in Guatama: it lies west of Ciudad Reals, and contains about twenty thousand Indian inhabitants.

The Volcanoes through the whole extent are very numerous, and terrific. Some travellers have asserted, that no less than twenty are, if we may be allowed the expression, in constant blast—this country, had it been known to the ancients, would have been called the residence of Vulcan and the Cyclops.

FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the ship Leeds, in 2 days from Liverpool. New-York, May 19.

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of submission; all ranks united in the most determined resolution to resist to the last extremity. The Contributions, or smugglers, amounting to 50,000 men, are all well mounted and armed; they are men of great courage and intrepidity.

The army of Perpignan waited the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, and will move on the 22d. In a few days, the Telegraph says, 100,000 men will be in line.

The French army is divided into four corps, and ten divisions, and two divisions of dragoons. The corps under Marshal Moncey is on the frontier, opposite Catalonia, and is opposed to the army of Mina, the whole not more than 18,000 men.

The occupation of Cuba was made the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons, on the 16th April, when Mr. Canning replied, that, considering the emergencies arising out of a state of war, it was impossible to give a direct answer on this point.

A private letter states, that Sir Charles Stuart, the British Minister at Paris, has had high words with Monsieur Chateaubriand, and it was rumored that the English Minister had demanded his passports.

The following summary is from the French papers:

The Constitutional troops had quitted France.

One of the French papers state that the French Revolutionists hope, if their brethren in Spain are obliged to quit Seville, that they will be able to convey the King off by the sea to America; this measure, it is said, will be prevented, as two French frigates are cruising off the entrance of the Guadalquivir.

All Navarre is rising against the Constitutional system. Mina has an army on the Eastern Pyrenees; only 5 or 6000 men are armed, the remainder badly clothed and destitute of arms.

The Royalists are masters of the environs of Madrid. The Ambassador of Portugal has quitted Paris.

The 4th corps of the French army, under Marshal Moncey, is to assemble on the 15th of April, to consist of 18000 men.

There had been desertions from the Spanish army of the Faith, under Baron de Erolles.

It is stated that the Spanish policy is, to let the French troops get to Madrid. In Catalonia many Constitutionalists have joined the Royalists.

Reports were circulated that the loss of the French in their first attack upon St. Sebastian was much greater than they were willing to acknowledge.

It is stated in the Gazette de France, that when the Duke d'Angouleme arrived, Erani, the deputy from the three Biscayan provinces, presented to him their recognition of a Provisional government in Spain during the captivity of the King.

It was stated currently in Paris that accounts had been received that General Mina, with 15000 men was marching into France, which caused Gen. Moncey to fall back upon Toulouse.

The Duke d'Angouleme issued the following proclamation and order of the day previous to the French army entering Spain:

"PROCLAMATION."

"The Duke d'Angouleme, General in Chief of the army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards.

"The King of France, in recalling his ambassador from Madrid, has hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would have returned to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason.

"The French government has supported two whole years with unexampled patience, the most unmerited provocations. The Revolutionary faction, which has destroyed in your country the Royal authority, which holds your King captive, which demands his forfeiture, which manaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts.

"It is time to put an end to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which deprives

her of the power of giving peace to her colonies, which separates her from Europe, which has interrupted all her relations with the august Sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same wishes united with his Most Christian Majesty, and which compromise the repose and the interest of France.

"Spaniards! France is not at war with your country. Sprung from the same blood with your Kings, I can only desire your independence, your happiness, and your glory. I am about to cross the Pyrenees at the head of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, but it is to support the Spaniards who are friends of order and law; to aid them to liberate their captive King; to raise again the altar and throne; to rescue the priesthood from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole nation from the dominion of a few ambitious persons, who in proclaiming liberty, prepare only the slavery and ruin of Spain.

"Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you, the French are, and will only be, your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall wave on your cities. The provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered, in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. The most severe discipline shall be observed. Whatever is required for the service of the army shall be paid for with the most religious exactness. We pretend not to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country. We wish nothing but your deliverance; when we shall have attained it, we shall return to our country, happy in having preserved a generous people from the calamities generated by a revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

"Head Quarters of Bayonne, April 2, 1823.

"By his Royal Highness the Prince General-in-Chief.

"The Counsellor of State, Civil Commissioner of his Most Christian Majesty.

"DE MARMINAC."

"ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

"ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers! The confidence of the King has placed me at your head, in order to fulfil the noblest of missions. It is not the spirit of conquest which has made us take up arms—a more generous motive animates us; we are going to place a King on the throne, to reconcile the people with him, and to re-establish in a neighboring country, which is a prey to anarchy, the order necessary to the happiness and safety of the two kingdoms. Soldiers! you will respect, and cause to be respected, religion, laws, and property; and you will render easy the accomplishment of the duty which is imposed on me, of maintaining the most rigid discipline.

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

"Head Quarters, Bayonne, April 3."

London, April 22.—It appears to be the opinion that no efficient resistance was expected between Bayonne and Madrid. At the latter place a REGENCY was to be established, to act in the name of Ferdinand, supported by the French arms. The Allies, it is said, will accredit their ambassadors to this Regency.

Marseilles, April 12.—An order by the Telegraph was this morning received by the Authorities of this port, to lay an Embargo on all Spanish vessels; this was immediately put into execution, and several which were outside the Port, on the point of sailing, were compelled to return, by the boats of men of war lying here.

Paris, April 19.—At half past seven o'clock an extraordinary courier from London arrived at the department of Foreign Affairs. Two hours afterwards the Ministers assembled in Council at the residence of M. de Villele.

The order of embargo, which only related to vessels laden with grain for the enemy, being misunderstood, was enforced in general to all Spanish ships on the first commencement of hostilities. When the fact was known, the order was forthwith rectified.

Telegraph Despatch.

Bayonne, April 17.

The Major General to his Excellency the Minister of War.

"There is nothing new from the army. The troops are in full march.

"The army of Perpignan, which awaits the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, will be in movement from the 20th to the 22d instant.

"In a few days our 100,000 men will be in a line. Then the decisive blow will be struck.

"Pampeluna and St. Sebastian are invested; but they have not been attacked, and all the rumors which have been circulated on this point are absurd and ridiculous.

"Insurrections multiply in the interior of Spain."

The French papers state that Bilbao is occupied by Gen. Quesada, with his corps of Spanish Royalists. A French garrison was, however, to be placed in the town. They also state that Andalusia has risen in favor of the legitimate cause, and that 16,000 men are already under arms.

All the Constitutional Spaniards in France are ordered to leave the Kingdom.

Admiral Hamelin, had left Paris for Brest, to command a squadron fitted out to cruise on the coast of Spain. Several French and Spanish men of war were cruising in the Mediterranean.

ter from Paris, dated Saturday evening.—"The French frigate La Guerriere has been taken almost in sight of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing Spanish colors, one of which was a brig carrying 15 or 20 guns. The frigate was captured in high style. You may rely upon the truth of this."

The following is an extract from another private letter, dated Paris, April 18.—"All the letters from Bordeaux and Havre express the greatest alarm with respect to the vessels which they expect from day to day. A letter from Bayonne, of the 12th inst, announces the capture by a Spanish corsair of a ship laden with grain, which was carried into St. Sebastian. A Spanish ship of war is placed below the river.

Paris, April 18.—"We have received by express the following interesting letters, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

St. Jean Pied de Port, April 14.

"The information I have collected since the French army passed the Bidassoa, states, that the Spaniards receive it with the greatest enthusiasm, and that the clergy every where come in a body to meet the troops as they arrive.

Pampeluna, which, according to the revolutionary papers, was to receive a numerous garrison, & be provisioned for a year, is, on the contrary, ill provided with troops, and destitute of every thing. The garrison, including that of the citadel, does not exceed 2000 men, half of them militia; who, by the accounts of persons worthy of credit, wait only a favorable opportunity to abandon a cause which they detest, or which they have joined only by force. On the 9th, in the night, 100 of the militia rushed from Pampeluna (doubtless being informed of the arrival of the French) and joined Col. Juanito, to whom they offered their services.

"The young men of Lucaide who had taken arms for the Constitution, and who were near St. Sebastian, desert to return home; 60 of them arrived on the night of the 11th. It is affirmed that Andalusia has risen in favor of the legitimate cause, and that 10,000 men are already under arms.

Bayonne, April 14.—I have announced to you that Pampeluna had been evacuated by the garrison, composed of 2000 men; 1000 only have left that place, to escort to Arragon valuable effects, which had been deposited in that town. The remainder of the garrison is composed of militia, who have neither the power nor the inclination to defend themselves; if they were to attempt it, the inhabitants are so enthusiastic in favor of the good cause, that they would open the gates themselves.

All the accounts from the army are excellent, and our troops are now before the walls of St. Sebastian, without having experienced the smallest loss. The garrison, wholly confined to the place, has not made any sally since the division of Gen. Bourke drove it back fighting its forced repose, and the departure of the revolutionary incendiaries, Nautil and Fabvier.

We have stated that Ballasteros had given up the defence of the defiles of Soluin, and retired towards Tudela. Letters of the 14th, mention that Gen. Molitor, who has advanced with his corps, has just obliged Ballasteros to evacuate Tudela also.

Thus, success every where attends the French army.

Paris, April 11.—The speeches of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, alike remarkable for their decision as their frankness, and the decline which followed them in the English funds; the numerous departures from Calais; the silence preserved for three days on the operations against Saint Sebastian and Pampeluna; the dissensions which are observable among the majority; the great delay in the advance of the 4th corps of the Army of the Pyrenees; letters from Portugal, which speak of the embarkation of Amarante, after being completely routed, and the execution of two of his confederates; the contents of the proclamation of a Spanish Junta, which announces to the people of the Peninsula that things are to be restored to the state they were in 1819; the resolution which has been taken on the part of certain Powers not to recognize any of the public acts of the Spanish Government, since 1820; the report circulated that an Ambassador has already deposited a note on the subject—such are to-day the topics of general discourse, and which appear to have an influence on the funds, which are now at 84 40.

Bayonne, April 12.—The three provinces, and Navarre, have given notice that they will assist the French on condition that the King of France will guarantee their ancient privileges. An English courier, who passed through here yesterday, states that the greatest tranquillity prevails in Spain. Orders are given every where on the left of the Ebro