RALEIGH, (N. C.) FRIDAY, MAY 80, 1828.

THE STAR. and North-Carolina State Gazette, Published, weekly, by BELL & LAWRENCE.

No. 22.

eription, three dollars per annum.-No pa r will be sent without at mast \$150 is pair advance, and no paper discontinued, but at e option of the Editors, unless all arrears the option of the Editors, unless all arrentages are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fif-turn linds, inserted three times for one dollar, and twesty-live sents for each continuance.---All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. ST. SALVADOR.

Commissioners, it appears, have now arrived from St. Salvador, to confer Honduras, with the government of the United for Europe. States, on the important subject confided The capit to their management: they claim, in behalf of their Republic, to be incorrected into the American family-to one more state to those already composing our confederation.

The province of Guatamala was formerly a part of the Mexican Empire. At the late Imperial revolution that took place in Mexico, the constituted au-thorities of Guatamala refused all homthorities of Guatamala refused all homas they conceived themselves, single handed, to assert and maintain their inpendence, they came to a resolution of tendering their allegiance to the great republican family of the West, and but they were formerly tributary to them, eight Commissioners have arrived, emr powered to make this arrangement. Whatever becomes of this overture, we

presume that we shall all agree in this Indián town in Guatama a it lies west point, that these gentlemen should be of Cuidad Reals, and contains about received with a cordial welcome, and with every testimonial of republican hospitality. It is flattering to the pride of Americans that such an overimpressions which they now receive, will be powerful and abiding. It is the first Republic, and in fact the only one recognized now existing upon the globe, which they visit as the Representatives of another, now forming on the Conti-nent, any thing like cold repulsiveness on our part at this season, will be received with more than personal disgust;

-it will have a political bearing, and make enemies of those who now tender us their friendship and allegiance. They have but recently escaped from monarchical fetters, and when glowing with republican visions, they visit for the first time a republic, it becomes impor-tant to both parties, that they should be received with frankness, as friends and brothers, if not as countrymen. At the time when European monarchy is attempting to extend itself by the mouth of the cannon, it behoves Republican A merica, to receive her guests adorned with all the simple republican virtues, a faith, honor and friendship.

The province of Guatamala, of which St. Salvador forms a part, is about seven handred and lifty miles in length, and four hundred & fifty in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Chiana and several success. They are stated to have bounded on the north by Chiana and several success. They are stated to have bounded on the north by Chiana and several success. The province of Guatamaia, of which bounded on the north by Chiapa and Vera Paz, on the south and west by the Southern Ocean, and on the east by Honduras. It is the abode of burning mountains, and is, of course, peculiarly liable to storms, tempests and earthquakes. It is divided into six provinces, and is perhaps the most populous country in all Spanish America. The chief rivers are called the Chiapa and the Rio where, it appears, the war was unpopu-St. Juan: there are furthermore two lakes far, and the intelligence of the partia: -the Nicarague and Leon; the former of success these is one hundred and seventeen ceived. leagues in circumference; its western extremity is not more than twenty miles from the south western coast of Mexico; ibutes its waters to the ocean, by it-dis a spacious river bearing its name, which carrying his own share. An attempt divides the Province of Nicarague from is said to have been made to bribe the Costa Rico. Several towns of consider--particularly Granada, Leon, and Nicarague. This Lake abounds in fish, and is much infested with A'ligators. papers says. St. Leon is connected with the above Conchy's division is before Pampementioned Lake by a river at its wes-tern extremity—it ebba and flows like the sea, and is about thirty miles distant from the Southern Ocean. The town of Leon de Nioarague is situated at the foot of a burning mountain, and is fre- Conchy and Molitor intended attackquently shaken by earthquakes-it con- ing him; if they fail, the result will be sists of about one thousand houses, in very hazardous to the French-they which there are several Numeries and Monasteries. The capital of this pro-vince was formerly called St. Juan de Guatamala, and was situated in a valley, through which flowed a river between two burning mountains. In the year 1541 it was nearly destroyed by a temthrough which flowed a river between two burning mountains. In the year 1541 it was nearly destroyed by a tem-pest, and a number of the inhabitants were buried in its ruins. It was how-ever rebuilt at a considerable distance from its former station, and became a large and rich town, with a Bishop's See and university; it contained about sixty thousand inhabitants of all com-plexions, and became immensely rich. It was allowed to be the third city in rank in Spanish America. No trace

swallowed by an earthquake in 1773. edies submission; all ranks united in her of the power of giving peace to her cold by which eight thousand families are supposed instantly to have perished. The dreadfal catastrophe was oces by the irruption of the Guatamala Vol-canor it is a high forked hill, which generally throws out smoke and fire at the approach of foul weather. It may be seen at sea for some distance, although situated eight leagues within land from the coast of the Pacific ocean .-- Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the soil is very abundant; it produces coch-ineal, cotton, indigo and cocha in great quantities .- honey, balsam and wood.

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

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

The Mosquitoe 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 Musquitoes, owing to the superior civilization of the former tribe.

The Chiapadelos Indos is the largest twenty thousand Indian inhabitants.

The Volcanoes through the whole extent are very numerous, and terrific. Some travellers have asserted, that no tare should have been made, and the 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. 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 Pro- badly clothed and destitute of arms. clamation and Order of the Day, which The Royaliststs are masters of the will be found below. On the following environe of Madrid. The Ambassador day the army crossed the Bidasson, and proceeded slowly on the march to Madrid, having experienced considerable under Marshal Moncey, is to assemble opposition, and met with two defeats on the 15th of April, to consist of 18000 before Pampeluna and St. Sebastian. men. It does not appear that either of these places had actually fallen into the hands of the French, but, on the other hand, the A scarcity of provisions already b

fought with a desperation not expected by the French. The fort and Ceutama had been taken by the French troops, with 200 prisoners, two colonels, ten St. Sebastian was much greater than officers, and five pieces of cannon. It they were willing to acknowledge. is stated that the French troops were every where well received. This, howevery where well received. This, how-ever, is the French account, and doubt-less intended to have effect at home, where, it appears, the war was unpopuless intended to have effect at home, lar, and the intelligence of the partial success of the troops rather coldly regan to be experienced by the French troops, who took with them only nine into France, which caused Gen. Mon days supply, each soldier, as is stated; cey to fall back upon Toulouse. This, Costa Rico. Several towns of consider-able note adorn the margin of this lake to surrender the fortress of St. Sebas-day previous to the French army entertian.

edief submission; of resolution to re-the most determined resolution to re-sist to the last extremity. The Contri-sist to the last extremity amounting to mounting to ers, amounting to 50,000 men, are all well me armed; they are men of great courage and intrepidity.

"The arms of Perpignan waited the arrival of the Dake d'Angouleme on the Ebro, and will move on the 32d. 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 un-The merchandize is usually conveyed der Marshal Moncey in an the frontier, to the port of St. Thomas, in the bay of opposite Catalonin, and is opposed to the Honduras, from whence it is shipped army of Mina, the whole not more than 18,000 men. Col. Jarreguay, better known by the name of El Pastor, has left the main army, and organized his Guerrillas-a mode of warfare adopted in Spain since the days of Sertorius. The Spaniards will avoid severe general actions, trusting to their usual mode of attack and defence."

The occupation of Cuba was made the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons, on the 16th April, when Mrs Canning replied, that, considering the emergencies arising out of a state of war, it was impossible to give a direct an-swer on this point. The London Courier, alluding to the remarks in our papers, sneeringly observes, that we never seem to have taken into account the probability of France seizing on Cuba, in the event of a war with Spain.

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

The following summary is from the French papers:

The Constitutional troops had quitted Irun.

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 Guadalquiver.

All Navarre is rising against the Con-stitutional system. Mina has an army on the Eastern Pyrenees; only 5 or 6000 men are armed, the remainder of Portugal has quitted Paris.

The 4th corps of the French army, under Marshal Moncey, is to assemble

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

H is stated that the Spanish policy is,

nics, which separates her from which has interrupted all her relati-the sugust Sovereigns whom the say tions and the same without the say tions and the same wishes united Most Christian Majesty, and which

Most Christian Majesty, and which compro-mise the repose and the interest of France. "Spaniards' France is not at war with your country. Spring from the same blood with your kings, I can only desire your indepen-dence, your hippiness, 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 to-der and law; to aid them to liberate their cap-tive King; to raise again the after and theme. tive King; to raise again the after and thron to reacue the priesthood from proscriptio men of property from spoilation, and the whole nation from the dominion of a few mbitions persons, whoy in proclaiming berty, 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 sinces traversed by our soldiers shall be ad-ministered, in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. The most severe disci-pline shall be observed. Whatever is required pline shall be observed. Whatever a required for the service of the army shall be paid for with the most religious exactness. We pre-tend 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.

"LOUIS ANTOINE. "Head Quarters of Bayonne, 2 April 2, 1823. "By his Royal Highness the Prince General

The Counsellor of State, Civil Commission er of his Moat Christian Majesty. "DE MARMINAC."

"ARMY OF THE PYRENEES. "ORDER OF THE DAT.

"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 arma-a more generous motive animates us; we are going to place a King on the throne, to recon-cile the people with him, and to re-establish in a neighboring country, which is a prey to amarchy, the order necessary to the happiness and saidty 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. ⁶ 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 REGEN-or 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 receiv-ed 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

ter from Paris, dated Saturday even The French frig has been taken struct by two armed vera colors, one of which was a brig carryin, 13 or 20 guns. The frigate was pep pered in high style. You may rely upon the truth of this."

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The following is an extract from a other private letter, dated Paris, Ap 18:-- " All the letters from Burden 18:---" All the letters from Burdeaux and Havra 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 receiv-ed by express the following interesting fetters, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

our readers:

St. Jean Pied de Port, Spril 14.

"The information I have collected since the Franch army passed the Bi-dassoa, states, that the Spaniards re-ceive 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 havorable 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 Pampaluna (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. Schastian, 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 leglumate cause, and that 10,000 men are already under arms.

Bayonne, April 14.—I have announ-ced to you that Pampeluna had been e-vacuated 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 compo-sed of militia, who have neither the pow-er nor the inclination to defend them-selves; if they were to attempt it, the inhabitants are so enthusiastic in favor of the good cause, that they would open

, when y conned to the has not made any sally since the divi-sion 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 Soliuia, 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.

The summary of one of the morning

rank in Spanish America. No trace wards the French name and nation. of the town now remains visible, it was Not the most distant idea was harbor-

Biscay are in insurrection.

Reports were circulated that the loss of the French in their first attack upon

It is stated, in the Gazette de France, that when the Duke d'Angouleme arvernment in Spain during the captivity of the King.

It was stated currently in Paris that accounts had been received that Gene-ral Mina, with 1500 men was marching however is not authenticated.

The Duke d'Angouleme issued the following proclamation and order of the ing Spain:

"PROCLAMATION."

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

"The king of the Fyrance, to the Spaniards. "The King of France, in recalling his am-bassador from Madrid, has hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would have returned to more moderate sen-timents, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half elapsed, and his Majesty has waited in vain for the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with Spain of an order of things compatible with

contagion of its doctrines and its example, to produce the insurrection of Naples and Pied-mont. Deceived in its hopes, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to con-summate, under the protection of trium-phant rebellion, the plots formed by them against their country. "It is time to put an end to the anarchy which tears 5pain in pieces, which deprives

o return, by the boats of men of lying here.

Paris, April 19,-At half past seven o'clock an extraordinary convier 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 re lated 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.

Telegroph Despatch.

Bayonne, April 17. . The Major General to his Excellency the Min ister 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'Angou-leme 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 in-vested; but they have not been attack-ed, and all the ramors which have been circulated on this point are absurd and ridiculous.

" Insurrections multiply in the interior of Spain."

The French papers state that Bilboa 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 legitmate cause, and that 10,000 men are already under arms:

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

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 sioperations against Saint Sebastian and Pampelana; the dissensions which are Pampelana; the dissensions which are observable among the majority; the great delay in the advance of the 4th corps of the Army of the Pyrenecs; letters from Portogal, which speak of the embarka-tion of Amarante, after being complete-ly 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 Peninsu-la 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 pow at 84 40. Bayonne, April 12.—The three pro-vinces, and Navarre, have given notice that they will assist the French on condi-Admiral Hamelin, had left Paris for Brest, to command a squadron fitted out to cruize on the coast of Spain. Several French and Spanish men of war were cruizing in the Mediterranean. London, April 21.—Extract of a let-