

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

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FOREIGN.

FROM SPAIN.

New-York, June 8.

We are indebted to Captain Story, of the ship Louisa Matilda, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 40 days from Cadix, for a regular file of Spanish papers...

Translated for the National Advocate.

Seville, April 20.—We have learned for certain, that a Decree of His Majesty has been sent to-day to the Council of State, withdrawing the declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities, commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without omitting any.

We are assured that his majesty has received the resignation of Don Sebastian Fernandez Valesa, of his offices of Secretary of State and Despatch, of Grace and Justice.

According to intelligence received by the government, the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the First fell from his throne under our blows—let us be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

Madrid, April 16.—They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion. They add, that Col. Gurrea has arrived at Lerida with 2000 men, and Don Patricio Dominguez with 4 pieces of artillery, and that they were going against Mequinenza.

April 17.—News from Santiago of the 9th states that the factious troops, collected and headed by the ex-governors Marin and Vasquez, were completely routed on the 4th. The mountains and plains were strewn with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken with Vasquez, and many arms. This victory was gained by troops lately raised, and called quintos, or fifth-men.

This evening part of the artillery, &c. from the depository at Segovia arrived.

News from Burgos has been received to the 15th. At that time the French had not passed the Ebro, and showed no disposition to do so. There were 6 or 7000 men in that city, and the squadron of artillery had returned which had marched out a few days before.

April 19.—The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French. The political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and General Morillo from Valladolid, express themselves thus: The French army is preceded by a vanguard of Frenchified Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quezada. The national troops fought

bravely against the French in the province of Bilbao, when they retreated on seeing the great superiority in number of the invaders. As soon as the column of the Frenchified Spaniards entered Vittoria, they laid a contribution of 5000 dollars on the inhabitants; the commander made a proclamation, calling all the young men to arms; they shot several militiamen and patriots, and plundered several houses; the French troops still repeat the same atrocities. The commanders of the last endeavored to stop these excesses, but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, who were intoxicated with the cries which they repeated. They heard very often that of "let the soldiers of the faith die," miserous los de la fe. All the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos, flying from the enemies. The chief magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself with a column of 600 militia belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have re-united all the troops of the district to act on the flank of the enemies. Gen. Balesteros, with the troops, and some militia of the 5th district, have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro. Gen. Morillo, as soon as he heard of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war (son sus polvora terminates); his words are very firm to the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Benevente for the seat of his operations, where he has ordered a member of each provincial deputation of the second and third districts to meet. General Abisbal has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th of July, and continues organizing his army with the greatest activity. He has placed four battalions in the barracks, which are exercised at every hour of the day, and he has ordered the artillery which was in Segovia, to be brought there; finally, he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

Seville, April 22.—The King, in order to shew a testimony of his regard for this city, has bestowed the title of Duke on the infant son of the infanta Dona Louisa Carlota.

April 21.—The King has visited the tobacco manufactory with Don Francisco de Paula, where he constituted himself a Viva el Rey.

Nothing is said in Barcelona letters of the 9th of an invasion, so that there cannot be much uniformity in the operations of the French, who intended to enter by Catalonia and Guipuzcos at the same time.

His Majesty has named for the Ministry of the government of the Peninsula, D. Jose Maris Caltrava, Minister of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, and for that of War, Field Marshal D. Mariano Zorraquin, chief of E. M. of the first army of operations.

Seville, April 21.—Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements; the guerilla parties which have begun to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albufera, Arlaban, and San Marcial, will be repeated all over the Peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid, dated the 17th, which says: "Considering our circumstances, all is tranquil, and the pure royalists of Saint Louis will be received with valor and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merely to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured, that they will pay dearly for their temerity. All the soldiers are running with a degree of glory and revenge."

We have no news from the Peninsula, and reports of all sorts are continually in circulation. Part of the French army has certainly passed Vittoria, but that signifies nothing, for the nearer they come, they know they must divide, and the easier will be our warfare. The departure of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the Special Tribunal of War, and the Marine, and the inspection of all arms, and many other corporations and private persons, has been determined on. Count Abisbal has made four propositions to our militia, on the part they are to take: 1st. The march towards Seville, to keep open a communication with government; 2d. That they form part of the army, without additional pay; 3d. To admit into the guerillas, every militiaman who subscribes; 4th. Those who choose to stay in Madrid, shall give up their munitions, &c. to the army. The greater part of the militia have determined to go to Seville, and the battalions will therefore take their colors, music, and carry 600,000 reys in metal for their necessities. They will all leave the city in a few days. We have to-day supplied the city with a militia guard, and the Count is to review us all at one o'clock—the garrison of the city and the troops of

some neighboring towns. All the troops now assembled in the field of the Guardians are full 12,000 men, well clad and armed. Wine and rations were to be given after the review. The meeting has been in session several days to carry into effect a loan of 5,000,000 reys, which the Intendant of this army considers immediately necessary.

A letter from Burgos mentions that a great number of people are coming in from the North, telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of the French Spaniards. It is said here, that Gen. Balesteros is at Sarazona. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemy's hands.

Vigo, April 6th.—They received last night information that one of the columns of the troops who were in the pursuit of the seditious, having reached them, attacked them, and completely defeated them with a great number of dead and wounded.

Valencia, April 7th.—We are under the necessity of announcing that the valiant column of Catalans and other troops attached to it, which entered a few days ago in this city, crowned with the laurels of victory, were yesterday in the afternoon dispersed in the fields of Nules—the seditious, in a very superior number, waited for them, seized the most convenient positions, and prepared their artillery—the light troops (las Guerillas) began the firing; and the strength of the column, with that ardor which has always been attributed to them, when all at once they found themselves surrounded by the seditious, the cavalry having failed in their charge, in such case they had no other recourse but that of dispersing themselves for their salvation. The two third parts of the infantry have already presented themselves on Castellon de la Plana, where there is another column of 1200 infantry, and 200 cavalry. This also has been joined by more than fifty horses, and we flatter ourselves that as many more yet will present themselves to join them. Such are, Valencianos, the reverses of war; this will always be the case; but valor and constancy shall save us. The losses are nothing while there remains yet means of replacing them. We can, with certainty, announce that the most important column, the other column which was on the way, coming here, may execute its march in wagons, and with the greatest celerity. Courage, then, we repeat it, and constancy, that the reward of these virtues will never be other than that of victory.

Lisbon, April 10th.—Gen. De Rego writes under date of the 5th, from Villa Real, that Ex-Count Silveira is in Mirandella; that among the insurgents a report was circulated that the Ex-Count was thinking of withdrawing himself towards Braganza. Competent measures had been adopted, conjointly with the authorities, on the frontiers of Spain, to stop the seditious.

On the different points of the province De Tros-los-Montes, some light troops (Guerillas) have appeared, and the seduced peasantry insulted the Constitutionalists. On the 29th ult., a number of about 160 enthusiasts, commanded by an officer of the suppressed ordinances, surrounded the house of the minister of the War Department; but fortunately on the day previous he had sent his family into Spain.

They write from Paris that a certain lady, Galabert, or Cahusac, (supposed name), was going to Madrid with secret instructions, both verbal and in writing, with intention to establish a direct correspondence with the king by means of a minister; they say she has a brother-in-law, who is Col. of the guard, (R. 829) and add that she carried her written instructions on silk paper, sewed up in her bodice—Diario Del Gobierno, or Governmental Journal.

Lisbon, April 8.—On the 8th, at 4 in the evening, the vanguard of the Constitutional army entered Mirandella with wives, &c. In the morning the remains of the royalist infantry had marched out towards Braganza, which they have since evacuated. A few guerillas there under a priest were driven off by the constitutionalists; but they had robbed the public property, laid the inhabitants under contributions, &c. &c.

FROM ENGLAND.

Philadelphia, June 9.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Bowen, from Liverpool, has put us in possession of European dates two days later than before received. Capt. B. left Liverpool on the 27th of 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 ever in the annals of her history, have to record, that she commenced a war with the unanimous consent of her people.—Free Journal.

London, April 21.—It appears by the last accounts from Portugal, that the Conde d'Amarante, that enterprising which our liberal journalists at first ridiculed as something too contemptible to deserve notice, and afterwards, twice or thrice annihilated, as something too formidable to remain successful, continues to rally round its numerous and effective supporters. This is not surprising.

The situation of the Peninsula, indeed, at this moment, offers an instructive lesson to the admirers of revolution, and especially of military revolutions. Both in Spain and Portugal, a few rebel soldiers, with arms in their hands, & co-operating with a small number of political demagogues, hoisted the standard of revolt against the existing governments, and proclaimed a revolution. For a period, the daring treason was successful, because the civil population of a country is easily overawed at first, by military force. The rebelling party are already banded together, capable of acting as a body and master of resources to a given extent. But the people, however great their hostility may be to what is passing around, require time to confederate plans of resistance, and to organize the means of carrying these plans into execution. Meanwhile, because nothing is openly attempted, the cry of the other side is, that nothing is contemplated, and that the silence of preparation is, in fact, the proof of entire acquiescence.

We now see, in Spain and Portugal, the value of this sinister inference; we now see what a deplorable destiny awaits the country where soldiers enforce constitutional rights at the point of the sword. But we live in a new era, and there may be danger of offending very loyal ears, and of alarming very monarchical principles, if we presume to consider the military insurrections of Portugal and Spain as any thing short of a patriotic struggle on the part of the People. To those among us who have only recently caught this mania, we would advise that they, emphatically speaking, are against the new order of things, both in Spain and Portugal. Lord Liverpool allowed, in his speech on the 18th inst. that the parties were "nearly balanced;" though we apprehend a closer estimate of the relative strength of the two parties will shew that they are not so nearly balanced, but that the revolutionists are a small, a very small minority.

We are told that the Spanish Revolution is popular in this country. Yes, it is so, and what is more, its popularity is confined, with a few exceptions, to the same classes with whom her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, was popular; with whom Hunt was popular; with whom the Manchester-massacre-gentlemen were popular; and with whom whatever wears the character of defiance and resistance will always be popular. This sort of popularity, however, was not regarded as the apology or the vindication of those occurrences, but was viewed as a concomitant circumstance indicative only of greater peril, and demanding the application of more decisive remedies.

Some important successes have been obtained over the soldiers of the Faith by the Constitutionalists, in the neighborhood of Valencia. The King has not yet arrived at Seville; his health does not appear to have been at all injured by the journey as yet. The French army is understood to be in some danger of feeling inconvenience from the want of provisions.

Paris, April 22.—A telegraphic despatch announces, that on the 18th our van guard carried Logrodo, which was defended by 900 men, and that they took a general, 200 men, a standard, arms, and baggage. Marshal Oudinot is going to Burgos; his Royal Highness will remain some days at Vittoria. The above despatch has been communicated to the civil authorities by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

London, April 25.

From the Courier Francois of Tuesday. It is surprising that the Telegraphic despatches, which announce the movements of head quarters and of the advanced guards, communicate nothing of what passes in the centre and on the wings of the army. The letters from Bayonne of the 15th all concur in mentioning an engagement which had taken place between El Pastor and the 25d regiment of the line, between Tolosa and Villa Real.

It is hard to suppose, that all the reports in circulation on this subject may be fictitious, and a few words in the Monitor would at once strip them of

whatever exaggeration they may have required.

The place of Santona, so bravely defended by General Lameth, during the last war, has been put into a good state for defence, and the Brigadier Don Julian Sanchez has the command there.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Bayonne, April 15.—The French troops, on entering the Spanish territory, took with them also days' provisions. Each soldier carried his own share, and the troops complained loudly of this burden. Since this supply has been exhausted, they are but badly off. The corps before St. Sebastian is obliged to live on pulse and roots.

The Asia returning before St. Sebastian. A French brigantine, loaded with provisions, has been carried into St. Sebastian. The provisions were purchased, after which the vessel sailed with prisoners. It was not expected that St. Sebastian would hold-out as it has done; 800,000 francs were offered to the Governor to induce him a surrender.

Conchy's division has approached Pampeluna, but has not blockaded it, and there is as yet free ingress and egress. The garrison consists of only 4,600 men. The local militia of that town, Vittoria, Tolosa, and the other places threatened by the French, have marched to join Balesteros, who has assembled a force of 15,000 men. His headquarters are at Tarazona, on the skirts of the celebrated position of Monte-cayo.

Conchy and Molitor intend to attack him with three divisions. If their attack should be unsuccessful, the result in the present state of affairs will probably prove very disastrous for the French.

TEN DAYS LATER.

New-York, June 11.

The line ship John Wells, Captain Harris, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. The editors of the Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers to the 8th and Lloyd's Lists to the 6th, all inclusive. The Paris dates are to the 5th, which contain the fifth bulletin of the Spanish army, giving in the detail the operations which led to the occupation of Saragossa. The Bulletin is given below, together with such comments as have been concluded between Tunis and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, by which the latter is to be placed on the same footing as the most favored nations.

The advices from Constantinople are to the 26th of March, at which time great preparations were making against the Greeks, and the government entertained the most ardent hopes of success.

A London paper states, that rendezvous houses had been opened in Tower Hill for the reception of able and ordinary seamen, for seven ships of the line, four frigates, six sloops of war and two cutters.

The disturbances still continued in Ireland, particularly in Cork and Limerick, where houses were burned and property destroyed to a most awful extent.

The London Courier of the 3d ult. observes, letters received from Oporto, dated the 18th ult. mentions a circumstance of the greatest importance, the violation of the territory of Spain by the Portuguese troops. Amarante, with his forces, had reached Benevente, and Rego in pursuit of him, has his headquarters at Sanabria; both towns are a considerable distance within the Spanish frontier. Ausante was on his march to join the French troops.

PARIS PAPERS.

Capture of Saragossa.

Telegraphic Despatch, Head Quarters, 25th April, 7 o'clock in the evening.

At the moment of sending my letter, it is announced that Saragossa has been taken by a most vigorous effort of the French army.

Our troops have entered Tudela. His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, had ordered that the officers, sub-officers and soldiers of the 4th division, commanded by Lieutenant General Viscount Obert, be particularly honored, for their excellent conduct at the taking of Logrono on the 18th.

We press on the blockade of Santona with increasing vigor. The fort of Loredo had been taken on the 21st by the troops of the Faith, which makes us master of the Roads of Santona. Communication has been established by the right bank of the Ebro with the second corps, which continues its march on to Saragossa. The Revolutionary troops retreat in every direction; the desertion is very considerable. A great number of soldiers, who have been forced to follow them, enter their habitations.

By order of his Royal Highness,

COUNT GUILLEMONT.

London, (Courier,) May 5.

We mentioned, on Saturday, that the Duke d'Angouleme had found some un-