

# U. C. HERALD EXTRA.

KINGSTON, MAY 28, 1823.

We have just received the ALBION EXTRA of the 20th inst. from which we copy the following highly important intelligence.

## The French in Spain.

All doubts on the subject of invasion are now at an end. The Duc d'Angouleme issued his proclamation on the 2d April, previous to the entrance of his forces into the Spanish territory. It will be found below.

The French crossed the Bidassoa on the 7th April, having been occupied several days previous in the necessary preparations. The intelligence was communicated from Bayonne to Paris, a distance of 500 miles, by Telegraph, in two hours and a half. An attempt was made by a few French refugees, of whom we slightly spoke in our last, to induce some French regiments to desert, by raising the now powerless cry of "Vive Napoleon!" The answer of the French officer in command was "Vive le Roi!" and a volley, which at once dispersed the hostile bands, of whom no more was seen.

As soon as the passage of the Bidassoa was effected, leisurely, and in order, the Constitutionalists deserted Irun, and all the posts they held in its neighbourhood, and retired to St. Sebastian.

French papers, and Telegraphic communications, have been received in London, up to April 20th. A series of extracts will best show the position of affairs. The result is, that the French have met with no resistance of consequence—that they are in possession of Bilbao, Tolosa, Vittoria, of the fortress of Guetaria, on the sea-side, not far from St. Sebastian, and probably of Burgos.

St. Sebastian, so famous for the siege it stood against the British, is now invested by the French, as well as Pampeluna in Navarre, all which province, as well as that of Catalonia, is in array against the Constitutionalists.

General Mina is perfectly quiet, and Balasteros has retired without firing a shot to Tudela, leaving to the French the important pass of Salinas.

## PROCLAMATION.

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

"The King of France, by recalling his Ambassadors from Madrid, hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would return to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have passed away, and his Majesty has in vain expected the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of neighbouring states.

"The French government has for two entire years endured, with a forbearance without example, the most unmerited provocation; the revolutionary faction which has destroyed the royal authority in your country—which holds your King captive—which calls for his detronement—which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond its frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried all means to corrupt the army of his Most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded by the contagion of its doctrines and of its example to produce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its expectations, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate under the protection of triumphant rebellion the plots which they had formed against their country. It is time to put a stop to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which takes from it the power of settling its colonial disputes, which separates it from Europe, which has broken all its relations with the august Sovereigns, whom the same intentions and the same views unite with his Most Christian Majesty, and which compromises the repose and interest of France.

"Spaniards!—France is not at war with your country. Sprung from the same blood as your Kings, I can have no wish but for your independence, your happiness, your glory. I am going to cross the Pyrenees at the head of 100,000 Frenchmen; but it is in order to unite myself to the Spaniards, friends of order and the laws, to assist them in setting free their captive King, in raising again the altar and the throne, in rescuing priests from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole people from the dominion of an ambitious few, who, while they proclaim liberty, are preparing only the slavery and ruin of Spain.

"Spaniards!—Every thing will be done for you and with you. The French are not, and wish not to be, any thing but your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall float over your cities: the provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered in the name of Ferdinand by Spanish authorities; the severest discipline shall be observed; every thing necessary for the service of the army shall be paid for with a scrupulous punctuality; we wish nothing but your deliverance; as soon as we shall have obtained it, we will return to our country, happy to have preserved a generous people from the miseries produced by revolution, and

which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

"Head-quarters at Bayonne, }  
April 2, 1823.

"LOUIS ANTOINE,  
By his Royal Highness the Prince General in Chief, the Counsellor of State, Civil Commissioner of his Most Christian Majesty.

"The Etoile publishes a royal ordinance, conferring on the Duke d'Angouleme, as commander in chief of the army of the Pyrenees, authority, first, to fill up all vacancies and make all promotions; secondly, to bestow the orders of St. Louis, Military Merit, and the Legion of Honour, and to award such recompenses in general as he shall think fit.

## COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

"St. Jean de Luz, April 7.—One hundred and fifty or two hundred French and Italians presented themselves to-day with a tri-coloured flag on the Spanish side of the Bidassoa. The 9th regiment of light infantry, with Gen. Valin at its head, were on that side. The General ordered three canon shots to be fired on this body. Fifteen of them were killed or wounded. Among the former are four French officers, or persons who had fled from justice.—The troops wished to cross the river on foot, and pursue the enemy, who immediately fled.

"The Bidassoa was crossed on the 7th, and the Duke d'Angouleme slept on the 8th at Irun.

"De Lamotte, formerly a Captain in the legion of the Seine, and implicated in the plot of the 10th of August, 1819, is seriously wounded in the affair. He had been condemned to five years imprisonment and 300 francs of fine.

"The army marches in three divisions—one upon Tolosa, direct for Madrid; one upon Pampeluna; and another upon St. Sebastian.

"The regiment Alexander, in garrison at Irun, evacuated that town on the approach of the French.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH RECEIVED AT CALAIS.

"Calais, Friday, April 18, 1823.

"M. la Maire.—A telegraphic despatch of this day announces that our advanced guards have entered Vittoria and Bilbao.

(Signed) "CHAS DENIQUIS,  
Director of the Telegraphs.

(A true copy) "A BENARD,  
Mayor of Calais.

"Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour."

PARIS, April 17.

The advanced guard of our army has passed without difficulty the famous defiles of Salinas, four leagues in advance of Vittoria, where the head quarters of the Prince will be on the 17th inst.

His Royal Highness quitted Tolosa, after having installed a Junta, which has given new force to the confidence of the people in the promises of his Royal Highness.

It is asserted that the French Government, on the principle that France is not what may be properly called at war with Spain, will not issue letters of marque, or permit any naval armament of privateers. It is said also, that our royal marine has received orders not to take any but Spanish armed vessels, and to let merchant ships pass. It is added, that the Government has made this arrangement known to the different Cabinets of Europe, demanding, in its turn, that they will not allow of the fitting of Spanish privateers in their ports, nor the sale of such prizes as these corsairs may take.

Preparations are making at the Hotel of the Portuguese Legation, for the departure of the Minister of his most Faithful Majesty. The passports for the Legation have just been delivered at his desire. It seems that his Excellency will depart in the course of next week. It is said, that with these passports the Minister received a note, expressing the regret that was felt at his having determined to leave this Capital, since France has not shown any hostile disposition towards Portugal, nor sent any order to the French Minister at Lisbon, and Consuls of his Most Christian Majesty to quit that Kingdom.

Tolosa, April 14.  
The Spanish people declare so decidedly against the Government of the Cortes, that 300 Constitutionalists having shown an intention to defend the approach to this place, they were surrounded on all sides by the population, who obliged them to throw their artillery into the water. This fact is certain. Never was an army seen more obedient to its commander, more attached to its King, than our army. The Spaniards lavish on it the sincerest demonstrations of unlimited confidence.

The country people bring provisions on the road; every thing is regularly paid for. The day before yesterday, while 10 or 12,000 men were passing through the town, a market was held, which was as numerously attended by country people, and as well supplied, as ever.

General Quesada has entered Bilbao.

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 came in a body to meet the troops as they arrive.

Pampeluna, which according to the revolutionary papers, was to receive a numerous garrison, and 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 2,000 men, half of them militia, who, by the accounts of persons worthy of credit, wait only for a favourable 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 Lacade who had taken arms for the constitution, and who were near St. Sebastian, desert to return home, sixty of them arrived in the night of the 11th. It is affirmed that Andalusia has risen in favour of the legitimate cause, and that 10,000 men are already under arms.

Bayonne, April 14, P. M.—(By Express)—

I have announced to you that Pampeluna had been evacuated by the garrison, composed of 2,000 men, 1,000 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 favour 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 sallies since the division of Gen. Bourke drove it back fighting; its forced repose, and the departure of the revolutionary incendiaries, Nantil and Fabvier, give every reason to expect a speedy surrender.

Bilboa is occupied by our troops—the news is certain. Many of our vessels, laden with provisions have sailed for that port which is of great importance.

We have stated that Ballasteros had given up the defence of the defiles of Salina, 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.

Gen. Quesada has taken possession of Bilbao, at the head of his corps, which consists wholly of Spanish Royalists. A French garrison will however be put into the town, on account of the import.

From 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 Pergignan, which awaits the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, will be in movement from the 20th to the 23d inst.

"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 rumours which have been circulated on this point are absurd and ridiculous.

"Insurrections multiply in the interior of Spain."—*Journal des Debats.*

From the Gazette de France.

Letters from Lisbon of the 28th, and from Oporto of the 25th of March, state that the Count d'Amarante continues in the same position. Rego was still at Amarante. Great disquietude prevailed at Oporto and Lisbon, because the Government dared not depend upon any of the troops.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Marseilles, dated April 12.—"An order, by 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 of which were outside the port, on the point of sailing, were compelled to return by the boats of the men of war lying here."

FROM THE COURIER.

London, April 22.

We have just received by express, from Paris, the following Telegraphic communication:

Paris, April 20.

The Port and citadel of Guetaria have been taken by our troops. Two hundred men, among whom were two Colonels, and ten other officers, have been taken, with five pieces of cannon, and provisions.

It is said that the enemy have abandoned Burgos since the 14th. Every where the French army meet with the best reception.