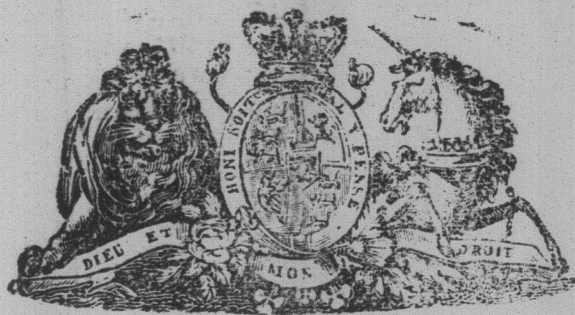


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(From London papers, Oct. 7—18.)

THE FOURTH ASCENT OF THE VAUXHALL ROYAL BALLOON.

Notwithstanding the state of the weather during the whole of yesterday, the preparations determined to keep faith with the public, and at nine o'clock the balloon of the Royal Balloon commenced. On account of the immense weight of water absorbed by the netting of the balloon, and the consequent pressure on the surface of the silk, the process occupied about half an hour more than on former occasions. There were not more than 1000 persons present, but the confidence created by the success and perfect safety of three first ascents appeared to have increased the ardour of curious spectators. Early in the afternoon inquiries had been made regarding the ascent, and it was found that at three o'clock six places were reserved. Although the day was not at all favourable for the spectators, still it was on a peculiarly well suited for the observations of what might be termed "balloon effects," for it was most probable that, in less than 10 minutes after the earth, the aeronauts would find themselves in a brilliant sunshine, with a mass of floating vapour forming an imaginary earth immediately below them.

The view of the earth must in a great measure have been obscured, thereby perfecting the illusion which has often been described by former aerial voyagers of their complete separation from all terrestrial associations.

There appeared a dense mass of cloud hovering above the surrounding country; but the progress of the balloon made it evident to all that this apparent mass was merely a series of layers of floating vapours; for the machine was at one moment almost lost to the sight, and the next presented its clear outline to the beholders.

The passengers were, Miss Anderson, the Baroness de Talbot, Mr. Back, the Hon. W. Talbot, Mr. Woodville, Captain Ogle, Mr. Green, and his brother, making eight in all.

The balloon took a westerly direction, giving to the aristocratic portion of the metropolis a view of its progress, the eastern part having hitherto been favoured by the aerial currents.

This ascent appeared to create unusual interest, and a party was formed in the Gardens with the determination to await the return of the aeronauts.

At a quarter past ten Mr. Green arrived at the Gardens, having effected a safe descent about two miles beyond Uxbridge. His companions expressed the utmost delight during the excursion, and the ladies were much astonished by the perfect ease and safety with which the descent was effected.

SPAIN.

(Private Correspondence of the Herald.)

AINHOA, Oct. 1.

M. Duron, the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, left that city last night for Paris, with instructions from M. Mendizabal to negotiate Treasury Bonds at any price. The agents of Messrs. Rothschild and Arden, in Madrid, having refused engaging in the speculation, ought to be a sufficient warning to the public to avoid entering into any connection with the bankrupt firm of republican agitators.

I have hesitated offering any remark on the defeat of Gomez by Albx until I obtained some positive information on which you could rely. This morning I received the following communication, from which it will be seen that the advantage gained by the Christians is anything but important; and it is a singular circumstance, that M. Duron should receive orders to push Treasury Bonds so immediately after the decisive victory of Albx. Will the eyes of the public be ever opened to the trickery and dishonesty of the Spanish Cabinet and their hireling agents?

SARAGOSSA, Sept. 27.

"I can give you as positive that on the 20th, General Albx surprised a number of recruits at Villareal and made the greatest part of them prisoners. It appears that many of them presented themselves to Gomez, then he had them taken into their quarters, and attached them to the rear guard. These men were surprised by Albx, and these men now follow the valiant Christiano hero. A single battalion of the Carlists only took part in the action, and suffered to do considerable injury to the Christians. The prisoners made do not exceed 400. Gomez notwithstanding his fifth annihilation, advances steadily through La Mancha, and since the action of the 20th, has obtained several National Guards, amongst others of Alcaraz, in which he is said to be waiting for the arrival of his last letters.

"The Christians are far from being victorious in each province, to raise the *unidad* of the troops and the Spanish stock of foreign markets. They may deceive strangers, but of this be assured, Don Carlos is progressing rapidly, and with the certainty of ultimate success. I am told that letters have been written in this city on Paris and Rome, describing a brilliant victory gained by Don Carlos over the Carlists; now, I can give as official, that these two Gacetas have had no engagement whatever, and that consequently no battle has been won or lost.

"Here we are in the most deplorable condition, and daily threatened with a republican movement. All the respectable families who can obtain passports, are emigrating; and those who cannot get away, are burying their money, jewels, and plate.

Nothing fresh from the northern provinces. Don Carlos, on the 20th, was at Estella and the head quarters of Villareal at Sidiya. For the last few days it has been reported along the frontiers that a second Carlist expedition had entered the Asturias. I have received letters from the Royal head-quarters, dated the 20th, at night, and from Guipuzcoa of the 30th. No mention is made of any such movement. It is probable that the increasing strength and audacity of Castor Andechaga, and his approach towards Santander, may have caused the alarm, and induced Evans to send two battalions to that place.

The *Scutelle de Pyrenees* of this morning contains the following paragraph:—

"A personage, who is treated as the Grand Inquisitor has reached Urdach, and will continue his route towards the head-quarters."

The drift of this malicious and infamous article is manifest, and I unhesitatingly say it is false and libellous. Neither a Grand Inquisitor nor any personage above the rank of an arriero, or travelling hawker, have entered Urdach within the last three months.

The English were defeated in their attack on Lasarte, and were compelled to retreat, having experienced a loss, so I am informed of nearly 100 men, placed *hors de combat*.

The Christiano Chief Iriarte, a few days since threatened an attack on the Bastan, but there is every reason for believing that he has abandoned his rash project.

BAYONNE, Oct. 1.

Leon Iriarte's expedition has been suspended until further orders, in consequence of Villareal and Sanz's march towards Iacertaciones. From 2,000 to 3,000 men have quitted St. Sebastian to oppose the progress of these two Generals, whose ultimate projects are unknown. Don Bartolomeo Guibelalde, on hearing that these battalions had quitted St. Sebastian in the direction of Guipuzcoa, and on receiving the instructions of the General-in-Chief, took his measures; and this morning, Sunday, Oct. 1, at five o'clock, attacked the Christiano troops, with the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments of Guipuzcoa, and the battalion of Albx Guides, together with four pieces of artillery; leaving at Hernani and other points of the coast, the 4th, 6th, and 7th Guipuzcoa regiments. The attack commenced along the whole line, the artillery playing on every

side without an instant of respite, until mid-day, at which hour it still continued. On the 28th Sept. the Chapalgorris, who occupied the line from Linzola to Roncanvelles, moved towards Pamplona, and then in the direction of Tudela, where they were to join the Ribera Division, and proceed to Aragon. In consequence of this the line is protected by 3,000 Spanish troops.

BAYONNE, Oct. 5.

General Don Francisco Garcia, who recently made a detour round various points on the Ribera, reached Atzajona on the 1st inst., where he was subsequently joined by the young men who had been ordered thither by Don Carlos. The General likewise sent off to Captain Manolin, who was at Mendon, to follow his example. The Commander having fulfilled his mission, re-crossed the Ebro at Monzon, with more than 200 young recruits, and 400 measures of corn. In consequence of this movement, the column of Federico, which was stationed at Lescage, marched to Lescage, where it joined itself with the two battalions of the Legion which was at Puente la Reyna. The garrison of Tudela has been providing a large quantity of corn, which is stored in the barracks of St. Francisco. At the very time that these soldiers were seizing the grain of the husbandmen, they levied very heavy contributions in money to pay the troops.

Some very serious disputes have recently occurred between the chiefs and officers stationed at Pamplona. They arose out of the various movements of the different garrisons, and also from the very slight degree of confidence which the corps have in each other. This distrust emanates from the difference in opinion of the reigning Government in Spain, and the strife between them has in many instances almost gone to the length of violence. This result is even now greatly feared.

I am informed that the Christians are making such a disposition of their force as will enable them at once to attack Estella.

General Garcia was on the 21 at Dicastello, with a division, with a division composed of the 7th battalion of Navarre and the 3d Battalion of Castile.

General Evans was slightly wounded in the arm, and General Jaureguy had a horse shot under him, in the affair of the 1st.

The Meteor steam boat, which went hence to Sica, to await the arrival of M. de Latour Maubourg, will not convey the Ambassador to Santander as was originally intended. M. de Latour Maubourg left Bayonne this morning for Burgos, via Oleron, it being his intention to go to Madrid that way. This was the result of many endeavours to conceal the route he intended to take; but, notwithstanding, all the town knows which way he goes.

SHIP GARRICK.—One of a new line of Liverpool packet ships which are to leave N. York on the 30th of each month. She is, we believe, the largest merchant vessel in the United States, measuring one hundred and thirty-six feet on deck, and thirty-five feet and a half below. The cabin of the Garrick is on deck, and is fitted up in a neat and splendid manner, with mahogany, rose, and satin wood. The state-rooms are roomy, tastefully furnished and ventilated, the floors being covered with Brussels, and the lady's and gentlemen's cabins with Royal Wilton carpeting. The sofas are of black walnut, covered with crimson plush—and in fact all the furniture is rich and elegant, giving the cabin the appearance of a splendid drawing-room. The pantry on deck, for cooking, and the one on the main deck, for meats, &c., are finely arranged, and in fact the whole internal order of things is as convenient as it was possible to make them.

The enterprising owners gave invitations yesterday to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, to examine the ship, and upwards of a thousand persons paid her a visit, who were not only delighted with the vessel, but with the splendid manner in which the tables were spread with every delicacy, and the courtesy which was so politely extended

to all who came to view this truly elegant ship, whose measurement, we learn, is nearly 900 tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

—We are told that a new steam engine has been invented in this State, which will require only *one-sixth* as much coal as those now in use, and at the same time possess equal power. An intelligent friend, who has some knowledge of this invention, expresses his entire confidence in its success. Should the result equal his expectations, the only remaining obstacle of a serious nature to steam communication with England and other trans-atlantic countries, will be removed. But be this as it may, we have arrived very nearly to the point of time when the crossing of the Atlantic by steam will be undertaken as a regular business. The year 1837 will witness the attempt Steam ships for this purpose are now building in New York, Liverpool and Bristol. The raising of the stern frame of the last mentioned vessel was deemed an event of so great importance in Bristol, that it was greeted by salutes of artillery, and "three times three cheers" from the multitude of beholders. Her keel is to be longer than that of any steam vessel or ship of war in the United Kingdom, and she is to be driven by a power equal to four hundred horses. At the Bristol dinner on the occasion just alluded to, Mr. Guppy said, "We contemplate that the intercourse between this port and New York, between this kingdom and America, by this vessel and by others belonging to the company, will be conducted in a manner never before in the time imagined to be possible.

We have received New York papers to the 17th ult. inclusive. They possess very little interest. The struggle for the President's chair has commenced, and the elections appear to be going on in favour of Mr. VAN BUREN, who puts forward as his chief claim to public support the determination to follow up the policy of General Jackson, in all its principles and details. Mr. WEBSTER, the opposing Candidate, is also supported by a strong party, but not so strong as that on which his antagonist relies. There is, therefore, scarcely a doubt as to the result. Nothing decisive had taken place in the election between Texas and the Mexican Government, nor was that between the United States and the Indians a close one. On the contrary the Indians were again troublesome. The cholera was on the increase at Charleston. We have met with nothing in these papers worth extracting.—*Morning Herald.*

The accounts from La Guayra to the 11th of August state that the executive authorities had received on the 6th a despatch from the Government of New Granada, expressing a strong desire for another meeting of Plenipotentiaries of the three States, either at Caracas, Quito, or Bogota, for a division of the Colombian Debt.

Late accounts were yesterday received from Rio Grande. The American Consul is said to have been thrown into prison, on suspicion of being favourable to the insurgent troops. The rebels in the neighbourhood consisted of 1000 men, cavalry and infantry, and they had made several attempts to enter the place, but without success. The garrison consisted of 1,200 men, and they had 16 pieces of cannon.

THE IRON TRADE.—In proof of the rapid progress which the iron trade is making in the Vale of Clyde, especially since the black band was brought into play, we have to mention that about two hundred acres of iron-stone on the Airdrie estate, belonging to the Right Honourable Sir William Alexander, was lately let on a nineteen years' lease, at £12,050 a year, or an optional lordship in favour of the landlord, at a certain price or premium ton. The lease is to five respectable iron-masters in that neighbourhood.