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PARIS, Oct. 1.

The ministerial camp is divided. The journals which take their orders from the Government are at issue as to the propriety and advantage of the late seizure of certain volumes which, whether good, bad, or indifferent, have been pitilessly confiscated by the orders, it is said, of M. Persil. The DEBATS, as I stated yesterday, almost sides with the opposition journals, in condemning the measure; which, however, *en revanche*, is honoured with the cordial approbation of the *Moniteur du Commerce*, the organ of the fanatic party. The *Journal de Paris*, partly by way of conciliating matters, added partly in reply to the philippic published in the Debats of yesterday, vaguely declares that no philosophical work has been confiscated, and that the volumes really seized were obscene publications which had been already prohibited by law.

One of the consequences of M. Persil's scrupulous regard for the public morals has been a rather laughable exposure from which it would appear that his colleague of the Interior, M. Thiers, is in some sort an accomplice in the very act of publishing so much, since the book-sellers of Paris a memorial, from which it is known that in 1830 the Government from the members of the security for loans granted the revolution of July, a quantity of works, literary and among the number several copies of the *Œuvres* of Voltaire, and that very notorious work the adventures, &c., of the Chevalier de Faubles.—The whole transaction was effected with the sanction and under the direction of M. Thiers, who was the Under Secretary of State for having been repaid, the works deposited by way of security the department of the Finances. The loans in question were not publicly and officially sold in the month of January last, by order of the Government. The book-sellers now very naturally put forward claims for compensation for the seizure of works, the sale of which the late proceeding of Government authorized them to regard as perfectly lawful. They very fairly argue that the sale of the questionable volumes is, or is not, sanctioned by law.—In the former case say they, why seize the books at all? In the latter case, why not prosecute M. Thiers himself, and the Minister of the Finances?—the one for having induced the Government to accept as security works subversive of public morality; and the other for having ordered the sale of such immoral publications. Verily, Messieurs of the Interior and the Finances have worked themselves into what logicians call a dilemma. The affair seems to have produced a schism among the members of the Cabinet itself, and especially between Messrs. Thiers and Persil. The King, too, is said to be rather dissatisfied at the *bevue* committed by his counsellors; and so much so, that M. Persil is to be the only member of the Cabinet admitted to the honour of accompanying his Majesty on his intended visit to Fontainebleau, on the occasion of the approaching fetes.—An evening paper adds that expresses have been sent to Messrs. Dupin and Sauzet, and to Marshal Soult; but as

those personages are not likely to form an alliance with M. Persil, another reconciliation will, no doubt, take place among the members of the present Ministry, and matters will remain precisely as they are at this moment. The new Spanish Cabinet—if, indeed, a Cabinet can be said at this moment to exist in Spain has as yet adopted no decided course of policy, and, in the meantime, the confidence of the provincial Juntas is daily increasing. It was yesterday evening reported, on the strength of private letters, which, however, nobody that I know of has seen, that the Count de los Navas and his troops had entered Madrid, and that the garrison of the capital had marched for the north. This news must be received with caution, though preceding events have rendered it by no means unlikely. The Ministerial journals make no mention of the intelligence.

The *Journal de Paris* of last night publishes a telegraphic dispatch of the 29th from Perpignan, announcing that on the 24th Brigadier Ayerve defeated 4,000 Carlists near Olot. Their loss is computed at 200 men. An action is said to have recently taken place between Bilbao and Vittoria, in which the Carlists had a decided advantage. A Carlist division which attempted to oppose the march of Espeleta, experienced great loss, having been hemmed in between the troops of that General and those of the Commander-in-Chief of Cordova.

The numbers of the Vapor, of Barcelona, of the 21st and 22d ult., contain an official document from the Junta of that town, as to the line of conduct it will follow on the appointment of the new Ministry; but I extract from that Journal the following passages, which tend to show that, though still listening to the voice of the people, the Junta will not be hostile to the Government of M. Mendizabal: "It appears that the Superior Junta of Catalonia flatters itself that it will soon obtain a fundamental compact, consolidating liberty, and the Throne of Isabella II. We should applaud such high hopes provided we could be sure that the people will be deluded as they have been so many times. According to the turn which affairs are taking, that the so much desired charter will emanate from the throne, and will be granted."—"We will not promulgate sinister predictions; but as we ought not to be driven to repeated revolutions, we should reflect maturely before we lay down our arms."—"We should not be contented with merely fine word after so many sacrifices."—"If the provinces had unanimously adopted the Constitution of 1812 reformed, we should have had a basis, and if the Throne should consent to the assembling of the Constituent Cortes, we should have had the same basis. But it is evident that it will be difficult to bring all opinions to the first of these two alternatives, and it is even more improbable that we should be able to obtain a real Constituent Assembly of the Cortes. We are constituted *de facto*, and yet, with a contradiction which it is impossible to explain, we require that conditions should be imposed upon us."—"On the 21st, intelligence was received at Barcelona, announcing the capture of Guimera by the troops under the orders of Colonel Niubo, and the whole of the

guerrilla, commanded by Roset, amounting to 500 men.

The Memorial Bordelas, a Ministerial journal of the South, gives to the following a conspicuous place in its columns:—

"We have received positive information that the Juntas which formed the ancient Coronilla of Arragon have addressed to the Queen Regent, after they were made acquainted with the change of the Ministry, a petition requiring that the Council of Government created by the will of Ferdinand VII. should be dissolved, as being composed of men suspected of being inimical to the national cause. These Juntas assume daily a more usurping and insurrectional character." The same journal of the 28th ultimo says:—"Letters from Madrid represent that the lives of the ex-Ministers Toreno and Martinez de la Rora, and the Members of the Council of Regency, Amarillas and Orla, are so far in danger, that they remain, as it were, imprisoned at Madrid, the irritated inhabitants of the province having threatened to do justice upon all they take to be the above-mentioned four personages, who they believe will endeavour to escape out of the kingdom in disguise. They are accused of having yielded to foreign influence—of having constantly advised the Queen Regent not to comply with the petitions addressed to the Crown by the Juntas—of having neglected taking measures to repress the Carlist insurrection—of having degraded the national character, by calling for foreign aid, and, finally, of having entertained the infamous project of marrying the young Queen to the son of Don Carlos."

A letter from the frontier of Arragon states, that desertions daily take place and among the Pretender's troops that have entered Catalonia, and that the deserters in general take the direction of Navarra.

VALENCIA.—The horrible assassination of 62 soldiers of Ciudad-Real, and 14 or 15 Urbanos, who, after a heroic resistance of three days, surrendered by capitulation the fort of Rubiclos, so highly exasperated even the most apathetic men, that after the arrival of this news, nothing was heard but cries of vengeance. This terrible event gave such alarm to the Urbanos and the garrison of Fort de Mora, that they resolved to abandon it, and leave it open to the insurgents. This news spread the greater terror among the inhabitants of Valencia, as they learned at the same time that several columns stationed in the environs of forts de Mora and Rubiclos might have gone to the succour of their comrades. On the morning of the 17th the Count d'Almodovar was compelled to resign his post. His life was threatened, and his safety was only owing to the intrepidity of Don J. Cuivas and his friends Fuster and Osia, supported by the 2nd company of the Urbano chasseurs, commanded by their captain, Don P. Julian, who put his person under shelter. The populace proclaimed Don P. Fuster Captain-General, but he managed so well that at 6 o'clock the Queen's Lieutenant, Boggiero, was appointed in his stead. To day some companies of Urbanos and artillery have set out on their march against the insurgents. On the 18th the Junta addressed to the inhabitants a proclamation, in which it ordains:—

"1. That the Urban militia should take the title of National Guard."

"2. That all the inhabitants of the capital and the province, from 18 to 50 years of age, should form part of the National Guard, to fight in the interest of the Throne of Isabella II. and the public liberties.

"3. That all the plate of the suppressed convents should be sold.

"4. That no quarter should be given to any enemy of the country taken in arms.

"5. That the press should be free.

"6. That all the carbiners of the province and other corps of the army should be employed against the insurgents.

LA MANCHA.—SANTA CRUZ DE MODENA, SEPT. 19.—On the 17th, at 11 o'clock at night, the battle of Cordova and that of the Queen, forming part of the division which was marching upon Andalusia under the command of General Latre, took arms, and declared to the General their resolution to go over to the troop which was in the Vicillo. The General was disposed to resist at first, but seeing the obstinacy of the battalions he yielded. At half past 11 the banner of the Queen's battalion played patriotic alies, and shouted 'Queen Isabella for ever!' 'Liberty for ever!' The horse grenadiers and the artillery immediately joined them, and went out of the place, after having left there the pieces and the artillerymen on duty with the train. Gen. Latre set out at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 18th. In the course of the forenoon the van guard of the army of Andalusia arrived; it was composed of a squadron of the 4th Light Regiment, and a squadron of Urbanos.—The Count de Las Navas was at their head. He addressed the two battalions and the artillerymen who remained, and declared to them that, if they wished to go, he would give them an escort and money for their march. Two horse grenadiers alone withdrew. In the evening, the Count de Las Navas invited to supper 80 persons of the different corps.—This morning 2,500 men of infantry arrived. The two battalions of Cordova and the Queen have departed for Val de Penas. The division of Cadiz and Seville is expected to to-morrow. It will bring with it 17 pieces of artillery, and then the whole of these troops will march for Ocean."

Intelligence that a Spanish brig of war had recently arrived at St. Sebastian with troops; and also that further detachments of volunteers from England are expected at St. Sebastian in a few days, upon whose arrival this fortress which has been bare of men will have a sufficient garrison to defy the Carlist troops that remain in observation in the environs.

The Sentinell des Pyrenees of Bayonne of the 26th instant, has the following:—"Some Carlists of the division of Catalonia, have arrived at Estella. They had deserted with 150 others in order to proceed to Navarre, their native country.—They expect many other desertions if the war should continue. The Navarrese fight well on their own soil, but in other districts they have an insatiable desire to return home. A letter from Bilbao of the 18th instant states, that Christiano troops are on their march from that city towards Balmaseda. The fortifications of San Mamed are chiefly defended by the English. The river can no longer be intercepted. General Maroto and other Carlist chiefs, after holding a sort of Council under the presidency of Do