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# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



#### NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days. —Terms as usual.

April 10

#### THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

#### TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s.; and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. JOHN'S.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.  
Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

#### GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS.

(From the Richmond (America) Compiler, Sept. 17.)

We have this morning to record an event that has spread through this city more unfeigned and general satisfaction than anything that has come to pass for many a long year. Perhaps the first intelligence of those brilliant victories which, during the late war added such immortal honour to our gallant navy, may have been received with the same enthusiastic delight; nothing has occurred since, that can be compared to it.

A little after nine on Monday night a number of young men assembled for the purpose of breaking into the houses of gamblers and destroying the instruments by which they carry on their illegal and ruinous practices. Their numbers rapidly increased, until in a short time they amounted to between three and four hundred. Roused by a sense of the deep injuries these men had inflicted upon the inhabitants of this place, and doubly excited by the intelligence of an assault made by a gang of blacklegs upon a gentleman of this city, they determined to lend their aid to the enforcement of the laws, and put down at once a band of outlaws who lived by corrupting and destroying all whom they could seduce into their snares.

They young men, accompanied by the Captain of the night guard and eight of his men proceeded a little after nine to the task which was before them.

Their first visit was to Shubert's, in 12th street, and to the two adjoining houses, the one occupied by a gambler named Pucket, and the other belonging to some one whose name we have not ascertained; in these places they destroyed all the gambling apparatus they could lay their hands on.

2. They next entered the Profile-house, next the Eagle; here they destroyed three faro and other gambling tables.

3. From the Profile-house they visited a gambling house by Rives, in Cary-street, over the second of 12th street, where they laid hold of two faro and roulette tables, which with other gaming apparatus were destroyed.

4. The establishment over the tailor's shop of Huston and Smith was next visited. This was fitted up in unusual splendour, and here also they succeeded in seizing many costly tables which were rolled into the street and destroyed.

5. The house over Jottom's book-store was next in order, and shared the same fate.

6. Over Selden and Word's store a large establishment was broken up, and its tables, &c., destroyed.

7. The crowd then proceeded to a well-known establishment over Regnault's papering store; but the proprietor's had received notice in time to enable them to remove much of their apparatus. The little that remained was thrown out.

8. The Bell Tavern alley came next. Here also they were expected and most of the furniture had been removed.

9. In returning up E street they entered the new and splendid establishment in the rear of Early's restorator, and succeeded in breaking up several roulette, faro and other gaming tables. They were prevented from sooner entering this house in consequence of the crowd being assured that it was occupied by Mr G's private family, but suspecting the information to be false, they entered the house from the rear, and discovered it to be one of the most complete and breaking many costly articles used in gambling.

10. Their last visit was to the establishment over Gramme's store, and here they succeeded in breaking costly gaming houses in the city.

The private property of the occupants of the houses was never injured, and the whole affair was conducted with the greatest decorum and quiet. Between five and six hundred packs of cards were thrown into the street, which the gamblers employed in collecting and destroying that the people might not in the morning be too greatly excited by

the sight. Spirits and wine were found in great quantities, but never touched.—The gamblers had, excepting Fenwick Allen, notice early enough to allow them to escape. This individual, who had been the leader in assaulting a citizen, was traced to a house of ill-fame. Hearing the approach of the terowd, he endeavoured to escape by the roof; but three or four individuals followed him by the same window from which he passed, and arrested him on the roof.—He was delivered over to the guard and safely lodged in the cage.

Such of the furniture as had been saved was burnt by order of the Mayor, in E street just above the Eagle. Allen was bound over in a penalty of five hundred dollars (with a security in a like amount) to preserve the peace and not to play at cards for twelve months.

A gentleman has placed in our hands a book which appears to contain the memoranda of a gambler named H. Street, exhibiting the profits of a single table during the three winter months, from which it appears that a single individual realized during this short period the sum of 5,965 dollars.

(From the London Globe, Oct. 20.)

LISBON, Oct. 11.—As erroneous statements have appeared in some of the English journals, respecting the disturbances at Val de Pereira, an eye-witness has favoured me with the enclosed narrative of that event.

The officer who commanded the Portuguese troops—horse, foot, and artillery, sent to disarm the mutineers, was Colonel Lucotte, late Governor of Peniche, whom though retired from the service, the government had selected for the arduous task of disarming 700 or 800 mutineers. Having surrounded the barracks, he entered the building alone, and, in a pithy address, told his countrymen that as they had erected two gallows, to hang him and the Minister of War, they might try: but as they were surrounded by a superior force they should be put to the sword unless they laid down their arms in five minutes and surrendered at discretion, which they immediately did, without a single drop of blood being shed. Nor is there any foundation for the report sent to England of the mutineers having killed the Major of the regiment.

The Belgian battalion of Col. Chahier, 1200 bayonets strong, and having 140 lancers, with several pieces of field artillery attached to it, now stationed in the Alemetejo, is the only foreign corps which the government is said to be willing to retain in the service. Some of the others would now be glad to remain, seeing that the government is both able and willing to pay them the uttermost-farthing they have a right to claim; but their repeated disturbances at Cartaxo and Val de Pereira have made it abandon every idea of such a design—nay, it is difficult for a foreign soldier discharged from his corps, and getting employment in Lisbon, to obtain leave to remain.

Captain Bertram, of the Don Pedro frigate, whose services at the capture of Madeira were much applauded, had agreed to remain in the service upon Portuguese pay, and conceived his terms to be accepted, when the day after the burial of Don Pedro, his patron, he was unexpectedly dismissed, which he attributes, however, to an intrigue, not of Portuguese origin and contrivance.

Admiral Napier talks of going to England next week, if he can arrange his accounts by that time. He intended to depart in the Soho steamer, where Lady Charlotte Bacon and family have been embarked this whole week; that vessel waiting only for Mr. Mendizabal who (wind and weather permitting) will start without fail to-morrow morning, unless the continuance of the present southerly gales prevent it, having already taken leave of the Queen, who is as sensible of his great services to her cause as Don Pedro was.

On the 6th inst. the Sardinian frigate Regina arrived here in 20 days from Genoa, bound to England. Her appearance so shortly after Don Miguel's departure from

thence has, of course, excited much speculation.

Oct. 12.—The Queen personally attended a council yesterday morning, which sat for three hours at Necessidades, remaining all that time in close deliberation, supposed to have reference to matters of high importance such as the Queen's marriage, and the diplomatic relations between Portugal and other States. Her Majesty's steady attention to business, and close observance of her father's maxims, are the general theme of conversation. It is conjectured that the message brought by the Sardinian frigate from Genoa, or the journey of Baron Mortier, were under consideration; but of this nothing can be affirmed with certainty.

#### SPAIN.

The Memorial Bordelais of the 15th October says—"An extraordinary courier coming from Spain passed through yesterday. It is affirmed that he is the bearer of a message addressed by the Queen Regent to the Chambers of the Procuradores, in which message several of the late acts of that chamber are formally blamed.

There is every appearance that the news of the taking of Bilbao was an invention of the Carlists. The Sentinelles des Pyrenees of the 15th says that the town had been attacked on the 5th by the insurgents, who had been repulsed. The same paper says, "It was reported here the day before yesterday that Eraso and three Frenchmen had been shot by order of Zumalacarraguy for treason."

(From the Sentinelles des Pyrenees.)

We have received the following news from the frontier, of the date of the 11th instant:—"Jauregui left St. Sebastian to-day for Tolosa. There was a column of the Queen's troops at Larreinzar and Albaso (the valley of Ulzama) yesterday. On the 7th and 8th instant an engagement took place at Elisondo; Zugaramudi vigorously repelled the Carlists. The firing of cannon was still heard in the neighbourhood of Elisondo yesterday." We have received the following intelligence from the Aldudes, of the date of the 11th of October:—"A muleteer of the village of Silveit, the richest proprietor in the valley of Erro, was arrested by Zumalacarraguy's order, for having sold fuel at Panpaeluna, although that General had forbidden, under the penalty of death, the transportation of anything whatever into that city. He was ordered to be executed in the course of an hour, when his son-in-law arrived, and only obtained a remission of the punishment on the condition of furnishing the rebels with 1500 pantalcocks. The regidor, the five common-councilmen, the cure, and the three vicars of Irurita, were arrested by General Cordova, solely because a gun had been fired by a rebel in a neighbouring wood while his column was passing the town.—The ten prisoners were not restored to liberty until the inhabitants, who are all constitutional, had paid a fine of 7,500 francs.—On the night following their liberation, 30 rebels went by Segastibelza's orders to the Presbytery, to arrest the three vicars, who were accused of constitutionalism, but the latter having received intimation of the Colonel's intentions, withdrew, together with two priests, from Lecaroz into this comarca where they still are. The valley of Basabura has had a contribution of 150,000 reals imposed on it, for what reason it would be difficult to say. These are only a few facts out of a thousand of the same sort. The inhabitants of Navarre, almost without exception, whatever their political opinions may be, expect with impatience the arrival of General Mina, whom they regard as the only man able to put an end to the evils which afflict that province. Segastibelza has been with the 5th Navarrese battalion at Irurita since the 5th instant. Two battalions of Guipuscoa are at Lecurroz and Arrayoz, village of the Bastan, lying three-fourths of a league from Elisondo. This Colonel has forbidden the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages to go to Elisondo on pain of death. The cholera is still committing great ravages at the Misericordia."