

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1834.

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR

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 and return 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.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at this Office.
Carbonear, 1834.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND ON THE OPENING OF THE SESSIONS OF THE STATES GENERAL.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 20.—To-day, at noon, the Session of the States General was opened by his Majesty with the following speech:—

"High and Mighty Lords,
"It is most agreeable to me to be able to inform your high Mightinesses, at the opening of this session, that our relations with the foreign Powers are satisfactory, and that I continue to receive from many, testimonies of sincere friendship. I have been constantly deceived in the just expectation of a final arrangement of the rights and interests of Holland, which have so undeservedly been injured by the Belgian insurrection.

"The unforeseen obstacles in the progress of the negotiation, and which, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, it has not been in my power to remove, have made me consider of measures to lighten, as far as possible, the burthen, which this state of things brings on my beloved subjects.

"With this view, very extensive furloughs have been given, to the Schuttery. The inclination to exercise the discipline, the courage and perseverance in which they have constantly emulated during the time of their service, the regular army and the militia, and the sentiments which they manifested amidst the unanimous acclamations of their countrymen, on their return to their homes and their ordinary occupations, are pledges for the zeal with which, at the first summons they will again be ready at the first call for the combat, and hasten to whatever place, their presence will be necessary, to defend the honour, the safety, and the independence of their country.

"Meantime those furloughs in which the volunteers in the navy participate have effected a reduction in the extraordinary expenses of the kingdom, which authorises a hope that the expenses for wants of this kind will not make any augmentations of the burthens necessary next year.

"The internal administration has gone on regularly in all its branches, and the government has been seconded by the local and other authorities.

"All the attention continues to be given, to the public instruction that the importance of the subject requires, and that circumstances will allow.

"The desire to protect the sciences and fine arts does not abate.

"Though the dikes and sea banks suffered much by the storms in last winter, we have reason to be grateful for having been preserved from the apprehended great breaches of the dikes.

"The internal sources of prosperity are in an encouraging condition. While trade and navigation continue to recover from the shocks, which like those of other countries, they have sustained in consequence of political or other events, it is satisfactory to see that our important fisheries on the whole maintain themselves. In other branches of national industry a constant improvement is perceived. Many manufactures, formerly established in Holland, are revived and extended. The low price of corn has had an influence on the agriculture of Holland, and it participates in the fate which that branch of national prosperity experiences in other countries. The measures which may be calculated in conjunction with other interests relative to the farmer and the landowner to improve their prospects are the constant objects of my consideration. The arrangements which I have made in the East Indian possessions of the State have afforded perfectly satisfactory results.

"These positions are now able to fulfil their pecuniary obligations, and there is every reason to suppose they will continue to do so. The increase of the produce of these possessions has a beneficial influence on the navigation and trade of the mother country, while on the other hand, the efforts to provide for the wants of our Indian possessions, by means of our own productions, are encouraged.

"The interruptions of tranquility in part of the island of Sumatra, leave no ground for apprehension since the adoption of the measures that have been ordered.

"In the remainder of our Indian possessions, perfect order prevails.

"The West India islands enjoy the same advantages.

"I am happy to be able to assure you, that the resources of the State, have on the whole, answered our expectations.

"Public credit, founded on the strict fulfilment of our obligations and on the tried good faith of Holland, is more and more consolidated.

"The budgets for the next year, which are ready to be laid before your Assembly, will show your high Mightinesses, that notwithstanding the difficulties that still surround us, I endeavour to make the accomplishment of your wish and mine, to cause the revenue of the kingdom to meet the expenditure, go hand in hand with some relief to the payers of taxes.

"The projects of law for revising some parts of the commercial code which were not completed in your last sessions, will be presented to you in the present, with the improvements which have been suggested, by a careful examination of the preceding discussions.

"Besides this, it will be practicable to lay before you the greater part of the commercial code, relative to the maritime affairs, and I entertain a hope that the improvements in the law relative to the organization of the judicial power may also be laid before you in the course of this session.

"I am convinced that your Assembly, appreciating the great importance of completing the national legislation, will zealously co-operate with me to accomplish it.

"In the midst, therefore, of the agitation which prevails in other countries, imploring the divine blessing, and proceeding calmly and unanimously in regulating the internal interests, and consolidating our institutions conformably to the wants and spirit of our nation, we shall thereby show that we are the true leaders of the faithful people, who, calm under unmerited sufferings, and alien from a love of novelty, behold in firmness, unanimity and attachment to order and law, the genuine marks of love for the country.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 23.—A message from his Majesty announced that he had elected M. Colto d'Escury President for this session.

A committee was appointed to draw up an answer to his Majesty's speech.

A project of law for the 1st and 2d books of the Criminal code was presented, with a message from his Majesty.

The Minister of Finance presented the Budget for 1835, which he introduced with a speech of which the following is the substance.

"The political state of affairs is but little changed, and as the conviction is strengthened that in spite of all efforts that have been made the end of the difficulties in which Holland has been so long implicated is not yet come, the government is more and more sensible of the necessity of regulating our internal affairs, in such a manner that the people of Holland may have the most confidence in the government, and the latter be thereby enabled to maintain the power and dignity of Holland.

"Proceeding to the subject on hand I shall make three divisions.

"The first relative to the partial redemption, of the Five per Cent Stock decreed by preceding laws. The Government has judged it best not yet to propose this redemption, because the reduction of the debt on the one hand, would have to be accompanied with the increase of the debt on the other, and therefore it appears that this redemption should be deferred to a future opportunity.

"The second relates, to the Syndicate, which is charged with the payment of the Five per Cents which expire at the end of December this year. The obligation that Belgium must repay this debt is fully estab-

lished in the opinion of the government, but a refusal to make the provisional payment would be contrary to the interest and established good faith of Holland, and it would not be advisable to effect it by imposing new burthens on the nation. It is therefore best to continue to charge the Syndicate with it.

"The third relates to the total amount of expenditure, which is forty nine millions and a half below the sum proposed in the last session, notwithstanding the increase of the interests in consequence of the sums borrowed since 1833.

His Excellency then proceeded to detail at great length, the sums required for each department and the ways and means.

In conclusion his Excellency said—

"Thus I have arrived at the end of my speech, and have fulfilled my task. But what should be the conclusion of my considerations? Thus, that with all the agitations of nations, with all the agitations of nations, with all the wrong that is done, our honour and dignity have been maintained.—Let us then think on nothing but the good of the country, for what other object can any one conceive but the happiness of the country and the people, whose name and glory we desire to leave unimpaired to our posterity?

"Let us then rejoice with the king and nation that amidst the convulsions of other countries we have not only remained standing, but have lost nothing of what constitutes a free and independent nation."

HAARLEM, Oct. 23.—The Brussels Courier says that the British Ambassador, Sir R Adam is to be replaced by Sir Stratford Canning, and that the resolution of the British government to send a man of such high character and eminent talents to Brussels must be ascribed to the uneasiness which is beginning to be felt in England respecting the real object of the influence which France continues to exercise in Belgium.

Extract of a letter from Madrid of the 16th October: The total amount of the budgets of the different ministers is 900 millions of rials; but all persons who are competent judges in these matters are unanimously of opinion that the government will scarcely realize 600 millions of revenue which will occasion a further deficit of 300 millions."

Extract of a letter from the Aldudes:— "The Carlist insurgents have, in the village of Lecaroz, a depot of hostages, consisting of from 200 to 300 of the wives, daughters, and sisters of distinguished persons in Navarre and the Basque provinces, who have taken refuge in France. Sagastibelza in a most ungalant manner, employs these ladies in cutting heath for litter. It is impossible to find expressions sufficiently strong to depict the excesses which the insurgents daily commit. They shot a bed-ridden man for no other crime than that of having two sons in the Queen's army; and another person for having expressed to a friend his intention to take refuge in the Misericordia."

BAYONNE, Oct. 21.—The Supreme Junta, of the Carlist government of Navarre issued a decree on the 17th directing that a contribution be levied throughout the kingdom in the following manner:—

"All the inhabitants of the said kingdom are to contribute 10 per cent. on the amount of the farm and house rent, or other rent which they may pay; merchants of all classes are equally liable to a contribution of 10 per cent on all their goods. Eight commissioners have been appointed for the purpose of raising and collecting that tax. These are Messrs. Angel Revalda, Fernando Lecca, Babil Torreilla, Fermin Arbeloa, Francisco Iraneta, Saturnino Esurra, Luis Irayzos, and Fray Lucas Arcona. Those commissioners shall each be entitled to an escort of ten soldiers."

Within the last twelve months, four bill-breaking firms have failed in London, whose aggregate liabilities amount to not less than a million sterling.

but ill-calculated to discharge the judicial functions required by the Act. Such being the case, much confusion was occurring, and fears prevailed that martial law for the preservation of peace would be resorted to. It is very generally supposed, that the slaves are secretly instigated to commit acts of insubordination and so bid defiance to the Executive. At Morant Bay they were particularly turbulent, and showed a decided indisposition and stubbornness for working; and it was evident from all reports that a considerable extension of civil power is required, and no doubt a representation to that effect will be made to our government by the Marquis of Sligo.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We received Prince Edward Island Papers yesterday, which contain an Order in Council, announcing the Royal assent to the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly for limiting the duration of the General Assembly to four years instead of seven. This would effect a most material change in the Constitution of the Colony. It appears that His Majesty's Government had refused to grant a Legislative Council for the Island distinct from the Executive, and composed of gentlemen who hold no office under the Crown, as prayed by the House of Assembly. Permission had been granted to impose a small duty on molasses and sugar imported into the Island, provided it did not exceed that imposed on the same articles in the neighbouring Colonies. A prohibition against any duty on this article had been formerly enacted.—*Morning Herald, November 11.*

The British fleet was still in the neighbourhood of Smyrna by last accounts, doing what it has always been doing, nothing.—The Turkish fleet continues to exercise in the Marmora, sometimes appearing and then disappearing. Nothing more is heard about the army. The Syrians would rise if the army would advance, and the army would advance if the Syrians would rise. Thus matters are said to rest. The plague is again on the increase. The Greek hospital report is 55 patients, 22 deaths, but it is no longer a criterion, and none who have the means to go elsewhere will go to the hospital, notwithstanding its improved administration.

General Desaix, the second of that name, who served in the French army under the empire, lately died at Geneva. In 1830 he preferred continuing in retirement to returning to France which was then offered him.—In 1814 he received from Napoleon, the order to burn Geneva, which he refused to obey. He died very poor.

TROTT v. WRIGHT.—This action was tried at the last sittings at Guildhall, before Lord Denham, and was brought to recover the amount of a plasterer's bill. The plaintiff had arrested the defendant for the entire amount of his bill for plasterer's work, and had not allowed for a debt which was due from him to the defendant. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the balance.

Mr Lloyd now moved for a rule, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not be allowed his costs, on the ground that the plaintiff had arrested him for more than was due. He rested his motion upon the 43 Geo. III., c. 46, which provided that whenever a plaintiff shall not recover the amount for which the defendant was held to bail (without probable cause,) the defendant shall be entitled to costs under rule of Court. The Learned Counsel then cited a case from Bingham's Reports, and remarked that there was no pretence at the trial that the plaintiff was not aware of the counter claim of the defendant.—Rule nisi granted.

The income for the past year of the Wesleyan Missionary Society £54,767 9s. 7d.; of the London Society, £45,175 4s. 8d.; and of the Baptist Society, £11,998.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1834.

We have been kindly favoured, with the *Morning Herald* to the 11th of November. We have made as many important and interesting extracts, as our limits would admit of. They contain accounts from Lisbon to the 4th of November, by which we observe, that the liberty of the Press, had not been conceded to the people, but the grant was still expected.

Admiral NAPIER had received the amount due to him by the Government, and he was on the eve of proceeding to England.

Baron MORTIER, the French Ambassador, had left Lisbon in the most private manner; it is said that the French Government is sorely vexed at the QUEEN's intended marriage with the Duke of LEUCHTENBERG. The French Ambassador did not wear mourning in accordance with Court etiquette on the death of Don PEDRO.

The Brig *Scotia*, with fish, from Newfoundland, having been ordered from Opor-

to to Lisbon, and a market, was wrecked, during one of the gales, to the southward of the bar. The consignee applied to Rear-Admiral Sir WILLIAM SAGE for assistance of one of his Majesty's brigs, or the boats of the flag ship; but it blew so hard at the time, that this could not be afforded without imminent danger to the lives of the crews, and the vessels themselves, for which reason it was reluctantly withheld, to the great disappointment of the parties."

The foregoing paragraph is copied from a communication in the *Morning Herald* of the 6th November, and dated Lisbon, 18th October.

Accounts from Jamaica to the 4th ult., state that "a spirit of discontent amongst the slaves, continued to manifest itself; they call loudly for entire freedom, and will not peaceably submit to work as apprentices."

In France, Marshal GERARD had resigned, and the Ministry had been dissolved. It is stated, that there was never a greater calm, among the political circles in that country, but, that such a calm is too often the forerunner of a storm.

The royal assent had been given, to the act passed by the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island, limiting the duration of the General Assembly, to four years instead of seven. But his Majesty's Government, had refused to grant to that Island, a Legislative Council, distinct from the Executive, and composed of gentlemen, who hold no office under the crown.

Accounts, received in England from Dominica to the 24th September, state, that that Island had suffered very severely from a hurricane. The Governor had declared by proclamation, that certain articles, should be imported free of duty and tonnage for six months, from the 27th Sept. Salted, dried, and pickled fish, are amongst the articles enumerated.

Our friend of the "*Leijer*," will see that we have taken the hint, respecting that very interesting paper, the "*Patriot*;" its veracity is now so well established, that we shall be saved from the trouble of correcting any trifling mis-statements, that it may happen to convey to its readers.—as to its Editors; who will "MARK THEM OUT, INDIVIDUALLY?" who will "mark them out personally?" as "the accessories to bloodshed and scism" (*schism.*) Pshaw!

But, as the "*Patriot*" is likely to become a "ministerial paper," and appears to feel the want of foreign intelligence, we will be friendly enough to copy a paragraph for it, from the *Morning Herald*, which had it from the *Evening Mail*, and we need not vouch for the authenticity of the article, seeing that occurrences of a similar nature happen on both sides of the Atlantic, almost every day.

"The priest of a parish in the county of Tipperary, who took occasion, lately to denounce from the altar in vituperative language, a few Roman Catholic Magistrates, in the presence of their families, has been reported to Government, and the matter is now before the Attorney General. The offence of those gentlemen, is attributed to the circumstance of having coincided with their brother Magistrates, in the necessity of putting a district of that county under the coercion act.—*Evening Mail.*"

When we expressed our opinion, and, the opinion of the people of this country generally, with regard to the inefficiency of the Circuit Courts, we expected, that we should bring about our ears, as a nest of hornets, all those persons who had been hanging on, and fattening upon, those expensive and cumbersome establishments. We had, however, determined not to travel out of our way on that account, except, that we should just step aside, and silence some of those, who contemplating that the *patent* of their nobility would screen them, from those worldly changes; to which we are all subject; had supposed that the Circuit Courts to which they were attached, were as unchangeable as their own patents; and, that the people of this country would go on, and suffer the infliction without a murmur.

But the people of this country cannot be so unfeeling as to wish for the abolition of the Circuit Court, when they would thereby inflict an injury on the men who have "spent the bloom of youth, and the summer of manhood in the service of their country;" it matters not that such men have been well paid for their services; they should be fostered, and nursed by the public purse, until their "well saved hose" became, "a world too wide for their shrunk shanks."

We will give our friend of the "*Mercurry*," a good deal of credit for his foresight, but he has, we dare say benefited by the experience of his printing predecessors; and he has once or twice latterly, refused to publish long, leaden lucubrations, such as those that mainly contributed to swamp their papers. The "*Rising Sun*" set in a long unending night of darkness, and poor BALL bawled in vain to his readers, to read the Editorials. If we were to write the stark naked names, our notice would give the parties a distinction, to which their wit will never entitle them. They have not sense enough to enable them to appreciate merit, so as to envy the possessor of it; and they do nought, but hate. With such a hate, they would be dangerous, if they were talented, but the confusion of their brain, becomes confusion upon paper, and the scribbings of their pens, emulate the gibberish of IRVING's followers.—Those, to whom we allude, will read this, and tremble. When we write, our readers can find out our meaning; and, the beauty of truth, will always eclipse the deformity of error. Let the writers for the "*Mercurry*," and the "*Mercurry*'s Editor, take care how they misrepresent us, lest they establish for themselves, a character for veracity, equal to that of the noted "*Patriot*."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication of "AN INHABITANT OF CARBONEAR," is under consideration.

The Supreme Court closed its sittings on Saturday last. Previous to the rising of the Court, the undermentioned Prisoners, convicted during the term of the crimes set opposite their names, received sentence, as follows.

- Joseph Rose—Larceny—3 months hard labour and imprisonment.
- John Rourke—Larceny—do. do. do.
- Michael Dunn, James Tibbs, and Patrick Tobin—Larceny—7 years banishment.
- William Taylor—Larceny—3 months hard labour and imprisonment.
- Thomas Canfield—Larceny—do. do. do.
- James Scanlan—Assault—1 months imprisonment, and to find sureties of Peace for 2 years.
- John Flood—Assault and Larceny—sentence of death recorded.
- Patrick Berrigan and Daniel Berrigan—Assault—1 months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £5 each.
- Edward Meagner—Larceny—three months hard labour.—*Gazette, Dec. 9.*

DIED.—At St. John's, on Thursday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Silvey, aged 81 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

- HARBOUR GRACE.**
CLEARED.
Dec. 9.—Brig Caroline, Gyles, Lisbon, 2430 qtls. fish
- CARBONEAR.**
CLEARED.
Brig Harton, Andrus, Poole, 70 tons, 33 gals. cod oil, 2 tuns, 3 hhd. 11 gals. seal oil, 16 tuns, 3 hhd. 48 gals. blubber, 1 hhd 32 gals. cod dregs, 4 terces 1 hhd. 54 gal berries, 8 cow hides, 1 horse hide, 1 calf hide.
- ST. JOHN'S.**
ENTERED.
Dec. 5.—Brigantine Lottery, Gilbert, Demarara, rum, molasses.
6.—Brig Frances, Colihole, Liverpool, coal, bricks &c.
Britannia, Shedden, Lisbon, salt.
Antelope, Griffiths, New York, beef, flour, butter, molasses.
CLEARED.
Dec. 5.—Brig Helen, Wylie, Greenock, oil, fish, &c.
Brigantine Ocean, Hartery, Boston, salt, coal, fish.
Brig Malvina, Calaham, Spain or Portugal, fish;
6.—Schooner Spartan, Finnie, Gibraltar, fish.
Schooner Wellington, Odell, Halifax, wine, leather.
Brig Balclutha, Milray, Oporto, fish.
Schooner Sarah Isabel, Davidson, P. E. Island, rum, gin, wine.
Emerald, Kirby, P. E. Island, rum, brandy, gin, wine.
Brig Gulnare, George, Greenock, oil blubber, skins, hides.
9.—Brigantine Royalist, Veal, Oporto, fish, caplin.
10.—Brig Avalon, Sinclair, Greenock, fish, oil, molasses.
Schooner Caroline, Fowler, Halifax, wine, fish.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON FRIDAY NEXT, The 19th inst. At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon

On the Wharf of Mess. SLADE, ELSON & Co. (For the Benefit of whom it may Concern.)

The following MATERIALS saved from the Brigantine HARRIOT, burnt in Snug Harbour, on the LABRADOR, in July last,

- 1 MAINSAIL
- 1 TOPSAIL
- 1 SQUARE FORESAIL
- 1 SPENCER
- 1 TOP-GALLANT-SAIL
- 1 JIB
- 1 STAYSAIL
- 2 ANCHORS
- 1 TOWLINE
- 2 TARPAULINS.

At the same time, and place, will be SOLD,

Part of the HULL of the said Vessel, with two CHAIN CABLES and one ANCHOR, as they now lie on the bottom, in about eight fathoms of water, in Snug Harbour, on the Labrador.

T. NEWELL, Auctioneer. Carbonear, Dec. 17, 1834.

By Public Auction, ON THE PREMISES,

LATE IN THE OCCUPANCY OF MR. G. L. JACQUES, On MONDAY NEXT,

The 22nd inst. At 11 o'Clock, About 200 Qtls. Prime Labrador

FISH

About 50 Qtls Shore Ditto, ALSO, The Good Schooner

VENUS,

Burthen per Register 46 tons. Is well found, and can be sent to the Ice at a trifling expense.

By Order of the Trustees, A. MAYNE, Auctioneer. Carbonear, Dec. 17, 1834.

On Sale

BY THOMAS RIDLEY & Co. At Reduced Prices for CASH or PRODUCE,

200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK

- 200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO
- 50 Barrels American Prime BEEF
- 180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd qualities
- 400 Barrels States' FLOUR
- 50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea

Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons

Patent WINDLASS PALLS & WHEELS DECK and HAWSE PIPES GRIND STONES NAILS and IRON all sizes

And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS, which are generally used in the TRADE. Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received EX EMILY from Bristol, and LOUISA AND FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF A Splendid Assortment of JEWELLERY CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.

With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO, Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS Lady's BOOTS Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES HOSIERY, DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF WATCH MATERIALS. With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

