

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XVII.

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 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 expense, 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 the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

Wednesday being the day on which her Majesty was expected to return from the continent, preparations were made in the port of London to receive her with due honours. The Lord Mayor embarked at the tower stairs at six o'clock in the morning, in the Magnet steam vessel for the purpose of meeting and conducting her Majesty from the civic bounds to the place of disembarkation.

At nine o'clock the Batavier steam vessel approached and was spoken to by the Magnet, and she said that at six o'clock on the preceding night the royal yacht was off Holland about twenty miles. Soon afterwards a steam vessel which had orders to be on the look out for the royal yacht, appeared in sight, and gave notice of the approach of her Majesty. The Magnet proceeded until she arrived within about three miles of the Nore Lights, and there she met the royal yacht towed by the Phoenix steam vessel.—Her Majesty stood upon deck, and received the cheers and welcomes of the conservator of the Thames and his numerous and elegant company with great apparent satisfaction. The Magnet having turned round, for the purpose of preceding the yacht to Woolwich, soon came alongside of her.—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence then ordered his men to man the shrouds to do honour to the chief Magistrate, and the Queen bowed to his lordship frequently, as the vessel passed along. Before the yacht reached Gravesend, a number of steam vessels crowded with company which had gone out to meet her joined in the procession and the utmost enthusiasm was displayed by those who crowded them. Gravesend presented a very grand spectacle. Its shores and buildings were covered with applauding spectators. The captains of the Royal Sovereign and the Albion steamers which had added themselves to the procession at Tilbury Fort very improperly endeavoured to get between the Royal yacht and the Magnet, for the gratification no doubt of the passengers' and certainly the Albion was very nearly earning the honour at a very dear rate, for she recklessly obtruded herself when a smack was and had it not been for the skill of the steersman of the Phoenix, which towed the yacht who dexterously avoided the collision the lives of hundreds might have been lost. The salutes which had commenced at Tilbury fort, were kept up by numbers of vessels along the river, and the bells rang merrily in every village, while the bands of music in the pleasure vessels greatly contributed to the delight of the thousands who assembled along the banks. The most remarkable spectacle however presented itself at Woolwich. Along the line in front of the Arsenal presented arms: the guns were fired, and for some time every vessel was motionless. The harbour master had taken care to keep the river clear of boats from the place in which the yacht lay to that where her Majesty was to disembark, and the tops of the houses and other buildings were covered with well dressed persons. The Lord Mayor received a message from the Royal yacht requesting his presence, and his lordship accompanied by the two sheriffs Aldermen Wilson and Harmer the sword bearer and the water bailiff immediately obeyed the summons. The Lord Mayor was received with the greatest kindness by her Majesty His Lordship congratulated the Queen upon her happy return to England, and declared that the citizens of London felt deeply anxious about her during her absence from a country to which she had rendered herself so dear and so much respected for her virtues. Her Majesty said that she felt the highest gratification at the very great respect and attention which she had received from the Lord Mayor, and declared that her memory would ever cherish the remembrance of the affection and loyalty of the citizens of London. At five minutes before four o'clock the Queen left the yacht in the barge of Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy who steered her ashore.

The Queen was conducted into an open carriage by the Earl of Albemarle the Mas-

ter of the horse who was in waiting at an early hour to receive her. Three ladies of the Queen's household, stepped into the same carriage. On the signal being given the royal cortege was soon in motion, and left the dock-yard amidst the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, and the huzzas of the assembled multitude. Her Majesty and suite arrived at St James's Palace a few minutes before five o'clock, where his Majesty awaited the return of his royal consort, who received the congratulations of other members of the royal family. The Queen appeared in excellent health and spirits. No accident occurred of the slightest nature.

A BENEVOLENT LANDLORD.—An incident has lately occurred that deserves imitation in these depressed times. A farmer who tenanted the Goss farm, at Silk Willoughby, like many others found the times too hard for him, and determined to leave. He thrashed his wheat, and took all the money he could raise to his noble landlord. What however was his surprise, when his lordship refused to take it, and handing him a receipt in full, told the steward who accompanied him, to provide labour and good wages for the poor man and his two sons till something better could be procured for them. The poor fellow was so affected as not to be able to speak, and the landlord had an enjoyment which the money could not have afforded—the luxury of doing good.—*Stamford Mercury.*

A German woman, named Betty Brantham died lately in America, at the age of 154.—In her hundred and twentieth year, she lost her sight, but subsequently recovered it, and during the last twenty years of her life, could see as well as in her youth.

VEUVIUS.—Intelligence from Naples, dated the 29th ult., states that the volcanic eruption, which continued uninterruptedly till the 24th had not recurred, and it was consequently presumed to be quite at an end. In the morning of the 16th instant two new and small craters which had formed on the sides of the larger ones sent forth volumes of ashes and stones. In the evening after a tremendous earthquake on the mountains four discharges of lava took place from the old crater in front of Torre del Greco. This was followed by immense columns of smoke and fire from the larger orifice, which enveloped the whole country in impenetrable darkness. In the afternoon of the 19th three new streams broke out in the old crater while the former ones continued to pour forth their liquid torrents for a mile in length. In the old crater two canals were formed from which volcanic matter poured like water. At seven in the evening the lava ceased to flow but immense discharges of ashes and stones continued. On the 20th the columns of smoke darkened the air all round; towards midnight, after an interval of repose, the lava again burst forth from no less than fourteen different openings. In the midst of terrific roars immense masses of fire stones and water were ejected and the bright full moon became invisible. On the 21st at two in the morning these phenomenon had almost ceased, but at two in the afternoon, eight new discharges of lava broke out from every side. In the evening of this day a part of the edge of the larger crater fell in, by which the orifice became widened nearly 200 feet. On the 22d the lava ceased to flow the other phenomena began to decline, and on the following day the agitated Vesuvius gave reason to anticipate the return of its tranquillity which it now once more enjoys.

NATIONAL PREJUDICE.—I especially believe that communities suffer solely by that species of immorality which the herd of statesmen have industriously cherished as of signal utility—I mean by hostile feelings towards other countries. The common doctrine has been, that prejudice and enmity towards foreign states are means of fostering a national spirit and of confirming unity at home. But bad passions once instilled into a people will never exhaust

themselves abroad. Vice never yields the fruits of virtue. Injustice to strangers does not yield justice to our friends. Magnanimity in every form is a fire of hell, and the policy which feeds it is infernal. Domestic feuds and the madness of party are its natural and necessary issues; and the people hostile to others will demonstrate in its history that no form of inhumanity or injustice escapes its just retribution.—*Dr Channing.*

DAYS OF THE CREATION.—Supposing that there are inhabitants at the poles of the earth how must they understand the days of the creation? To them a day of light is six months long, and the day of night and day covers a year; and it is a day too limited by morning and evening. Such persons therefore must suppose upon the literal understanding of the days of creation that at least six years were employed upon the work. So also at the polar circles there is every year one day—that is one continued vision of the sun for twenty four hours; and one continued night of twenty four hours; while every where within the polar circles the days and the nights respectively, are for six months more than twenty four hours extending even as we advanced towards the poles, through the time of many of our days and nights. How are the inhabitants of these regions to understand the week of the creation, if limited to the literal interpretation of the inspired record.

MURDER IN CORNWALL.—A most horrid and coldblooded murder was perpetrated in the parish of St. Martin's near Looe Cornwall on Thursday morning by John Henwood. This young man is an only son of a respectable farmer and from his youth up has been of a perverse, sullen wayward disposition. On the day in question the son had been at work in one of his father's fields preparing lime for manure; even this he did not do as he ought. His father, on going his rounds on horseback remonstrated with him in a mild manner. Shortly after this, the son left the field, and proceeded home, a distance of at least three quarters of a mile. He then coolly took up a jug from the kitchen dresser, and went and drew himself some cider, which having drank, he replaced the jug in its former place, and went up stairs to his room, where he was heard opening his trunk and from which he took some powder. He then went to the ox stall, where was a fowling piece, and which he must have loaded for the shot belt was found near the spot. From thence his foot marks were traced by the side of the hedges of three fields and an orchard, until he arrived at a turning in the lane through which he knew his father would come; and there it is supposed he had not been long before his victim—his venerable parent—must have presented himself. At this place which is near half a mile from the house, the hedge is rather high, and here he rested the fowling-piece, in order to take a more deliberate aim, as is shown by the marks there. The poor old gentleman received the charge in his left breast, four of the shots going through his heart; and several shots penetrated the neck of the animal he was riding, which immediately galled off for the farm, where its sudden appearance, together with its state, was the first stimulus to a suspicion of the cause; when a search was set on foot, and the venerable man found weltering in his blood. The inhuman son was instantly suspected, which suspicion was confirmed by his absence. On Friday afternoon, an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict returned of Wilful Murder against the son, John Henwood. The Coroner having issued his warrant for commitment, the prisoner was taken to Bodmin jail.—*Plymouth Journal.*

INFLUENCE OF CHEERS ON A PLAYER.—We once heard Mrs Siddons give what Mr Campbell may think a very prosaic account of the beneficial influence of cheers on a player. Some one remarked, "They give one heart."—"Aye," said she, "and they do what is still better—they give one breath."—*Quarterly Review.*

A bottle of wine was picked up by a fish-

obviating, as much as our slender abilities will allow us, any attempt, of any of our contemporaries, to impress on the minds of the people, false, or erroneous notions on the subject of their moral or social obligations.

We could not but be forcibly reminded of this duty, by the impressions we received, on reading the "PATRIOT" of the 14th inst. The objectionable matter is not confined to the Editorial composition contained in that paper, but, extends itself to many of the selections. We shall take notice of them in detail, and give our opinions of their tendency; not that we may thereby dictate to the judgment of our readers, but merely to give a few hints, that may lead them to give to the subject, a more mature consideration. Such an attempt as the present, may appear to many who have read, and more who have not read, the "PATRIOT," as a work of supererogation; but, the principles and opinions, promulgated by the "PATRIOT," are spread through a pretty large portion of the people, and, on many subjects, give a bias to their minds, that may be likely to operate against their own well-being, and the well-being of society.

(From the Patriot, Oct. 14.)

First page. THE ARMY—FLOGGING.—The Tories are made to say this. "It is impossible to rule over dogs, without the whip, how much less drunken mechanics, and low born uneducated brutes who have usurped our shape and name." And then the Whigs say, "So saying and so soliloquizing, they pass coercion bills, and sanction military flogging and all kinds of iniquity, merely to preserve good discipline, as they allege, and they pretend there is no alternative." Our readers, knowing as they do, that "Tories" have some pretensions to decency of language and demeanour, will fully appreciate the brutal language, they are made to express, respecting their fellow-beings, in the above extract. With regard to the passing of Coercion bills. O'Connell must have felt the necessity of such a measure, or, he would not have given it his sanction. What this has to do with the army, or flogging, we don't know. The following extract will go to explain all the noise about flogging.—"How can a British soldier love, or obey his officer, when he knows, that however faithful to his king and country, it is impossible for him ever to attain an officer's rank, or even to be tolerated in it, if attained by favor or accident." That is to say, if he were not flogged, he would mutiny, because, he (the private) could not be, and ought not to be an officer; because, his duty to his church and his duty to his sovereign, might not be compatible.—Next comes the "Editorial," on the subject of SAVINGS BANKS. They say, savings banks, are good institutions, if "properly conducted; but, on the other hand, none capable of inflicting more universal misery and ruin. "For these important reasons, we have evinced our anxiety that the persons who from their connexion" (what connexion?) "with the parties most likely to become bank depositors, should, instead of being excluded from taking any share in its direction, have the most prominent offices allotted to them in the saving bank, recently established in this town." Who are these wonderful men, connected with the parties, and without whom the bank would inflict misery and ruin? if the Patriots have the good of the people at heart, they should speak out, and save the people from misery and ruin. Who are they we ask? They cannot be any of the responsible men of the country, many of these are already directors. They cannot be any of the talented men of the country, many of these are directors; perhaps, it is NUGENT, we had almost forgotten him; but then, how is he connected with those who are likely to become depositors?

We know some thousands of poor industrious natives, in different parts of the Island, who have not even heard of Nugent fame, yet, they may make deposits and share in the benefit of the institution. Why not speak out, oh! we see, "of this we expect we shall have to treat by and by, when Savings Banks will have become pretty general throughout the Colony." Then, as to Directors to these numerous Banks; "what is wanted is not the knowledge of minute particulars, regarding the plan and conduct of the institution."

The editors of the "PATRIOT" say, "it will be above all things necessary that all those petty differences which have been fomented by the evil-designed be hushed to rest. In this spirit we would recommend to

the attentive perusal of our readers the following"

FABLE

Which inculcates that UNION IS STRENGTH; AND LOVE IS HAPPINESS; and after discovering that these wonderful terms contain all that is necessary for us to know, and practice in the producing of our social happiness, suggests for our consideration the scheme of a pretty little liberty and equality democratical government in which, "We the lords of this Isle do hereby surrender each to all, our individual independence; we do each of us hereby solemnly swear allegiance to the united authority of ourselves and our fellows—we will that henceforward the industry and talent of each member of our society be directed by our united suffrages to one end, namely, to increase the comfort and happiness of ALL; we will, that there shall be no distinction whatever amongst us; &c. &c. The most refined and intelligent amongst them were charged with the care of their youth, who were classed according to their respective ages, and were taught by nature to be active &c. &c." Here, then, people of Newfoundland, are the men who have been loud in their admiration of the British Constitution, now recommending you to hush to rest your petty differences and go dreaming with the editors of the "PATRIOT," that the millennium is arrived; that the union of brute force has swept down all distinction in society, and that out of this agrarian equality, a love has sprung up amongst mankind, that will make them all happy. From what class of society, or from what profession those "refined and intelligent" tutors are to be taken, the "Editors" saith not, but we suppose that the pupils are to be taught that "union is strength" and that "love is happiness." The Editors have not defined what they mean by "love," we may perhaps go to their "column for the ladies," and get some glimmering of their meaning, from the story of "The Nuns and the Child," "it was at length decided to form an effigy what they could not hope to possess in reality and to make with the residue nothing less than a child as large as life, which to add to the novelty of the idea, was to be made of the masculine gender." Union may have the physical strength of brute force, but there is, now, amongst mankind, a power above it. Knowledge is power, and however massy the chain, or solid the adamant, the single hand of science can sever the one and consume the other. Although the "bundle of sticks" may be bound together with envy and oaths, and hate and vengeance, yet the piercing sword of knowledge will sever those bonds, and reduce the bundle to its original divisional weakness. When man gains a sufficient knowledge of his own significance, of the little space that he occupies in the creation, and of the necessity for the power of Deity, being continually exercised in prolonging his existence; he will be humble in heart, and humble in spirit, love his neighbour as himself, and do his duty in that state of life, unto which it shall please God to call him.

Now as to their neat little article under the head of "THE CHURCH OF TITHES AND BAYONETS." One thing can be said in her favour, she does not subject her votaries to a degrading mental and physical slavery, she does not strive to keep them in profound ignorance, so that she may perpetuate that slavery. The bayonets are not hers, they are the bayonets of the government, interposed to protect private property. The Tithes are hers, and she has as much right to them, as other Churches have to their Peterpence, Penance, or Purgatory. Its a comfortable consolation for her members, that whatever may be her doctrines

"They are not proved to be orthodox, By apostolic blows and knocks."

We are inclined to presume on the patience, and good-nature of our readers, just to answer one or two questions contained in an "ELEGANT EXTRACT." "Where is Babylon the Great? Where is Rome, proud, polished, imperial Rome? once guided by the councils, guarded by the valour, embellished by the genius and enriched with the spoils of the Caesars? Where are these gone?" Why, the Bona Roba of Babylon, has seated herself on the seven hills, and the glory of Imperial Rome has departed; because, as we suppose, that she dealt in "Slaves and the souls of men" as "merchandise."

Up to the present time, the Commercial importance of Carbonear, has been little known beyond the precincts of its own immediate influence. The stream of its commerce has been rapidly deepening and wid-

ening, and having met with very few obstructions, it has not been marked with much bustling and noisy self importance.—The town has recently been improved in its mercantile facilities by the setting up of a newspaper; and the institution of a commercial society, and reading room. As it respects public advertisements, our paper the "STAR" has not been over flamed with them; but we attribute this circumstance to a sort of diffidence in our commercial men; they may think that a public display of their extensive and varied imports, would be nearly allied to something like a vain boasting of their own importance; but we hope, that they will kindly consider of what little importance we will become, if they continue to keep from us, the support that we are endeavouring to deserve from them. Hand-bills printed at our office during the past year or two have been an improvement, to the crabbed, and sometimes unintelligible notices, that formerly ornamented the public streets. But, all these things were but quiet emanations indicating the sure prospect of improvements. Up to the present period, the hum of busy voices, has only been enlivened by the chopping of the ship-builder, the clang of the blacksmith, or the drunken roar of some lusty Bacchanalian, whose only mode of expressing his gratitude for a successful seal fishery, or a safe return from Labrador was in lavishing the wages of his toil and hardship in some lusty rosy, complaisant boniface.

This tedious exordium is only intended to introduce to our readers another change in our social machinery. It is no less than the introduction of a Town Crier, a veritable bellman, who, on Monday last, for the first time, enlivened the busy hum, with the tinkle of his bell; and as the circumstance will no doubt, become a matter to be recorded in the future history of the Town, we have also to state that the Bellman's maiden exhibition, was in the crying of some apples belonging to Mr Percy of Brigus, which (apples) had just arrived from New York, and having been in a sinking condition, were released by the Council from quarantine at Kelly's Island; and had thereby the honor of opening the mouth of our first bellman.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 29.—Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Captain Robert Law from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Major by purchase, vice Burke, who retires."

The Northern Circuit Court opens this day at Harbour Grace.

ARRIVALS.—In the Convivial from Poole, Mr George Forward, Merchant, and J. W. Martin, Esq., M. C. P. of St. Mary's.

DEPARTURE.—In the Eagle for Poole, Mrs. Bray.

DIED.—At Harbour Grace, on the 13th inst., Mary Andrews, aged 91 years. At Brigus, on the 12th inst., aged 6 months, Reginald Calver, second son of Mr. William Gill, Merchant.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE. CLEARED. October 11.—Brig Emily, Combs, Miramichi, ballast.

CARBONEAR. ENTERED. Oct. 16.—Brig John & Isaac, Martin, Poole, 60 tons stone, 96 coils cordage, 50 bbls. hoops, 78 pieces canvas, 38 bales, 1 truss, 13 casks, 13 boxes sail cloth, woollens, slops, cottons, millinery, &c. 8 bales, 15 casks, 1 trunk, 4 bbls. leather, 3 casks, 7 boxes, 3 cases, 1 crate hats and caps, 2 casks, 1 parcel hardware, 2 crates, 1 basket tinware, 4 boxes, 1 chest stationery, & apothecaries ware, 1 truss fishing tackle, 1 case wooden clocks, & glass bottles, &c.

20.—Schooner Jubilee, Percey, New-York, 262 bbls. flour, 170 bbls. pork, 1 bl. crackers, 130 bbls. apples, 1 case furniture.

CLEARED. Oct. 13.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, Poole, 33 tuns, 26 gals. seal oil, 23 tuns, 17 gals. cod oil, 1000 qts. fish, 6 bbls. fish, 3 bbls. caplin, 7 fks. sounds, 1 keg berries.

ST. JOHN'S. ENTERED. Oct. 6.—Bolina, Hughes, Trinidad, sugar, molasses.

Richard Smith, Langlois, Arichat, cattle. Edward, Stephens, Cumberland, N. S., timber.

Nero, Jarvis, Liverpool, flour, butter, coal, sundries. Courrier, Girroir, Antigonish, cattle, sheep, butter.

Elizabeth, Richardson, Montreal, flour. 8.—Brig Maria, Meagher, Newcastle, coal.

ENTERED. October 9.—Mary, Petit Pas, Arichat, sun dries.

Hope, Stanton, Sydney, ballast. Brig Dingwell; Carew, Demerara, fish and sundries. Douglstown, M'Kenzie, Demerara, fish and wine.

Notices

A CARD

Mr. J. S. TEULON, Surgeon, &c. most respectfully intimates to his numerous Friends, that he intends returning to CARBONEAR, where he hopes by an assiduous attention to the duties of his Profession, to merit general approbation.

A well selected Stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, and SPICES, will be constantly on Sale, at his Dispensary, exactly opposite the residence of JAMES POWER, Esq. Carbonear, Oct. 22, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, ROBERT KENNAN, Trustees By their Attorney CHARLES SIMMS, J. ELSON, Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SPOT, ON WEDNESDAY, The 12th of November next, AT NOON,

ALL those convenient WATER-SIDE PREMISES, late in the occupancy of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, of this Town, for the unexpired term of Nineteen Years, from the First of January next, subject to an Annual Ground Rent of £30 Sterling, viz.—

- One good OIL STORE and LOFT 80 feet long 26 wide. Two SALT and PROVISION STORES 40 feet long 18 wide. One RETAIL STORE. Two DWELLING-HOUSES and GARDEN, one of which is let for £15 currency per annum. Two good SEAL VATS, that will contain from 7000 to 8000 Seals, with an excellent STAGE attached; ALSO,

A large BOILER and FURNACE complete, with spacious WHARF room. The whole PREMISES being well suited for an extensive Mercantile establishment. The PREMISES may be viewed at any time.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BULLY, JOB & Co, St. John's, or to Mr. THOMAS CHARNEY, Carbonear. Carbonear, October 15, 1834.

On Sale

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 MATERIAL, With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore. Harbour Grace, Oct. 14, 1834.

