

... It employs about 370 vessels and 9,000 men for about two months; say from six to ten weeks in the months of March, April, and May. During the remainder part of the year many of the sailing vessels are employed in carrying Cod Fish to Spain, Portugal, &c. Let foreigners enjoy the carrying trade, these sailing vessels must lie up rotting in harbour; and thus, that hitherto invaluable branch of Newfoundland resource, the Seal Fishery, must decline; because the greatest possible success at that Fishery for two months cannot compensate for their continuing idle for the remaining ten months of the year.

If, therefore, a discriminating duty on Fish in any country be tolerated by England, it must be prejudicial not only to British Shipping, but actually prejudicial to the Fisheries themselves: for if the Newfoundland merchant should be seriously injured in his ship-owning interest, it must of necessity so affect his interest generally, that he must (if he continue the trade) charge a high profit on his supplies to the fishermen, so as to place himself on an equal footing with the Spaniard, Portuguese, or Italian (who may be favoured by duty in his own country); which higher rate of profit would of course so seriously affect the Newfoundland fisherman, that many of that industrious class must either undergo great privations, or exile themselves from that country,—now in a large majority of cases, their native land.

Thus, if such a ruinous system be allowed to continue as that now existing by the Spanish discriminating duty, and its possible imitation by the Portuguese (the present discriminating duty on Fish in Portugal is yet only 11s. per ton) the Newfoundland ship-owner and merchant must of necessity reduce the number of his ships, and, consequently, of his Imports into the Colony; and as neither of the fish-consuming countries (Spain, Portugal, nor Italy) can furnish the supplies necessary for the Fishery, their prices will inevitably be very much enhanced, and every article even of the first necessity to every fisherman will be supplied very irregularly and sometimes not at all.

It is therefore evident, although that very important branch of national prosperity—British Shipping—is the one directly attacked by the discriminating duty, levied in Spain, and exposed to be further increased in Portugal, that equally important branch—the Newfoundland Fishing Trade—which has been truly and appropriately termed a nursery for seamen, cannot itself fail to be seriously injured, by any measures prejudicial to the Newfoundland merchant and ship-owner.

If treaties of reciprocity should be made with those foreign countries upon which Newfoundland is materially dependent for the consumption of her Fish (admitting it at a moderate duty) we would respectfully suggest their adoption: conceding terms favorable to their produce, and granting by treaty, for a limited period, the like privilege of fishing on the Great Bank of Newfoundland which England ceded to France by the treaty of Paris, 30th May, 1814. (Ann. 13.—The French right of Fishing upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name and of the adjacent islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.)

We avoid suggesting any mode of retaliation that could, in any way, be deemed prejudicial to the fisherman and inhabitants of Newfoundland; because we are quite convinced that their welfare is so intimately interwoven with that of the Newfoundland merchant, that their interests are common; and we rely on Her Majesty's Government adopting such measures as will insure the admission of Newfoundland Fish to British ships, into Spain Portugal, and Italy, at a moderate rate of duty and on a perfect system of reciprocity, so as to avert the impending ruin of the Shipping and Fishing Interests of Newfoundland, the distress of her inhabitants, and the apprehended gradual depopulation of the oldest Colony of Britain.

To show how much former Boards of Trade encouraged Newfoundland merchants to supply foreign countries with Fish, we take leave to subjoin copy of a letter, written by the Board of Trade to the Mayor of Dartmouth 51 years ago; since when, the population of Newfoundland has increased fourfold, and, therefore, the being deprived of any of their accustomed Fish Markets will be the more ruinously felt.

Sincerely thanking you for the attention you paid to the representations we made on the 25th instant, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves

Your most obedient and very
Humble Servants,
James M'Bride Deputy from Greenock.

Samuel Job } Deputies from Liverpool
Edward Hunt }
Wm. Harrison } Deputies from Poole
John Gosse }
R. F. Sweetman } Deputy from Waterford
F. Le Breton } Deputy from Jersey
E. Hunt } Deputy from Dartmouth
T. H. Brooking } Deputy for Torquay
G. R. Robinson } Deputies for London
J. Christophers }

(Copy.)
Council Office, Whitehall,
15th March, 1786.

To the Mayor of Dartmouth,

Sir,
I am directed by the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade, to transmit you the enclosed extract of two letters, which have been laid before their Lordships, relative to Salted Fish imported into the Ports of Venice and Nice; and copies also of two accounts, showing the quantity of Salted Fish and Stock Fish imported annually for ten years past into the Port of Venice, with the medium prices.

These extracts their Lordships judge material for the information of the merchants concerned in the Fisheries; as the one may prove the means of opening a new Market and extending the Fishery carried on by them, and the other points out in what manner the Fish fitted for the Italian Market should be cured.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) STEPH. COTTRELL

From the Morning Herald, Jan. 2.

ARMY—THE TROOPS FOR CANADA

The following may be taken as a pretty correct enumeration of the force intended to be embarked for this particular service, and we are led to believe that all are to proceed to Halifax as soon as the means of transport in ships of war can be provided:

One regiment of cavalry, augmented to	450
93d Highlanders, augmented strength	600
Brigade of guards, say	2000
65th regt. from W. I., augmented strength	600
23d fusiliers & 71st lt. infantry, augmented do.	1200
Augmentation of 100 rk. & f. to all regts. in Canada, Novascotia, & New Brunswick—namely, 1st royals, 15th, 24th 32d, 34th, 43d, 66th, 83d, & 85th	900
Total	5,750

The 11th & 73d regts., ordered home from the Mediterranean, are to land at Gibraltar, there to await instructions in case their services should also be required in Canada.

The Inconstant has proceeded to Cork, and on her arrival there will take on board 250 r. & f. of the 93d Highlanders; the remainder of the regt. will follow as other vessels arrive.

Two companies of artillery are also, it is said, under orders for the same destination.

800 of the grenadier guards, & the same number of the Coldstreams, received orders yesterday to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada, it is supposed in the course of the week.

(From the Dublin Post.)

We understand that several regts including 3 or 4 now stationed in Ireland, have received orders of readiness to proceed to Halifax. We have not yet ascertained the numbers of all the regts.; but it is certain the 93d highlanders, are included. The 93d which goes out early next month, is to replace one of the regts. which left Nova Scotia for Lower Canada on the breaking out of the insurrection. We further learn, that Major-

General Sir Wm. M'Bean, while on his way to Limerick, to take the com. of that district, as successor to Major-Gen. L'Estrange, received an order from the Horse Guards to proceed forthwith to Cork, to hold himself in readiness by the 3d Jan. to sail for Halifax. Sir Wm., we have learned, is to be 2d in command to Sir J. Colborne in L. Canada.

It is said that Sir F. Stoven, who is now attached to the royal household, is to go out as ad-gen. The hon. col. Grey, equerry to the Queen, goes out early in the spring with his regt., the 71st lt. infantry.

An order has issued from the Horse Guards, cancelling the leave of all officers whose regts. are serving in Canada. They are to proceed without delay, via N. York, to join their respective corps.

We learn from Portsmouth that a ship of war, the Inconstant, was about to proceed to the north of Spain, with 1000 stand of arms & accoutrements; and it was rumoured that the marine bat. at Passage, which has been under the orders of Lord J. Hay, was to proceed in that vessels for Halifax.

Active preparations are, we are assured, making in every quarter to strengthen our military force in U. and L. Canada. Drafts from the depot companies of the regts. at present in the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have orders to join immediately their respective regts.; so that the service companies of each corps will now be 6 in number, consisting of 100 r. & f. each. Two companies of the royal artillery, which were to have embarked yesterday for Jamaica and Barbados, have been countermanded, and are destined, it is rumoured, for Canada, via Halifax.

A brigade of the guards under the command of Lord Saltoun, and the 23d and 71st regts., will, it is said, leave England for Canada in the spring. The first battalion of the rifle brigade, stationed at Woolwich, is ordered to be held in readiness for immediate service. Its destination is, doubtless, to Canada. We stated in our last week's paper that the Inconstant was about to sail for Canada with Sir G. Arthur. Our Portsmouth correspondent writes that she left Spithead on Thursday with that officer, and is to proceed to Cork, for the purpose of taking up the service companies of the 93d regt.; but we have since heard that Sir G. Arthur will be conveyed to the N. York packet which left the Thames yesterday. The Hastings is also destined for Canada, with troops. Lieut.-col. Fitzgerald, late brigadier-gen. in Spain, is appointed inspecting field officer of militia in Canada. Captains De Rottenburg and Head, with a number of other half-pay officers of various ranks, have received orders to embark immediately for Canada, for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the militia.

It is supposed that the 85th, 93d, & 99th, with other regts., will leave Ireland for Canada forthwith. The 22d are certainly ordered to Cork, perhaps for embarkation. The service companies of the 93d will proceed to Halifax. The transports to convey them are expected every hour at Cove.

The following note from the commander-in-chief, with its answer, have been published:—

"Horse Guards, Dec. 29, 1837.
"Lord Hill, being about to submit to the Queen that two battalions of the guards should be

held in readiness to proceed to Canada, as soon as the season will permit their transport to Quebec, requests that you will inform him which two battalions are first on the list for foreign service.

(Signed) "FITZROY SOMERSET.
"The Field Officer in Waiting, brigade of guards."

"My Lord,—In reply to your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you, that the two battalions for service are—the 2d battalion grenadier guards, and the 2d battalion Coldstream guards.

(Signed) "J. FREEMANTLE,
"Field Officer in Waiting."

Woolwich, Monday.—A detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of Lieut. Young, embarked on board the Royal Sovereign, Lieut. Brady, agent, yesterday, for St. Sebastian; 500 lbs. gunpowder, and other ammunitions of war were also put on board for the protection of that fortress. Orders have also been received here for 4 companies of artillery to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada. Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the rocket troop stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops, two regts. of cavalry, six regts. of the line, and two battalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regts. of the line from the Mediterranean. Great activity among the military is observable in this garrison.

SMOKE CHIMNEYS.—It has been clearly demonstrated by science and practical experiment, that this great drawback upon domestic comfort is remedied by an unerring and simple process, viz: a slight but continued enlargement, commencing at the bottom of the flue, and extending to the top. This is sure to produce a draft, and it is presumed that in most instances of defective chimneys an inattention to this simple rule in the original construction would be found the cause of the evil.—Niaq. Dem.

On Saturday last an operation was successfully performed in Exeter of the utmost importance to the medical profession and of still greater interest to persons labouring under pulmonary complaints. A young man of the name of Tucker had been afflicted for nearly two years with an abscess in the lungs, which had increased to such a height that his case was deemed utterly hopeless, and he came to Exeter for change of air. Mr. Tucker, surgeon, of his city, having about seventeen years ago performed a successful operation on the mother of this young man and as she is now alive and well he naturally made application to him, and consented to submit to have an incision made on his side. Mr. Tucker having by means of the stethoscope, ascertained the seat of the disease, most skillfully performed it in less than three minutes, when a quantity of matter, amounting to upwards of a quart, or thirty-three ounces imperial measure, issued from the orifice. His cough had been most harassing and incessant, not being able to place himself in a reclining position for fear of suffocation, being in constant pain, and he had no rest for more than nine months. He bore the operation with great fortitude, and is in a fair way of doing well.—[Western Luminary.]

Letters are said to have reached Paris announcing the death of Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia.

The latest accounts from Curraghmore Castle states that the Marquis of Waterford was still suffering from indisposition, arising from a complaint in his eyes, and yet some of the Scotch papers stated his Lordship to have been amusing himself by pelting rotten eggs at the heads of some of his lieges.

Mr. Coke, of Holkham, having been created Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester, was, in the usual manner, and with the accustomed forms, on Monday introduced into the House of Lords, and took the oaths and his seat.

The Paris press is much occupied with the squabbles which have taken place between the leaders of the opposition, M. M'auquin and Odillon Barrot. These differences will increase the strength of the Ministry, already improved by the decline of the Doctrinaire party, and the almost total extinction of the Legitimate.