

COCHRANE has adhered to the spirit of the well-known Act of the 10th and 11th of Wm. and Mary, by still continuing impediments to the cultivation of the soil. And I am the more surprised, knowing as I do that the object of His Majesty's Government in appointing him to the dignified station of the King's Representative in this Island, and to succeed a good and excellent man, Sir Charles Hamilton, was to give effect to a new system which they had determined to adopt in the future government of this Island. One of the best friends that Newfoundland ever had, the then acting Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Wilmot Horton, pledged himself to the gentlemen who were in London, appointed by the inhabitants of Newfoundland to represent the grievances under which the country then laboured, that every obstacle should be removed to the cultivation of the soil: and, as a proof of the sincerity of his intentions, at their recommendation he introduced a clause into the Fishery Bill to empower the Governor to grant waste lands.—This clause first appeared to him unnecessary, as the King had the power, without the sanction of an Act of Parliament, to grant unoccupied lands to whom he pleased, and of course could delegate the same power to his representative in this Island. It was explained to Mr. Horton that a most unaccountable prejudice existed in the mind of the Local Government against the cultivation of the land, and that the doctrine was carried so far by some of the "William and Mary" men, that they contended that that Act took away from the King himself the power of granting lands in Newfoundland. Under these circumstances, Mr. Wilmot Horton, ever ready to attend to the opinions even of the most humble individuals, agreed to introduce the clause before alluded to into the Fishery Act. He then not alone pledged himself to remove all obstructions to the cultivation of the soil, but also promised that a principal part of the local revenue of Newfoundland should be expended in making roads, bridges, &c. and giving other facilities to cultivation.

On the assumption of the government of this Island by Sir Thomas Cochrane, he appeared to be most anxious to give effect to the instructions he no doubt received from government on this head: roads were commenced, the plough was set in motion, experiments were made on the soil, wheat and other grain were sown in different parts, and His Excellency was even likened to a mighty magician, and by the touch of his wand meadows and cornfields arose to the astonished view of the people, some of whom, if we are to believe the columns of the Public Ledger, thought it a magical delusion,—the hopes of the people were buoyed up to the highest pitch—petitions for land poured in from all quarters—men of capital were ready to commence improving it—the poor industrious man was ready to expend the best capital, his labour, on its improvement—their applications were received; they waited from day to day, from month to month, from year to year, but they could not get the lands on any terms—impediments continued to be thrown in the way, and the new-born zeal of the Governor for the agricultural improvement of Newfoundland declined imperceptibly; and though it is now seven years since he assumed the government under such favourable auspices, agriculture has not made anything like the progress which the friends of the country expected. The system, or the want of system, I know not which to call it, was calculated, most effectually to impede the general improvement of the country; and I cannot allow myself to think that he could ever give his sanction to it, and can only account for the fatality of his conduct by presuming that some of those persons who have been always opposed to the improvement of the country, gained an ascendancy over him, and that their withering influence has prevented those improvements from taking place which we were led to expect from His Excellency on his first arrival. It is full time to adopt measures to counteract the effects of this baneful advice. Let the people at once adopt the course recommended by the "Small Farmer." Let strong representations be made of the grievances under which they labour—let them be laid at the foot of His Majesty's Throne. The land of Newfoundland belongs to the King—he holds it only for the good of his people.—Let a dutiful representation of the hardships which his loyal people have so long suffered under, be immediately transmitted to him; it will receive prompt attention. Our Gracious King has no other wish than to promote the interests of his people, even in the most remote portion of his extended empire. As long as the people silently submit to the grievance, so long it will be continued. Let me remind the people of Newfoundland, that all the great advantages that have recently been gained for the country, flowed from the petitions of the people to the government at home, and that these representations were first made by the most humble portion of the community, and were opposed by the then existing Government and their satellites, entrenched, as they were, in the Augean stable of corruption; they were also opposed by the "wealthy and high-born"—by the mercantile aristocracy here and in Great Britain. Why, let me ask, were these representations

attended with such favourable results? Because the people adopted a constitutional course—because they were temperate and not factious—because they took the polar star of the constitution for their guide—because they only asked what was their right as British subjects. With such a glorious example before us, can we have the slightest doubt that we shall get ample redress for grievance, so calculated, at the same time, to injure the local interests of Newfoundland, as well as the general interests of the Parent Country; which are one and the same?

Was there ever any thing more inconsistent and ridiculous than the actions and opinions of the wise men who govern the country? They have worn their pens to the very stumps to represent to the government at home the barrenness and sterility of our soil; and when they come to Let out that same land, they charge, in some instances, fifty times as much for it, as has been charged for better land in our neighbouring Colonies! If they were sincere in the opinion of the sterility of the land, why not give it to the people for nothing, if the people were fools enough to expend their money upon it? I know there are good men who honestly think that the land is not fit for cultivation; still I know these men, if they had the sole controul of the Government of the Country, would not attempt to parcel it out in the can-acre style, pretty much on the plan of the Irish rack-rent landlord. When I put the actions and opinions of our wise Legislators in juxtaposition, I am almost inclined to attribute sinister motives somewhere; but not being willing to do so, I am more inclined to suppose that the "hotch-potch" system that has been adopted in disposing of the waste lands of this country, has arisen more from a confusion of the head than from the corruption of the heart.

I was greatly surprised to read in the able letter of the "Small Farmer," that our local Parliament, after two sittings, and "loud debate," did not take the important question of agriculture into consideration. I am proud to say that I was amongst the humble individuals who first prayed for a Local Legislature for this country. In my exertions to attain it I was in a great degree influenced by the opinion that I had long formed, that agriculture could never make much advancement without the fostering aid of a local representative government. I was of opinion that the people of Newfoundland never could be truly independent, until they turned more of their attention to the cultivation of the soil; and that it was on the solid basis of agriculture alone, that its permanent improvement should be laid. This was the principal argument adduced to the people of Newfoundland to reconcile them to the measure. My disappointment was, therefore, great indeed, to find that the Representatives of the People did not make its encouragement one of their first objects. Their conduct admits of no defence—they have greatly neglected their duty, and disappointed the just hopes of the true friends of Newfoundland. They appear to be more inclined to ape the follies, and to adopt the errors, of older and more corrupt Parliaments, than to do the people's business. I hope that their neglect has arisen more from a want of experience than from a want of a desire to do good; indeed, I have little doubt of it; for I am sure they can have no object but the general welfare. Had they only followed the example of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and addressed His Majesty to relieve the people from this worse than a tax, the extravagant rent that has been charged for the waste lands of the country—and to some of the poorest of the people—I have not the slightest doubt but, long before this time, His Excellency the Governor would have had instructions either to remit the rents altogether, or, what would be probably better, to expend them in making roads and bridges in the immediate vicinity from which the rents accrued. I am equally confident that if the public will adopt the recommendation of the "Small Farmer" that in less than twelve months they will obtain ample redress for the grievance complained of.

As the matter has been so judiciously taken up by the "Small Farmer," I have most earnestly to request of him not to lose sight of it. He will find in me a most ardent supporter, and if he applies at the Patriotic Office he will also find my real name and address.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A FARMER.

St. John's, September 3, 1833.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Cochrane, Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday morning, from Pictou, under a salute from the Royal Artillery at Fort George.—*Halifax Acadian Recorder*, August 24.

MARRIED,

At St. John's, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. George Kiffin, Mate of the Schooner Ann, of St. John's, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Ball, of that town.

DIED,

At Truro on the 19th August last, Rebecca, wife of W. Dickson, Esq. of that place, and mother of W. Dickson, Esq. C. P., of St. John's.

At St. John's, on the 29th ult., Mr. Eugene McCarthy, aged 45 years.

At Harbour Grace, on the 4th instant, after a long and painful illness, Captain Matthew Power, of the Schooner Pearl, of Plymouth, aged 48 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.

Sept. 7.—Brig Caroline, Gyles, Bristol; 107 tuns, 2 blids, 110 gals. seal and cod oil, 1067 seal skins 1564lb old copper.

10.—Brig Pandora, Cowman, Bay Chaleur; ballast.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

September 5.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Gibraltar; 100 tons salt, 1 cask common wine, 52 boxes raisins.

10.—Brig William the Fourth, Cleall, Cadiz; 100 tons salt.

CLEARED.

September 4.—Brig Oak, Atkinson, Poole; 136 tuns, 3 blids, 1 gal. seal and cod oil, 12 bls. caplin, 11 blids. fish, 3122 seal skins.

7.—Brig Sarah, Ley, Liverpool; 113 tuns cod and seal oil, 3453 seal skins, 5 bls. caplin, &c.

9.—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Lisbon; 2200 qtls. fish, to load at Labrador.

10.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Poole; 27,364 gals. seal oil, 1677 gals. cod oil, 1054 gals. dregs, 80 qtls. cod fish, 12 blids. fish, 25 bls., 1 box caplin, &c.

Arrived at Halifax, Sloop Prickle, Shipton, for Newfoundland, in distress, having lost her mast near the Light.—*Halifax Journal*, August 19.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

August 30.—Brig Huskisson, Warner, Pictou; coals, spars.

Brig Meteor, Gibbs, Dantzic; flour, bread.

Schooner United Brothers, Fox, Newport; coals.

Brig Highlander, Gardiner, Liverpool; bread, flour, soap, &c.

Brig Terra Nova, Kelso, Cadiz; salt, &c.

Sept. 2.—Spanish Brig Piedad, d'Arzu, Cadiz; ballast.

Brig Minerva, Goss, Cadiz; salt.

Schooner Cherub, Blake, Fayal; wine, wheat, onions, potatoes, &c.

Schooner Cousins, M'Gillvroy, Miramichi; shingles, board.

Schooner Florida, Carboneau, Quebec; beef, butter, bread, flour, &c.

Schooner Diana, Le Blanc, Arichat; cattle, sheep.

Brig Rover, Hayes, Bay de Verte; boards.

CLEARED.

August 30.—Schooner Courier, Girroir, Arichat; salt.

Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Arichat; raisins, wine.

31.—Schooner Mary Jane, Organ, Sydney; flour.

Schooner Arichat, Slons, Sydney; ballast.

Schooner Speculator, Nesbit, Sydney; ballast.

Schooner Dispatch, Field, Spain; fish.

Schooner Henrietta, Smith, Portugal; fish.

Sept. 2.—Schooner Myrtle, M'Kenna, Quebec; sugar, and sundries.

ON SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 Barrels SUPERFINE States FLOUR,

For which SHORE Fish will be taken in payment.

COLLINGS and LEGG.

Carbonear, September 11, 1833.

BY

JOHN MCCARTHY & CO.

Rum, Molasses
Superfine and Middlings Flour
Bread Prime Irish Pork
Butter Loaf and Brown Sugar
Rice Pearl Barley
Vinegar Lined Oil
White Lead Spirits of Turpentine
Soap Candles
Assorted Nails
Earthenware and Glassware
Tobacco (leaf and manufactured)
Sole Leather
Black Pepper

ALSO,
Pimento

A General Assortment of SHOP GOODS,

Just received of ELIZABETH, from Liverpool.

Carbonear, September 4, 1833.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Barrels of Prime Irish

OATMEAL.

Warrented Good.

T. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Sept. 4, 1833.

NOTICE.

MICHAEL HOWLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

On reasonable Terms,

States Flour
Hamburgh and Danzic Bread
Irish Butter
Prime American Pork
Rum in Puncheons
Molasses in ditto
Tobacco in Bales, 50lb and 100lb each
Sole Leather, by the Bale or Hide
Waxed Calf-skins, by the doz. or half-doz.
A quantity of Slack Lime, in Casks of from 4 to 20 bushels
A few dozen of Halifax Chairs
With an assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods
A variety of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Boots
Nautical Instruments and Charts
Tinware, Hardware, Earthenware and Glassware
Groceries, and Wines (on Retail)

Shore Fish taken in Payment.

Carbonear, September 4, 1833.

ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

"HAVE JUST RECEIVED,"

By the Brig Julia, from Poole,

300 Barrels Danzic FLOUR
800 Bags Danzic BREAD.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.

Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pincock's Catechisms, viz.: History of Greece, History of Rome History of England, Chemistry Astronomy, Latin Grammar Navigation Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar School Prize Books (handsomely bound) Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God, 2 vols. (plates) Sequel to Murray's English Reader Pincock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England Bonycastle's Mensuration And sundry other School Books. Sealing Wax India Rubber WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MAHON,

Tailor and Clothier.

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, in the House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COXSON; and having received his Certificate from the London Board of Fashions, he trusts, by care and assiduity in the above professions, to merit a share of public patronage. From his arrangements lately made in London, the Gentlemen of Carbonear and its Vicinity, can be supplied with the newest and most improved fashions on very moderate terms.

R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable assortment of CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fancy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that the above ACADEMY for a limited number of young GENTLEMEN and LADIES, opened, after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY the 15th instant.

Terms may be known, on application at the School.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the Entry and Clearance of Vessels, under the New Regulations.