

joining colonies having had the Quitrent on land paid to the crown remitted, would have been sufficient to attract the serious attention of the inhabitants of this country, who have been long labouring under a tax so onerous, we did not at that time consider it necessary to enlarge on the subject, we were however disappointed—no announcements appeared of public meetings to petition the Legislature to represent to his Majesty the necessity of removing a tax which operates only against the most valuable part of the community—the men who are engaged in producing, from the sterile land of the country, the necessaries of life. No! meetings for other purposes were convened, the objects of which were of minor import when compared with this, and the benefits to be derived from them chimerical.

Independently of the precedent which the conduct of his Majesty has established, by his treatment of the sister colonies as stated above, very many cogent reasons may be adduced, why the tax called quitrent should be remitted.

Every one is aware that it has ever been the policy of Great Britain to prevent Newfoundland being permanently settled, consequently those who endeavoured to establish themselves on the island did so in defiance of the government, and were of course subjected to every species of tyranny and oppression which men placed in temporary power at that period felt it their pleasure to inflict; a crusade was, in fact, entered into against the cultivators of the soil of the colony. But, in course of time, the British government found its efforts unavailing; it perceived that spite of all its enactments, spite of the oppressive acts of its subordinates, Newfoundland had been permanently settled. Such being the case, the government determined to make a merit of their necessity, and therefore permitted the land to be colonized, in consideration of the colonist paying a quitrent—this rent is now annually levied on every person to whom a grant of land has been made; and this rent it is the duty, as much as it is the interest, of every settler to endeavour to get removed.

It is needless, perhaps, for us to mention that whoever engages to redeem the uncultivated land of this country, does it at an expense, for which the produce of very many years will make little returns; it being now too well known that a soil must be made by the cultivator before even a fair crop can be obtained. This being the case, and the government, from the impossibility of following it up, having abandoned its policy with respect to the island, (of keeping it only as a fishing station), it is both impolitic and unjust to tax that to which nature has been so sparing of her gifts. In fact the uncultivated land of the greater portion of the explored parts of this island are so unproductive, that the man who is adventurous enough to expend his means in its cultivation, would, by a beneficent government, be rewarded instead of being taxed.

Of all the colonies which appertain to the crown of Great Britain, not one owes so little to it as Newfoundland. In fact if there be a debt owing it is from Great Britain and not to her. From the first real settlement of the island, Great Britain has been receiving from and giving nothing to it, if we except the lash inflicted on its inhabitants and the grateful remembrance of the brands which fired their dwellings. These are what Newfoundland has to thank the parent government for—these are the KINDNESSES by which she endeavoured to gain the love and affection of its inhabitants; and such treatment too at a time, when other of her colonies were being carressed and nursed into existence—colonies which compared with this in value and usefulness were as nothing—Newfoundland, the nursery for Britain's bulwarks—the elder-born of her colonies—was depressed, crushed by the ills heaped upon it; yet in defiance of its cruel parent the colony struggled into existence and was colonized; and now having by the perseverance of its inhabitants become an acknowledged colony and received a Local Assembly, it ought to be relieved of the last burden which a withering policy had inflicted; and we doubt not it will be removed if the people, by their representatives, pray his Majesty to remit his demand; but if a request so reasonable, (and which has been complied with in favor of two adjacent colonies) should not be acceded to, let the amount be levied on something that can better bear it.

Apart from the above reasons for the removal of the quitrent, is another equally strong, as touching the interests of the pa-

rent government. By giving encouragement to agriculture, Great Britain will render the colony more valuable to herself; for, with the means of subsistence, the permanent population will increase, and by consequence the consumption of British manufactures will also increase in an equal ratio; at the same time that the produce of the soil will contract only the amount of imports from foreign countries, which consume little or none of the exports of the colony.

We must, before we conclude again repeat that the land of this island cannot bear a tax, however small; and it is a great injustice on the part of the British government to inflict one. It is not now, however, too late to procure its abandonment, which we have little doubt would be effected, were proper representations made to his Majesty, of the poverty of the soil.

We trust that the hints above thrown out will not be lost upon those who are annually called on to pay a tax on that which has cost them so much labour and expense before it would produce even a potato.

We should recommend that public meetings be convened for the purpose of petitioning the legislature to represent the grievance to his Majesty, and pray for its removal, as it is by petition, and by that only, the voice of the people will have due weight.

We have heard rumours of the intention of the inhabitants of this town to address the Assembly upon the above subject, and we trust other towns if they be not before this, will at least, not be backward in adding weight to the petition, by preparing others of similar import.

(From a Correspondent.)

The underneath Address was presented to the Rev. C. J. SHREVE, on Thursday last, by a large body of the most respectable part of his congregation in Harbor Grace, previously to his departure from that town to undertake the duties of the Port-de-grave mission:—

To the Reverend CHARLES SHREVE, A.B. Episcopal Missionary.

REVEREND SIR, On the eve of your departure for another mission, occasioned by the arrival of your predecessor from England, to resume his duties, we, the Episcopal Parishioners, feel it a duty due to you, and incumbent on us, to express our unqualified admiration at the piety and zeal evinced in the discharge of the sacred and laborious duties which have devolved on you, for a period of the last twelve months, in this town and district.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to us, that his lordship the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, with that paternal regard which he has ever evinced for the well-being of the Established Church, should have been so fortunate in the exercise of that sound judgment and discretion, which have characterized his public acts, to have selected you for the charge of this important mission.

Your doctrine, exemplary conduct, and good example, have, since your residence amongst us, drawn together, in the house of prayer, a congregation more in number than the temporary Church could accommodate; and we have the heartfelt gratification to believe that your labours have been, in the hands of God, instrumental in doing good on earth, and giving glory to HIM who is from everlasting to everlasting.

We are led to hope, and shall always be glad to hear, that under the Divine blessing your future labours in the ministry may meet with abundant success, and unite, as a body, in wishing you every earthly comfort, but above all, when it shall please the Almighty to call you home, eternal happiness in the world to come.

We remain, Reverend Sir, Your attached and devoted servants, [Signed by upwards of 170 persons, including the Church-wardens.]

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN, I beg you to accept my best thanks for your very friendly address, and your kind wishes for my future welfare.

From the time that I first came amongst you to the present day, I have experienced naught but kindness from you all; and have ever found a willingness on your part to do whatever would tend to promote the interests of the church.

I am now about to leave the place of my first—my youthful labours; but shall leave it with deep, with unfeigned, regret.

The ties which bind a clergyman to his flock are not such as can be severed without feelings of sorrow—ties which more strongly bind, where peace and harmony prevail.

Be assured, gentlemen, that you have my most sincere and affectionate wishes, both for the temporal and spiritual welfare of yourselves and those who are dear to you; and that the happy days which I have spent

amongst you will, by me, be ever remembered with pleasure and with satisfaction.

Your's faithfully,
CHARLES J. SHREVE.

December 12, 1833.

To
The Churchwardens and Parishioners of Harbor Grace.

Dr. STERLING having politely offered to convey the Rev. gentleman to Port-de-grave, in his pleasure-boat, he (the rev. gent.) was, on Saturday last, the day of his departure, attended to the place of embarkation by several gentlemen of Harbor Grace, who took that opportunity of still further testifying their regard for the subject of the above address.

We perceive, by a Proclamation in the *Newfoundlander*, that the opening of the SUPREME COURT is postponed to the 30th inst. it will continue sitting until January 31st.

Late papers, received in St. John's by the *Westmoreland*, announce that the Spanish Government has acknowledged Donna Maria Queen of Portugal; it may be expected, from this circumstance, that the conflict in that unhappy country will not continue much longer.

DIED.—At Freshwater, near this town, on Friday last, Mr. Joseph Parsons, aged 61 years.

At St. John's, on the 8th inst., in the 18th year of his age, at the residence of his uncle, the Attorney-General, Joseph William, son of the late Mr. Joseph Simms, of Twillingate.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
Dec. 12.—Schooner Sydney, Fogarty, Halifax; 40 bls. pork, 12 bls. tar, 11 chests tea, 10 puns. molasses, 10 puns. rum, 9 bls. sugar, 100 bushels Indian corn, 40 bls. flour, 40 firkins butter, 200 bushels potatoes, 40 qrs. beef, 7 carcasses mutton, 30 M. lumber, poultry, &c.

16.—Brig Naomi and Susannah, Munden, Bristol; 70 tons coal, 35 bls. beef, 30 boxes tin plates, 1 dozen chairs, 430 bags bread, and sundry merchandise.

The Naomi and Susannah lost her mainmast on the passage out.

CARBONAR.

CLEARED.
Dec. 9.—Brig Boethick, Horsley, Lisbon; 1500 qtls. fish.
12.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Oporto; 3300 qtls. fish.
Brig Britannia, Gaillard, Liverpool; 9,709 gals. cod oil, 14,547 gals. seal oil, 3,958 gals. blubber, 306 gals. dregs, 68 cow and ox hides, 15 bls. salmon, 8 bls. mackerel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT-DE-GRAVE.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.

CLEARED.
Nov. 10.—Brig Atlantic, Barber, Cadiz; 3150 qtls. fish.

BRIGUS.

CLEARED.
Nov. 22.—Schooner United Brothers, Fids, Leghorn; 1850 qtls. fish.
23.—Schooner Isabella, Wright, Halifax; 104 casks blubber, 2 casks seal oil, 21 tierces, 75 bls. herring, 8 bls. core fish, 7 firkins, 2 bls. caplin, 1 firkin cod sounds, 3 hides, 25 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
Dec. 2.—Brig Champion, Charles, Greenock; tar, potatoes, coal.
Schooner Thistle, Clarke, Halifax; flour, beef, tea, geese, ducks.
Schooner Ranger, M'Millan, Bucktush; board, shingles, oysters.
Brig James, Lennox, New-York; pork, flour.
Brig Guldare, George, Oporto; salt, wine.
3.—Brig President, Coulston, Halifax; flour, butter, pork, mutton.
5.—Brig Piscator, Pydd, St. Thomas, (West Indies); sugar.
7.—Schooner Norval, Stewart, Quebec; pork, flour, hams.
Schooner Resolution, Moser, Lunenburg, N. S.; lumber, potatoes.
Brig Mary, Guntton, Hamburg; bread, flour, butter.
9.—Schooner Mary Jane, Organ, Boston; flour, pork, beef, staves.
11.—Schooner St. Patrick, Matthews, Sydney; coal, and sundries.
12.—Brig Angerona, Jillard, New-York; molasses, beef, flour.

CLEARED.
Dec. 5.—Brig London, Ball, Naples; fish.
Brig Gleaner, Harris, London; fish.
6.—Schooner Swallow, M'Kean, Bahia; fish.
Schooner Water Witch, Kelso, Greenock; oil, fish.
7.—Brig Scotia, Stewart, Greenock; oil, molasses, fish, seal skins.
Brig Lima, Mardon, Pernambuco; fish.
Brig George IV., Hellyer, Oporto; fish.
Schooner Reindeer, Owen, London; oil, fish, seal skins.
Brig Marshall, White, Bilbao; fish.
11.—Schooner Eliza, Fowler, Bristol; oil, fish.
Schooner Elizabeth, Walsh, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.
12.—Schooner Margaret, Webster, P. E. Island; rum, wine, fish.

ON SALE.

AT THIS OFFICE,
SEALING AGREEMENTS.

Carbonar, Dec. 18, 1833.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having demands on the Estate of HENRY PENNY, of Carbonar, in the District of Conception Bay, but late of Morton's Harbor, Green Bay, in the District of Fogo, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscribers; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment.

his
JOSEPH X PENNY,
mark
his
JOHN X PENNY,
mark
Executors.

Carbonar, Dec. 4, 1833.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of Mr. CHARLES COZENS, held at the Court-House, St. John's SATURDAY, 23d November, 1833, it was carried unanimously, that the Trustees be authorised to issue the following

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. CHARLES COZENS, request all persons indebted thereto, to come forward before the 10th of December next, with such offers of compromise as the property they possess may enable them to make, it being the wish of the Trustees to make fair arrangements with Debtors, rather than proceed to extremes. Such parties as do not compromise their debts previous to the 10th of December, will be proceeded against in the SUPREME COURT for the sums they respectively owe the Estate. This Notice also applies to those persons who have not fulfilled the conditions of compromise which they have entered into previous to this date.

A Meeting of the Creditors on the above Estate will be held at the Commercial Room, St. John's, on FRIDAY, the 20th December, preparatory to the Trustees declaring a DIVIDEND, and those Creditors whose claims are not proved, and given in to the Trustees by that date, will be excluded from a participation therein.

W. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the
C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate
R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. COZENS.
St John's Nov. 27, 1833.

PUT on Shore from the Brig Wilberforce, from Liverpool, and now in the Store of Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co.,

One Bundle Tar Brushes
Large Paper Parcel

(Both of which are without Mark.)

Any Person who can substantiate a claim to the above, may receive them by applying to Messrs. T. CHANCEY and Co., and paying Expenses.

Carbonar, Nov. 1, 1833.

ON SALE.

BY

COLLINGS & LEGG,

THE CARGO OF

The Schooner WELLINGTON, from HALIFAX,

CONSISTING OF

100 Barrels Superfine Flour
50 Barrels Middlings Ditto
50 Barrels Rye Ditto
50 Barrels Indian Meal
10 Barrels Beef
10 Barrels Pork
20 Firkins Butter
50 M. Shingles.

Carbonar, Nov. 6, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock'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 Pinnock'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 Carbonar, 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.