

glory, is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat, following the sun, and accompanying the hours, circles the earth daily, with one continuous and unbroken strain of the warlike music of England.—*New York Times*.

The Governor of Nova Scotia has removed the restrictions placed upon the sales of the Crown Lands of that Province, by the direction of the Earl of Durham, late Governor General, the completion of the arrangement contemplated by His Excellency having been interrupted by his return to England.

Extract from a letter of an officer in the Mediterranean Fleet, dated Sunday, December 9, 1833:—

"We have had very bad weather. Yesterday morning it was raining, blowing, lightning, and thundering to a great degree, when we suddenly observed the Rodney to be on fire. She had been struck by lightning, which shivered the main-top-gallant-mast, and set fire to the main-top-sail, damaged the main-top-mast, exploding like a cannon close to the deck, going overboard through the ship's side into the sea. It burst nearly every iron hoop in the mainmast, in the heart of which it exploded—the iron work about it weighs 29 cwt., and the mast, in weight some tons, is 39 inches diameter and 29 yards long. So sudden and powerful was the stroke that the topgallant mast was not seen to go, except by the ships floating past like shavings from a carpenter's shop; this mast, so instantaneously gone and reduced to shavings, weighed nearly 8 cwt. Now comes the worst part. Two men were found dead in the main-top, quite scorched up, every atom of clothes burnt. One other man was wounded (not badly), and about 30 electrified.

There are at the present moment, 418 persons confined in our county gaol: 32 of the above number are for trial at the special commission, 16 out of which are charged with murder.—*Tipperary Constitution*.

Much curiosity has attached among commercial men to the first sale of the specimens of Assam tea, imported by the East India Company from the part of the British territory, where it is expected that its cultivation and preparation may take place to such an extent as in course of time to exclude the Chinese from the market, and make the article itself one of British colonial produce. The quantity imported has been small in the first instance, not exceeding eight chests of about 80 lb. each; and the more immediate object of the sale was to determine whether the Assam tea would command such a price here as to make it worth while to commence the importation on a larger scale. The results is a remarkable one; for so much beyond the possible real value of the commodity has been obtained, great competition taking place for it as a curiosity in its kind, that no criterion is afforded of what it may fetch when it comes to be imported in larger quantities. The preparation of the Assam tea is attended with so little cost, that it may be delivered at Calcutta for export to Europe at 1s. the pound or less.—*Times*, January 12.

First Public Sale of the Assam Tea.—The commercial sale room, in Mincing-lane, where the public tea sales are held, was crowded this morning in consequence of its being known, that the whole of the Hon. Company's recent importation of teas from their territories in Upper Assam were to be sold. These teas consisted of three lots of Assam Souchong, and five lots of Assam Pekee. On offer the first lot, which was souchong, Mr. Thompson announced, that each lot would be sold without the least reservation to the highest bidder. The first bid was 5s. per lb. a second bid was made of 10s. per lb. After much competition it was knocked down for 21s. per lb. The purchaser being Captain Pidding, proprietor of the "Howqua's Mixture" tea. The second lot of souchong was brought for the same person for 29s. per lb. The third and last lot of souchong sold for 16s. per lb. Captain Pidding being the buyer. The first lot of Assam pekee sold for 24s. per lb. after much competition, every broker appearing to bid for it—it was bought for Captain Pidding. The second, third, and fourth lots of Assam pekee, fetched the respective prices of 25s. 27s. 6d., and 28s. 6d. per lb., and were also purchased, like the previous lots, for Captain Pidding. For the last of Pekee, which was the last of tea to be sold, a most exciting competition took place. There were near sixty different bids made for it. It was at last knocked down at the extraordinary high price of 34s. per lb. Captain Pidding was also

the purchaser of this. The general opinion of the collected tea-brokers and dealers, with whom the room was crowded, was, that the Assam tea is not only valuable as a curiosity, but that the tea itself is of a very superior quality.—*Courier of Thursday*.

A correspondent writes from Chatham that the number of recruits that have latterly entered the garrison in that town amount to 1,140. In the month of December last no less than 400 were enlisted, being a greater number than was ever known in one month before, not even excepting war time. The recruits continue to pour in daily from all parts of the country. At the present time there are, exclusive of recruits, 1700 men, including marines, sappers and miners, and artillery. The recruits for the East India Company, it is stated, do not come in nearly so fast as for the regiments of the line. In every department the greatest activity prevails, and the drill sergeants and corporals have a laborious task in drilling so many raw recruits.—*Courier*.

The Court of Queen's Bench have just established the point, that an apothecary, in default of any express agreement that he shall not charge for attendance, is entitled to a reasonable compensation for his trouble and advice, what may be due to him for medicines supplied.

CORN LAWS.

(From the London Times)

Twenty-three years ago this journal was found among the most strenuous opponents of the oppressive system of corn laws, and nothing has since happened to impair, but every thing to confirm the censures we then, and have ever since, bestowed upon them.

The present movement of the country for a redress of the grievance arises not from party or factional impulses—it is a genuine and intelligent effort to shake off a painful load. The landed proprietary, which attempts to stop the progress of this popular determination, mistakes very glaringly its own interest, and we are sure exaggerates its own power. A law establishing a monopoly for the supply of food in favour of one particular class of the community is really nothing better, though it may not sound so monstrous, as a similar monopoly possessed by Mehemet Ali.

It is argued, that if we repeal the corn law, half the tillage lands of Britain would become waste; the millions of capital laid out in farm buildings, in utensils of husbandry, and in complicated improvements, on the faith of a protecting law, will have been altogether wasted; and the landlords and farmers will be involved in a common ruin.

The answer is plainly, that a large proportion of the lands of this country, now under tillage, ought never to have been taken out of pasture—that such soils are fitted, nay in the actual state of England, have long been required, for feeding lean stock; the application of them to which essential purpose would have tended to reduce the price of butcher's meat, now almost inaccessible to the labouring classes, instead of enhancing, as does their perversion to tillage, the price of bread, on which the maintenance of human life itself is dependent.

How would our landowners like to see a portion of the stiff clay of Wiltshire turned into vineyards, with the grapes thereon raised under glass, and a prohibitory duty on all foreign wines imposed, for the sake of encouraging the home producer, who would thus be enabled to charge these same British landlords 50 per cent. more than the price of the highest flavoured foreign claret, champagne, &c. for his sour and unpalatable beverage? The just parallel case is that of bolstering up by bounties and prohibitions the costly and inferior grain crops of our coarser soils many of which would supply our industrious countrymen with beef on moderate terms.

The objection, therefore, to the existing mismanagement of our resources amounts to this—that the withdrawal of feeding land from pasture, and their conversion to the plough, for which they are not fitted, creates the twofold evil of rendering both animal food and corn unnaturally dear—the first from actual scarcity, the second from the cost of its production.

Then, as to the combined scale and mechanism of the present fluctuating duty, must it not be considered intolerable that when wheat is 70s. in England, and possibly abroad at 40s. the tax on imports of corn should be 10s. more, besides freight and other charges? Are the millions of bread-eaters in England, while corn waits to be purchased in foreign markets at 40s. to be debarred all access to it at a less cost when it comes here than 80s. because our landed proprietors and farmers have so contrived their mutual relations that we cannot have English wheat for less than 70s? A fixed duty—but it ought to be a moderate one, if any—is preferable to a varying one. It must not, of course, be a duty, and it ought not, we think, to be a duty for revenue; but merely such a duty as will cover those taxes from which the agricultural interest may fairly claim to be relieved when the existing Corn Laws shall be repealed.

As for a fall of rents, we believe that it might at first be a natural effect of the proposed measure, but if it were it would not negative the justice of the repeal. The question is one, in fact, of right and humanity, which no considerations of artificial expediency can fairly be suffered to withstand.

Again, there would be much greater steadiness in the proceedings of the agriculturists of Great Britain. When the trade in corn had the whole continent for its field, the current of supply and demand would exhibit a greater regularity, and hazardous speculations would have fewer attractions for the farmer; the results of a widened theatre of experiment would assume more the character of fixed and unvarying law.

At all events, the alteration must be made.—The people of England in their own persons, and we trust by their representatives, will, ere long,

have so decided, and the advantages immediately derived from it by our exporting manufactures, will soon, by the increased home demand for food, react as well upon the proprietors, as on the cultivators of the soil of England.

A General Quarter Sessions of the PEACE, for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will be holden at Harbor Grace, in the said District, on.

THURSDAY

The Fourth day of April, now next ensuing, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon.

(By Order,)

A. MAYNE,

Clerk of the Peace.

Harbor Grace, March 27, 1839.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 6th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTERS SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOUR GRACE on

THURSDAY

The Fourth of April, now next ensuing at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiff's within this District are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Nineteenth day of March, in the Reign of Our Lord 1839.

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Twentieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN McCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar

Court House, Harbor Grace, 9th Nov., 1838.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do appoint Mr. JOHN WILLS MARTIN of Carbonear, Gentleman, to be our AGENT, to transact and manage all matters connected with, and relating to the said Insolvent Estate.

As witness our Hands, this 10th day of November, 1838.

(Signed) JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, JAMES SLADE.

On Sale

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,

Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Biddle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 1st day

of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RICHARD'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTRY HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one, DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also, 10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qds Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr LUSH, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. WOOD, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,

9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS

REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,