

the subject, and give it due consideration.

It is the cause and interest of a great portion of the inhabitants of our County, and every one who has any observations to make on this important matter, will receive every attention at our hands, should they be disposed to give them to the public.

Although there are few subjects which afford us more varied materials for interesting discussion, or demand of us more serious study for general improvement than that of the *Staple Trade of the Province*, yet the columns of a newspaper may not be the fittest place to enter on it at large. The topics which it embraces, are too numerous—the considerations which it involves, are too momentous—and the advantages which its proper application would secure, are too important—to be the passing article of a hebdomadal publication. Pamphlet after pamphlet should reiterate its great importance, as well to those who consume as to those who produce the staple, until the mutual advantages of the trade should acquire due estimation in the minds of those who direct the affairs of the empire, and by whom it should be fostered, protected, and maintained in its true position, placed equally beyond the reach of capricious theorists and the despoiling designs of interested men. There are many divisions of the subject, however, which admit of desultory notice, and as new circumstances arise or new facts transpire, the periodical page appears to be the proper depository of their record.

The present great demand for square and sawed lumber is beyond the merchant's means of supply. Why? Because the freshets of last spring were insufficient for the conveyance of logs and ton timber from the woods. Last season was so favourable to the operations of the lumberer, that he had procured as much material by the beginning of January as is usually obtained by the middle of March. But he depends on the spring floods to enable him to transport his property to market, and he has severely felt the precariousness of such dependence, this season. The melting of the inconsiderable quantity of snow was too gradual to be available, and the late and scanty rains were merely sufficient to float down the "drives" which were in the main rivers; consequently the thousands of tons of timber and ten thousands of logs which were hauled to the smaller streams, are now blanching on their banks, jammed among their rocks, or soaking in their channels.

We do not make these statements merely to lament over the untoward condition in which these matters now rest, but to enquire whether measures might not be adopted which would obviate, or tend to lessen their recurrence.

It is evident that while the difficulty and uncertainty of transporting timber to market continue, the merchant will be liable to equal uncertainty and difficulty in making his contracts at home. In spite of the favourable circumstances of successful operations in the woods, extensive demand for lumber, and remunerating prices, we find all our proffered welfare marred by that one unpropitious fact that we must depend on the spring freshets for our supply.

In consequence of the scarcity of lumber at the shipping booms, we know that several merchants have had to purchase cargoes this season at very high prices, and have suffered great loss in fulfilling their engagements. It is asserted that such individual losses are no detriment to the Province, but are only a kind of transfer of profit from the merchant to the lumberer. This assertion is foreign to the purpose we have now in view, our statement refers to the fact that there is a loss somewhere, and that loss is caused not by the absolute want of material in the country—but by our inability to get it out of the woods, where immense quantities of it now lie prepared, and we depend solely on the floods to get it down the rivers.

Are there any means by which these difficulties could be surmounted, so that the merchant might have his contracts with certainty and look to his gains with confidence; that the immense expense of supplying lumber parties would be annually repaid, and the capital of the country kept in beneficial operation, instead of reposing in luckless inactivity, unavailable to the purposes of commerce, individual advantage or national prosperity? The only project that presents itself by which all difficulties would be overcome and all advantages secured, is the construction of *Railways*. The first mention of arduous and expensive undertakings generally strikes the mind with surprise, and thousands of obstacles spring up to pronounce them chimerical, and to set them aside as impracticable. We have no doubt but most persons who read this will consider our hint as utopian and ridicule the idea of its adoption.

COLONIAL.

NOVASCOTIA.

NOVASCOTIAN.—*Great Natural Curiosity*.—A gentleman from Cape Breton yesterday handed to us, for the Museum of the Mechanic's Institute, the tooth of an animal found in the North East Section of that

Island, that evidently belongs to an age and a race, of which we have no knowledge, and can form but a very imperfect idea. It measures 17 inches in length, 8 inches round the thickest end, and weighs 2lbs. 15 oz. Though partially decayed, the largest portion is in excellent preservation, considering the length of time that it must have been exposed to the elements. Our friend has another, which he will also send forward by an early conveyance; and has promised to use his exertions in endeavouring to procure some of the bones of the animal, which, from the account given by the Indians, may also be found upon the same spot.

The Crops.—A correspondent thus writes, under date of Antigonish, July 12:

"The weather is delightful, the crops look well and promise abundance. Town and country need an unusual out-pouring of the blessing of Providence. The usual supplies of butter and beef will be forthcoming in the country, but the distressing accounts from the capital of the general depression of trade, and the still lower state of credit, I fear, will be much felt in this County, from the want of demand for articles, which have heretofore commanded something of a fair price."

CANADAS.

QUEBEC GAZETTE.—Private letters from London, from sources well informed, mention that Mr. Moir had seriously committed himself and his party, in the course of one of his examinations before the Canada Committee, and that some of the members expressed their opinions on the matter without much reserve.—*July 2.*

Thirty-four square rigged and a number of schooners have arrived since Friday afternoon. The number of emigrants they brought was about twelve hundred and fifty. The telegraph announces ten square rigged.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers to the 7th of July inclusive of 1833, and the present year.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1834	505	133 165	20 109
1833	466	123 816	12 972

The weather still partakes of the variability which has characterized the whole of the months of May and June. The crops are advancing slowly; but they are generally, and particularly on high and dry soils, in a luxuriant and promising condition. The hay crop will be good where it is free from weeds, which have, however, been unusually abundant this year; and as weeding, one of the most serviceable employments of the agriculturalist, is very little practised, both the natural meadows and the hay after grain are much impaired by them. We are sorry to learn that the cold and damp have prevented large extents of the potato from rising, and as it was too late to plant them anew, the crop, from that cause, in the vicinity of Quebec at least will be scanty. The haying season will be commenced at the close of the present or in the course of the ensuing week.—*July 7.*

MONTEAL GAZETTE.—We notice by the Quebec papers, that the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, held by the late Thomas Douglas, Esq. has been conferred by His Excellency upon John Davidson, Esq. of that city. This office is considered to be connected with the House of Assembly, the incumbent being the possessor of all writs of election issued for the return of Members to serve in the lower House, and, we believe, he is the guardian of every Mandamus which issues from the King, calling individuals to the Legislative Council.

The *British American Land Company* has recently obtained a grant of arms and supporters from the Herald's College in London, exceedingly appropriate, considering the objects for which the Company has been established. We have seen a copy of the arms so granted, and for the satisfaction of such of our readers as are versed in heraldry, we subjoin the official description.

Shield.—Argent on a saltire azure between an oak tree eradicated in chief, two beehives in fess, and a ship under sail in base, all proper.

Chief.—Ermine, thereon a lion passant guardant or, between a thistle slipped, also proper, and a harp, also gold.

Crest.—On a wreath of the colours, a plough proper, in front of a garb (wheat sheaf) or.

Supporters.—On the dexter side a woodman, habited proper, holding in the exterior hand an axe, also proper; and on the sinister, a reaper, habited proper, holding in the exterior hand a sickle, also proper.

Motto.—*Neusegnes jacent terra.*

MARTINIQUE.—The Eighty free persons of Colour, who we mentioned some time since, as being captured in the island of Martinique, with arms in their possession, and connected with the recent revolt, were to have been shot on the 20th ult. On the morning of that day, being the time of our latest information thence, every preparation was made to carry the awful sentence into effect. The Ships of War in port, were moored opposite the town with their guns in readiness

to put down any thing like an attempt at rescue or insurrection.—*Bermuda Gazette.*

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 4th June.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

The Ministry.—The rumours of disorganization in the government machinery, which have been some time in circulation, have now been confirmed, by the resignation of Mr Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Rippon, and the Duke of Richmond. The arrangement by which their places are to be supplied will be seen in another place. Differences are known to have long divided the cabinet upon the subject of church property, and the motion of Mr Ward, for reducing the revenues of the Irish Church, could not fail of bringing these differences to a point; for, while some of the Ministers were disposed to give it a favorable reception, others, in vindication of their avowed opinions, must either have set themselves in opposition to their colleagues or have thrown up their places. That Mr Stanley should have adopted the latter course, indeed, cannot be surprising, because the proposition made by Mr Ward being, in substance, the same as the 147th clause of the Irish temporalties bill, to which, Mr Stanley in bringing forward that bill, had himself objected, to have acquiesced in its reception would have been a contradiction of his former conduct, and to have taken a different side with men in the same administration would have been a course which, in the case of vital and important measures, is not compatible with any Ministry's holding long together.

Ministerial Meeting.—On Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, a very numerous meeting, consisting of upwards of 300 members of the House of Commons, took place at the Foreign-office, to hear the proposition of Ministers with regard to the course of proceeding this evening on Mr Ward's resolution. The plan submitted by Lord Althorp was to adopt the principle embodied in Mr Ward's resolutions, and to issue a commission, forthwith, to inquire into the state of the Irish Church. This commission is to be of the most searching character, and is to make a report at the earliest possible period. Upon the tenor of that report will depend what future measures shall be adopted, but the most strait forward course is to be pursued. Lord Althorp was very warmly cheered in his address to the meeting. Mr Abercrombie, too, addressed the meeting in a very eloquent speech, strongly recommending the support of ministers, and he was immensely cheered. Sir Francis Burdett and several other members also spoke to the same purport. The only question left undecided was, whether there should be a resolution of the house declaratory of Mr Ward's proposition, or whether a commission simply should issue.—*Sun.*

LISBON, MAY 27.

Surrender of Don Miguel.

The war is now definitively at an end, Don Miguel having surrendered and embarking at the port of Sines or some other in Algraves, on board a British ship of war, as you will perceive from the enclosed Supplement to this day's *Chronica*, which his Majesty the Emperor himself condescended to hand to me half an hour ago at the Palace of Necessidades, where I went to congratulate him on the happy termination of his glorious labours, when, from amongst the crowd of courtiers, he was pleased to single me out as a witness of the commencement and progress of his exertions during the siege of Oporto, when the aspect of affairs was any thing but encouraging. Don Pedro, I must say, bears his good fortune with the greatest moderation, and rejoices at the further effusion of blood being spared, and still more so at the safety of his brother, who had he fallen into the hands of the Duke of Terceira's army instead of Saldanha's it is apprehended, would have fallen a victim to the fury of the soldiers. Salutes from the batteries and all ships of war in the river have been firing all this morning. The despatch of Marshal Saldanha, dated yesterday, from Evora, was brought this morning by his Aide-de-Camp, Col. Ximenes. It is asserted that Don Miguel ordered an attack, but that his soldiers, refusing to obey, secured him, when he made a virtue of necessity, and surrendered.

The City of Edinburgh steamer taking the despatch to England is now preparing to go out, and fearing to miss the opportunity, I conclude.

A. M.
Don Carlos is said to be in the same boat with Miguel. The *Duergal*, 74, is to carry them to England (*Supplement to No. 124 of the Chronica Constitucional de Lisbon.*)

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senear,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excel-