

seriously injured. Of yellow pine the importation from the colonies was 439,967, and of ash, elm, and birch 60,835, and it is hoped the colonies will continue to supply those articles. Now, with respect to deals, the importation into Great Britain from the Baltic was 321,894, and from the colonies 208,239, which shows that the protection even of 35s 6d was not sufficient. The importation of deals from the Baltic into Ireland was 3,601 from the colonies it was 65,303, which I am bound in all fairness to admit was too much. The spars imported from the Baltic were 13,334 loads, and only 1,223 loads from the colonies, showing that the protection of 9s 3d per load, instead of being reduced, should be increased. The staves imported from the Baltic were 22,999 loads, from the colonies 32,577 loads.

I implore the right honorable baronet to be cautious with respect to this ulterior duty. I earnestly recommend him to postpone it at least for some years; this is the only way of acting with caution and certainly relatively with the assurances he has given. Let the 3s duty be tried for a number of years. If it give to the colonial interests a preponderating advantage, a greater participation in the supply than they have now, let it be reduced. My constituents desire no more, nor do I; and if the right honorable baronet will accede to my motion, and it should appear that the 30s duty may bear reduction, then I pledge myself to vote for such reduction, either to 25s or to such other duty as may be requisite to restore a just proportion, and a fair competition between the Baltic and colonial supplies.

Now to show the effect upon the colonial timber trade of carrying out the extreme measure of the 25s duty. The price of freight from the Baltic varies from 12s to 17s, taking the average at 15s, and adding to it the duty we have 40s. The freight from British North America is about 39s, the proposed duty 1s. Here there is no protection to the colonies. I am not certain what the cost and charges on timber shipped in the Baltic may be, but it is very important to state to the house what the cost of timber is, exclusive of that of felling, getting out and shipping in British North America.

The price of timber standing in the crown forests is—

Oak	6s 2d. per load.
Red Pine	4s 2d.
Elm and Ash	4s 2d.
Yellow pine	2s 1d.
Saw logs	2s 0d each.

These sums are paid on licenses to cut timber on the ungranted or crown lands, and their revenue forms the 'timber fund,' which, by agreement between the crown and local legislatures, was turned over to them, on condition of which they entered into engagements to pay the local civil lists. Now, let the house consider well what will be the effect of materially interfering with the efficiency or productiveness of this fund. It would be breaking faith with the colonial legislatures,—it would disable them to meet their engagements, and produce the most serious evils, unless this house were to restore the colonial civil lists to the parliamentary estimates. It was the withdrawing of those charges from the parliamentary estimates that occasioned all the difficulties and conflicts between the colonial executives and legislatures,—and it was only by turning over to them the properties and revenues of the crown in the province that these most serious and threatening conflicts were terminated. The civil list of New Brunswick is £14,500 a year. I am not sure what the amount is in the Canadas, but I believe that the timber fund arising from licenses to cut timber in the districts bordering upon the Ottawa alone, in the last year was £20,000.

The select committee of 1835 recommended a differential duty of 30s. The late government plan was to raise the duty on colonial timber to 20s and reduce that on Baltic timber to 50s, giving thus a differential duty of 30s in favor of the colonies. On these grounds too, I move that the duty should now rest at that amount.

Now, to show the value of this entire trade, the British manufactures, taken by British North America, is steadily and vastly increasing, in consequence chiefly of the activity in the timber trade. In 1821 the value taken in pounds was £1,100,000. In 1831 it was £2,080,000. In 1840 it was £2,800,000, and it is now £3,000,000.

The British North American trade employed in 1841, 2,461 ships, whose tonnage amounted to 841,348 tons, manned by 32,950 men, being about one fourth of the shipping employed in the whole trade of the empire.

The tonnage employed in the timber trade alone is about 600,000 tons. The outward spring tonnage in number of ships—and what an advantage this by cheap freight for emigration—is usually from 1,000 to 1,200 sail: but such is the panic—such is the consternation, I may say—occasioned by the present measure, that not more than 500 sail have gone out this spring. The effects of this in Canada and New Brunswick will be most serious. The ladings for the usual number are all prepared,—full stocks of the supply on hand. Orders have been sent out to stop all proceedings. Contracts for a year's business, and for nice competitions, founded on existing laws will be interfered with,—and it is scarcely necessary to trace further the disappointment, the loss of confidence that must ensue.

I shall not take up more of the time of the house, at this late hour, by dwelling further

upon the case which I represent, and upon the ground and under the circumstances which I have endeavored to state, as concisely and distinctly as possible. I move that the duty on and after October next on Foreign timber shall be 30s, and on Deals 38s, both per load; and that the ulterior duty of 25s, contemplated in the proposed measure, shall not take effect.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 19th June, obtained by the Caledonia.

IRELAND.

Kerry.—The state of the poor in Tralee, and the famine price to which provisions of all kinds, but more especially of potatoes, have risen, demand the serious and prompt consideration of the humane. The conduct of the people is beyond all praise; they have hitherto borne the most acute pangs of distress without a murmur; but it is not in human nature to expect that their endurance has no limits. In the market on Saturday, the very worst kind of potatoes could not be had under sixpence a stone, and those of a superior quality were as high as eightpence. These are prices which, we need hardly say, places food almost beyond the reach of a population among whom employment is so very precarious, and wages, when employed, so extremely low. —*Kerry Examiner.*

Cork.—About ten o'clock on Saturday evening the North Main street presented an unusual scene of confusion and riot, in consequence of the assemblage of about 1000 poor starving people, who, impelled by hunger, and the enormous price which potatoes have been selling at in Cork during the last four months, in consequence of the nefarious system of forestalling, had commenced breaking into the market, and forcibly possessed themselves of potatoes stored. Information having been conveyed to the police, a strong party proceeded to the market, a fresh lock was procured and a gate again fastened. At twelve o'clock a second attack was made, which the police repelled; after which the people proceeded to attack both gates at the same time, for the purpose of distracting the attention of the police. This attack also failed. The crowd then dispersed, but renewed their attacks last night without effecting their object. —*Cork Examiner.*

In Carlow, crowds of people assembled, stating that their families were starving. A subscription was set on foot, and £300 was collected. A number of labourers were then set to work on the roads.

The Roscommon gaol never presented so empty an appearance. There will be scarcely any criminal business at the ensuing assizes, and but few records are expected down. —*Mayo Telegraph.*

The determination of France to build 73 steam frigates above the size of those in the British Navy, has given our government much concern, as this country is not in a state to build an equal number of the same class to cope with them. The Admiralty had assembled the master shipwrights at Woolwich Dock Yard, and formed a Committee of the Royal Builders to devise the best means to protect our line of battle ships from the certain destruction which France intends by such formidable preparations to visit them with. All the large ships building at the Royal Dock Yards were stopped proceeding with for the time—until a plan should be determined upon to make them adequate to repulse the steam ships of the French and American navies. Our steamships are, therefore to be forth-

with fitted with long 68 guns, and experiments are going forward at Woolwich to make them impregnable in running up harbors, &c. &c. Sir Robert Peel's government are quite alive, to the importance of preserving our sovereignty of the sea.

At a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in June, it was agreed that £200, be granted towards a Divinity studentship at Windsor College, Nova Scotia, for the present year. A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, introducing to the Society, the Rev. Dr. Willis, who was present at the meeting.

The munificent sum of £10,000 has been collected in the Protestant Churches of Prussia, for the schools and hospitals belonging to the bishoprick of Jerusalem, on Mount Zion, in compliance with the order of the King.

We have heard from good authority that Government are in possession of information from Jellalabad three days later than what had been given to the public, by which the gratifying fact is known, that General Pollock had effected a conjunction with Sir R. Sale, and that the united force would be competent for offensive operations. —*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Glasgow.—To a person who has not visited the country for the last three weeks, it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the progress the fields have made during that brief period. They have stretched more during that time than in any six weeks of last summer. Alternate heat and moisture continue to foster the young crops as in a hot bed; and the latter, falling generally during night, gets time to go down before sunrise and refresh the roots. The pastures are luxuriantly rich. Scarcely any frost having taken place during May, has ensured a large return of both large and small fruit. Wild fruit too, will be most abundant. There is a vast profusion of hawthorn blossom, besides sloes, hazel nuts and raspberries. —*Glasgow Constitutional.*

Cork.—From all quarters the accounts of the state of the growing crops represent them in a most luxuriant condition. The favourable weather with which we have been blessed for some time past, appears to have been general throughout the country. The corn crops throughout this neighbourhood are unusually forward, and we continue to receive from various localities specimens particularly of wheat. The potato crops are approaching fast to maturity. Should the present genial weather continue, it is anticipated that the early potatoes will be at market and in abundance on the 1st July. —*Southern Reporter.*

Isle of Man.—We have still a continuance of the same warm dry sunshine which we have experienced for many weeks; the heat has been greater, during the past than on any of the previous, and there has been very little rain, which begins again to be needed. The crops are very promising. —*Mont's Herald.*

West of England.—In almost every newspaper that has come into our hands during the last few days, we find exhilarating accounts of the beneficial results that have attended the recent abundant and seasonable rains, throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, the fields are clothed with beauty and richness, and give promise of a prolific harvest. In some instances however, the clover grass has suffered from the long drought, but looking at the crops generally, the rain could not have fallen at any other

time with so good effect. It has given vigour to the young grain plants, encouraged the vegetable through the most critical part of its growth, covered the meadows with herbage, clothed the orchards with richness and the gardens with beauty; in short it has imparted to the whole face of nature a smile that must excite in all breasts feelings of animation and joy, and call forth thanksgiving from all hearts. In our own favored county the hay harvest has commenced, and the crop promises to be one of unexampled abundance. —*Western Lum.*

Loss of a Ship by Fire.—Wednesday afternoon intelligence was received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the ship Barbara, belonging to Leith, by fire. The unfortunate catastrophe took place on the night of Sunday last in the German ocean, about three miles from the Bell-rock Lighthouse, and the fire is described to have spread with such frightful rapidity that those on board, amounting to fifteen persons, were unable to save any property whatever.

The Dowager Queen of Spain, Christina, has purchased Malmaison, the former residence of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine.

Lilliputian Padlock.—A sample of skill in Lock making which may compete with any recorded by the veteran historian of the county, Plot, or with any of the ingenious safeguards of the day, has recently excited considerable admiration among the *cognoscenti* in the art. It is an uncommonly small silver padlock, on the principle of Chubb's patent detector lock, weighing only one pennyweight, and measuring only three-eighths of an inch across; the interior of this minute piece of workmanship contains all the requisite tumblers and springs; it readily locks and unlocks, and as its name indicates, detects any furtive attempt made to open it with a false key. This singular specimen of mechanical skill was constructed by Mr James Hunter, a young man employed in Messrs Chubb's manufactory, in this town. The key to this Lilliputian curiosity is also of silver, and weighs one grain. —*Wolverhampton paper.*

The Dead Sea.—It has been recently ascertained by two British royal engineers, who have been engaged in triangulating the country between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, that the latter is 1,327 feet below the level of the former. The engineers proceeded from level to level, by two different routes, and the result of each differed by merely an insignificant fraction. By the same process it was ascertained that the Lake Gennesaret was eighty four feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Calculating the valley of the Jordan from the lake to the Dead Sea to be about seventy miles, the average depression of the soil will be equal to eighteen feet per mile, which accounts for the rapidity with which this stream, so celebrated in sacred history, flows.

The Thames Tunnel.—The whole of the tunnel, nearly 1,200 feet in length, is now completed, and will be open in a very short time as a public thoroughfare for foot-passengers; the workmen are busily engaged in erecting the staircase on the Wapping side, which is all that remains to complete this extraordinary work. The machinery, steam engines, and surplus materials are to be sold, including the powerful apparatus called 'the shield,' by means of which the work was accomplished. It is said to contain 150 tons of iron, and to have cost £10,000.