

continuance in that course of policy must lead to the destruction of the colonial system of Great Britain.

Mr Westmoreland, of Jamaica, dwelt upon the defective government of that colony since it had been under the direct government of this country, and said that the schoolmasters, instead of teaching the blacks the duty of honest industry, were teaching them the use of the globe. [A laugh] He considered that the conduct of the Government towards that dependency was most unsatisfactory.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Bowden was held in abeyance by consent, and then the original motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bowden then formally moved "That this meeting deprecates the policy initiated by Lord Granville respecting New Zealand" and considers that if this is the policy of the country it will end by the colonies being separated from Great Britain."

Sir George Grey, after expressing his hearty pleasure in seeing a gathering like that, said he could not help feeling that large numbers of the most energetic Englishmen, or rather, he should say, Britons, had left the country of their birth, and established themselves throughout the whole globe by founding a series of communities English in language, English in energy, English in resolution, English in instincts, and English in their feeling of unity, and they had founded an empire which must influence and rule the destinies of the whole world for many centuries to come. By holding together, this empire would have power to prevent wars upon the face of the earth by its own power—and without any peace society, and by the unity of feelings, of tongue, of origin, and of hopes. Was this rule, this power for good, to be broken up and turned into a series of small independent States, all likely to be engaged in dispute over such questions as lines of frontiers, difference of tariffs, and such like? Was the whole world to be turned into a theatre of disputes, or was this country to carry to a great conclusion the work it had in hand, founded by its hardiest sons? (Cheers.) If that was to be the point to which colonists would aim the consolidation of this great empire, they must drop minor grievances, and show to the people of Great Britain that colonists could forget their own selfish views to attain to great objects—the object of enlarging and holding to this great empire, and to press, that the colonists should be dealt with on principles having better foundation than were considerations of pounds, shillings and pence. Let this meeting show that, though only colonists, they could rise superior to the statesmen of the mother country on a question like this, and could place on one side all matters of direct interest in order to achieve the great end of an extended Empire—an end which would confer the highest blessing upon our whole race.

It should be the object of the meeting to follow out the course indicated by Mr. Wilson. It was not in the power of any British statesman, on his own view to break up a great empire, and the colonists would find an opportunity of telling the country, that if it was the intention to cast off the colonies, notice should be given to them, so that they, on their part, might determine what their fate should be, and to consider whether they should take any steps or make any effort to save themselves from falling into disintegration. Let them ask for a clear declaration of what England means; don't let them put up with an answer that New Zealand may do this—that Canada may do another thing. If there is an intention on the part of the Ministry to get rid of the colonies, let the Parliament be informed of it, and let the sense of it be laid before the people of this country, but the proposal to adopt a motion with regard to New Zealand should be dropped for a time.

There was a very long discussion upon the point, the whole meeting being in favor of some resolution with regard to Lord Granville's dispatch to New Zealand, but all inclined to agree with the last speaker. At length the following was unanimously approved:

"That this meeting deprecates the colonial policy of Her Majesty's Government as illustrated by Lord Granville's recent dispatches."

Mr. Lebillier moved and Sir George Grey seconded the appointment of a committee of colonists, and that meetings should be held at the same place and time weekly.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Wilson and the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

TIMBER CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. Fanworth and Juddins underdate, Liverpool, December 3rd, say—

The arrivals from British North America during the past fortnight have been 7 vessels 6,500 tons, against 10 vessels, 14,511 tons, showing a falling off during the year, as compared with the same period last year, of 24,000 tons.

Of Canadian woods only one cargo has been placed on the market, which realized full prices, but the country trade will only supply pressing requirements at the present high rates. In consequence of the lower prices of Pitch Pine and Baltic Timber, Waver Board is a little more enquired for, but can only be sold at a low price when compared with square timber. Red Pine is not in much request, although the stocks are moderate. Oak continues to advance in value, there having been a fair demand lately for wagon work. Elm, the stock being very light, fresh arrivals command high prices. The demand, however, is very limited. Ash is more difficult to sell in the face of several large parcels now due. Hickory has increased in stock lately, but most of it is held for a high price. Birch has been imported freely of late, but the season being nearly closed it commands fair prices. Pine Deals rule high in value, there being a lack of demand and a very light stock. Staves are in better demand at slightly improved prices.

For Spruce Deals there has been a slight advance in value, which has been more on account of the few arrivals here lately than any great demand, and the present stocks are quite sufficient until next season. Pine Deals have improved considerably in value, in consequence of the high price of Quebec Deals.

Yellow Pine from Quebec has realized on the cargo about 20d per foot for 55 to 60 feet averages, and a parcel of Dalhousie Wood has been sold at the same price. Waver Board has been sold at about 2s 1d per foot. Red Pine has been sold at fair prices. Elm: Fresh Wood has brought 2s 2d per foot. Oak: The last sale was of good quality, 104 feet average, at 2s 8d per foot. Ash rules high in price, but this cannot be sustained. Quebec Deals have been readily sold on arrival at high prices, especially seconds and thirds. Spruce and Pine Deals, &c.—The only sale by auction has been the cargo, ex "Beacon Light," from St. John, at an average of about 27 13s 6d per standard, with Pine Deals at 28 5s per standard. Several other cargoes have been sold privately at proportionate prices. Boards and Scantling.—The former have been sold at 16s and the latter at 2s per standard. Quebec Staves are worth fully our quotations.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

THE weather the past five days has been raw, cold, damp and wet, while the last two are fine with hard frost.

The country corn markets of the kingdom have been more or less influenced by the panic on the London market on the previous Tuesday and Wednesday last, and also in this market at the same time, and they were called dull at from 1s to 3s per qr decline.

The London corn market on Monday had a small show of English wheat, but the trade was slow at the rates of that day week while Russian and American wheat met a fair sale at an advance of 1s per quarter on previous low rates. Barley is 6d to 2s cheaper. Oats 6d per qr lower. Flour dull, without change in value.

At our corn market on Friday last, there was a good attendance of country millers and dealers, and a fair amount of business was done in wheat, the market closing fully 1d to 2d per cent dearer for American sorts. Sack flour sold rather more freely, but barrels no one wanted. Oats and Oatmeal dull. Indian corn met a very fair sale at late rates.

At our corn market yesterday, there was a good attendance of country millers and dealers who all bought more or less freely of wheat at an advance from the lowest point on Thursday last of 4d to 6d on fine and good American wheats, and 2d on white Californian and Chili; best brands of sack flour 6d dearer, but other sorts and barrels without change in value, but in better demand. Oats and oatmeal dull, and to effect sales less money must be taken. Pease firm. Indian corn firm, and in some instances 3d to 6d per qr advance.

Deliveries of British wheat for week ending 27th inst.:—48,500 qrs, against 64,600 qrs in 1883, and 71,646 qrs in 1887.

Imports into this port from 22nd to 27th instant:—Wheat, 37,153 qrs; oats, 2,072 qrs; pease, 79 qrs; Indian corn 9,952 qrs; oatmeal, 2,277 loads; flour, 6,229 sacks, 7,780 bbls.

Exports from the 23rd to the 29th instant:—Wheat, 6,229 qrs, oats, no qrs; pease, 3 qrs; Indian corn, 519 qrs; oatmeal, 79 loads; flour, 2,019 sacks, and 1,160 barrels.

Provisions.—Butter, the arrivals have been large and prices have tended downwards until the last two days past. Lard is dearer from scarcity. Cheese is more enquired for and is dearer. Bacon sells as it arrives at 6s to 7s. Hams neglected, no change in value.

Ashes—Sales 200 bbls; Pots at 30s 6d. to 30s 2d. Pearls at 31s 9d for new.

Copper Ore.—The business done this week is trifling, but very little low-class ore or regulus are on sale at present rates.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

Kentucky promises that one long our bodies shall not have to send to India for cashmere shawls. The Angora goat is now successfully bred in this country, and of the three or four thousand wool-bearing goats of the best breeds, Kentucky claims the largest share. —American paper.

ST. JOHN, N.B., MARKET REPORT.

St. John, N.B. Dec 13, 1883.

BREADSTUFFS.—Price of flour are without much change since last week. The demand is exceedingly dull and large stocks arriving. The trade is void of all stimulation, and the abundance of supplies forbids the prospect of any improvement. Prices may be quoted 16 to 18 25 for superline and 16 25 to 18 50 for fancy. Cornmeal 14 50.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market keeps quiet. One arrival of Vacuum Pan Sugar and Molasses has taken place from Mauritius, and we hear of one of our largest holders making shipments of molasses to the States, which about equalizes the stock. Prices unchanged.

COAL.—There has been no arrivals since our last report. We repeat our former quotations.

Freights.—In deal freights very little has been done the past week, very few vessels offering. Rates have slightly improved. The following charters have been effected:

Morocco, 740, Bristol Channel, rate not yet known; S. Vaughan, 943, Liverpool, 72s 6d; Habana, 620, Liverpool, 72s 6d; Francis Howland, 670, Dublin, 75s. *Best India freights* are on the decline, which will prevent much business offering from the States. We give the following engagements:

Addie M. Chadwick, 630, re-chartered, choice of ports, 20s under and 17s on deck; Toronto, 415, choice of ports, 20s under and 17s on deck; St. John, 520, choice of ports, 20s under and 17s on deck; H. H. Wright, 1, Caraden for orders, 23s under and 17 50 on deck, 10 additional if second port used; Clara J. Adams, 415, choice of ports, 21s under and 18s on deck; L. W. Katon, hence to Ponce, P.R., on private terms, and back to Boston for orders, to discharge there or St. John, molasses 53 25 gold, per 110 M. G. U., and sugar 40s gold, per 112 lbs; Trojan, 133, hence to Ponce, P.R., lump sum of 570, and back to Boston for orders, to discharge there or St. John, molasses 53 25 gold, per 110 gallons N. G. U., and sugar 40s gold, per 100 lbs; Goodlander, 172, Barbadoes for orders, lumber, 57 50; Sinope, 116, Genluga, lump sum of 550; G. W. Morris, 130, Digby to Matanzas or Caraden, lumber 57 50.

Coastwise Freights.—The closing of river navigation has made Coastwise freights dull. We hear of the following charters:

D. W. Clark, 116, Boston, 34; R. J. Leonard, 123, Boston, 34; Clara, 94, Boston, 34; M. L. 78, Rockland, 33 25; Fleetwing, 90, Holmes Hole for orders, 55 34, and if ordered to New Haven, 55 00; Lemira, 94, and Margaret, 104, Newport for orders, 55.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(From Cudlip & Snider's Circular)

St. John, N.B., Dec. 14, 1883.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been rather firmer the past fortnight, and the few ships offering for deals have been closed at higher rates.

We quote.—Liverpool, 72s 6d.; London, 70s—nominal; Clyde, 67s 6d. to 70s—nominal; Ireland, East Coast, 10s to 12s 6d., according to port and size of vessel.

The engagements have been:—Ship 945 tons, ship 650 tons, ship 417 tons, to arrive, all for Liverpool, 72s 6d.; ship 655 tons, 72s 6d., range of ports Bristol, 6d.; ship 680 tons, 73s 6d.; ship 670 tons, to arrive, 75s; ship 459 tons, to arrive, 76s; ship 630 tons, 76s 6d., all for Dublin; ship 1,003 tons, birch, 27s 6d., deals, 70s, for Warren Point, ship 232 tons, 77s 6d. for Dundalk.

ABSTRACT.

	Vessels	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Sq ft.
			Birch.	Pine.	Deals.
Liverpool.....	2	2,478	409	—	1,749,000
London	—	—	—	—	—
Clyde	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol Chan.	2	734	—	—	559,000
Ireland.....	2	1,843	290	233	1,263,000
Other Ports.	1	277	—	—	231,000
	7	5,032	699	202	3,746,000

There are 8 ships, 6,331 tons, in port, against 46 ships, 5,214 tons same date 1883; of which 3 are loading for Liverpool, against none in 1883.

HAVANA MARKET REPORT.

HAVANA, Dec. 10, 1883.

SUGARS.—Very few transactions have been effected in our market this week, and quotations are almost nominal at the same rates as in our last. Arrivals for the week about 300 boxes and 221 hhds. Stocks at date here 65,377 boxes and 1,030 hhds, against 42,743 boxes and 454 hhds last year. Total shipments from here 1,293,079 boxes and 35,150 hhds, against 1,401,031 boxes and 22,774 hhds last year.

MOLASSES.—We quote Cleyed 62 to 6 1/2, and Muscovado 61 to 7 1/2 for keg of 5 gals.

Freights.—Lumpage is in light demand. We quote—United States, 70s to 75c per box, and 24 for hhds sugar, 53 for 110 gals molasses. Falmouth and orders, 32s 8d to 35s.

Exchange.—London, 60 days, 15 to 15 1/2 per cent; Paris, 60 days, 21 per cent; New York 3 days, gold, 6 per cent; New York, 60 days, gold, 4 to 4 1/2 per cent; New York 3 days, currency, 13 1/2 to 13 per cent; New York, 60 days, currency, 16 to 16 1/2 per cent.

LAWTON BROS.