

NOTICES.

Office-to order... Bailable process; Bailable writ; General Issue; and

PLEAS... Bailable and non-bailable... and P. Fas-

ATES... Ticket, Juror's sum-... Defendants bond, p-master's complaint

ELLIS... my deed: Letter of... of appointment Con

ICE... authorised to make ad-... Lumber consigned to

ION... by forbid to purchase... and given by me in

LET... Street, occupied by... Street at present in

F. E. PUTNAM... 19, 1835.

ICE... any legal demands... late Nicholas Johnson

INSON... Executors. K. 29, 1835.

SALE... lots remaining unsold... n high and low wa-

JOUETT, Esq. at... & P. KINNAR.

are not disposed of by... they will on that day

EVERY THURSDAY... N. SMITH.

clusive of postage, payable... 3s

without the number of... in writing, will be re-

GENTS... S. Conick, Waver...

in the year 1807, the... average annual support

But this less in the... been pretty well compensated

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Sun, Moon, High, and Low tide information for October 1835.

TIMBER DUTIES.

STATE OF THE QUESTION.

The question of the Timber Duties is again opened out for discussion; and it may well be asked, for what national purpose...

Let the question be plainly stated—Who is it that complains of the existing state of these duties? Not the consumer in this country...

The first feature, therefore, that presents itself in this discussion is, that it is a contest, not between one British interest and another...

It is essential to fix attention on this point; and for the better comprehending of the question, it will be well to inquire, from what cause it has arisen...

Down to the period of the memorable French war, and to that part of it, in particular, when the whole of the North of Europe fell under the dominion of French influence...

This source of supply was suddenly closed. Every port in the North of Europe was shut against us except those of Sweden.

What was to be done in this emergency? By what means were the stores of these indispensable supplies to be replenished in the King's yards...

Recourse was had to the British Colonies. Great encouragement was offered to them to bring forward supplies of wood.

Under this system of encouragement, the Timber Trade of the British Colonies advanced rapidly in importance.

In this state things remained until the year 1821, when it was considered expedient to review the state of the Timber Duties...

The result of that inquiry was a reduction of the amount of protection. The duty on Baltic Timber had previously been £3 5s per load...

Under this regulation of the duty, the country has the advantage of deriving, from two copious sources, an abundant supply of wood of every kind.

Who then complains? The Foreign producer. He says, "I want to regain the supply of Great Britain."

This is the complaint of the Foreign producer. But without looking to the principle involved in this complaint, let us stop for a moment to inquire how far it exists in degree.

In the eight years ending in 1807, the average annual support of Timber from the North of Europe was 205,248 loads.

But this less in the supply of Timber has been pretty well compensated to the Foreign dealer by an increase in the supply of deals.

SAINT ANDREWS

S. T. A. N. D. A. R. D., NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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the North of Europe amounted (as nearly as the cubical contents thereof can be ascertained) to 223,000 loads in 1824...

It is quite true that, within the period just referred to, the whole import of Wood has increased in amount...

On it is seriously maintained that this is a ground on which Great Britain is to be called upon to depart from her colonial and shipping policy?

There is no need of argument to shew that an alteration in the scale of duty will diminish the import of Colonial Timber...

Is this, then, a purpose to be gratified? What British interest will be served by it?

Can it be wise to check a trade of this kind just as it has attained its maturity? It is sometimes suggested that the Revenue would be benefited by checking the Colonial import...

As to the consumer, he finds in the market Memel Timber £5 2s 6d per Load. Red Pine Canada timber at £4 10s.

They are all reasonable prices; and it is a somewhat curious fact, that thirty five years ago Memel Timber was just about the same price that it is now...

Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the duty on Baltic Timber should be reduced 10s per load, does any one believe that the consumer, in this country, will find the benefit of that reduction?

The effect of deranging the Colonial Wood Trade, which has now grown to such importance, would be most disastrous.

Will it be said that as Prussia can supply the article at a lower first cost than Canada, Prussia ought to be encouraged to do so?

It affords a sure market for the British Trade, desiring, under every aspect in which it presents itself, the cordial protection of the Legislature.

An absurd argument has been used against this Trade,—that the lumber-men employed in it are men of wandering and disorderly habits, not tending to promote the moral welfare of the Colonies.

The fact itself is untrue to the extent to which it is urged. The lumber-men of the Colonies are in no degree more immoral than labouring men of the same class in other parts of the world.

Let it be remembered, too, that the lumber men to whom the foregoing remark has been applied form but a limited portion of the population engaged in the Wood Trade.

Again, it has been urged that the people, by being withdrawn from the Wood Trade, would more advantageously employ themselves in Agriculture.

Canada is now producing more Corn than her population consumes. There is no market for it in this country.

she will get a better price for the timber, and that increase of price will go into the pockets of her own traders.

The question affects the shipping interest to an extent that, considering the actual depressed condition of that interest, it is appalling to contemplate.

In the years—preceding the Reciprocity Act, 1820, 1821, and 1822, the import from Prussia was—

In the three years ending in 1834, it was—

In the last period it was—

What other result could follow from depriving the British Ship owner of the protection he had previously enjoyed by a moderate discriminating duty?

Since the resources of the Colonies have been drawn forth, it has been found that the larger description of masts for the King's navy are obtained there; and, in fact, that of equal size and quality they are not to be had in the Baltic.

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The idea that Prussia will take more of our manufactures, if we take more of her Timber, is a pure abstract speculation.

With the question of the Timber Duties there is mixed up another question, having no reference to the general policy of the existing system.

It is contended that the mode of levying the duty on Deals enables them to be imported at a less rate of duty for their solid contents than Timber; and that it is an absurd arrangement so to regulate the duty...

In whatever way the question of bringing the rate of duty on Deals nearer to that of Timber may be disposed of, which is purely a matter of regulation, the same principle must be preserved that has always prevailed...

The resources which the British American Colonies furnish for emigration are so insignificant a part of their value to the mother country.

Fifty thousand Emigrants, from the United Kingdom, land upon their shores. Can it be wise to deprive these newly arrived settlers of the employment which the wood trade is sure to furnish to them...

The proper way of looking at our Colonies, is to regard them as part and parcel of our own soil—as an extension, in short, of the mother country.

Advantages such as these should not be placed at the mercy of speculative theory or needless experiment.

We copy from Tuesday's Mercury, the following account of Lord Gosford's first levee.

This day at one o'clock, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Chief held his first levee.

Before one, the company assembled in the Ball room, and that hour the door communicating with the card room was thrown open.

During the ceremony, as did the Chief Justice, the catholic Bishop, Commissioner Sir Geo. Gipps, with Mr. Secretary Elliot, and the personal suite of His Excellency.

A guard of honor of the 79th Highlanders was posted in front of the chateau, and paid the accustomed honours on the arrival and departure of the Governor in Chief.

The Band also played during the levee which was unusually attended, without distinction of party.

ROYAL MAIL.

Table listing Royal Mail schedules with columns for destination, departure, and arrival times.





