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timber duthes.
COPY of a MEMORIAL fo the Boatin or Thame
by the Merchants of Quchec, Hespecting the
Timber Duthes.


## 1

## TIMBER DUTIES.



# COPY of a MEMORIAL to the Board of Trave by the Merchants of Quebec, respecting the Timber Trade. 

Ordered, by The louse of Commons, to be Printed, 14 March 1831.


#### Abstract

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned Proprietors of Lumber Establishments and Saw Mills, in the Neighbourhood of Quebec.


Humbly Showeth,

THAT your Memorialists have heard with the greatest anxiety and consternation that it has been proposed in the Imperial Parliament to make an Alteration in the Duties on Timber and Deals, prejudicial to the North American Colonics:

That your Memorialists, and a vast number of the inhabitants of the Canadas, have made large outlays of capital in saw-mills, and the various establishments indispensably requisite for carrying on the Trade, on the faith of existing laws:

That the winter-establishments for preparing the new supplies of Lumber for shipment next season have now been established throughout the country for more than three months, and stocked at a heavy expense:

That many of your Memorialist provided in the autumn at Quebec large stocks of Lumber for the loading of their early spring ships, an essential and usual precaution to ensure the accomplishment of two voyages during the season:

That these undertakings have been entered into unsuspicious of any change, and that the capital so invested amounts at the present moment to at least t.1,250,000 :

That any immediate alteration in the Duties unfavourable to the North American Trade would render these investuncres a total sacrifice:

That such loss of capital, and sudden withdrawal of employment from so many persons, would be a dreadful visitation to this young Colony, and spread overwhelming ruin and misery far and wide throughout the country:

That the Trade having risc up under the protective system adopted in the first instance by the 33 british 'Government from motives of policy' for the purpose of opening channels for the supply of Timber independent of foreign countries, ought not; your Memorialist respectfully represent, in justice to be, abandoned without ample notice, that those who have been encouraged the by to embark their capital in the trade may have time to withdraw a portion of it; such, your Memorialist believe, has always been the just system of His Majesty's paternal government, as in the cases of the bounty to the Linen Trade. and on Barilla y any other system would be but calling forth the cuergies of His Majesty's subjects to involve them in ruin:

That a continuation of the present protection to tie trade would be requisite for a term ot at least five years, to withdraw a portion of the capital embarked in it, and three years to realize the stocks of Lumber on hand, and now preparing

# To the Right Honourable Lonn Aucklind, President, and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; 

The MEMOLIAL of the Commithe of Trade of Quebec, representing the Merchants thereof,

## Humbly Showeth,

That your Momorialists have learned with the greatest alarm, that it has been propused in the Imperial 1 'arliament to take into consideration during the peesent sessim, the existing seale of daties on Lumber, with a view to an alteration prejiulicial th the North American Trade:

That the dutics as they stand at present afford but a bare protection to the trede aml that any such change must pot an end to it:

What the Lumber-tade is the most valuabe and extensive trade enjoyed by the Nurth American Colonies, and that the loss of it will beattended with the most disastrous consequences to the inhabitants generally, and being upon many utter ruin:

That cipital to a very considerable umome has been invested in the trade, both by merchants in Quebec, and by inhabitants throughout every part of the country, to form the establishments indispensably requisite for carrying it on. In Quctiec for the security of the Lumber, and of the ships while loading in the strong tideway of the river St. Liwrence, and throughout the country in erecting saw mills, forminig log ponds, and in building craft for the transport of deals; most of which works ate of great cost, many forming the only hope and dependence of their propricturs, and all ubeless for other purposes:

That the Limber-trade is of the utmost consequence to the poorer inhabitants of the country, furnishing to a yery large number their only means of support during the severity of our long winter, particularly after seasons of bad crops, (which in the lower province is of frequent occurrence,) and to the young men, and the new settless, the most ready way of enabling them to cstablish themselves on lands:

That emigration from the mother country to the Canadas has ben increasing amually:

That in the year $1 \$_{29}$ it amounted to - $\quad 15,945$ persons, And in the yoar 1830 - - - $\quad 28,100$.
And that should the present state of extrene distress of the labouring classes of Great Britain and Treland unhappily contime, emigration must go on increasing to a very considerable extent, offering as it docs the most immediate and effectual: means of roliel:

That on this score the Lumber trade is all inportant to the mother country, to the emigrants, and to the provinces, as affording prompt means of employnient on their arival to the poor cmigrants for their immediate support, and enabling thase who are frugal and industrions, in a short time to cestablish themselves on lands:

It is important to the inhabitants of the provinces, as relieving them from the severe pressure of a constant fiow of needy strangers by the work so afforled them: And most important and consolatory to His Majesty's Governnent in their paternal carc, and to the gentemen of Great Britan and Leland, in sendiug forth their poor countrymen to find an asylum in the Canadas, that such reddy meams exist of obtainge employment for them; and that it in their power to maintain thes desirable stite of things "Every par of the country, but most especially, the new settlements the neighburhod or Quetioc' and the River Ottaza, afford abundant proof of the benefits which have been derived fiom the Lumber-trade.

That this it is me mans of retanng seters in the camadas a vast body of cmigrants, who would othervine be driven for manediate occupation to the United states:

That norcover the estensive anomt of tomane coployed in the frate affords the means of cheap transpor to enigrats, nor have they for to travel from
the homes they leave to find a conveyance, as vessels are constantly departing during the summer season for North America from almost every port in the United Kingdom:

And these your Memorialists call to the attention of your Lordships as most material considerations; it being evident, that without such means the expense of immigration would be beyond the reach of thousunds who now inmigrate here :

That the amount of the Importations into Lower Canada by sea during the season of 1829 was $£ .1,27,5,000$ sterling; that the returns of 1830 are not yct made up, but that the amount is"considerably larger, almost entirely from the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and in British shipping. The amount of foreign tonnage being only 430 tons out of 225,513 tons entered:

That the Canadas being thus consumers' of British manufactures, and British West India produce to so large an amount, merit the consideration of His Majesty's Government in the protection of the produce they have to offer in return, more especially as the trade is carried on by, British native subjects, British capital, and in British ships:

That there were cleared out from the ports of Lower Canada for all places beyond the limits of the Province in British shipping,

> In the year $1829-240,880$ tons, navigated by 10,742 men: In the year $1830-225,083$
and that a still larger number of British ships are employed in the Timber-trade from the other ports of Noth America:

That your Lordships having perfcet knowledge of the walue and importace to the mother country of a trade which employs so large an anount of British shipping, and forms so extensive and excellent a nursery for British seamen, as well as affording an opening and employment for solarge a number of the members of our family (in these distressful times more than ever requisite), your-Memorialists nced make no comment on the subject. It would however be gricvous to your Memorialists to reflect that as these advantages will be sacrificed with the destruction of the North American Timber Trade, so will be increased the cmployment of foreign shipping, the nurseries of foreign seamen, and the employment and prosperity of foreign subjects:

That by the return of Imports into the United Kingdom it appears that foreigners under the present scale of duties enjoy a very considerable share of the Lumber-trade with Great Britain; that in this regard the competition of Colonial Timber operates most serviceably in keeping down the price of foreign Timber, for it cannot be supposed that the Baltic proprietors and merchants will neglect to take advantage of the additional demand which will be made in their markets for 600,000 tons of Timber, the necessary consequence of any change of duties in their favour. Inasmuch as the British North American Timber will be thrown out of the market altogether, and thus British interests further sacrificed to enrich foxeigners:

That the scale of duties adopted in the session of 821 was determincd on after a very long and laborious inquiry of a Committee of the House of Commons, and after weighing maturely the conflicting interests of the various partics who appeared before them, and it was considered a very nice and delicate adjustment, enabling competitors from all quarters to mect on equal tems in the British markets:
That under this impression, and on the taith of the permanency of this scale of duties, many of your Memorialists, and of the inhabitants of these provinces, made their outlay for carrying on the Lumber-trade which will becone a total loss to them on any further change in favour of the Baltic trade:
That it having been said by opponents to the trade that it has a denoralizing effect in the population engaged in it, and tends to divert their attention from the cultivation of lands:

Your Memorialists beg leave to state thougl owing to peculiar circumstances it formerly was attended by such effects, that it is now no longer the case, on the contrary most conducive to forwarding the settlement of lands:

It had naturally the effect complained of when, during the late war, the United Kingdom, cut off from her usual sources for the supply of Timber (then most wanted) the trade newly introduced into the North American Colonies became suddenly forced to a considerable cxtent, on a limited agricultural population, high prices, and high wages, with dissipation in their train, could not but be the natural consequences. But the trade having now been long established in the country, and the labouring part of the population surprisingly increased by immigration, prices and wages are moderate, and emigrants and young men find the Lumber-establishments the means of enabling them, by saving their wages for two or three years, to establish themselves on lands, which otherwise it would be out of their power to accomplish :

Your Momorialists can state this as a fact, coming within their own knowledge; 'and that in establishments where upwards of 200 labourers are employed there is the most perfect sobricty, and no opportunity of obtaining ardent spirits to excess; nor are they used but when given out by the forman in moderation, "after exposure to hardships:

That your Memorialists have heard with concern that an unfounded prejudice has gone abroad respecting the quality of the Fir Timber imported from British North America:

On this subject they feel themselves entitled to state with confidence, as respects Fir Timber, that the Red line is equal in quality to any brought from the North of Europe, either for ship-building or domestic purposes. That the Yellow line Timber affords masts for the Royal Navy, not obtainable elsewhere, and when sawn into deals, an article unequalled by any other for the interior or joiners work of houses; and that the white spruce-deals, affurded at a low rate, are quite equal to any, and superior to some from the Baltic, and can only be said to yield in quality to those from Christiana in Norway :

Your Memorialists therefore most humbly priy that your Lordships taking the premises into your favourable consideration may be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to maintain the present scale of dutios on Timber and deals, as estahlished in the session of 1821, relying on the permanency of which, your Memorialists, and many thousands of His Majesty's faithful subjects, have emburked their capital and labour, and in which any alteration prejudicial to them will involve them and their familes in utter ruin:

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
(signed)", Jercmiah Leaycraft, Chairman.
H. Le Misuricr.
G. Pemberton anel Others.

Quebec, 28th January 1831.

