

Her Majesty last Session be not ashamed again to tell the truth; we cannot long remain in our present situation; the same measure of justice which has been meted out to other Colonies must soon be meted out to us, and were we situated near Boston, the Home Government would soon listen to our solicitations.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER said, it could not be supposed that hon. members were so conversant with the documents alluded to in this bit of paper introduced by the hon. member as he himself was, for many of them were his own, and he might justly be called the parent of the whole; so kind had he been to them, that for nearly one whole session he carried them in his pocket. Hon. members know full well that the main body of the land had been let for years past at one shilling per acre; surely they will not stand up and say that this is an exorbitant rent. ["Yes, it is," said Mr. Macintosh.] "Oh!" ejaculated the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) in reply, "I forgot that hon. member, or I might not have made the challenge. We must not, Sir, allow this system of annoyance to the Home Government to continue, or they will become worn out, and deprive us altogether of the means of troubling them in future."

Mr. D. MACLEAN was equally of opinion with the hon. member (Mr. Rae), that a change must take place, notwithstanding those entertained by other hon. members, who would listen to none whatever. Of what use is it to debate upon the interest of Landlord and Tenant alone? Why not call it by its proper name, by adding that of agent also, who must be consulted? He would support the resolution, for, if it was of no other use, it kept the thing alive.

The hon. the Speaker could not refrain from saying a few words in respect to the Bill of last Session for regulating distrains for rent, whereby the tenant was secured from having his stock seized and sold, from the months of December until June, when such stock was usually at a very low price. This is a privilege and boon enjoyed by no other tenantry in any other Colony; yet, so infuriated and so ungrateful are they, that at the last election, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, who introduced the measure, was accused as though he had committed some grievous crime; it was called one of the most "***** Bills that ever passed into a law; surely, then, those who thus designate a Bill of such advantage to their own interest must have forsaken their reasoning faculties. What must be thought of such conduct, or how are they to be satisfied? Is it reasonable to suppose that we shall legislate to the injury of the Tenant, while we ourselves are a link of the same chain? Their interest is ours also, and if they will keep quiet, they will find to their advantage that we shall respond to their cry of distress in using our utmost endeavours to relieve them. The hon. member (Mr. Rae) has stated, that if we were nearer to the United States we should receive different answers to the addresses from the Home Government, but that is mere speculative reasoning. Have we not done all that in us lay? Have we not applied to the House of Commons, and likewise to the House of Lords, and what effect had it, though the majority was eighteen to six at that time? Why should I oppose the hon. members? If they obtained their ends, should not I, in common with others, reap an advantage? But, Sir, it is not just, and thus I oppose it; it has been again and again refused, and thus my aid shall be withheld. It is not usual in other places to introduce, time after time, the same question; for though it be disguised, the substance and principle are the same; there can be no doubt it is intended to be such, and thus I will endeavour to put an end to it, by moving that the Speaker take the Chair.

Mr. Longworth said, he was completely tired out with these old and impracticable questions. Of what use is it? Supposing this resolution was carried, can any, the least benefit be derived by the Colony? But such cannot happen; no measure could be founded on it, whereby good could arise. But this was not in reality expected, even by the instigators; it was merely an endeavour to bolster up a decaying popularity. I have, Sir, heretofore stated in my place that I would oppose any measure having the tendency of disarranging the tenure of Lands in this Colony, and thought if hon. members were equally explicit, it would soon bring to a close the agitation of such wild and impracticable schemes as the one now before us is intended, though vainly, to accomplish. Do not the refusals of the Home Government become more and more strong and determined every Session? Is it not plain then that the time of the House is most shamefully sacrificed? The tenantry ought to be undeceived; then would they turn their attention to their own interest, throw aside the bad advice of their deceivers, and by steady industry, with the benefit of all that we can possibly do for them, reap their just reward. I will not, Sir, take up the time of the House in going into the rignarole stuff of the hon. member (Mr. Cooper), but content myself with stating that it is most sickening to be obliged to listen to him; there is not in the whole of the hon. member's essays the least particle of fresh matter; it is simply Escheat, and nothing but Escheat; and he would fain take upon himself the prerogative of the Crown, so insatiable is the hon. member to effect an utterly useless measure; he would wish to see his own peculiar views of the law between landlord and tenant carried into effect, without leave or license from proper authority.

Mr. Dalziel said he was fearful the resolution would prove of little avail; yet he was sorry to hear an hon. member state that he would not support any measure tending to alter the tenure of lands, while at the same time it is admitted the tenants cannot pay their rents. This is truly deplorable. I believe in my heart, Sir, that it is utterly out of their power to do so; they cannot meet such demands. Thus, then, it being an impossibility, it cannot be otherwise than unjust; and how distressing is it to witness this state of things, after many of them have spent the best of their days in subduing the forest, and in a fruitless endeavour to avert the evil. I verily believe, Sir, that the hon. member who moved this resolution possesses the best of motives; yet, as I before stated, I have but very little hope of its usefulness to remedy the present distress; nor will I disguise my feelings, or refrain from stating, that there is but little hope of a remedy during the continuance of the present House, as now constituted.

Mr. Douse called upon the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) to name when and what lands were liable to Escheat. ("The Court would do that," said Mr. Cooper.) I am (resumed the hon. member) driven to attribute other motives; it is to keep up agitation, and so long as the tenantry combine in this course of proceeding, they must not expect favours from the proprietors. The greatest enemies to the tenantry are the hon. member and his party, who set them against their landlords, and thus, instead of good, do them the greatest possible injury. This resolution is leaving us in the dark; it is most unfair, and appears like an act of cowardice, (cries of "Question, question!")

Mr. Rae then rose, and commenced a retort upon the hon. member (Mr. Douse) but was interrupted by the cries of "Order, order, question," &c. The hon. member persisted in his right to be heard, and for some time exerted himself in a fruitless endeavour to maintain his ground. The hon. Speaker said, when any hon. member was called to order, he should wait the decision of the House. The hon. J. S. Macdonald thought the whole of the hon. members were out of order. The question was, that the Speaker take the Chair; which was then put and negatived. Mr. Rae then moved that the Speaker take the Chair, and that the Chairman ask leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

On the following day, the House, on motion of Mr. Rae, again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on this question. A short debate ensued. The excitement of the previous evening appeared to have wholly subsided. The Speaker made a powerful appeal to the feelings of hon. members, as to whether it would not be advisable to close the debate; he said a prolongation of the discussion would only tend to create ill-feeling, both within and without the House; he also declared, that, excepting in this instance, he considered the mover of the resolution (Mr. Rae) as an open and candid political enemy.

Mr. Dalziel thought that enough had been said; in fact, we had, in one way and another, been on the state of the Colony for a great part of the Session. The best proceeding would be, to move that the Speaker take the Chair; then

other business can proceed. The hon. member moved accordingly.

Mr. D. Maclean said, a great deal of time had been spent, without coming to a conclusion, even on one resolution; he would therefore second the motion of Mr. Dalziel.

Mr. Cooper rose, and was about to address the House, but the cry of "Question!" becoming general, resumed his seat. Mr. Dalziel then pressed his motion, which was agreed to without a division.

(From the (Toronto) British American Cultivator.) LIME.

The application of lime to the soil, as a stimulant food to the plant, and as a correction or neutraliser to the pernicious acids which are more or less frequent in all soils, is a branch of farming almost unknown in this Province.

There are but few portions of Canada which we have not traversed; and we have no scruple in asserting, that in no country in the world would the application of lime to the soil have a more direct and beneficial influence than on the majority of the cultivated lands of this country.

But few in the province could be found who would believe that the return made from liming ground for crops would pay the expense,—the experiment has never been fully tried, and why should any one raise objections to the carrying out of a scheme of which they are totally ignorant? In all of the improvements which we intend to recommend to the notice of the Canadian farmer, their practicability and profit shall be features of the system which we will endeavour to master of,—and only such as are calculated to handsomely repay the producer shall receive our countenance. We conceive the amount of the profits of a business to be the grand propeller to stimulate a man to action; and unless a fair amount of profit be the result of the improvements which we recommend, only few will follow our suggestions. To convince the farmers that we are sincere in our advocacy of their best interests, we would suggest the propriety of each and all testing the plans we lay down, on a small scale at first,—and if any require information on any branch of their business, we shall at all times feel pleasure in answering any inquiries which would tend to benefit the public.

Lime may be had in large quantities in this city for the low price of one shilling and three pence per barrel,—ten barrels per acre would be found to have a wonderful effect on the growth and early maturity of the plant, which is so trifling a cost that no one could object to trying it on a small scale. Where limestone can be had at a mere nominal cost, and fuel for the mere chopping and drawing, the cost would not exceed ten pence per barrel, and even less than that sum, in cases where much of the work of chopping wood, drawing stone, and burning, may be performed by the farmer, his sons, or his farm labourer. The subject is worthy of experiment, and we trust that its importance will not be lost sight of by the farmers generally.

The quantity of lime to be applied to the land must, of course, be proportioned to the quality of the lime, as well as to the nature and condition of the soil; the operation must be in a great degree governed by the expense and the probability of the immediate and future profits. A less quantity than 20 bushels per acre would scarcely be perceptible, and in many instances, 200 bushels per acre would be found to remunerate the expense, and leave a handsome profit over and above. The only lands in Canada that would require that quantity are such as do not at present produce sufficient to make it worth the attention of an enterprising intelligent man to cultivate them, supposing the lands cost him nothing. A tract of country in the Niagara district, in the neighbourhood of Smithville, is of the above description, and although limestone is abundant, and wood may be had for chopping and drawing, still, regard is paid to the renovating of the soil by means with which an ALL-WISE PROVIDENCE has so bountifully blessed them. The occupiers of about 20 miles square of country in the above section, instead of living, are merely staying on their land, and a miserable stay they make of it. The oldest settlers informed us that, when their land was new they used to raise 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and now they cannot safely calculate upon 10 bushels. We explained to them how they might grow 40 bushels as formerly, and if they would subscribe to our magazine, we would give them monthly instructions about their respective calling which would enable them to shine in their sphere, and be a credit to their country, and an honour to their profession. It is almost needless to add, that we were unsuccessful; and although we travelled on horse-back three days through the hard pans of Smithville, still we had not the good luck of obtaining a single subscriber for our paper. The land has become so stiff and hard, that it can only be ploughed when in a wet state. If the next generation is not more enterprising than the present, the whole of that part of the district will be unfit for the residence of man. The same description of soil would be considered in England and Scotland, to be the best for the growth of wheat and beans.

Deep autumn and spring ploughing—thorough draining with a trench plough—the application of the manure from the barn-yard before it had passed through the stage of fermentation, and the application of about 100 or even 200 bus. of shell or unslacked lime per acre, applied in the month of June, so that it may be thoroughly incorporated with the soil during the subsequent operation of the summer following process, are a part of the system that we would recommend to the notice of that class of farmers who have a heavy tenacious clay, that they consider at present unworthy of their attention. Ten acres thus managed would pay better than 40 acres cultivated after the style mostly practised throughout the country.

There is, perhaps, no country where lime has been used to such an extent and with such effect, as in the improved parts of Scotland, where it is often carried to the distance of thirty miles, after having been imported from distant points of the coast, yet, in most cases, the profits have borne out the charges, and left a living profit to the farmer.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.

"Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it."—ARON.

Be industrious.—We do not mean here the industry of the hands alone; but that perseverance in whatever we undertake that is the sure precursor of ultimate success. Never allow the mind or the body to stagnate; activity is necessary to the health of both. Always have some worthy end in view, in whatever you undertake; remembering that, to fail with good intentions is more honorable than success in an evil cause.

Cultivate your mind.—It is of more importance to the young that their reading should be select, rather than extensive. One volume well understood, on any important topic, is better than half a dozen merely skimmed. There are many subjects of general utility, with which every man should have a partial knowledge at least, but it is one of the great faults of modern education to spend too much time on studies that rather burden and clog the mind than strengthen and inform it for life's practical duties. Reading or studying without some definite aim is likely to lead to few useful results. How many men there are who have spent a large part of their lives over books, of whom it may be said, "they remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly." It is possible to cram the mind with masses of indigestible materials, destructive alike to a healthy and a vigorous action of the intellectual powers.

Be economical.—No matter if your parents are worth millions, it is not the less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men make fatal shipwreck of reputation, health, and eventually of property, by a neglect of this simple maxim! They are aware that their fathers obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are ashamed of the very name. They forget that wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; or that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father, may end his days in a poor house. It is for the young here to say whether by industry and economy he will secure competence and respectability,

or by extravagance and idleness become a worthless beggar and sponging outcast.

Be just.—In the course of life a man frequently finds his interests or his opinions crossed and thwarted by those from whom he had a right to expect better things, and the young are apt to feel such matters very sensibly. But be not rash in your condemnation. Look at their conduct carefully, and be just to the motives that prompt it. You may find, that were you placed in their position, the course you now condemn would be the one proper for you, and the one you would be under obligation to pursue. A little cool consideration would avoid much censoriousness.

Shun avarice.—One of the most disagreeable characters on earth, is that of the grasping, avaricious, penurious man. Generosity is perfectly compatible with economy; and the means which enable some of our most noble hearted, generous men, to do so much to benefit and bless mankind, are obtained, not by close fistled penuriousness, but by economy. The distance is not greater between the zenith and the nadir, than between the covetous and the economical man; the first banishes every just and honorable feeling from the heart; the other fosters and ministers to them all.

Determine to be useful.—No matter what may be your condition in life; you have an influence, and that influence should always be exerted in a proper way. The young have no right to fold up their arms, bury their talent, and become the drones of the social hive. Aim high, but with prudence; act with determination and perseverance; let no obstacle drive you from the path of honor and duty, and you may be sure of eventual success. Riches are not within the reach of all; competence is; and the latter condition is preferable in respect to the first. Remember the Deity helps those who help themselves, and that utility is the great end of human exertion.

UNITED STATES.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamers De Solo and Buckeye came in collision on the Old River, Mississippi, on the night of the 1st inst. The Buckeye sunk in ten minutes after the collision, and between 60 and 80 of the passengers were taken down—including some whole families. One man lost his wife and seven children and some slaves.—The Buckeye was ascending the river with upwards of 300 souls on board, white and black. The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such as were saved only escaped in their night clothes. Mothers rushed frantically about in search of their children—husbands in search of their wives and sisters.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST!—The boilers of the steambot Pilot burst near New Orleans, on Sunday, 3d instant, spreading death and destruction among the unfortunates on board. The number of lives lost could not be ascertained. Of 10 persons picked up in the river, and carried to the city, three or four are not expected to recover.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Bulls from the Holy See have been received by the Bishop of Quebec, erecting into an apostolic curacy the whole territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, lying North of California, and appointing M. Francois-Norbert Blanchet, Apostolic Vicar, with the title of Bishop of Philadelphia in Partibus infidelium, one of the most ancient sees established in Asia Minor by the Apostle St. John.—Montreal Herald.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

The papers by last night's Mail are totally destitute of News of any description.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 4.

Dear Sir;

The news of the past month is very unimportant, and doubtless an account of many of the incidents has reached you before this, by sailing vessels.

The great debate on Ireland has ended, as was expected, in smoke, after a fortnight's palavering, and 63 speeches being made. As it may happen with this protracted discussion as with other excessively "long yarns," that the public may not have patience to wade through the details, or if they did, that the beginning and even the intermediate part would be forgotten before the end were arrived at, I shall endeavour to furnish your readers with a digest of the proceedings and a list of the speakers on each day. To give an abstract of the speeches would occupy too much space, but the names will instruct them where to turn for a popular or useful address.

On the 13th February Lord John Russell introduced his motion, "that the house resolve itself into a Committee on the state of Ireland." Mr. Wyse and Sir James Graham spoke on that evening. On the 14th the speakers were, Lord Leveson, Mr. B. Cochrane, Lord Clement, Mr. Young, Sir George Gray and Lord Elliot. The following evening brought out Mr. Ross, Mr. Borthwick, Sir A. W. Barrow, Mr. G. W. Repton, Mr. More O'Feran, Mr. Shaw, and Lord Howick. On the 16th the debate of that week was closed by the following speakers taking part:—Capt. Bernal, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Ward, Col. Conolly, Mr. Sergt. Murphy, Mr. Escott, Mr. Charles Buller and Lord Stanley. On Monday, the 19th ult., the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Horsman, Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Smyth, Mr. J. O'Connell, Capt. Layard, Col. Verney, Mr. Ferrand, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Gore, Mr. J. O'Brien, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Macaulay, the Solicitor General. On the 20th the ground was gone over by Mr. Harres, Lord Claude Hamilton, the O'Connor Don, Sir W. James, Mr. E. Buller, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. A. S. O'Brien and Sir Thomas Wilde. On the 21st, Mr. T. B. C. Smith, the Attorney General for Ireland, had the evening to himself, and made an able speech on the general question, as well as in his own defence. The 22d Feb. brought up, in reply, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Hume, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Caleb Powell, Sir H. Douglas and Mr. Stiel. On the 23rd, the interminable debate was brought to a close, and the "great gins" spoke against time. The first speaker was Mr. Attorney General, who was followed by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Roche and Lord John Russell. The house did not divide until four o'clock—when the result, as was anticipated, was a large majority in favour of ministers. There were 225 for and 324 against the motion. It is worthy of observation, as showing the purely party character of the division, that there was not a single seceder from either side. The Hon. G. Smythe, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. D'Israeli and Capt. Rous, voted against Sir R. Peel, in favor of Mr. Smith O'Brien's motion for an inquiry into the state of Ireland. On the present occasion those gentlemen went with their own party.

Since the "great debate," the business in Parliament has been of comparatively little importance. The only practical thing has been the voting of some of the navy estimates. Mr. Sharman Crawford, in conformity with Joseph Sturge's plan, has been trying to stop the supplies. He divided in a minority of 11. There is nothing in the proceeding either dignified or useful. No sentence has been passed, or is likely yet to be passed, on O'Connell and his colleagues in agitation. The object of the Government has been obtained, in vindicating the majesty of the law, and there is no intention of proceeding to extreme or harsh measures, unless such are rendered absolutely necessary. A public dinner is to be given to Mr. O'Connell at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 12th, at which Tommy Duncombe will preside.

The general and domestic news is very uninteresting. There have been some foolish rumours afloat, about the Queen's being in debt, which I need not say, are totally devoid of truth. Her Majesty intends spending a part of the summer in the Isle of Wight, a suitable residence having been selected at Cowes, which is conveniently situated for embarkation or nautical trips. The Pavilion at Brighton, George the 4th's hobby, is to be sold, with all its useless eastern pageantry and tawdry pagodas. Charles Mathews has been enacting the part of "a Bankrupt," in the Court of Bankruptcy, and sustained it with great confidence. His debts are £8,100, and to liquidate this he proposes to set apart one-half of his income, arising from his own and his

wife's labours on the stage. Pro-Corn Law meetings continue to be held in all parts of the country, for the purpose of taking measures to oppose the Anti-Corn-Law League, and a central society in London has been formed, and large sums subscribed to aid the objects in view.

A good deal of unnecessary bluster has been made in France and in this country, in consequence of the French Admiral having taken possession of Tahiti, notwithstanding the protest of Queen Pomare. The French Government, however, do not recognize the act.

There are no tidings yet of the overland Indian mail, but the season has been inclement, and the month a short one, which accounts for the delay.

Lord W. Paget has been unwise enough to come into Court again with his action for alleged crim. con. against Lord Cardigan. The evidence is of a disgraceful character to all parties, and there was some hard swearing by a witness called to prove the offence; but his character was too disreputable to allow him to be believed, and the noble Earl was acquitted by the Jury without a moment's hesitation.

In the corn market at Mark Lane to-day, bonded grain was more enquired after, but the high rates at which it is held checked the sale. The duty on foreign is now 18s.

The foreign imports during the past week consist of but 1353 qrs. wheat and 830 barley. American flour in bond is worth 23s. to 24s. Business, in general, is brisk, and a good shipping trade to our Colonies and foreign ports is proceeding. There does not appear to be much doing in emigration, but it is thought that the Government intend to carry it out on a larger scale shortly.

THE ROYAL NAVY.—The government has resolved to adopt the most active measures to put an end to the traffic in slaves on the African coast, and the French government has also determined on the same course. The Penelope, 22, steam-frigate, Capt. W. Jones, and the Prometheus, Lieutenant-Commander W. M. J. G. Pasco, and two or three other steamers, are about to be "dispatched to the coast of Africa, which they will scour in these latitudes where this nefarious traffic is carried on. The smaller steamers will go up the rivers and examine every inlet and creek where it is possible for any slaver to be concealed, and the search along the coast will be so minute that it will be impossible for any vessel to escape the vigilance of the squadron. Three French steamers are being equipped for similar service on the African coast, and there will be the most cordial cooperation between the French and English cruisers in every plan resorted to for the effectual suppression of the slave trade. Six iron steamers, of 250 tons each, are being built by contract for the use of government, as despatch boats. Messrs. Ditchbourne and Mare, of Blackwall, are constructing three of them, and the remaining three are being constructed by Messrs. Robert Napier, and Co., of Glasgow.

The steam squadron to be placed under the command of Captain W. Jones, on the coast of Africa, for the more effectual prevention of the slave trade, will consist of the Penelope, Prometheus, Hydra, Albert, Hecate, Thunderbolt, Wilberforce, Soudan, Firebrand, and one other vessel, making altogether ten steam vessels.

Drafts of the 33d and 52d Regiments are under orders to join the service companies at Nova Scotia.

WOOLWICH, March 1.—A detachment of fourteen intelligent non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, are under orders to embark in the next Royal Mail Steamer for Halifax, N. S., to join and assist a party already employed in determining the Boundary Line between New Brunswick and the United States.

EXPLOSIVE POWDER.—The Globe newspaper gives an account on the testimony of a party in whom it places confidence, of a newly-discovered explosive powder of dreadful efficacy. It is described to be a chemical combination, perfectly safe for carriage, and capable of being aimed at its object, from the size of musket-balls to that of cannon-balls or bomb-shells.—It further added, that works of immense strength are now erecting at Woolwich, by which it is to be tested, under the inspection of experienced officers.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—FORTY LIVES LOST.—On the 15th instant, a dreadful accident occurred at Landshipping Colliery, near Haverfordwest. While the men and boys, amounting in number to 57, were at work in one of the pits which extends under the river, the water broke in at about half tide, and so sudden was the rush, that only eighteen of the number were enabled to make their escape. The remainder were either instantly drowned or crushed beneath the slip. The work of this pit is completely destroyed. No blame appears to be laid to any party, as the person whose duty it was to survey the work had considered it safe. Among the numbers who have perished there are several who had large families dependent on them for support. The distress of the widows and others can surely be conceived.

The expenses of the traversers, during the late Dublin trials, have been variously estimated at from £400 to £500 per day.

Lieut. Monroe's trial, for the murder of Col. Fawcett, in the fatal duel at Camden Town, came on on the 14th at the Old Bailey. At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty."

There is a report in circulation that a large body of the "Evangelical Clergy" are about to secede from the Established Church, and set up a distinct communion, on the principles of Episcopacy.

STATE OF TRADE.—There has been increased activity in the produce markets during the past week, and in nearly every instance an advance has taken place in prices. The home demand has been very good—speculators have operated extensively. Shippers have come forward with increased freedom, and articles for manufacturing purposes have been in excellent request; the business done has been principally by private treaty, few parcels of goods having been submitted to public competition. The business done for all purposes during the last seven days has been greater than for some years during the same period. Few public sales are declared. The arrivals have been larger, still they are not equal to the deliveries, which are going on at a good rate. Commercial affairs are every where in a very satisfactory state. The discount market is still abundantly supplied with money; the rates, however, are the same as last quoted, although there is more demand from speculators; first class bankers' bills are readily negotiated at 2 per cent; first rate merchants' 2 1/2; others according to quality. The British securities have not varied much since this day week; the Government broker continues to purchase about £20,000 daily. In the foreign market, the gloom which spread over those funds last week has partially subsided; prices have advanced for Spanish and Portuguese bonds, but in the other securities no particular variation has occurred.—London Merc. Journal.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Report for February.—The import from British America this month is confined to six vessels, 2,386 tons, all of them, except one, consisting of Planks and Boards. Pine.—One cargo of St. John, of 20 inches average, was sold at 194d, a small parcel of Carraquet at 163d, one cargo of Quebec, from the yard, at 153d, and another of larger size and better quality at 16d. There has been a fair demand throughout the latter part of the month from consumers. Red Pine, yarded with cargo, has been sold at 16d. per foot.—Quebec Oak: with cargo, two parcels have been sold at 181 per foot.—Quebec Elm, with cargo, has been sold at 13d. per foot, and apart, a few choice pieces in one lot, at 22d. per foot.—Quebec Ash, by auction, has been sold at from 13d. to 14d. per foot.—Birch: With cargo, St. John Birch, of good quality, has been sold at 16d. per foot.—Masts and Spars: No arrivals have taken place. Good British American Spars are wanted.—Quebec Deals, with cargo, have been sold at £7 10s. per standard.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS and BOARDS: With cargo, one parcel of St. John Spruce was sold at 2 1/2d per foot of 2 inches. One cargo of St. John Planks, with a large quantity of Boards, at 2 1/2-16th per foot, one of Planks, and Batts at 2 1/2d, one middling cargo at 2 1/2-16th, a parcel of like quality at same price, and of 2800 of better quality, offered by auction, 1000 were sold at 2 1/2d, with Batts, at 2 1/2d per foot of 2 inches.—LATHWOOD; St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 40s. per fathom, and Quebec, in like manner, yarded, at 65s. per fathom. The retail value is much higher.