

	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Canada - -	854	247,401	11,106	861	258,149	11,403
Nova Scotia -	97	29,340	1,370	102	24,421	1,230
New Brunswick -	494	141,010	6,907	541	152,904	7,012
Prince Edw. Island	27	5,122	217	23	5,027	237
Newfoundland -	298	37,470	2,470	181	22,711	1,480
Total -	1,770	460,343	21,970	1,708	463,212	21,362

The difference of 62 ships on the average inwards greater than outwards, arises from that number, besides new ships, proceeding to Newfoundland with naval stores, and loading with fish, either for the continent of Europe or the West Indies; and the difference of tonnage from others, entered from the United Kingdom, being large ships, which load with lumber in the ports of New Brunswick for the West Indies.

The following statement, computed from the customs' returns, shows the number of vessels, tonnage, and men employed between the Northern colonies and the West Indies, and other countries.

	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British W. Indies -	486	58,540	3,236	589	75,896	5,074
British Eastern Colonies -	8	1,065	63	12	1,513	86
Foreign Nations, British ships -	1,127	68,690	4,524	646	55,912	3,275
Foreign ships -	221	16,506	959	140	15,292	845
Total -	1,842	144,791	8,812	1,387	148,613	8,280

It is difficult to ascertain the tonnage and seamen employed in the northern intercolonial trade. The official returns for the year ending 5th January, 1832, give the following statement, which does not include the vessels employed in the fishery:—