Huron Signal.

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VOLUME VI. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY DECEMBER 22, 1853. NUMBER 46.

THE HURON SIGNAL

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BY GEO. COX.

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Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at *the residence formerly occupied by Robert Moderwell, Esq., East Street, Market Square, Goderich.*
Goderich, April 8th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich.
June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich.
August 27th, 1849. 2vn50

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford.
Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2vn49

J. DENISON, CIVIL ENGINEER, &c. *GODERICH, C. W.*
Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

STRACHAN AND BROTHER. *Barrister and Attorney at Law, &c.,* GODERICH C. W.
JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.
ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.
Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER *Office 27, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.*
August 16th, 1852. v5n30

A. J. MOORE, *BARRISTER-AT-LAW* OFFICE on the Post Office Buildings, Goderich.
June 7th, 1853. v6n19

HORACE HORTON, *[Market-square, Goderich.]* AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto,—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850. 22

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich.
Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

THOMAS NICHOLLS, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT. *Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.*
NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c.
INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.
All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted.
Office over the Treasury, Goderich.
July 22, 1852. v5n26

E. H. MARLTON, FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse Keeper, general Agent, for the sale of Wild Lands Cleared Farms, Household Furniture and Produce levery description.
Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich,
March 24th 1852. v5–n9

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 2n18

MR. JOHN MACARA. BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America, HAMILTON. 4n10

MR. H. N. WOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER, and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.
April 30, 1851.

CASH FOR BARLEY.

THE Subscriber will pay 3s. 3d. currency per bushel for good clean Barley, on delivery, at the Maitland Brewery.
J. F. BRITTAIN.
Goderich, Sept. 12th, 1853. n33tf

Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, payment of the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES of the increased Capital Stock of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Compay is required to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Bank of British North America, Brantford, in five equal Instalments, as follows:
20 per cent, on or before the 1st day of May next,
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of July next.
20 per centson or before the 1st day of September next,
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of November next,
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of January, 1854.
By order,
ARCH'D GILKINSON, Secretary.
Office of B. B. & G. Railway Co., Brantford, March 15, 1853. v6 n9

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY!!

CALL at the NEW BOOT AND SHOE Store, Market Square Goderich, where you will find every description of Ladies', Gentlemens' and Childrens' *BOOTS & SHOES*, Indian Rubbers, &c., &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Goderich, and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Mr. R. HILL his Stock and Business; and also leased the building occupied by R. H. with the intention of commencing the Boot and Shoe Business in all its branches. He has on hand at present a very large assortment of Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of different sizes and quality, too numerous to mention.

He has also a large assortment of Coarse Boots, of different size—unusually cheap.

Also a variety of Children's Boots and Shoes, plain and fancy. Ladies' Ware of every description, Bronze of different shades, Silk and Satin, Enamelled, Patent, Morrocco, Sealskin of various sizes and styles, imported from New York. The above stock was selected by the subscriber himself, the long experience he has had in the business enabled him to select a superior article, and by paying the *cash*, he has purchased cheap, which will enable him to sell cheap. Small profit and quick returns is his way of doing business. Please call and see the stock before buying elsewhere.

N. B.—D. M. has brought from the East an assortment of superior Leather, French and English Calf-skins, enamelled Leather, Patent Leather, Spanish Sole Leather &c. &c.

He is prepared to make to order every description of Work in his line of business; all orders will be punctually attended to, and by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Terms reasonable and to suit the times.
DAVID MORROW.
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1853. n32-3m

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES GENTLES, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith: and those having claims against the said Estate are desired to present them for adjustment

☞ With reference to the above, parties indebted to the said estate will please take notice immediately and prevent further trouble and costs.
At the Office of
GEO. M. TRUEMAN, Market Square.
Goderich, Aug. 22nd, 1853. n29tf

JAMES CAMPBELL, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, *West Street, Goderich,*

HAS just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Fancy Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes, superior to any of the kind ever offered for sale in Goderich.—Also, a large assortment of Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimping Blocks, Lining Skins, &c. &c., the above articles will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased in the London market.
Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1853. n31tf

WILLIAM SHARMAN, BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, [WEST STREET, GODERICH,

IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable term.
Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,) GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
February 25th 1853 v5–n5

ALEXANDER LEYS, *GENERAL DEALER IN*

DRY Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.—Corner of Hamilton Street, Market Square, Goderich.
June 25th, 1853. n22

MRS. POLLOCK,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and customers that she has removed to West Street, two doors east of the Canada Company's office, where she will continually keep on hand a good assortment of Tuscan, Straw and fancy Bonnets to suit the seasons. Also ribbons caps and fancy trimmings, &c., &c.
Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and altered.
Goderich, 6th October, 1853. v6-n35

C. E. BARKER, *Commission Agent, Auctioneer,* AND Dealer in Sale of Wild Lands, &c., &c. Registry Rent of Town Lots, partially cleared Farms, &c., free of charge. All communications, post paid, answered immediately.
Deeds and Transfers drawn; Books and Accounts adjusted.
Agent for Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. Cooking Stoves of first rate quality and superior Stills, and stove Pipes for sale as usual. Office, No. 3, North Durham Street, Lewiston, Journals of Knickerbocker October 20th 1853. n38tf

Poetry.

YOU ASK HOW I LIVE.

BY JOSEPH HOBBINS.

Living friendly, feeling friendly,
Acting fairly to all men,
Seeking to do that to others
They may do to me again,
Hating no man, scorning no man,
Wronging none by word or deed:
But forbearing, soothing, serving,
Thus I live—and this my creed.

Harsh condemning fierce contemning,
Is of little Christian use.
One soft word of kindly peace
Is worth a torrent of abuse;
Calling this bad, calling men bad,
Adds but darkness to their night,
If thou would'st improve thy brother,
Let thy goodness be his light.

I have felt and known how bitter
Human coldness makes the world,
Every bosom round me frozen,
Not an eye with pity pearled;
Still my heart with kindness teeming,
Glads when other hearts are glad,
And my eye a tear-drop findeth
At the sight of others sad.

Ah! be kind—life hath no secret
For our happiness like this;
Kindly hearts are seldom sad ones,
Blessing ever bringeth bliss.
Lend a helping hand to others,
Smile though all the world should frown,
Man is man, we are all brothers,
Black or white, or red or brown.

Man is man, through all gradations,
Little reeks it where he stands,
He's the same in all relations,
Scattered over many lands;
Man is man by form and feature,
Man by vice and virtue too,
Man in all one common nature
Speaks and finds us brothers true.

LITERATURE.

THE LOST MECHANIC RESTORED.

Near the close of 1851, says Mr. C——, of Hartford, Conn., I was requested by a pious and benevolent lady, to take into my employ a young man who had became intemperate. I objected that the influence of such a man would be injurious to my other workmen, and especially my apprentices. But the kind hearted lady urged her request, saying that he was willing to come under an engagement not to drink at all, and to conform strictly to all the regulations of the establishment; that she received him into her family when a boy, and felt a deep interest in his welfare; that he had learnt a trade, and was an excellent workman; had became hopefully pious, and united with one of our churches; had married a very worthy young woman, but his intemperance had blasted his fair prospects. He was now sensible of his danger; and she believed his salvation for this, if not for a future world, would turn on my decision.

I consented to make a trial; and he came, binding himself, by a written contract, to receive no part of his wages into his own hands, and to forfeit whatever should be due to him, in case he became intoxicated. He succeeded remarkably in my business, was industrious and faithful, and strictly temperate and regular in all his habits.

But in the summer of 1832, he was by some means induced to taste again an intoxicating drink, and a fit of drunken insanity ensued, which continued about a fortnight. Knowing that his wife had some money, he gave her no peace, day nor night, till he got possession of it. He then took the boat for New York, spent the money, and after bartering some of his clothes, returned a most destitute and wretched object.

After he had become sober and rational once more, I happened to meet him in the street, and asked him why he did not come to work as usual. With a voice trembling and suppressed, and with a look of grief, self-reproach, and despair, that I shall never forget, he said "I can never come into your shop again. I have not only violated my contract with you, but I have treated you with the basest ingratitude, proved myself unworthy of your confidence and destroyed the last home of my reformation.

I assured him of my increased desire for his welfare, he returned to his employment, and his attention to business evinced the sincerity of his confessions.

But no more than three months had elapsed befoae he was taken again in the toils of his old deceiver; and at this time he was so furious and unmanageable, that he was arrested and committed to the workhouse. He was soon released; and engaged once more in my business. He continued for two months, when he fell again; and after a frenzy of a week, came home and begged me to take him to the workhouse, as the only means by which he should get sober. He remained there a few days, and then returned to his work.

Such was his history: a few months sober, industrious, and obliging in my shop; kind, attentive, and affectionate in his family; then a week furiously drunk, absent from my shop, violent and abusive in his family, then at the workhouse; and then sober, and at home again.

He had already been excommunicated from the church for his intemperance, had become a terror to his wife, who frequently sent for me to protect her from his violence, and seemed to be utterly abandoned.

In the month of May, 1833, he was again missing; and no one, not even his wife, knew what had become of him. But in the course of the summer she received a letter from him, in which he said he had got employment, and wished her, without informing me where he was, to come and live with him. She accordingly removed to his residence, and I heard nothing from neither of them.

About two years and a half after this, he came into my shop one day; but how changed. Instead of the bloated, and despairing countenance that once marked him as a drunkard, he now wore an aspect of cheerfulness and health, of manliness and self respect. I approached, and took him by the hand, and said, Well,——, now do you do? 'I am well,' said he, shaking my hand most cordially. 'Yes said I, 'Well in more respects then one.' 'Yes, I am, was his emphatic reply. 'It is more than two years since I have tasted a drop of any thing that can intoxicate.' He began by abstaining from ardent spirits only; but, said he, I soon found that what you had so often told me was true; that I could not reform but not abstaining from all that can intoxicate. I have done so, and you see the result.

I then enquired after the health of his wife and child; his reply was, They are well and happy. I asked him if his wife made him any trouble now. Trouble, said he, no; and never did make any: it was I that made the trouble. You told me so, and I knew it at the time. But what could I do? So long as I remained here I could not turn a corner in your streets without passing a grog-shop. I could not go to my meals without coming in contact with some associate who would try to entice me to drink with him and even the keepers of those shops would try every artifice to induce me to drink; for they knew that if they could get me to taste once, I should never know when to stop, and they would be sure to get a great bill against me.

I have now come, said he, to tell you why I left you. It was because I knew that I should die if I did not leave off drinking, and I saw distinctly that I could never leave off while I remained in Hartford. My only hope was, in going where liquor was not to be had.

About two years and a half after this he applied to me for further employment, as the business he was following had failed. I told him there was no man whom I should rather employ, but I could not think of having him encountered again the temptations which he so miraculously escaped. He very pleasantly replied, I am a man now, and do not believe I have any thing more to fear from the temptations of the city than you have.

I told him I had confidence in the firmness of his purpose, but feared to see it put to the test. Yet as he was out of business I consented; and no man that I ever employed did better, or was more deserving of confidence and respect. He continued with me till spring, when he proposed to take his work into the country so that he could be with his family: the arrangement was made, and I employed him still.

On the fourth of July last, (1853.) the Sunday-schools in the town where he resides made arrangements for a celebration, and I was invited to be present and address them. As I looked upon the audience, the first countenance that met my eye was that of this man, at the head of his Sunday-school class. The sight almost overwhelmed me. Instead of a loathsome, drunken maniac—a terror to his family and a curse to society, whose very presence was odious, and his example pestilential—he was then in the expressive language of Scripture, 'clothed, and in his right mind,' and was devoted to the heavenly work of guiding children to Christ and salvation. He had made a public profession of which he was daily honoring by a life of Christian meekness and sobriety.

O! who can comprehend the tide of domestic joy, of social happiness of Christian consolation which flows through the heart of this man and his family, in consequence of this change in his habits?

Now, what was the cause of this surprising change? What wrought this wonderful transformation in this individual? The whole story is told in one short line. *He went where intoxicating liquor was not sold.* Had he remained in this city, he would probably long since have been laid in the drunkard's grave.

☞ Coal is now selling at a dollar and a half a barrel in New Orleans, and wood at twenty dollars and a half a cord.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

A COURT INCIDENT.

Law,—though framed for the protection of Society, for the individual benefits of its members—often admits of a construction adverse to the designs of its legislators, and in its application, frequently defeats the object which it was intended to sustain. We have, however, numerous instances, wherein honest juries have given their verdicts, conformably to the promptings of justice; and happily, when such decisions have not been two widely different from the expressed rule, they have escaped from the appeal,

We take pleasure in relating an incident which greatly enlisted our sympathies, held us spell bound by its interest, and finally made our heart leap with joy at its happy termination.

In the spring of 1840 we chanced to be spending a few days in a beautiful island country town in Pensylvania. It was court week, and to relieve us from the sour whist monotonous incidents of village life, we stepped into the room where the court had convened.

Among the prisoners in the box, we saw a lad about ten years of age, whose sad and pensive countenance, his young and innocent appearance, caused him to look sadly out of place among the hardened criminals by whom he was surrounded. Close by the box, and manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings sat a tearful woman, whose anxious glance from the judge to the boy, left us no room to doubt that it was his mother. We turned with sadness from the scene, to enquire of the offence of the prisoner, and learned he was accused of stealing money.

The case was soon commenced, and by the interest manifested by that large crowd, we found that our heart was not the only one in which sympathy for the lad existed. How we pitied him. The bright smile of youth had banished from his face, and it now more expressed the cares of the aged. His young sister—a bright eyed girl—had gained admission to his side, and cheered him with the whispering of hope. But that sweet voice which before caused his heart to bound with happiness, added only to the grief his shame had brought upon him.

The progress of the case acquainted us with the circumstances of the loss, the extent of which was a dime—no more!

The lady's employer, a wealthy, miserly and unprincipled manufacturer, had made use of it, for the purpose of what he called testing the boy's honesty.' It was placed, where from its very position the boy would oftentimes see it, and least suspect the trap. A day passed, and the master, to his mortification, not pleasure, found the coin untouched. Another day passed, and yet his object was not gained. He was, however, determined that the boy should take it, and so let it remain.

The continued temptation was too much for the lad's resistance. The dime was taken. A single present for that little sister was purchased by it. But while returning home to gladden her heart, his own was made heavy by being arrested for theft!—a crime the nature of which he little knew.—These circumstances were established by a number of his employer's workmen, who were also parties to the plot. An attorney urged upon the jury the necessity of making this "little rogue an example to others" by punishment. His address had great effect upon all that heard it. Before, I could see many tears of sympathy for the lad—his widowed mother and faithful sister. But their eyes were all day now, and none looked as if they cared for or expected ought else but a conviction.

The accuser sat in a conspicious place smiling as if in find like exultation, over the misery he had brought upon that poor—but once happy trio.

We felt there was but little hope for the boy; and the youthful appearance of the Attorney who had volunteered his defence, gave no encouragement—as we learned that it was the young man's maiden plea—his first address. He appeared greatly confused, and reached to a desk near him, from which he took a Bible that had been used to solemnize the testimony. This movement was received with general laughter, and taunting remarks, among which we heard a harsh fellow by us cry out—

He forgets where he is. Thinking to take hold of some ponderous law book, he has made a mistake, and has got the Bible.

The remark made the young Attorney flush with anger, and turning his flashing eyes upon the audience, he convinced them it was not a mistake, saying—

Justice wants no other book.

His confusion was gone, and instantly he was as calm as the sober judge upon the bench.

The Bible was opened, and every eye was upon him as he quietly and leisurely turned over the leaves. Amidst a breathless silence, he read to the jury this sentence.

'*Lead us not into temptation.*'

A minute of unbroken silence followed and again he read:

'*Lead us not into temptation.*'

We felt our heart throb at the sound of these words. The audience looked at each other without speaking—and the jurymen mutually exchanged glances at the appropriate quotation, carried its moral to their hearts. We saw the guilty accuser leave the room in the fear of personal violence. The prisoner looked hopeful—the mother smiled again, and before its conclusion there was not an eye in the room that was not a moist. The speech affecting as that eloquence which caused tears to fall its hearers spell-bound.

The little fine that was necessary to acquite before the readies of the jury could be learned, was a period of anxiety and suspense. But when their whispering consultation ceased, and those happy words "Not Guilty," came from the foreman, they passed like a thrill of electricity from lip to lip—the austere dignity of the court was forgotton, and not a voice was there that did not join the acclamation, that hailed the lad's release.

The lawyer's first plea was a successful one. He was soon a favorite, and now represents his district in the councils of the nation. The lad has never ceased his grateful remembrances—and we, by the affecting scene herein attempted to be described, have often been led to think how greater is the crime of the tempter than that of the tempted.

THE CLOSING OF NAVIGATION.—Navigation is not yet closed. The detention of goods in Montreal, caused by the breach in the Beauharnois Canal, most of which must come up via the Ogdensburg Railroad will cause a continued traffic between Kingston and that port until the latest possible period of the year. The Tug Line Company have advertised the *Canada* on this route. The *Magnet* made her last trip upwards still on the Bay and will run long as possible. The Rideau Canal Boats are laid up for the season. The American Line of Lake Steamers have discontinued coming to Kingston and are probably all dismantled, and the Montreal Mail goes down by Stage. The Route which bids the fairest to be open the longest is that between Kingston and Cape Vincent, on which has recently been placed the new and powerful Steamer *John Cowater*, Capt. Creighton, which makes a Daily Trip to the Cape, and will make it till the ice is strong. Some few vessels are still on the Lake, but the quantity of propellers, schooners and other craft detained below the breach in the Canal, has greatly lessened the number of daring vessels afloat at this season of the year. It should not be forgotten that some intention exists of running the *Highlander* on the Lake during the winter, or during some part of it. As Cape Vincent is more open than Kingston that port will be the place of departure, and Toronto and Hamilton the ports of destination. The weather remains uncertain, with no sighing.—*Whig, Dec 7th.*

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—The attention of man of science, in Paris, has been drawn to an extraordinary discovery made in a neighboring department. A grave-digger in throwing up some earth, came upon a body in a state of preservation. On examination, it proved to be that of an individual buried thirty-seven years ago who died from the effects of a bite of a mad dog. The shroud and coffin had fallen to dust, but the body remained intact. This is the third exhumation made within twenty years of bodies of victims of hydrophobia, under similar circumstances, and it would really seem that they are beyond decomposition. The registry of deaths was consulted, and no mention of embalment of the body was found.

The steamer *Montreal* is, we regret to say, a total wreck. A sheet of ice has struck the illfated steamer with such force as to cut her in two as far down as the engines, and at same time it sunk the steamer *Point Levi*, which was attempting to get the *Montreal* off, hard ashore.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

DESPATCH OF LORD ELGIN.

Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Government House, Quebec, August 16, 1853.

(No. 58.) (Received Sept. 5, 1853.)

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1852, together with two printed volumes, containing respectively the public accounts for the province, and tables of its trade and navigation, for the same year.

2. In my Despatch to Sir John Pakington, No. 116, of the 22nd December, 1852 which accompanied the Blue Book for 1851, I endeavoured to submit as detailed and accurate a representation of then state and prospects of the colony, and the bearing of recent legislation, both imperial and provincial, on its material and moral interests, as in a document of that character it was possible to furnish; it is not necessary therefore, that I should on the present occasion go over the same ground again. I have only to inquire how far the experience of another year may have modified the conclusions previously arrived at.

3. The value of imports into Canada for the year ending the 5th January, 1853, is stated at £4,168,457 8s. 5d. against £4,404,409 0s. 2d. for the year immediately preceding. Here there is a falling off though to no great amount, into the causes of which it may be proper to enquire.

4. It will appear on a close examination of the returns which accompany this Dispatch, that a considerable portion of the falling off in question has taken place in goods which are classed as free goods, the total value of goods in bond under the head, in 1851 having been £372,058 11s. 10d., and in 1852 £236,437 16s 8d. Among the goods comprised in this category of which there has been in 1852 a diminished importation, are military stores, wheat, to the large importation of which from the United States in 1851 I called special attention in the second paragraph of my Despatch to Sir John Pakington, No. 116, of the 22nd December last, and corn and meal, which represent in the imports of 1851, the sum of £10,397 [illegible] 8d., but are alleged to have been omitted from the returns of 1852. This circumstance may in some measure account for the fact, that the diminished importation for the year has not been accompanied by a corresponding diminution in revenue. The most important of the articles bearing duties which have contributed to the increased revenue of 1852 are tea, tobacco, molasses, sugar, and spirits of all kinds, the consumption of which has been stimulated by the general prosperity of the country, and by the facilities afforded to the retail dealers by the operation of the system of warehousing and bonding.

5. As respects dutiable articles, there appears to have been a falling off in cotton goods, which were imported in 1851 to the value of £802,492. 16s. 4d. and in 1852 to the value of £636,921. [illegible] Of woolens, linens, and manufactures of each, there was, on the former, a slight increase in the latter, a decrease, but on the whole there is nothing to indicate that importing speculation, leading to the great and unprofitable accumulations of the annual imports, which had risen from the value of £2,468,139 6s. 9d. in 1849, to the value of £4,404,409 2s. 2d. in 1851, conducted their operations with great caution during 1852.

6. With the view to ascertaining whether or not the check which had been given in 1852 to the rapidly progressive increase of Canadian imports was due to causes which were likely to be permanent, I have caused returns to be prepared showing the comparative amount and value of the importations during the first months of 1852 and 1853 respectively. It appears from these returns that the imports into the province during the six months ending the 5th of July, 1852, amounted in value to £1,782,464 13s. 11d. and during the six months ending the 5th of July 1853, to £2,811,470 10s. 1d., showing an increase of about 50 per cent in the latter period over the former. I may observe further, that the importation of articles paying an ad valorem duty of twelve and a half per cent, which includes cotton and other manufactures, has increased from £1,179,096 19s. 2d in the first six months of 1852, to £1,910,955 17s. 3d during the same period of 1853.

7. The exports for the year 1853 exceeded those of the year preceding.

Total value of exports during 1853:—

From sea ports	£1,605,290	3	11
From inland ports	1,285,923	15	4
	2,888,214	9	0
Against	2,663,082	14	4

or 1851. Or, with the addition in either case of 20 per cent to the valuation of exports from the inland ports, in order to approximate to the actual values.

Grand total exports in

1852	£3,145,098	14	3
1851	2,837,784	9	11

8. In this statement of exports the value of the ships built at Quebec in each of the years in question is included.

It is estimated for

1851 at	£342,369	15	6
1852 at	215,835	12	3

The estimate for the former year being thus considerably in excess of that for the latter. It may be proper, however, to mention that from information I have received I have reason to know that the returns for the current year, when completed will show a great increase in ship building at the port of Quebec for 1853 over 1852.

9. The returns herewith transmitted give the following statement of the commerce of Canada with the undermentioned countries for the year 1852;—

Exports.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	1353495	5	8
N. A. Colonies	156377	18	4
B. W. Indies	2867	15	8
United States	1201310	1	8
Other Countries	38731	18	2
Imports.	£	s	d.
Great Britain	2193698	6	7
N. A. Colonies	98326	3	9
B. W. Indies	1050	19	8
United States	1743991	15	4
Other Countries	133890	0	9

As regards the commerce with the United States, however, it is to be remarked that it consists both ways, to a great extent, of goods which pass through the country in transit. The imports of the States comprising large amounts of tea, West India sugar, and other articles not indigenous and the exports thereto including, among other items, vegetable food to the value of £654,711 9s 6d.

10. The Revenue on the Provincial Canals, which was,

in 1851	Gross	£62,640	3	8
	Net	52,445	5	6
in 1852	Gross	69,336	3	7
	Net	57,034	17	4

and the total movement of property in tons on the Canals—

	Welland	St. Lawrence	Chambly
1851	601,627	450,443	119,726
1852	713,000	492,535	87,514

The decrease of traffic on the Chambly Canal is probably due to the competition of railways which have come recently into operation, and afford a direct communication from Montreal to the United States.

11. The percentage of increase in the total movement of property in these canals in 1851, as compared with 1848, appears to have been as follows:—

Welland	111.5
St. Lawrence	199.8
Chambly	334.0

Although the traffic of the Chambly Canal, therefore, fell off in 1852, its ratio of increase on the longer term was rather larger than that of the other canals. Its rapid growth is attributable to the great demand for Canadian sawed lumber which has sprung up of late years in the United States.

12. The number and tonnage of vessels from sea which entered inwards at the ports of Quebec and Montreal were.

In 1851	1,469 ships	571,397	tons
In 1852	1,832 "	628,738	"

Of which total the following were foreign vessels belonging to the undermentioned countries.

Countries.	1851.			1852.		
France				1		133
Mecklenburg	2	408	8	1		408
Norway	4	1720	8	5		2154
Prussia	2	768	8	7		1031
Denmark				1		512
Portugal				1		1019
Sardinia	1	273	8	1		273
United States	22	8206	17	22		8355
Hanover	1	2				
Russia	1	366				
Total	1	537	7	39		7148

13. The net revenue of the province of Canada for the year 1852 was £623,724 [illegible] expenditure including interest on public debt and sinking fund, £535,171 6s. 7d.

14. Before concluding this report I will [illegible] the principal objects of the measures which have taken place since the close of the last session, and which, though