

CANADA.

CANADA WHEAT PRODUCTION.—In reply to an article from a Canada paper, endeavouring to show the great amount of wheat exported from that country, we stated (a few weeks since) the improbability, that exports of wheat could be increased from that quarter.—We have now the statistics of the Canadas before us, from which it appears that the whole production of wheat in Canada, for 1851, was as follows:

Upper Canada	12,692,862 bushels.
Lower Canada	2,075,868 "

Total 14,768,730 "

This is but two-thirds the production of the State of Ohio. The Canadas, however, contain 1,600,000 inhabitants, which at six bushels each, (the British allowance for consumption) will require 9,600,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of only 6,100,000 bushels. It is about as much as they do export. But it appears from *Andrews' Report on Colonial Trade*, that Canada really did not export as much in that year. The exportation of 1851 was:

Flour	684,694 barrels.
Wheat	961,991 bushels.

Equivalent to 4,376,460 bushels.

The competition of Canada wheat is, therefore, very little. The export of the United States is ordinarily about four times that of Canada.

The production of Indian Corn in Canada is almost nothing, amounting to little over 2,100,000 bushels.—There is, therefore, little substitution of corn to be made for wheat. The production of potatoes and oats is large; but these do not in America enter much into the manufacture of bread. An examination of the statistics of wheat production proves, that by far the largest production is between the parallels of 40° and 50° latitude, comprehending Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the larger part of Illinois, which annually produce half the wheat raised in the United States. Though much is said of the wheat of Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Canadas—yet the whole crop, in these sections, is small compared with the production immediately south of them.—*R. R. Record.*

NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Board held on Friday last, the Engineer of this road submitted his report of survey and estimates of the cost. We are happy to state that the whole was of a favourable character; and we expect to be enabled day or two to produce the report in our columns.—The Directors, at the same meeting, resolved at once to proceed with the location of the road, preparatory to giving contracts for the work.—*Quebec Gazette, Dec. 27.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our Provincial Government at the close of the year 1853, have not only imitated the mercantile example, examining their resources and liabilities, and balancing their accounts; but have also applied the supererogatory revenues for the year in payment of the whole of our public debt! The amount of revenue collected during the past year, being far beyond what could be required to meet the ordinary appropriations and expenses, the Executive had to consider the best mode of disposing of the surplus; and well knowing that if left to the tender mercies of the Legislature, it would be squandered and frittered away in the most lavish and dissipated manner, they most judiciously determined to get it beyond the reach of danger, by applying it in discharging the Provincial debt. Accordingly, on Friday last the whole balance of the funded debt, (£25,000,000) was paid to the Bank of British North America; the whole amount of floating debt, borrowed from the banks, having already been paid off by deposits from the Treasury. With the exception, therefore, of the amounts due the Savings' Banks, (which cannot be paid off without a special Legislative enactment, to provide, therefore,) the whole funded and floating debt of New Brunswick is now extinguished. A measure will be submitted to the Legislature, to establish a sinking fund, for redeeming the amounts held by the Province in trust for the Savings' Banks: and thus to remove that item of expense. We may congratulate ourselves therefore, that New Brunswick commences the year 1854 free from debt; with revenues in a state of high prosperity, and prospects of every kind the most flourishing and cheering nature; while, at the same time, she possesses a surplus amount of nearly £30,000 which has accumulated from the prudent management of the Civil List Fund, after paying her Civil List of £14,500 per annum; which surplus may be devoted to objects of public utility and general improvement.—*Observer*

OTHER MONEY.—We understand that arrangements have been effected in England, for forthwith

supplying this Province with such quantities of Provincial Copper Coin as may be from time to time required; so that we may expect to be shortly relieved from the extreme inconvenience we have so long experienced from the great deficiency of copper coin.—*Ibid.*

The year just passed has been one of unexampled prosperity to this province, and no doubt a very large addition has been made to the capital of the country.—Still it is well to remember that almost our whole trade is in one direction, that, to use a common saying, all our eggs are in one basket, and therefore all of us should be careful to realize a fair portion of our profits as we go, and be prepared for any reverse that may happen. The trade of the country is confined almost entirely to two branches—Shipbuilding and preparing and exporting Timber and Deals. The first we owe perhaps as much to the enterprise and skill of our merchants and shipbuilders, as to any natural advantages we possess for the business, and it is likely to be much more permanent in its character than the latter, which, from the gradual decrease of the staple, must, before many years, gradually decay and become extinct.

To give an idea of the value of our trade, we have reason to believe that during the two first months of the present year at least Twenty Thousand Tons of now Shipping will leave the Port of Saint John, the value of which, with cargo and freight, will exceed £300,000.

Of course, while such a business can be pursued, it would be foolish to urge its instability as a reason why it should be followed cautiously. It is the nature of man to follow fortune wherever she may lead, and no preaching of ours would in the least avail. All that we venture to insinuate is, that perhaps it would be well for the merchant to devote a portion of his surplus capital to open up some other field—say to the Fisheries or to Manufactures. To the lumberer and the farmer we would gently hint, that instead of doubling the lumbering parties and hiring extra teams, they might leave a few of the logs for another season, and clear up as they go. Bad times may come again, and a few extra pounds laid out in stumping this field or in draining that swamp, would give something to fall back upon.—*St. John Courier.*

We learn that the number of new Ships registered at the port of St. John, during the year 1853 was ninety-seven, having a total tonnage of sixty thousand four hundred and seven tons; and at the port of Miramichi twenty-one ships of thirteen thousand two hundred and five tons. The value of the above at Twelve Pounds per ton, which is within the limit, would amount to nearly Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds!—quite a handsome figure for one branch of industry.—*St. John Courier, Jan. 7.*

The Thermometer last evening stood at Forty above zero, and this morning the mercury touched the cypher.—*Ib.*

The ninth of February next is the day fixed upon for the Provincial Legislature to assemble for the despatch of business.—*Ib.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The severe South East gale which swept over the Island on the night of Friday last, the 23rd inst., has caused a great amount of damage and suffering throughout the country districts. From almost every settlement we hear of houses and barns being blown down, of cattle being killed and injured, of trees being uprooted and whirled about like straws, of stacks of hay and grain being scattered to the winds, of at least one house and its contents being burned, and in short of the destruction of almost every kind of property exposed to the ravages of the hurricane. In Charlottetown the gale was also felt. St. Paul's Church was unroofed, several other buildings and work-shops were more or less injured, and some entirely destroyed; a number of chimneys were blown down, the metal gutters and water spouts on several houses were carried away, and a number of fences demolished. We have not heard of any disasters at sea, but we dare not hope that vessels within the compass of the gale escaped injury.—*P. E. Island paper.*

Bedeque, 26th Dec., 1853.

We were visited on Friday night last, by the most violent and destructive gale of wind from the S. E., ever experienced in this part of the Island, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. To sleep was impossible, especially towards morning, when the gale was at its height, and most were anxiously awaiting the results, as blast after blast passed by their habitations. Few have escaped altogether, without loss. Several barns have been blown down, and horses, horned cattle, and sheep crushed with the fallen tim-

ber. Mr. John Burns, Freetown, lost two valuable horses, two horned cattle, and some sheep in this way. Several buildings have been unroofed, and some, partially finished, completely destroyed, the English Church is among the latter.

But the most serious calamity, is the destruction of Mr. Richard Clarke's Dwelling House by fire—he, his wife and five children, barely escaping with their lives, in their night clothes. During the night, the outer door was forced open, it is supposed blew the fire out of the fire place, into the kitchen, and thereby being fanned into a flame, caused the destruction of the House and all its contents.—*P. E. I. Advertiser.*

We are informed that by the last mail, a commission from Her Majesty was forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor appointing the Hon. Charles Young, President of the Legislative Council. Since the appointment of the Hon. R. Hodgson to the Chief Justiceship the office has been filled by the Hon. Donald McDonald, which he assumed in virtue of seniority.—*Ibid.*

Diocesan Church Society.

ST. PAUL'S COMMITTEE D. C. S.

The Missionary Lecture, postponed from December, was delivered on Sunday evening, Jan. 8th, by the Rev. Wm. BULLOCK, who took for his text Numbers x. 29. A collection was taken in aid of the funds of the Committee.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Committee took place at the National School. The following Report was read and adopted:—

REPORT.

A Yearly Report of the proceedings of the several Branches of the Diocesan Church Society, being necessary, as well to carry out their rules, as for the satisfaction of the members of the Society in the several Parishes, the Executive Committee of the St. Paul's Branch, feel glad of the opportunity thus afforded, to present a summary of what has been accomplished in behalf of the general objects of the Institution.

Nothing remarkable having occurred during the past year to vary the usual routine of their duty, they beg in the first place to return thanks to Almighty God for the measure of His bounty which He has been pleased to put into the hearts of our people to bestow upon a Society, framed, in dependence upon the Divine blessing, for the sustenance of the Church, and calculated to increase true religion within the Diocese.

St. Paul's, being the most important of all the Local Committees, from the larger amount contributed towards the general fund, and consequently from the influence which it must exercise upon the spiritual condition of portions of the Province very destitute of the means of grace—the Christian privilege of administering to their relief, which our Parishioners enjoy, ought to be, and no doubt is, highly valued. Accordingly we are glad to find that the amount collected in 1853, rather exceeds that of the past year. Several Members have doubled their subscriptions, and donations have been received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and others, thus stimulating to an emulation in good works, which we hope will not be without its influence upon the Diocese at large.

The amount collected in the Parish from all sources since the last Annual Meeting, and paid over to the Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society, is £206 7s. 9d.

About £20 yet remain to be collected of last year's subscriptions— which, with the collections at the Quarterly Missionary Lecture, postponed owing to special causes, until January of this year, will, it is hoped, swell the amount for 1854 to a much larger sum than is now stated for 1853.

Your Committee in conclusion, would advert to the difficulty which must be created in carrying out the general objects of the D. C. S., owing to the smallness of its funds. These they believe, have never exhibited much surplus, and are now, they understand, inadequate to the increasing demands upon them—proving that there is necessity for even a greater exertion than heretofore, if the usefulness of the Society is to be extended commensurate with the requirements of the country. They hope therefore that in view of this difficulty, the rich will be induced to give more plentifully, and that he that has little will do his diligence gladly to give of that little in behalf of an Institution which must recommend itself primarily to their fellow Churchmen of all classes and conditions.

Wm. Gossir,

Sec'y. St. Paul's Local Com. D. C. S.

Halifax, January 11, 1854.