

—and a reduced consumption; these adverse circumstances produced great dullness and depression in our market, nor was there any improvement until peace was arranged, giving promise of some relief in the money market and of greater activity in the general trade and commerce of the country. When peace with Russia had been finally settled the expectation as to cheaper money were in some measure realized, consumption largely increased, stocks rapidly diminished, and in the month of September and early part of October, nearly all descriptions of wood were very saleable at a considerable advance upon the prices current in the early part of the year; the market was very excited at this period, and a general impression prevailed that still higher rates would be current; this however proved to be the highest point of the season,—the buoyancy was speedily checked—the money market again changed, and became very stringent—shippers in the Colonies, tempted by the high rates current here, operated largely—instead of a small import, there was the prospect of a large one—stocks rapidly accumulated—dealers and consumers lost confidence in the high range of prices, and from October to the close of the season the course of the market has been downwards.—From Quebec the imports have been on the whole satisfactory; the moderate and low freights have left a good profit, the few extreme freights at the beginning and close of the season, a loss. From the Lower Provinces the imports in the summer months were at moderate freights, and paid well; but the late and chief portion, which were at high freights, have been very unsatisfactory. The present year begins with an ample stock of square Timber, and a considerable excess in the stock of Deals; but as the current value of the latter article is much below that of most other markets in the kingdom, we may reasonably expect a very large consumption in the spring of the year.

IMPORTATION.			
	1854.	1855.	1856.
Col. Timber	8,112,000	6,364,000	6,664,000
Col. Deals	3,881,000	11,261,000	12,039,000
Tot. cub. ft.	16,995,000	17,625,000	18,703,000
CONSUMPTION.			
	1854.	1855.	1856.
Col. Timber	7,099,000	7,279,000	6,442,000
Col. Deals	9,568,000	10,180,000	10,883,000
Tot. cub. ft.	16,667,000	17,459,000	17,325,000

Colonial Timber.—Quebec Pine.—At the beginning of the year this article was moderate in stock and high in price, which induced consumers to resort to other descriptions and less valuable wood; this was indicated by a considerable falling off in the consumption, especially in the early months of the year; the article, consequently, became almost neglected, and the price gave way, until the opening of the import season, when cargoes sold ex ship at 18d to 19d per foot for the best description, and 16d to 17d per foot for wood of middling quality. The low price, however, soon influenced consumption, which increased considerably in the months of August, September, and October, when the article attained its maximum value of 22d per foot for fine large wood, and 19d to 21d per foot for cargoes of middling and fair quality: these rates were, however, soon affected by increased supplies, dear money and diminished consumption, the year closing with Quebec Pine difficult of sale in cargo at 20d to 21d per foot for prime, and 18d to 20d per foot for middling quality. The supply exceeds that of the previous year to the extent of 444,000 feet, while the consumption has fallen off 1,041,000 feet, leaving a stock in the market of 2,045,000 feet, equal to 8 months' consumption, against a stock of 1,864,000 feet same period last year.

Saint John Pine. There was a fair stock of this article at the beginning of the year, which was held at 23d per foot for an average of 18 inches; and this value was current until the autumn, when newly imported cargoes of fine quality sold readily at 2s 1d to 2s 1d per foot for 18 inches average. In the latter months of the year the supply increased, and holders evincing a determination to press sales, the market became depressed, and one cargo of mixed quality, sold at 21d per foot for an average of 18 inches. The importation of St. John is in excess of 1855, but only to the extent of 125,000 feet; the consumption has increased 445,000 feet and there is a stock on hand estimated at about 1,000,000 feet which is equal to about 7 months' consumption.—Lower Port Pine was imported in very inconsiderable quantities, the total brought forward being 162,000 feet, the consumption has been 210,000 feet, and there is a small stock estimated at 63,000 feet, against 110,000 feet last year. Prices have ranged from 15d to 17d per foot for Richibucto and Miramichi.

Hardwood has been in good request throughout the season, and prices well maintained.—The import, consumption, and stock are similar to those of the previous year. The best wood as usual has been brought from St. John, N. B.:—from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, a few good parcels have been received, but the chief portion has been small, badly manufactured and defective. Saint John Birch, of 14 inch average, is now worth 18d to 19d per foot, and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia 13d to 17d per foot, according to quality. The stock is equal to three months' consumption.

Spruce and Pine Planks, Boards, &c.—In our last annual circular we alluded to the large increase in the trade of Deals, and to its probable continuance, arising from their adaptation to

nearly all purposes for which wood can be used and from their comparative cheapness; we also noted the many advantages possessed by this port, all tending to make it the great mart for Colonial Deals. The business of the past year fully confirms those remarks. It is most interesting to note the rapid increase in the consumption of this article; in the year 1820 it was 2200 standard, in 1835, 5200 standard, in 1840, 5800 standard, in 1845, 18,400 standard, in 1850, 27,600 standard, and this year 59,400 standard. In the past year the supply has exceeded the anticipations of every party interested in the trade, whether resident in this country or in the Colonies, and exceeds that of the previous year by 5209 standard hundred.—The consumption has also increased, but in a much greater ratio, for, although looking at our table, it appears the excess in consumption is only 3114 standard, yet it must be borne in mind that in 1855 the quantity of Deals taken out of the market for purposes connected with the war was estimated at 6000 to 7000 standard; deducting this quantity from the usual and legitimate consumption of 1855, shows this year's deliveries to be in excess rather over 10,000 standard: or the consumption of Deals this year 59,418 standard, against (with the deduction named) 49,304 standard last year. The year opened with St. John Spruce Deals worth £8 10s to £8 15s per standard, and Nova Scotia £7 10s to £7 15s per standard. These rates were steadily maintained until the end of July, when, owing to an easier money market, an increased consumption and a very limited import, some improvement took place; the supply continuing moderate, prices rose rapidly till the close of September, when St. John Deals sold at £10 6s 2d, and Lepraux at £10 5s. per standard, being the highest point of the season. The rapid rise here led to great exertions on the part of shippers, and resulted in the large import already named. This excessive import, coupled with a more stringent money market in the latter months of the year, produced a severe reaction, and prices rapidly fell to our present quotations, the last sale of St. John Deals being at £8 5s per standard, and Pugs-wash at £7 15s. The chief portion of the supply has been brought forward at a high rate of freight and high first cost, there is therefore a heavy loss to the importers. The stock of Deals is estimated at 38,018 standard, or equal to 7 1-2 months' consumption, and is 5589 standard in excess of last year. The low price current here, and the moderate stock at the ports of shipment, that at St. John being only 8000 standard, against 35,000 standard last year, would lead us to expect a limited supply in the spring months and this appears to be the only hope of restoring the trade to a healthy state.

Lathwood has been very saleable all the year, but in less demand the last two months. St. John and Quebec Hemlock is now worth 90s to 100s per fathom; and Lower Port 30s to 70s per fathom; with cargo it usually sells at 20s to 60 per fathom. The consumption has been very large, and the stock on hand, though more than last year, is moderate.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

No. 2.

Mr Editor,—

Dear Sir,—The population of Northumberland may be set down at 16,000. It may be assumed that on an average it will cost fifteen shillings each per year, to keep them in boots and shoes. This will take £12,000. Probably five-sixths of all the boots and shoes worn in this county are obtained from the United States and Great Britain; that is, £10,000 are annually sent away to pay for this one item of our consumption. If this is an approximation to the truth, and if it be a fair specimen of importations into other parts of the Province, and into the sister Provinces, what an overwhelming amount is sent to other countries for these articles alone, which ought in a great measure to be retained among ourselves! The truth is, by our policy we are building up villages and towns in the neighbourng union, instead of founding and urging them forward in our own country. If we wear the slop work of Britain and the pegged work of America, it is because we fancy they are cheaper than what we can manufacture ourselves. The accuracy or inaccuracy of this opinion I will not here wait to determine. But if we will wear slops and pegs, and split leather, and the fast manufactured material, in all its varieties, let us have the labor done here. Let us surround ourselves with the operatives, their families, and all the appliances which they afford for extending and enriching a community. And let the consumers be spared the heavy duties and necessary charges in effecting the importations. The diversified machinery employed in the States, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, along with the expeditious modes of tanning, is doubtless the chief cause of the cheapness at which they can supply these articles. It is time we were waking up to the importance and necessity of introducing among ourselves the facilities which machinery affords in the manufacture of these and many other articles of consumption. If any should be deterred from a fear that the local consumption would not warrant the outlay which an efficient establishment would require, let it be borne in mind that the Province is large, and that the sister Colonies would naturally become

purchasers, paying us in part with farm produce hides, and leather.

Then there is the article of manufactured clothing. There are houses in St. John, doing a large, I believe, remunerative business, in this department. I believe we can import the cloths from Britain and elsewhere, as cheaply as they can do in that city, and what should hinder us having a factory of our own?

Who will move in these matters? Who? Lasting honor be to the man who laid the first Net in our river, to the man who made the first clearance and built the first hut, to the man who erected the first Saw Mill, and the first Grist Mill. Honor be to the man who erected the first Saw Mills on the gigantic scale, which being in so many cases imitated, is now achieving for us such great results. Honor to those who have led the way in the building of Ships, Honor to those who first demonstrated by experiment that our Salmon and other fish saved in this, as in other countries, promise to enrich us. Honor to all pioneers in any good work amongst us. Who then will first step forth and establish some additional branch of manufactures? who, with a noble ambition to benefit his country, and to be regarded as a benefactor, will do this? Here is a pathway to distinction, and to the lasting gratitude of well wishers to our country. Here too, with judicious management, and undaunted energy, is a way to pecuniary success. Whether fortune or competence only is gained in this way, it will be associated with pleasures that any patriotic mind might covet. Yours truly,

PROGRESS.

Chatham, February 25, 1857.

### IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIAL REGENERATION.

We find the following in the New York Times of the 19th ult.

“A letter from Liberia says: You wish to know what kind of men this place wants. It wants first, men of means; second, men of the highest conception; third, men of enterprise; fourth, men of good morals and Christian principles.”

These are certainly wholesome ingredients towards the development of a healthy state of society, both social and political. In any community, but more especially a young Colony like that of Liberia.

The writer has however, in our humble opinion, misplaced his men.—The last should decidedly be the first, for we maintain that no community can be truly happy and prosperous wherein there is not a decided preponderance of men and women of good morals and christian principles. These two great and important elements are the main-springs of national and social prosperity. Let any community abound with men possessing the three wants, first enumerated, but lacking the last, and a social chaos must be the inevitable result. The experience of past ages proves the truth of this assertion.—

With Nations as with individuals, “the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.” Both may prosper for a time though wanting even the outward semblance of religion or morality.—But, “their sins are sure to find them out.”—The prosperity which often for a time falls to the lot of the wicked, is beautifully portrayed in the 73rd Psalm.

The wants described by the Liberian correspondent of the N. Y. Times, are we fear much needed among the white population of far older settlements, than that new colony; and to those he enumerates we would add a fifth—firmness of character, a most important qualification in man or woman. The want of which often leads us into errors and difficulties innumerable. So great is its influence, that it ought to be fostered and upheld as one of the cardinal virtues. And yet how little is it generally appreciated. To be all things to all men, not in the Scriptural but worldly sense, appears to be the fashionable motto of our time. Privately we condemn the vices, the bad faith, the want of moral rectitude of common honesty of those around us.—But publicly we have neither the moral courage or the moral rectitude to denounce the guilty or even to shun them. On the contrary, if they are persons whose wealth or high position raises them above the ordinary level.—We worship the golden calf; we court their acquaintance and thus countenance and support them in their career of vice and infamy. Nay more, in such a case, we become the abettors of crime, the disseminators of vice and moral turpitude—fostering the seeds of depravity to ripen and bring forth fruit in another generation, perhaps in the bosom of our own family.

How often do persons exclaim against the want of religion, the vice and depravity of the age, who, though strictly moral and consistent in themselves, become, by their apathy and indecision of character, the unconscious patrons and protectors of the very evils they so loudly denounce in private.

Hence the importance of firmness of character. The man who has no mind of his own—who is swayed or led by every sectional prejudice or opinion, is a pitiful object of derision and contempt, and is moreover a dangerous member of society. No man possessing a spark of honor and true christian principle, will be led by the artful sophistries of others contrary to the dictates of his own conscience. But how few have

the moral courage openly and fearlessly to denounce and condemn whatever they know and admit to be wrong, if, by so doing, they are in a small minority, or are likely to offend persons of rank and influence.

The pernicious effects of the want of this cardinal virtue, are doubly injurious in small communities, for should one or two be found, bold enough to attempt to stem the torrent, they are sure to become the victims of their temerity.—They are held up by the choice spirits as disturbers of the public peace—as dangerous members of society, and subject to the slanderous insinuations and petifogging insults of those whose vices they have the manliness to denounce. No grievance however great: No crime however flagrant: No violation of the law however publicly or privately injurious, can be exposed, without causing the cry of “mad dog” to echo through the village. And to the disgrace of human nature be it said, your would-be consistent and religious people will join in their condemnation of that which they ought openly and manfully to support. To all such we would recommend the practical application of the following just observations by Dr. Arnold. “Two or three decided persons steadily and quietly acting as they think right, will be a leaven to the whole mass, and the bad shall be left in that state they shall meet hereafter—a minority of unmixed evil.”

MERCATOR.

New Carlisle, January 31, 1857.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 2nd February, 1857, £401 19 3  
Withdrawn including Interest, 3rd, 128 3 6

### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon First Qr. 3rd, 048m. A. M.—HIGH WATER.

1 S.	1st Sunday in Lent	9h 15	9h 39
2 M.	John Wesley died 1791	10 8	10 38
3 Tu.		11 17	11 54
4 W.	Ember Day		0 41
5 Th.		1 28	2 15
6 F.	Ember Day	3 1	3 33
7 S.	Ember Day	4 4	4 27

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h 30m—Bathurst, 2h 45m—Dalhousie, 2h 50m from the above.

### NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.

From a speech recently made by the Railway Commissioner in the Nova Scotia Assembly, that gentleman gave the following satisfactory report of the progress of Railways in that Province.

“He held in his hand a report prepared by James R. Forman, civil engineer, describing the nature and extent of the public works of the country now in progress. This report shows that there is 22 1-2 miles of railway now in operation and nearly completed, with 76 miles under contract, which will be completed before the close of next year. He only desired fair play. If the government is shattered, his office would be at their disposal, and had no doubt his conduct would receive a fair and manly investigation from the members of the house. The whole road from Halifax to Windsor will be completed by August next, and within seventeen miles of Truro by the end of the year. When the commissioners' accounts are submitted, he would give the opposition from now to Christmas to discover if the funds, or any part of them, have been misappropriated. If there are any charges against the commissioners, let them be made, and a proper investigation take place. From the traffic returns that the portion of the Railway now opened has paid its working expenses—the five hundred pounds damage occasioned by the locomotive going off the track, and a handsome sum towards the expenditure. He was asked at Cumberland. What traffic will there be