

NOTITIA
OF
NEW-BRUNSWICK,

FOR

1836,

AND EXTENDING INTO 1837 ;

COMPRISING

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL,

AND

COMMERCIAL NOTICES

OF THE

PROVINCE.

BY AN INHABITANT.

“ Whatever concerns my Country, interests me ;


“ I follow nature, with truth my guide.”

SAINT JOHN :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY HENRY CHUBB, MARKET-SQUARE.

1838.

ADVERTISEMENT.



IN presenting the Notitia to the public, the author deems it due to himself to state, that while the work was in progress, circumstances arose which induced him to relinquish a part of his original plan, and to contract the other. This is particularly the case in the description of the North-Eastern Counties, which, being near the close, are but briefly noticed, as it was doubtful whether the work would be published.

It was also a part of the original plan to have added a short inquiry into the effects of the present system of Banking on the vital interests of this rising Province; with various other matters relating to our political economy, that naturally present themselves in a work of this nature.

It was likewise the intention of the author to have illustrated the work with a Map of the Province, and such Plans and Tables as were within his reach; but the times do not warrant any great outlay on works of this description.

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PREFACE.

THE principal design of the writer in drawing up the following pages was to give a concise and faithful view of the capabilities and trade of New-Brunswick, with such statistical statements as the nature of such a work would require : combined with a brief sketch of the climate, soil, and various productions of the Province, with a short description of the face of the country—an outline of its history, &c. to serve as a text book for those who might be seeking information on these points.

In prosecution of those objects it was the intention of the writer in the commencement of the work, to have given a short but faithful account of the first landing, and establishment of the Loyalists in the country in the year 1783; with such sketches of its early history as must be interesting to its inhabitants. And as there are many circumstances connected with those events that will sink into oblivion, if not recorded and fixed on some durable record; the utility of such a work must be obvious to every person who feels an interest in the welfare of his country. As circumstances have arisen to prevent him accomplishing these desirable objects, he has introduced some preliminary observations on this subject, and is happy to find that valuable materials are collecting at King's College, to carry out such a design,—“The early history and settlement of New-Brunswick,” having been the subject of the Essay for the DOUGLAS MEDAL in 1836, and which is said to have produced a very able treatise. This may be hailed as a good beginning; and the College could not render a greater service to the public than to make the Natural, as well as the Civil History of the Province, the subject of future essays. By these means a mass of valuable information would be collected and placed on record. No class of persons could be better qualified for such tasks than the students of King's College—as, independent of their own researches, they could obtain assistance from public

documents and other authentic sources, and could bring to the work not only their own ingenuity and industry, but the assistance of their parents and preceptors. If, therefore, a series of essays was commenced on the animal, botanical, and mineral productions of the Province, assisted by researches, and illustrated by experiments, it would furnish correct and valuable data for the developement of the resources and capabilities of the Province. Those essays, being also published yearly, would be a valuable source of information to the public. At present all that can be done is to state as clearly as possible, in a general way, the indications of minerals, and to give a short sketch of the animal and botanical productions; as it would be vain to attempt a classification where no data exist. This is all that has been attempted by the writer, in the following pages, and while he has confined himself to the strictest brevity, he has aimed a glance at almost every thing of importance connected with the Province.

While prosecuting this work, the writer found himself much disappointed in obtaining those sources of information which he had anticipated, particularly Mr. COONEY'S elaborate work on the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, and Mr. BAILLIE'S Book. The latter being an authentic authority for the extent, boundaries, and divisions of the Province. He has, however, had the assistance of Mr. WEDDERBURN'S statistics, from which he has extracted two *Tables*, considering them valuable documents which cannot be mended.

In prosecuting this work, the writer has consulted the best sources of information, and where precise data could not be obtained, he has stated things as near the truth as possible. The population is given according to the Census of 1834, and the reader must make allowance for the increase since that time. The other calculations are up to the end of the year 1836, being the year for which the work was compiled: some of the articles however, are carried into 1837.—The reader must also bear in mind that more than a year has elapsed since the work was prepared for publication, and that many changes and events of great importance to the Province have taken place since that period.

THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

THE country called Nova-Scotia, which formerly included the Province of New-Brunswick, was the first European settlement on the continent of North America. The first grant of lands in it, was given by James the First to Sir William Alexander, from whom it had the name of Nova-Scotia or New-Scotland. In 1604, the French first settled in this country, to which they gave the name of Acadia, being induced, it is supposed, by its vicinity to the countries abounding with furs, to choose this place in preference to the more delightful tracts to the southward. Even before they had attempted any settlement in Canada, they had made small settlements at Port Royal, and other places in Nova-Scotia. This country continued for some time in dispute between the French and English, but was finally ceded in full sovereignty to the British, at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Its limits, as ascertained at that time, were the southern banks of the St. Lawrence, to the North, and the river Pentagoet, (since called Penobscot) to the West, being situated between the 43d and 49th degrees of North latitude. The English restored it to its ancient name of Nova-Scotia, and built fortifications at Port Royal, after having changed its name to Annapolis, in honour of Queen Anne.

The French who were allowed to remain in the country as neutrals, not satisfied with the privileges allowed them by the British, to whom they had sworn allegiance, took every opportunity to stir up the savages against the English settlers. This proved such an annoyance to the colonists, that the British Ministry came to the resolution, in the year 1749, of forming a permanent establishment in this country, at the expense of government; and as the war which had just ended had thrown numbers of soldiers and sailors out of employ, to prevent them from becoming troublesome to

the nation, encouragement was held out to all such as were willing to emigrate to Nova-Scotia, where lands were allotted to each person according to his rank, with a year's provision and other allowances.

Induced by these prospects, 3740 persons set sail from England, in May 1749, under the command of Colonel Cornwallis, whom the King had appointed their Governor. They arrived at Chebucto in June, and shortly after built the Town of Halifax, so called in honour of the Nobleman who had projected the settlement.

The establishment of such a powerful Colony in Nova-Scotia, gave great umbrage to the French; who, in defiance of treaties, stirred up the Indians to commence hostilities against the English settlers, some of whom they murdered, and carried others prisoners to Louisbourg. Even during profound peace, the Governor of Canada sent a detachment of troops to fortify a post on the Bay of Chignecto, which encouraged the French inhabitants to rise in open rebellion against the English Government.

To check these outrages, General Cornwallis detached Major Lawrence, in 1750, with a small body of men, to reduce them to obedience. At his approach the French inhabitants burned their towns and put themselves under the protection of M. L. Corne, the French Commander. The Major not having sufficient force to attack that officer, returned to Halifax, not having orders to commence hostilities with any but the Indians and their open abettors. But he had no sooner returned, than the French, in conjunction with the Indians, again renewed their depredations on the English settlements.

The English Governor, justly incensed at these violations of neutrality, again detached Major Lawrence with a thousand men, who were transported by sea to Chignecto, where the French and Indians were entrenched to oppose his landing. He immediately made a descent, drove them from their works, and forced them to take shelter in Fort Beau-sejour, which had lately been erected by M. L. Corne. Major Lawrence then built a fort on the opposite side of the river, (which was named after its projector, Fort Lawrence,) into which he put a garrison, to serve as check to the French.

Notwithstanding this precaution, they in concert with the Savages, (whom they inspired with that hatred which they themselves bore to the English) still continued to molest the colonists, by burning their settlements and scalping the inhabitants; being encouraged and assisted in their expeditions

by the French Commanders in Canada ; who, notwithstanding the peace between the two nations, continued their encroachments in Nova-Scotia, by building a fort at Bay Verte and another at the mouth of the Saint John river.

Frequent demands having been made by the British, that orders should be sent to D. L. Jonquiere, the French Commander in America, to desist from violence against the British in that country, without effect. Governor Lawrence, in 1755, sent Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, with a body of troops to drive the French from the forts which they had erected in Nova-Scotia. A small squadron, under Captain Rous, was sent up the Bay of Fundy, at the same time to co-operate with the troops. Upon the arrival of the armament at Massaguash, the French troops, with the rebel neutrals and Indians, were found strongly posted, being protected by a block-house and breast-work. From these they were immediately driven by the British. Colonel Monckton next advanced against Fort Beau-sejour, which he took in four days, without artillery, although the French had twenty-six pieces of cannon mounted on the works. After putting a garrison into this place, and changing its name to Fort Cumberland, Colonel Monckton next reduced the Fort at Bay Verte, which was the chief magazine for supplying the French and Indians with arms and ammunition. Here he found a large quantity of provisions and stores of different kinds. After the capture of this place, Colonel Monckton disarmed the French neutrals, who had so often disturbed the English, to the number of 15,000.

In the mean time Captain Rous had sailed to the mouth of the river Saint John, and driven the French from all their strong holds in that part of the country: this was in the year 1755. The French having been driven from all their Colonies in North America, except Louisiana, by the total reduction of Canada, in the year 1760, a French squadron took shelter in the Bay of Chaleur. Here they were found by Commodore Byron, and totally destroyed, together with their batteries on shore and a French town. By this means, all the French settlers from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, were subdued under the British Government. The Colonies of Miramichi and Richibucto, having made their submission a short time before, to Col. Fry, at Fort Cumberland, again renewed their submission, and repaired to Bay Verte, with all their effects and shipping, to be disposed of according to the direction of Colonel Lawrence, the Governor of Nova-Scotia.

Thus, after an arduous struggle of upwards of one hundred and fifty years, during which period the British colonists were frequently exposed to the most imminent danger, the French were totally subdued, and the tranquillity of Nova-Scotia effectually secured.

Continuing true to its allegiance, when the other colonies threw off the dominion of Great Britain, this country became the refuge of many Loyalists, who, being driven from their homes for their attachment to their Sovereign, fled to Nova-Scotia, to enjoy the blessings of that Government under which they drew their first breath.

After the peace in 1783, a great emigration took place to this country. Several corps that had been raised in America during the war, were likewise sent to be discharged in Nova-Scotia, where lands were allotted them by Government, with provisions and farming utensils, to enable them to become settlers. A Town was built at the mouth of the river Saint John, and other settlements were formed.

In 1784, this country was divided into two Provinces.—The southern part still retaining the name of Nova-Scotia, and the northern division being styled New-Brunswick, over which Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, (brother to the General of that name, who had preserved Canada,) was appointed Governor on the 16th of August. By his judicious and patriotic conduct, this infant colony soon began to flourish.

To encourage the settlement of the interior, a town was projected and built on the Point of St. Ann's, on the river St. John, about eighty-five miles up, at the head of sloop navigation, which was called Fredericton. This being the most central and eligible situation, was made the permanent Seat of Government: being situated at nearly equal distances from the towns and settlements that were forming at Miramichi, Bay Verte, Passamaquoddy, and other parts of the Province.

To facilitate the settlement of the upper part of the River Saint John, which extends through a fine tract of country nearly four hundred miles above Fredericton, two military posts were established in the interior—one at the Presque Isle, about one hundred and eighty miles from the mouth of the River, and the other at the Grand Falls, fifty-two miles farther up. Barracks were built at each post for the accommodation of a company of soldiers; but these have been suffered to go to decay. Before the French revolution, two regiments were stationed in this Province, public works were erected in different places, and the country rapidly improved.

Most of the old French settlers on the banks of the River Saint John, on the arrival of the English, removed farther up the river, where (being joined by others from Canada) they formed a settlement distinct from the English; and have ever since been quiet and well affected to the British Government. This settlement (called Madawaska) is situated about midway between Fredericton and Quebec, and is in a flourishing state. It has a Romish Chapel, where the rites and ceremonies of that religion are duly performed by a Missionary from Canada; who, likewise, with the assistance of one or two leading persons, regulates the internal police of the settlement—by settling disputes, keeping the peace, &c.; and so successful have been their exertions, that although there are neither magistrates or lawyers in the settlement, the Courts of Justice have but little trouble from that quarter. The old inhabitants of the sea-board, are still to be found in considerable numbers at Memramcook, Bay Verte, Buctouche, Richibucto, and along the sea coast to the Bay of Chaleur; at some of which places they have erected Chapels, which are usually supplied with Romish Missionaries, who are supported by tythes from the French Catholics.

The Baron LAHONTAN, who enumerates forty-nine nations of Indians in Canada and Acadia, names the following Tribes as the original inhabitants of Nova-Scotia:—The Abenakies, Mickmac, Canabas, Mahingans, Openadgas, Soccokis, and Etechemins—from whom our present Indians are descended. There are many causes operating against the increase of the Indians in this country; among which are—the improvement of the lands—the number of French and English hunters—the scarcity of game—and their wretched mode of living in the winter; being frequently found in their wigwams in a starving condition.

This Province has become of great importance to the mother country; not only as a nursery for seamen, but by furnishing squared timber, masts, spars, &c. for the British market, and boards, staves, shingles, fish, &c. for the West Indies; great quantities of which are exported from Miramichi, Saint Andrews, and other places. For which, the chief returns from Britain, are Goods from the different manufactories; and from the West Indies, the produce of the Islands, with a small proportion of cash.

When the disbanded Soldiers and Refugees came here in 1783, there were but a few scattered hovels where Saint John is now built; and the adjacent country exhibited a most desolate and forbidding aspect, which was peculiarly

discouraging to people who had just left their homes in the beautiful and cultivated parts of the United States. Up the River Saint John, the country appeared better; and a few cultivated spots were found occupied by old settlers. At St. Ann's, where Fredericton was afterwards built, a few scattered huts of French, &c. were found—the country all around being a continued wilderness; and hardly had these wretched outcasts of their country, pitched their tents in the cold month of October, than they were enveloped in snow; nearly two feet having fallen the first night of their encampment. Nor did their difficulties end with the first year: Frequently had these settlers to go with hand-sleds or toboggans, through the woods or on the ice, from 50 to 100 miles, to procure a scanty supply for their famishing families. Yet amid these discouragements, with large families of small children, oppressed with poverty, and exposed to a severe climate in a wild country, did those loyalists persevere and remain firm in their allegiance; and by their unremitting industry, covered the face of the country with habitations, villages, and towns: realising the language of the Poet,—

Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as fierce and wild as they,
Behold th' oppress'd and poor repair,
And build them towns and cities there.

And though most of the old settlers have worn out their lives in settling their families, yet such has been the improvement of the country, that in few parts of the United States do the people live as well, and perhaps in no country has the labourer better wages, or the enterprising genius a wider field for exertion.

“This country,” says a writer, “when viewed at a distance, presents a pleasing variety of hills and vallies; with sublime and beautiful scenes. Immense forests of the tallest trees, the growth of ages, and reaching almost to the clouds, every where cover and adorn the land. Every rock has a spring. Its lands are for the most part very rich, particularly at a distance from the sea, and its woods abound with the hardest and loftiest trees.”

NOTITIA, &c.

CHAP. I.

*Situation—Boundaries—Extent—Divisions—Face of the Country—
Minerals—Miscellanies.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK is situated between the forty-fifth and forty-ninth degrees of North Latitude, and between the sixty-fourth and sixty-eighth degrees of West Longitude. Its length, from Dalhousie in the Bay Chaleur to Grand Manan in the Bay of Fundy, is rather more than two hundred miles; and its breadth, from Cape Tormentine in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to the Monument, on the Northern point of the River Cheputnecticook, on the line of boundary between the territories of Great Britain and the United States, is about one hundred and seventy miles. It contains about twenty five thousand square miles.—It is bounded on the North by the River Saint Lawrence and Canada, on the West by the State of Maine and the Disputed Territory, on the South and South East by the Bay of Fundy and Nova-Scotia, and on the East by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay Verte; all Islands within six leagues of the coast are included in the limits of the Province. It comprises an area of about sixteen and a half millions of acres, of which rather more than four millions of acres are granted or sold, leaving upwards of twelve millions of acres still vacant. It is divided into eleven Counties, viz. Charlotte, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queen's, King's, Saint John, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, and Gloucester; in which order they will be described, for reasons hereinafter stated.

The country skirting the Bay of Fundy is rugged and broken, and the soil indifferent, covered with a stunted growth of

trees of different kinds. Advancing from the seaboard into the interior the soil improves, and the face of the country exhibits a pleasing variety of hills and vallies interspersed with large strips of rich intervale along the margin of the rivers. In some places there are considerable tracts of barren land. In other parts, large tracts of very inferior land, low plains, swamps, and fields of stone. There are also large districts of pine land, which are not good for agricultural purposes. But there are interspersed throughout the province, large tracts of excellent land ; and although some of the counties possess a greater proportion of arable land than others, none of them are deficient of enough either of a good soil for farming, or a large tract of meadow or marsh for grazing. In most parts of the country the land is covered with a stately growth of trees of the largest size, in almost endless variety. The soil formed from the decomposition of the leaves of the hard kinds of wood is a strong black mould, producing abundant crops of wheat, &c. In other districts the land is what is termed a second intervale, being the first rate quality for farming purposes.

This province is watered by a great many fine rivers, which, with their tributary streams, lay open the inmost recesses of the country, and are of the utmost advantage to the inhabitants in transporting the products of the forests to the seaboard, as their chief trade consists of timber and other bulky articles. It likewise abounds in lakes—some of which are very large—streams and rivulets ; so that there are few settlements unprovided with good mill-seats and water conveyance. It is also variegated with hills and mountains, one of which—Mars Hill—has become a national object and will be noticed hereafter. Most of the rivers have fine islands in their beds, which being formed by the washings of the currents, consist of rich alluvial soil, producing grain, roots, and grass in the richest profusion. Those islands may be considered as the gardens of the country, which they enrich and beautify. The rapidity of the rivers, swoln by the melting of the snow in the spring, tears away the soil in some parts, and deposits it in others, by which means their courses are gradually altered—new islands are formed, and alluvial deposits accumulated in some parts of the rivers, while they are swept away in others ; so that a person may have a growing estate, or he may see his land diminishing from year to year, without the power to prevent it.

New-Brunswick possesses abundance of stone of an excellent quality for building, and various other purposes. The

common dark grey stone is easily wrought, and very durable. The granite is of the best quality, and in great abundance. Quarries of grindstones are found at the head of the Bay of Fundy, which are constantly wrought, and furnish a considerable article of export. Specimens of good marble have been found, and there is no doubt that by working the quarries to some depth below the surface, abundance of that article will be obtained. Limestone is also found in many places, but particularly along what is called the narrows of the River St. John, where it abounds on the margin of the water, and is of an excellent quality for all kinds of building, and other purposes, and in such abundance that all America could be supplied from that district for ages. Gypsum in considerable quantities exists in the Province, especially on the shores of the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, and on the river Tobique, but as yet the quarries remain unwrought. Nearly all the gypsum exported from New-Brunswick, is brought from Nova-Scotia, which appears to be the native place for that useful mineral on this side of the Atlantic, as there are but few other places in North America where it is found, and generally of a very inferior quality. Coals abound in this Province, particularly at the Grand Lake, where there is a succession of coal fields, which appear to be inexhaustible. Some of these have been partially wrought for a number of years, but as the workmen have kept near the surface, there has never yet been a fair trial as to the quality of the coals. It is well known that the top stratum is generally a refuse mixture of sulphurous coals, combined with various dead stony substances. The next is better and contains a great proportion of coal, which improves as the workmen descend. Now, as but a few of the top strata have as yet been wrought, and as very good samples of coals have been raised at these fields, there can be no doubt but there is abundance of good coals in that district, and that whenever the mines are well wrought, they will richly repay the expense. As there is at present an association with a good capital for mining purposes, whose first object is the coal fields at the Grand Lake, there is no doubt but their exertions will tend to develope that hidden source of wealth; for although difficulties and discouragements will attend the commencement of mining operations in a young country, still there can be but little doubt that from such exertions much of the future trade and wealth of the country will arise. Salt springs extend over several acres of lowland in the Vale of Sussex, about fifty miles from the seaboard. In this district salt water is obtained in great abundance by

digging a few feet, which produces salt of the very best quality.

Specimens of Manganese have been discovered, but the writer is not aware that it has ever yet been obtained in any great quantity, or that the discovery has hitherto been followed by any beneficial results. The same observations will apply to other minerals. Indications of several species of ore have been discovered, but they have not been followed up. Neither has any attention been paid to smelting the ores so as to ascertain their richness and properties.

Mining for metals has never yet indeed been attempted in this country. There can be no doubt, however, from the indications that have been discovered, that the Province is rich in mineral wealth, but nature must be interrogated before she will disclose her hidden treasures. The Mining Company has a wide field and may work wonders. Iron ores have lately been procured at Mispick, which have been found to contain seventy per cent. of pure iron.

Few countries can boast of a greater variety of fish: most of the rivers teem with excellent salmon, shad, bass, herrings, and a great diversity of pan fish, together with the royal sturgeon. The coasts, bays, and harbours, abound with cod, pollock, haddock, hake, mackerel, halibut, &c. Porpoise also abound in the bays, and seals in the more distant fisheries. Indeed no part of America can equal the fisheries of this Province and the sister Colonies of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The fish, likewise, particularly the Cod in the Bay of Fundy, are worth a third more than those taken on the Labrador coast. The whole seaboard, as well as the numerous Islands, abound with fishing stations. Excellent ship-timber also abounds in almost every district of the Province, and naval stores and salt can be procured in abundance. Great part of this country is still covered with an almost interminable forest—the products of which will be briefly noticed hereafter: not a twentieth part of the country is yet reclaimed from the wilderness. Till lately the settlements were confined to the seaboard and along the rivers and streams, but within a few years settlers have advanced into the interior, and flourishing back settlements are springing up in all the different counties. The land is very often found to improve as it recedes from the water.

There are no diseases peculiar to the country. The air is in a high degree salubrious and congenial to health. The human frame in New-Brunswick, arrives to its full proportions, and is athletic and vigorous, and with temperance, and

prudence in adapting the clothing to the seasons and changes of the weather, there appears to be nothing in the climate to induce premature decay. In proof of which, several of the Loyalists who came here in 1783, in the vigor of their age, are still living. Pulmonary complaints, which are prevalent in the country, particularly among women, may be almost always traced to improvidence in clothing, or incautious tampering with the extremes of a variable climate. When the cholera raged all around New-Brunswick, it merely made itself known for a short period at the principal seaport, which was filled with infected emigrants.

The principal rivers in New-Brunswick are :—the Saint John, Saint Croix, Miramichi, and Restigouche, which will be noticed hereafter. There are a number of rising towns in the Province, some of which possess considerable wealth, and have an extensive trade, while others are just rising into notice in the different Counties. Among these, Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews, claim a more particular notice, and will be described in their proper order, while the others will not be forgotten in the description of the Counties in which they are situated.

The following Table will exhibit at one view the subdivisions, area and population of the Province, compiled from authentic documents by Mr. WEDDERBURN.

TERRITORY AND POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	Popula- tion.	PROVINCIAL AREA.		Principal Towns, Parishes, and Harbours.	Crown Land surveyed & vacant.	Estimated quantity of Land alienated from the Crown, according to official returns.		
			Square Acres.	Square Miles.			New-Brunswick Land Co.	Under sale system,	By Grants from the Crown, and Patents from the Go- vernments of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick,
York,	Eight.	10,478	1,842,073	2878	Fredericton,	Acres. 78,000	New-Brunswick Land Co.	Under sale system,	} 3,000,000
Carleton, . . .	Nine.	9,493	2,816,000	4400	Woodstock,	148,000			
Saint John, . .	Five.	20,668	427,648	668	Saint John, City, Portland, P.	32,000			
King's,	Seven.	12,195	834,035	1303	Kingston, P.	66,000			
Queen's, . . .	Six.	7,204	1,046,246	1634	Gagetown, P.	24,000			
Sunbury, . . .	Four.	3,838	650,956	1017	Oromocto, P.	86,000			
Westmorland, .	Ten.	14,205	1,476,992	2307	Dorchester,	57,000			
Northumberland,	Nine.	14,170	2,336,224	5056	Newcastle, Chatham,	12,000			
Kent,	Six.	6,031	1,123,584	1755	Richibucto,	170,000			
Gloucester, . .	Six.	8,325	2,236,889	3495	Bathurst,	16,000			
Charlotte, . . .	Ten.	15,852	907,904	1418	Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Saint George,	235,000				500,000
<i>Eleven.</i>	<i>Eighty.</i>	119,459	16,598,553	25,935	<i>Total, 1st Jan. 1836, 944,000</i>			4,000,000	

Lands in New-Brunswick are held in fee-simple: The mode formerly adopted by Government in granting land was by memorial to the Governor and Council. This, if approved of, was entered in the Council books, and a patent was made out on the applicant's paying the stipulated fees, which on a single grant of from one to two hundred acres, amounted to £12 11 8. This was the total cost, as no other charge was made for the land. A Quit Rent was reserved in most of the Grants. This mode was followed for a long time.

From twelve to fifteen years last past a Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests has been appointed, who has had almost the sole management of all land concerns, and his regulations have almost kept pace in their changes with the seasons, but a great change has lately been made in England. By a late order from the Home Government, the following regulations respecting the purchase of Crown Lands in this Province, are to be strictly pursued:

“From and after the first day of June next, purchasers of Land belonging to the Crown will be required to pay down at the time of sale, ten per cent. on the whole value of the purchase, and the remainder within fourteen days from the day of sale—and until the whole price is paid, the purchaser will not be put in possession of his land. In the event of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit be forfeited.”

The estates of persons dying intestate, are distributed analogous to the custom of gavelkind in Kent. The heir at law of such estate shall be entitled to receive a double portion or two shares of the real estate left by such intestate, (saving the widow's right of dower.) The remainder to be equally distributed among all the children or their legal representatives, including in the distribution the children of the half-blood; and in case there be no children, to the next kindred in equal degree, and their representatives; provided that children advanced by settlement or portion, not equal to the other shares, shall have so much of the surplusage as shall make the estate of all to be equal, except the heir at law, who shall have two shares, or a double portion.

New-Brunswick possesses, in an ample degree, the means of becoming a great commercial and wealthy country, from the vast and numerous sources of trade and wealth afforded by her extensive forests—her hidden stores of minerals—her fisheries—the facilities afforded to commercial pursuits,

by her many fine rivers and water privileges—her numerous and excellent harbours—the salubrity of her air and excellence of the water, combined with the richness of her soil, and its adaptation to farming and grazing purposes, throughout a great part of the Province. These essentials, which she possesses in an eminent degree, being brought into active operation by an enterprising, industrious and highly intelligent people, cannot fail to raise her to a high rank among the surrounding states.

The only great drawback to the prosperity of New-Brunswick, and which many who admire her localities, her capabilities, and her scenery, are too ready to consider insurmountable, is the shortness of the seasons, and the extremes of the climate. These, therefore, claim the first notice, and will be briefly stated in the ensuing chapter.

CHAP. II.

Climate—Forests—Productions—Animals—Agriculture, &c. &c.

The climate of this country, like that of almost all other parts of the world, is subject to great variations. Cold, however, predominates in this, as in all the western parts of North America. Doctor Robertson and some others who have investigated this subject, ascribe it to our western situation, and from the continent of North America stretching so near the pole, as well as from the enormous chain of mountains which extends to an immense distance through that region, covered with perpetual snow, over which the wind in its passage acquires that piercing keenness that is felt as far as the Gulf of Mexico, but more intensely in Canada and New-Brunswick; rendering those countries so much colder than places in the same parallel of latitude in Europe. But however specious such conjectures may appear, there no doubt are powerful causes still unknown to the learned, that produce the seeming anomalies that take place in the climate of this and other countries. Most of them are probably occasioned by the different phases and positions of the moon, whose nearness to, and powerful influence on the earth must have a great effect on our seasons; and as experience is the

surest guide, it is by combining a number of observations for a series of years, that we shall be enabled to arrive at any rational conclusion in regard to the amelioration of our climate.

It is generally supposed, and with apparent reason, that as the country becomes more cultivated and settled, the climate will improve in warmth. How far this opinion is confirmed by experience is very doubtful. It is indeed very problematical, whether, from past experience, we can attach any weight to it at all. We still find the seasons as variable as when the country was first settled. One difference we may reasonably expect from the opening of the forests—rains will be less frequent—our present interminable wilderness may be said to be the father and nurse of dews and moisture.—That our seasons will remain variable as they have been, and much the same, probably a little ameliorated, I think is very probable—nay certain. As the same celestial influence is still acting on the earth as formerly, the seasons will hold on as they have; nearly the like seasons returning after a certain series of years. This no doubt will be regulated by the cycles of the moon, and no doubt the oftener the cycle is repeated the more exact will the coincidence of the returning seasons be, till we have completed the period of years fancifully ascribed by some chronologers to Seth. Add to this, that by giving fruitful seasons, or causing the earth to withhold her increase is part of the Divine economy in governing rational creatures.

That the celestial influence exerted throughout the universe, as well as on our earth, is very great, there can be no doubt. The science of astronomy, however it has been improved by the labour and discoveries of great men, is still in its infancy. Even the Sun, the great dispenser of light and heat, and which was supposed to undergo a continued combustion and waste in emitting light and heat, has been, by the late discoveries of Dr. Herschel, ascertained to be an opaque body, like the earth; and that the heat and light are supplied by a dense atmosphere, in which floats two regions of clouds; the lowermost region being opaque, but the higher luminous, emitting the immense quantity of light to which the splendour of the sun is owing. That these luminous clouds are subject to various changes. Hence, he draws as a consequence, that the quantity of heat and light emitted by the sun varies in different seasons, and he supposes this is one of the chief sources of the differences between the temperature of different years. The precession of the

Equinoxes may also contribute to the variableness of the seasons.

That the above observations are partly borne out by facts, a reference to past years will fully demonstrate. When the Loyalists came to this country in 1783, snow was seen on the coasts in June, and the winters for a number of consecutive years were excessively cold, and the snow very deep. The summers being likewise very warm and dry, insomuch that Indian Corn or Maize, a plant that requires much heat flourished in great perfection for a number of years, and was the staple grain then cultivated. This was succeeded by a period in which the winters proved milder, and were broken with frequent thaws—the summers abating their warmth, and crops being less abundant: for it always followed as a matter of course, that a mild winter was succeeded by a cool summer: and although snow was seldom seen in June, still it was not uncommon early in May, or late in April, in what were called late seasons. Some years again it would be earlier, and sowing would be considerably advanced in dry weather by the latter part of April. From these data we find the seasons were formerly as variable as they have been of late; but to pursue these observations a little further. It must be fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants of this Province, that in 1816, there was a fall of snow with very cold weather on the 7th of June—that a cold rigorous air was felt during the whole of that summer, which the sun when shining in meridian splendour could not subdue. Frosts were frequent in every month of that year—crops were blighted—even the never-failing potatoe was chilled and did not yield half its usual increase. A succession of lean years followed, each improving till 1822, which was an extraordinary fruitful year. The year 1825 will be long remembered on account of its destructive fires—a drought commenced about the middle of July in that year, and continued with little abatement till the middle of October, which converted the whole country into a state of combustion; in consequence of which, fires burst out simultaneously in different parts of the Province on the 7th of that ill-fated month—and swept off several flourishing settlements, and destroyed property to a great amount, as well as human life. A succession of years followed in which the rust prevailed, as some supposed from the sluggish state of the atmosphere and sudden bursts of a scorching sun, just as the wheat was filling in the ear. The year 1831 was an uncommon fine year in every sense of the word: crops were abundant—fruits ex-

cellent—nature indeed this year appeared inclined to shew to man how easy it was to clothe the fields in abundance for man and beast. The year 1832 was a lean year, remarkable for a humid atmosphere. Scarce a day passed in the summer season without dampness; even when the day commenced bright and the sun shone unobscured, it was deficient of its usual lustre, and a murkiness could be seen gathering, which usually covered it before evening. The cholera prevailed this year in the United States and Canada. Since 1832, the seasons have been unfavorable for agriculture: August, particularly, which was formerly a sultry month, appears to have lost its heat, and of late years has become cool and frosty, which, indeed, is the main cause of the lean seasons—the latter heat being wanting—whereby vegetation has been checked, and the hopes of the husbandman crushed.—The winter of 1835–6 was excessively cold. In the summer of 1836, we had two severe droughts: the first commenced about the 10th of June, and continued till the middle of July, reducing the country to a fearful state of combustion—providentially, however, rains fell, and averted the much-dreaded result; the second drought commenced in August, and nearly destroyed the pastures throughout the country.

I have been thus particular in noticing the changes of the seasons for a number of years, as it may furnish a clue to those who might investigate this most important subject in after years, and may also serve as a guide to the agriculturist.

The extremes of heat and cold in this Province are very great. Fahrenheit's thermometer ranges in July from 90 to 94, for several days. The extreme heat raises the mercury up to 100° and 106°. The usual summer temperature may be set down at from 60° to 80° in the inland parts of the country.—The coldest weather usually takes place after the full moon in January; for it is not until winter has had some time to exert its influence, that the full effect of the cold is experienced. The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sinks at this season from 27° to 32° for several successive days. The extremes of cold are from 35° to 38° below zero, at eighty or ninety miles from salt water.

In treating of the seasons in this country it must be observed that in some years the spring opens as much as a month earlier and the fall holds fine nearly a month later than in others. We may usually date the opening of our spring about the latter part of April, when the rivers and lakes open and the snow disappears. The winds in this month are chiefly from the north-east, with dull heavy weather. As

May advances the weather becomes settled, and the mornings are fine. The sun, which rises a little after four o'clock, diffuses his beams in full splendour, through an unclouded sky. This is the usual month for sowing and planting the high lands: the intervale and low lands are not sufficiently dry for cultivation till June. The prevailing winds in the summer are from the south and south-west, veering at times to the eastward, but never continuing long to the north-west. In the early part of June the nights are chilly, attended with frequent frosts, particularly at the changes of the moon, which oftentimes injure the early flowering fruit trees, and it is not until after the summer solstice that the night air loses its rigor. This is no doubt occasioned by the snow which lies concealed in the deep recesses of the forest, as well as by the waters of the numerous rivers, lakes, &c. all which are swoln at this season, and by the cold acquired by the earth during the long winter, which requires the full effect of the sun's influence till late in June before it is sufficiently heated. As soon as the earth is so thoroughly warmed that the nights lose their chilliness, vegetation becomes surprisingly rapid. In a few days, plants that appeared stunted and yellow, assume a healthy green, and shew a vigorous growth, and in the space of a week, should a shower intervene, the face of the country exhibits the most luxuriant vegetation.

September is a pleasant month: the air is serene and pure. The rivers and streams are usually lower this month than at any other period during the year, and the dry weather frequently continues till late in October. Snow sometimes falls early in November, and lays until late in April; but this does not always hold. The rivers and lakes freeze up from about the middle to the last of November—some sooner and others later, according to their situation. It is not uncommon to have frosts in every month in the year except July; for they generally occur at the change of the moon in June, and occasionally in August, particularly on small streams. If, however, they pass that period, they usually keep off till the middle of September, at which time the crops will have arrived at maturity. Strangers to the country would naturally conclude, from the foregoing account, that the seasons were too short and frosty for the crops to come to perfection; but this is not the case: roots come to maturity and grain ripens in most years,—wheat being oftener hurt by rust than by frost. The springs are indeed backward, but vegetation is surprisingly rapid, and the autumns are usually very fine. The changes of the weather are frequently very sudden in

this country : often in the space of two hours (in the seasons of fall and spring,) there are changes from the mild temperature of September to the rigor of winter ! This is chiefly occasioned by the wind ; for while it blows from any of the points from the S. W. to the N. E. the air is mild, but when it veers from the N. E. to the N. W. the weather becomes cold and clear ; and as the wind frequently changes very suddenly, the transition from heat to cold is equally rapid. Even in the sultry month of July, whenever the wind changes for a few hours to the N. W. the air becomes cool and invigorating. This is no doubt occasioned by its passing over the immense continent to the northwestward and Hudson's Bay to the northward. On the contrary, when the winds are from the southward and southeastward, they are mild and relaxing, retaining a portion of the heat acquired in the torrid zone. The changes are not, however, always so violent : the weather often both in winter and summer continues for weeks together with but little alteration in the general temperature, and changes imperceptibly. Along the sea coast there are usually cool breezes from the sea whenever the tide comes in, during the summer. The prevailing winds during the winter are from the Northwest. In this country there is a great length of twilight ; daylight in the summer lingers till past nine o'clock in the evening, and the day breaks shortly after two o'clock in the morning ; the aurora borealis is also frequent and brilliant. A singular phenomenon was exhibited by the aurora borealis in this country on the 7th of November, 1835, about 6 o'clock, P. M. The horizon, which had been loaded with light vapours, was suddenly covered with the aurora borealis, which rapidly changed from a natural white to a bright vermilion, and then to a deep red, intermixed with pale blue and green. It first appeared in the N. E. veering to the South—it then shifted to the zenith, forming arches, which diverged to every point of the horizon ; its duration was about three and a half minutes, when it settled away to the westward, and finally disappeared in that quarter. It appeared again, still more brilliant, of a red colour, about daybreak the next morning. Another phenomenon similar to this occurred on the 25th of January, 1836, about eight o'clock in the evening, when the sky became of a deep scarlet colour, which continued changing to crimson, blue and yellow for nearly an hour.

There has been but one shock of an earthquake experienced since the settlement of the country ; this shock took place on the 22d of May, 1827, at twenty-five minutes past three

o'clock in the morning; the duration of the vibration was about forty-five seconds; it was attended with the usual rumbling noise without thunder; the weather being very serene and pleasant. The appearances, however, usually indicating earthquakes, such as fiery meteors, and unusual brilliancy of the aurora borealis, had been frequent the preceding winter. It has, however, been surmised by some persons that other shocks have been felt of late years, but this is very doubtful.

FORESTS.

The forests with which this country is still densely covered are well stored with a great variety of trees, some of which are of a very stately growth, furnishing abundance of ship and other timber. In speaking of the forests, it may not be amiss to observe that it is very probable that this country has been denuded of its forests and part of its soil at different periods by destructive fires, which have swept the country, and consumed all within their range. This appears evident from tracts of burnt districts, and the remains of large trees in places that are now nearly naked or covered with a small growth. Indeed, according to tradition, one of those destructive fires took place not long before the Loyalists came to the country, which swept from the Saint Croix to the Saint John, and was only checked in its progress northward by the latter river. Traces of such a fire are still visible in the Counties of Charlotte and Sunbury.—Forests, like men and all other things, are undergoing a perpetual change, and are replaced at stated intervals, by various processes.

Among the trees in this country, the pine claims the first place. Of this tree there are several varieties, of which the principal are the red or what is also called Norway pine, and the white. The red pine is a close, firm wood, of a tall growth, not so large as the white, but preferred before it for uses where great strength and durability are required—this kind is now getting scarce. The young growth on the Tobique has been nearly destroyed by fire within a few years, and the large trees in most parts of the country that were accessible, have been cut by the lumberers. The white pine is also becoming scarce from the same causes. This tree, which furnished our principal export in squared timber, is of a large growth—seventeen tons of good timber is frequently obtained from one tree. The wood is not so firm as the red pine, but is an excellent article for boards, shingles, &c. and is particularly useful for the inside work of buildings. There are also several varie-

ties of the birch, such as black, yellow, and white. The black birch is principally used for squared timber to export, and for ship building; what is called the black curly birch is a beautiful wood for furniture. The next tree of the greatest importance as regards our trade is the spruce, which though classed among the soft woods is of a firm texture, and is squared, and also sawn into deals and exported in large quantities, and furnishes an important and increasing part of our trade. Among our soft woods, we also have the hemlock, a large tree which furnishes lathwood and tanners' bark, being the only tan used in the country. The hackmatack, tamarack, or larch, is a firm, durable, gummy wood, much used in ship-building: the other soft woods are the fir, cedar, &c.—The maple, which in importance may be placed next to the birch, consists of several varieties. What is termed rock maple is a very firm hard wood—one kind called bird-eye maple is a beautiful durable wood for furniture.—It is almost as heavy as *lignumvitæ*, and when well polished, exhibits a surface beautifully variegated like birds eyes, from whence it derives its name; white maple is a much softer wood—all the varieties of this tree yield abundance of sap; the hardest kind producing the richest, from which the inhabitants make sugar.—The sap is obtained by tapping the tree with a chissel, and inserting a spile—or by boring a hole with a small auger, which is the best method, and inserting a tube through which the sap flows, and is received into a trough hollowed out of wood, or a vessel made out of birch bark. The season for tapping is when the sap is rising in the trees, which usually takes place early in April. The other trees are beech, ash, elm, poplar, hornbeam, oak, locust, &c.; the islands and intervales are usually covered with butternut, basswood, and alder.

The animals with which our forests are stored are much the same as those in the bordering countries of Canada, Maine, and Nova-Scotia. The Moose kind, which was very abundant when the Province was first settled, have nearly disappeared; the same may be said of the Loup Cervier, or as the Indians call them the Lucifée; Beavers also are getting scarce; Bears are still numerous. There are also Foxes, Martins, Peaconcks, Hares, Carriboo, Mink, Racoon, a variety of Squirrels, Porcupines, Otter, Musquash, and Weasels;—Wolves are now but seldom seen. The Carcajou Carcasu, or Indian Devil, was formerly ranked among the animals of this Province, but has disappeared of late years. There are one or two instances of persons being attacked in the woods

and nearly destroyed by animals of the cat species, supposed to belong to this ferocious tribe.

The birds are much the same as those in the neighbouring provinces. No classification has ever yet been made of them so as to furnish a satisfactory catalogue; among a considerable variety, is that beautiful little creature the humming bird. There are but few reptiles in the province, and those are harmless.

AGRICULTURE.

As most of the settlers in this Province who have turned their attention to husbandry, pay considerable attention to rearing stock, from the very general adaptation of the land to grass, this country possesses a very good breed of horned and other domestic animals, consisting of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, swine, &c. Their domestic fowls are turkies, geese, ducks, and hens.

Great attention has been paid to improve the breed of our domestic animals. Horses have frequently been imported from England, and by crossing different races, a good breed has been obtained; the Province, therefore, now possesses a variety of that noble animal, suitable for labour, the carriage, the saddle, and the turf. The Cows have also been crossed with the Ayrshire and other breeds from the old countries, till our stock of horned cattle has attained to a degree of excellence, and may well vie with those of any of the adjoining countries. The Sheep of the country have likewise been brought to a very high standard, by crossing with the Dishley and other breeds; the same, too, may be said of the Swine. Perhaps the quality of our stock may in future depend more on the management, mode of feeding and attention of our farmers, than on any great alteration in the different breeds.

The soil of this Province is peculiarly favorable to the production of Grass. Wherever a load of hay has passed through the wilderness in the winter, grasses are found in abundance the next summer. On some solitary roads the traveller finds sufficient feed for his horse in the summer season. The principal grasses are Timothy, brown top Lucerne, pine top, white and red Clover, &c. &c. The produce is from one and a half to two and a half tons per acre, and sometimes more. There are also a variety of wild grasses in the low meadows, which produce great quantities of fodder for young cattle.

The chief Grains cultivated in the country for bread are Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, and Buckwheat. The other grains are Barley, Pease, &c. some Millet, and Beans of different kinds. A great variety of roots are also cultivated, and in general thrive well; the principal of which are Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, and Mangel Wurtzel.

The soil of this country appears to be well adapted for raising Wheat, which is always sown broadcast. If the land is new, and of course encumbered with stumps, it takes about five pecks of seed to the acre. On old land the quantity sown is from two to three bushels per acre, and the produce is from twelve to twenty bushels to the acre, and sometimes more. Wheat forms a considerable article of culture with almost all our good farmers, and it is generally as sure as any grain crop, except oats. If good seed be selected and sown in time, with proper husbandry, it generally gives a fair return. Formerly the rust frequently destroyed the crop; but for some years past this scourge has not been much felt. Wheat should be sown as early as the season will admit.—Rye is cultivated much like wheat: it will answer on poorer land, and gives nearly the same returns. Barley also does well in this country, but has not got into general estimation among our farmers. Buckwheat is less cultivated now than formerly, on account of its uncertainty. There was a species of wild Buckwheat introduced a few years ago, but it appears to have fallen into neglect. Indian Corn or Maize was formerly more cultivated than it is at present. It is peculiarly adapted to a light warm soil, and used to be cultivated in the intervalles by the old settlers. It was an old saying, that a good crop of corn always made every thing plenty. The good sound corn stocked the country with a wholesome hearty bread, while the unsound and nubbings, as the short ears were called, made abundance of pork and poultry. The soil can scarcely be too rich or highly manured for this plant. The manure should always be old, and no matter how strong. It is usually planted in hills. The ground should be well prepared with the plough. Furrows should then be drawn about three feet asunder; and the corn dropped into the furrows about thirty inches apart, five grains to a hill. It is hoed twice, and sometimes oftener. The best season for planting it is the last week in May and first week in June. The stocks of this plant contain great quantities of saccharine matter, and make excellent fodder for cattle.

Oats thrive well and are much cultivated in the Province: they are a very sure crop, and yield from twenty to forty

bushels per acre. Pease also do well, and are much cultivated by the French inhabitants, who make great use of them for soup. Beans are cultivated in various ways, but chiefly in gardens. There are many varieties of them, and they give a good return, if not injured by the frosts. They are a tender plant, and delight in a dry sandy soil, requiring but little manure.—Millet can scarcely be counted among our products at present.

Among the ground crops, the Potatoe holds the first place. This invaluable root flourishes in great perfection in this Province, which seems to be its natural place, as the Potatoes of New-Brunswick are still superior to those of Nova-Scotia, which are also of an excellent quality, greatly exceeding any produced in the United States. This root is the surest and most profitable crop, and is a staple article of food for man and beast. It furnishes one of the most productive and certain substitutes for bread of any known, and is in general use throughout the Province, which would feel the want of this root more than any other of its productions. The usual and simplest method of cultivating this root is by planting cuttings of it in hills two or three feet asunder, according to the quality and state of the land. This method is always followed on new lands: when the land is old and free from stumps, they are set in drills, and most of the labour is performed by the plough. Potatoes appear to be peculiarly a gift to the poor man; for if the trees are but newly cut down, and the land burnt over, they can be planted with the hoe or hack, and wherever an eye is deposited, it is sure to vegetate. Should the ground be so encumbered with roots as to hinder the labourer from breaking it up, still with his hack or pick he can scrape a little soil over the seed, and he is sure of a return in the fall, when he may have to cut away roots to obtain his crop. The Potatoes raised from new land in this state are of superior flavor to such as are produced on land that has been long under culture. There is another peculiarity belonging to this root in the poor man's favor. If provisions are scarce with him, (and they usually are with this class of people in seed time,) he can take his potatoes and scrape out the eyes with a small portion of the potatoe attached to them, and still have nearly all his potatoes left for food. These eyes will in new land produce a fair crop; but the method is not good for old land, where the larger the seed the larger will be the produce, both in kind and quality. Potatoes yield from one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels, and sometimes more, per acre.

The other roots are Turnips, among which the *Ruta Baga* or Swedish turnip holds the first place. This root is sown early in June, while the other various kinds of turnips are sown late in July after all other planting and sowing is over. Mangle Wurtzel is sown in drills—it is a plant that gives a large return, and is an excellent fodder for cattle, particularly for cows. The leaves of this plant may be cropped while growing every third week, and are excellent feed for cows: the middle or crown leaves should always be left on the plant. Carrots, beets, parsnips, onions, &c. are in general use, and chiefly cultivated in gardens, as are also cabbages, cauliflowers, kale brocoli, cucumbers, mellons, squashes, peppercorns, &c. This will lead to a few remarks on the state of Horticulture in this Province. But it must not be forgotten that in treating of the state of our Agriculture, that the drill husbandry is yet unknown in the Province, and that all the sowing is broad cast. The forming of composts is likewise but little attended to. In some instances alluvial deposits are taken from low lands and used as dressings, and Plaster of Paris and Lime are beginning to be tried.

HORTICULTURE.

Gardening in some parts is advancing; many plants have of late years been introduced from England and other places, some of which are acclimated to this country and do well.—A number of persons in different parts have turned their attention to this pleasing part of husbandry, and have added much to the numerous classes of our plants by the introduction and cultivation of exotics. A great variety of excellent roots are cultivated in some of their gardens, with a great abundance of salads, peas, beans, melons, cucumbers, and other culinary vegetables. A variety of small fruits have also been much improved by their culture, among which are currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and several kinds of plums, cherries, &c. Within a few years horticultural and floral societies have been formed in several places, by whose exertions great improvements are yearly making in those pleasing arts. A great addition has been made to our plants; flowers have been particularly attended to and improved. Some of the best gardens exhibit an almost inexhaustible variety of the flowery kingdom, both natives and exotics, from the humble violet to the magnificent dahlia.

Among our fruits the apple tree holds the first place, but the improvement of fruit and the planting of orchards have

been much neglected in this country. In this respect this Province is far behind Nova-Scotia; of late years the seasons have not been favorable for apples, and what few orchards there are in this country have deteriorated. Farmers, however, are beginning to turn their attention to the raising of apples and plums on their farms, and should the seasons prove favourable the country will in a few years produce a fair proportion of each. A few cider presses have been constructed, which have produced cider of an excellent quality. The apples at present produced in this country are more suitable for the press than for use otherwise; they are from the want of attention in the culture, and from the shortness of the season, small and ill-flavoured; there are a great many kinds, but few that may be called good fruit. There are a variety of plums in the country which in some seasons produce abundant crops. Currants appear to be the natural fruit of the country; they thrive in all seasons, and produce abundantly. The same may be said of raspberries; the other fruits as was before noticed, are strawberries, gooseberries, cranberries, blackberries, huckleberries, different kinds of cherries, grapes, and a number of small wild fruits; with several kinds of nuts, particularly butter nuts, hazel nuts, and beech nuts, the latter of which furnish a fall feed for hogs, and on which they fatten very fast, but the pork is of a soft oily texture.

Before closing this chapter it may be well to observe that on Agriculture and domestic economy must ever depend the vital welfare of the Province. However flourishing may be our trade and commercial pursuits, still agriculture claims the first place. Without attention to it, our prosperity will always be precarious. Where food is scarce and dear, trade must languish; where it is plenty, every part of the social system is kept in a healthy state: and although the sources for a permanent flourishing trade are abundant in this country, as will be shewn in the following pages, still, if agriculture is not fostered, our prosperity as a people will ever be exposed to sudden and violent interruption. Indeed a strict attention to the cultivation of the soil is essential to the political freedom of a people. No country can be independent without it. What would become of the human race should agriculture be neglected for only one year throughout the world?—or what would soon be the condition of a nation, however flourishing its trade, that should totally abandon agriculture? The produce of the soil is the foundation and basis of the wealth of a country. In proof of this, among innumerable instances, we may refer to the position of the

small state of Syracuse, at the time when the two most war-like nations of antiquity were contending for the mastery.—The case of Holland flourishing merely by her trade, without much attention to agriculture, arises from peculiar circumstances, into which the limits of this work will not permit the writer to inquire.

In New-Brunswick, where almost every family has, or can have a piece of land, what an addition would be made to the general stock of provision if every person cultivated a little ; and although all cannot become extensive farmers, still they could raise a part of their food, such as potatoes and other roots, with a small quantity of grain, and fodder for a few cattle. This is within the reach of most families and would go far to make them comfortable. Should they be labourers or lumberers, with a few exceptions, they could put something in the ground, and their children might tend it, which would be far better employment for them than to be running about idle, as is too often the case. Such persons will always find that it takes a great part of their earnings to purchase the produce of what they might look on as a poor crop, and then they would have it by them without looking for it, and carrying it home from a distance. If the bulk of the population always raised a full supply of potatoes for the year, there could never be pinching want. They could then always provide themselves with a small stock of pork and other provisions, so that but a small part of the flour that it now imported at a great price would be wanted.—However some may complain of the seasons, if seed is not put into the ground at the proper time, no certain returns can be expected.

Potatoes, when well planted in the proper season, are a sure crop ; they have failed but twice in forty years, and, in these instances, not totally. The years alluded to were 1816 and 1836, in both which, potatoes were a lean crop ; but still, when they were planted early and in favorable situations, they gave a fair return. The same may be said of oats and some other crops ; and on the whole, when persons have steadily and skilfully followed farming, they have generally done well, and although they have not suddenly realized the dreams of the speculator ; they have gradually accumulated landed property, numerous herds, and an independence, and are the substantial freeholders of the country.

CHAP. III.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

*River Saint Croix—North Eastern Boundary—River Saint John—
Miramichi—Restigouche—Mars Hill.*

THE RIVER ST. CROIX, OR SCHOODIC.

This river being part of the boundary between the State of Maine and New-Brunswick, claims our first notice. It is the principal River of the County of Charlotte and discharges itself into the Bay of Passamaquoddy, near the town of Saint Andrews, where it is about a mile wide. The navigation, in consequence of a succession of falls, extends but a short distance up the river.

The river has two main branches, which, by a chain of lakes, extends nearly to the rivers Penobscot and St. John, in opposite directions. There are a number of settlements along the river, and much capital is invested in mills; and as the country bordering on the lakes is well timbered a large quantity of sawed lumber is annually exported from that part of the country. The river Cheputnaticook falls into the eastern branch of this river; the extreme northern point of which has been agreed on by the Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States, appointed under the authority of Jay's treaty, as the true source of the Saint Croix, contemplated by the Treaty of 1783. Here they have erected a starting post, called the monument, and which is the first point in the line of boundary between the two countries, although it would appear that the Westernmost branch was truly meant by the latter treaty; for long prior to this period, in the old grant of Sir William Alexander, in 1621, the most remote western spring or fountain of the St. Croix, was declared to be the western boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia, and that was long before a separating line between the British dominions and any other state was thought of. As this line, which is termed the North Eastern Boundary, is still

unsettled, I shall make a few remarks on that important subject, before taking leave of this river, which constitutes the starting point. According to the Treaty of Paris in 1783, under which the boundary question arose. The line after describing the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, is thus defined :—“ East by a line to be drawn along the middle of “ the St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its “ source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid “ highlands, (before described in the treaty) which divide the “ rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which “ fall into the river St. Lawrence.”

As a misunderstanding soon arose between Great Britain and the United States in regard to which was the river meant by the St. Croix, in the Treaty of 1783, and where the source of that river should be placed ; it was at length finally settled by the Commissioners appointed by the two Governments, under Jay’s Treaty in 1794, that the St. Croix was the river truly contemplated by the former treaty, and the extreme Northern source of the Cheputnaticook, as before stated, the source of that river. From this point a due north line has been surveyed and established as the true line of boundary as far as Mars Hill. This point, therefore, forms the second station, and has been mutually agreed on as the true line by both Governments. Here, unfortunately, the agreement ends. New difficulties arose which are yet unsettled. The American Government wishing to prolong the north line to the river Metis, which falls into the Saint Lawrence. The British, on their part, declaring Mars Hill to be the point truly meant by the treaty of 1783. That this was the height of land contemplated by that treaty as forming the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, and that as no higher land exists in that direction, the line should turn at this point. Here it may be observed, that as it regards the height of land specified by the treaty, the British claim appears founded on facts—for it is well ascertained that at Mars Hill a chain of high land commences, which stretches nearly to the Connecticut river ; dividing the sources of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and Androscoggin, which fall into the Atlantic ocean ; from the Chaudiere and other rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence. While at the head of the river Metis, where the Americans have placed the North-west angle, no such highlands exist. The distance between these two points, is about sixty miles, and is called the *Disputed Territory*. It approaches in some parts of the line within twelve miles of the river St. Lawrence, and completely inter-

sects the connection and communication between the British Provinces, leaving in some parts but a narrow strip along the Saint Lawrence to the British. It likewise embraces a line of nearly one hundred and fifty miles along the river St. John, from its source downwards, and cuts off from the British possessions an area comprising about 10,000 square miles of well timbered land, exceeding in extent the United Provinces. A provision was made by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, for the final settlement of any difficulty that might arise between the Commissioners of the two powers, to be appointed by virtue of the treaty, by a reference of their reports and surveys : with all other matters connected with the subject of the said boundary, to some friendly sovereign or state, who was to decide *ex parte* on the said reports alone, and the two Governments agreed by the said treaty to abide and consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all matters to them referred.— In pursuance of this provision, the King of the Netherlands was chosen by the two powers as Arbitrator, who after examining the reports and hearing the Agents sent to him, by the two Governments, endeavoured to adjust the claims of the parties by splitting the difference, thereby defining a new line of boundary described by him as follows:—“ A line “ drawn due north from the source of the river St. Croix, “ where it intersects the middle of the *thalweg*, (i. e. deepest channel) of the river St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it to the point where the river “ St. Francis empties itself into the river St. John ; thence “ the middle of the thalweg of the river St. Francis, ascend- “ ing it to the source of its Southernmost branch, which “ source we indicate on the map A. by the letter X. authen- “ ticated by the signature of our Minister of Foreign affairs ; “ thence a line drawn due west to the point where it unites “ with the line claimed by the United States of America, “ and delineated on the map A. ; thence to the point at “ which according to said map it coincides with that claimed “ by Great Britain, and thence to the line traced on the map “ by the two powers to the northwesternmost source of Con- “ necticut River.”

This award, notwithstanding the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent, which were framed to make it conclusive and binding, was not acceded to by the American Government, and the disputed territory still remains a source of future litigation between the two governments. The late President Jackson earnestly desired to have this boundary settled before he

went out of office ; but his wishes were unfortunately not realized ; and it is sincerely to be wished that those conflicting claims may not at some future day disturb the harmony that so happily exists at present between two nations, so closely connected not only by trade and interest, but by a common origin, religion, and language.

RIVER SAINT JOHN.

This noble river, known also by the name of the Ouanguondy, and Loosh-took, (or, long river,) encircles a large portion of New-Brunswick, and may be considered as the principal and central drain of the numerous rivers and streams with which the Province is intersected ; winding in an irregular semicircle, it traverses an extent of about five hundred miles, through the heart of the country, and falls into the Bay of Fundy at the City of Saint John, in Latitude $45^{\circ} 20''$ N. Longitude $66^{\circ} 3''$ W.

This river derives its present name from being discovered on St. John's day. It rises from lakes near the head of Connecticut river between the forty-fifth and forty-sixth degrees of North latitude, and has two main branches which unite about fifty miles above the point where it receives the river Alliguash. One branch rises from lakes to the northward, and winds round high land in its curve to join the main stream ; the other branch rises from lakes to the southward, and meanders through a low swampy country near the head waters of the Penobscot, with which hunters say there is a communication in the spring, when the country is covered with water. At that season light canoes may be pushed through the creeks, lakes, and swamps from one river to the other. The country at this part of the river is but little known. The junction of the two branches which form the river St. John, is called the forks. From this point to the Alliguash it stretches to the North East ; the Alliguash which falls into it from the South East is a large stream, with a heavy fall about fifteen miles from its junction with the Saint John. It has a chain of lakes, and is a route frequented by the Americans to go from the waters of the St. John to the Kennebec, the portages being but few and short. About twelve miles farther down it receives the St. Francis, a considerable stream that rises in Canada. Fish river and the Merimplicook next fall into it, with some other lesser streams. Continuing its course Northward, it is joined by the Mada-

waska river, which falls into it from the Northward. It then inclines to the south, and flows on without any obstruction, receiving several large tributaries, until it reaches the Grand Falls, in Latitude $46^{\circ} 54'$. Here its channel is broken by a chain of rocks which run across the river and produce a tremendous fall of more than forty feet perpendicular, down which the water of the entire river rushes with resistless impetuosity. The river just above the cataract makes a short bend or nearly a right angle, forming a small bay a few rods above the precipice, in which there is an eddy, which makes it a safe landing place, although very near the main fall, where the canoes, &c. pass with the greatest safety. Immediately below this bay the river suddenly contracts—a point of rocks project from the western shore, and narrow the channel to the width of a few rods. The waters thus pent up, sweep over the rugged bottom with great velocity. Just before they reach the main precipice, they rush down a descent of some feet, and rebound in foam from a bed of rocks on the verge of the fall. They are then precipitated down the perpendicular cliffs into the abyss below, which is studded with rocks that nearly choke the passage, leaving only a small opening in the centre, through which the water, after whirling for some time in the bason, rushes with tremendous impetuosity, sweeping through a broken rocky channel, and a succession of falls for more than half a mile, being closely shut in by rocks, which in some places overhang the river so as to hide most part of it from the view of the observer. Trees and timber which are carried down the falls are sometimes whirled round in the bason below the precipice till they are ground to pieces; sometimes their ends are tapered to a point, and at other times broken and crushed to pieces. Below the Falls there is another small bay with a good depth of still water, very convenient for collecting timber, &c. after it has escaped through the falls. Here canoes and boats from Fredericton and the lower parts of the river land, and if bound for Madawaska they are taken out of the water, and conveyed with their loads across the neck of land to the small bay above the falls before mentioned, where they are again put on the water, and proceed without farther obstruction to the upper settlements and the Canada line. The distance of the portage is about one hundred and fifty rods. Flat bottomed boats from fifteen to twenty tons burthen, and canoes, are at present chiefly used in this navigation. The French are partial to light canoes, which they set through the rapids with poles, and with which they shoot the falls with great address.

About a mile below the landing place a succession of rapids commence. The first, from a continued foam are called the white rapids. The banks of the river are here very high, and the water compressed by a narrow channel rushes through the bed of rocks which nearly cross the river, and whirling about in their passage are forced over and round the crags in sheets of foam. A few miles below the Falls the St. John receives the waters of the Salmon, Restook, and Tobique rivers. It then continues its course, receiving every few miles some considerable stream, till it reaches the Meductic Falls—its course being nearly South, and its width about a quarter of a mile, occasionally widening and contracting its bed, till it reaches Woodstock, where it enlarges its bed, and forms several fine Islands. From this place it again contracts and jutting points of intervale compress its channel.

At the Meductic Falls its channel is again nearly choked up with rocks: the navigation, however is not totally interrupted—for rafts, boats, and small craft, in their descent, are run through the falls by persons well acquainted with the channel; and in their ascent are towed through by men or horses—and but few accidents happen considering the number that navigate the river. As the river is in many places encumbered with rocks, &c. the navigation is very difficult at the dry season of the year. The current is likewise very swift in many places, and rapids are frequent to within about six miles of Fredericton, where they end.

About nine miles above Fredericton, the river suddenly widens and receives the Madam Keswick. Here is a group of fine Islands, some of which are nearly a mile in length, and nearly as broad. The view of those Islands from the adjoining hills in the summer is extremely beautiful, appearing at a distance like well arranged parks and gardens. At Fredericton the river is nearly three quarters of a mile wide, and flows with a beautiful unbroken current to the falls, near Saint John. A number of beautiful Islands are scattered along its bed. Those Islands are composed of rich alluvial soil, and produce large crops of grass and grain; being formed by the washings of the river, they are like garden spots scattered through the country. About nine miles from St. John the river widens into a bay nearly six miles long and three broad, into which the river Kennebeckacis falls. At the lower part of this bay the St. John suddenly contracts and winds through a crooked passage, called the narrows, and again opens and forms a small bay directly above the Falls. Here the current is once more broken by a bed of rocks, and

suddenly contracted by the near approach of the banks, which appear to have been formerly united and forced asunder by some convulsion of nature. From the appearance of the rocks on each side it is probable that the waters having been pent up in the small bay just mentioned, have, in their efforts to escape, undermined the rocks and land at this place, and forced a subterraneous passage, which, by wearing, and aided by some violent concussion, has caused the rocks to fall in, when the earth being washed away by the rapidity of the current, has left the present passage open, and that the split rock and bed of the channel are the remains of the former overhanging rocks. For that the bed of the channel consists of cragged rocks of various shapes and sizes, is evident from the whirlpools and eddies at this place. These falls make a tremendous roaring at certain periods. After passing the Falls the river forms the harbour of Saint John and falls into the Bay of Fundy, as before stated.

The spring tides at Saint John rise from twenty-four to twenty-eight feet. The body of the river is about seventeen feet above low water mark. When the tide has flowed twelve feet, the Falls are smooth and passable from fifteen to twenty minutes. They are level three and a half hours on the flood, and two and a half on the ebb, and are passable four times in twenty-four hours. Above the Falls the tides rise only from eighteen inches to two feet, while at Fredericton which is about eighty miles up, the spring tides rise in the summer season as high as fourteen inches, and are perceivable about ten miles farther up. In the spring, the river, swoln with rains and the melting of the snow and ice, rises higher than the tides, which prevents vessels from ascending the Falls for some weeks. The first Steamer on this river commenced running in May, 1816. The first that ascended to Woodstock, was the Novelty, on the 30th April, 1837.

I shall close this sketch by subjoining a Tabular View of the River Saint John, from Fredericton to the Grand Falls—the survey having been made by order of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS.

A TABULAR VIEW OF THE RIVER SAINT JOHN, FROM FREDERICTON TO THE GREAT FALLS.

DISTANCE OF PLACES.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Ascent from Level.	No. of Rapids.	Velocity of Current in Rapids.	Medium velocity of Current.	Depth of Channel.		GEOLOGICAL.
								F. I.	Feet.	
From Fredericton to the Confluence of Tide below Chapel Bar,	4 77	57		Inches.						Sand, Gravel, appearance of Freestone, Accidental blocks of Granite, gravel, sand,
From Confluence of Tide to French Chapel,	5 15		43	2	28"	58"	1-9	8		Gneiss, Clay, Slate, Roofing Slate.
From French Chapel to Cliff's Bar,	7 52		129	3	28"	1' 25"	2-9	10		Gneiss, Gravel; Clay,
From Cliff's to head of Bear Island Bar,	5 70	40		2	} 30"	} 46"	At Bear Island, 1-9		7½	Gneiss. Red Granite.
From Bear Island to Nackawickac,	8 54			4					2-6	9	Variety Granite.
From Nackawickac to Meductic,	4 68	50	56	2	Mednetic rapids, 12"	60"	5	10		Large grained Granite, veined with [Quartz.
From Meductic to Eel River,	9 25		220	3	30"	48"	2-9	8		Graphic and Porphyritic Granite.
From Eel River to Griffith's Island,	9 43		168	4	} 28"	} 55"	2	7		Volcanic Stones, detached.
From Griffith's Island to M'Mullan's,	13 26			4					1-9	6½		Volcanic Cellular, do.
From M'Mullan's to Presqu'ile,	8 8		144	3	} 24"	} 45"	3	8		Gneiss, Trap,
From Presqu'ile to Rivier de Chute,	14 77		375	7					3	7		Limestone, Slate.
From Rivier de Chute to Tobique,	12 71		765	3	} 15"	} 42"	2-6	9		Trap.
From Tobique to Great Falls,	21 12			8					2	38		Transition Limestone.
Total distance,	125 39	47	Total asc.	2127 45	—Total length, 10½ miles.					

Perpendicular height of Great Fall, 74 feet; descent through rocky chasm, 45 feet 6 inches--Total descent of Falls, 119 feet 6 inches.--Height of Hill at Portage from level of Upper Basin, 120 feet 7 inches; height of Hill at Portage from level of Lower Basin, 240 feet 1 inch.--Depth of water in Upper Basin, 20 feet; depth of water in Lower Basin, 33 feet.--Length of cut necessary for Tunnel from Upper to Lower Basin, 836 yards.

R. FOULIS, D. S.

RIVER MIRAMICHI.

This river as well as the numerous streams that fall into it, have been formerly stored with abundance of Pines of the most luxuriant growth, and although the lumbering business has been prosecuted to a great extent for a number of years, it still furnishes large quantities of square and sawed lumber annually. It is indeed still the main source of the trade of that part of the Province. It has also been noted from its first settlement for its excellent Fisheries for Salmon, which are taken in great abundance in many parts of the river.— It has two main branches called the north-west and south-west, which reach a great distance, and with their streams lay open the inmost recesses of the country. Several fine Islands lie in the course of this river, covered with elm, butternut, ash, &c. which always denote the most luxuriant soil. There are a chain of settlements along the course of this river which will be noticed hereafter. Rafts are taken down this river with the greatest safety directly to the shipping, thereby saving a vast deal of labor—and the ships can load in any part of the river from its mouth to Frazer's Island.

The Miramichi receives a great many fine rivers and streams in its course, and its western branches head near the river Saint John—short portages connect the communications of the two rivers in different places. A rail road has been contemplated to connect the seaboard with the Miramichi, by the way of the Grand Lake, but no active steps have yet been taken to accomplish that object.

RIVER RESTIGOUCHE.

This river, with the Bay of Chaleur, into which it falls, forms the northern boundary of the Province. It has New-Brunswick on one side, and the district of Gaspé in Lower Canada, on the other. It rises near the head of Grand River which falls into the river St. John, about fifteen miles above the Great Falls. A short portage leads from one stream to the other. The Restigouche continues with its windings in nearly a north direction, till it falls into the Bay of Chaleur, dividing in its course New-Brunswick from Lower Canada, as before noticed. It receives in its course the Upsalquitch, (which intersects the County of Gloucester) with several other large streams. This river is well stored with pine and other timber, which is exported in considerable quantities from Bathurst and other places.

MOUNTAINS, &c.

The mountains and hills with which this Province is diversified, have nothing peculiar to render a particular description interesting, except Mars Hill, which being the point claimed by the British Commissioners as the height of land contemplated by the treaty of 1783, as constituting the north west angle of Nova Scotia, as was before stated in the description of the river St. Croix, it must not be passed altogether unnoticed. This Hill or Mountain, lies about six miles from the right bank of the river St. John, about one hundred miles above Fredericton. It can be seen from the high lands on the opposite side of the river, and appears at that distance majestically towering above the adjacent country.— On approaching the mountain the woods are open and the ascent commences with an easy swell about half a mile from the main hill, after which the ascent is more precipitous, and in some places nearly perpendicular. Having reached the crest, the spectator has a clear expanse of horizon, being completely above the surrounding country. From hence, he views a boundless forest beneath his feet. The surrounding hills appear like waves covered with their green foliage of different shades from the various sorts of trees, with which their summits are covered. In different places the more elevated hills appear rising above the others like towers. Facing the river St. John he beholds Moose Mountain, about nine miles distant, on the opposite side of the river which is nearly as high as Mars Hill, and perpendicular on the north side. To his left are a range of lofty hills on the Restook. On his right he has a distant view of Houlton plantation and the American Garrison—while in his rear, just emerging from the clouds, rise the lofty Catardhan Mountains on the Penobscot river, the intermediate space exhibiting an undulating forest of boundless variety of hills and valleys, lakes and streams; the whole forming a grand and imposing spectacle. The hill is about three miles in length, very narrow, and divided by a hollow in the centre. A small spot has been cleared at each end of the hills, where a temporary Observatory was formerly erected by the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent.

There are a number of other mountains scattered through the Province, some of them command a fine view of the surrounding country, but they have nothing peculiar to merit a particular description. Their formation and qualities will however, at some future period, form an interesting subject

of enquiry for the Geologist, and afford materials for the future trade and improvement of the Province: as they no doubt contain abundance of marble, gypsum, and limestone; with a profusion of ores.

CHAP. IV.

Inhabitants—Religion—Education.

The inhabitants of New-Brunswick may be classed as follows, according to priority of settlement or occupation, viz. Indians, Acadians, old inhabitants, Loyalists, Emigrants, and Blacks.

The Indians, or aborigines, are fast declining, and although considerable sums of money were formerly spent by a society in England to induce them to form settlements, and become planters, and likewise to instruct them in the Christian religion, and the rudiments of useful learning, yet very little good has accrued to them from the exertions of that society. The Indians still continue their migratory mode of life, and the society has lately withdrawn its support from this Province, and transferred its operations to the Indians of the River Credit in Upper Canada; in consequence of this, the institution at Sussex Vale, where there was a Seminary for their instruction, has been abandoned. They appear, indeed, to be rapidly declining, not only in numbers, but morals, as may be evidently seen in the squalid and wretched appearance they present about the towns. The St. John and Quoddy Indians belong to the Micmac and Melicete tribes, but principally to the latter; they have dwindled down to a small number, probably not exceeding fifteen hundred souls. Like the Acadian French, most of them that give any attendance to the observances of religion, are of the Romish Church. Formerly there was much sympathy existing for the welfare of the Indians in this and the neighbouring Province; but this unfortunate race seems to be forgotten in the present vortex of improvement which appears to absorb a great portion of the best feelings of our nature. There is an Indian Agent for the Province, and a number of them assemble once a year at Government House, where they are regaled with music and re-

freshments, and usually receive a small present. But such heartless measures will never do much for the improvement of this expiring race. There are upwards of sixty thousand acres of land reserved for the Indians in New-Brunswick.

The next class are the Acadians or French, being the descendants of the old French neutrals and other French inhabitants who were allowed to remain in Nova-Scotia after it came into the possession of the British : they are a very numerous class, and are scattered over most parts of the Province, and as they preferred settling together, they are to be found in large numbers in the seaboard counties, where they live by fishing and agriculture. In the County of Carleton, there are over three thousand, and in Westmorland they exceed the English population. They are in general, like their ancestors, the old French neutrals, a quiet, orderly, and contented people ; they are not possessed of the same enterprising spirit as the English, but are contented to travel in the same round as their fathers did before them. They are with very few exceptions Catholics, and pay an affectionate and sincere reverence to their priests, and an implicit obedience to their spiritual and temporal instructions ; their settlements are generally so formed as to have a Chapel, to which the whole may resort, and neither distance nor other slight impediments prevent them from assembling for worship on Sundays. This enables them to erect Chapels, and gives the priest encouragement to go on in his labour, as he finds himself always supported and surrounded by his people, be they many or few. Their marriages are generally early, and families numerous. It is but rarely that they intermarry with the English, and consequently remain almost a distinct people, in manners, connexions, and religion.

The old inhabitants are those families who were settled in the Province before the conclusion of the American revolution. They were so called by the disbanded troops and refugees who came to the country in 1783, and the appellation is still applied to their descendants. Some of those were settled at Mougerville, Cumberland, and other places, where they had made considerable improvements, when the Loyalists came to the country. The old race have nearly passed away, but their descendants are spread through the country, and intermixed with the new comers.

The most numerous class of the inhabitants are the descendants of the Loyalists who came to this Province in 1783, at the conclusion of the American revolution. These are the offspring of those genuine patriots who sacrificed their com-

forts and property in the United States for their attachment to the government under which they drew their first breath, and came to this country, then a wilderness, to transmit those blessings to their posterity, and who, when it came to the trying point whether they should forsake their homes or abandon their King, preferred the former without hesitation, although many of them had young families, and the choice was made at the risk of life. As, however, the decision was made with alacrity, so was it preserved with unwavering constancy.

The other classes are composed of emigrants from the old country, disbanded soldiers, retired officers, (naval and military), gentlemen filling different offices, with their families, and numerous classes of persons of different callings and occupations, who from time to time have come to the Province, and who with their wealth, enterprise, and intelligence have aided in raising the intellectual and physical character of the inhabitants to a high standard. Those several descriptions of inhabitants just noticed, namely, the old inhabitants, the loyalists and emigrants, may be considered as one people. They are amalgamating by marriage, and their institutions and language are the same; they have one common interest, and are the substantial occupants of the country.

The Blacks are scattered through the Province in considerable numbers; in some places they are settled on land, but in general they live in or near the towns, and are employed as labourers or hired as servants. Those who are in indigent circumstances have the means of getting their children educated at the Sunday Schools and other institutions, where they are instructed gratis.

The population of New-Brunswick in 1834, was, exclusive of Indians, 119,457 souls; in 1824, it was 74,176—shewing an increase in ten years of 45,281 souls.

There are about twenty thousand men enrolled in the different corps of Militia throughout the Province; an expensive and useless pageant of a large Militia Staff with Drill and inspection musters is still kept up, and the real defence of the country in providing arms, ammunition, and the materiel of an armed force is lost sight of. But this species of foolery, to say the least of it, is getting into bad odour with the thinking part of the community.

According to Mr. Wedderburn, there were in this Province in 1834, 18,340 families, occupying 16,434 houses—being an average of a little over six souls to a family, and one person to every 160 acres.

RELIGION.

CHURCH OF ROME.—In treating of this numerous class, it may be observed that no religious body in the Colonies, or even on the Continent of America, appears to keep pace with them in their increase. In the United States there is scarcely a town of any note but has one or more churches with large congregations, while in the large towns and cities they have a vast number of beautiful and spacious structures for the celebration of the religious rites of that Church, and are yearly increasing more than any other religious denomination.—Indeed, according to the American accounts, the whole of North America is parcelled out by the Court of Rome into Bishopricks, and as far back as 1835, there were no less than two Archbishops and nine Bishops nominated for America, and Missionaries and treasure sent out to that country to extend and establish the Roman Catholic religion.

In New-Brunswick they are a numerous and fast increasing body. The French inhabitants who form a numerous class of the population are with few exceptions all of that church. The numerous classes of Irish already settled in the country are nearly all of that denomination; and as a large portion of the emigrants that arrive yearly, are from Ireland, and of that persuasion, they will soon outnumber most of the other denominations. The largest place appropriated for Divine Worship in the Province belongs to the Catholics; who have also large churches in most of the towns, with overflowing congregations; and also chapels rising up in most of the settlements.

New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island form one Diocese. The Bishop usually resides at Charlotte-Town.—There are two Vicar-Generals and fifteen Priests in New-Brunswick, having each one or more churches under their charge, with large congregations. The salaries of the Priests are from one to two hundred pounds per annum, and are derived from the income of the churches, marriage and other fees; and when those are insufficient, the balance is provided for by the respective congregations.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

New-Brunswick belongs to the See of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who, by the King's Letters Patent, exercises Episcopal jurisdiction over the Province. It is an Archdeaconry, and the more immediate concerns of the Church are mana-

ged by an Archdeacon, assisted by twenty-eight Clergymen, most of whom are Rectors, and have good churches with respectable congregations. Some Clergymen supply two or more Parishes, and others travel round a certain district and perform Divine Service in different places at stated intervals, answering in some instances the purpose of travelling Missionaries.

Great efforts have lately been made to forward the interests of this Church. An association has been formed called "The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick, to embrace the following objects, viz: Missionary visits to neglected places—the establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton—aid to Sunday and other Schools, in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging schoolmasters and catechists—the supply of books and tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church, and to aid the building and enlarging of churches and chapels."

The Governor is the ordinary and collates to all livings in this Province. The temporalities of the Church being vested in the King. The Bishop, and, under him, the Archdeacon, are the sole judges of the qualifications of all candidates presented to the Church in New-Brunswick.

There is no data from which a correct statement of the number of members belonging to this, as well as some other Denominations can be obtained. There is, however, reason to believe that the Established Church keeps pace with most of the other churches in extending her ministry through the various rising settlements in this Province.

The highly talented and indefatigable Diocesan in his visitation of New-Brunswick in 1835, has expressed himself in his report to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, fully compensated for the privations and fatigues endured during his arduous tour, by the cheering prospects of the church in this part of his Diocese; which he considers in a state of progressive improvement.

The Clergy of this Church derive part of their salaries from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The remainder being made up from the incomes of their respective parishes. The usual amount of the livings is from two to three hundred pounds per annum, though often much less.

There are eighty parishes in New-Brunswick, in which there are forty-three churches and chapels, capable of containing from 13,000 to 15,000 persons. But these churches

are all contained in thirty-six parishes, more than half of the whole number being without a church. There are twenty-eight Clergymen in the Province, who reside in twenty-three Parishes, some parishes having more than one: so that there are fifty-seven parishes out of eighty without a resident clergyman, and forty-four without a church or chapel belonging to the Establishment.

METHODISTS.

The Methodists are a numerous and fast increasing body in this Province, there being now 2487 members in connection with the different Societies. They have twenty-one Wesleyan Missionaries including two supernumeraries, in the New-Brunswick District, with a number of preachers, who, although they are not in immediate connection with the Missionaries, adhere strictly to the old Methodist doctrine and discipline, and generally attend the Conference, which is always held once a year. They are usually settled in the different stations, where they perform Divine Service and other ministerial duties, and assist the missionary, or perform the duties of the church in his absence. They are known sometime by the name of supernumeraries, and at others as local preachers. The yearly Conference is held in May at different parts of the Province in different years, so that each station shall partake in turn. Here the whole body of preachers assemble to arrange their several stations, and to regulate the general affairs both temporal and spiritual of the whole District. At these Conferences young preachers are admitted on trial, and probationers who have laboured four years in the ministry to the satisfaction of the Conference, are taken into full connexion. There are also District Meetings, which are called when any particular circumstance occurs that requires immediate attention. A Chairman is always appointed at each Conference to the different Districts who presides at these meetings. Here they examine and settle such business as cannot without injury to the body be deferred till the meeting of the Conference. The Methodists have a number of fine chapels in different parts of the Province, and are yearly improving them and adding to their number. Indeed there are but few settlements of any note where they have not already a chapel or one in progress, or a society forming.

The first Methodist Society in New-Brunswick was formed in Saint John, in the autumn of 1791, by Mr. Abraham J.

Bishop, a preacher from the Isle of Jersey. The Methodist preachers receive salaries nearly as follows, according to their several stations:—a single man receives from thirty to forty pounds per annum—a married man without children, from sixty to seventy pounds yearly, with a house and fuel found; and for every child an additional allowance is yearly made. The funds are raised in the different stations by weekly, quarterly and other collections. When the income of the station is more than is required for the support of its ministers and the wants of the church, the overplus is yearly remitted to the parent fund in England, and where a station is new and the funds insufficient, the deficiency is supplied from the same source or from extra contributions among the members.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists may be classed among the first settlers in the Province. Many of them are the descendants of the old inhabitants, who were in general the followers of the celebrated George Whitfield, whose ministry they had attended in the States before they removed hither, or who had been visited by his zealous disciple, Henry Alleine, who travelled in Nova Scotia and this Province when in its infancy. The adherents of these two celebrated preachers were long known through the country under the denomination of "*New Lights*." After the province had been some time settled, they were visited by Baptist Ministers and received the rite of Baptism, and were formed into Churches bearing that name. Having been at different times joined by persons from the old countries as well as from the States, they now form a numerous class of the inhabitants of the country. They may be said to be divided into two main divisions. The Calvinistic and the Free Will Baptists. The latter are again divided into a great variety of sects, such as Christians, Nuttites, Baptists, and many others, which it would be needless to attempt to designate as they are almost yearly changing and dividing. They however generally agree in carrying the levelling spirit into their religious modes and do not like to be confined to order of any kind. The Calvinistic Baptists, on the contrary, are very strict in Church Government, and have a formulæ of Faith comprised in seventeen articles.—They are a numerous and increasing race of people, and have several fine chapels, with a zealous laborious body of Ministers, many of whom have large congregations, and are

well settled, while others labour in extensive circuits or travel as missionaries. They are, however, rather behind some of the other denominations in providing funds for the supply of their churches with stated pastors. But they have not been wanting in uniting their efforts to remedy the defect, and their noble Institution lately founded in Fredericton, where youth may be fully prepared for the Christian Ministry, will stand as a monument of their zeal.

The Baptist churches, although founded on the independent scheme, each church being sovereign within itself, are still in a certain sense affiliated. For each year they hold a general meeting called the Baptist Association, to which all the Ministers resort, and to which letters and messengers are sent from all the several churches. Here the general affairs of the whole body are arranged. The state and welfare of each particular Church inquired into, and an affectionate address in the shape of a circular letter is drawn up, and sent to the different churches. In this letter any defection in zeal, discipline or doctrine, that may have crept into the Churches is pointed out; and exhortations both cautionary and admonitory are given, as the state of the different churches may require. At this Association a yearly Report is drawn up, according to which, the number of communicants in 1837 was 2355, with eighteen ministers.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Most of the Presbyterian churches at present in this Province are in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland. The first Presbyterians who established themselves in the country, were generally seceders or other dissenters from the Scottish church. They of course sought ministers of the same persuasion, and had several churches in different parts of the Province, but were often destitute of pastors.—In the early settlement of the country there were a few Clergymen sent out by Lady Huntington, who were employed by the seceders; but this was a very scant and short lived supply, and the Presbyterians were frequently without any resident minister. There was no regular Clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland in the Province till Doctor Burns came out in 1817—since which time great attention has been paid by the Scottish church to supply a regular ministry for this Province, and by a late Act of the General Assembly of the Established Church, all the Colonial Churches in North America are placed on the same footing with the Indian Mission.

The several Ministers of this Church in New-Brunswick have lately erected themselves into a Provincial Synod, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland. The number of clergymen belonging to this Church at present in the Province is ten. They are supported by the income from their several churches and voluntary subscriptions of their members. Their salaries are from £200 to £300 per annum. When a Parsonage house is provided by the congregation, the annual rent is deducted from the salary.

The foregoing five classes embrace the principal religious denominations in this Province; and although there are a few individuals of other persuasions, there are no other regularly organized churches in the country than those just described. In regard to numbers it may be observed that in all the above denominations, there are always a great number of attendants at the different churches, who form a great part of the congregation, and although in a strict sense they do not belong to the church, still they lay claim to the name, so that the exact number of members belonging to the different classes cannot be precisely ascertained. For this reason I have given the precedence to the different bodies according to what on a strict enquiry I conceive to be their numerical position; the Romish Church ranking the highest and the Scotch the lowest. At present no correct list of the number of the different denominations exists, and the writer does not wish to give as facts, points on which the churches themselves have not yet decided.

It is pleasing to add that the different denominations live in the greatest harmony with each other.

LITERATURE.

Great efforts have been made in this Province to place learning on a respectable footing, and to provide such institutions for the diffusion of knowledge as shall enable candidates for the learned professions to obtain the required branches of education without leaving their homes. Every requisite of classical and scientific knowledge that may be necessary for the student to fit him for the different avocations of life can now be obtained at the different seminaries of learning that are in active operation.

At the head of those institutions must be placed the College of New-Brunswick, or King's College;—this was established on its present foundation by Royal Charter, bearing

date the 18th day November, 1823. A grant of £1000 stg. was made to this College out of the Royal revenues of the Province; this sum, with its former endowment in lands, and a liberal annual grant from the Legislature, enabled the Corporation to erect a spacious building, and to provide books and other requisites to illustrate the different branches of science taught in the institution.

The object of the College as expressly declared in the charter by which his late Majesty endowed it with the privileges of an University, is, “the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of literature and science. In pursuance of this object, the plan adopted by the Council has been to receive such students as had acquired the elements of a liberal education at the Grammar Schools of the Province, or elsewhere, and to afford them the means of those mature attainments which experience has proved to be the fittest qualifications for the higher stations and offices of society.

“Nothing further, therefore, is required of candidates for matriculation, than that they be sufficiently acquainted with the grammatical structure of the Latin and Greek languages, and be capable of expressing their thoughts in writing in Latin as well as English. No restriction is imposed as regards age, religion, place of birth, or education, of any person presenting himself for admission.

“The instruction of students is conducted by the Vice President and two Professors.”

“The day begins and concludes with divine worship.”

“The time actually spent by the student on daily lectures extends in general from ten in the morning to two in the afternoon.”

“The junior students begin with such classical authors as Homer, Xenophon, Livy, and Cicero; they afterwards advance to Euripides and Demosthenes. The senior enter on the study of Heroditus and Sophocles, and proceed to Thucydides, Aristotle, Pindar, and Tacitus.

“The Oxford system of Logic and the Cambridge course of Mathematics are adopted by the respective Professors.

“The Professors deliver Lectures on History, commencing with the Mosaic records—Metaphysics or Mental Philosophy—Moral Philosophy and Divinity.

“Various questions and subjects for more private exercises in writing are proposed by the several Professors, as they may find occasion in connexion with their several Lectures; and on every Saturday the Vice-President affixes in the Hall

a subject for a general theme or essay, which at the end of the following week every student is required to present.—Such is the provision actually made for students. But the Council hope to find themselves enabled at no very distant period to establish distinct Professorships in Natural Philosophy, Law, Anatomy and Medicine, by which the circle of Collegiate Education would be almost completed.

“The Academical year begins on the first Thursday in September, and continues with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas, and a few days at Easter and Whitsuntide, to the beginning of July. Four of these years are required for the first degree of Bachelor of Arts. But the actual residence will seldom much exceed three years. For higher degrees residence is not absolutely necessary, except during the two Terms in the case of Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. No religious test is imposed on admission to any Degrees except in Divinity.”

Necessary expences of a Collegiate Course.

Fees on Matriculation,	£0	5	0
Four annual payments of £8 each, for Tuition,	32	0	0
Payments for boarding, lodging, and attendance, at 12s. 6d. per week, according to the actual residence, between £75, and	90	12	6
Four annual payments of 7s. 6d. towards the Library and Plate,	1	10	0
Fees on the Degree of Bachelor of Arts,	4	15	2
Aggregate expense according to the actual residence, between £113 10 2, and	£129	2	8

From the above it will appear that the whole expense of a Collegiate Course for the whole four years, including the first degree, need not much exceed one hundred and thirteen pounds. The fees payable on admission to the Degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, are under seven pounds; and those on admission to a Doctor's Degree in any Faculty, very little exceed ten pounds.

Funds of King's College.

The College is endowed with a block of land, comprising nearly six thousand acres, adjoining Fredericton; the yearly income of which I have no data to ascertain.

A Grant from the King of £1000 sterling, annually.

A Grant from the Provincial Legislature, £1000 sterling, annually.

The next Institution for promoting Literature is the Baptist Seminary. This may be denominated what the Americans call a High Classical School. It is a Provincial Baptist Institution, founded by that Body, and under the general superintendence of the Baptist Association of New-Brunswick. It is located at Fredericton where there is a Managing Committee to watch its progress and provide for its maintenance. This Institution promises to be of the greatest utility in diffusing useful knowledge. It has been well filled since its commencement, and has for more than a year past given the greatest satisfaction to all who have made themselves acquainted with its operations. This Seminary was first opened on the 4th January, 1836. Its course of instruction comprises the higher branches of English education, together with the classics.

The rate of tuition varies from 15s. to 25s. per quarter.—The present charge for board, owing to the advanced price of provisions, is 10s. per week: the price formerly was 7s. 6d. About fifty pupils can be accommodated in the boarding establishment.

The male class room in this Seminary is calculated to accommodate 100 pupils, and the female 140.

There were in attendance during the term ending in June, 1837, Males, 45; Females, 35—total, 80.

This Institution is open to persons of every religious denomination.

There are two vacations—the first commences early in July, after the yearly examination, and continues six weeks; the second in January, and continues two weeks.

This Institution has no permanent revenue; neither has it ever yet received any thing from the public funds. It depends solely on the exertions of its conductors and the aid of the Baptist connexion generally, who are pledged for its support.

The debt due by the Society on the erection of the buildings belonging to the above Institution, and other expences incurred in bringing it to its present state of efficiency, is £1008 8s. 11d.

The next Institutions for education are the Grammar Schools, which are established in the several Counties, and which receive a yearly grant from the Legislature. In these schools a good useful education may be obtained and a foundation laid for admission into the College.

The most beneficial institutions for the general good of the whole population are the Parish or Common Schools, which

enable the scattered settlements to obtain the blessings of early instruction for their children, by establishing schools within their neighbourhood. By the bounty of the Legislature, twenty pounds per annum is allowed to be drawn out of the Province Treasury, for every parish where a school-house is provided, and the sum of thirty pounds raised by the inhabitants to enable them to employ good and sufficient teachers, which extends to three or more schools in a parish. This is bringing schooling to the doors of all such as will exert themselves to partake of the benefit, and it is no doubt among the very best methods in which the public funds could be expended, and it is only to be wished that the system may be perpetuated, improved and extended.

The Madras School also furnishes the means of useful learning to a great number of children, particularly of the poorer classes, many of whom are taught gratis, as well as furnished with books and sometimes with clothing. This school is managed by an incorporated body, styled The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick. Besides the above there are a number of other Schools in the principal towns, particularly St. John, where almost every branch of useful and liberal education can be obtained from persons well qualified for the task, who occasionally visit those places, and teach for a limited period, according as pupils offer.

Before dismissing this article it will be proper to notice an Institution of the first importance to the Province at large, and this is the Sunday School system.

The means of useful knowledge are greatly increased in this Province, by the very beneficial and laudable exertions that are made in most of the settlements to educate the rising generation by the general introduction of Sunday Schools. There are but few settlements without them. In the towns many influential individuals are engaged as teachers, trustees or otherwise. Books are provided gratis at most schools, so that the most indigent have an opportunity of having their children instructed in the knowledge of the sacred scriptures and principles of christianity. Indeed every attention is paid in those schools, and every encouragement is held out by giving prizes, books, &c. to stimulate exertion, and to win the attention of the young mind to sacred knowledge. In the principal towns after the yearly examination, prizes are awarded to the most deserving, and a feast is provided, of which all may partake.

CHAP. V.

GOVERNMENT, CIVIL LIST, REVENUES, &c.

Government—Council—Legislature—Courts—Remarks on the qualifications of Colonial Governors—Civil List—Observations—List of Administrators of the Government and Provincial Parliaments—Revenues, &c.

The Government of New-Brunswick, like most of the British Colonies, is Royal, and a miniature of the Parent State; the other forms originally established in the Plantations and Colonies having given way to Monarchical Governments after the British model which is closely followed in the different orders of Judicature, as well as in the Provincial Legislature.

The powers of the Governor are very extensive, he being not only Commander-in-Chief of the Province, but Vice-Admiral, Chancellor, Ordinary, &c.

He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of nine members who are appointed by the Royal Mandamus. In most of the Colonies the Executive Council yet form one branch of the Legislature, thereby exhibiting the anomaly of a body exercising two opposite inconsistent functions. This absurdity also existed in New Brunswick till 1834, when through the persevering efforts of the lower House, the Councils were divided, and a distinct body was appointed to constitute the second branch in the Provincial Legislature.

Those who are acquainted with Colonial History* are aware that formerly the Council were not a separate branch of the Legislature from the Governor, but that he sat at the board as their President and deliberated with them. In process of time, however, a practice crept in of the Governor absenting himself, and leaving the Council to deal with the Assembly as well as they could without his interference. This practice, which is no doubt an improvement in Colonial Legislation has been so long followed that it seems to have gained

* See Edwards on this subject.

a legal right by prescription, and is the mode now followed in all the Colonies ; thereby constituting the Governor one branch of the Legislature. The Composition of the Council still remains a grievance in the Colonies. One serious difficulty, however, among the Councillors themselves, in regard to the succession to the administration of the Government in the event of a vacancy, has been set at rest by a late order from England directing the highest Military Officer in the Province to assume the Government till the vacancy is otherwise filled up.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick, like that of the other Colonies, is a miniature of the British Parliament, consisting of three branches,—the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the House of Representatives or Delegates of the People. The Governor represents the Crown, the Council form the Upper House, and the Representatives from the several Counties the Lower House or House of Assembly. The number of Representatives for the several Counties is as follows :—The Counties of Saint John, Westmorland, Charlotte, and York send *four* each ; the Counties of King's, Queen's, Sunbury, Northumberland, Gloucester, Kent, and Carleton, and the City of Saint John send *two* each.

The Assembly or Provincial Parliament meets in the winter at Fredericton, and continues in session from fifty to sixty days. Its chief business is in managing the Provincial Revenues, laying Taxes, voting Supplies, &c., correcting abuses, redressing grievances, and passing such Laws from time to time as the circumstances and exigencies of the Province may require. The powers of the Parliament are supreme and uncontrollable within the Province. Where laws are enacted that interfere with acts of the Imperial Parliament, or with the trade laws of the Mother Country, they are transmitted to the Sovereign with a suspending clause, and are not in force until they receive the Royal Sanction ; for the Sovereign has the prerogative of disallowing all laws and statutes of the Colonial Parliaments, even after they have received the assent of the Governor of the Colony.

The principal Courts established in the Province are the following :—

The Court of Chancery, which is a prerogative Court as well as a Court of Equity. The Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief is Chancellor, and the Justices of the Supreme Court are Assignees.

The Court of Governor and Council for hearing and determining causes relative to Marriage and Divorce.

The Supreme Court of Judicature.—This Court holds its principal terms at Fredericton, but the Judges hold Circuit Courts in all the different Counties. It consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice has a salary of £ 950, and each of the Puisne Judges £ 650. The jurisdiction of this Court is very extensive, partaking of the powers of the Court of King's Bench, Exchequer, Common Pleas, and other Courts in England. All Civil causes of importance and capital cases are determined in this Court.

The other Courts are the Court of Vice Admiralty, a Court for the Trial and Punishment of Piracy committed on the high seas, and a Court for the Probate of Wills and granting Administrations.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace serves, like the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Saint John, to regulate most of the internal police of the different Counties. The Courts are held in all the Counties, and consist of two, three or more Justices who preside,—one acting as Principal. They are assisted by the Magistrates of the County collectively. At those Sessions causes that do not involve property to a great amount are determined, as are also all crimes and misdemeanors which do not affect life. The Grand Inquest of the County attends this Court, and assists them in suppressing vice and immorality, and in punishing all breaches of the peace; by presenting to the Court all offences that come to their knowledge, Bills of Indictment are prepared, and, if found by the Jury, the parties offending are immediately proceeded against.—Here also the Parish Officers are appointed; Parish and County Taxes are apportioned; the accounts from the several Parishes audited and settled; Retailers and Inn-keepers licenced and regulated, with many other matters connected with the Police of the County.

Besides this Court, there is a summary mode of recovering Debts under five pounds, before a single Magistrate.

Before dismissing these few observations on the Government of the Province, it may be well to remark, that although a Governor is bound to consult his Council, it does not follow that he is obliged to adhere to their advice, but, on the contrary, he must exercise his own judgment, and act on his own responsibility. They are indeed his constitutional advisers, but he must be the judge of their Counsel; he may reject it, or act contrary to it, and still his proceedings be legal in his own Government: being accountable to his Sovereign alone for his acts, he is not to shelter himself behind the

Council for following unwholesome advice. This correct view of his own responsibility appears to have been well understood by Sir Francis Bond Head, the Governor of Upper Canada, who by asserting and acting on this principle in 1836, startled the timid, and created a political schism in that country, but whose correct view of the Constitution under which he acted gained him the unqualified approbation of the Home Government. In short, the Governor is not to become a mere puppet in the hands of his Council, but as the *primum mobile* in the Government, a free and accountable agent.— This points out the necessity of Colonial Governors being well versed in the principles of the British Constitution and deeply grounded in the various intricacies of the free institutions of a limited Government.

The enquiry naturally suggests itself,—whether the military profession (the school from which most Colonial Governors are selected) is the most proper to furnish persons who are to exercise such important trusts and possess such extensive powers, who are to elucidate and apply the principles of a Government to whose civil and religious privileges they are nearly strangers. Having been brought up from their youth in an arbitrary school, they appear to be (probably with some honorable exceptions) very objectionable persons to be at once transferred from such a passive machine as the army, to the exercise of the highest functions over a Colony possessing free institutions, and whose inhabitants entertain a jealous sense of their civil and religious liberties as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the Parent State. The commencement of the troubles in Canada may, no doubt, be traced back to some high handed measure of Sir James Craig, or some other military gentleman. In the army, a despotic authority is exercised by superiors and a passive obedience must be rendered by inferiors ; but undisputed command and passive obedience, which are virtues in the military, may become vices in the civil departments of life. Men brought up from their youth in those maxims have much to unlearn to fit them for civil stations. Indeed, high arbitrary military notions cannot be safely carried into practice in private life or Civil Government. It is an old but not the less true saying, that men may be led, but do not like to be drove. Men will not relinquish the natural right of thinking for themselves. In the language of that great Statesman Sir James M'Intosh,—“ It is a fatal error in rulers to despise the people.” The safety and welfare of a community are best preserved by consulting their wishes and feelings. But as a knowledge of human nature and an

enlarged view of civil rights and institutions, are not confined to any particular class, so men have been taken from the army and placed in high civil stations which they have filled with the greatest ability: and there have been persons who from their intimate acquaintance with the genius of civil liberty, have shaken off the habits of the soldier, and entered into the feeling of the people,—men whose good sense led them to give due weight to the prejudices and opinions of the people over whom they were placed; in short, men who ruled for the good of the whole, and not for a particular cabal.

CIVIL LIST OF THE PROVINCE.

	<i>Sterling, per annum.</i>
Lieutenant Governor, - - - - -	£3,500
Chief Justice, - - - - -	950
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests, -	1,750
Provincial Secretary, - - - - -	1,430
Three Puisne Judges—£650 each, - - -	1,950
Attorney General, - - - - -	550
Solicitor General, - - - - -	200
Private Secretary to the Governor, - - -	200
Auditor, - - - - -	300
Receiver General, - - - - -	300
In-door establishment of Crown Land Office,	909
King's College, - - - - -	1000
Presbyterian Minister, - - - - -	100
Emigrant Agent, St. John, - - - - -	100
Annuity to the late Surveyor General, - -	150
Indians, - - - - -	54
TOTAL,.....	£13,393

The amount secured to Government by the Civil List Bill is £14,000, leaving an excess of £607 sterling, applicable to other purposes.

In reviewing this List, it may not be irrelevant to notice the great disparity in the salaries of the different officers of Government. Those of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests and of the Provincial Secretary being nearly double that of the Chief Justice, whose station at the head of the Judiciary of the Province points him out as superior to all other officers under the Governor, and however im-

portant the office of Secretary or Commissioner may be, the Chief Justice still appears to be entitled to the second rank in the Government. Should this be admitted, and supposing his salary sufficient to support him in the affluence and independence which his office demands, it should be made the maximum, and no other salary except that of the Administrator of the Government should be allowed to equal, much less to exceed it. Perhaps it would be well that the salary of no other officer in the Province should exceed six hundred pounds, the sums being all reckoned in sterling money.—Another great discrepancy in the foregoing list is that the salary of the Auditor or any such officer, requiring but very common qualifications, and not the closest application, should be not much less than the pay of the Vice President of the College, whose office requires an expensive and first-rate education, with unremitting and laborious attention—or that such officers should receive double the pay of Clergymen who have constant and onerous duties to perform. In short, salaries should always bear a just proportion to the qualifications required and the services performed. No needless births should be created; the machinery of Government should be kept as simple as possible. The duties of the public officers should as far as possible be particularly defined, and the remuneration apportioned accordingly. The receiving a yearly salary for the performance of certain duties, and afterwards exacting fees for almost every service rendered, should be unknown in the country;—but every person holding and executing the duties of an office really required, should be fairly remunerated and no more, which would do much to prevent favoritism and corruption in the country. If instead of accumulating situations on some individuals they were more divided, the public would be better served, and men would not be so far lifted above their fellows, as to be negligent of their duties. It would also make provision for many deserving persons whose former expectations in life may have been blighted by causes beyond their controul—such as reduced officers, unfortunate merchants, and the various classes of persons who are to be found in all countries, whose exertions and expectations have been withered, and who from their education and habits are well qualified to fill the various civil stations. Offices of emolument, producing from one to two hundred pounds per annum, bestowed on such persons, with the wreck of their former income, would go far to make the evening of their life comfortable. There are also in all countries a number of infirm reduced, but deserving persons, well

qualified to fill the inferior, but essential stations in the various departments of the Province. If such individuals were considered in the disposal of small offices, many worthy men and old soldiers might be provided for. To such the sum of fifty pounds would be a great object, and the public would be better served, as they would have leisure to attend to the minutæ of their office far better than those overgrown favorites, who have office added to office, with enormous emoluments, till they nearly lose sight of the duties attached to them. It would be soon found that one of those deserving men before noticed, would be content and willing to give closer attention to the duties of his office for the small sum of fifty pounds, than one of those exclusives for five times that amount; as the rate of services are usually enhanced, according to the rate of patronage bestowed.

Subjoined is a list of the Administrators of the Government of New-Brunswick from the separation of the Province from Nova-Scotia to the present time; and also a table of Parliamentary Polity and Representation, compiled by Mr. Wedderburn:

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

NAME.	TITLE.	PERIOD OF ADMINISTRATION.	<i>Died in the Gov't.</i>
Thomas Carleton, Esquire, - - -	Captain General and Governor-in-Chief,	From 16th August, 1784, to 29th October, 1786	
Ditto, - - -	Lieutenant Governor,	“ 30th October, 1786, to 4th October, 1803	
Gabriel G. Ludlow, Esquire, - - -	{ President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander-in-Chief, }	{ “ 5th October, 1803, to 12th Feb'y, 1808 }	} Died.
Edward Winslow, Esquire, - - -	do.	“ 20th February 1808, to 23d May, 1808	
Major General Martin Hunter, - - -	do.	“ 24th May, 1808, to 16th Dec. 1808	
Lieutenant Colonel George Johnstone, - - -	do.	“ 17th Dec. 1808, to 27th April, 1809	
Major General Martin Hunter, - - -	do.	“ 28th April, 1809, to 10th Sept. 1811	
Major General William Balfour, - - -	do.	“ 11th Sept. 1811, to 13th Nov. 1811	Died.
Major General Martin Hunter, - - -	do.	“ 14th Nov. 1811, to 14th June, 1812	
Major General George Stracey Smyth, - - -	President and Commander-in-Chief,	“ 15th June, 1812, to 16th August, 1813	
Major General Sir Thomas Saumarez, - - -	do.	“ 17th August, 1813, to August, 1814	
Major General George Stracey Smyth, - - -	do.	“ 14th August, 1814, to 24th June, 1816	
Lieutenant Colonel Harris W. Hailes, - - -	do.	“ 25th June, 1816, to 30th June, 1817	
Major General George Stracey Smyth, - - -	Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief,	“ 1st July, 1817, to 27th March, 1823	Died.
Ward Chipman, Esquire, - - -	President and Commander-in-Chief,	“ 1st April, 1823, to 9th Feb'y, 1824	
John Murray Bliss, Esquire, - - -	do.	“ 21st February, 1824, to 27th August, 1824	Died.
Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. - - -	Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief,	“ 28th August, 1824, to 29th March, 1829	
William Black, Esquire, - - -	President and Commander-in-Chief,	“ 30th March, 1829, to 8th Sept. 1831	
Major Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bt. G. C. B.	Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	“ 9th Sept. 1831, to 1st May, 1837	
Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. & C. B.	do.	Now administering the Gov't. from the above date.	

PARLIAMENTARY POLITY AND REPRESENTATION.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is Her Majesty's } Representative in the Legislature, } Legislative Council, composed of the Hon. the Chief Justice and fifteen others, appointed by the Queen; and } The House of Assembly, of thirty-two Members, chosen by the People.—Average cost, £3500 per annum.	1 16 32 —49
N. B.—In administrative affairs, the Governor has an Execu- tive Council, consisting (in 1837) of eleven members.	

On the 16th of August, 1784, Thomas Carleton, Esquire, was appointed to the Government of the Colony, and on the subsequent 18th day of May, 1785, Royal Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province, were granted for ascertaining and confirming the boundaries of the several Counties within the same, and for subdividing them into Towns and Parishes—25th George the 3d—accordingly the Constitutional Parliament was summoned, and on the ninth day of January, 1786—and 26th of the same Monarch—the first General Assembly began and was holden in the City of Saint John; thereby rendering the Session of 1836 the Fiftieth, or Jubilee of Legislative existence of the Province. The following are the numbers and dates of the succeeding Assemblies and Sessions.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

1st Session—began	*9th	January,	1786—holden at Saint John.
2d do. "	13th	February,	1787 " ditto.
3d do. "	15th	July,	1788 " at Fredericton.
4th do. "	6th	October,	1789 " ditto.
5th do. "	1st	February,	1791 " ditto.
6th do. "	14th	February,	1792 " ditto.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

1st Session—began	12th	February,	1793—holden at Fredericton.
2d do. "	4th	February,	1794 " ditto.
3d do. "	3d	February,	1795 " ditto.

THIRD ASSEMBLY.

1st Session—began	9th	Feb'ry,	1796—holden at Fredericton.
2d do. "	17th	January,	1797 " ditto.
3d do. "	16th	Feb'ry,	1798 " ditto.
4th do. "	15th	January,	1799 " ditto.
5th do. "	20th	January,	1801 " ditto.
6th do. "	26th	January,	1802 " ditto.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY.

1st Session—began	9th	Feb'ry,	1803—holden at Fredericton.
2d do. "	29th	January,	1805 " ditto.
3d do. "	27th	January,	1807 " ditto.
4th do. "	5th	July,	1808 " ditto.

* There appears a difference of date between the Journals of the Council and the Law Books, as to the precise day; the former recording the *Ninth*—the latter, the *Third* of January.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY—50th Geo. 3d.

1st	Session—began	27th	January,	1810—holden at Fredericton.
2d	do.	“	1st Feb’ry,	1812 “ ditto.
3d	do.	“	12th January,	1813 “ ditto.
4th	do.	“	11th January,	1814 “ ditto.
5th	do.	“	11th January,	1816 “ ditto.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY.

1st	Session—began	4th	Febr’y,	1817—holden at Fredericton,
2d	do.	“	20th January,	1818 “ ditto.
3d	do.	“	2d Feb’ry,	1819 “ ditto.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY.

1st	Session—began	2d	February,	1820—holden at Fredericton.
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Dissolved by the death of George the Third.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY—2d Geo. 4th.

1st	Session—began	30th	January,	1821—holden at Fredericton.
2d	do.	“	6th Feb’ry,	1822 “ ditto.
3d	do.	“	5th Feb’ry,	1823 “ ditto.
4th	do.	“	21st January,	1824 “ ditto.
5th	do.	“	1st Feb’ry,	1825 “ ditto.
6th	do.	“	19th January,	1826 “ ditto.
7th	do.	“	8th Feb’ry,	1827 “ ditto.

NINTH ASSEMBLY.

1st	Session—began	14th	February,	1828—holden at Fredericton.
2d	do.	“	9th December,	1829 “ ditto.

Dissolved by the death of George the Fourth.

TENTH ASSEMBLY—1st Wm. 4th.

1st	Session—began	7th	February,	1831—holden at Fredericton.
2d	do.	“	19th January,	1832 “ ditto.
3d	do.	“	3d May,	1832 “ ditto.
4th	do.	“	29th January,	1833 “ ditto.
5th	do.	“	3d February,	1834 “ ditto.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY.

1st	Session—began	20th	January,	1835—holden at Fredericton.
2d	do.	“	15th June,	1835 “ ditto.
3d	do.	“	20th January,	1836—Prorogued March 16.
4th	do.	“	29th December,	1836 “ March 1.
5th	do.	“	6th July,	1837 “ July 29.

Dissolved by the death of William the Fourth.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY—1st Victoria.

1st	Session—began	28th	December,	1837—prorogued March 9, 1838—holden at Fredericton.
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In 1833, the House of Assembly appointed two Delegates to represent subjects of interest to His Majesty's Government—(Charles Simonds, and Edward B. Chandler, Esquires,)—and on the 7th day of March, 1836, the House deemed it expedient to nominate another Delegation—(William Crane, and L. A. Wilmot, Esquires), for the same purpose. The latter Gentlemen were again sent to England as Delegates in February, 1837, to give explanation in regard to the Bill providing for the Civil Government of the Province.

The Revenue of the Province for the last four years was as follows :

In 1834.....	£45,220
“ 1835.....	60,316
“ 1836.....	58,664
“ 1837.....	51,988

Amount of King's Casual Revenue (so called), arising from sale of Crown Lands, in 1835, £46,000, exclusive of the proceeds of timber licenses, &c. the amount of which has never been published. Amount 1836, not ascertained.

The total amount of revenue surrendered by the Crown to the Provincial Legislature, and the sources from whence they are derived, according to Mr. Street's statement to Lord Glenelg, in his communication to that nobleman of the 23d March, 1837, are as follow :

Amount deposited in the Provincial Banks at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, payable at any time on six months' notice, £29,000

Amount on loan to the St. John Bridge Company, at 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st of January, 1838—if required, 6,000

Amount already paid by the Land Company in part of their purchase, with the accumulation of interest thereon, 66,000

Amount of unpaid instalments on other lands sold in the Province, part of which are now due, and the remainder will become due on the 31st Dec. 1837, 44,795

Amount of ditto ditto, which will become due on the 31st December, 1838, 25,429

TOTAL, ... £171,224

NOTE.—The Bill providing for the Civil Government of the Province, styled, by way of eminence, the Great Question, was carried through the different branches of the Legislature, and finally received the Governor's assent on the 17th of July, 1837. The event was celebrated in Frederieton by splendid bonfires and other demonstrations of joy.

There are a great number of Towns rising up in different parts of the Province, which will be noticed in the course of this work. The principal of these are Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews, which, from their importance, claim a more particular description, and will form the subject of the next chapter.

CHAP. VI.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Saint John.—Fredericton.—Saint Andrews.—Rail Road.

SAINT JOHN, the only incorporated City in the Province, is situated in the County of that name, on a rocky peninsula at the estuary of the River Saint John, in North latitude $45^{\circ} 15'$ —longitude $66^{\circ} 3'$, West.

This is the most important and wealthy town in New-Brunswick, and may well be called the *New-York* of the Province. The trade of this City, considering its age, is immense, and rapidly increasing, and from the excellence of its harbour, accessible at all seasons of the year, and the enterprise of its merchants, it will soon attain and hold a high rank among the first trading cities of America. It is now the emporium of New-Brunswick.

The harbour is convenient and safe, and is capable of containing a great number of vessels of the largest class. Partridge Island lies at the entrance, on which there is a Light House and Signal Station, where signals are carefully attended to, and made on the first approach of vessels. There are also a Pest House and other conveniences for the comfort of invalid Emigrants, who on arriving off the harbour, are frequently obliged, by order of the Sanitary Board, to land thereon for the purpose of effectual recovery prior to their proceeding to the City. Within the Island there is a Bar which extends from the Western side and passes the lower point of the peninsula on which the City stands. It has a Beacon on the outer end, and in its neighbourhood buoys are fixed for the purpose of directing vessels going or coming.—The Bar is dry at ebb tide, but within the harbour, there is sufficient water for the largest ships. The tide ebbs and flows from sixteen to twenty-four feet perpendicular in the harbour. A pier or Breakwater has been constructed at the extremity of the City, called Lower Cove, for the protection of the Shipping.

Saint John carries on a brisk trade with Europe, the West Indies and the United States. The trade of the Port extends to Africa, South America, and all other parts of the world wherever her merchants can drive a trade, as they are not restricted by the Home Government. While the Ports along the Gulf Shore are frozen up, and the mighty St. Lawrence locked up in ice, thereby sealing up the Canadian Harbours for more than half the year, the Port of Saint John continues crowded with shipping. Such is the activity of its merchants that they continue their shipping business throughout the year. Late in the winter they are fitting out and loading their ships, and early in the spring receiving their return cargoes. Even in the severest season of the winter, their ships are entering or leaving the port, and there are few days sufficiently cold to put a stop to the customary labours. The great store of lumber and other articles always on hand and daily arriving enables the merchants to furnish abundant cargoes, with the least possible delay.

Ship-building forms a considerable branch of trade, and is prosecuted by the merchants of Saint John with great spirit. Many vessels are built in Nova-Scotia on their account. Indeed the chief of the trade of the best part of that Province, bordering on the Basin of Minas and the Annapolis River centres at St. John, and most of the Ship-building in those parts is on account of merchants belonging to that Port, who thereby create a trade for themselves and furnish employment for their neighbours. Some idea of this branch of trade may be formed from the number of Vessels registered at that port yearly. In 1836 there were 75 Vessels, measuring 23,010 tons, built by merchants of that place, besides 6 vessels registering 1669 tons, built by them and sent to England under certificates, making together nearly *twenty-five thousand tons of Shipping* built in Saint John in one year; being more than one-fifth part as much as was built in the United States in the same year, and on an average as much as was built in five States, or very nearly so, in that period.

The number of vessels belonging to the Port of Saint John on the 31st December, 1836, according to the Custom House returns was forty-one Ships, thirty-eight Barques, thirty-nine Brigs, eleven Brigantines, one hundred and ninety Schooners, eight Steamers, and eighty-three River vessels, making a total of *four hundred and ten vessels*, measuring *sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-six Tons*, and navigated by *two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine Men*. The total number of vessels entered at Saint John and the Out Bays in 1836

was 2549, measuring 289,127 tons, navigated by 13,685 men. Total amount of Imports during the same period £1,185,473 Sterling; the Exports £555,709 Sterling, as will fully appear by the tables under the article *Trade*. St. John has also an excellent Fishery, which is common to the Freemen and Widows of Freemen, by whom the berths are drawn for annually, on payment of one shilling each. The draft usually takes place in the month of January. The privilege of the first choice of the fishing lots is generally sold to the fishermen by the person obtaining it, for from £40 to £50. The numbers up to about one hundred gradually decrease in value: the others are not saleable.

The City of Saint John comprehends both sides of the Harbour,—the district on the Eastern side, formerly called the Township of Parr, and that on the Western side, called Carleton. It is divided into six Wards,—two of which are in Carleton, and four in St. John, properly so called. Being an incorporated City, its internal Police is under the government of a Mayor, Recorder and six Aldermen, with an equal number of Assistants, under the style of “the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.” The other Officers are a Sheriff and Coroner, (who likewise act for the County of Saint John,) a Common Clerk, a Chamberlain, High Constable, six inferior Constables, and two Marshals. The City Revenues under the controul of the Corporation amount to about £5000, annually, besides a large property not yet leased. Saint John, as far as its situation will admit, is laid out in squares, the streets intersecting one another at right angles; it is well built up, and contains several blocks of lofty houses, many of which are of stone and brick. The old low wooden houses are fast disappearing, and in the same proportion the City is improving in appearance. There are a number of substantial Wharves crowded with lofty Stores and Ware-houses. These Wharves form a number of good Slips, where Ships of the largest class lie and discharge. Every facility is provided in this place to expedite the Shipping business, and vessels now discharge a heavy cargo, take in their loads, and get ready for sea within a fortnight. A few years ago it usually took from six to eight weeks to do the same.

Saint John suffered a heavy loss by a destructive fire which broke out on the 14th of January, 1837, and consumed one hundred and fifteen houses and stores most of them being of the latter description, and among the best in the place. By this calamity more than a third of the business part of the

city containing buildings and property to the amount of about £250,000, was swept away. It is, however, fast rising from its ruins with many important improvements.

The principal Public Buildings in the City on the Eastern side of the harbour are two Episcopal Churches; two Presbyterian Churches—one of which is built of brick; one Catholic, one Wesleyan-Methodist, one Baptist, one Covenanters', and one Christian Chapel; a Grammar School; a Madras School House, of brick, and one of wood; a Methodist Sunday School House; a spacious and handsome stone Court House; a Jail; Poor House; Cholera and Marine Hospitals; a stone building for the Mayor's Office, and the offices of other public functionaries of the City and County; the Bank of New-Brunswick of stone; the City and British North American Banks, of brick; two Markets, with two substantial ranges of stone and wooden Barracks, and other Military buildings. A spacious brick edifice, intended for a Market House, is now erecting by the Corporation in the Market Square, in place of the building formerly used as a Court House, Common Council Chamber, butchers' market, &c.; but as the public carts and coaches, to the number of one hundred and fifty, congregate in the square, and as seven of the principal thoroughfares diverge from it, a strong feeling exists among the citizens against a building of such large dimensions as the one now in progress, being erected there—many, indeed, incline to the opinion, that it would have added to the public health and convenience, if the square had been kept entirely clear, and another site selected for the building. Two Squares are reserved for public purposes: one, called King's Square, is situated at the head of King Street, and commands a fine view of the town and harbour; the other, called Queen's Square, is situated in Duke's Ward; it is a pleasant healthy spot, but not much improved. As the junction of Saint John and Carleton as one city, seems at variance with the natural features of the place, I shall refer the reader for the description of the latter place to the description of the County of Saint John, where it seems most properly to belong.

Saint John contains a vast number of Public Institutions and Associations for Commercial, Religious and Benevolent purposes, among which are:—Four Incorporated Banks—the Bank of New-Brunswick, capital £50,000; the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, capital £150,000; the City Bank, capital £100,000; and a Branch of the Bank of British North America,—whose capital is £1,000,000,

Sterling ; a Savings' Bank, for depositing the small savings of the poor ; a Fire Insurance Company, capital £50,000 ; a Marine Assurance Company, capital £50,000 ; a Mining Company, capital £20,000 ; Bridge Company, capital £20,000 ; Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, capital £50,000 ; Water Company, capital £20,000 ; Saint John Mills and Canal Company, capital £37,000 ; Stage Coach Company, capital £25,000 ; Saint John Mills and Manufacturing Company, capital £20,000 ; a Chamber of Commerce ; with the following Humane and Religious Associations :—A Bible Society ; a branch of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge ; Saint John Sunday School Union Society ; Saint John Religious Tract Society ; Saint George's Society ; Saint Patrick's Society ; Saint Andrew's Society ; Albion Union Society ; British American Society ; Orphan Benevolent Society ; Friendly Sons of Erin Society ; Temperance Society ; Abstinence Society ; a Female Benevolent Society ; a Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society ; with several other literary, benevolent and friendly associations.

There are a Society Library and a Circulating Library in the City ; a Vaccine Establishment ; a Marine Hospital ; an Agent for Emigrants ; and six Printing Establishments.

The Public Seminaries are the Central Madras School ; a Grammar School, with a number of Sunday and other schools.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, in their report for 1837, among other important matters, notice the appointment of Committees for reporting on the following subjects, viz :—the propriety of their having a Charter of Incorporation, similar to those in Glasgow, Greenock, and other towns in Great-Britain, to enable them, if they see fit, to erect and hold a Building for a Chamber of Commerce, &c. ; the probable expense of a Railway between Shediac and a Port in the Bay of Fundy ; the expediency of urging on by another petition a new survey of the Bay of Fundy ; and the adoption of such means as may be likely to result in the establishment of an Hospital for poor Mariners belonging to the Province, who are worn out and left in destitute circumstances, and for the establishment of a School for the education of their children. This shews the just views which that body entertains of the importance of ameliorating the condition and elevating the character of a class of men, on whose intelligence, zeal and fidelity so much depends. It likewise points out the watchful care of the Chamber of Commerce over the welfare of the City and the vital interests of the Province.

FREDERICTON,

The Seat of Government and Capital of New-Brunswick, is situated in the County of York, on the right bank of the river Saint John, about eighty-five miles above its junction with the Bay of Fundy. It is the shire-town of the County, and is the second place in size and importance in the Province.

Fredericton is built on an extensive plain, encircled with a range of high land in the rear, which rises from the river at the lower extremity of the plain, and closes in to the river above, leaving a level space of nearly four miles long, and a mile broad in the widest part. The river forms a beautiful curve around this plain, and near the centre of the town, at what was formerly called St. Ann's Point, there is a fine view of the river Nashwaak, which falls into the Saint John, directly opposite this place. The high ground or hills which surround the town form a beautiful inclined plane, well adapted for buildings and other improvements, and on which several public and private buildings are already erected.

The town is laid out in squares of eighteen lots, containing one quarter of an acre each. The streets intersect each other at right angles. Those that run parallel with the river are more than a mile in length, and in parts well built up. The houses are chiefly of wood, and of different heights; there are, however, several fine brick and stone buildings in different parts of the town. This place suffered severely from the fires which raged in the Province in 1825. The Government House was burnt down in September, and nearly one-third of the town on the memorable 7th of October. It has, however, risen from its ruins improved in appearance.

The public buildings in Fredericton are nine in number:— Government House, for the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the Province. This is a spacious sombre edifice, rather contracted in the main entrance, and wanting a cornice. The site of the building is excellent, being near the upper extremity of the town, on a commanding point of the river. It has a fine garden and a block of land attached, susceptible of great improvement.

King's College, situated on the acclivity of the hill in rear of the town, about one mile from the river, is no doubt the finest structure in the Province. It is one hundred and seventy-one feet long, and one hundred and fifty-nine feet wide, with projections. It has a massive cornice with pediments, and is a beautiful specimen of architecture. The principal materials used in this building are the dark grey stones found

near its site. These are tastefully combined so as to form a beautiful variegated wall, particularly in the front, where the builder has given scope to his fancy with the happiest effect. The building consists of a basement and two lofty stories; it contains twenty rooms for students, one chapel, two lecture rooms, besides accommodation for the Vice Presidents and Professors,—in all, forty-two rooms in the two main stories. In the other stories are accommodations for attendants, servants, and all other purposes requisite for a College of the highest class, which this is intended to be.

The situation of the College is healthy, and commands a fine view of the town, with the adjacent country. To the eastward there is a full view of the river and the surrounding country as far as the Oromocto. To the westward is a fine view of the highlands that shut out the river: and in the front lies Fredericton with its buildings and its gardens, intermingled with its trees, &c. with the majestic St. John winding along its front; while on the opposite bank there is a full view of the rivers Nashwaak and Nashwaaksis, mingling their waters with the St. John, and in the distance a boundless forest of trees of various shades and hues. But the nature of this work is too confined to allow any thing more than a faint sketch of this noble structure.

On the same range of highlands on which the College stands, and a short distance from it is a substantial stone building, appropriated for the accommodation of the poor; and a few rods farther down the hill stands a building, constructed for a cholera hospital, but which, through the Divine goodness has never yet been wanted for that purpose.

The reader will observe that the buildings just described are on the outskirts of the town; those following are in it. Entering from the Cholera Hospital, the first buildings that attract the observer's notice, are the Scotch Church and Baptist Seminary. The latter is a beautiful showy building, sixty feet long, and thirty-five feet wide. It consists of a basement story of fine cut stone, and two lofty stories of wood, with a clock story, cupola, ball, and vane. It is well finished, and contains accommodations for fifty pupils of both sexes; a lecture room, chapel, and other suitable offices for literary purposes, with apartments for the Principal, and accommodations for the several attendants, servants, &c. with kitchens and conveniences to accommodate such of the pupils as may desire it with board and lodging in the Seminary.

This building has a juvenile, lively, appearance, and is the lightest and most cheerful looking structure in the town; and

being situated in an open pleasant part of Fredericton, it is an ornament to the place.

The Province Hall is situated in the centre of the town, it is a wooden building, but having been erected when the Province was in its infancy, and the revenue small, it cannot claim much distinction at present. On either wing stands a low stone building, one being the office of the Secretary of the Province, and the other the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests. Two other small buildings complete the group.

The other public buildings are an Episcopal and Scotch Church, a Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist Chapel—the latter having a lofty steeple, finished in a neat chaste style.—Two stone banking houses, a market, including a court house, a grammar and Madras school house, a tank house and jail, two ranges of barracks, with store houses, hospital, and other military buildings, and accommodations for a battalion of Foot, and a company of Royal Artillery.

Fredericton contains two printing offices and a public library, with the following Joint Stock Companies—Central Bank of New-Brunswick, capital £50,000; Bank of Fredericton, capital £50,000; Central Fire Insurance Company, capital £50,000; Nashwaaksis Manufacturing Company, capital £50,000; Woodstock and Fredericton Stage Company; Fredericton Mill Company, £40,000—with liberty to enlarge to £100,000; Nashwaak Mill Company.

The associations for religious, humane, and benevolent purposes, are:—A Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Bible Association of Fredericton and its vicinity; a Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; Temperance and Abstinence Society; St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's Society; with a Saving's Bank; Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick—with several other benevolent, friendly and literary associations.

The public seminaries in Fredericton, which may be styled the Athens of New-Brunswick, are:—King's College; the Baptist Seminary; Grammar and Madras Schools; with a number of Sunday and other schools.

Probably there are fewer finer situations for a town, than the site on which Fredericton is built. A noble river in front, with hills of gentle acclivity in the rear, possessing elegant sites for seats and buildings in commanding situations. Blest with abundance of the purest water, and a soil peculiarly favorable for gardens and other rural improvements, with a fine

and healthy atmosphere. Being built at the head of sloop navigation, it is the main depot for goods from the sea-board. The river in front of the town is nearly three-fourths of a mile wide; sloops and vessels from sixty to seventy tons burthen come from the sea-board to this place deeply laden, there being a sufficient depth of water, except at the dryest season of the year, when there is some difficulty in passing the shoals at the Oromocto. Notwithstanding this impediment steamboats and vessels of various descriptions are continually plying between this town and Saint John: the intercourse and trade between those places being very great and constant. Indeed, the connexion in trade and interest between the two places is so close that they appear mutually to depend on, and support each other. And although to a stranger, Fredericton appears to be a very quiet, retired place, without any of the bustle and noise that enliven a seaport, still it is a great trading town. Its merchants are largely engaged in the lumbering and milling business, and furnish annually a large portion of the lumber that is shipped at Saint John. Fredericton is surrounded by a fine country, the river St. John extends upwards of four hundred miles above it, and with its numerous rivers and streams, offers inexhaustible sources of trade and wealth. For nearly two hundred miles along its banks it is covered with improved farms, and almost a continuous chain of settlements, in a country highly favourable to agriculture.

Fredericton was formed by Governor Carleton in 1785, shortly after the separation of the Province from Nova-Scotia, its central situation having pointed it out as the most eligible place for the seat of government. The wisdom of this selection will be evident to any person acquainted with the Province, and with the adjoining colonies. From this place, as from a centre, roads diverge to the different parts of the Province, which are of easier access from this place than from any other point whatever—the principal places, such as St. Andrews, St. John, Fort Cumberland, Chatham, Bathurst, and Madawaska, lying in a broken circle round it.

As a military position it is unequalled, as from the contiguity of the different important parts of the Province, they could be sooner succoured from this place than any other.—It also forms a connecting link between the Atlantic colonies and Canada; and is a safe and convenient place for forming magazines, and equipping troops on their route from the seaboard to Quebec. The importance of this place for those purposes was well realised during the last war, and should

not soon be lost sight of. The river St. John seems to have been the old and usual route of the French and Indians in passing from Canada to Nova-Scotia and New-England, long before New-Brunswick was settled; and Fredericton and the villages near it, no doubt, were among the principal Indian stations, long before the country was known to the French and English. According to Douglas, this was the most direct route from New-England to Canada, and was taken by Col. Livingstone and the Baron Castine in the year 1710, when they went in great haste to acquaint the Governor General that Acadia had fallen into the hands of the British.

The natural advantages Fredericton possesses from its central position become every year more apparent, and it is only to be wished that the time is not far distant, when her inhabitants will avail themselves of those facilities afforded by the proximity of water power, to establish manufactories and machinery. Indeed, a spirit of enterprise appears to be rapidly spreading in that town, which cannot fail, if properly directed, to produce the most beneficial results.

As Fredericton from its low situation appears to be liable to inundation from high freshets in the Spring, and as there is an old tradition that the plain on which the town stands was swept by a great ice freshet a few years before the loyalists came to the country—it may be interesting to future generations to state that a partial inundation took place on the 11th of April, 1831, occasioned by an ice jamb below Mill Creek, by which all the lower part of the town and the front street was laid under water, which came up above the Baptist Chapel in King-street, leaving but a small part of the buildings dry in the front and lower streets. A small park on the margin of the river was denuded of its railings;—no serious damage, however, was sustained. The town from the adjoining heights appeared like a low island, with the buildings partly submerged, and the river in front piled with threatening masses of ice. The jamb broke while the water was rapidly gaining on the town, and in a few hours the river resumed its usual current.

Fredericton not being incorporated, most of its internal police is managed by the General Sessions of the Peace for the County. At this Court the appointment of most of the Parish officers are made,—the amount of taxes ordered to be levied for town and county purposes, and such other regulations made as are from time to time necessary for the well being of the place. But it must be observed that the government of the towns in this Province, with the exception of St.

John is not sufficiently popular. While the people boast of belonging to a nation possessing a high degree of freedom, they in fact have less share in the government than the inhabitants of what are called despotic countries;—for even in Prussia the people have a greater share in the internal government of their towns than we have in New-Brunswick—most of the parish officers in the several towns of that kingdom being chosen by the people, while in the towns in this Province, with the exception of Church Wardens, the people have no voice in the choice of any of these officers. The Court, as was before observed, appoint some of them, and the Governor the remainder. Without wishing to trench on the Royal prerogative in the person of the Governor, it may be asked, who is the best judge of the qualifications and fitness of the several persons required to fill the different stations in the internal police of a town, the people who have grown up with it, or a Governor who is a total stranger to it?—or why should the Sovereign's representative have the burthen of filling up all public stations, from the highest officer even to a fire-warden or a member of the Board of Health? It is well known, indeed, that a Governor cannot know who are the proper persons for those offices himself, but must depend on the recommendation of one or two persons who engross his confidence, and who by that means in fact have always the nomination of their favorites, and may be said to govern the country. This fact being admitted, the government of our towns may be said to be in the hands of an oligarchy—the very worst kind of government.

Should it be asked how this arbitrary system was ever allowed to take root in the province, the answer is easy: when the country was first settled, and towns began to be formed, the settlers being old soldiers, or men connected with the several departments of government, and consequently poor and dependent, were too much in the power of the favoured few, who held the higher civil and military employments, to have any will of their own, and consequently could not resist or break the chain of military despotism that was bound around them. Hence arose the state above described. The times, however, are now altered: the towns are filled with men of enterprise and independence, and more free maxims of government may soon be expected to prevail.

It may not be improper likewise to observe in this place, that when towns become densely settled and advanced in trade, wealth, and importance, they should be entitled to a particular share in the representation distinct from the Coun-

ties to which they belong, like the towns in Great-Britain and even in Nova-Scotia. On this principle Fredericton and St. Andrews may justly claim one or more members to represent them in the Provincial Parliament, and so also may the other towns when they arrive to a certain degree of importance. And to complete the plan, the right of franchise should be extended to all persons long settled in the towns, who may not be freeholders, but who carry on business on their own account, and possess property to a certain amount. For it is an anomaly in regard to privileges that a worthless drunkard should be allowed a vote and to influence an election because he happens to hold a mere trifling freehold of no use to himself, and a nuisance to the public; while the man who is extensively engaged in business, pays a good proportion of taxes, and contributes to the wealth and prosperity of the town, should be excluded.

In sight from Fredericton, near the confluence of the Nashwaaksis with the St. John, is the establishment of the Nashwaaksis Manufacturing Company, known by the name of the Albion Works, which, although not within the limits of the Parish, is so near to it, that it may be considered as an appendage to that town.

This Company is incorporated, with a capital of £50,000, with liberty to increase its stock to £100,000. It is divided into two thousand shares of £25 each; it contemplates an immediate outlay of £21,000 for the erection of works, to consist of an extensive brewery, cooperage, &c.; mills for sawing planks, boards, deals, &c. with circular saws for cutting laths, scantling, &c.; a grist mill and oat-crushing mill; a foundry and smithy, with a manufactory for turning and boring all kinds of iron work from the smallest dimensions to a thirty-two pounder, and also for fitting up all kinds of steam machinery, together with extensive wharves, locks, ponds, and other conveniences for receiving, containing, and shipping their productions.

The works already erected are a brewery, &c. capable of brewing 400,000 gallons annually; mills for grinding, and also for crushing oats; a smithy, and the manufactory for turning, &c. which comprises a powerful and most complete self-acting and other lathes of the very best construction, capable of turning and boring all kinds of work, up to the cylinder of a forty horse power engine; the whole being driven by a steam engine of the most perfect construction.— This part of the establishment, as far as concerns the machinery, cannot be excelled, the machines being finished speci-

mens of excellent workmanship. The Company are actively engaged in completing their works, which, judging from the ability of the Directors, will be a credit to the Province, and, it is to be hoped, a source of profit to the spirited proprietors. They have a store in Fredericton connected with the establishment, and expect to complete their works in the spring of 1838.

SAINT ANDREWS

Is the shire-town of the County of Charlotte, and may well rank as the third town in the Province, having been among the first places in the Bay of Fundy that prosecuted the fishing and milling business in the infancy of our trade.

It is the frontier town of New-Brunswick, and lies nearly opposite Robbinstown in the State of Maine, on a peninsula or narrow strip of land near the St. Croix river, and fronting Passamaquoddy Bay.

The town is handsomely laid out in small squares, having some fine lengthy streets parallel with the water, which are intersected with cross streets at right angles. The front part of the town is a level plain, which soon swells into high commanding ground that overlooks the harbour and the adjacent country, and from whence the view is very beautiful.

Saint Andrews is a free port, and has a good harbour, but the trade has fallen off very much of late. Formerly it was a great shipping port, and most of the business of the county centred there, but of late the trade has been diverted to Saint Stephen's, Magaguadavic, and other places which have grown up in the county, and Saint Andrews has at present but a small share of the business of the great trading county of which it is the metropolis. It is very conveniently situated for the fishery. A number of fine islands lie round the harbour, and the waters abound with cod, haddock, pollock and other fish, and there is every facility for prosecuting the fishery to advantage. Its principal trade, however, consists in lumber, both squared and sawed; but the exports are yearly diminishing. The harbour is far inferior to that of Saint John, and it is in some years obstructed with ice in the winter.

Saint Andrews being among the first towns built in the Province, has a number of institutions for promoting the commercial and moral interests of the place; among which are a Chamber of Commerce; the Charlotte County Bank, with a capital of £15,000; a Savings' Bank; an Agricultural Society; a Bible Society; a Saint Patrick's Society; a

Temperance Society; also a Grammar School, and a Printing Office.

Saint Andrews is considerably well built up, and contains a number of handsome houses and seats, which being kept in the best order, make a fine appearance. The public edifices are an Episcopal and a Presbyterian Church, a Methodist Chapel, a Court House, Jail, and Record Office, with Barracks and other Government buildings. This town, on the whole, is neat and healthy; but its trade, as was before observed, appears to be dwindling away without any satisfactory prospect of a revival.

RAIL ROAD.—As the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail-road Association originated in this town, and as its chief supporters belong to Saint Andrews and the County of Charlotte, it will naturally be expected that some notice should be taken of that stupendous project in this place.

This association consists of a number of persons belonging to Charlotte and other places, who are incorporated, and styled “The Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail-road Company,” with a proposed capital of £750,000, for the purpose of constructing a Rail-road between the two places, a distance of more than 270 miles through an unsettled wilderness. The projected line of road has been surveyed, and runs nearly as follows:—After leaving Saint Andrews it continues in a pretty straight line until it approaches within a short distance of the right bank of the river Saint John, between the Parish of Woodstock and Houlton Plantation; from thence it proceeds with an easy curve till it reaches the valley of the Restook, and continues, with several deviations to avoid unsuitable ground, until it arrives at the Saint Lawrence, near Quebec. The estimated cost of the road is stated in round numbers at One Million currency. The sum of £10,000 was obtained from Government in 1836, which has already been expended in exploring the projected route.

The writer does not wish to intrude an opinion on this undertaking, but will only offer a few simple calculations, to shew how necessary it is to look to the end in such matters. According to American engineers, who have some experience in such things, after a rail-road is fully completed and in operation, the annual cost to keep it in good order is stated at about £600 per mile. Now allowing this to be near the truth for such roads in the United States, it would cost full as much, if not more, to keep them in the same good repair in this cold country. But granting that it would only cost

£500 per mile, and the road with its windings to be 280 miles in length, it would require £140,000 annually for repairs only, without counting any of the other great expenses, or the interest on the first cost. Now as the expense would be certain, can any person point out a mode by which even the sum for repairs could be certainly realised yearly?—Again—suppose such a road should even be finished and offered to a company as a free gift, on condition that they should keep it in repair and operation, would any prudent persons of limited means be willing to accept the offer, or be willing to take stock in the company on such conditions?—Another consideration should also be kept in view: if capitalists from the mother country or elsewhere should be induced by specious statements to join in such an undertaking and the scheme prove abortive, would it not prevent such persons at another time from vesting money in any practicable enterprise that might hereafter be projected, and thereby retard the future prosperity of the Province.

The other considerable places in the Province are Bathurst, Chatham, Newcastle, Dalhousie, Saint Stephen's, Saint George, Shediac, Richibucto, Dorchester, &c.; all of which will be briefly noticed in the description of the several Counties in which they are situated.

CHAP. VII.

TRADE.

Brief History of the Trade of the Province since its first settlement to the close of the year 1836, with Custom House Returns, &c.

In treating of the trade of this Province, it must be observed that when the Loyalists came to this country in 1783, there were but few persons of wealth among them, and none that might be called capitalists, who could afford to invest much property in a trade that was attended with many casualties, and required a long time for a return. This, no doubt, prevented undertakings in different branches of business at the first settlement of the country, that might have been prosecuted at that period with great advantage, as the West India Islands were at that time particularly restricted to colonial products by the Home Government, often to the great damage of the former, which had been directed by the British Government to look to Canada and Nova-Scotia (which included New-Brunswick) for supplies of provisions and lumber which they had been accustomed to receive from the old, but now lost Colonies. Had there been at the first occupation of the country sufficient capital employed in prosecuting the fisheries, and in erecting mills, building vessels, and procuring lumber and articles of different kinds, for which the materials were abundant in the country, as well as a great sufficiency of men to carry on the different branches of business, from the great number of disbanded soldiers, refugees, and others, who had come to the country, and who would no doubt have remained in it, had labour been provided for them; there is no doubt a flourishing trade would soon have sprung up, and the expectations of the mother country been in part realised. But this was not the case; the first settlers, however enterprising, were not rich, and the country was wild. Every thing was as it were to be created, and the monopoly of abundant markets was of little avail to persons who had but little to sell. From these causes the commencement of the trade in the Province was small at first, and of slow growth for a number of years; and although there was

no want of enterprise, means were wanted. The settlers at St. John soon commenced a small trade with the West Indies in such articles of lumber and fish as their limited means at that time enabled them to procure. Vessels were also built, and in a few years the port of Saint John had a respectable trade, not only with the West Indies, but also with the United States. Efforts to prosecute the fisheries were also made at other ports in the Province, and the trade gradually increased not only in the amount, but in the variety of its exports. At the period of which I am now treating, the export trade to Great Britain was very small. A few ships were occasionally built, and sent home to sell, or else built on account of British merchants, and sent home as remittances; masts and spars were also shipped to a considerable amount annually; furs also at this period formed a respectable item in the home payments;—but the principal source from which payment for British goods was derived for a number of years after the country was settled, was the large sums annually drawn by reduced officers and other pensioners settled in the Province, and by the sums expended by government and the military. It would be unjust not to notice in this brief sketch of our trade, that the Province, as a token of respect and gratitude to Lord Sheffield, for his continued, though mistaken efforts, to advance the interests of the Colonies, by giving them an exclusive privilege to the West India markets, procured a full length portrait of his Lordship which was placed in the Province Hall for a number of years. The period when our trade with the mother country assumed a new and important character may be referred to the year 1808, when the shipping of squared pine and other timber commenced.

The Continental system enforced by France in 1806, and the American non-intercourse Acts in 1807, with the critical state of Europe at that time, either subject to the domination of France, or subservient to the views and dictates of its ruler, opened the eyes of the British nation to the danger of trusting to foreigners for a supply of articles of the first necessity, when by proper encouragement, they could at all times be obtained from their own Colonies. The result was the revival of the Colonial system of Great-Britain, by which she frustrated the designs of France and America, and opened a wide field for the enterprise and industry of her North American Dependencies. From these causes, the trade just alluded to, in a great measure took its rise. This, which is now denominated the timber trade, went on rapidly increasing for a number of years, and is still among the heaviest items in

our list of exports. Ship building is another very productive source of our export trade to the mother country. Deals also form an important item of our exports, and although this branch of our trade has risen up within a few years, its progress has been rapid, and from the great amount of capital at present employed in erecting mills, it bids fair to become one of the main sources of our wealth, converting our immense forests of spruce into inexhaustible articles of commerce. A new source of trade has lately been opened in the Province by establishing a Whale Fishing Company at Saint John, for the purpose of prosecuting the South Sea whale fishery. This may in a few years make a great addition to the exports from the Province, and it is not easy to set bounds to its increase. The fisheries are so extensive and various that there is no limiting their production; they are the hidden treasures of the deep, and only want to be sought diligently to repay bountifully;—they are among the natural sources of wealth possessed by the Province, which cannot be too much fostered and improved. The first attempt at the Whaling business in the Province was made in 1832, when a vessel was fitted out at Saint John, by Mr. Charles C. Stewart. This was supposed to be chiefly an American concern. Since that period, several fine ships have been employed in the whale fishery by merchants of Saint John, and of Charlotte County, which have given pretty general satisfaction to the owners. At present, there are six vessels employed in the trade from Saint John—three of which have been fitted out by Mr. Stewart, and three by the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company. The latter contemplate an extension of their operations. It is also proposed to carry on the trade from Saint Stephen by a joint stock company. A Mining Company has been formed at Saint John for the purpose of working the coal fields on the Grand Lake, and prosecuting other mining operations. This Company may ere long contribute some valuable items to the catalogue of our exports, as the province is no doubt rich in minerals.—Indeed, so various are the sources from which our trade may be augmented, that it is hard to conceive the extent of its progress; perhaps in a few years articles unthought of and almost unknown at present may rank among our staple exports.

I shall now proceed to give a concise statement of the principal exports of the Province, with the sources from whence they are derived, and the prospect of possessing some of those for a long period. Our main exports at present consist of

the products of the forests, or our wood trade, among which squared pine timber holds the first place. This article, which is commonly called ton timber, is shipped to Great-Britain, and forms a great item in the remittances from this Province to the Parent State.

Birch Timber also forms a considerable article of our trade, but, with the exception of the largest sizes, there is not such a steady demand for it; it is, however, used in shipbuilding, and is very abundant in the country.

Next to squared Timber, Deals are the most important article of exportation, and bid fair soon to exceed all others. From the great quantity of excellent Spruce in the Province, the great facility of water power, and the number of mills erecting in various parts of the country, there is reason to expect that the Deal trade will soon be the staple trade of the Province; for while the Pine Timber trade is falling off for want of material, the Deal trade is increasing. There are at present nearly four hundred Saw Mills in operation, cutting Deals, Boards, &c.; and from the great amount of capital and enterprise engaged in this branch of wood manufacture, the number of mills is weekly augmenting, and the increasing trade in sawed Timber will more than supply the deficiency of the decreasing trade in Pine ton Timber; while the material and supply for this branch of trade, can, by proper management, be reproduced and rendered almost perpetual.—The Spruce, from which the Deals are chiefly manufactured, is found in most parts of the Province, and in great abundance; and when one growth is cut off, another will succeed. It is a well known fact that wherever the forests have once been stripped of their timber and are left uncultivated, they are soon covered with a young growth of bushes of various kinds. Where fire has raged, this is particularly the case. Different kinds of trees will often spring up from what formerly stood on the land, but there will always be a great proportion of White Birch and Spruce, particularly of the latter, which in some districts will stand so close as to render the woods almost impervious after they have attained the size of pickets. Now supposing the Spruce to grow from a sprout to the size of a good mill log in forty years, it only requires attention always to have a certain portion of the country allotted to the production of this Timber so as to ensure a supply in succession. The supply could easily be rendered certain to a great extent, by allowing the waste districts where this timber abounds, as well as the districts about mills, or a great part of them, to remain for the growth of

Spruce, and always while the present growth of timber was cutting off, to leave the young trees and shoots as much as possible uninjured, and to remove all encumbrances as far as circumstances would allow. By these means, and by always cutting only the large trees from year to year and preserving the small growth, a supply for a long time may be ensured. It is allowed that the soft kind of wood on the Hudson river will grow from the plant to the size of a man's body in twenty years. If so, the time stated above is fully long enough to accomplish the purpose required. Many other means of reproducing our timber material will readily present themselves to all reflecting persons who have paid any attention to nature's reproductive powers. These few remarks on the Spruce have been made to show those who think that because the Pine is fast disappearing, the trade of the Province must sink with it. As was before observed, articles will be found or produced in the country, from which sources of trade will be derived that are at present unthought of. We are now merely working on the surface of the earth, while its future wealth and sources of trade are hid from our eyes.

The other articles in the wood trade are Masts, Spars, Lathwood, &c. which are shipped to Great-Britain, with Shipping to a large amount; and Boards, Planks, Shingles, Staves, &c. to the West Indies.

Next to the wood trade are the Fisheries. The sources for this trade are a sea coast of nearly five hundred miles for a home fishery, and a boundless range in the Oriental and other distant Seas. The produce of the home fishery is partly consumed in the country, and the remainder exported to the West Indies. The produce of the Whale fishery is exported to Great Britain.

The articles that compose the smaller parts of the exports are Furs, Grindstones, Gypsum, and a number of other commodities of no great value: part of which are shipped to the United States.

The trade of New-Brunswick is as free as that of the United Kingdom to which she belongs. The ports of this Province as well as those of all the North American Colonies were thrown open to all nations by the Imperial Parliament in 1825, so that the merchants are on the same footing in regard to trade as those of Great-Britain. There is no restriction—the whole world being open to them. But although this is the case, they find the British trade the most advantageous. Indeed their trade to all other parts of the world is but small when compared to the home trade. There

has been, however, a constant intercourse and a heavy trade with the United States for bread stuffs, &c. ; but this trade of necessity, which has taken away a great part of the specie that came into the country, is now being diverted into other channels. The importations of provisions from the Canadas are increasing, while large quantities of flour are now manufactured in the Province from wheat imported from Britain and elsewhere.—The home trade and that with the Colonies are carried on principally with the products of our forests and fisheries, and supply the country in return with all kinds of British manufactures and Colonial produce, as well as large amounts in specie.

The British markets, as has been before observed, have always been found, and probably will long continue, the most advantageous to the Colonists. The trade, in short, is like a home trade, and as it is the most natural, so it is the most beneficial to both parties, and should therefore be fostered before all others. It is exclusively a British trade, carried on in British vessels, and manned by British seamen. It is indeed, that great link in the political chain which binds the offspring to the parent stock. The trade in wood with the Mother Country will no doubt long continue, and although temporary checks will often occur, still it will as often revive, for the wants are mutual. The widely extended British trade will always require wood ; and the Colonies, in their turn, will long require British goods and productions.

A great change is silently taking place in the trade of the Province by the great extension of the Banking system—which, while it facilitates the operations of trade, is also a great drawback to the nett profits of the productive classes, and it may be well worthy of enquiry which way the sum of nearly £40,000, which is now paid annually by the merchants and other trading classes for accommodation, is to be realized, together with a living and fair remuneration ; and whether the high interest and large sums that are at present paid for carrying on our trade will not prove a heavy drawback to it. For although Banks to a certain extent may facilitate the operations of trade, still the real advancement of a country depends on its productive sources of wealth ; on the improvement of its agriculture in the first place ; on its fisheries ; its forests and minerals. The man who by an improvement in agriculture increases the productions of the earth, or who develops and gives a new value to the natural productions of a country, may be truly said to point out the surest path to its trade and wealth.

An Account of the Staple Articles the produce of New-Brunswick, exported from the Port of Saint John and its Out-Bays, in the year ended 5th January, 1837; made up by the Officers of the Customs, and laid before the Provincial Legislature.

PLACES.	Timber.	Deals & Boards.	Shingles.	Staves.	Masts and Spars.	Small Poles.	Hand-spikes.	Oars.	Lath-wood.	Tree-nails.	Oats.	Salmon.			Mackerel.	Codfish, pickled.	Shad, salted.		
												Pickled.	Smoked.	No.			Barrels.	Kits.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Kits.
Saint John,	Tons. 92,573	M. sup. ft. 33,421½	Mds. 2145	Pieces. 633,594	No. 1736	No. 4953	Pieces. 836	Pieces. 3560	Cords. 1023	Pieces. 11,050	Bushels 8	Barrels. 30	Kits. 4650	No. 6944	Barrels. 1881	Kits. 424	Barrels. ...	Barrels. 737	Kits. 909
Miramichi,	49,449	7,739	673	17,974	824	...	528	927	1099	...	...	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie,	32,945	322	40	75,000	192	...	100	248	641	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto,	25,267	4,742	125	43,800	456	...	90	388	626½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorchester,	2,316	201¼	...	11,099	6	...	...	...	39¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst,	16,549	162½	...	3,000	324	...	48	124	366½	...	...	132	...	20	15	...	...	...	...
Carraquet,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	156	...	...	...
	219,099	46,588	2933	784,467	3537	4953	1692	5247	3795¼	11,050	8	1014	4650	6964	1896	424	156	737	909

EXPORTS IN 1836—CONTINUED.

PLACES.	Cod, dried.	Cod Tongues & Sounds.		Herrings, salted.			Oysters.	Other pickl'd Fish.	Fish Oil.	Gyp-sum.	Grind-stones.	Lime.	Pota-toes.	Furs.	Coals.	Horns.	Cattle.	Lime-stone.	Bricks.	Whale-bone.	Butter and Cheese.	Lathwood.
		Brls.	Kits.	Brls.	Kits.	Boxes.																
Saint John,	12,702	1	467	8,451	290	5880	—	—	77,013	1015	256	805	767	14	12	4400	90	39,000	54	9296	10 M. Laths.	
Miramichi,	3610	—	—	8,629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dalhousie,	1600	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Richibucto,	...	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dorchester,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bathurst,	1592	4	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carraquet,	8039	1 & 12 kegs	—	40	—	—	2612	7	922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	27,543	6	12	467	17,790	290	5880	2612	7	77,935	1015	256	809	767	15	12	4400	90	39,000	54	9296	10 M. Laths.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Total estimated value of Imports at Saint John and its Out-Bays in the year 1836,				£1,185,473 <i>Sterling.</i>
Ditto	ditto	ditto	in 1835,	902,136
Increase,				<u>£283,337</u>
Total estimated value of Exports in the year 1836,				£555,709 <i>Sterling.</i>
Ditto	ditto	ditto	in 1835,	557,657
Decrease,				<u>£1,946</u>

—◆—

Return of the number of Vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the Port of Saint John and its Out-Bays, in the year ended 5th January, 1837, with their tonnage, and the total number of men employed in their navigation.

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Great-Britain,	467	142,396		605	193,724	
British Colonies,	1773	100,220		1638	89,380	
United States,	292	43,225		141	14,488	
Foreign States,	17	3,789		5	535	
Total in 1836,	<u>2549</u>	<u>289,610</u>	<u>14,091</u>	<u>2389</u>	<u>298,127</u>	<u>13,685</u>
Ditto in 1835,	<u>2467</u>	<u>298,993</u>	<u>14,467</u>	<u>2261</u>	<u>322,200</u>	<u>14,556</u>
Difference,	182	10,383	376	128	34,073	871

Employed in the Trade Coastwise from the Port of Saint John in the year 1836,				856 Vessels, 53,474 Tons, 2558 Men.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	in 1835,	714 " 46,004 " 2065 "
Increase,				<u>142 Vessels, 7,470 Tons, 493 Men.</u>

Cleared at St. John for the Fisheries in 1836,				37 Vessels, 1396 Tons, 118 Men.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	in 1835,	47 " 2023 " 159 "
Decrease,				<u>10 Vessels, 627 Tons, 41 Men.</u>

—◆—

Number of Vessels on the records of Registry at the Port of Saint John on the 31st December, 1836:—41 Ships; 38 Barques; 39 Brigs; 11 Brigantines; 190 Schooners; 8 Steamers; 83 River Craft.

Total at St. John, 410 Vessels, admeasuring 69,766 Tons, navigated by 2879 Men.			
Do. at Miramichi,	59	" "	7,064 " " 386 "

Total, 469 Vessels, admeasuring 76,830 Tons, navigated by 3265 Men.

New Vessels registered at Saint John in 1836,				75—admeasuring 23,010 Tons.
Do. built for owners in the United Kingdom,	6	" "	1,669 "	
Do. registered at Miramichi,	8	" "	3,147 "	

Total in 1836,	89 Vessels,	27,826 Tons.
Ditto in 1835,	82 "	21,408 "

Increase, 7 Vessels. 6,418 Tons.

EMIGRATION.

Total number of Emigrants arrived at St. John and its Out-Bays in 1836,				5886
Ditto	ditto	ditto	in 1835,	3232

Increase, 2654

An Account of the Staple Articles the produce of New-Brunswick and its Fisheries, exported from the Port of Saint Andrews and its Out-Bays, in the year ended 5th January, 1837; made up by the Officers of the Customs, and laid before the Provincial Legislature.

PLACES.	Bricks.	Lime.	Clap-boards.	Fire Wood.	Hand-spikes.	Laths.	Lath-wood.	Spars.	Shingles.	Staves and Heading.	Wood Hoops.	Boards & Plank.	Deals.	Oars.	Tim-ber.	Fish.				F. Oil.	Sheep.
																Dried.	Pkld.	Smkd.	Csk.		
Saint Andrews,	49	Casks	No. 21,500	Cord. 6	Pieces. 585	No. 1,442,750	Cords. 491	No. 2175	No. 5,816,697	Pieces. 33,728	No. 2200	Feet. 10,965,780	Feet. 13,421,031	No. 302	Tons. 13,394	Brls. 42	Qtls. 1512	Brls. 840	Boxes. 161	Csk. 7	-
Magaguadavic,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	46½	108	85,000	12,000	-	324,011	1,236,668	-	985	-	-	-	-	-	14
Saint Stephen,	3	5	-	-	-	52,000	-	-	4,924,200	-	-	2,856,944	-	-	-	-	81	10	-	-	-
Welch Pool, (Campo Bello.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2,739,628	3,090	-	2,929,528	3,090	-	-	-	1002	1018	175	25	-
	52	5	21,500	6	585	1,495,750	537½	2301	13,565,525	48,818	2200	17,076,263	14,660,789	302	14,379	42	2595	1858	336	32	14

General Abstract of the estimated Value of the Imports and Exports at the Port of Saint Andrews and its Out-Bays, in the respective years ending 5th January, 1836, and 5th January, 1837.—Copied from the Returns made to the Provincial Legislature.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				REMARK.						
1835.		1836.		1835.		1836.								
Saint Andrews,	£49,724	7	1 ...	£57,746	8	0	Saint Andrews,	£73,289	10	11 ...	£98,012	19	3	From the circumstance of Freights from the United Kingdom being much lower to St. John than to St. Andrews, the merchants resident at the latter place prefer importing their British Goods through the former port, the supposed value of which is about £40,000 annually.
Magaguadavic,	2,117	18	11 ...	4,281	15	8	Magaguadavic,	7,516	9	9 ...	5,044	14	9	
Saint Stephen,	6,070	8	6 ...	8,630	9	7	Saint Stephen,	9,056	0	7 ...	9,723	5	7	
Welchpool,	7,498	17	10 ...	10,008	13	7	Welchpool,	10,366	11	4 ...	13,609	12	0	
Total Imports,	£65,411	12	4 ...	£80,667	6	10	Total Exports,	£100,228	12	7 ...	£126,390	11	7	

in the war of 1812, but restored at the late peace. Commencing on the main land, Lubec claims the first notice; this port is situated at West Quoddy Head, and is a small trading place convenient for the fishery. Robbinstown, nearly opposite St. Andrews, follows next. This place lies near the mouth of the St. Croix, the boundary river between New-Brunswick and Maine; following the American bank of this river, a few miles from its source we arrive at Calais, a flourishing settlement opposite St. Stephen's, in the County of Charlotte, with which it is connected by a toll bridge. Calais is a rising town of considerable trade, having abundance of saw mills, and abundance of lawyers. It has been stated, as a curious calculation, that every two saws at this place support one lawyer!

From this place the country on the frontier is a wilderness till it reaches the plantation of Houlton, directly in the rear of the Parish of Woodstock, in New-Brunswick; and about ten miles to the southward of the right bank of the river St. John. Houlton was settled about thirty years ago, and is at present a flourishing village, having a chain of settlements adjoining it. This being the extreme point of the State of Maine in that quarter, the American Government erected a commodious range of barracks and other military buildings sufficient to accommodate four companies of soldiers. These barracks occupy a commanding, healthy situation, and overlook the surrounding country. From this neighbourhood there is fine view of the far-famed Mars Hill, and a road has been cut from this point to the Restook, passing the base of the mountain.

Houlton being a frontier military post, has a stockaded enclosure, supplied with five good pieces of ordnance, and other munitions of war; and is usually garrisoned with from two to four companies of United States troops. From this point to the head of the Saint John there are no settlements until we reach the Meriumplicook; but as this is in the disputed territory, I shall notice it no farther at present than to observe that it was at this place the noted Baker, raised the American standard in 1827, and endeavored to create a misunderstanding between the governments. I now resume the description of New-Brunswick, commencing with

CHARLOTTE.

This County is bounded by the Bay of Fundy on the South, by the St. Croix River and the Bay of Passamaquod-

dy on the west and south-west, on the east by a north line from Point Lepreaux, and contains a population of 15,852 souls.

It is divided from the United States by the river St. Croix, commonly called the Schoodic, which is the line in that quarter that divides the territories of Great-Britain from the State of Maine. This County comprehends several large Islands in the Bay of Passamquoddy, and is divided into the following Parishes: St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. David, St. George, St. Patrick, Pennfield, Campo-Bello, West Isles, and Grand Manan.

This is an extensive and valuable county; it has a great trade, and possesses resources for supplying an export trade to a great amount annually. It is well stored with timber in the interior, and intersected with streams and lakes which furnish every facility for erecting mills, and bringing the distant lumber to the sea-board. It is indeed the greatest county for sawed lumber in the Province; there is no place that can compete with it in the number of its excellent saw mills.—Scarcely a stream or lake is to be found suitable for the purpose, but has an establishment of mills in operation, or in progress: while the establishments at Saint Stephen's, Mill Town, St. George, and some other places, exceed any thing of the kind in the Province. Digadeguash is a considerable place for shipping lumber. At Chamcook there is a wet dock, the only establishment of the kind in the Province, where a number of vessels may take in their cargoes with the greatest safety and ease. There was formerly a paper mill established at this place, but this has been abandoned, and flour and saw mills have been erected in its place.

SAINTE STEPHEN'S.—Next to the town of Saint Andrews before described, Saint Stephen's claims the first place. This is a flourishing village, situated at the head of the navigation of the Schoodic. It has a brisk trade, having a great number of Saw Mills in its vicinity, which produce a vast quantity of sawed lumber, which is shipped at that place. Indeed most of the business formerly done at Saint Andrews, has been transferred to this place, which is most eligibly situated to become an important trading town, having the upper and lower Milltown, with a large lumbering district to support its trade. Saint Stephen's is considerably well built up, having some fine ranges of houses, with a number of good mercantile establishments. It has also some fine public buildings, among which are a Church and Meeting House. It has also several institutions for the promotion of commercial purposes,

among which are the Saint Stephen's Bank, capital £25,000, and the Saint Stephen's Whale Fishing Company.

This place lies opposite the American town of Calais. A Bridge connects the two places, making them appear as one town, with a river flowing between.

Upper and Lower Milltown, so called on account of the great number of Mills in their neighbourhood, are also great places for sawed lumber. The Upper Village has a cluster of good houses, and is fast rising into importance. Lower Milltown has also a number of lumbering establishments, with knots of houses. It has also a good church, and abounds with mills. Indeed this district appears to be the natural parent of the mill family; the whole country is crowded with them.

SAINT GEORGE is a neat flourishing little town, conveniently situated at the lower falls of the river Magaguadavic, having a good harbour and enjoying a considerable share of the shipping business of the county. It has a number of good Saw Mills in its vicinity which are well supplied with logs, having the whole course of the river Magaguadavic, with its noble lakes, to furnish lumber. Saint George being the only place of shipment for this great lumbering district, must continue to advance in importance as the resources of this part of the county shall be more fully developed. It has already a brisk increasing trade, and bids fair to rise to a high station among the flourishing trading towns of New-Brunswick. It has a number of fine houses and stores, with several fine streets intersecting each other. Its public edifices are a good Church, a Meeting House, with other structures for the convenience and improvement of the rising community. A number of good improved farms lie contiguous to this place, and the whole is fast improving. The wild and imposing scenery at the falls adds much to the interest and beauty of this place.

Most of the other settlements in this county are in a flourishing state. They generally have one or more places of worship, with rising villages, improving farms, and milling establishments.—The group of Islands lying in the Bay of Fundy in and adjoining the Bay of Passamaquoddy, are included in the County of Charlotte. Some of them, viz.:—Grand Manan, Campobello, Deer Island, Indian Island, &c. are large and valuable, being well settled. Many of the others are very small and some are mere rocks. The two former, however, are too important to be passed by without some further notice.

GRAND MANAN claims the first place.—This is the most important of all the Islands in the Bay of Fundy. It lies near its entrance about ten miles from the main land, and six from Campobello; it is about twelve miles long and seven broad, and has several fine harbours.

The situation of this Island is unrivalled as a great fishing station. The abundance of fish in its vicinity as well as along its shores and harbours; the store of excellent ship-timber growing on the Island, and the facility of procuring naval stores for fitting out fishing craft; by its proximity to the markets of Saint John, Saint Andrews, and other ports along the Bay, render it one of the most eligible places in North America for prosecuting the fishery on a large scale with the utmost advantage. It is however to be regretted that this great source of wealth to the Province has been suffered to languish, as there are only from fourteen to twenty small vessels usually engaged in this fishery, the yearly produce of which does not exceed £3000. It is however to be hoped, that while every effort is making to extend our commerce, and while a feverish anxiety pervades the country to seek out new supplies for our trade, this prolific source of wealth will not be lost sight of. As those fisheries have lately attracted the attention of the Legislature, there is a prospect that this branch of our Provincial industry will be placed on such a footing as its importance to the true interests of the Province deserves.

Grand Manan possesses a large tract of land suitable for agricultural purposes, with a population of about 1000 souls; it has some fine settlements and trading establishments; a Church; several clusters of buildings; and also some well-improved farms; but the population being scattered over the Island, nothing approaching to a town has yet been attempted. This Island is of considerable importance in a nautical point of view; it has some fine Light Houses near it, and is a good land-mark for inward bound vessels in making the shore. The north point of the island lies in $44^{\circ} 46'$ North Latitude, and Longitude $66^{\circ} 49'$ West.

CAMPOBELLO is the next in importance: it is a large island, and the property of Capt. Owen, R. N. It contains a number of inhabitants, who are tenants to the proprietor, and are engaged in agricultural and fishing pursuits; for this island, as well as Grand Manan, is well situated for the fishery.—Great quantities of cod and other fish are taken here, and sold uncured to the Americans. The population is about the same as that of Grand Manan.

DEER ISLAND and INDIAN ISLAND are also places of considerable importance in regard to the fishery, particularly the former, which is very populous. At each of these places there are fishing establishments, and considerable business is done in that line; there are some fine dwelling houses on those islands, and other rural improvements.

The group of islands lying in Passamaquoddy Bay compose the Parish of West Isles; some of them are large and valuable, being rather densely settled, and have good establishments for prosecuting the fishery, with a number of fine houses and cultivated fields; the others are small, and of very little importance.

Charlotte County is a very important section of the Province, not only on account of its great trade, but also as an advancing agricultural district. St. David's, Pennfield, and several of the other Parishes, are not far behind some of the most flourishing parts of the Province in that most essential branch of our domestic industry, and many thriving farming settlements are fast growing up in other parts of the country.

CARLETON.

Proceeding according to the method before stated with the counties lying along the River Saint John and following that river to its exit into the Bay of Fundy, the first County is Carleton, which adjoins the Province of Lower Canada. As the boundaries in this part of the British Provinces have never yet been accurately defined, I shall not take up any time in describing them, only observing that by the old proclamations and acts of the British Government the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec was declared to be the northern boundary of Nova Scotia.

Carleton accordingly is bounded on the north by Canada; by the State of Maine on the south-west; by the County of Gloucester on the north-east; and by York on the south-east. It contains nine Parishes, with a population of 9498 souls.

Commencing at the Canada line the first settlement of any extent is Madawaska. There are however a few settlers scattered along the banks of the river above this place, as far up as the River Saint Francis which falls into the Saint John, about thirty-five miles above this settlement. From the Saint Francis downward to the Merumpicook, there are a number of beautiful Islands scattered along the Saint John, and the banks of the river as well as the adjoining country are well

stored with pine of the loftiest growth. A stream called Fish River falls into the Saint John from the westward, about five miles above the Meriumplicook. A road was formerly surveyed by the American Government, from the Metawamkeag, a branch of the Penobscot, to the River Saint John, which strikes the left bank of Fish River, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles ; but this road has not yet been opened.

At the Meriumplicook, which is about twelve miles above the Madawaska River, there is a considerable settlement of American squatters, who have some buildings and mills at this place. It was on a point formed by the junction of the stream at this place with the Saint John, that the noted John Baker on the 4th of July, 1827, raised the American standard, and took formal possession of the territory for the State of Maine. There are some fine Islands along this part of the river, and strips of good intervale, which are settled by the French. At the junction of the Madawaska River with the Saint John, the main settlement commences and extends down to near the Great Falls. The Madawaska River has the Tamisquatta Lake near its head, from which there is a portage of thirty-six miles to the River de Loup in Canada. There are a few settlers on this lake and also on the portage, it being part of the great road of communication over land from Halifax to Quebec.

The main settlement of the French commences near the mouth of the Madawaska River, and extends down the Saint John within a few miles of the Great Falls, a distance of nearly forty miles, the whole distance being well settled on both sides of the river. The face of the country being pretty level, the soil is generally a light clay or loam easily tilled and very productive, some low districts containing large spots of alluvial soil, with fine Islands in their neighbourhood. This settlement is well watered ; several small rivers fall into the Saint John at different points of the settlement ; one of which is called Green River, from the colour of its waters, which at the place they mingle with the Saint John are of a beautiful pea-green and very clear. Another stream called Grand River about fifteen miles above the Grand Falls, rises from the northward, near the head of the Restigouche ; a short portage connects the communication between the two rivers. This is the usual route in this part of the country from the River Saint John to the Bay of Chaleur.

Madawaska is an old flourishing settlement. The inhabitants are most all French, many of whom have been settled here over fifty years, and have always considered themselves

ning in a crooked direction through a fine country, abounding in excellent land, well timbered with pines, &c. of the first quality; it is claimed by the United States, and by them called the Aroostick. There are heavy falls near the mouth of this river, and the line of boundary crosses it about four miles before it reaches the Saint John. Three miles farther down, the Tobique, formerly famed for its red pine, falls into the Saint John; this is another fine river, upwards of two hundred miles in length; the soil in the pine districts is not favorable for farming pursuits. There are however a number of fine Islands in the course of the river, and some good strips of intervale along its banks. The lands near the Tobique lying on the Saint John, are of the first quality; and a large district embracing both sides of the Tobique has been reserved for the Indians; this tract is not inferior to any land in the Province. The Indians however have done but little to improve it, having only a small clearing at the mouth of the river, where they have erected a few huts and a small Chapel, which is in a very dilapidated condition. Here a few Indians usually sit down, as they term it, to keep possession.

At the conclusion of the last war, a number of soldiers who had been disbanded, were settled between the Tobique and the River Chickatahawk; many of those have made good improvements; the wilderness has been converted into fruitful fields covered with habitations; the district formed into a parish, and named after the late Duke of Kent. It extends on both sides of the river until it meets the Parish of Wakefield on one side, and Brighton on the other; the land is of the first quality, covered with a variety of trees of the loftiest size, and unencumbered with much undergrowth, which is a great advantage to the settler, as it relieves him from the labour of clearing away the under brush which is so troublesome in other places. Nor is this fine tract of land confined to the margin of the river, but rather improves in the interior. The United States line approaches the River Saint John within a few miles along this parish, and they have a township laid out embracing Mars Hill.

Descending the Saint John, which every few miles receives some considerable creek or river, we arrive at the old military post called Presque Isle. Barracks and other military works were erected here shortly after the peace of 1783, sufficient to accommodate three companies of soldiers, and it continued to be a military station until 1822; but every vestige of those works has now disappeared. The bank at this place is very elevated, and the spot where the barracks stood very com-

manding, having a fine view of the adjoining country and a beautiful Island directly in front. Eight miles below the Presque Isle, a stream called the Pekagomique falls into the Saint John on the eastern side; the lands on this stream are very good and are fast settling. There are several other streams in the Parish of Brighton, on the eastern side of the river; likewise in the Parish of Wakefield, which extends along the western side of the river until it joins Woodstock, about sixty-five miles above Fredericton. Both Wakefield and Brighton are flourishing Parishes, having a succession of good farms along the river and flourishing back settlements.

WOODSTOCK, the Shire Town, is a flourishing village, or rather a succession of villages; for, like the Federal city of the American Union, or rather in humble imitation of it, there are three different knots of buildings at a considerable distance from each other. The first or upper knot consists of a Court House and Jail, with a few stores, and some good dwelling houses. The middle cluster is beautifully situated on the margin of the Maduxnakik, which discharges itself into the St. John at this place, and has a beautiful cascade at its mouth. This being the most numerous collection of buildings, may be considered the principal germ of the future town. Here is a neat Episcopal church, beautifully situated on the crest of the high ground which overlooks the creek as well as the river. At a short distance below the Maduxnakik stands a fine chapel belonging to the Methodists, and on the hill near the same place stands a Catholic Church.— This place has the credit of erecting the first Methodist Chapel with a bell and steeple in the Province. The first building erected by the Methodists in this place which was opened for divine service in August, 1834, was unfortunately burnt to the ground in the Fall of 1835. It was, however, replaced by a more spacious building in 1836. The future appearance of this place has been much injured by injudiciously crowding the buildings near the bridge.

The lower range of buildings, or what is called the Corner, being at a point where the road leading to the American settlement of Houlton commences, consists of a number of stores and taverns, with some good private buildings.

The whole country round Woodstock is very beautiful; the farms are well improved, and the buildings in good order, with the best of roads. There are some fine islands in front of Woodstock, and the country on the opposite side of the river comprises many excellent farms in a high state of cultivation. From this place to the County line there is nothing

particularly deserving of notice, except two pits, containing human bones. Those pits are about six feet long and four feet wide, and are opposite Maductic point, which has always been occupied by the Indians. They are only a few rods from the main road, and have sunk considerably below the surface of the earth. This is what must be expected to take place from the decomposition of the fleshy parts—skulls and bones lie on and near the surface, having been uncovered by the curious and thoughtless. There is no certain account how those pits originated. There is, however, a tradition that Col. Rodgers came through the wilderness from Quebec in the year 1760, with a party of the Queen's Rangers and Mohawk Indians, and scoured the river St. John. That he surprised and destroyed a great many of those Indians who were encamped at the Maductic; that the remainder fled across the river, and were either there destroyed, and buried by Rodgers, or else those who escaped from him returned after he had gone, and buried their dead in those pits. That Col. Rodgers after this proceeded to St. John, where being joined by a detachment from Manawagonish, he took Fort Bourbon, afterwards called Fort Frederick, on Carleton Point.

Eel River falls into the St. John a little below the County line, forming in part of its course the boundary between York and Carleton. This river rises near the source of the Saint Croix. A short portage leads from one river to the other.

YORK.

This County commences a little above Eel River, and is bounded by Carleton on the North West and North; by Northumberland and Kent on the North East; by Sunbury on the South East; and by Charlotte on the South West.—It comprises both sides of the river St. John; has eight Parishes, and a population of 10,478 souls.

The Parish of Dumfries which adjoins Woodstock, has some fine farms along the banks of the river, and has several flourishing settlements forming a few miles back in the wilderness. The face of the country is generally hilly and broken, but the soil is good and well timbered. The Parish of Southampton, which lies on the opposite side of the river, has a number of fine farms, and is fast improving. It is joined to its lower line by Queensbury, which is a well settled, wealthy parish, having a number of fine islands within its bounds;

two fine streams, the Nackisvikik and Mactuquack, run through these Parishes. On the latter stream there is a chain of settlements fast improving; there is a Baptist Chapel and an Episcopal Church in this Parish. Prince William, on the Western side, adjoins Dumfries. The face of this Parish along the river is hilly and broken, intermixed with rich strips of intervale along the river, which are highly cultivated.—There are several fine lakes in this parish, one of which is called lake George, which has a large settlement on its borders. A few miles from this lake lie the Magundy and Piquihoak settlements. Lake George discharges itself into the St. John by a stream called the Piquihoak, which is an Indian name, signifying a dreadful place—and such it surely is. The water just before its escape into the St. John, appears at some remote period to have been pent up by the high banks along the river at this place. Through this it has forced a passage, and tumbles down the rocks and precipices with resistless impetuosity. The passage through which it passes has a succession of falls, is very narrow, and probably from seventy to eighty feet perpendicular, composed of large stones, which appear as uniform as if laid by hand; the whole forming a sublime and imposing appearance.

The Parish of Kingsclear, which joins Prince William, has nothing peculiar. The country is hilly, and interspersed with several streams on which there are a number of good mills; there is a fine strip of intervale in this parish usually called the lower French Village, which is overflowed in high freshets, and very fertile. The French have a Catholic Chapel at the head of this village; here is likewise an encampment of Indians, consisting of a number of small huts arranged in lines near the chapel, to which the Indians resort at stated times for religious purposes. They have a small block of land contiguous to the chapel, but they make no approaches to “permanent settlement.” The Baptists have likewise a Chapel in this Parish, but no settled minister.

The Parish of Douglas, on the opposite side of the river, extends from Queensbury to St. Mary’s, near the river Nashwaak. The Madam Keswick, a large stream, with several branches, intersects this parish; this is an old and extensive settlement, having been formed shortly after the peace of 1783, by the disbanded York Volunteers, and Royal Guides and Pioneers. The soil along the creek, where there are large strips of interval is very rich, and the settlement has a beautiful appearance along the banks of the stream. The only drawback to this place is its exposure to injury from

early frosts, which is indeed common to all settlements along the valleys of small rivers. There are two churches in this settlement belonging to the Episcopalians, and a chapel belonging to the Baptists. The Keswick Ridge and several other fine settlements are contiguous to the Madam Keswick. From the mouth of this stream nearly to the Nashwaaksis the land is high, but well cultivated; a short distance from the Nashwaaksis the country becomes flat and the soil light, but it is highly improved. There are several mills on the Nashwaaksis. It has also a settlement a few miles up along its banks; Cardigan, a Welch settlement, lies also near it. This is an extensive settlement, and is joined still further in the wilderness by the Tay Creek and other settlements. The land in those districts is generally favorable to agriculturists. The parish of St. Mary's follows Douglas on the eastern side, and extends to the county line. The river Nashwaaksis runs through this parish, and falls into the St. John opposite Fredericton. This stream was also an asylum at the conclusion of the American revolution for a number of worn out veterans. Among others the remnant of the old 42d Regiment settled here; many of their children are still among the principal farmers, and a few of the old men are yet living; indeed, it seems as if the old Donalds will never wear out. This stream is settled nearly to its source, and has some fine islands in its bed, with beautiful plats of interval highly improved.—The road from Fredericton to Miramichi passes along this river. About five miles above its confluence with the Saint John, it receives the waters of the Penniack, a considerable stream with a settlement along its banks, and a large establishment of excellent mills. Near its mouth there is also a range of mills on an improved construction, which cut during the last year about two million feet of lumber. An association has lately been formed, called the Nashwaak Mill Company, having a capital of £40,000, with liberty to increase the same to £100,000, who own the last mentioned mills, and are making improvements, &c. to carry on the milling business on a more extensive scale.

The Parish of Fredericton joins Kingsclear, and extends to Lincoln in the County of Sunbury; it includes the town of that name already described, with a back settlement called New Maryland, and another on the Rushagoannes. The road from Fredericton to St. Andrews passes through these settlements. The lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are not much improved; having been reserved for the College, they are nearly all untenanted; the settlers in this County not

earing to lease lands which are hard to clear, when they can obtain lots for themselves. A great proportion of the land in the town platt belongs likewise to the College and Church, or is reserved for government purposes, which has always been a great impediment to the growth of the place.

York is a County of great importance—joined with Carleton, it embraces a line of more than two hundred miles along the river St. John, and the two Counties furnish the major part of the lumber shipped at the port of St. John. They abound with navigable rivers and streams, and with almost inexhaustible resources of timber. Fredericton is the principal town of the county, the seat of government, and the second in importance in New-Brunswick.

As the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company own a large tract of land in this Province, which lies in the County of York, I shall, before I close this sketch of the County, give a short account of their improvements. This tract has been erected into a separate Parish called Stanley, after the name of the principal settlement. The Company has made a good wagon road from Fredericton to that settlement, thereby opening a communication with the seaboard as well by land as by water. A large tract of land is already under cultivation, with a population of several hundred souls.

The germ of the Company's future principal town, also called Stanley, (in honor of Lord Stanley, the Colonial Minister of the day,) is pleasantly situated on the main stream of the Nashwaak, about thirty-five miles above its confluence with the St. John. It has already good saw and grist mills, several stores, and a number of good dwelling houses; a school house, which also answers for a church, and other works in progress. Materials are also collecting to build a small church on what is called Church Hill, an eminence which overlooks this miniature town. A number of small lots have been laid out contiguous to the village, on which houses are built, and small farms improved.

The Company has another town laid out on its land, called Campbelltown, situated on the Miramichi river, a few miles above where the road leading from Fredericton to Chatham turns off, at what is called Boies Town. A small improvement has been made, and a few houses built, but it is still in its infancy.

The total number of settlers on the Company's land exceed sixty families, among whom are several persons of property and intelligence, sufficient to form a good society, by

which means many of the privations attending a new settlement in the wilderness will be avoided; for when a number of families settle together at once in the wilderness, they are a mutual help and comfort to each other, and carry many of the advantages of their former mode of life with them. They also have the blessing of each other's society, and are enabled to form schools, and provide the means of religious instruction; it also prevents their children from sinking into a state of debasement, that a solitary location, or a settlement among none but the lower order of emigrants must naturally produce. For when a man whose early life has been spent among the better orders of society, settles with a young family either alone or among the lower order of emigrants, he finds himself and wife uncomfortable for the want of suitable society, and the prospects of his family in regard to education and suitable settlements in life blighted; and although he may be willing to sacrifice his own comfort, still he cannot make up the loss to his family; for should he even be so fortunate as to create a valuable estate, it could not compensate his family for the loss of their prospects of settling according to their former expectations. A number of substantial persons forming a good settlement at once is also a great advantage to poor settlers in their vicinity, as it furnishes them with employment near their homes, and gives them a participation in the benefits of schooling and religious instruction, with the other privileges attendant on wealth and society. They will also be benefited by the intelligence and superintendance of the former class, and will be a mutual blessing and help to each other—one class bringing comparative wealth and intelligence, and the other furnishing labour, with the knowledge of those many rude arts and contrivances so necessary in forming new settlements.

The above village which may be considered as the nucleus of a chain of settlements, had not a tree felled for the purpose of cultivation prior to August, 1834; it now exhibits a succession of small improved farms, with comfortable dwellings, filled with families actively engaged in agricultural and other occupations; all tending to improve and enhance the value of the Company's lands, which now comprise a block of 500,000 acres. Such settlements cannot be too much encouraged or fostered, as they promote the vital interests of the Province by raising up a class of Agriculturists, who are much wanted. It is painful to add that, in consequence of a late change in the proprietors of the Stock of this Company in England, a stop has been put to the improvements in progress on the

above mentioned settlements ; but it is to be hoped that when new arrangements are made, the settlements will not be allowed to retrograde, nor the settlers be disappointed in their expectations of a permanent establishment.

At the extreme verge of the County of York, where it touches the line of Northumberland, a small Village has been as it were created by a Mr. Boies. This man has built a small town of his own, which bears his name. It consists of a cluster of buildings on the banks of the Miramichi, at the point where the great road passes from Fredericton to Chatham, about four miles below Campbelltown. Among the buildings are an extensive store, with out-buildings ; a tavern ; tradesmen's shops ; good mills ; and almost every building necessary to form a good trading establishment. He has also provided a schoolmaster, and a building for Divine Worship, which is open for any of the Ministers of the Most High, whatever may be their peculiar faith.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

This county joins York on the north-west, Northumberland on the north-east, Queen's on the south-east, and Charlotte on the south-west. This is the smallest county in the Province, not being over twenty miles in length. It is, however, the oldest settled part of the River Saint John : it contains four Parishes, and a population of 3227 souls.

The first permanent settlement of any consequence on the river, was made at this place in 1766 by a number of families from Massachusetts, who having obtained the grant of a township on the River Saint John, from the British Government, after exploring different parts of the county, settled at Maugerville. Here they were joined at different periods during the troubles in America by several more families from New England. Those settlers made improvements on both sides of the River, and called the whole district Sunbury. The first Commission of the Peace for this place, was dated 11th August, 1766, and for holding Courts of Common Pleas, 1770. The Courts of Justice were held here until 1783, when the American war having ended, and the loyalists having settled in different parts of the country, the Supreme Court was removed to Saint John, and afterwards established at Fredericton, which was made the permanent seat of Government.

The Parishes of Maugerville and Sheffield on the eastern side of the river, comprise a rich strip of intervale, which,

being overflowed in high freshets, yields abundant crops, and is rich in pasture. The farms are well improved, and stocked with abundance of cattle; the houses are in general neat, the barns spacious, and the county highly cultivated, the settlers being generally substantial landholders and good husbandmen. The whole county makes a delightful appearance, being almost like a continued garden; the roads are excellent for wheel carriages, being a continual level along the margin of the river, which is occasionally hid from the view of the traveller by lofty trees and shrubs along the banks, which afford a pleasant shade in summer and breaks off the piercing wind in winter. In the rear of these Parishes, are a chain of lakes which communicate with each other, and discharge their waters into the Grand Lake, and from thence, by the Jemseg, into the Saint John. Most of those lakes are environed with excellent land, and have settlements on their margin.

There is an Episcopal Church in Maugerville, and a Baptist Chapel; in Sheffield the Methodists have a good Chapel, and the Seceders a Church; this latter building is the oldest place erected for Divine Worship in the Province. The frame was first raised in Maugerville, but the situation being found inconvenient, it was removed to Sheffield on the ice, and finished on the spot where it now stands.

The Parishes of Lincoln and Burton are opposite to the parishes just described, on the western side of the river, and are situated on high land interspersed with intervales; they are well settled, and the farms are in a good state of cultivation. The river Oromocto intersects those parishes: this is an extensive stream well settled in many parts, having branches which wind through the country to a great distance. One of these, the Rushagoannes has a large settlement with some good mills; some of the other branches are also settled and have mills. The road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews crosses the Oromocto, a short distance from the falls. There was a good herring fishery formerly near those falls, but mills having been erected near them, it has dwindled away to nothing.

There is an extensive tract of wild meadow along the course of the Oromocto, which yields a great quantity of coarse grass, and affords an extensive range for cattle in the dry season.— In some places these meadows are only covered with a tough crust, which on being gently struck with the foot communicates a tremulous motion to the surface around.

The land on the Oromocto and its tributary streams, is generally of a good quality, but in common with almost all the

streams in this Province, very subject to frost. The mouth of the river being very deep; is a very eligible place for ship-building, which is prosecuted here to a very considerable extent: each year furnishes one or more large ships from this quarter, ship timber being floated down the river in abundance.

The public buildings in Burton are, a good Church, a Court House and Jail. Three fine Islands lie in this county; the first is the Oromocto, a fine Island, having a smaller one nearly adjoining, and both very productive in grass, &c.; Middle Island, lying nearly in the middle of the county, and Major's Island. The latter is a large Island, and has a small one, called Ox Island, lying parallel with it. Major's Island is three miles in length, and is very broad; has some fine buildings on it and is highly improved; it has also a pond in the centre. There are shoals near Ox Island, and also at the Oromocto, which render the navigation difficult at those places in the dry season. A stream called Swan Creek runs through Burton.

A number of persons have lately been incorporated by the title of the Sheffield Mills and Land Company, for the purpose of promoting the trade, and making improvements in this fine section of the Province, but they have not yet made much progress.

QUEEN'S

Adjoins Sunbury on the N. W. Charlotte on the S. W. Northumberland on the N. E. and King's on the S. E.; like the County just described, it lies on both sides of the river St. John; has six Parishes, and a population of 4741 souls.

This is an excellent county for grazing, having a number of fine islands, and a large range of rich intervale within its limits. The inhabitants are principally agriculturalists, who have well improved farms with good stocks of cattle. The intervale is composed of a rich loam of alluvial soil, and along the Parish of Canning is scarcely equalled by any land in the Province. As the county descends to the Jemseg, the rich sediment deposited by the annual overflowing of the river produces the most abundant vegetation, and although the farmer can seldom commence his labours till June, yet so productive is the soil that in a few weeks the country exhibits the most exuberant vegetation. Indian corn flourishes in this district in the highest perfection; small grain, grass, and roots are also rais-

ed here in the greatest abundance. Indeed, a more fertile soil can scarcely be conceived than is found from Maugerville to the Jemseg. The direct rays of the sun also acting upon such a level, loamy surface, makes nearly three weeks difference in the growth of plants between this and the opposite side of the river. One drawback must not be forgotten, which is the great rise of the freshet in some years, which sweep away, not only the fences, (which are taken up and piled in the Fall by trees, to secure the rails), but sometimes rise to such a height as to injure the buildings and destroy the stock. The Baptists have a fine chapel in Canning, and have always been a numerous body in that district since the first settlement of the river St. John by what are termed the old inhabitants. The Grand Lake, the largest body of inland water in the Province, lies in the rear of the county just described; it is nearly thirty miles long, and from three to nine wide. A large stream, called Salmon River, falls into it near the head; a short portage leads from this stream to the waters falling into the Miramichi. The country on the western side of the lake is in many places low and marshy; the French and Maquapit lakes lie in this neighbourhood. They also abound in low, swampy lands affording fine pasturage; there are, however, some good farming districts, where the land is more elevated, which are well settled; those lakes discharge their waters into the Grand Lake. The country in the vicinity of this lake abounds with coal; upwards of thirty years ago the troops in the Province were furnished with coals for fuel from this district. Such quantities as were obtained at that period, were found very near the surface; a stratum was usually found from six to nine feet below the surface, which was from eighteen inches to two feet in depth. In some places the coals were very good, but in others they were combined with a great proportion of sulphurous stony matter.— Since that time cargoes have occasionally been raised and exported, but the business did not seem to take root and flourish. Of late years several companies have been formed to work those coal fields, but after making a few attempts, they relinquished the task. The Company lately formed, called the “Salmon River Coal Company,” appears to have taken up the business with more spirit and science; there are from thirty to forty men employed, some in raising and screening coals, and others in boring. The coals at present obtained are said to be of a good quality, and to cover the expences, and the Company is well satisfied in regard to the richness of the mines. The workmen have succeeded in boring about

one hundred and forty feet, with every prospect of realising their most sanguine expectations. Indications of abundance of iron ores of an excellent quality are frequently met with, and sandstone, which indicates the proximity of abundance of coal, is found in great plenty as the boring proceeds.—The scene of the present operations of the Company is at the Salmon River, near its confluence with the Grand Lake. Many of the present shareholders are citizens of the United States. The capital of the Company is sufficiently large to admit of working the mines on an extensive scale.

The Grand Lake is well settled on both sides, having a number of well improved farms, with two Episcopal Churches, and several meeting houses. It discharges itself into the Saint John by a narrow gut called the Jemseg. This place, although at present possessing no warlike features, must not be overlooked in the history of the river Saint John. It appears a fort and place of arms was established near this gut soon after the discovery of the river St. John, which passed alternately from one master to another. It is noticed in the transfer of the country to the French in 1670, under the name of *Gimsec*, and was no doubt the principal place of arms and strength on the river. From the Jemseg to the Washademoak, a distance of about six miles, the country is more elevated, and well cultivated. The Washademoak is another extensive Lake nearly thirty miles in length, but very narrow in its course. The Washademoak River, which rises near the Petticodiac, falls into this lake. It has a settlement along its banks called New Canaan. There is nothing more peculiar in the parishes just described, which are called Wickham and Brunswick.

On the western side of the St. John River, Queen's County comprises the parishes of Gagetown and Hampstead. Gagetown is regularly laid out, and is the Shire-Town. It has a neat Church belonging to the establishment, a Court-House and Gaol, with several fine private buildings and seats, and is a pleasant retired place. It lays on the right bank of a creek of the same name which communicates with the St. John; several fine Islands are scattered in the river within the limits of this county: one of them, named Long Island, is six miles in length,—it has a neat church with several good buildings on it; the other Islands are the greater and lesser Musquash, and Grimross, each affording large crops of grass and excellent pasturage. The Ocnabog, a small stream having a lake at its head, falls into the St. John near the head of Long Island.

This county, on the whole, is well settled with good substantial farmers; and although there is a little done in sawing deals and boards, and also in making a small quantity of squared timber as well as procuring some saw logs; the principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture and grazing, by which they are rising silently to wealth and independence.

KING'S COUNTY

Embraces both sides of the River Saint John, and is bounded on the north by a line running south-west and north-east from the south point of Spoon Island; on the east by Kent and Westmorland, on the west by Charlotte, and on the south by the County of Saint John. It contains a population of 12,195 souls, and comprises the following Parishes:— Westfield, Greenwich, Kingston, Norton, Springfield, Sussex, and Hampton.

The Belleisle Bay, near the commencement of this county, runs up into the country and has a fine settlement at its head and also along its shores, with a good church. The road from St. John to Fredericton passes the head of the Belleisle. The County town, called Kingston, is a neat village, containing a Court-house and jail, a neat church, and a cluster of good houses, the place being laid out to form a small town. The land in this district is hilly and broken, but the soil is good and the country is well improved. There are good churches belonging to the establishment in all the parishes of this county; there are also a number of good mills of different kinds. The river Kennebeckasis intersects this county and falls into the St. John near the Boar's Head. This is a considerable stream, and has several Islands scattered through its course. It is navigable upwards of twenty miles for ships of heavy burden and sixty miles farther for small vessels and boats. It is well adapted for ship-building, having abundance of excellent timber in its neighborhood. A number of vessels are annually built here for the merchants of St. John. The Hammond River falls into the Kennebeckasis. This a fine stream and well settled. The Kennebeckasis is well settled in most of its course. The Vale of Sussex, which lays along the river and extends to near its head, is a beautiful strip of low land. As the traveller ascends the Kennebeckasis, he first gets a glimpse of a narrow tongue of this plain, environed by the hills that skirt the stream; these gradually melt away, and the plain expands till at a turn of the road, the village of Sus-

sex with its church and well ornamented fields burst upon his view. Descending a hill he enters the plain which is covered with neat country seats, well adorned with trees and surrounded with beautiful fields, in the highest state of cultivation. The proprietors of some of these charming seats may well rank with the most scientific agriculturists in the Province. After passing this settlement, the land on the route to the Petticodiac is of an inferior quality, and in some places mountainous. Near the head of the Vale are a number of Salt Springs, which produce salt of an excellent quality, yielding about eight per cent. on evaporation. Salt works have been erected here and considerable quantities have at times been made; but although the salt is superior to any imported, for table and other culinary purposes, from its whiteness and fineness, still it has never paid the proprietors of the work, on account of the large quantity of salt imported from the mother country, and which is sold for less than can be afforded from the springs. For these reasons the works are but seldom in operation.—Those are the only Salt Springs at present known in the Province. There are indications of Plaster of Paris in several places along the banks of the Kennebeckasis. The land in this County, on the western side of the river St. John, is hilly and considerably broken in the interior, where there are several new settlements forming. The parishes of Westfield and Greenwich, fronting on the river, are thickly settled and well improved. They have each Churches belonging to the establishment, but nothing peculiar. A considerable stream, called the Nerepis, falls into the St. John near the Grand Bay. The stream runs a considerable distance through the county, and has several settlements near its course, but the land is rough and broken, but poorly timbered and of an inferior quality. There is a good road from Carleton to Fredericton through those settlements, which is called the Nerepis road.

The principal products of this County, are wheat, oats, potatoes, butter, hay, pork and beef. It also contributes to the exports of St. John by ship-building and furnishing some squared birch and other timber.—King's County, lying near the great trading emporium of the Province, and being intersected by two large rivers, always finds an easy and ready market for its products, and is fast rising in wealth and importance.

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

This valuable County comprises but a narrow strip along the Bay of Fundy, but it possesses a great portion of the wealth, enterprize, and trade of the Province. It is bounded northwardly by a line running east-north-east and west-south-west from the southernmost point of the Kennebeckasis Island; westwardly by a north line from Point Lepreaux; eastwardly by Hopewell Township; and on the southward by the Bay of Fundy. It is divided into five Parishes:—the City of Saint John, Portland, Lancaster, Saint Martin's, and Carleton, and has a population of 20,668 souls.

This County has several fine harbours, the principal of which is the harbour of Saint John, at the mouth of the river of that name, and which was described in the account of the City of Saint John. This harbour, by being accessible at all seasons of the year, gives the port a decided advantage over all the ports in the Province to the northward of it, and also over many of the ports in Newfoundland, and likewise the two Canadas, which are shut up from the sea from November to April. This harbour has also a valuable salmon, shad, and herring fishery, which is more or less productive in different years. There is also a cod fishery near Partridge Island, but this is not frequented. The other harbours are, Quaco, Musquash, and Dipper, the latter lying down the Bay, near the County of Charlotte; they have water sufficient for vessels of four hundred tons burthen.

The land in this County on the seaboard, is not so good for farming as in the interior; it is generally rocky and broken, interspersed with barrens covered with a growth of stunted trees. There are, however, numerous good spots intermixed, and many places that formerly appeared doomed to sterility, have been brought under a good state of cultivation. Great improvements have lately been made in this County in farming; many new settlements have been formed, which are rapidly improving. A number of persons of wealth in the City of Saint John, have lately improved farms in its vicinity, particularly on the Marsh and at Loch Lomond. A strip of Marsh lies contiguous to the city, which is highly improved, and yields large crops of grass. The craggy hills also, skirting the Marsh, have been converted into gardens, and studded with beautiful seats by the wealthy citizens, and the whole district adjacent to the city is rapidly improving.

The principal place in this county, next to Saint John, is Carleton, which, by an unnatural union, has been incorpor-

ated with that city, of which it comprises two Wards. It lies opposite the main city on the western side of the harbour, on the point fronting Navy Island, and may be called a small town, having several streets considerably well built up, with wooden buildings. It contains a neat Episcopal Church and Meeting House. It has a good fishery, and some share in ship-building; but this branch of business is most always carried on for the merchants on the eastern side of the harbour. Carleton, indeed, possesses but little of the enterprize of her sister; it has but little trade, and has improved very little for a number of years. It is however probable that it will soon begin to emerge from its lethargy, as a number of merchants in Saint John have lately procured building lots along its shores, for the purpose of forming mercantile establishments.

The site of old Fort Frederick is still to be seen at the extremity of the point facing St. John, but it is fast mouldering into oblivion. Carleton is a distinct Parish within the City of Saint John.

A splendid wooden bridge is in course of erection across the river St. John at this place. This magnificent structure will reach from the Carleton shore to the highlands in Portland, a distance of fourteen hundred feet; the span across the river from the towers will be four hundred and thirty-five feet, and the height about eighty feet, allowing for the different states of the tide. This work when completed will be an ornament to the City; but it is to be feared it will never repay the spirited proprietors a fair return on the capital invested.

A little above the bridge on the Carleton side, and directly opposite the falls there are a number of excavations; mills and buildings are in progress, owned and conducted by an association called the "Saint John Mills and Canal Company," composed principally of enterprising capitalists in the United States. The place where this Company's operations are carried on has been long known as Cunnabell's Point, but is now called Union Point. A canal has been cut from a small cove above the point, which projects into the falls. Three sections of the dam (two hundred feet each,) are completed, and the other two in progress; the first block of mills, to contain eight gangs of saws, is in a state of great forwardness, and is intended to be in operation early in the Fall; sixteen more saws will immediately be added to the establishment. A number of buildings connected with those works are already finished and occupied by the workmen, and the Company expect soon to carry on an extensive and

profitable business.—Another extensive mill establishment is also in progress at this place. Messrs. C. D. and T. C. Everitt having procured a valuable privilege on the outer part of the point, have made preparations on a large scale for carrying on milling business. They have erected a commodious flour mill, which at present (1838,) is in active operation, and buildings to contain machinery for other manufactures, have also been put up, and are being furnished with the necessary works. These enterprising individuals, being desirous of extending the business, have recently procured an Act of Incorporation from the Provincial Legislature, under the title of the “Saint John Mills and Manufacturing Company,” and have offered a number of shares of the stock to the public on fair terms.—Those works have every appearance of prospering, and will doubtless add to the county a milling village of vast importance.

A little above those works on the opposite side of the small bay above the falls is the site of the old Indian House. This place is still called Indian Town, and is of considerable importance, being the point where vessels of all descriptions coming down the river St. John land, to wait for the proper time of tide to pass the falls; here also the steam-boats land, and from this place they start for Fredericton, and various other parts of the river—so that during the summer season, it is the resort of all kinds of river craft. There is a cluster of houses at the landing place, most of which are occupied by raftsmen and others. There are a number of coves near Indian Town where timber is laid up till it is wanted for shipping, when it is taken through the falls in small rafts, and put into ponds, where it is properly squared, and made ready for shipment. Near Indian Town is a steam mill for sawing deals, &c. From this place to the City of St. John is about one mile—the road is excellent, and passes through Portland, which may be called the suburbs of St. John, being connected with the City by a bridge. It does indeed seem strange that Portland, which joins St. John, should have been made a separate Parish, while Carleton which is separated from it by a wide river, should have been incorporated with it.—Portland has one main street running through the whole length of it, which is well built up. It has two good iron foundries, (the first ever erected in the Province,) and it is also the place where most of the vessels fitted out at Saint John are built. It has a very thriving appearance, and having a great number of ship-yards and timber ponds, may well be called the workshop of the city.

There are a number of other considerable settlements and villages in this county, the principal of which are Black River, where there are a number of good mills; Quaco, which is a good place for ship-building; Manawagonish, and Musquash, the latter being a flourishing village, with a number of good mills, a church, &c. An association has been formed, called the Lancaster Mill Company, with a capital of £100,000; they have erected a number of mills, with a gang of saws in each, and likewise circular saws for edging, with other machinery for cutting laths, clap-boards, shingles, &c. The Company own about fifty thousand acres of timber land, extending from the head of the tide at Musquash to near Mather's, on the Nerepis. Their present water power is reckoned equal to four hundred horses; but they are erecting a dam of solid masonry, which they expect will give them the command of at least a third more water power. All their works are executed in the best manner; they have several lumber roads, and a village laid out in farms, and are making every effort to improve their lands, and increase their mills, and expect to cut upwards of twelve millions of superficial feet of lumber this season. The principal stock of the Company is held by capitalists in St. John.

Having thus given a brief description of the Counties lying along the Bay of Fundy and the great river St. John, I shall now turn to the eastward, and take a short survey of the remaining Counties which lie along the Gulf shore, and extend to the Canadian frontier; following this method the first county to be noticed is

WESTMORLAND.

This extensive county is bounded eastwardly by the line of Nova-Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, northwardly by a west line running into the county from the northernmost point of Shediac Island, westerly by a line beginning at a point in the North boundary of St. John County, north from Quaco Head, and running North till it meets said west line, southwardly by St. John County and Chignecto. It contains 14,205 inhabitants.

This county is situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and joins Nova-Scotia. The line between the two Provinces has never yet been accurately defined, but it is understood to be at the narrowest part of the isthmus between the Bay of Fundy and Bay Verte. There are nine Parishes in this

County, viz. Westmorland, Sackville, Hillsborough, Hopewell, Moncton, Dorchester, Salisbury, Botsford, and Shediac.

A considerable part of this County was formerly settled by the French neutrals, most of whom were forcibly removed by the British Government in 1755. Many of their descendants, however, found refuge in the country, and are spread through this and the adjoining counties as far as the Bay of Chaleur. They have multiplied very fast, and have numerous settlements on the seaboard. In Westmorland alone their numbers are supposed to exceed seven thousand; their principal occupations are agriculture and fishing. They are an orderly, quiet people; being mostly Catholics, they have a number of fine Chapels in this and the adjoining Counties.

But the most thriving class of inhabitants are the descendants of the old Yorkshire and other English settlers. The greater part of whom are agriculturalists, and keep large stocks of cattle. The country in general is not much adapted to wheat or indian corn, but oats, potatoes, &c. are cultivated in great abundance. Stock, however, and the produce of the dairy, may well be called the staple of the county. The extensive marshes, many of which are laid down in the best English grasses, furnish fodder for numerous herds of cattle. Indeed, this and the adjoining county in Nova-Scotia, may well be stated first rate grazing counties, from the extent of their marshes. The great Tantamar marsh, which lies in Sackville is upwards of fifteen miles in length, and in some parts over four miles in breadth, most of which being dyked produce abundant crops of the best English grass. After mowing time this marsh appears to a spectator, standing on Fort Cumberland or some other elevated spot, dotted with an innumerable number of hay stacks, which are lost in the distance; the range being so great that the eyes get wearied and fail in reaching the limits of the extensive plain before them.

This county does not make much figure in a bustling trade, but is quietly rising in wealth. Its exports in wood are small; some timber is shipped at Petitcodiac, and a considerable quantity of deals are cut at Shepody, where there are a number of good mills. The lumber of all kinds from this county is chiefly sent to Saint John, where it is shipped for Europe. Grindstones are also a considerable article of export from this county, but its staple exports consist of cattle and the production of the dairy. It sends large quantities of butter to St. John and other places, and is celebrated throughout the Province for the excellence of that article. The

county is settled by a substantial yeomanry, who do not meddle much with any branch of business, but attend to their farms, which in general insures them a comfortable independence. The county is highly improved, has excellent roads, and in many parts good substantial bridges. The cows in this county are generally the largest of any in the Province.

The tides at the head of the Bay which washes a part of the county rise very high. They roll in with great velocity, making a loud noise, and come in successive swells or waves, about three feet perpendicular, and sometimes higher, called the boar. The noise is heard at a great distance, and animals within its sound, manifest evident signs of terror, and immediately make for the highlands. The spring tides at Cape Enrage and Cumberland Bason, are forty-five to sixty feet; according to Mr. Haliburton, they rise to seventy feet at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and only seven at Bay Verte.

The shores from Cape Chignecto and St. Martin's Head to the Joggins, or land of grindstones, are high, bold, and rocky; on other parts of the coast they are not so bold, and abound with valuable stone for building, and grindstones, great quantities of which are made in this neighbourhood.

At the extremity of this county and province, stands old Fort Cumberland, formerly called Beau se jour. It was built on the high lands between the Missaguash and Aulac rivers, and was taken from the French in 1755, by Colonel Moncton. It was formerly one of the keys of the Peninsula, but is now nearly in ruins. There are also the vestiges of another fort at the Bay of Verte, called Fort Monckton, which was the first strong hold erected by the French in this country, and was then the principal place of arms and stores for them in their various incursions into these provinces, while Canada belonged to France.

There are several rivers in this county, the principal of which is the Petitcodiac: this river rises near the head of the Kennebeckasis river, and runs to the centre of the county, when it makes a short bend, after which it soon widens and falls into Chignecto Bay. The other streams are but small: being all tide rivers, they in some places overflow large tracts of undiked marsh lands at full tides. Large vessels ascend the Petitcodiac as far as the Bend to load, but the navigation is somewhat difficult. Memramcook River falls into the Petitcodiac, and has a large tract of marsh along its course of about 4000 acres. The Tantamar, Aulac, and Missaguash, fall into the head of Cumberland Bason.

Entering the county by the great road of communication from Saint John, along the banks of the Petitcodiac, the first cluster of houses is at what is called the Bend. Here is a small trading station, comprising several fine houses, with stores, &c; and near the place are mills. Vessels at times come up to this place to load, but as the navigation is considered dangerous, the lumber is chiefly shipped off in small craft to other ports for exportation. At the Bend the road branches; one line leading to Dorchester by the Memramcook River, and the other leading to Shediac, a small port on the Gulf shore at the extremity of the county. Shediac is a small neat little town, where a few vessels are yearly loaded, but the trade is small, and the country around is but poor: being settled chiefly by French, who have very little enterprise, it is not likely to make much of a figure among the commercial stations of the Province. It has a Church, and the largest Catholic Chapel in the Province, with a few stores and several fine houses. Following the Gulf shore from Shediac to the Bay Verte, we pass the Greater and Lesser Shemogue, with several other settlements. The Bay Verte, near which is the ruins of old Fort Moncton, is a small place where vessels sometimes enter, chiefly for the purpose of shipping cattle, and the agricultural products of the district; but it is an inconvenient place for shipping, the water being shallow, lighters, scows, &c. have to be used to convey the cargoes on board. Prince Edward Island is in sight from this place about nine miles distant.

Returning again to the Petitcodiac river, and following the great road from the Bend to the Memramcook river, we arrive at Dorchester, the Shire-Town of the county. This is a pleasant flourishing place, situated on the left bank of the Memramcook: it contains a fine Court-House and Church, with other public buildings; it also contains some fine dwelling houses and beautiful seats, with stores and other structures for mercantile purposes; it is a shipping station, but its trade is yet but small. Still following the great road, the next place approaching to a town is Sackville, which is situated near the great marsh. This is a neat flourishing village, having a Church and Meeting House, with a number of fine dwelling houses and stores. It is surrounded by a highly improved farming district, with a beautiful rural seat at Westcock.

From Sackville to the Nova Scotia line, is an undulating country of marsh and highland. First is the great Tantamar marsh, more than four miles broad; then follows the Jollicure

ridge, which contains many well improved farms; this is succeeded by another marsh, then follows Point-de-Bute ridge, on which stands old Fort Cumberland. This ridge being on the line between New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, contains a number of well improved farms, with several good buildings, also a good Church and Methodist Chapel. The buildings near old Fort Cumberland have an uncommon antiquated appearance. On this ridge, likewise, was a place called Bloody Bridge, it being the scene of a bloody tragedy during the old Revolutionary War.

Returning to the Memramcook river, we arrive at the land of Frenchmen: almost all the right bank of this river and the country for a distance adjoining being occupied by them.—Here they have a Chapel and a numerous and fast increasing population. This appears always to have been a favorite spot with them: here they were settled in great numbers before the year 1755, when they were forcibly removed by the British Government, having first seen their habitations and property destroyed before their eyes. It was at this place that many of them were torn from all the comforts of life and cast on the wide world, destitute and forlorn, to suffer the hardships and privations so feelingly described in Mr. Haliburton's history of Nova-Scotia.

The French, as has been before noticed, make no great figure in improving a country;—very mean houses and mere necessaries in general satisfy them. Hence the country in their neighbourhood exhibits no permanent features of improvement. They can only be ranked among the small farmers of the county.

That part of Westmorland which lies to the westward of the Petitcodiac river, and stretches to the County of Saint John, is still chiefly in a wilderness state. Shepody, however, is a considerable place for mills, and large quantities of deals are cut in the different settlements in this part of the county. Considerable advances are also making in the farming line. There are some very elevated ridges in this district, called the Shepody Mountains, some of which contain large portions of excellent land for agricultural purposes.—Many new settlements are rising up here, as well as in other parts of this extensive county.

All that part of the Province that lies along the Gulf Shore, from Westmorland to the borders of Lower Canada, was formerly included in the large County of Northumber-

land—which, in 1826, was divided into three counties. The first of these, adjoining Westmorland and extending to the Parish of Harcourt, inclusive, being called KENT; the second, extending from the Parish of Harcourt to the Parish of Saumarez, retaining the old name of NORTHUMBERLAND; and the third, commencing at the easterly part of the Parish of Saumarez and extending to the Canada line, was named GLOUCESTER. The first, therefore, in order, proceeding (according to the method before stated,) from South to North, is

KENT,

Which adjoins Westmorland on the southward and extends to the Parish of Harcourt, as before stated. It comprises the Parishes of Carleton, Liverpool, Wellington, Dundas, Huskisson, and Harcourt, and contains a population of 6031 souls.

This County lies along the Gulf Shore, and is indented with a number of fine rivers, the principal of which are the Cogaigue, Buctouche, Richibucto, Kouchibouguacsis, Kouchibouguac, and many others. The chief ports for loading ships are Buctouche and Richibucto. The exports consist of lumber of different descriptions: Pine, however, as in most of the other lumber districts, is getting scarce; but as the country abounds in Spruce, the attention of the inhabitants has been turned to the erection of mills both here and in the adjoining counties, and vast quantities of sawed lumber, particularly deals, are now produced.

Richibucto, the shire town of the county, is situated on the left bank of the river of that name, on a plain near the entrance of the Gulf. It is a place of considerable trade, being an excellent shipping station. The town consists of a number of good mercantile establishments and several other fine buildings, the principal of which are on the main street, running parallel with the water. Here is also a good Church, and a Court-house, with other public buildings. It is a very pleasant place for a summer residence, being free from those dense and tedious fogs, so frequent along the coast of the Bay of Fundy. Here are also a great abundance of excellent shell fish, which are taken with the greatest ease in different parts of the harbour.

About three miles above Richibucto, on the opposite side of the river, is the establishment of Mr. Jardine, which has given rise to a small village. Here is a good ship-yard and

other conveniences for carrying on an extensive mercantile business.

The country round Richibucto is covered with an inferior growth of Pines and other soft woods, and has the appearance of having been burnt over at no very distant period: indeed the whole district from the Richibucto to the Nashwaak consists of a great portion of low swampy land unfit for agriculture. There are, however, a few fine ridges of high land interspersed in the range, on some of which good settlements are forming.—Good roads are opening in this county to facilitate the intercourse with other counties and likewise with the capital.

Buctouche is the next place of importance in this county: it is a shipping port, with a cluster of houses and some signs of trade; but the vessels that resort here are few and generally small.

Cocaigne is also a small trading station, but there is nothing peculiar about the settlement or its business.

Considerable attention has lately been paid to agriculture in this county; but it must be observed that a great part of the land in this county is not favorable to the pursuits of the husbandman. The district along the Gulf shore is better adapted for trade and the fishery than for farming. Advancing into the interior, there is much swampy and barren land, and other parts are covered with a stunted growth of pine and other timber. The county, however, is not destitute of some fine tracts, on which good settlements are forming, and a number of good milling establishments and flourishing villages are springing up in the wilderness.

The mineral wealth of this section of the Province is no doubt very great, as it partakes of the Coal measures, which are so abundant in its neighbourhood, and many indications of minerals and fossils have already been discovered. Indeed this County is fast rising into importance, and as it adjoins the wealthy County of Westmorland on the one side, and the great trading County of Northumberland (of which it formerly was a part,) on the other, it will no doubt soon hold a high station among the flourishing counties of New-Brunswick.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

This county, as was before observed, formerly included Kent and Gloucester. It extends from the Parish of Har-

court, in the county of Kent on the southward, to the Parish of Saumarez, in the County of Gloucester, on the northward, and is divided into the following towns or parishes, viz. Newcastle, Chatham, Ludlow, Northesk, Alnwick, Glenelg, Nelson, Saumarez, and Carleton, and contains a population of 14,170 souls.

This is a valuable section of the Province, and is extensively engaged in the shipping business. It has a great extent of sea-coast, and several fine rivers, and possesses great resources and facilities for the lumber trade. Squared timber, deals, and other sawed lumber form the great staple of its exports. The Miramichi which is among the first rivers in the province for pine, runs through this county, and with its numerous tributaries intersects it in every part, opening a highway to the seaboard for the produce of its extensive forests. The principal shipping ports in the county are along the river. A little above the head of Miramichi Bay, and on the right bank of the river stands the thriving town of Chatham, and a few miles farther up on the opposite side stands its rival sister, Newcastle, the shire-town, both largely engaged in the commerce of the province, and deserving from their importance to hold a high station among the flourishing trading towns of New-Brunswick.

The port of Miramichi ranks next to St. John in a commercial point of view, and as being the next most important shipping port in the Province. It is the outlet of all the business carried on along the whole range of that river and its numerous tributaries. At every little nook along the river from its mouth as far up as Fraser's Island, there are shipping stations where vessels may lie in safety and take in their cargoes.—The only drawback to this port is that, along with all the other harbours on this coast, it is frozen over during the winter.—The shipping, milling, and ship-building establishments are on a large scale along this river. A large amount of capital is already invested in those branches of trade; the milling business has of late attracted considerable attention. An association to extend its operations has lately been formed, called "The New-Brunswick Mill Company," with a capital of £100,000. It is the intention of this Company to erect twenty mills annually till they complete the number of one hundred; they have already completed a great part of them.—Mr. Cunard's mills at Miramichi are stated to have cut on the 29th of April, 1837, 42,471 feet of deals, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 7 P. M. being the produce of 320 logs, and employing fifty workmen.

There were fifty vessels on the records of registry at the port of Miramichi on the 31st December, 1836. The number of vessels built at this port during the last year was eight, measuring 3,147 tons.

Newcastle, the shire-town of the county is situated on the left bank of the Miramichi river. It is a great place for the shipping engaged in the lumbering business, and is considerably well built up. It has several fine streets well lined with neat dwelling houses, and stores. It has also a number of public edifices among which are a good Court House and Jail, with several places of worship belonging to different denominations. This place was reduced to a heap of rubbish by the great fire of 1825, being directly within its most destructive range—but it has risen anew from its ashes, and is a flourishing trading town, rising in population and importance.

Chatham stands on the right bank of the Miramichi, and may well rank among the first class of towns in this County. It contains one English, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian Church, with other public buildings. The town is well laid out and contains a great number of fine houses with mercantile establishments and other improvements, and participates largely in the trade of the country. This place being on the South West side of the river, escaped the great fire of 1825, and became an asylum for hundreds who fled to it from that great calamity.—Chatham is at present fast outstripping its rival sister, Newcastle.

Douglastown, on the north-east side of the Miramichi, at a mid distance between Newcastle and Chatham, is also a rising trading station. The House of Gilmour & Rankin have extensive shipping establishments at this place, and the river in the neighborhood is crowded with shipping during the shipping season. This place was nearly all swept off by the tremendous fire of October, 1825. In a few hours this flourishing village was reduced to cinders, only six houses having escaped. It has, however, again risen from its ruins with increased population, buildings, and wealth.—Douglastown, as well as Newcastle and Chatham, has lately been made a free port.

Agriculture has not been so much fostered in this County as its importance demands, on account of the great trade always carried on in wood; but many persons are beginning to turn their attention of late years to that most important pursuit. Many fine farms are improving and agricultural villages rising up in different parts of the County,—the soil in many districts being of the best quality.

The County of Northumberland being a great trading County, contains a number of flourishing trading stations, too numerous to be particularly described in such a brief work as the Notitia.

GREAT FIRE OF 1825.

This County was the chief scene of those destructive fires that raged through this Province and the State of Maine in 1825, and burst out almost simultaneously in different places: particularly at the Oromocto, Fredericton, and Miramichi.—The latter place exhibiting an extent and volume of flames of the most appalling and terrific appearance, which swept the settlements along the river Miramichi for upwards of one hundred miles, by eighty five in breadth, and extended its ravages over a surface of nearly eight thousand square miles, and destroyed property to the amount of nearly eight hundred thousand pounds, with the loss of nearly two hundred souls.

The summer of 1825 was extremely warm, with a great drought, which continued with but a small quantity of rain till October. In consequence of which, fires raged in the woods in many places to an alarming extent, and the whole country appeared to be fast verging to a state of combustion. On the 7th of October, about half past three o'clock P. M. a broad and dense column of smoke was seen to rise in a vertical direction at a considerable distance to the N. W. of Newcastle. As it was supposed extensive fires were raging in that quarter, it excited no alarm in the minds of the people. A short time before the fire commenced it was a perfect calm. About 7 o'clock P. M. a smart breeze sprung up; at this time it was pitchy dark,—the fire being then at a distance from the settlements, raging in the woods. About 8 o'clock P. M. the wind rose and increased to a hurricane, bringing the fire like a deluge upon the settlements. Flames burst in masses on the affrighted inhabitants. The roaring noise becoming more and more tremendous, swept with inconceivable velocity over the surface of the earth and water, and awakened the agonizing feelings and horrors of the flying and distracted people: the screams of the burnt, the burning and the wounded, mingled with the cries of the domestic animals, scorched and suffocated with the heat—men and women with infants, and the sick urging their way through volumes of smoke that threatened instant destruction, and seemed to bar retreat. In fact no description can do justice to the horrors and miseries of those fatal

moments. Some of the people ran to the river and plunged up to the neck in the water for safety,—others betook themselves to rafts, scows, canoes or floating logs for protection from the flames. In the brief space of an hour, Newcastle, Douglastown, and the whole northern side of the river, were reduced to cinders, and out of five hundred buildings, not more than twenty-five were left. In Newcastle, besides the Barracks, Court House, Presbyterian church, Seaman's hospital, and Printing establishment, upwards of two hundred and forty houses and stores were destroyed,—only fourteen houses and three stores remaining. Three ships laden, were burnt in the harbour, with two on the stocks. The total amount of property destroyed, according to the estimates made at that time, amounted to nearly £700,000, and the number of lives lost was stated at not less than two hundred and fifty.

The dreadful conflagration seemed unlike to any thing before known. Flying atoms, and burning bark appeared like fire falling from the clouds, and was carried to a distance out to sea, to the great danger of the shipping. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that many persons could hardly get out of their dwellings in time to save their families, leaving even their books, plate and money behind. The river was their only resource, but even there they were not safe, for the flames extended to such a distance on the waters, and such quantities of burning timber, &c. were carried into it, that hundreds of salmon were destroyed by the heat and cast ashore.

So awful indeed were the circumstances attending this fire, by the suddenness of the destruction, the tremendous noise, darkness and suffocation, that many in the town believed that the great day of final decision had come, and that the foundations of the world were dissolving. The writer was informed by an eye witness, that he thought the terrors of the last day were bursting upon him. Some new settlements were totally destroyed with all their inhabitants; the smoke and flames having surrounded them in a moment and cut off their retreat; their blackened corpses were afterwards found in different positions, some in the act of escaping, and others near their dwellings. Some of the Lumbermen preserved their lives by running into brooks, and laying down in the water until the flames, which were raging on each bank had subsided.

Mr. Cooney, in his work on this part of New-Brunswick, is stated to have drawn a highly colored picture of the horrors and sublimity of those terrific scenes; but as the writer has not the happiness of having that interesting work, he has

merely stated a few of the prominent features and facts of that dreadful calamity in as few words as possible, so as to hand down a few of the leading circumstances to future years, that the remembrance of this awful visitation may not sink into total oblivion, after time has obliterated the visible mark of that awful scourge, which wanted no aid of language to augment its terrors.

I shall only add, that on the Sunday following this dreadful scene, the inhabitants were thrown into the greatest consternation, from a report that the cattle had been suffocated from the pressure of the atmosphere, and as an oppressive sensation and difficulty of respiration began to prevail among the people, holes were dug in the ground to inhale the fresh air, as a last resource. Through a merciful Providence they were preserved from that most horrid and extreme calamity.

On the same fatal 7th October, destructive fires broke out at Fredericton and the Oromocto, both at a nearly equal distance of 120 miles from Miramichi. In the forenoon of that day, a fire broke out near the premises of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests, about a mile from Fredericton, and while the inhabitants and engines were drawn out, leaving the town with only women and children, another fire broke out in the upper part of the town; this was about two o'clock P. M. and in the short space of fifteen minutes, it had crossed two squares and reached the bank of the river. The flames seemed to be forced along in one continued sheet, so that nearly the whole squares were on fire at once. It was stopped, almost by miracle, by the ceasing of the wind for a few moments, as the last house near a small vacancy was burning,—for scarcely had it fallen, when the wind shifted to the North-west, (the precise point to drive the flames to the cluster of buildings close to the burning house,) and blew a gale, so that had not the fire been by that time well subdued, it is probable the whole town would have been swept off, as the wind drove direct on the main part of the town, and the inhabitants were discouraged and worn out with fatigue.—Eighty-nine buildings, valued with other property consumed at fifty thousand pounds, were destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor did any person receive any serious injury. A considerable amount of property, however, was stolen by wretches who fatten on public calamities.

On the same inauspicious 7th of October, by a remarkable coincidence, about twenty houses and barns were burnt down on the Oromocto and Rushagoannes, and three children

were burnt to death. Other fires also were raging in other parts of the country to an alarming extent at the same time, particularly on the river Tobique, where most of the fine groves of red pine were destroyed.

Great exertions were made in New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Canadas, and the United States, as well as in England and Scotland to relieve the sufferers, and liberal contributions were made both in money and provisions, besides clothing and other articles were supplied by associations of benevolent females and others; and as the fall proved uncommonly fine, it enabled the sufferers, who amounted to nearly fifteen thousand, to procure themselves a shelter and provisions for the ensuing winter.

The amount of losses ascertained at Miramichi, and given into Sir Howard Douglas some months after the fire, was £227,713 19s. 8d. which is far less than the supposed amount before stated; but as the great loss in the destruction of timber, and many other things of great value to the place, (but which from their quality could not with propriety be taken into the precise and accurate returns handed to him,) were taken into the first estimation, which, as is usual in such cases, was no doubt over-rated.

Many conflicting opinions were formed about the origin of those destructive fires; some supposed that from the continued heat and drought, spontaneous combustion had taken place. But there is no occasion to resort to such questionable causes; there can be little doubt, but this and the adjoining countries have been subject to destructive fires at distant periods, and, as was observed under the article Climate, it is very evident that this country has frequently been denuded of part of its forests by fires; for in the revolution of a number of years, (the exact period of which cannot be stated,) dry seasons occur, attended, as was the year 1825, with great heats. These prepare the country, (particularly those parts encumbered with old trees and brush,) for combustion; when the least spark dropped on any part sets the whole in a blaze. Indeed it is surprising that fires do not oftener rage through the woods, when we consider the great aridity of the forests after long droughts, and the numerous classes of persons such as Indians, lumberers, and others, who roam through the wilderness, and light up fires where they encamp, or shake the embers out of their pipes among dry leaves and other combustibles, and pass on unheedful of the evils of their thoughtlessness.

To prevent the occurrence of such disastrous fires, great vigilance should be exerted in dry seasons to prevent their being kindled in the woods. Settlers should also be particularly cautious not to build in the forest until they have a sufficient space cleared to ensure a retreat.

GLOUCESTER

Adjoins Northumberland, and commences at the eastern part of the Parish of Saumarez, near the Nepisiguit river, and extends to the Province of Lower Canada. It is divided into the following towns or parishes:—Saumarez, Bathurst, Beresford, Addington, and Eldon, and contains 8323 inhabitants.

This County possesses great facilities for navigation, having a continued line of bays, rivers, and other water courses. First, by the Bay of Chaleur, which washes its North-eastern line, and next by the great river Restigouche, which forms its Northern boundary, and divides it from the District of Gaspé, in Lower Canada. It has also a great number of rivers, the principal of which, besides the Restigouche, are the Nepisiguit, near the southern boundary of the county, which has a considerable bay and is an important shipping station; the Little Nepisiguit, and the Upsalquitch, which runs to the northward, and after intersecting the county to a great distance, falls into the Restigouche.

All these rivers are frozen over in the winter, as well as all the harbours along the coast. This is a great drawback to the trade of the north-eastern counties: while the port of Saint John is full of vessels, the ports along the Gulf shore are fast locked up in frost. So sudden sometimes is the change from mild weather to excessive cold, that vessels are occasionally frozen up in the harbours at the commencement of winter, and remain in that state until spring.

Bathurst, the shire town of this county, is situated on the Bay of Chaleur, and is a flourishing shipping port, having a good harbour and abundance of timber. It carries on a brisk trade with the mother country in squared and sawed lumber. The harbour, during the shipping season, is thronged with vessels, and the shores and coves are enlivened with workmen preparing the several kinds of lumber for shipment.—The town is well laid out, and contains a number of fine dwelling houses, with several stores and mercan-

tile establishments. The public buildings consist of a Court-house and its appendages, a good Church belonging to the establishment, and also a building in progress, one hundred feet by fifty, intended for a place of worship for the members of the Roman Catholic Church. This place is fast rising in importance, and as it possesses abundant sources for a great and lasting trade, it will, with its neighbour Dalhousie, at no distant day be conspicuous among the rising towns of New-Brunswick.—It was near this place that the French squadron was destroyed by Commodore Byron in 1760.

Dalhousie, on the Restigouche, is the second town in this county, and the first in trade. It is a thriving place, and, like Bathurst, carries on a lively trade with Great-Britain in the products of the forest. The town is fast improving in buildings and in wealth. It has a Church, several fine blocks of dwellings, with stores and other conveniences for mercantile purposes. It is an excellent shipping port, and from its contiguity to the great Pine districts, and commanding the resources of the great river Restigouche, is most advantageously situated for prosecuting an extensive and un-failing trade.

There are a number of small towns and villages springing up in this extensive county. Enterprise is directing its energies to this long-neglected region, which possesses in an ample manner, the sources of a great and lasting trade. The numerous rivers and streams with which this part of the Province is interspersed, laying open its inmost resources, and offering facilities to the trader and farmer, must always ensure to an enterprising and industrious population the means of comfort and an earnest of wealth.

Gloucester, on the whole, is an extensive and valuable County: embracing a large extent on the Gulf shore, and extending along the river Restigouche, it possesses great facilities for trade. It abounds with almost inexhaustible quantities of excellent timber of various kinds, besides other sources of wealth, as well agricultural as mineral, which only want developement to make them productive and profitable. By far the greater part of this extensive County is still in a wilderness state: having, until lately, formed a part of Northumberland, the North-eastern part was too much neglected,—the energies of the trading population being directed to the more central parts about the river Miramichi, and the adjoining districts. This left the country bordering on the Bay of Chaleur and the Restigouche in a neglected

state for a long time; the consequence was, that this whole district, with the exception of a few scattered settlements along the Gulf shore, was left without roads or other improvements; but a great alteration has taken place within a few years: Roads have been opened,—agriculture has been attempted,—milling establishments and villages are dotting the wilderness,—and the County is fast rising into importance. Its great forests, as yet almost untouched, promise an abundant supply for a great and permanent trade; and as the timber becomes exhausted in the central Counties, men of business will transfer a part of their capital to this part of the Province. Good roads are opening to connect the extreme parts of this County with other parts of the Province; opening those roads will create settlements, promote population, and consequently produce wealth. Its immense resources will be brought into activity, and the event, no doubt, will show that this section of the Province, so long neglected, is not wanting in the means of soon rising to the rank of the most favored Counties.

POSTSCRIPT.—While these pages were in the hands of the printer, “An Act to erect a part of the County of Gloucester into a separate and distinct County,” (which had been passed by the Provincial Legislature in the month of March, 1837, and was specially confirmed by Her Majesty in Council on the 20th December, in the same year), was published by authority, in the Province. By this Act “all that part of the County of Gloucester which lies to the northward and westward, and included within the line drawn due south from the mouth of Belldune River until it strikes the line dividing the Parish of Beresford and Bathurst in the said County, thence westerly by the line dividing the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, until it strikes the line of the Province of Lower Canada,” is erected into a separate and distinct County, to be known by the name of the COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE; and that part of the present County of Gloucester, not included within the limits of the said new County, above described, shall henceforth comprise the county of Gloucester. The Act also provides that one member to serve in General Assembly of this Province is to be elected by the Freeholders of Restigouche, and that Dalhousie shall be the Shire Town of the County, at which place the necessary public buildings are to be erected.

APPENDIX.

BRIEF SUMMARY FOR 1837.

MANY important events have taken place in 1837. Although New-Brunswick, which is deeply engaged in commercial pursuits, has participated in the shock that has so generally extended through the commercial classes both in England and America, still the main-springs of her prosperity are unimpaired. By the blessings of a bountiful Providence, an abundant harvest has done much to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and is an earnest of a progressive improvement in the transactions of the business classes throughout the country. Few years have been more productive than the last.

The Administration of the Province has also been changed, and general satisfaction pervades all classes.

The great amount of disposable revenue has enabled the Legislature to extend the improvement of the country, by opening and improving roads and providing for other internal improvements, among which may be noticed the provision for a Provincial Asylum for Lunatics, and for the erection of a Penitentiary at Saint John; also an appropriation for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Courts at Fredericton, with several other appropriations for public purposes. But here it is to be regretted, when the present state of the Province Hall is considered, that a suitable structure for the accommodation of the Provincial Parliament was not provided, instead of a Court House, at the Seat of Government. That when the Province possesses ample funds, a building commensurate with the advanced state of the country should be wanting, and large sums expended on minor buildings,—that the Province Hall, which should be the first building in the country, should be allowed to dwindle into contempt, (*i. e.* on a comparison with other things.) If, instead of frittering away money on additions and small buildings, a good sum was at once appropriated

for the erection of a suitable Province Hall, no doubt the old building would answer for the Courts and many other purposes for which small buildings will probably be erected in detail. Parsimony is not always the best economy.

Great improvements have also lately been made on and about Government House. Considerable works for the accommodation of the military are likewise in progress. Barracks are building in Saint John and Fredericton, and other improvements are contemplated by the Home Government.

The nett amount of the Provincial Revenue for 1837, exclusive of Light-house, Emigrant, and Hospital duties, is £51,988:13:10. The amount of Casual and Territorial Revenues paid over to the Province Treasurer, £54,305:10:2.

Amount of appropriations made by the Legislature for Provincial purposes, in the last Session, for the year 1838, £90,265—being £15,045 more than for 1837, besides the amount for the Civil List and contingencies, which will probably extend to £16,000 more.

The annexed statements will shew the state of the Trade for 1837, as compared with 1827.

INWARDS—1837.				INWARDS—1827.			
	<i>Ves. ls.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	
From Great-Britain,	420	148,785		383	113,131		
“ British Colonies,	1512	94,374		1156	66,402		
“ United States,	300	43,120		115	14,259		
“ Foreign States,	19	4,587		5	1,317		
<i>Total, . .</i>	<i>2261</i>	<i>291,069</i>	<i>13,885</i>	<i>1659</i>	<i>195,109</i>	<i>9886</i>	
OUTWARDS—1837.				OUTWARDS—1827.			
To Great Britain,	660	212,417		391	130,997		
“ British Colonies,	1418	78,443		1096	69,902		
“ United States,	183	16,054		100	11,382		
“ Foreign States,	5	668		3	365		
<i>Total, . .</i>	<i>2206</i>	<i>307,612</i>	<i>14,331</i>	<i>1590</i>	<i>203,546</i>	<i>11,311</i>	

Wheat Flour imported in 1837, - - 52,181 Barrels.

Wheat, “ “ - - 119,700 Bushels.

Wheat and Rye Flour imported in 1827, - - 45,203 Barrels.

Square Timber exported in 1837, 221,605 Tons—Deals and Boards, 57,154 M. Feet.

“ “ In 1827, 187,332 Tons—Deals and Boards, 18,385 M. Feet.

New Vessels Registered in 1837, 85, admeasuring 25,338 Tons.

“ “ in 1827, 94, “ 20,097 Tons.

Vessels on Records of Registry, 31st Dec. 1837, - 450—103,159 Tons—3289 Men.

“ “ 31st Dec. 1827, - 328—43,471 Tons—2105 Men.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Baptist Seminary, the number of Pupils in the Female Department is incorrectly printed 140, instead of forty.

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	INWARDS—1837.			INWARDS—1827.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
From Great-Britain,	430	148,785		383	113,131	
“ British Colonies,	1512	94,574		1156	66,102	
“ United States,	309	43,120		115	14,259	
“ Foreign States,	19	4,587		5	1,317	
<i>Total</i> , . .	2261	291,069	13,885	1659	195,109	9886
	OUTWARDS—1837.			OUTWARDS—1827.		
To Great Britain,	660	212,417		891	130,997	
“ British Colonies,	1418	78,443		1696	60,902	
“ United States,	183	16,054		100	11,382	
“ Foreign States,	5	668		3	365	
<i>Total</i> , . .	2206	307,612	14,321	1590	203,516	11,311

Wheat Flour imported in 1837, - - 52,181 Barrels.

Wheat, “ “ - - 119,700 Bushels.

Wheat and Rye Flour imported in 1827, - - 45,203 Barrels.

Square Timber exported in 1837, 221,605 Tons—Deals and Boards, 57,154 M. Feet.

“ “ In 1827, 187,332 Tons—Deals and Boards, 18,385 M. Feet.

New Vessels Registered in 1837, 85, admeasuring 25,388 Tons.

“ “ in 1827, 94, “ 20,097 Tons.

Vessels on Records of Registry, 31st Dec. 1837, - 450—163,159 Tons—3259 Men.

“ “ 31st Dec. 1827, - 328— 43,471 Tons—2105 Men.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Baptist Seminary, the number of Pupils in the Female Department is incorrectly printed 140, instead of forty.

213. (FISHER, Peter). Notitia of New-Brunswick, for 1836, and extending into 1837; comprising historical, geographical, statistical & commercial notices of the Province. By an Inhabitant.

"What ever concerns my Country, interests me;

"I follow nature, with truth my guide". Saint John: Printed for the author, by Henry Chubb, Market-Square. 1838. Tremain 2062. 136 pp. corners a little frayed.

35.00

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for the erection of a suitable Province Hall, no doubt the old building would answer for the Courts and many other purposes for which small buildings will probably be erected in detail. Parsimony is not always the best economy.

Great improvements have also lately been made on and about Government House. Considerable works for the accommodation of the military are likewise in progress. Barracks are building in Saint John and Fredericton, and other improvements are contemplated by the Home Government.

The nett amount of the Provincial Revenue for 1837, exclusive of Light-house, Emigrant, and Hospital duties, is £51,988:13:10. The amount of Casual and Territorial Revenues paid over to the Province Treasurer, £54,305:10:2.

Amount of appropriations made by the Legislature for Provincial purposes, in the last Session, for the year 1838, £90,265—being £15,045 more than for 1837, besides the amount for the Civil List and contingencies, which will probably extend to £16,000 more.

The annexed statements will shew the state of the Trade for 1837, as compared with 1827.

INWARDS—1837.				INWARDS—1827.			
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	
From Great-Britain,	430	148,785		383	113,131		
“ British Colonies,	1512	94,574		1156	66,402		
“ United States,	309	43,120		115	14,259		
“ Foreign States,	19	4,587		5	1,317		
<i>Total, . .</i>	<i>2261</i>	<i>291,069</i>	<i>13,885</i>	<i>1659</i>	<i>195,109</i>	<i>9886</i>	
OUTWARDS—1837.				OUTWARDS—1827.			
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	
To Great Britain,	600	212,417		391	130,997		
“ British Colonies,	1418	78,443		1096	60,902		
“ United States,	183	16,054		100	11,382		
“ Foreign States,	5	668		3	365		
<i>Total, . .</i>	<i>2206</i>	<i>307,612</i>	<i>14,331</i>	<i>1590</i>	<i>203,546</i>	<i>11,311</i>	

Wheat Flour imported in 1827, - - 52,181 Barrels.

Wheat, “ “ - - - 119,700 Bushels.

Wheat and Rye Flour imported in 1827, - - 45,203 Barrels.

Square Timber exported in 1837, 224,605 Tons—Deals and Boards, 57,154 M. Feet.

“ “ In 1827, 187,332 Tons—Deals and Boards, 18,385 M. Feet.

New Vessels Registered in 1837, 85, admeasuring 25,388 Tons.

“ “ in 1827, 94, “ 20,097 Tons.

Vessels on Records of Registry, 31st Dec. 1837, - 450—103,159 Tons—3289 Men.

“ “ 31st Dec. 1827, - 328—43,471 Tons—2105 Men.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Baptist Seminary, the number of Pupils in the Female Department is incorrectly printed 140, instead of forty.

From the Aspersions of a Pamphlet
Present Dangerous Crisis. (Peace between Britain & France). Rebound
in boards. Original titlepage. London 1763. 45 pp 10.00

200. CAPE BRETON. Debate in the House of Assembly, on the 7th of April,
on the Annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia. (Taken from the
Novacotian). 18 pp n.d. 18 double column pp. 1 small hole burned 3.50
No covers. thru a few pages.

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Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly a signature or name.

