A

GUIDE

TO

NEW BRUNSWICK,

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, &c.

By the Rev. Christopher W. Atkinson, A.M.

LATE PASTOR OF MASCREEN KIRK, ST GEORGE, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Second Edition.

MATTHEW XXV. 40.

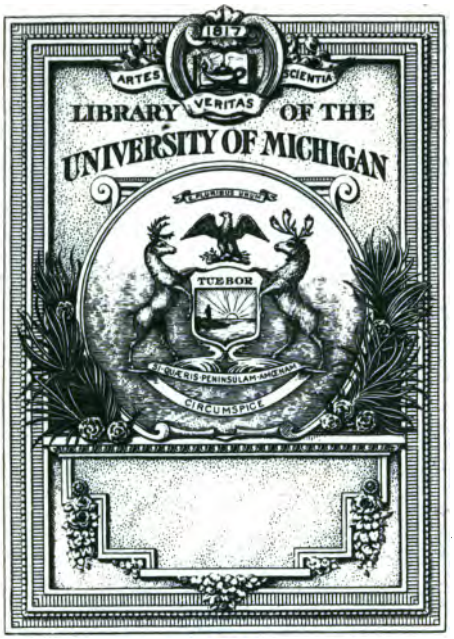
Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἐφ' ὅσον ἐποιήσατε ἑνὶ τούτων τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου τῶν ἐλαχίστων, ἐμοὶ ἐποιήσατε.

Anns gach Sgriobhadh biodh Cuspiar,
Sonraicht an Ughdair ann do shealladh.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY ANDERSON & BRYCE, HIGH-STREET.

1843.



PREFACE.

Were it not that a Preface is considered by many persons, as an indispensable accompaniment to a book, the Author of this Volume prefers laying it before the world without one. But to omit complying with the general custom in this respect, might seem to indicate indifference to public opinion.

The very flattering reception which the first edition of the Emigrant's Guide has experienced from upwards of eight hundred of the Nobility and Clergy of Scotland, has stimulated the Author to publish a Second Edition.

The Author, therefore, has now little more to say, than that he is deeply grateful to those

Quaco, Queen's Council, Queen's County.
Restigouche, Restook, Rivers, Roads, Rock-Salt, Royal Mail Steamers.
St Andrew's, St Ann's, St David's, St George's, St James', St John's, St Martin's, St Mary's, St Patrick's, St Stephen's, Sea-Coast, Servant's Wages, Shepody, Signals, Slate, Societies, Soil, Subscribers, Sussex Valley.
Thoroughfare, Tide at St John, Time for going through the Falls at do., Tobeique.
University of King's College (Fredericton), Upham.
Vaccine Establishment, Vaccine Surgeons.
Washademoac, Western Isles, Westmoreland, Woodstock.
York County.

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

CHAPTER I.

At a period when the Queen's Government, in pursuance of a wise and liberal policy, are using every means to encourage emigration to her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, and thus add to the strength and security of the more distant portions of the British Empire, it becomes the duty of every well-wisher of his country, and friend of his species, to lay before the public whatever information he may possess in relation to the subject; and, however limited may be his means, to cast his mite into the general treasury of knowledge, and if possible aid in directing attention to those portions of these colonies which a settler can occupy with the greatest comfort, and improve to the most advantage.

The object of emigration is threefold:—To the Parent State of its superabundant on; to increase more rapidly the num- nhabitants in the colonies, and thus to their advancement in wealth and im-

portance; and, *thirdly*, to provide the means of subsistence for those who are anxious to leave the scenes of their earlier years, to secure elsewhere "a local habitation," and a more comfortable and happy home. With reference to the first of these objects: So far as the Parent State is concerned, it matters little what fate awaits the venturous emigrant, so long as the land of his nativity is relieved from the incumbrance of his presence; still, the philanthropist everywhere must feel an interest in the destiny that awaits him; and a paternal government will watch over his course, and endeavour to direct his uncertain steps to the haven of happiness and repose.

The colony, however, whose prosperous condition must chiefly depend upon the possession of an intelligent agricultural population, is deeply interested in securing some portion of that industrial wealth, which is continually extending itself towards the American Continent; and it therefore becomes an object of importance, that information should be widely disseminated as to the capability of each of those possessions, to contribute to the promotion of the general good; and to the emigrant himself, it is of vital consequence that he should become acquainted with that colonial possession which, other advantages

being equal, is nearest in proximity to the British Isles.

Almost all the moral and industrious emigrants to this Province, whatever have been their occupations, have succeeded in securing to themselves a competency, and many have obtained wealth. The lower class of labourers, when they have devoted themselves to steady habits and industry, have been successful; (of this I have been an eye-witness, when I visited the several settlements which was under my ministerial charge—the district over which I had to ride every month being upwards of 160 miles,) and where there are instances to the contrary, they may generally be attributed to idleness and intemperance. The inquiry made by persons in the Mother Country, who are desirous to settle in New Brunswick, is, what employment will they find there? And when they are informed that the principal occupation of the inhabitants is lumbering in the dense forests, amidst the deep snows of winter, they have no desire to venture upon a pursuit with which they are altogether unacquainted. Thousands of emigrants, after they have landed in the Provinces, embark for the United States, where a greater variety of employment in mining, manufacturing, and other divisions of la-

bour, affords them an opportunity of choosing that kind which is most congenial to their former habits. It is in vain to ask the miner, or manufacturer, to settle in a country where his branch of business is not known, and to which the productions of his art are exported.

It is by offering encouragement to the different trades and occupations of the Mother Country—by unlocking the available natural treasures of the Provinces—the objects from which their labour will yield them profit and a competency—by directing them to the natural wealth contained in the earth, the soil, and the forest, that they will be disposed to emigrate, and to open and improve those resources that abound in almost every section of the country.

It has been too frequently supposed, that countries abounding in mines, are unfavourable to agriculture: but such an opinion is extremely erroneous; for, although the soil in the immediate neighbourhood of metallic veins is often unproductive, those veins are not of so frequent occurrence, or so extensive, as to affect the fertility of any considerable track.

In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to Great Britain, whose mineral productions have been the great source of her wealth. It is equally certain, that New Brunswick, almost

equal in extent to England, is not only capable of being rendered a mining, but also an agricultural Province. At the present period, the great supply for exportation from the Province, is derived almost altogether from the forests, which are yearly declining before the axe of the lumber-man, and every other division of labour suffers from those pursuits, that scarcely render the shippers of timber a profit.

The pioneers who first visited the forests, remote from any dwelling, and discovered groves of timber that once overshadowed the soil, conferred a favour upon their successors, and secured for a time a revenue to the Province; so will those who, by their foresight, may be the means of bringing into operation other and more permanent objects of enterprise. The most important of all the resources of the Province, are her mines and mineral productions.

New Brunswick, of which I am about to treat, extends from its south-west point on the Island of Grand Manaan, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44-40, lon. 67-10 to the 48th deg. of north latitude; and is bounded southerly by that bay, and an isthmus of fifteen miles in width, which separates the Bay of Fundy from the Bay of Verte on the eastern coast, where is the termination of its southern

line in lat. 46, long. 64. Its eastern limit extends northwardly along the Northumberland Straits and Gulf of St Lawrence, till it strikes the Island of Shippegan, at the south entrance of the Bay of Chaleur, in lat. 48, long. 67; and it is bounded to the northward and westward by Lower Canada, and to the westward by the River St Croix; and a line runs from its source to the high lands that extend to the head of Connecticut River, United States.

The steady increase, and growing prosperity of this noble colony, are but little known abroad, and the people of England have yet to learn that a Province, nearly as extensive as all England, watered by noble rivers, whose fertile alluvial banks team with riches, has within a very few years sprung from comparative insignificance, into one of the most valuable of the British North American possessions. The accessibility of its coasts, particularly on the Bay of Fundy, (the harbour of St. John being open all the year,) the magnitude and extent of the rivers—the fertility and richness of its virgin soil—the abundance of valuable timber, and the vast amount of mineral wealth, (the largest coal-field in the world being found within its limits) all combine together to render this a most thriving colony.

The people of New Brunswick are most loyal to their Queen, and truly devoted to British laws and British supremacy. They see enough of the workings of democracy among their neighbours to avoid it as a pestilence, and they cling to the pillar of the British constitution, as the only sure support of true liberty. They clearly see and feel, that under the banner of Old England, the laws are equally administered—that every man is fully protected in his person and property, and that they really and truly enjoy more civil and religious freedom than is possessed by their neighbours, who boast greatly of the superiority of their institutions.

The climate of New Brunswick is healthful —there are no periodical diseases; and when the constitution has not been injured by exposure or excess, individuals usually attain a good old age. Everywhere the purest water is abundant—a luxury unknown in many parts of Upper Canada; and it will be perceived that numerous navigable streams intersect the country, offering every facility for the conveyance of produce to market. Its numerous and extensive rivers form, during the winter season, when the intensity of the frost has covered them with ice, level and excellent roads, which are marked

off and designated by lines of bushes fixed in the ice, by officers whose duty is prescribed by law. The mails for England and Nova Scotia pass to and from Canada twice a-week, without suffering any interruption from the severity of the season. Throughout the Province the utmost tranquillity prevails; and during the four years I was in the Province, no wild beast ever disturbed my peace, or ill-disposed person crossed my path; and when I have entered the houses of the inhabitants, I have met with an hospitable and most confiding frankness. The utmost toleration everywhere prevails with reference to religion. In fact, the people are not aware how well-off and happy they are.

Those who intend to embark to a foreign shore, will do well to attend to the following instructions:—On engaging a passage, inquire for a vessel not less than six feet between decks—a steady captain, and well-known. If you take not the cabin, choose your berth as near to the centre of the vessel as you can, *i. e.* half way from the bow to the stern; in this part there is less motion when at sea, than in any other. There are two conditions under which you can engage your passage; *first*, To find your own provisions: in this case, those with whom you engage a passage, finds fuel,

water, and berths. *Secondly*, To be found in what you may require during the voyage, (bedding excepted, the places for these only provided). In most vessels you may choose either of the ways. If you conclude to find yourself, provide similar kinds of food to what you have been most accustomed to at home, and the same quantity to what you have been used to, for about six weeks. Potatoes are more palatable at sea than on land. Coarse ship-biscuits are the best you can take; at the same time, you must provide yourself with bedding and medicines—bedding, except in the Liverpool Packets, is never provided—medicines, you will require of a purgative nature; about two dozen of aloes pills; if you dissolve six table-spoonfulls of the best Epsom Salts, and three of Cream-of-Tartar, in a quart bottle, filling it with fresh water, you will find, by taking a wine-glass full before breakfast, great benefit therefrom. If you have a family, it will not be amiss to take two pounds of Epsom Salts, and one pound of Cream-of-Tartar. Take also one ounce of Aromatic Elixir of Vitriol, it is for purifying the water you drink, which, at sea, sometimes become very unwholesome; from ten to fifteen drops will be sufficient for one tumbler of water. Take also some vinegar to

use with your sea provisions, which are all salt; some sprinkled about your berth will be of great service.

The following articles you must provide yourself with before you sail,—tools of all descriptions can be obtained cheaper and better here than in America. If you are a mechanic, take with you those suited to your own trade—clothing for your own wear, especially flannels, druggets, printed calicoes and woollens, such as merinoes and coarse pelisse cloths. The next, and not of the least importance, you ought to be in possession of, is a certificate from your minister, and should it simply state who and what you have been known to be—what is your object or reasons for emigrating? But the best recommendation you can have, is a letter from some person who has known you here, and who has a friend or acquaintance in the place you intend residing, to whom he can address. Should you fail in these, you must make up your mind to wait until your own actions can speak for you. A pocket compass will be of great service to you. There are many instances of persons getting lost, and wandering for days and weeks in the woods of America. If you lose yourself in the woods, select a course, and follow it, turn neither to the right nor to

the left, till you come to a road—without a compass, you cannot be sure of proceeding a straight course.

If, on landing, you intend to purchase a quantity of land, it will be best to apply in the following manner:—

To His Excellency Major-General, &c. &c.

The Petition of ——, of the Parish of ——, in the County of ——.

Humbly Sheweth,

That he is a British subject, born in —— —— ——, and does not own any lands. That he wishes to obtain, by purchase, a track of land, for immediate settlement, containing —— acres, and situated as follows, —— ——. The said land is at present in a wilderness state, no improvement having been made thereon, and he requests that he may be allowed to purchase it at —— per acre, payable —— ——, and, if so allowed, he is prepared to, and will settle himself upon, and improve the same forthwith, and conform in all respects with the regulations for granting land.

And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

—— ——.

If you are a first-rate mechanic or artisan, and contented with your trade, remain in the large towns in which there are people who have money to spare for matters of taste. If your moral conduct be good, you will find yourself much higher, comparatively, upon the scale of respectability, but otherwise, you will not be much different from what you might be in the metropolis of England, Ireland, or Scotland. But if your calling be less independent upon the superfluities of the rich, remain not in the cities and ports any longer than you can help.

With reference to land fit for settlement, that is to be found in abundance, and of excellent quality; as, notwithstanding the ease with which men of wealth were enabled formerly to appropriate to their own use extensive tracks of country, still there are thousands of acres spread over a wide extent, upon which large bodies of settlers can be located with advantage, and who, after a few years of moderate toil and exertion, will find themselves in possession of a property that will every year become more valuable; and who may secure for their relations, &c. permanent comfort and a prosperous condition. There are various parts of the Province, however, to which I could not possibly advert, and which, having been long settled induce-

ments to the man of property, but where the industrious emigrant, whether male or female, will be certain of obtaining employment, provided an exorbitant rate of wages is not required. If single men would be satisfied with from £20 to £30, per annum, exclusive of their board and lodging, and would hire out for about three years, they would soon obtain the requisite sum to procure a hundred acres of land, which is from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and which would be sufficient for any man. And were young persons of either sex, to engage themselves in this way, they would be certain of succeeding to comfort and independence—would become useful members of society—and would strengthen those ties by which this Colony is already attached to the Parent State, and render it secure against foreign aggression.

Be not too hasty to make a purchase, or a settlement, you may obtain wild lands nearly in every county. By going a few miles from the principal roads, you may obtain cultivated farms, with respectable houses, and strong fences upon them, but still may have all the substance wrought out of them; and, on the other hand, you may obtain those which are not so impoverished, yet may have some material dis-

advantage, well known to the man of experience. It will be to your advantage to spend a year or so in examining the different parts, so that you may judge for yourself. Uncultivated lands, perhaps, may be the only ones that will meet your means; but the habits and privations of a frontier life—of living in the woods, are too great a contrast to what you have been accustomed to, for you to enter upon them all at once. You have been used to only one kind of work; it is only in the villages that you can find enough, or perhaps any of this kind of work to occupy you. If you are a farmer, it is only to the already cleared and improved lands that you can turn your hand. By close industry and frugality, (and by those of your family, should you have one,) you should be able to add to what capital soever you may be in possession of, whilst, in the course of acquiring the knowledge and information which I have endeavoured to lay before you, that you stand in need of, to assist you in doing this, I offer you the following considerations:—

The localities of a place, are those other places, conveniencies, or things that stand connected with it, viz. towns, by-roads, schools, churches, mills, water for drinking, and healthiness in general. In this country, these things

seldom occupy our thoughts in removing from one place to another; but in the interior of America, their value is known, because the want of them is frequently felt.

Towns you are near to, in effect, if you are on a good road, or a canal leading to them; besides all along these, there are generally stores established, at which you can dispose of produce, and purchase such things you require, if inconvenient for you to attend the principal markets.

By-roads must be considered by you in more ways than one. These are opened up, and kept in repair by the land-proprietors in their vicinity, who are assessed to work upon them a certain number of days in the year, according to the value or extent of their property; and the better they are, and the more of them completed, for, according to the district plans, they are generally very numerous, although only one at a time may be opened. The less proprietors will be assessed, the more valuable will be their properties. Wild lands have been divided into lots, and sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre. Chopping, that is felling the trees, and cutting them up, you may have done for about £1, 4*s.* per acre. Logging, that is removing the principal part of the timber from the

ground, and piling and burning up what is of no use—this will amount to £1, per acre, Fencing into six acres' lots for 10*s*. A log cabin may be built for about £12; a log-house, £32; a barn for £24; frame houses and barns are about three times the sum.

Utensils you will require, are as follows:—A four-wheeled waggon, which may be drawn either by horses or oxen, will cost about £12; a horse and harness, £16; an ox, chain, and yoke, £7; a plough, £1, 5*s*. *Stock*, a pair of horses, £25; a yoke of oxen, £10; a cow, £5, and furniture you can obtain very cheap—the principal part of which is made of native wood, such as beech, birch, maple and pine. Large stoves are in general used; those stand in the middle of the floor, and are so constructed, as to answer either for boiling or baking.

In this Province, there is an extensive Coal Field, situated between the primary rocks of the county of Charlotte and King's County, and the Straits of Northumberland. On the Gulf of St Lawrence, only the south and south-east sides of this coal field have yet been explored; the west, north, and north-east sides still remain to be examined, and its limits, therefore, in the latter directions, yet remain unknown. This coal field extends in a northerly direction

to Bathurst, 150 miles, and to Miramichi, 120 miles, and from the latter place along the coast to Shediac, which may be estimated at 70 miles. Until the north-east side of this vast coal tract is explored, it would be impossible to give an accurate account of its area; but it may for the present be considered equal to 5000 miles. This tract may perhaps be characterized as being the largest coal field ever discovered on the globe. To distinguish it from the Westmorland district and other coal fields in the British Provinces, it has been designated "The Great New Brunswick Coal Field." The Province likewise abounds in iron, copper ore, lead ore, rock salt, sand-stone, and lime-stone.

AGRICULTURE.—Soils are most frequently composed of the following earths, mixed in different proportions,—silica, (flinty) alumina (clay), lime, magnesia, and the oxides and salts derived from the decomposition of metallic and other mineral matter. To these are added, the different parts of vegetables in their several stages of decay. The presence of some of these substances is absolutely necessary to vegetation; others exert an influence hostile to the growth of plants, when they exist in any considerable quantity, and the predominance of either of the earths, withholds from vegetables that kind of nourish-

ment they require for their perfect growth. It has been ascertained, that the most productive soil in all countries, and under the different climates, is one composed of different proportions of siliceans (flinty,) calcareous (marly,) aluminous (clayey,) earth in a finely divided state, and containing a greater or less quantity of vegetable and animal matter, returning to a mineral condition. It would be impossible to point out the exact proportions of these substances which should be present, under all circumstances, for general productiveness. These proportions must be regulated by climate, temperature, and more especially, by the peculiar nature of the plant it is called upon to nourish. But this general fact is so far applicable every where, that when the soil is found to be composed almost altogether of one or two of those earths, to the exclusion of almost every other kind of matter, it may, from a knowledge of the circumstances, be greatly improved, and its fertility increased fourfold.

By pursuing this inquiry into its minutest ramifications, the quantity of each earth may be so adjusted to all the conditions of climate, situation, and the laws affecting the distribution of plants, that the greatest possible harvest may be reaped from lands which, in their natural

and depraved condition, were barren and unfruitful. This constitutes the science of Agriculture, that ennobling branch of industry which Nature never fails to reward, when her bounties are sought with care, skill, and diligence.

The power of some earths to absorb and retain moisture, is much greater than others; and, as water performs an important office in vegetation, those soils which are placed upon declivities, and are therefore quickly drained, require a larger quantity of retentive clay, than such as are placed in lower situations,—where, perhaps, the open sand allows the accumulated rain to escape with greater facility, both by evaporation and absorption. The composition of the sub-soil must also be considered. Should it be impervious clay, the water cannot descend even through a thin stratum. Again, if it repose upon beds of sand, it escapes by a filtration, with great facility.

Almost all upland soils have been derived from the disintegration of the rocks beneath, and frequently at no great distance from them. Even the alluviums can be traced to their birthplace, whence they have been driven by currents still active in their transportation. The greatest fertility of these alluviums has resulted from the continued action of the causes to

which they owe their origin. Those mighty operations that spread a covering over the rocks, whereby the earth was rendered a fit abode for man, and his associate animals, are now almost inactive on a large portion of the globe. They have not, however, altogether discontinued their useful labour, nor ceased to clothe the lower grounds with an annual deposit of finally divided matter, and thus to increase the food of plants for the growing population of each continent and island, according to the demands they make upon the vegetable kingdom for food.

Agriculture, to be attended to with success, must be conducted upon scientific principles,—some knowledge of the plants belonging to the climate and exotics, and the soil capable of producing them most abundantly, must be obtained, before the husbandman can receive an adequate reward for his pains, or rejoice over the fruits of his labour.

In all the different arts, a knowledge of the materials operated upon is considered indispensibly necessary for those whose employent is in them; and it is surprising that the agriculturist, who requires more of this kind of knowledge than the common artisan, should have been so much neglected, and left to discover,

by the experience of a whole life, what he might have known in a single lesson. Innumerable are the instances where the seed has been scattered in the sand, and in the clay, and because no crop followed, both were condemned as being barren and worthless; but had those two different substances been mixed in proper proportions, a plentiful harvest would have followed, and the disappointed tiller of the ground would have smiled over the bounties received from Nature's cornucopia.

The different kinds of manure, many of which are abundant in the Province, might be applied with the greatest possible advantage to the soils of every country; but of all these, the excrementitious matter of stables forms almost the only kind used in the country.

Manures are of three kinds, viz. animal, vegetable, and mineral. Animal,—excrementitious matter, fish-shells, bones. Vegetable—sea-weed, peat ashes, soot. Mineral,—limestone, marl-marly, clay, alluvium of the sea, (marsh mud) alluvium of rivers (mould). But the litter of the stabling is almost the only manure in many parts of the Province. It would seem that the Chinese had arrived at a more perfect knowledge of these substances in the support of vegetation, than any other people.

So essential do they consider manure to be the production of crops, that night soil mixed with fat marl, and formed into cakes, is an article of commerce throughout the empire.

Peat is abundant in the Province, and most of its varieties will afford manure; but it sometimes happens that the low situations where it is accumulated, have been exposed to earth containing much iron, and where the salts of that metal render it unfit for such a purpose. Such peat may be known by its ochrey appearance, and the presence of "bog" and "shot" ore.

The soil of New Brunswick is extremely varied in its composition, having been produced by a variety of causes, and from many different kinds of rock. It is therefore necessary that those who cultivate it, should previously take an extensive view of all the facts connected with its former and present condition. To this inductive knowledge, experiments should be added to afford those practical illustrations which unite in the mind—philosophical reasoning with absolute demonstration.

The Province likewise abounds in iron, copper-ore, lead-ore, rock-salt, sand-stone, limestone, &c. which will be noticed in another part of this work.

An account of the several parishes, includ-

ing all the statistics of each, the details of these and other matters, it is hoped, will make this work highly interesting to all classes, both at home and abroad,—but more especially to those who enter fully into the spirit of emigration, and who are desirous of being in possession of that information before they leave their native land, which may ensure them to the full accomplishment of those plans they have in view on their landing.

Possessing the advantages already alluded to, it has long been subject both of surprise and regret, that while the most strenuous efforts have been made to direct the stream of emigration to the Canadas, and other colonies in this hemisphere, the inhabitants of the Mother Country have been left in ignorance of the capabilities of New Brunswick, and that even when the emigrant has reached her shores, he has been permitted to depart, without exertion being made to render him acquainted with the natural advantages of the country, or to induce him to remain, and enrich it by his industry and wealth.

The sea-coast of the Province, like that of Nova Scotia, presents a rugged appearance; and the scenery around St John, possesses nothing indicative of the fertile regions to which

it leads. This city was first inhabited in A.D. 1783, by a band of patriots, who, at the close of the American revolutionary war, abandoned their homes, their friends, and property in the revolted colonies, with a large portion of civilized life, that they might preserve unsullied their loyalty to the British Sovereignty, and breathe the pure air of freedom under the paternal protection of the monarch whom they revered, and guarded by the meteor flag of England, which, for a "thousand years, has braved the battle and the breeze." The spot where the flourishing city stands, was, fifty-eight years ago, a mere wilderness, and strange as it may appear, the journey from the Market-slip to the Jail-hill, which is not a quarter of a mile, would occupy, at the above period, half a-day, but now only five minutes. Then no previous vestiges of the labours of civilized man were presented to view to diversify the gloomy prospect. The obstacles that were to be met at every step, would have caused men less imbued with the spirit of loyalty, to turn with disgust from the unpropitious scene, and retrace their steps to the land of plenty which they had left behind. But no hardships, however great,—no privations, however severe, —no difficulties, however appalling, were suffi-

cient to deter from their purpose, the lion-hearted founders of the city—without a roof to shelter their defenceless heads, surrounded by a pathless forest, and frowned upon by the rugged rocks, in a country then unfavourable (because unprepared) for the operations of the plough, and subject to a long and rigorous winter. Yet, the prospect of all these accumulated difficulties and privations were unable to impair their loyalty, or swerve them from the path of duty. But how different is that scene at the present day? The city has a population of 30,000 souls, which the enterprise and activity of the inhabitants, and the liberality of the capitalists, are doing everything to increase. St. John is incorporated, and the city comprehends both sides of the harbour, four wards being in St. John, and two in Carlton, opposite; each represented by an alderman and assistant alderman; the mayor is appointed by the executive. Among the new edifices is a building for an exchange, a reading-room, a police office, and a market—the lowest part of the building is occupied as a market, the rest as above stated. The building is highly creditable to the town. The St. John Commercial Bank, a new and beautiful building, constructed of the Shelburn stone, is the best and hand-

somest building in the city. The front is very beautiful.

The St. John Mechanic's Institute, (incorporated by Act of the General Assembly,) erected a building, and devoted the same to the promotion of Science and the Arts, and the diffusion of useful knowledge. The corner-stone was laid on the 27th day of May, in the third year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, by his Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., and K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. 1840.

The Institute was established in December 1838, and the first President was Beverly Robinson, Esq.

A new Custom-House has commenced in Prince William Street. The plan of the architect, and owner of the building, Mr John Walker, gives 200 feet front on the street; and it will be built to resemble the front of Carlton-House in London. The building will be occupied as a custom-house, bonded ware-house, and treasury office. There is also an extensive block of brick buildings now erecting south of the Exchange Building. Among the private residences, I would notice particularly the mansion-house of the Hon. Judge Chipman, which

has a very imposing site on the rise of land overlooking Prince William Street. The streets of St John are laid out wide, and at right angles. Advantage has been taken of the rebuilding of the town to widen and lay out new streets, in most of which are very excellent buildings. The place wears an air of bustle and activity, which gives everything a cheerful aspect. Ship-building appears to be a leading branch of the business of St. John, and the towns adjacent. Some of the best ships in the world are built in this port, loaded with timber, and sent to different ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the West Indies. The city contains several places of worship :—two Episcopal, two Presbyterian, two Wesleyan-Methodist, two Baptist, and one Catholic churches.

The revenues of the city, for the year 1840, were £88,671, 4*s.* 6*d.* The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick (in St. John,) incorporated by royal charter—capital £150,000, with power to increase to £300,000; President, Lewis Burns, Esq.; Bank of New Brunswick in St. John—capital £100,000; President, Thomas Leavitt, Esq. Inhabited houses, north and south, 1418; families, 2652; individuals of both sexes in St. John, north, 9516; south, 9765; acres of cleared land, 1071 The bar-

racks are in a delightful position, overlooking the harbour.

The spring-tides at St. John rise from 24 to to 28 feet; the body of the river is about 17 feet above low water-mark. The ordinary tide of the harbour rises 26 feet, while above the Falls it only rises about 18 inches; therefore the height of the Falls might be estimated at 24½ feet. But this estimate will not be received as correct, when it is considered, that the entrance of the river at the Falls, is too narrow to allow the sea to flow in freely; and, therefore, there is a fall inwards at high-water, and a fall outwards at low-water, and the time for passing for vessels is fixed at three quarters of an hour each tide, and when the sea and river have assumed the same level, the Fall outwards we have estimated at 20 feet, and at high tides, the Fall inwards at high water is 15 feet, making the whole height of this double Fall, 35 feet.

The city suffered much by fires in January 1837; the second in August 1839; and the third in March 1841. That on 14th January 1837, took place on Saturday night. The fire commenced on Peter's Wharf, about nine o'clock in the evening, by which, at least, one-third of the commercial part of the city became a heap of

smouldering ashes. The total amount of loss sustained was estimated at £250,000; the compass of the fire, embracing two sides of Prince William Street, a front in Market Square, the east and west sides of St John or Water Street, the South Market Wharf, east and west sides of Ward Street, north and south sides of Peter's Wharf, Johnson's Wharf, Church Street, and Princes Street. The number of buildings publicly noticed to have been destroyed was 108, tenanted by 170 different interests; besides an extensive range of wooden stores, occupied as ware-rooms for heavy goods. The reflection of the fire was seen at and above Fredericton, a distance of ninety miles. The falling of burning paper, and other materials, in flames, were noticed nine miles from the city, and so alarming was the scene from this circumstance, that at one time fears were seriously entertained that the greater part of the city would be destroyed. The second fire was on Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, August 1839, (the same day and hour of the week as the great fire in 1837.) The conflagration continued extending with unabated fury till nearly day-light, on Sunday morning, sweeping away in its course every building in Nelson and Dock Streets, &c. It is not at present known

the full amount of loss from this awful conflagration. A far greater number of inhabited houses have been destroyed than by the great fire of 1837; and as they were mostly occupied by several families, it is calculated that nearly 3000 persons have been rendered houseless, nearly all of them being of the working classes. The total amount of property destroyed, including buildings, merchandise, and household effects, it is thought cannot fall far short of £200,000, but the sum at this time can only be conjectured. The burnt district of 1837, being situated to the southward of the Market Slip, the fire did not extend to that portion of the city.

The third distressing fire broke out about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, 17th March 1840. The alarm bell aroused the citizens from their mid-night slumbers, and the lurid flame which was at the hour discernible, directed them to the fatal spot. Nearly all the buildings destroyed were insured, as were also some of the merchants' stock. Mr James Malcolm was insured to the amount of £2000. The different engine and fire companies of the city, assisted by the engines from Portland and Carlton, exerted themselves with praise-worthy alacrity. To record the loss of life accompany-

ing this sad calamity, is the most painful part to relate. Mr Matthew Holdsworth went to examine the scuttle on the roof, and unfortunately stepped into the hatchway, and fell to the ground-floor, a distance of thirty feet. He left a wife and two children. Also a person known by the name of Mr Gibbloken, lost his wife and two children. The house was filled with smoke before the inmates were warned of their danger, and several of them escaped with difficulty. The painful circumstances attending this conflagration, have cast a gloom over the community which has been rarely, if ever witnessed. Had it not been for the pipes and fire-plugs of the St. John Water Company, this fire, disastrous as it has been, would have extended yet farther, and laid a large and valuable business portion of the city once more in ruins. And the proprietors of that Company, who have year after year, struggled on against difficulties of no ordinary character, deserve the highest praise the city can bestow upon them. In defiance of the numerous obstacles which have almost wilfully been placed in their path, they have succeeded in furnishing the city with an abundant supply of water, but for which, at this time, the greater part of the inhabitants of St. John would have had to mourn over further

loss of life, and the prostration of the commerce and prosperity of the city for a very long time. How impressively should it rivet on the attention of all, the important admonition,—"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." By how uncertain a tenor do we hold life, property, and every earthly good? And yet, like every similar occurrence, it is to be feared that it will attract attention and observation for a little while, and then will be forgotten.

PORTLAND is a thriving place, connected with St. John by a wooden bridge, but is not represented in its councils. It is the great shipbuilding quarter of St John, and contains several foundries and manufactories. It presents, at all times, a scene of commercial bustle and mechanical labour. In Portland there are three places of worship. It contains 445 inhabited houses, and 1139 families,—total inhabitants, 6207. From Portland, a suspension bridge was proposed, to connect its heights with the Carlton shore, and a company, with a capital of £20,000, was formed for the purpose. A lofty wooden erection was placed at either end from which to suspend the chain bridge. From a defect in the manufactory, the latter, after being some days in position, and crossed by seve-

ral foot passengers, fell early one morning, with a number of workmen who were completing the fastenings. Nothing now remains but the lofty wooden bridges alluded to. The company, after sinking £5000, and the capital above mentioned, abandoned all intention of proceeding any further in the work. The total length of the bridge was to have been 1400 feet, of which the chain part was to constitute 450.

CARLTON is a village opposite the city of St. John. The locality of the town is much in its favour. The grounds of Carlton are highly romantic; to take a walk up the hill leading to the Fort, would amply repay the traveller for his trouble, by the handsome prospect which will open to his view on all sides. Close by the Fort, the ground is quite commanding; you have a full view of the harbour, and as far out into the Bay as the eye can reach. To the east, the city presents itself, with its houses, appearing like so many blocks of wood piled one on top of another in strange disorder; to the left, Portland, with its numerous ship-yards, appear; also the ruins of that luckless piece of enterprise "the bridge," which seem to be left standing by its projectors in token of the discomfiture and chagrin which covered them when it fell. Indeed, Carlton is a pleasant

place; nothwithstanding the barrenness of its soil it is favoured by Providence, in more ways than one, and the day is not far distant when Carlton will be to St John, what Brooklyn now is to New-York.

The principal business done, is in the ship, deal, and timber yards, while a number of new houses is being erected, which keeps carpenters busily employed. The fisheries, too, are a lucrative source of profit to the place, and brick-making is carried on rather extensively; besides, there are several saw and grist-mills running constantly. There is an Episcopal Church, and a Dissenting Meeting-house. There is a small steam-boat which plies between the city and this place, every quarter of an hour, remaining five minutes on either side. The arrangements with reference to this boat, are equal to any I have met with in the British Provinces. The docks on both sides of the river are commodious and safe. Persons desirous of taking the St. Andrew coach, would do well to cross over to Carlton on the preceding evening, and then gain the coach on the following morning. A short distance from the shore, and nigh to Carlton, a beautiful marble has been discovered. The rock is highly crystalized; the marble is of a light pink co-

lour, clouded and shaded with veins of light green chloxite and serpentine, resembling very nearly, the "verde antico" of the Italians. At the surface, the rocks have been fractured by the frost; blocks of large size may be procured by opening the quarry to the depth of a few feet. There is in Carlton 153 inhabited houses, occupied by 260 families. Acres of cleared land, ninety. It is forty-five miles from St. George, sixty-five from St. Andrews, and about eighty-six from St. Stephens, which is on the lines.

LANCASTER is the next place the traveller passes through to St. Andrews. A large hill on the east side of the Musquash, and about a mile from the village of Ivanhoe, is composed of conglomerate, which has been intensely heated by its proximity to an overlaying mass of trap-lime. Stone appears on the opposite side of the river. A tract of land was purchased by some Americans for the purpose of quarrying marble from it. Like many other speculations of the kind, it proceeded no farther; notwithstanding good marble might be procured at the spot. The village of Ivanhoe belongs to the Lancaster Mill Company, who have here a very superior and powerful set of mills for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, and an incal-

culable amount of unemployed water-power. The mills are 200 feet in length, by 60 in breadth. The Company own a tract of land, containing upwards of 50,000 acres in connexion with these mills, and from which they procure supplies of excellent timber. In the parish of Lancaster, there is a neat church, but very seldom is divine worship performed therein. There are 219 inhabited houses, 252 families, and 4446 acres of cleared land. From this place to St. George, there is little worth noticing, as it is nothing more than a dense wood, the whole distance of thirty miles, except about a dozen houses on the road side, occupied by individuals from Ireland.

ST. GEORGE, or, as it is called by many, MAGAGUADAVIC, is situated to the eastward of St. Andrew, with St. Patrick's interposed. Its two principal settlements are placed, the one at the Upper, and the other at the Lower Falls of the Magaguadavic, a fine stream flowing through the county and parish, which issues from a series of fine large lakes of the same name, about twenty miles from the sea. The upper and smaller settlement is seven miles distant from the lower, which again is situated at the head of the tide, four miles above the junction of the river Mascreen.

Few places in the Province afford a more singular and beautiful spectacle than the Magaguadavic Falls. The river, after descending from the mountains northward, passes through a level and wide plain of intervale, and when it reaches the village, is about 100 feet above the bed of the river below; and the main Fall of the water descends by five successive steps, in the distance of 500 yards, through a chasm averaging about 35 feet wide, and 100 feet deep. Through this narrow gorge, the whole contents of the river is poured out with a fury that defies description. The industry and ingenuity of man have considerably modified the appearance of this remarkable spot. It still, however, remains a most extraordinary hydraulic spectacle, and affords a power for turning machinery beyond computation. Having swept slowly along the valley above, the water is accumulated at the bridge over the top of the Falls, it is then thrown by its own weight into the deep and narrow opening below, where, spouting from cliff to cliff, and twisting its foaming column to correspond with the rude windings of the passage, it falls in a torrent of froth into the tide below, or passing beneath the mills, its fury seems abated as its mingles with the dense spray floating above. There are

six saw-mills huddled together at this spot, and they appear like eagles' nests clinging to the rocks on each side. A considerable sum of money has been expended in their erection, and they are now in full operation. The deep cavities in the rocks are overhung with the alder and creeping evergreens, which seem to be placed there for the purpose of decorating one of Nature's wild performances. The low roofs of the mills are strongly contrasted with the massive rocks they occupy, and where they hold a precarious situation. The shelving piles of deals seem to mock the violence of the boiling pool beneath. Such is the power of habit—the sawyer, careless of danger, crosses the plank across the gorge, and ventures where his life depends upon an inch of space. Of this, I have frequently been an eye-witness, (my house being near the Falls.) These Falls, if the scenery in its neighbourhood possessed no other charm, would amply repay the admirer of nature for any expence or inconvenience he might incur in visiting them, and in England, this village would be a place of annual and crowded resort. There are three places of Divine worship at the village, and one at the Upper Falls. The parish contains, including the Le Tang, Le Tete, and Mascreen settlements, 363 inha-

bited houses; 380 families, and persons, 2422; and acres of cleared land, 4097.

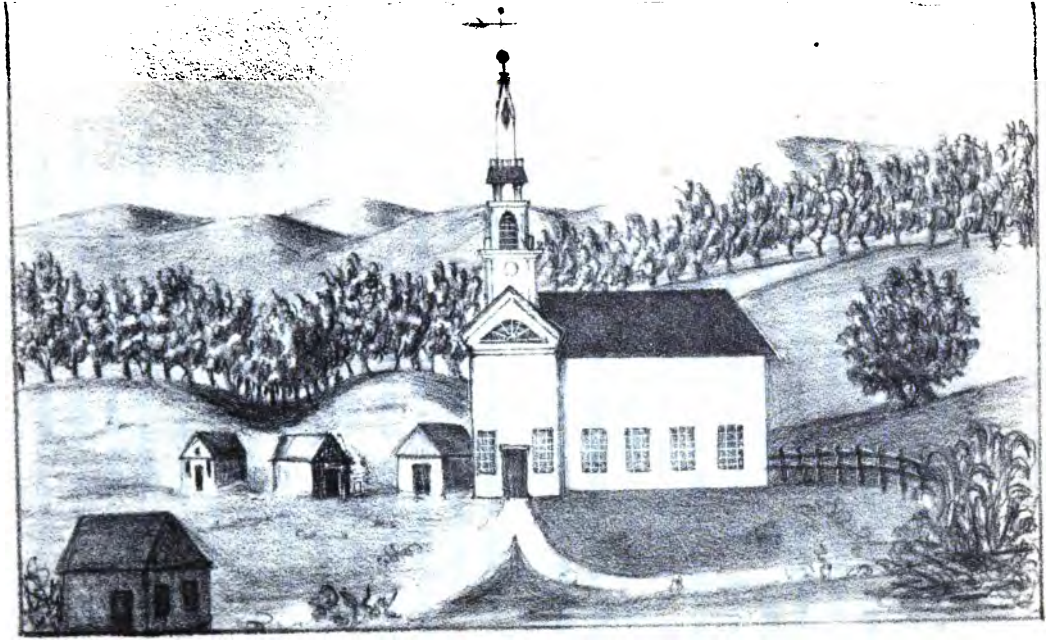
About three miles up the river, there is a settlement, chiefly agricultural, named Mascreen, and consisting principally of Scottish Highlanders, from Perth, Sutherland, and Caithness-shires, and their ramifications. It is situated at, and near the mouth of the river, stretching for several miles along the south side of the Bay, and terminating one of its inlets, called Le Tete Passage. In this settlement, there has been a neat church erected; in June 1839, it remained in a very unfinished state, only being rough boarded. At this time the inhabitants were unexpectedly visited by the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, (missionary) from the King's County, twenty-seven miles from the city of St John. Inasmuch as this people had not been favoured with more than six sermons during the last year, they gladly engaged Mr A. for one year, at the end of which period, the whole of the people unanimously came forward and not only chose, but appointed Mr C. Atkinson to be their pastor, with a promise of £100, per annum. The engagement with Mr A. is as follows:—

We, the undersigned General Committee of the Presbyterian Church in this place, being

destitute of a regular minister, have, in consideration of the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, giving (during the three years he has been in this Province, and more particularly the last year in which he has officiated as our minister,) the undeniable proofs of his sincerity, zeal, and ability, in the work of the ministry, chosen and appointed the said Mr Atkinson to be the pastor of the above church, with the entire approbation of the congregation, and that Mr A. is henceforth to receive for his ministerial labours in this parish, the sum of £100, per annum; and we trust he will continue to have the respect and love of his people, which he has already obtained, and that his valuable labours may more than ever be appreciated by those who may henceforth have the pleasure of sitting under his ministry. Signed, June, A.D. 1840, and the third of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. George MacKenzie, Esq.; Peter M'Diarmid, Esq.; Hugh M'Leod, senr.; Donald M'Kenzie; Archibald M'Vicars; George M'Vicars; Thomas Lailand. Mascreen, St. George, N.B.

The above appeared in the "St. John Courier and Christian Reporter," in June, A.D. 1840.

After Mr A. was appointed to this church,



Mascreen Kirk, St. George, New Brunswick, B. N. A.
Rev C. Atkinson, A. M. Pastor A. D. 1820.

he used every means to have it completed. In May and October 1840, he collected upwards of £20 in the city of St. John, and £35 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, both of which sums have been paid into the hands of the Committee already mentioned, and which also appeared in St. John papers to that effect. The church still remains in an unfinished state. In connexion with this place, is a small settlement called L. Tang, which is inhabited by a few Scotch families, who left their country about twenty years back, (viz. Argyleshire.) L. Tete, with the above settlements, are in the parish of St. George.

PENNFIELD is the next parish I shall notice. This place is situated to the eastward of St. George, and obtained its name from a number of families who emigrated from the United States, and who belonged to the Society of Friends. Its soil is excellent, and its coast is indented by L. Tang and Beaver Harbours. At this place I preached every other Sabbath for a considerable time, it being only six miles from St. George. During my visits to this parish, I was kindly entertained by Joseph Knight, Esq. J.P. who always took great care that not only myself, but my horse should not want. There is in this parish 168 inhabited houses, and 170

families, with 2235 acres of cleared land. The male population of St. George, St. Stephens, St. James, St. David's, St. Patrick's, and Pennfield, go in the winter into the woods for the purpose of lumbering, without which many would not be able to raise their numerous families. The plan of these winter campaigns is as follows :—An enterprising farmer enters into an engagement with a timber merchant, whereby the person with whom the farmer makes his engagement, furnishes him and his gang or gangs, of twelve or more men each, with provisions and other necessaries, taking for the same the timber and saw logs of the farmer, and in spring pays him the balance due for whatever quantity of timber he has furnished him with. During their stay in the forest of spruce and pine, the men raise for themselves small huts with boughs and trunks of trees, and cover them with spruce bark, one for the oxen, one for sleeping in, and a third for cooking. The two latter are divided by a stout plank bench running length ways from end to end; they overspread the whole nearly two feet thick, with pliant and ever-green twigs of the hemlock, and by a very large fire, defy the uttermost efforts of the sternest North American winter, and the wild beasts which, by

chance, may surround them. Having erected their domicile, the sound of the axe daily reverberates through the dense wood. How bow the sturdy maple, spruce, &c. beneath the stroke!

The oxen haul the timber as soon as it is cut down, on the slippery surface of the beaten snow, to the nearest brook, one of the feeders of the nearest river, where it is yarded on the ice until the grand break-up of the ice, which is about the beginning of April, in which month—

> "The winter 's nearly gone, the earth has lost
> Her snow-white robes, and now no more her frost,
> Candles the grass, or casts an icy cream
> Upon the silver lake, or crystal stream."

When the vast body of snow that overspreads the country, swells the various streams into impetuous torrents, carrying the ponderous produce of these romantic winter expeditions down into the main rivers, I have seen rafts, in proceeding from Fredericton, &c. of from 12,000 to 18,000 tons of timber; and I have known the Maguagadavic (at which village I resided two years) covered with a floating bridge which reached a considerable distance, and which was bending its course to the mouth of the Mascreen river, at which place there were several ships to receive it.

ST. PATRICK'S.—The first settlers of this place were soldiers from some Scottish Highland Regiments, disbanded after the close of the American revolutionary war. It is more rocky and hilly than the other parishes, but the soil in most places is good, and in the upper part of the parish inferior to none in the country. It is intersected by the Digdeguash and Moannexo streams. There are 294 inhabited houses, and 303 families, with 5206 acres of cleared land. There is a Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist Church in the parish.

The local situation of ST. ANDREW'S, as a frontier town, bordering on the United States, renders its population of a more fluctuating character. The data from which calculations alone can be made on this point being thus vacillating, the estimates themselves, from one period to another, must, in a corresponding degree, partake of the uncertainty. It is calculated the population of the town has decreased at least one-fourth since 1830, from a combination of causes, and one circumstance which has of late years operated as a check to the prosperity of the town, and led to the dispersion of many families, is the number of rivers in its neighbourhood, viewed in connexion with a change of system which has taken place in the

shipment of their produce. On these rivers, an extensive trade in the staple commodity of the colony is pursued. Numerous saw-mills have been erected on them, and many hundred thousands of tons of timber are every year floated down them. This produce is eventually carried to the West Indies, in the shape of boards and shingles, and to several parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. It will be obvious, that the whole of this trade would centre in St. Andrews, were its position like that of St. John, at the embouchurre of a large river, and the only large one in the whole country emptying itself into the sea. Instead of this, St Andrew's is placed on a bay about twenty miles long, and nearly half as much broad, and into this spacious bay three rivers, St Croix or Scoodiac, at one end, the Maguagadavic, at the other, and the Digdeguash in the middle, besides smaller streams, disembogue their waters. The country portion of St. Andrew's parish is in the course of gradual, but accelerating occupation, by industrious emigrants and their offspring.

The soil in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews is very fertile. Wherever it has been derived from, the decomposition of sand-stone, the beds of clay and gravel, are less productive,

and would be much improved by the application of marl or lime.

Inhabited houses, 509; families, 617; acres of cleared land, 5309. There is one Episcopal Church, one Presbyterian, and one Wesleyan Church—each have a minister—as well as a Roman Catholic Chapel.

ST. DAVID'S is the next parish, which is an excellent farming district, and contains 171 inhabited houses, 175 families, and 4886 acres of cleared land.

ST. JAMES' is the next parish. This is altogether an inland parish, and the only one in the county that is not nigh the salt water, touching St. Stephen's on one side, and St. David's on the other. It stretches northward into the interior, until it joins the county of York. I rode through this as well as those annexed to it in June 1839. Inhabited houses in this parish, 179; families, 181; and 4499 acres of cleared land.

ST. STEPHEN'S is the next place that is worthy of our notice. It lies by the road twenty-five miles from St. Andrew's, and is a very thriving parish. It touches on the St Croix on its left bank, at the head of the ship navigation, and being on its western boarder skirted by the same bounding river; this parish combines

within itself, the pursuits of agriculture, lumbering, and commerce. St. Stephen's possesses a mineral spring of no ordinary medical powers. It is near the church; a small stream issues from the earth, and contributes to the supply of a brook, crossing the street. The water is very clear—has a weak fetid smell, and unpleasant taste when first taken into the mouth. The following analysis was repeated three times with nearly the same results—yet it may not be correct:—

Sulphurated hydrogen, . .	4. 5	cub in.
Sulphate of Soda, . . .	5. 4	grains.
Lime, ...	2. 5	
Muriate of Soda, ...	6. 0	
Oxide of Iron, ...	0. 4	

The sulphurated hydrogen reddens the infusion of bitmus, and precipitates the nitrate of silver black. The sulphate of lime was detected by evaporating a pint of the water down to four ounce, a precipitate of the sulphute of lime formed, which was soluble in 400 parts of water; and the solution afforded a precipitate with oxalic acid, carbonate magnesia and alcohol. The aperient effects of this spring are very clear, and they evidently arise from the

sulphate, and muriate of soda contained in water.

From the above, it therefore appears that it is not inferior in its medicinal powers to many of those in England and France,—admitting that the good effects of watering-places are in part produced by a change of air, amusement, and scenery. St. Stephen's is pleasantly situated, with a fine surrounding country. There is also another mineral spring at Oak Bay, its properties appear to be similar to the above. Milltown, about three miles towards the United States, is in the same parish. In the former place there is an Episcopal, and a Wesleyan Church, at Mill Town, so called on account of the great number of saw-mills. There is a Wesleyan and Catholic Church at each place. There is a toll-bridge which takes over to the State of Maine. St. Stephen's is opposite to Calais, in the above-mentioned State. Inhabited houses, 495; families, 579; acres of cleared land, 4225.

Campo-Bello, although an island in the Passamaquoddy-Bay, is in this county (Charlotte.) It is two miles long, and about two in breadth. Its longest diameter is from north to south, and whether considered on account of its fine harbours, fisheries, or timber, is extremely valuable.

The whole of the eastern shore is bold and lofty; frightful, needle-shaped cliffs, and shelving masses of slate descend into the sea so perpendicularly, that, in foggy weather, vessels might be thrown by the waves against the cliffs, before any danger could be apprehended. Instead of the overhanging precipice, the west side of Campo-Bello has a gentle slop towards the shore, where the inhabitants have made considerable progress in agriculture. Inhabited houses, 111; families, 132; acres of cleared land, 1000.

Friar's-Head is a considerable cliff, on the south side of the harbour, at Welshpool. West Qnaddy light, on the American shore, stands on a low cliff. Between Quebec and this island, the tides run with great rapidity; and as the channel, at low tide, has no more than two feet of water, and contains a number of dangerous rocks, the navigation is almost impracticable, except at high-water. This island is in part owned by Captain Owen, R.N. who resides at Welshpool. It contains 111 inhabited houses, 132 families, and there is 1000 acres of cleared land. It is about sixteen miles from St. Andrew's, and eight miles from Dear Island. This island is stretched across the Bay of St. Andrew's, in a north-east and south-west

direction. The Scoodic empties between the south-west part of the island, and the American shore, while the waters of the Digdeguash and Magaguadavic are discharged into the sea, through two openings between its north-east point, and the mainland of New Brunswick. The largest of these passages is called "Big Le Tete," and the lesser "Little Le Tete." The island obstructs the ready exit of the waters from the rivers, and the tide rushes through these passages with great rapidity, occasioning eddies which frequently perplex the best pilots. It is about twelve miles long, and upwards of three broad. I preached two sermons on the island, 24th April 1840. The south side of the island presents a chain of low hills, composed of trap-rock and broken slate. These hills are scattered over an inclined plane, extending to the shore, which is singularly indented, and occasionally occupied by beds of sand and gravel. Sometimes projecting masses of rock extend into the sea, affording fine harbours for boats and other small craft. This side of the island is also sheltered by a great number of small islands, scattered along the shore. Many of the hills are naked, others, and the valleys, are covered with a light growth of birch and spruce. Many are the inducements

offered for the inhabitants to cultivate the soil, and a number of fine farms have been cleared, but as fishing is considered to be the most profitable employment, they have been much neglected.

The next is Indian Island, about seven miles from the latter. It was with great difficulty that I could reach this place. The sea runs very heavy between here and the Wolves—six islands so called, which are of considerable magnitude, and are well known to the mariner for having been the scene of many shipwrecks. They are situated very unfavourably for the navigation of the coast. Indian island is about a mile or so long, and three quarters of a mile broad. I landed on the south side, about two o'clock on Saturday, the 25th April 1840. At the request of the inhabitants, I preached at three o'clock and seven. This island is included with that of Deer-Island, and several other small islands. Indian Island is about one mile from Moose Island, on the American side, on which there is a beautiful town called Eastport, in which I have several times preached, and received great kindness from the people. This island is about six miles broad, and is in the county of Washington, and the state of Maine. It is impossible to conceive a more interesting

sight than is presented in this Bay during the summer season. (It is similar to the scene presented on the northern coast of Scotland, in the months of July and August, which I had the pleasure of viewing in 1826, between Stronsay and Ronaldshay Island.) Boats and vessels becalmed and carried away by the tide, are at one instant hidden by the blackened rock, or the green foliage of some small island. At another, they glide from behind the curtain, and appear struggling with the overwhelming current. Frequently several hundreds of boats, huddled together, and practising a deadly deception on the haddock and cod, from a signal given by the tide, draw up their anchors, and hasten to the shore. The silence of evening is broken by the sound of the Indian's gun, levelled with fatal aim at the rising porpoise. The hollow sound of the "loon's" note is discordant with the scream of the gull. Here the glassy surface of the water is broken by a shoal of herring; yonder the spouting grampus is blowing up the spray in preparation for another dive. Perched on the rock, and armed with a pin-hook, baited with a shrimp, the fisherman's boy can fill a large bag with herrings, sooner than a dozen of scientific anglers could replenish it with trout during a whole season.

The sea is alive with fish—its surface with human beings, and the air with feathered tribes.

The next island worthy of notice is Grand Manan, which is a large and beautiful island, situated about twelve miles south from Campo-Bello and West Qnoddy-Head, and sixteen miles from the American shore. It is twenty-four miles long, and about five miles in breadth, its longest diameter being from north-east to south-west. The north-west side of the island lies nearly upon a straight line, notwithstanding several high headlands that advance into the sea. It is inhabited on this side, which presents a level front of overhanging cliffs and lofty mural precipices of majestic grandeur and beauty. Between the mainland and the island, there is a very powerful current, both on the flood and ebb tide. When the wind is opposed to the currents, a heavy sea is soon produced, which, by its violence, is constantly undermining the rocks, and hastening their downfall. Deep caverns are worn out of the solid base of the lofty wall, which tumbles headlong into the sea beneath. The northern side of the island will average from three to four hundred feet in height. Its lofty mural cliffs stand like rude imitations of masonry, and rival in grandeur those of the celebrated Cape Blomidon, in Nova

Scotia; the rock, at many places, is perfectly basaltic, and appears like large pieces of timber placed upright, side by side, with a perfection and beauty equal to the basaltic columns of Staffa. These are met by enormous blocks of rhomboidal and amoxphous traps, which, from their architectural arrangement, appear to have been laid by the skill and ingenuity of man.

The minerals between Northern Head, and Dark Harbour, are amethyst, agate, jasper, hornstone, hornsonite, stilhite, healandite, calcareous spar, zeolite, and apophylite. These are similar to those found in Nova Scotia; and although they may not prove to be of much practical value, they are very interesting in the science of mineralogy, and the discovery will give a new feature to the Province, which is evidently not surpassed in mineral by any of her sister colonies.

Along the south side of the main island, are a number of smaller islands; some of them are connected with each other by reefs of rocks, and bars of sand, which are covered by the sea at high water. The smaller islands afford shelter for vessels at all times. A number of ledges appear only at low water—others are always covered by the sea; to avoid them, the great-

est care and experience are necessary on the part of the pilot.

On the south-western side of the Grand Manan, appears to be the remains of submarine volcanoes. Between these rocks, and those forming the south side of the Bay of Fundy, on the coast of Nova Scotia, there is a great similarity, and it is well known by pilots, that a long reef of rocks extend across this part of the Bay to Brier Island, a distance of fifty miles. Fortunately, the reef is placed so deep beneath the sea, that ships may pass over it in safety, although it alarms the stranger by breaking of the water over its submarine precipices, and "dark unfathomed caves." But what is most remarkable in connexion with this island, (Grand Manan) is the fact, that the whole south side of the main, and all the small islands in that direction, have, within a recent period, been submersed to the depth of eighteen feet. At the time this submersion took place, the island was not inhabited; but there are several persons who can remember the tradition, that there once existed between the Main, the three Duck-Nantucket, and other islands, a kind of marsh, which occupied several thousand acres, and was only covered by the sea at high tides. This kind of marsh had also been seen at Grand

Harbour, the thoroughfare, and other places along the shore. It produced a peculiar kind of grass, which was used for fodder. All these marshes have now dissappeared, and it is only at a few places where any parts of them can be found, and wherever any remnant still remains, it is situated eighteen feet below the mark of the highest tide, and is covered during every influx of the sea; not only this marsh, but large bogs of peat have been buried beneath the ocean, until its waves, and the rapid motion of the tides, have almost removed them, and left their beds to be overthrown twice in every twenty-four hours.

The stumps of a great number of trees—the cedar, the hemlock, and pine—still remain firmly secured in the sunken earth by their roots, and at the very spots where they flourished, is now covered by succeeding tides. It was by this submersion, that the small islands became isolated from the Main, for the marshes and peat-bogs formerly uniting them, were soon removed when they became exposed to the violence of the sea and its currents. It is certain, and the fact is confirmed by twenty-eight years of careful observation, that the tides in the Bay of Fundy, are slowly, but gradually rising every season. This circumstance does not, however,

by any means account for the change of level in the south side of the island, where vessels now anchor at places formerly dry at low water, and where their tackle is often entangled among roots and stumps of trees that formerly stood above the level of the ocean.

There have been also instances, within the present era, of whole continents being elevated by subterranean causes, while the coral insect of the Pacific Ocean is raising his mound beneath the sea, to become at last the residence of man,—while the Ganges is sweeping up the sand, and building islands,—the volcanoes of Iceland are lifting the lava above the water, and the " earth's safety valves" are performing the double office of venting internal heat, and erecting continents. However remote may be the time when the islands in the Passamaquoddy Bay were raised up, there can be no doubt that they owe their existenee to causes to be explained, by referring to operations still in continuance upon the earth, and a violence that once shook the strata to their lowest foundations.

The largest of these small islands are inhabited; and although the soil is scanty, fine crops of grain and potatoes are generally produced.

It is from the excellent fisheries the inhabitants derive their chief support, and, therefore, a soil capable of successful cultivation is neglected. The season is short, and the frosts appear early in the autumn; but vegetation is rapid, and fine fields of ripe wheat may be seen in the month of August. Inhabited houses in Grand Manan, are 154; families, 170; cleared land, 2671 acres.

A small sailing vessel visits the island from St. Andrew's twice a-week. In the fishing season, a great number of American vessels attend at this time. In fine weather, the surface of the water around the land is covered with these craft, and a more singular and lively scene can scarcely be presented than the panorama of Northern Head. This fishery is of great value to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Nearly all the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and along the coast, present to the north, steep or perpendicular cliffs, while, on the south sides, they descend by a gradual slope down to the sea.

This circumstance has arisen from the collection of diluvial debris formed in the eddies made by these prominences, and is exactly similar to those occurring daily in rivers, upon

a much smaller scale. A dreadful fire broke out in August 1839, by which the Episcopal Church was entirely consumed. There are 154 inhabited houses, 170 families, and 2671 acres of cleared land.

The road from St. Andrew's to Fredericton is through the Brockways, Harveys, and Hanavelle settlements. The first of these is in York County. From the Digdognash, to this place, there are but few settlers; there is a fair proportion of good land, but much of it lies between two rivers, and which is flat, low, and unfit for cultivation. Between this place and the Harvey settlement, there is a beautiful district of excellent land, all held and owned in a wilderness state by the proprietors. The Harvey settlement is composed of English and Scotch emigrants. A few years ago they suffered severe hardships and privations, but at present they are in comfortable dwellings, and making great clearings in the woods. From here, to the Hanwell settlement, the road passes through much farming land, with several patches of swamps and barrens, and some ranges of stony ground, which reach near the Erina Lake. This settlement consists of about twenty families, from the Emerald Isle. From this place

to Fredericton, the land is thickly studded with heavy hemlock and spruce, and the road leads the Oronoco Lake, till the traveller reaches the seat of Government.

CHAPTER II.

FREDERICTON is about seventy miles from St. John, and is the seat of the Provincial Government, and is situated at a place formerly called St. Ann's, having been settled since A.D. 1785. Here is the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the legislature holds its sittings here. Fredericton, though at the head of a sloop navigation on the St. John, and from that circumstance, is doing considerable business with the inhabitants of the surrounding country,—presents none of the bustle of a trading town, but wears rather the aspect of a country village. It stands on an extensive and level plain, about a mile in length, and half a mile in rear, with high ground in the rear, and on either side. It has evidently been the bed of a former lake, and was probably laid bare when the retiring waters of the St. John made their last abrupt escape, and fell to their present ordinary level.

The streets are regularly laid out, being all at right angles. The principal building in Fredericton, and perhaps the finest architectural structure in the Province, is the University of King's College, which occupies a commanding position on the hill in rear of the town. The College building, besides excellent lecture-rooms, and a chapel, afford ample accommodation for professors and students—its two stories and basement being devoted to these purposes. The size of the building is 170 feet long, by 160 feet wide, with a handsome portico to the main entrance. It is built of dark grey stone, curiously intermingled here and there with narrow lines of brick, the use of the last being, in my opinion, of unquestionable taste in so massive a structure. The College has been liberally endowed by the Province. The Province Hall, a most unpretending edifice, for the sittings of the legislative bodies, having, on either side, smaller buildings appropriated as the office of the secretary of the Province, and the commissioner of Crown Lands; the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor is at the upper part of the town, and in a delightful situation, commanding a pleasant view of the river—it contains Madras and other schools. The other buildings which attract attention,

are the Baptist Seminary, two stories high, sixty feet by thirty-five wide, attended by nearly one hundred pupils of both sexes; the Episcopal Church is a neat building; the Presbyterian Church stands near the Baptist Seminary, and this last year has been greatly enlarged,—(the writer of this officiated in the above church, on Sabbath, the 30th September 1837.) There is also a large Baptist chapel, which was built in 1840; a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Methodist chapel, are the several places of Divine worship in the place. A Reading-Room has also lately been established; and there is a well selected public library. There are also three banks, an alms-house, an excellent barracks; a branch of the commissariat is also stationed here, and Fredericton has been made military head-quarters for the lower Provinces.

Fredericton was formed by Governor Carlton, shortly after the separation of the Province from Nova Scotia. From this place, as from a centre, roads diverge to the different parts of the Province, which are of easier access from Fredericton, than from any other point whatever. The principal places, such as St. John's, St. Andrew's, Cumberland, Chatham, Bathurst, and Madawasvia, 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 obtained 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 equiping troops on their route from the sea board to Quebec. The importance of this place for those purposes, was well realized during the last war (in 1837–38) and should not be lost sight of. The river St. John appears 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 or English. According to Douglas, this was the most direct route from New England to Canada, and was taken by Colonel Livingstone, and the Baron Castine, in A.D. 1710, when they went in great haste to acquaint the Governor-General that Arcadia had fallen into the hands of the British.

The natural advantages Fredericton possesses fr[illegible]nt position, became every year

more important, and it is only to be desired, 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 this place, (Fredericton) which cannot fail, if properly directed, to produce the most beneficial results.

Thus, eligibly situated, it certainly is to be regretted that it is not more distinguished for enterprise, and that it is destitute of those useful institutions which exercise so beneficial an effect upon society, and without which, its members must be deficient of that intelligence and liberality that characterize the present age, but which are almost invariably the result of intellectual improvement. It is also a misfortune for the place, that efforts are not made to arrest a large portion of the trade of the upper part of the Province on its way to St. John, for the merchants, generally speaking, procure their supplies of British, West India, and other goods from the city; and as steamers run twice a-day between that place and Fredericton, which is seventy miles by water, persons of stated incomes, and others who can afford it, procure the principal part of their supplies and clothing

from Halifax (N.S.) that city, and even from England and the United States; although there is abundance of cultivated and excellent land in the vicinity of the town, and settlements are rising up continually at no great distance above and around it.

Owing to the lumbering pursuits in which the people on this river, as well as in other places, have engaged, and to which toilsome and semi-savage life they are unaccountably prone; a large amount of property is under mortgage to the supplying merchants, who have to secure themselves in this way for provisions, and articles advanced to enable parties to pursue an occupation attended with very great risk. And, as from various causes, individuals who are not involved, have farms to dispose of,—emigrants, or others, having a small capital at command, and being desirous of settling in the country, can have no difficulty in procuring eligible situations in any part of the Province at a moderate price.

Fredericton, which has been for sometime the extreme point to which steam navigation has advanced—when we consider that it is a place where the public offices are situated, and the heads of departments reside, and is surrounded by a well settled country, it is natural

to infer, that it is one of much importance, and that there would be employment for a considerable number of persons of various pursuits. By a return made in 1840, it appears that there is a population in the parish alone, amounting to 4000 souls.

As the object I have in view is to point out places where the man of property may invest his capital in the purchase of lands—the mechanic and labourer find employment, and the emigrant a settlement—it will be proper that I should state with candour, any difficulty that exists in this part. As to servants, a class of persons on whom the domestic order and comfort of a family principally depend—those of a good description are much wanted; but it is in vain to expect them, in the absence of those wholesome laws and regulations that prevail in the Mother Country. Here domestics are hired by the month, without any regard to character or qualification, merely to meet the exigencies of the present moment; and the result is, a succession of changes is continually taking place, and complaint is the order of the day. As to the labouring men, and the mechanics, the wages they obtain is high, but the mode of payment, (chiefly out of the shop) reduces it probably to its proper level, although it acts

unjustly upon those who are not disposed, or are not so situated as to pay in this way. The result is, that great difficulty exists in having work of any kind completed promptly; and in this respect, as well as others, Fredericton exhibits a state of society not to be equalled in North America. Persons complaining of those whom they employ, and others who are employed, being dissatisfied with their employment; a remedy for all this is to be found only in a resort to cash payments. When individuals are hired, they should be paid for their labour in cash, and allowed to purchase any articles they may require, when that can be done to the best advantage. If those who reside in the neighbourhood of the place have any debts to pay, or agricultural produce to dispose of, instead of as at present, taking it to a shop where they are indebted, or where an apparently high price is given, payment being made in goods at an advanced rate to meet it; this should be carried to a public market, and there sold upon the best terms, and the party should pay his debts in money, and make his purchase in a similar way. Were this healthy state of business to prevail, much of the present cause of complaint would vanish—compe-

tition would be introduced, and the exorbitant rate of living must be materially reduced.

From its situation, Fredericton ought to be a place of excellent business, and should be abundantly supplied with provisions; but at present the former is confined to a retail trade, and advances to lumbering parties, while the place is very irregularly supplied with fresh provisions; and although there is a large market-house in Fredericton, yet there is but one butcher in it, and only three bakers in the town. There is, besides, a sort of *non-chalance* pervading the labouring classes of society in this place, that is quite novel and unpleasant to those who have enjoyed the benefit of the conventional regulations that abound in the Mother Country, and other parts of the British possessions in this hemisphere.

As respects the man of property, however; he can obtain land under cultivation in the vicinity of Fredericton, at a moderate price, and can have the advantage of good society, and excellent means of educating the juvenile branches of his family. Inhabited houses in Fredericton, in 1840, are 489; families, 708; houses building, twenty-nine; houses uninhabited, twenty; Males above sixteen, 1061; under sixteen, 829; Females above sixteen,

1666; under sixteen, 798. People of colour,—males above sixteen, 28; under sixteen, 43; females above sixteen, 48; under sixteen, 29. Total persons, 4002. Acres of cleared land, 1696; horses, 248; neat cattle, 524; sheep, 380; swine 642.

Fredericton, by land, is sixty-five miles from St. John; on the east side of the river eighty-six. To St. Andrew's, by the Neripsis, 100; to Chatham (Miramichi) 114; to Quebec, by the Grand Falls, 346; to Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Bend of Petitcadiac, Dorchester, and Amherst, 308.

Opposite Fredericton are two rivers, that at the lower part of the town is called the Nashwaak, flowing from the northward, for a distance of twenty miles, when it turns to the northward and westward, and ultimately heads beyond Woodstock, which is the capital of the county of Carlton, of which we shall mention, that Woodstock is sixty-four miles from Fredericton. There is a church, and Methodist, and Catholic chapels. There are 482 inhabited houses, occupied by 520 families, and have, at least, 9757 acres of cleared land. There are eight other parishes in this county, which we shall notice hereafter.

[illegible]les from Fredericton, the intervale

appears on both sides expanding to a considerable extent. Another road from Fredericton strikes the Naswaak, at a considerable distance from this place. About eighteen miles below Fredericton, the road to Miramichi, turns off to the right, and ascending a steep hill, pursues its course over a dreary portage, about fourteen miles in extent, until it arrives within four miles of Boistown, situated on the south-west of Miramichi, about seventy miles from Chatham, and forty from Fredericton. There is a fertile track of country sufficient for 250 families. Newcastle and Chatham are the next places of any importance. On leaving Boistown, which is forty-five miles from Fredericton, and sixty-eight miles to Chatham, we pass through a small village called Blissfield, in which there is inhabited houses, sixty-eight; families, seventy-one; acres of cleared land, 545.

About three miles on this side of Newcastle, there is a small ferry to cross (Wilson's Point.) Newcastle is the shire town of the county, (Northumberland) and was greatly injured by the extensive fire of 1825, which swept off that part of the Province—from the effects of which, it has never since recovered, although, as the country above becomes more agricultural, it must, from its position, necessarily resume its

former importance. There is a Presbyterian church here. Inhabited houses, 404; inhabitants, 433; acres of cleared land, 2000.

Douglas, about a mile on the road to Chatham, in which Messrs Gilmour & Rankin carry on an extensive business,—this place is in the parish of Newcastle. About six miles from the latter place, is Chatham; at this place, the Messrs Cunards have a very large steam-saw and grist mill establishment. Inhabited houses here, are 441; families, 582; acres of cleared land, 3660. There is an Episcopal church; also a Scotch church. There is likewise a Secession, a Wesleyan-Methodist, and a Catholic chapel—each of which is supplied with a minister. Opposite Newcastle, Alexander Fraser, Esq. has a compact steam saw-mill establishment.

The next place after leaving Chatham, that is worthy of any notice, is Bathurst; this place is between the Miramichi river, and the Restigouche, at the bottom of a deep indent in the Bay Chalaur, and in former years was called Nipistguit Harbour; here a thriving village has sprung up, containing 291 inhabited houses, 361 families, and 2171 acres of cleared land. This village is in the county of Gloucester, and [illegible]t miles from Chatham. There is

also a Wesleyan-Methodist chapel, with a resident minister. There is a road leading from Bathurst to Dalhousie; the principal of the county Restigouche, which is seventy miles distance by land; and at the head of the Great and Middle Nipisiguit, form a junction; the village of Bathurst being placed on the Peninsula thus caused. There is an excellent road, nearly level, and in a direct line from Chatham to this place, passing through a country chiefly covered with heath and burnt wood, until you come within about twenty miles of Bathurst, when a decided improvement takes place; and the traveller meets with something resembling a fine country, lying on its promontory to the right, and which is watered by the Caraquet, Pokamonche, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Bartibog, and other minor rivers. Dalhousie has 136 inhabited houses, 140 families, and 2168 acres of cleared land.

Richibucto, the capital of the county of Kent, which is on a fine river of that name, is a flourishing village. It has 315 houses, with 322 inhabitants, and 4563 acres of cleared land; there is also a Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, with a resident minister to each. It is forty miles from Chatham, fifty miles from the Bend of

Petitcodiac, and 145 miles from St. John, by Sussex-Vale and Hampton-Ferry.

From this place we proceed to Shediac, which is fifteen miles. The country on its surface is very low and level, not averaging more than twenty-five feet above the level of the water of the Straits of Northumberland. Oysters are abundant on this shore, and their shells are used for manure. The harbour of Shediac is safe and convenient for ships of large size. There are in the settlement upwards of two hundred families of French Acadians. The front of the harbour is occupied by English inhabitants, and the whole appears in a very thriving condition. At the entrance of the harbour, there are two beautiful islands composed of sand-stone. Shediac is in the county of Westmorland, contains 278 houses, 310 inhabitants, and 6479 acres of cleared land.

From this place we proceed to the Bend of Petitcodiac. After leaving the postage between Shediac and the Bend, the western extremity of the Petitcodiac passes through a track of fine intervale, enclosed between high embankments that appear to have been washed by the river at some former period. The stream is now confined to more narrow limits, and its formed bed is almost filled with alluvium. At the

Bend, there is a considerable village. The soil is chiefly of two kinds—the sandy and the clayey. There are large tracks of marsh on each side of the Petitcodiac, of which a portion has been diked, and is under cultivation. The land in the neighbourhood of the Petitcodiac, and extending over to the Bay-shore, from which it is separated by the Shepody Mountains, is of a superior quality, and embraces a fine agricultural country. Here is the flourishing settlement of Hopewell. Few parishes in the Province appear to be in a more thriving condition than Hopewell. The broad marsh on each side of the Shepody River, is skirted with fine farms, and a large and rapidly increasing population are clearing higher up the slopes—the bases of which are closely occupied by the older inhabitants and their senior descendants. This extensive settlement possesses a rich soil, and presents a wide rural plain. Such as are fond of fine scenery, will find a view from the mountain extremely interesting, as it commands a sight of a wide range of the eastern district of New-Brunswick, a part of Nova Scotia, and in a clear day, Prince Edward's Island, with numerous bays, rivers, and villages—forming altogether a scene of the most picturesque and pleasing character. There are 132 inhabited

houses; 144 families, and 6722 acres of cleared land. The Wesleyan-Methodists have a chapel here.

Sackville is the next place worthy of notice. The greater part of the cultivated portion of this parish is composed of a new sand-stone, which meets and overlays a part of a coal field to the northward. The most abundant soil in this place is a red sandy loam, sometimes mixed with clay or alluvium. It has 329 inhabited houses, 365 families, and 15,924 acres of cleared land. Before I leave this part, I would observe that there are 5000 acres of marsh on the Shepody River. Many acres of this fine alluvial track have been reclaimed from the sea. Such portions of it as have been diked, are of a good quality, affording the best kind of hay, and also crops of wheat.

It is a remark applicable to all the marshes in this country, that after they are diked and drained, they have a tendency to settle and become lower than the banks of the rivers, where the alluvium is rising and becoming more and more compact. The marsh adjoining the upland was found in several instances to be six feet lower than the banks of rivers daily receiving alluvial matter from the tides. From this circumstance, the inner margin of the

marsh is overflown with fresh water during a considerable part of the season, and is thereby rendered worthless. The best remedy for this effect, would be to allow the sea to flow in again over certain tracks for a few seasons. This would raise and renovate the sunken ground, and entirely destroy the poisonous plants now covering many of the lots. This plan might be effected by throwing up dikes from the upland, to the present barrier against the tides, and thus track after track might be redeemed. The muddy water of the Bay being introduced, and undisturbed by currents, would deposit its sediment equally according to its depth; and as the lower tracks would be covered deeper than the higher ones, they would receive the greatest share of alluvium, and be raised to the common level.

We trust that the farmers will give due attention to those valuable suggestions, for they are not only founded in fact, but have been proved correct in principle, by ample experience. We are aware that some people are much averse to travel out of the beaten track of every-day life; yet we beg to remind such, that as agriculture has now advanced to the rank of a science, the precepts which are taught by those who have studied the subject, are as

much entitled to our respect and adoption, as those of any other science.

The next place of any importance is Dorchester, the capital of Westmorland. In this place, the soil in general is sandy, and requires the application of lime. There are several thousand acres of marsh on the Memramcook. The several fine farms near the river, and the rugged scenery at its entrance, form a beautiful and very pleasing landscape; 417 inhabited houses; 454 families, and 17,207 acres of cleared land. Much more might have been said about this county, but, suffice it to say, that it contains eleven parishes, and an excellent coal field, which we shall hereafter notice, with several particulars.

From Dorchester there is an excellent road to Halifax, also to St. John, by Sussex-Vale. Although the land towards Sussex is, generally speaking, owned by individuals, yet much of it is in a wilderness state, or is again growing up with bushes, and in some instances has fallen into neglect, owing to the erection of saw-mills, which have called away the attention of the farmer from the more profitable and certain pursuit of agriculture. The improvements in this part of the country, however, are increasing rapidly, the soil being generally favourable

for it. The soil in the vale is chiefly a rich alluvial deposit; and the scenery, when the traveller gains any elevated place, is highly picturesque. This vale is not rivalled in the Province for beauty and fertility. I have preached several times in the valley, and always found the people very attentive to hear the Word. There is an Episcopal church. There is, in the parish, 342 inhabited houses; 347 families, and 10,960 acres of cleared land. It is forty-six miles from St John; to Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Bend and Amherst, 220.

About six miles from the vale, there is an extensive settlement called the Dutch Valley. When I preached at this place in January 1838, I found the people in very comfortable circumstances. From this place there is a very dense wood, in which there is little or no clearing, until about seven miles, then we arrive at the head of the settlement, known by the name of the Irish or Londonderry settlement. In this part, there are about forty families, who have to labour very hard to support themselves. I preached to this people for eighteen months, although I resided upwards of thirty miles from some part of the settlement. It lies in the Shepody Road; the upper part is fifty miles from St. John, which is the nearest place for

the inhabitants to take their produce for sale. The land in this part is not worthy of notice, until you come about fourteen miles towards St. John, which is called Little River, on which there are a number of very fine farms, and so continues until we arrive at Hampton, to which it formerly belonged; but now it is in the parish of Upham, which parish terminates a little above Titues-Mill, and where Hampton commences. About sixteen miles hence there is a thriving settlement called St. Martin's, but is frequently called Quaco. The upper part of this village extends for some miles towards Ten Mile Creek and Tynemouth.

According to the census taken in 1841, the population was 1973 persons, being an increase of nearly 1200 since the preceding census; 513 houses, and thirty-eight in course of erection. Two places of worship, (in the largest I officiated occasionally;) 22 saw-mills; 4635 acres of cleared land; 113 horses; 950 neat cattle; 1156 sheep; 867 swine. During 1810, there were upwards of thirty vessels, many of which were built at this place. It is thirty-two miles from St. John. From this place to Ten Mile Creek, there is nothing worthy of notice; it is very thinly settled. At the Creek, there are two saw-mills; and at Tynemouth,

about a mile distant, there is an excellent ship-yard. From here, to the Black River settlement, the land is not good.

The settlement at Black River reposes upon an extensive bed of diluvial sand and gravel, which is situated in the broad, but shallow depression in the rocks. A part of this bed has been worn away by the sea, and a perfect section of the deposit may be seen in the high embankment still meeting the waves thrown upon the shore. The soil is good; there are upwards of 200 families. It is eighteen miles S.E. of St. John. From this place to the Mash, which is about three miles from the city, there is not any thing worthy of notice. There is a great number of acres of cleared land in the Mash. Here is an excellent road which leads to Hampton-Ferry. In the parish of Hampton, there are a number of very fine farms, which joins that of Upham. In this parish there are 276 inhabited houses; 317 families, and 8914 acres of cleared land.

From the higher grounds of Hampton, the imposing hills of Kingston, with their steep cliffs, and deep ravines, and skirted with a continued line of fine farms stretched along the side of the river, afford a most interesting and pleasing prospect. The whole track of country

extending from Hampton to Norton and Sussex (which I have travelled frequently) is composed of the red sand-stone and conglomerate. On this road, for about twenty-four miles, there are several fine farms, and to all appearance well cultivated. In Norton, inhabited houses, 151; families 169, and 5101 acres of cleared land.

At Sussex-Vale, which I have before briefly alluded to, there is a road passes near to Smith Creek settlements, and extends to those of Studholm and Millstream. This road passes through a track of very excellent land, which has been granted to individuals who are fast clearing and improving it. From the Millstream settlement, which I very frequently visited, a new road extends to the New Canaan river. This part is not much inhabited after you leave the lower Millstream, about seven or ten miles. On the left hand of the road towards the Upper Millstream, there are several new settlements called the English, Irish, M'Farlane, Henderson, and Scotch settlements, where the land is good. In these places, I regularly attended during the year and a-half I resided in the parishes of Norton and Upham. Near the New Canaan river, there is much ungranted land, fit for settlement, embracing nearly 20,000 acres; also a considerable quan-

tity of a good quality farther on towards the North River. About twelve miles to the west, there are two settlements called Springfield, in which there are but little land cultivated. These places are situated on Belle Isle Bay, and is but a short distance from Kingston, the county town. Houses, 268; families, 291, and acres of cleared land 9518.

Kingston is the shire town of the county of Kingston, and contains nine parishes. It is situated at the head of Belle Isle Bay. The rock forming nearly the whole of this parish is composed of varieties of trap, chiefly of two kinds; in one greenstone, in the other feldspar is most abundant, and sometimes crystals of a considerable size. Although Kingston is the capital of this part, there is not any thing worthy of notice. It contains 303 inhabited houses; 321 families, and 7515 acres of cleared land.

At the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, about ten miles north and westward, is the mouth of the Washademoac, having previously passed two low islands, called Spoon and Long Island, which are formed of alluvial deposit, and are covered with water early in the spring, by which means, as is the case with all the intervale on the river, they are sufficiently manured, and and produce an excellent crop of grass. On

each side of the Long Reach, between the Nerepis Creek and Belle Isle Bay, the land is elevated and picturesque, and, generally speaking, is of a fertile quality; and on both sides of the river, there are wealthy farmers, several of whom commenced with very limited means, but who have rendered themselves independent by the cultivation of the soil,—the intervale yielding them an adequate supply of hay, and the upland producing a corresponding return for the labours of the husbandman, and large crops of corn to reward his toil.

On the west side of St. John, called Little River, there is much intervale, exceeding three miles, and surrounded with fine farms; the country about a mile above which also abound in intervale. There is no ungranted land near the river; but in the rear of the front lots there is a track containing eight or ten thousand acres of excellent land, which is the New Jerusalem settlement. About five miles above Little River is the Ocnabog Lake. Opposite the Ocnabog, on the east side of St. John, and eleven miles from Belle Isle Bay, is the Washademoac; near to which is New Canaan, a very extensive settlement.

There is a large track of crown land in the rear, on both sides of the Washademoac Lake,

and particularly between its head and the New Canaan settlement, where there are but few inhabitants, and where most of the land is ungranted, even to the margin of the river, which is, generally speaking, a rapid stream of about eight or ten roods wide. This land is well adapted for cultivation, and in many places is covered with a dense forest of pine, spruce, and birch, with many valuable sites for mills.

Between the New Canaan settlement and North River, (a branch of the Pititcodiac) there is much ungranted land of a good quality. On the banks of this river, there are numerous and extensive tracks of intervale, and it is a well-settled country, having been peopled during the last forty years. The soil on the upland is highly fertile, and there are natural meadows that afford abundance of pasture; in fact, the natural advantages of this section of the country are great on both sides of St. John river, abounding, as it does, with timber, building-stone, coal, and other minerals, rendering it a desirable location for emigrants, and requiring nothing but the industry of man to place the settler in comfortable circumstances, and develope its valuable resources.

About six miles above the mouth of the Washademoac, on the same side of the river,

is the entrance of the Jemseg, a sort of natural canal. There is a settlement extending up Salmon Creek. Salmon River, like Coal Creek, has it rise in extensive swamps, and about forty-five miles from where it empties into the Lake. The soil in this direction is good, and on Salmon River particularly, there is an immense body of excellent land still ungranted. Above the mills, there is not much cleared land on Salmon River, although industrious persons are commencing extensive clearings there, as well as on the Gasperean, where there are several settlements, and a good opening for emigrants and others. A considerable quantity of land has been cleared in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and the settlers in that direction are rapidly increasing, and converting the forest into productive farms. There are large quantities of ungranted land in this quarter for cultivation, the greater portion of which lies to the north and eastward, but to the westward, between the Newcastle and Little River, which empties into the French Lake, there are extensive tracks of ungranted hard-wood land.

This part of the country will be a most eligible situation for the settlers, as it is expected that the Great Road to Halifax will be opened this year, 1840, and making the distance from Frede-

ricton, the capital of the Province, only about thirty miles. There are roads meeting from the lower part of Sheffield, and also from the upper part of Waterborough, on the St. John, to Indian Point, and thence up the north side of the Lake, and two others from below Jemseg, on the south side. These all concentrate at the bridge at Salmon River—whence the traveller can proceed to Fredericton, Miramichi, Richibucto, and Westmorland. Much of the eastern, and the lower part of the west side of Grand Lake, are well cultivated, and at the latter point, there is a fine settlement called the Scotch settlement, containing several excellent farms, and a thriving population. The shores of this Lake also possess great natural advantages, and vast mineral resources. Near the head of it, there are extensive coal-fields, several of which are worked by the persons on whose land they are situated, and large quantities of that mineral are every year dug and shipped to St John, which is preferred by smiths for the forge; while another quantity is well adapted for the use of families. Some idea may be formed of the resources and importance of this section of the country, when it is understood that there are fifteen saw, five grist,

and two oat mills, on the shore of this Lake, and its tributary rivers and streams.

In a word, the local advantages of this Lake are not to be surpassed in the Province, whether we consider its great native meadows at the head and foot of the Lake, as well as in many other parts; or its plentiful supply of herrings, shad, bass, and salmon, that formerly were taken in great quantities; and which are still to be found in sufficient abundance, to enable the farmer to add materially, and at little cost, to his annual store of provisions. There are also thousands of acres of ungranted land to be found at a short distance from the shores of Grand Lake, and up the streams, which abound with timber of the best description; while in no part of the Province will a more kind hearted and hospitable people be found to welcome the homeless stranger, or encourage him in his course.

The lower part of Grand Lake is connected with the Araquapit and French Lakes, by means of a water communication, called The Thoroughfare. There is a large body of good land also in this direction, and a number of settlers scattered around their shores. These Lakes, and the country in their neighbourhood, will be more fully described when I come to speak of

Sheffield, where there is a fine track of alluvial land lying in the front of them, on the east side of St. John. In the meantime, we will retrace our steps to the mouth of the Jemseg, and cross over to Gagetown on the opposite side of the river. Eight miles above Ocnabog is Gagetown Creek, which runs up above five miles. In this part, it is stated, there is the greatest quantity of red and white pine timber, that has yet been found on the western side of the river. At a short distance from the mouth of the Creek, is Gagetown, the shire town of the county of Queens. There is, at this place, an Episcopal church, also a Wesleyan-Methodist chapel—a court-house, jail, and a grammar and two parish schools. Inhabited houses, 117; families, 133; acres of cleared land, 3825.

A very extensive track of valuable land lies between Gagetown and Nerepis, about half way between Nerepis Great Road, and the River St. John, which comprises several thousand acres; and were a proper line of road surveyed, and lots numbered on both sides in squares or hamlets, where settlers would make their selection, it is probable every lot would be applied for in a short time. Those who have examined this track of country, have made the most favourable report of its advantages; they

represent the land to be of the very first quality, well timbered with rock-maple, black birch, elm, and oak, of as large size as that in the intervale, on the margin of the river. It is also very free from stone, and well adapted for agricultural purposes, with excellent farm sites. This track is seven miles from Gagetown. A more desirable location for settlers, therefore, cannot well be found in the lower section of the Province, being contiguous to the river, and near a good market. Immediately after leaving Jemseg, (which is a very beautiful stream, being a sort of a natural canal which connects the Grand Lake, and those that communicate with the river St. John. It is very deep, and at its mouth is separated by islands of alluvial deposit. The stream itself is five miles and a half long; but just above its junction with the Grand Lake, there are extensive flats, through which it is intended to open a channel of twelve feet in width,—the present shallow passage materially affecting the navigation through the Lake, and consequently, the intercourse with St. John and Fredericton, which, owing to the general prevalence of coal around the shores of the upper part, ought to be one of profit and reciprocal advantage,) and by keeping the river road, you arrive at the extensive village of Can-

ning, in the rear of which, are extensive meadows, and a lake, called Black Lake. Inhabited houses, 120; families, 128; acres of cleared land, 3356.

The next settlement of any importance is Sheffield, which also extends on the margin of the river, upwards of ten miles. This may be called the "Garden of the Province." It is in the parish of Mangerville. Towards Fredericton, it becomes more elevated, and possessing a less productive soil. The entire front, however, from the mouth of the Jemseg, below Canning, to the centre of Mangerville, is one continued bed of alluvial deposit. There is a church here. Inhabited houses, seventy-nine; families, eighty-five, and 2205 acres of cleared land. In the rear of this track of country, which presents a succession of farms, fronting on the river, with houses situated near each other, the land is low and swampy, until you reach the high lands, about two miles back, and is a continuation of the natural meadows, extending below Canning.

Property in this section of the country is very valuable, frequently selling for £30, an acre, near the river. The lots, however, extend a considerable distance in the rear, where it is of less value on the Maquapit Lake, which lies in

the same direction as Grand Lake, from north-east to south-west. There are from twenty-five to thirty farms on this Lake, on some of which are two or three families. But to return to the river.

The shore of the river is planted with low trees and bushes, to prevent its being washed away by the floods of spring, when the waters of St. John rise to the height of about fifteen feet. The bank of the river at Mangerville, is probably twenty feet above the level of the river, when at its ordinary height during summer. A log that was found at that place last year, 1839, was at the same depth from the surface of the bank, and it may be presumed was formerly left there, by the retiring waters after a periodical fall, the subsequent deposits having buried it; but with which the present yearly accumulations of soil can bear no comparison. This place is seventeen miles from Fredericton. Twelve miles below Fredericton, above Saw-Creek, the Oromocto River flows into the river St. John. The country on the river between those places being well settled on both sides of the banks, the soil on the banks of the Oromocto below the junction of the branch streams, generally speaking, is totally unfit for settlement, as a great part is low and marshy, and is

annually overflowed; but there are extensive wild meadows that afford an excellent substitute for English grass in case of failure of the fodder.

On the South Branch there is a considerable quantity of good land, both occupied and unoccupied; which runs through a beautiful and level track, called "The Valley," which is equal in richness of soil, and productiveness to the best part of Sheffield.

At the mouth of the Oromocto, on its left branch, there is a fine body of intervale, extending about a mile on the River St. John, and opposite to it is Oromocto Island, formed of alluvial deposit, but which is not inhabited, the lots being owned by persons residing on the mainland. There is a church and meeting-house at the village on the right hand. There is a very good road near the River from the Oromocto to Fredericton, a distance of twelve miles, with a number of fine farms on each side of it, and considerable intervale.

Two steam-boats, until last summer, have run regularly between Fredericton and St. John, leaving Indian Town (two miles from St. John) and Fredericton every morning at seven o'clock. The fare is very reasonable—*ten shillings* in the cabin, and half price forward.

The night boats are also a great convenience, leaving Indian Town and Fredericton every evening at six o'clock, and arriving at their destination early on the following morning.

I would advise persons who are not pressed for time, to take passage in the day-boats, (which was always my custom) by which means they will enjoy a view of the scenery of the St. John, which is admitted by most travellers, not to be exceeded by any thing of the kind in Europe or America, and which I shall notice in another part of this work, as I have frequently had the pleasure of viewing it in passing to and from the seat of Government.

CHAPTER III.

FROM Fredericton to Woodstock is quite level for about five miles, when it ascends, and proceeds along an elevated track of country, passing several excellent farms, and a large body of intervale and islands of that description, which for a great distance are concealed from the view of the traveller, until at length Sugar Island and others at Keswick Creek, open upon his view, and present a panorama, which, for richness and beauty, is not to be exceeded in the Province. The land, over which the road extends, is of considerable altitude; and, underneath our feet, as it were, is spread out the beautiful level country, at the entrance of the valley of Keswick; while the ridge of that name in the rear of the Bluff, facing the river, extends away on his left, until it is lost in the distant forest that bounds the horizon beyond it. Opposite Keswick Bluff, there is a large body of intervale on the right bank of the river,

which has been produced by some counter current when the river was at a higher level than at present, similar to that which deposited the strata upon which Fredericton is built. There are several fine farms, forming a settlement that is called French Village.

A few miles beyond it, there is an Indian village, consisting of houses built for the Aborigines of the country, and which they inhabit; still retaining, however, their native, wild, and untameable, yet inoffensive disposition. There has been considerable improvement made on this line of road, with a view to confine the post communication to Woodstock on the side of the river, but from just beyond the French Village, it passes through much poor land, that which is not occupied possessing little inducement for settlers, until it reaches Longs, sixteen miles from Fredericton, where at present the road crosses a rapid and dangerous ferry, and is carried along through Queensberry and Southampton, on the opposite side of the St. John to Woodstock. On passing through the parish of Douglas, which lies near Keswick, there are a number of fine farms on each side of the road. An improvement has of late been made on this line.

On both sides of the Keswick, there are large

bodies of intervale, with about 100 fine farms, with a numerous population. This is a fine farming country, and is well adapted for pasturage, or raising grain. It was subject in former years to early frosts, but as the Province becomes cleared, they are less frequent. During the past year, large quantities of excellent grain have been raised in the vicinity of Keswick—one individual alone having obtained a hundred bushels from five of seed.

Keswick Ridge commences at the Cross-Roads, as they are called, and runs in a north-west direction. It is five miles in length, and one and a-half wide, lying between Keswick-Creek and the Scotch settlement. The Ridge is an elevated district, and is composed of good land, well adapted for the cultivation of trees. There are a number of good farms on the Ridge, two places of worship, two excellent schools, and others, in various parts of this interesting portion of the Province.

About three miles from Scotch Lake, is the Scotch Settlement, consisting of about twenty families. The land is good in this settlement, but is chiefly owned by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

About twenty miles from the seat of government, on the western side of the river, close to

Longs, commences the parish of Prince William. The land near this place is not favourable for agriculture. Inhabited houses in Prince William, 149; families, 151; and 3320 acres of cleared land.

The next place worthy of notice is the town of Woodstock, which is composed of three villages. At the lower village, which is termed the Corner, the road turns off at a right angle, and passing through Richmond, where another crosses it, forming what is called Scotch Corner, it extends to the American Post, called Houlston. The boundary line, as at present existing, passes within sight of this place, which is commanded by an elevated ridge, called Park's Hill. The second village, at the Creek, is connected with the lower village by a bridge that crosses the Meduxnikik; the third is about two miles beyond it, where are the court-house and gaol, and residence of the High Sheriff of the County. There are a number of good buildings and stores at Woodstock, also a branch of the Commercial Bank is established. Woodstock is forty miles from Fredericton, and is the capital of the county of Carlton. It contains 482 inhabited houses, 520 families, and 9757 acres of cleared land.

A few miles northward of the Meduxnikik,

and extending up the river, is the settlement of Jacksontown, which embraces a very superior track of country, which is laid out in tiers, parallel with the bend of the river. There is a large population in Jacksontown, among whom are many independent farmers. The road from Woodstock, as has already been observed, passes through this settlement, and cross roads from the river intersect it at different places. The former is expected to become the main post-road in this quarter; and travellers will thus avoid several bad hills that are on the line in front. At present it extends, and will continue to pass through the Williamstown settlement, where that of Jacksontown terminates. The road through Williamstown settlement passes over a most fertile and level district. The land between the river and the Williamstown and Jacksontown settlements is of excellent quality, and embraces the parishes of Wakefield and Wicklow. Inhabited houses, 330; families, 355; acres of cleared land, 6650. In that of Wicklow, 115 inhabited houses; 129 families, and 2500 acres of cleared land.

Nine miles from Woodstock, the road from Jacksontown in which those from the different tiers in that settlement concentrate, intersects the present mail rout in front of the river.

Near the white meeting-house at Wakefield, five miles from this, there is an elevated track of country, commanding a fine view of the extensive intervale on the opposite side of the river. The upland in this section of the province, extending beyond the boundary line to the westward, is of the most fertile character.

On the Pekagomik, there are excellent settlements; some farms have near 100 acres of cleared land. In the rear there is abundance of ungranted land, although much that has been cleared on each side has not been granted. Near the Shiktahawk, and the Munquad, there is a great quantity of ungranted land. Thirty-six miles above Woodstock, the land is of a superior quality, but that near the river is taken up. At the mouth of the River de Chute, there are Falls of about eight feet perpendicular height, that prevents boats from ascending.

CHAPTER IV.

In a preceding chapter, I have noticed that the Province of New Brunswick extends from its south-west point, on the island of Grand Manaan at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44. 40., long. 67. 10., to the 48th degree of north latitude, and is bounded southerly by that Bay, and an isthmus of about fifteen miles in width, which separates the Bay of Fundy from the Bay of Verte, on the eastern coast, where is the termination of its southern line in lat. 46. long. 64. The Bay of Fundy runs between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and is indented with numerous headlands and promontories, some of which stand out to a considerable distance into the sea or bay.

Numerous islands, also, are scattered along the mouth of this Bay, at short distances, forming a sort of chain nearly quite across it. These are almost incessantly enveloped in dense fogs, during the spring and summer months; but

occasionally, when these become scattered by the intense rays of a summer's sun, and the winds have ceased to agitate the waters, the broad glassy surface of this vast sheet, of a hundred miles in length, and sixty or eighty in breadth, lying in quietness, is seen thickly scattered over with sea fowl,—some on the wing, soaring aloft, and traversing the Bay in various directions; others in the water, either swimming or screaming, or floating on the chips and fragments of wood and bark that have drifted out to sea from the various rivers and small inlets of the lumber districts bordering upon the shores.

To observe a gull or duck navigating one of these puny vessels, standing erect on his frail bark, as if watching his own reflected image in the glassy surface beneath, while thousands of his fellows are busily engaged around him in gathering the floating sea-weed and offal that are drifting with the tide, is truly laughable.

On a still day, when the tide is retreating from the Bay, and the sun is resting on the surface of the water, numerous shoals of porpoises and grampuses are seen spouting, and blowing, and sporting, now rising to the surface in quick succession, and now retreating into the depths below; while at intervals, at a dis-

tance, the huge whale is heard to pour forth his smoking breath like the discharge of a steamer, raising in broken spray and foam the calm smoothness or gentle ripple of the ocean, and sometimes lying half exposed to view floating—a huge, black, unshapely mass—on the surface.

The small boats, pink sterns, and larger crafts, are seen at anchor, while the fishermen, are busily plying the lines, and raising at every moment some finny inhabitant from the watery element below.

Coasters and Merchantmen are seen crossing the Bay in different directions, and at divers distances; some departing for the West Indies and Europe, with high piled decks of lumber, and some returning from their voyages, laden with foreign commodities for the use of the inhabitants of the Provinces.

From the middle of the Bay, may be seen at one *coup d'œil*, the islands of Campo-Bello, Grand Manan, Tit Manan, Long Island, Brier Island, and the shores of Nova Scotia, with its various capes and headlands, stretching out into that part of the Bay, called St. Mary's; and low down in the horizon, as far as the eye can extend its vision, Mount Desert, with its barren and naked rocks, &c.

I shall now observe, that the principal rivers to the northward is the Restigouche, which empties into the Bay Chaleur, and running south-west about fifty miles, terminates near the sources of the Riviere Verte, which empties into the St. John, near the junction with the Madawaska river, and where it suddenly turns off in a southerly direction. Another branch of the Restigouche heads near Grand River, which unites with the St. John, at a short distance lower down.

The next river of importance in that quarter, is the Miramichi, which empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in lat. 47, long. 65, and running in a south-west direction, about thirty miles, sends off a branch called the North-West, and continues its course in its original direction to Boiestown, forty miles from Fredericton, where it suddenly turns to the westward, and branches off into the Pexas and Little South-West Rivers, one of which heads near the Tobique, and the other near the Shiktahawk rivers, which discharge themselves into the St. John, nearly 200 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy. There are the Renous and St. Bartholomew's, and a number of other tributary streams and rivers which fall into the main branch of the Miramichi, between the

Miramichi river and the Restigouche, at the bottom of a deep indent in the Bay. The Bay Chaleur, is Nipisiguit harbour, at present called Bathurst. The Great and Middle Nipisiguit form a junction, the village of Bathurst being situated on the Peninsula thus caused, within twenty miles of Bathurst. The country is watered by the Caraquet, Pokamouche, Tracadic, Tabusintac, Bartibog, and other minor rivers. The Richibucto, another river on the eastern coast, empties into the Straits of Northumberland, about thirty miles to the southward of the Miramichi, and runs in a southwest direction, until it separates into two branches, one of which heads near the Salmon River of Grand Lake, and the other near the head of the New Canaan River, which falls into the Washademoac. There are other minor rivers in that quarter, but which it is unnecessary to refer to at present.

After crossing the isthmus already alluded to, and at a short distance from the head of the Bay of Fundy, the Petitcodiac River empties itself into the Shepody Bay, having first united with those of the Memremcook. This river, or rather arm of the Bay, for a distance of twenty miles, extends in a north-west direction, when it makes a sudden turn to the southward

and westward, and afterwards separates into two branches, one of which heads near Salmon River, a branch of the Kennebecasis, and the other making a short detour to the northward, terminates near the head of the Cocagne River, which empties upon the eastern coast of the Province. The tide of the Bay of Fundy, which at some places near its head, rises upwards of sixty feet, rushes into the Petitcodiac and Memremcook with great velocity, forming a boar which enters the former river at a considerable elevation.

The Memremcook river intersects the Petitcodiac near its junction with the Bay of Fundy.

From the Petitcodiac to the mouth of the St. John, there is no river or harbour of any consequence, with the exception of that of Quaco (St. Martin's) a few miles to the eastward of that place, where a light-house has been erected to warn the mariner against approaching its treacherous and fatal ledges.

A short distance to the westward of the harbour of St. John is Manawagonis Bay, which formed originally one of the outlets of the St. John, before the rocks and falls were rent asunder, and the waters of that river were enabled to discharge themselves through the ra-

vine, which some convulsion of nature has evidently occasioned. Farther to the westward is Musquash harbour, which is a mile and a half wide and two miles long, into which a minor river of the same name empties itself. At the head of the Bay, the Diggedeguash empties itself, and a few miles below is the mouth of the Magaguadavic.

The Falls near this river, and which runs through the village of St. George, have been fully explained in a former Chapter. At the head of the Diggedeguash, to the westward, an arm of the Bay extends in a north-west direction, till it meets the Schoodik River, decided by Great Britain in 1798, to be the St. Croix, intended by the treaty of 1783, when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. This river runs in a north-westerly direction till it terminates in a series of Lakes, the most remote of which is only a short distance from the Highlands designated in that treaty, and near one of the branches of the Penobscot.

From the head of Oak Bay, situated near the junction of the Schoodik with Passamaquoddy Bay, a new road has been made to Fredericton, and another is opened to the mouth of Eel River, and thence to Woodstock.

The Falls near St. John are a great natural curiosity, from the circumstance of the water descending in opposite directions at ebb and flood tide, and being level at about half-tide. This anomaly is caused by the waters of the Bay of Fundy, which enter the harbour of St. John, rise at high-water above the level of the river, and consequently descend through the Falls, and pass inwards, until checked by the accumulating waters of the river, and the retreat of those of the Bay when a similar discharge of water takes place outwards, and the descent is thus in that direction. During still water, at about half-tide, either upon ebb or flow, steam-boats, or river craft, piloted by persons who are acquainted with the place, pass up or down in comparative security.

Although this passage is the only outlet at present for the St. John, it is evident that it has been formed by some convulsion of nature, similar to that, or probably the same, which rent asunder the channel of the Magaguadavic, and forced open the passage of the Digby-Gut, directly opposite the harbour of St. John, on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy, and thus drained off the body of water that evidently covered the Alylesford Plains and Car-

riboo Bog, over which the post-road at present passes Annapolis and Halifax.

After passing the abrupt opening near Indian Town, two miles from the city of St. John, the river suddenly widens above, and forms what is termed Grand Bay, that extends about twenty miles in a north-west direction, receives the waters of the Kennebeckasis and Hammond Rivers, the latter of which empties from the eastward, and the former, passing through Norton and Sussex Vale, terminates in Salmon River, which rises in the vicinity of the head waters of the Petitcodiac, or rather the Annagance River, which empties into it. A small stream called Trout-River, flows into the Kennebeckasis at its junction with Salmon-River, about twenty miles from Hampton-Ferry; and at the entrance of Sussex-Vale, is what is called Smith-Creek, which runs to the northward, and may be said to be one of the branches at the head of the Kennebeckasis, Salmon-River forming the other. Just above Grand-Bay, on the left, as you ascend, and ten miles from Indian-Town, is was is termed the Nerepis River or Creek, which extends upwards of twelve miles over a fine bed of intervale land. It then passes through a deep gorge in the Nerepis mountain, wending its way at times round the base of al-

most perpendicular cliffs which rise on each side of the valley for a considerable distance. From the Nerepis Creek for fifteen miles, the St. John, which is here called the Long-Reach, runs in a north-east direction entering Belle Isle Bay, twenty-seven miles from Indian-Town, and is upon an average a mile wide, resembling a lake rather than a Bay, or branch of a river.

At the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, the St. John suddenly resumes its course to the northward and westward, for the distance of ten miles, when you reach the mouth of the Washademoac. There is a fine stream on the west side of the St. John, called Little River. Five miles above Little River, is the Ocnabog Lake, into which flows a stream of the same name, that extends fifteen miles, crossing the road leading from Gagetown to the Nerepis. Its course is thence nearly west, through a natural meadow, where there are indications of coal, until it approaches Tante Wante, where it terminates.

Just opposite the Ocnabog, on the east side of the St. John, and eleven miles from the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, is the Washademoac Lake, the tide extending upwards of twenty miles into the Lake, where it meets the New Canaan River, and whose head-waters are at

no great distance from the Petitcodiac River. The mouth of the Washademoac Lake, is forty miles from St. John, and three below Gagetown.

Near Salmon Creek, there is a stream that empties into the Lake, and about five miles from its head, the Long Creek empties into it. The New Canaan River falls rapidly down to the Washademoac Lake, through which it continues its course, making the distance from its source to its junction with the St. John, about seventy miles.

Five miles above the mouth the Washademoac, and on the same side of the river, is the entrance to the Jemseg, a sort of natural canal, three miles in extent, which connects the St. John with Grand Lake. This is an extensive body of water, and at its head are the Newcastle Coal Creek, and Salmon-River, whose tributary streams are the Gasperan, and the Big and Little Forks.

There are two extensive Bays near the head of the Lake on the eastern side, called Cumberland Bay and Young's Cove. Grand Lake runs in a north-east direction, is twenty miles in length, and at its broadest part, about three wide, except opposite Cumberland Bay, to the head of which the distance is seven miles.

From shore to shore, the greatest depth does not exceed twelve fathoms. The main branch of the Newcastle Heads, is somewhere near the Nashwaak, a river that discharges its waters into the St. John, opposite Fredericton.

The lower part of the Grand Lake is connected with the Maquapit and French Lakes, by means of a water communication, called "The Thoroughfare." Eight mills above the Ocnabog is Gagetown Creek, which runs up five miles, where it divides and enters Hartt's and Cog's Lakes. From Gagetown Creek, to the mouth of the Oromocto, the land is elevated, and well settled. From the mouth of the Jemseg, the St. John proceeds in a westerly course, till it reaches a bay situated three miles below Fredericton. Near Sheffield is situated the French and Maquapit Lakes. These Lakes both extend in the same direction as the St. John River; as is also the case with the Portobello, a stream which empties into French Lake from the westward, rising back of Maugerville, and passing in the rear of the swamp-land in the upper part of Sheffield. French Lake extends in a northerly direction till it meets Little River. The Maquapit Lake lies between French and Grand Lakes, at a distance of two miles from the main river, shew-

ing, on its southern side, an island of two miles long, and from eighty to a hundred yards wide. The Maquapit Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, lying in a north-east and south-western direction. It is about five miles in length when the water is low in the summer. In breadth it is three miles; in the spring of the year it overflows its boundary, and extends to the west, connecting itself with the French Lake one mile distance. It flows also south, inundating the low and extensive marshes, associating and mixing its waters with those of Grand Lake.

In the months of May and June, the inhabitants often employ themselves in taking fish, called gaspercaux, that abound in this part during the season, with shad and bass, which greatly encourage the settling of the place.

It receives on the south side, the waters of the French Lake, through The Thoroughfare, or connecting channel, which winds and flows darkly and sullenly through three miles of low intervale, thickly studded with large birch, maple, and elm trees, whose luxuriant and spreading branches cast a gloom of pleasing solitude over the unruffled bosom of the noiseless stream. The shores of this beautiful lake have abounded with white oak, whose quality can

neither be excelled nor equalled by any in the western world.

But this invaluable wood has been profusely cut down for the most trifling purposes, so that it is now nearly all destroyed. The land at the north-west side of the lake is not of superior quality. On the east, the soil is light, and produces sparingly, growing soft wood, white-birch, and poplar.

But to return to the river. The shore of the river is planted with low trees and bushes to prevent it from being washed away by the floods of spring, when the waters of the St. John rise to the height of fifteen feet. The bank of the river at Maugerville is probably twenty feet above the level of the river, when at its ordinary height during summer. A log was found in summer, 1840, at this place, at the depth above-mentioned from the surface of the bank; and it may be presumed was left there by the retiring waters after a periodical fall, the subsequent deposits having buried it; but with which the last yearly (1841) accumulations of soil can bear no comparison.

Twelve miles below Fredericton, and fourteen above Swan Creek, the Oromocto flows into the St. John. The Oromocto is the only river of any size, with the exception of the

Kennebeckasis, that falls directly into the St. John below Fredericton. It has its rise in two lakes, at the distance of twenty miles apart, called North and South Branch Lakes; the streams from which form a junction twenty miles from the village at the mouth of the Oromocto. There are several minor streams, some of which fall into these branches, and others into the main stream. On the south branch are Shin and Back Creeks; on the north are Hardwood and Lyon streams; and on the main Oromocto, are the Brookwell stream, the Rusagonis and Rinny Creek. About seven miles from the mouth of the Oromocto on Brockwell Stream, the land is good, also on the Rusagonis it is the same. The Oromocto is navigable for sloops and wood boats, a distance of twenty miles; for canoes upwards of thirty; and, except during summer, the Creeks already mentioned may be navigated by canoes. Salmon, shad, bass, and gaspereaux are found in the Oromocto, when in season, and all the small streams abound with the finest description of trout. About seven miles from the mouth of the Oromocto, on the south-west branch, is a fine sheet of water, called French Lake, about a mile long, and the same broad. Its waters abound with a trout of a superior flavour and a

large size. Just below Fredericton, the river turns suddenly to the northward, and after passing the Seat of Government in a westerly, resumes a south-western direction, thus forming a segment of a circle, within which, on the right bank of the river, the town is situated. At Kingsclear, six miles farther up, it abruptly changes to the north-west, and pursues that course for about sixteen miles through Queensbury and Prince William, to the Nackawick, when another sudden turn takes place for a short distance, and it again resumes a north-west course, till it reaches Woodstock. As the town projects into the river, its opposite shores are seen at the termination of the front street, and in summer time when the trees are clothed with their luxuriant foliage, and the graceful elm waves in the breeze, the scenery around Fredericton is not to be exceeded in beauty by any place in the Province.

Opposite Fredericton are two rivers; that at the lower part of the town is called Nashwaak, flowing from the northward and westward, and ultimately heads beyond Woodstock, about seventy miles above Fredericton; and the other the Nashwasis, emptying from the northward, and much inferior in extent and importance. Between the mouth of the Nashwaak, and that

of the Nashwasis or Little Nashwaak, (the termination *asis*, in the Indian dialect, meaning little,) is about two miles, along which a road passes parallel with the margin of the river, in front of which, during summer, a number of Indian families generally encamp.

These unfortunate people have greatly degenerated, and are fast becoming extinct. This is not from any ill usage, or want of kindness and consideration on the part of their more civilized brethren. They are every where, in these Provinces, on the most friendly terms with the white inhabitants, who always accost them with the term "brother" or "sister," and perform towards them many acts of unobtrusive charity. They are a harmless people; (I have had conversation with several, and I believe them to be such,) and are much attached to the British government, and the inhabitants of these Provinces. Any person may confidently trust him or herself to the care and attendance of his or her Indian guide, penetrate with him into the most remote and almost impervious forest, and rest secure on his integrity and knowledge of the country which he may be traversing. Various attempts have been made to induce these people to adopt the modes and habits of cultivated humanity, but content with

the freedom they have long enjoyed, they roam through the country at pleasure, sitting down near some favourite hunting ground, or fishing stream, on the margin of a lake, or in some dense forest, sheltered from the wintry blast, they there satisfy the wants of nature, which are few, and remove when tired of the monotony of the place, or the appearance of warmer weather, or the approaching scarcity of food. Thus, living a life of seclusion and independence, they care not for events that are happening around.

> "Enough for them, in ignorance bred,
> Night yields to morn, and son to rain,
> That Nature's pulse, in winter dead,
> By spring rekindled throbs again."

The Indians are deeper sunk in misery and superstition than they are generally supposed to be. They are, in fact, an ignorant, selfish, and degraded class of people; true, they eat, drink, sleep, and think as other human beings, but their ideas of the future state of existence beyond the grave, are as erroneous, and present no more cheering prospect than does the miserable subterfuge on which the untaught Hindoo rests his hope for another world.

Nor are they less tenacious in the observance of rites and ceremonies, than the poor

Hindoo is of retaining caste. Their ideas of Deity are grovelling in the extreme, being associated with ereatures most repugnant to our feelings; which, together with their manner of conducting religious worship, renders them no less idolaters than those who bow down to gods of wood and stone—the work of their own hands. Deity exists in the form of a great snake, who is the former of their persons, the sustainer of their bodies, and the giver of all good things. Evil spirits also exist in the form of snakes, who dispense judgments, send bad fruits, bad success in hunts, bad animals, and plants. They hold converse with the dead, furnish food for their hungry spirits, and perform numerous unmeaning ceremonies over their graves. Honesty in dealing with each other, and their white neighbours, they are generally regardless of.

It is painful to the Christian, who lives in the hope of a "glorious immortality," and is patiently waiting the approach of that time when he shall have every well-grounded hope realized, and his happy soul ushered into the presence of God and the Saviour in whom he trusted—to contemplate the condition of those less favoured than himself, who, deprived of the light of revelation, form such mistaken ideas of the des-

tiny of their immortal spirits. Yet how large a portion of the human family still remain in heathenish darkness, and are passing into eternity, not knowing the guilt of sin, and the awful results which it produces. Among the number of those still living and dying without the gospel, and the light which it sheds upon the otherwise gloomy passage to the grave, are the unfortunate Aborigines. The night with them has been long, and the clouds are not yet dispersed, which have portentously hung over them for so long a period. Unhappy, indeed, must be the condition of that people whose earthly prospects are so ominous of ill, and whose expectations for the future, present nothing more encouraging than is contained in the following account of their impressions, in regard to a future state of existence.

ON A FUTURE STATE OF EXISTENCE.

Believing, as an Indian does, that all his traditions are correct transcripts either of the mind of the Great Spirit, in relation to himself, or of some spirit whose authority he dares not deny, accounts for the tenacity with which he holds to his religious belief. Firm in this

belief, he is prepared to deny that the Christian religion has any claims upon him, and excuses himself, when pressed to yield to the requirements of God, by urging the common reason, that "Christianity is well adapted to the condition of the white man, but ill adapted to the habits and character of the Indian." This unfortunate tradition presents to them no encouraging hope in the hour of dissolution, or under the various troubles of life. Of this fact, we have many painful illustrations, and it may not be out of place to introduce one, as it will shew the feelings of those who have lived without the gospel, and died without a saving acquaintance with the Saviour which it reveals. It will also, to some extent, corroborate the fact, how the Indians regard the tradition, an account of which is given below.

During the summer of 1839, an Indian of the Putawatomie tribe, was taken ill of a disease which subsequently proved fatal. As the disease continued to reduce his bodily strength, he began to manifest a concern as to his future prospects, which increased as he grew weaker, until he was absolutely alarmed. He feared he had been a bad man—he was conscious of having a bad heart, and feared to die. The hand of disease continued to prey upon his system,

until he was aware he should never be restored. Calling his friends to him, he informed them he was about to die, and spoke of his former character, future prospects and fears. He said his life had been such, as led him to expect bad treatment from the spirits after death; he feared he should never reach the good place, and, moreover, he was afraid to be buried in the earth after death, from an apprehension, that the bad spirits would never permit him to rise again. He requested, as a particular favour from his friends, that, after his death, instead of the usual disposition of dead bodies, that they should take him to an eminence on the open prairie, and, in a standing posture, place stones about his body, to protect it from wild animals. His directions were accordingly followed, and the little enclosure encircling his remains. Poor man, like thousands of others, he lived and died in conscious guilt, and knew not where to look for pardon, or the hope of future happiness. What a blessing is conferred on us in the knowledge we have of God—a Saviour, and a blessed hope dispelling the darkness of the grave, and introducing our sanctified spirits to the bliss of heaven.

Their tradition of a future state of existence is as follows:—"An Indian who was in the

habit of praying to the Great Spirit, while walking in his field one morning, suddenly fell down apparently dead. The family with whom he lived, carried his body into the house, and on examining it, discovered there were some indications of life still remaining, in consequence of which, they delayed burying it longer than they otherwise would bave done. On the evening of the succeeding day, he began to revive—draw breath freely, and soon came to life, and was well, when he made the following statement:—" When I died yesterday, I left my body, and went upwards on a ladder. I was a long while in ascending, but by persevering, I came to the top. I did not step off the ladder, but went high enough to put my head through a hole into the residence of the Great Spirit, where I beheld an indescribably beautiful place, which was very bright and dazzling, like polished silver. I also saw many houses very beautiful. A messenger from the Great Spirit. came to me, and said, ' This is not the place where the Indians dwell after death. None but the most righteous white people are permitted to live here—the Indians have a place prepared for them toward the setting sun, which the Great Spirit has made especially for them—you must return to the earth,

and tell your relations, and all the Indians who live there, that this is not their home after death—that there is a good place prepared for their exclusive occupancy—that the Indians need not pray—the white people only should pray—that the Great Spirit's manner of dealing with the Indians, was very different from the manner in which he dealt with white people—he knew the Indians were praying, and had been in the habit of doing so, but they must stop, for it was useless. I asked permission to see the Great Spirit. The messenger replied, that I could not see him, but must go down immediately. I obeyed, and have accordingly returned and reunited with my body. I now tell you the occurrences since my apparent death, that you may know how to act on earth, and where to go when you die.'

"Previous to this occurrence, the Indians did not know where or what kind of place they should go to after death, but now feel certain that there is a place prepared for them far in the west, separate from the whites. At two different times since, a man and woman have been to the above-named place in the west, who testify, that after ten day's residence with the deceased body, the soul takes its final leave; finds a very large smooth road; goes with the

velocity of the swiftest bird; after a while, it arrives at a place in sight of a large city. A spirit meets it, opens his head, and takes out the brain—closes the wound, and heals it, after which, the soul is changed into a different being; possesses a different disposition; is made lighter, so that it can go at pleasure, either walk on the ground, or fly about it. It then arrives at a very large river, which after much difficulty it crosses, and is then in a place where it will always be happy, have no sickness, no discontentment, no sorrow, no hunger, no drunkenness, nor poverty. But if a soul in crossing the river should happen to fall from the log on which it is walking, and which frequently occurs with bad men's souls, it turns immediately into some kind of fish, and continues in that state until it again dies, when it goes into a state of non-existence. All who succeed in crossing the river, live nearly the same as Indians do here, but as they are of a different nature, all kinds of food possesses a different nature, although apparently the same. Game is plenty, and of the best kind; the land is easily cultivated, and produces in great abundance. The spirits are always happy and healthy. They continue playing different kinds of games, dancing, and practising almost every kind of

amusement. After a much longer life than people live on earth, they die, and are immediately changed into some kind of fish, fowls, or insect, which is still liable to die, and undergo other transformations. Only those Indians who are good on earth, are permitted to go to that happy country; and all those who are very wicked, go to a place below, under the earth. The place beneath, is the residence of the evil spirits—all who are very wicked he makes very miserable. We do not know whether they remain long there or not, nor how they are employed, as we have never heard of an Indian's going to that place and returning, but we believe, that as long as they remain there, they are very miserable."

That the Indians hold to the above theory is manifest from several circumstances. There may be a shade of difference in practice and belief among the several tribes. But so far as my observation has extended, they all suppose the spirit of the deceased hovers about the body for sometime after death; and the relatives may be seen for several days, at stated hours, collected about the grave. A fire is made at the head of the grave, and food prepared, of which they all partake, each occasionally placing some of the provisions upon the fire. As this

is consumed, they suppose the spirit of their departed friend eats and is satisfied. They fear, unless they feed their dead friends, the ghost or spirit will appear to them, and complaining, occasions them much unpleasant alarm. It is a mark of respect for the dead, to feed the waiting spirit. After the ten days have expired, they supposed the spirit takes its departure for the west, and the necessity of feeding it ceases.

How happy is our condition, possessed of the Word of God, which is "able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ," in comparison with those who expect nothing more after death than to be subjected to unnumbered transformations, and ever in doubt as to the happiness of succeeding changes.

RELIGIOUS DANCES AND FEASTS.

In common with other practices of the Indians, that of feasting and dancing at the commencement or close of all general councils, or meetings of whole tribes, has been noticed by every person on becoming acquainted with them. These dances are deemed necessary, and by neglecting religiously to observe the

stated seasons, for dancing or feasting as they recur, the favour of the chief spirit is supposed to be forfeited. Dances are celebrated on various occasions, and are the meritorious cause of numerous blessings from the great and inferior spirits. The regular dances are the spring and autumn, celebrated at the special request of their deity, and cannot be neglected by those who cultivate without sacrificing all expectation of a supply of food from the products of the earth. Among the other vagaries of an unfortunate tradition, it is believed by them, that when corn, and the different vegetables were first given to the Indians, they were to be perpetuated so long as certain terms were complied with. Early in the spring before any seed was planted, they were to remember from whence it had been originally obtained, and a feast of corn, potatoes, &c. from the crop of the preceding year was to be offered to the spirits, and a dance celebrated.

In compliance with the above request from the Great Spirit, on the arrival of the season for planting, they assemble, men, women, and children, in the council-house or village. The chief speaker arises and addresses them on the object of the meeting, and the importance of its proper observance. The

and blessings received from the spirits during the year past, are specified, and all are exhorted to return thanks for past mercies, present health, prosperity, food, and especially, for the seed about to be placed in the earth. He beseeches the Great Spirit to authorize the spirits stationed at different places, to contribute all in their power to insure the Indian a plenteous crop—that he would request the spirits in the east to withhold long rains—the spirits stationed in the north, injurious cold weather, both in spring and fall—the spirit in the west to withhold severe winds—the spirit in the south to afford proper rains, and prevent such as would be hurtful—the sun to withhold excessive heat, and to request them all to cause reasonable wind, rain, warmth, soundness, and plenty. He requests him to authorize the good spirits below to supply them with wholesome water, to preserve health among the Indians. At the close of the address to the Great Spirit, all unite in a hearty Amen. Planting may then be commenced with the expectation of a good crop.

In the autumn, before the new corn can be eaten, another feast and dance occurs, generally known as the green corn dance, at which time thanks are returned to each spirit separately,

for the favours received, especially for the new crop of which they are about to partake. Some of each kind is then placed upon the fire, as a sacrifice to the spirits. At the close of the feast and dance, all may use freely of the new food without fear of injury.

FEAST FOR THE SICK.

In cases of severe sickness, the usual remedies are first resorted to for relief. Each family has its regular family medicine, and whatever the disease may be, these are all made use of in the endeavour to effect a cure, before other remedies will be allowed. After all the means of which the family have a knowledge has been used in vain, the next step taken is to apply for some of the medicine of another family, and when all other remedies fail, application is made to the juggler, who is supposed to have influence with the spirits. The juggler visits the sick person, and prescribes such medicines as he supposes will effect a cure, aided by his supernatural powers, and various manoeuvres. When these means have been tried unsuccessfully, it is supposed to be occasioned by some disaffected spirit. There are Indians

who have, by certain performances, obtained the favour and guardianship of the spirits, and in consequence, are able to turn the anger of a spirit when excited toward their friends. Application is accordingly made to such, and they are requested to use their influence with the spirit occasioning the mischief. Instances are related, where immediate cures have been effected by ascertaining the real cause of the disease, and applying to some Indian whom the angry spirit has promised to befriend. It is stated by an Ottawa chief, of much influence among his people, and who has since embraced the Christian religion, that his wife was once taken sick, and appeared to be almost dead, when an Indian entered the house who was a favourite of the bear spirit. Placing his hand upon her stomach, he exclaimed, "I know what ails her, the bear spirit has his paw resting heavily upon her stomach, and is the whole occasion of her sickness. I will call upon him, and get it removed, or she will soon die.' The chief requested him to do so, as soon as he could, and, if possible, persuade the bear spirit to remove his paw, and let his wife recover. The Indian commenced his sacrifice, and calling to the spirit, the bear's paw was soon removed, and the woman recovered.

It is a matter of choice with the diseased, as to what method shall be pursued to effect a cure. Sometimes they prefer to make a large present to one of their prophets, and have him to obtain from the spirits a correct remedy. When this is preferred, the prophet promises to answer any questions they may wish to propose. In the evening, the friends make a small enclosure, by planting four poles eight or ten feet in length in the ground, so as to enclose a circle of three or four feet. The prophet gets within the poles, and blankets are wrapped round them to prevent others from seeing him. When all is finished, he commences by rattling a large gourd, and singing for perhaps an hour. After he stops, strange unusual noises are heard within; the enclosure shakes, and different spirits enter and hold a loud conversation with the prophets. They converse freely in regard to the sickness of the individual for whom he is acting, and plainly tells him whether the sick person will or will not recover. If he is to recover, the proper remedies are specified—the object of the prophet is accomplished, and the friends know what course to pursue.

The last resort in severe sickness, when it is feared the sick person will not recover, is to the otter skin, or medicine dance. This is a dance

celebrated in accordance with direct instructions from the Great Spirit. To give the particulars of it as narrated by them, would be both tedious and difficult, although considered by them a matter of the first importance. It was a dance given to the Indians soon after they came into being, and began to suffer from disease. The otter, and a few other skins placed on the bed, or near the diseased person, with correct motives, accompanied with the dance, making use of certain other medicines, and performing a number of manoeuvres, are supposed to have the most salutary effects upon a person afflicted with disease. This dance appears to be attended with considerable expense, consequently when a person is too poor to have it performed for him, a less pompous ceremony is deemed an efficient substitute. The sick person, early in the evening, calls in a few of his friends and relations, for the purpose of seeking the favour of the spirits. One of the friends occupying a conspicuous position in the room with a large tambarine, beats and sings, while the others dance. The otter skin, and other medicines which were given them by the Great Spirit, are laid down together, but are not used as in the [illegible] is continued [illegible] all meet

at the house, and are addressed by the person who has been beating the tambarine. He explains at large the object and utility of the meeting—the importance of obtaining relief for their sick friend, and requesting their united Amen, to the spirits. As if truly sincere in the exercise, they all heartily respond, "so let it be." The feast then commences, of which they all partake, each one occasionally placing some of the food upon the fire, which they suppose the spirits partake of, thus joining with them in the feast, and relinquishing the afflictive grasp upon their friend.

FEAST FOR THE DEAD.

A conjuror or prophet sometimes informs the Indians, that the soul of a certain relative, who has been dead for many months, or years, is hungry, and has sent a request, through him to them, that they would furnish him or her with food. These requests are always attended to; they immediately cook the best they can obtain, call together the relations of the deceased, and pair to the grave. A fire is built at the head the grave, and a large kettle set upon it, and rrounded by the relatives and friends. One

of the company then addresses the spirit—explaining the object of their coming together, and inviting it to partake with them in the feast; after this, they all eat, and each places his portion upon the fire, which is consumed by the hungry soul. After the feast is over, tobacco and pipes are produced, and each one smokes, and also places some of the tobacco upon the fire, that the soul may also join with them.

These conjurors and prophets exercise a most deleterious influence upon the unfortunate Indians, and strenuously oppose the introduction of the Christian religion by Missionaries, because it "endangers their craft." Not unfrequently they forbid the Indians to attend religious meetings on the Sabbath, and so much do they stand in fear of the conjurers, they dare not for a while disobey the command. It is firmly believed by the Indians, that a conjuror can, by exerting a supernatural power of which he is possessed, take the life of any one who may oppose his will.

An Indian, upon his return home to his hut one day, discovered that his venison, which he had [illegible] been stolen. After [illegible] he set off in

pursuit of the thief, whom he traced through the woods. After going some distance, he met some persons of whom he inquired, if they had seen a little old white man, with a short gun, accompanied by a small dog, with a bob-tail. They replied in the affirmative; and upon the Indian assuring them that the man thus described had stolen his venison, they desired to be informed how he was able to give a minute description of a person he had not seen? The Indian replied thus,—"The thief, I know, is a little man, by his having made a pile of stones to stand upon, in order to reach the venison, from the height I hung it, standing on the ground; that he is an old man, I know by his short steps, which I have traced him over the woods; and that he is a white man, I know by his turning out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be short, by the mark of the muzzle made by rubbing the bark of the tree on which it leaned; that his dog is small, I know by his tracks, and that he has a bob-tail, I discovered by the mark it made in the dust, where it was sitting at the time his master was taking down the meat."

A number of Indians have renounced ardent its, and were determined to set their face

entirely against them. This soon reached the ears of those who dealt in this poisonous draft, and who were determined once more, if they could, to tempt the Indians to partake of the fire-waters (spirits); for this purpose they placed a keg of spirits in the road which they knew those Indians would pass. Presently four Indians came along; the first Indian coming up to it, stopped suddenly, and exclaimed, "Ha! Mahje munedoo sah oomah ahyah!—So! the evil spirit (the devil) is here!" The second came up, and said, "Aahe, nebeje mahon ah sah!"—Yes, me smell him." The third shook the keg with his foot, and said, "Hagait nenoondah wah sah!—Of a truth, me hear him." The fourth Indian, in passing by the keg, gave it a kick with his foot, and away went the keg of fire-waters, tumbling down the hill, and the Indians went on their way like brave warriors, after overcoming their enemy.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, AS USED BY THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS, NORTH AMERICA.

Tuksiarutsit A[illegible] Killangmetomut. Nalegak Gud A[illegible]e. Akkit nakorijaule: Nalega[illegible]erkojattit Mal-

miles above the Woodstock Court-house, the Pekagomik enters that river, and runs five miles in a north-east direction, where the coal stream empties. It then turns to the east-south-east about ten miles to the Forks, and there divides into the north and south branches, which flow fifteen miles.

The Coal Stream empties into the Pekagomik, from the north-east, and extends upwards till it crosses the road from the Little Shiktahawk, to the Little South-West Branch of the Great South-West Miramichi. The Pekagomik empties opposite Wakefield.

The next large stream flowing into the St. John, from the eastward, is the Shiktahawk, which intersects it four miles above the Big Presq Isle, on the opposite side, and twenty miles from Woodstock. This river rises in a ridge of high lands that separates the waters of the Little South-West Miramichi, from those which fall into the St. John, and runs in about a south-west direction, till it strikes the main river. The extent of this river is about twenty miles, and near its head waters, is one of the Lakes in whieh the Nashwaak has its rise. Three miles above, is the Munquat, which resembles the Shiktahawk, and flows in the direction nearly. There are other minor

streams in the vicinity, which it is unnecessary to notice, with the exception of the River de Chute, which rises near Marshill, and after running about twenty miles, empties into the St. John, at the same distance below the Tobique, and thirty-six above Woodstock. At the mouth of the River de Chute, there are Falls of about eight feet perpendicular height, that prevent boats from ascending. Forty-eight miles above Woodstock, the River Tobique empties into the St. John from the eastward, and extends in a north-east direction, about a hundred miles, seventy of which it is navigable; its average width is twenty roods. The Tobique abounds with salmon and trout.

Fifteen miles above the Tobique, on the opposite side of the St. John, is Salmon-River, which runs thirty-five miles in a north-east direction, and terminates in two branches that extend in opposite directions. Boats may navigate this river twenty miles, and canoes thirty, up stream. Formerly large quantities of salmon were taken here; at present, however, they are scarce, but trout, and a most excellent fish, called white fish, are taken in abundance.

Retracing our steps, on the right bank of the St. John, the Restook River falls into it, four miles above the Tobique, from the westward.

The whole length of the Restook, is one hundred and fifty miles by its course, which is very serpentine, but preserves a general southward direction. Its waters are shoal, having a smooth bottom, and a moderate current; salmon and trout are the principal fish that its contains. This river has its rise in the same mountainous region, with the other sources of the Allegash, belonging to St. John on the north, and the eastern branch of the Penobscot on the south.

Twenty miles from the mouth of the river, it receives the Little Madawaska, from the northward. This stream is thirty miles in length. The next stream of any importance is the Presqueisle, entering from the south. This isle is forty-one miles from the mouth of the Aroostook, by the river course, and has its course twenty miles to the southward of its own discharge. Forty-one miles the mouth of the Aroöstook Salmon River enters from the north. This is a considerable stream, and waters a large track of country.

From the mouth of the Aroostook, the St. John extends northwardly, upwards of eighteen miles to the Grand Falls. Here the channel of the river is broken by a chain of rocks which run across the river, and produce a tremendous Fall, more than forty feet perpendicular, down

which the water of the 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 roods above the precipice, in which there is an eddy, which makes it a safe landing place, although very near the main Fall, where 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 narrows the channel to the width of a few roods. 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 basin, rushes with tremendous impetuosity, sweeping through a broken, rocky channel, and a succession of Falls for upwards of 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 basin 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.

A short distance from the Falls a succession commences—the first from a continued foam, 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 crosses the river, and whirling about in their passage are forced over and round the crags in sheets of foam. Thirteen miles above these Falls, Grand River empties from the northward and eastward. This river rises in a range of mountains, that divides the Restigouche from the waters falling into the St. John. It is upwards of thirty miles in extent. Canoes and light boats may proceed twenty miles from the Grand River. At a short distance from Grand River is the Shiegash. Twenty-five miles from the Grand Falls, Green River, so named from the peculiar hue of its waters, intersects the St. John also coming from the northward.

About four miles above the Grand Falls, the Madawaaska settlement commences, and extends along both sides of the St. John, as far as the River St. Francis—a distance of forty

miles. Thirty-five miles from the Grand Falls, the Madawaaska River intersects the St. John, this river has its source in Lake Temisounta, which is twenty-five miles distant. From six to seven miles from its confluence with the St. John, Trout River flows into the Madawaaska, at the point where the Madawaaska meets the St. John, which, from the Grand Falls, has pursued a north-west course, the latter river turns to the southward and westward, and proceeds in that direction for twelve miles to the Merumpticook, entering from the northward. Five miles farther up in the direction to Fish River, entering from the southward, the St. John takes a westerly direction for thirteen miles to the St. Francis, emptying from the northward, and then eight miles southerly and westerly to the Allegash, a principal branch of the St. John, flowing from the southward. This river has its source twelve miles north of Mount Ktaadn, and in by far the most mountainous and elevated region south of the St. Lawrence. For about one-third of its extent from its source, it connects a chain of extensive lakes, nearly on one continuous level, being united by streams of small extent, and very little fall. The level of the uppermost of these lakes has been found to be only a very few feet

higher than the waters of the Penobscot, rising in its immediate vicinity, which has suggested to our speculative neighbours the idea of a canal, probably not exceeding half a mile in length, which would enable them to transport timber and agricultural produce, as the country improved, to the Bangor market; but which nature designed for that of St. John. This stream does not water a track of country of much width, but of considerable length, a great part of it being well-timbered, and towards the mouth of the Allegash, there are many good localities for settlement.

Pursuing the same southerly and westerly direction fifteen miles farther, Black River falls into the St. John from the northward. From this stream, its course is still the same for forty miles to the mouth of the Daagwam or Metawamkeag, thence six miles inclining south-west, to the Wootenaamaatic, or Woolastookwamasis, the south-westerly source of the St. John; and, finally, twenty miles south inclining east to its extreme source, in lat. 46. nearly parallel of the mouth of Eel River, which has been noticed, as emptying into the St. John, fifty miles above Fredericton; and in long. 69–50, three hundred and sixty from its point of discharge into the Bay of Fundy, and a hundred and twenty-

eight from the Grand Falls, near which the pretended line of the State of Maine is extended, and whose unjust and preposterous claim has been caused by the unwarranted concessions of a British commission to American finesse, in agreeing to substitute the source of a tributary river for that of the St. Croix, as a starting point, and which has been permitted to assume its present imposing shape, by the indifference with which the British Cabinet, for several years, viewed the question, and the ignorance that prevails among many in this country, with reference to the importance and extent of this fair portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

It may not be improper here to take a brief view of the extensive collections of alluvium which have been formed, and are still accumulating along the banks of the St. John. This majestic stream having taken its rise upwards of four hundred miles in the interior of the country, receives vast supplies of water from the numerous branches, tributaries, and lakes communicating with it, until it is poured into the sea, through a narrow outlet near the city. It not only conveys to the ocean the surplus waters of a large part of New Brunswick, but also drains a part of the State of Maine, be-

longing to the United States. Of all the agents employed in modifying the surface of the earth, water is the most active. Its operations commences in the falling of a gentle shower, and does not cease until after the mighty torrent has lost its fury in the sea. The particles of the hardest rocks become loosened by atmospheric changes, and are swept downwards from the mountain's brow, to form new deposits in the valleys; by currents of water, even large rocks are torn from their native beds, and transported to great distances; the soil thus formed is always deposited along the lowest levels; and the matter there collected, whether consisting of large stones, gravel, sand, or mud, is identical with the rocks from which it was derived, unless changed by some chemical affinity existing between its atoms. From the debris of the surrounding country, all the low intervale has been produced. Each succeeding freshet brings down a new supply of mud and sediment, which is added to former accumulations, and yearly increases their fertility.

The alluvial deposits along the St. John, contain the relics of animals and plants, still belonging to the country, and suffering transportion through the medium of water. Along

the deep water-courses and channels worn out by the freshets abraded—banks, and newly opened ditches, rafts of timber boards, shingles, leaves, bones of birds and quadrupeds, and fluviatile shells, have been found buried in the alluvium where they are deposited, in the same manner that the remains of organized bodies appear in the solid rocks. The sediment accumulates on the borders of the river more readily than near the upland; this arises from the particles of alluvium being thrown down before they reach the more remote places,—hence, all the coarse materials, by falling first, will be found upon the banks of the river, and the fine particles only are conveyed, in time of freshet, to the lowest and the most remote parts; thus the river between two alluvial walls, throw up the greatest deposit along its margin. The Mississippi, and other large streams, exhibit the same phenomena.

From the annual freshets that overflow all the low lands along the St. John, those lands are rising, and consequently, improving in quality, by being rendered capable of producing the finer grasses; and the time is drawing nigh, when all the sunken tracks along the noble stream, will become so elevated by yearly accessions of diluvial matter, that they will only

be covered by water during extreme floods, and can be extensively cultivated.

From the slow movement of this current, this river may be considered a lake during the summer season, but in the spring and autumn, the violence of the flood sweeps down immense quantities of sand, gravel, and mud; but as the river may be said to be dammed up at its mouth, the sedimentary matter cannot escape, and by the back current of the tide, it is deposited along the banks and low places, which are yearly receiving new deposits. In the meantime, the channel is kept freely open, and the sediment brought down is not permitted to lessen its depth—the water always securing for itself a free passage.

When we look back and consider what was the condition of this river-valley previous to the collection of alluviums along its borders, we see the site of an ancient estuary of the sea meeting a lake. The elevation of the coast has been already adverted to, and the evidences of that event have been noticed. From all these, it appears evident, that the physical character of the country has been greatly changed at a period comparatively recent in geological chronology. The precise nature of the revolutions, by which the physical geography of this part

of the Province has been altered, may never be perfectly understood, but that they have all improved its most important character, and especially its agricultural condition, is evident, and the wisdom and goodness of Supreme Intelligence are every where manifest.

ACTION OF THE SEA ON THE COAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—About ninety miles of coast besides estuaries and indentations, are in the district under consideration, exposed to the action of the sea; and an opportunity is thereby afforded for observing the action of the tides and waves upon the rocks of the shore.

From Cape Mispeck to Cape Enrage, the ordinary rapidity of the tide is from three to four miles an hour.

At Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin, its velocity is much increased; and in the mouths of the Peticodiac, Memramcook, and Tantamarre, it runs at the rate of ten miles an hour. But, notwithstanding this constant current along the line of coast, its effects in abrading the rocks, are limited to those of a soft and yielding nature, and the range of strong eddies where the water is urged upon the naked strata with violence. The configuration of any coast depends upon the hardness of the rocks exposed to the sea, which wears out the most yielding

parts into harbours, bays, and coves, while the more compact masses are left, forming capes and headlands.

At every situation in the above distance, these observations will apply, due allowance being made for the variable power of the waves, and the entrance of rivers. It might be supposed that low, sandy shores would suffer most from the action of the sea, but such is not the fact; in those instances, the waves throw up a barrier of sand and shingle, upon which their force is broken, and the dry land is thus defended from encroachment.

Along the shore under consideration, the Bay is bordered in general by steep cliffs; these, by being undermined by the waves, fall down, and the rubbish forms a slope, defending the precipice, until it is washed away, when the same process is repeated. The falling of the cliffs is far from common in the spring, when the rocks which have been rent asunder by the expansion of the water freezing in winter, are loosened when the ice dissolves, and they, therefore, fall headlong in enormous masses to the beach below.

't is to the formidable action of the breakers, ever, that the great dilapidation of the e may be chiefly ascribed. Even in calm

weather, the ground-swell, as is commonly called, falls heavily on the beach, or against the rocks, breaking the largest stones into pebbles, and grinding the pebbles into sand. During gales, this action is greatly increased, and the dissolving rocks render the waters turbid several miles from the land. This effect is also produced by landslips, where large collections of rock, gravel, and soil, covered perhaps with trees, become loosened by the escaping frosts, or the breaking out of a spring, and are launched downward to the beach, or into the waters of the Bay.

From these combined causes, and many others, which might be mentioned, the shore at many places is rapidly wasting away, and the sea is making annual encroachments upon the land. In other instances, the united powers of the tide and waves wear out rude caverns, and with uncouth sculpture, form isolated blocks, which, at a distance, resemble the work of art.

The sediment produced by these operations on the sea coast, is transported by the tides, to the banks and mouths of the river, issuing from the low grounds, and thus the extensive marshes of Westmoreland and Cumberland have been formed, and are daily increasing in magnitude. These are the means by which not only the geographical features of a country are

changed, but its agricultural character is improved by these operations of nature, which, from the naked sterile rock, produces a fruitful soil, and whole tracks of arable land are deposited along the vallies, to feed the cattle of a thousand hills.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Commissioners for Light-Houses in the Bay of Fundy.—John Ward, senr., Robert W. Crookshank, Thomas Barlow, John Ward, junr., L. Donaldson, and W. F. W. Owen, Esqs.

Commissioners for Partridge-Island and the Beacon Light-Houses.—John Ward, senr. and Lauchlan Donaldson, Esqs.

L. Donaldson, Esq. Surveyor of those Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, belonging to New Brunswick; and also of those belonging to Nova Scotia, which are partly supported by New Brunswick.

Cape Sable Seal Island Light.—The first Light in approaching the Bay of Fundy, is on the south point of the Seal Island. This is a plain White Light, elevated about eighty feet above high-water mark, and may be seen in approach-

ing the Island from any point of the compass. A very dangerous rock, under water, but upon which the sea always breaks, called Blonde Rock, lies about two miles S.S.W. by compass, from the Light House. Between this rock and the Island, there are some dangers—the ground is rocky throughout, and large vessels, therefore, ought not to attempt passing between them.

A Light House has been built at the entrance of Yarmouth Harbour.

Brier Island Light.—In advancing up the Bay, the next Light is situated on Brier Island, about half a mile N.E. from the N.W. point thereof. A plain White Light.

Digby Gut Light.—The next Light on the coast of Nova Scotia is placed on the west side of the Digby Gut, from Brier Island northeastward. The coast is very bold and not indented; the Light is, therefore, chiefly intended as a guide in Digby Basin. The lamps and lanterns were renewed in the spring of 1835, and reflectors furnished, so that this light is in high order. A White Light.

Gannet Rock Light.—This light bears from the light on Brier Island, N.W. ½ W. twenty-one miles. It is intended to warn vessels of their approach to a very dangerous range of

shoals and ledges, which extend from the Old Proprietor to the Seal Islands off Machias, a distance of about twenty miles.

Bearings from the Gannet Rock Light-House.

To the Old Proprietor, which dries at 3-4th ebb, (very dangerous), E. by N. 1-4th N. seven miles.

To the Black Rock, (always above water 25 feet) off White Head, N.E. 1-4th E.

To the South West Head of Grand Manan, N.W. one-half N.

To the Northernmost of the Murr Ledges, (dry at 2-3rds ebb), N.W. by W. 1-4th W.

To the Southernmost of ditto, called St. Mary's Ledge, (always out of water), S.W. by W. one-half W.

To the Machias Seal Island Lights, distant about thirteen miles W. by N. 1-4th N.

NOTE.—Between the northernmost and southernmost of the Murr Ledges, there is a range of dangerous rocks and shoals, many of them always above water, and which extend westward from the Light-House about four miles; from this range, farther westerly, about eight miles, lies a dangerous breaker called the Roaring Bull. This may be avoided by keeping three remarkable headlands near the S.W.

end of Grand Manan open.—The red glass having been removed from the lantern, there is now a flash light—WHITE—twenty seconds dark and forty light in each minute.—The Light-House is painted in stripes, vertical, black and white.

Two fixed white lights upon the Machias Seal Islands, were put into operation in 1832—they are elevated about forty-five feet above high-water, and bear from each other E. S. E. and W. N. W. distant about 200 feet, by which circumstance of two Light-Houses at the same station, they will be immediately distinguished from all other lights upon the coast, (British or American)—the following are the bearings from them, viz. :—

To the southernmost Murr Ledge, (St. Mary's) E. S. E. easterly.

To the Gannet Rock Light, E. by S. 1-4th S. thirteen miles.

To the Southern Head of Grand Manan, E. by N. one-half N.

To the Northern Head of Grand Manan, N. E. one-half E.

To the N. E. Rock, distant two miles, N. E. by N.

To the Little River Head, N. by W.

To the Libby Island Light-House, (American) N. W. by W.

Vessels standing into the northward, between these lights and the Gannet Rock, should tack or haul off the moment they bring these lights in one, as they will not then be more than three-fourths of a mile from the Murr Ledges, if more than five miles to the east of the lights.

Head Harbour Light.—Next in order after passing Grand Manan, and the plain White Light, (American) on West Quoddy Point, is Head Harbour Light. This is placed on the north-east extremity of Campo Bello, and is a guide to vessels entering the main Channel to West Isles, Moose Island, and the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy; it enables vessels at all times to enter Head Harbour—it is a fixed *white* light.

Point Le Preau Lights.—Upon this projecting head-land, two lights are placed, one above the other, and distant eighteen feet.—Both lights can be seen from every point of the compass, where they may be useful—both are fixed and *white.* In consequence of orders from the Home Government, this light was, in 1840, painted red and white, in stripes of five feet broad each, horizontally, in order that it may be seen more distinctly at a distance.

Partridge Island Light.—This light, at the entrance of the river and harbour of St. John,

having been established upwards of forty years, requires no particular notice, further than that it is a fixed *white* light, and that the Light-House is red and white, in vertical stripes.

Beacon Light.—Within Partridge Island, and upon a Spit or Bar, which extends about half a mile S.S.E. off Sand Point, and which dries at two-thirds ebb, stands the Beacon Tower. Upon this Tower a light is established, which is eminently useful to the coasting trade of St. John, and to all other vessels having pilots on board, as it enables them to enter the harbour at all hours of the night. A fixed *white* light. The house is white and black, in stripes vertically.

Quaco.—A revolving *white* light is placed on a small rock off Quaco Head, shewing twice full and twice dark in a minute. This light can be seen from any quarter where a vessel can approach. The Light-House is painted white and red in horizontal stripes.

A new Light-House has been lighted on Cape Enrage, in Westmoreland, nearly opposite to Apple River Harbour. A plain *white* light. The house is painted white.

The half of the expense of the Cape Sable and Brier Island Lights, is paid by New Brunswick, as they are so highly useful to vessels trading with this Province.

Scatarie Light-House.—This building is placed near the north-eastern end of the island—is painted white, and elevated nineteen feet above the level of the sea, exhibiting a revolving light, visible one minute, and invisible half a minute. The light can be seen from a southward or seaward position, and without interruption from any high land, until the compass bearing becomes to the eastward of N.E. by N. when it will be speedily obscured, and a vessel so placed on the side of the island, is in danger either of the rocks of Scatarie, or the southern shores of Cape-Breton Island. From any position to the northward, or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the light can be seen while the distance admits; but when it bears to the eastward of S.E. ships is in danger on the N.E. shores of Cape-Breton; to prevent falling into danger, observe, the Light-House should never be brought to bear eastward of N.N.E. or S.E. by compass, nor yet approach nearer than about two miles.

St. Paul's Light-Houses.—These are on the N. and S. extremes of the island; the one on the N.E. end of the island is a very brilliant and fixed light, and is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea. The one on the S.W. end of the island, is a flash light. One of the Light Houses will be always open until a ship is on

the rocks, near the centre. The northern light can be seen to the southward on any bearing, except between N. by E. and E. by N. when it is obscured by the hills to the southward of it. The southern light can be seen from the northward on any bearing, except between S.S.E. and W. when that is obscured by the hills to the northward of it.

West Quoddy Light.—This is an American Light, and is placed on the west side of the entrance into the St. Croix, by Lubec and Eastport;—a new Light-House has lately been erected here, and the light much improved.

Light-Houses in Nova Scotia—in addition to those previously noticed.

Sambro.—Sambro Island, mouth of Halifax harbour,—a fixed Light.

Roseway.—M'Nutt's Island, mouth of Shelburne Harbour,—two Lights, one above the other.

Liverpool.—Coffin's Island, mouth of Liverpool Harbour,—one revolving Light.

Canso.—Island, Gut of Canso, two Lights, one above the other.

Halifax.—Meagher's Beach, Halifax,—one Light.

Pictou.—Entrance to Pictou Harbour,—one fixed Light, for eight months in the year.

Cross Island.—Cross Island, near Lunenburgh.

Low Point.—Entrance to Sydney Harbour,—one fixed Light.

SIGNALS

Displayed at Partridge Island, on the approach of Vessels to the Harbour of St. John.

One ball close, for one square-rigged vessel.
One ball half hoisted for two ditto.
Two balls close, for three ditto.
Two balls separated, for four ditto.
A pendant of any colour, for five ditto.
A ditto under a ball, for six ditto.
A ditto over a ball half hoisted, for seven ditto.
A ditto under two balls close, for eight ditto.
A ditto under two balls separate, for nine ditto.
A flag of any colour, for ten or more ditto.

The above are displayed at the east or west yard-arm, according to the direction in which the vessels are at first observed, and as soon as their RIG can be distinguished, descriptive colours will be hoisted at the mast-head, in the following order :—

A Union Jack, with a white Pendant over, for a small armed vessel.

A blue Pendant for a Merchant Ship.

A red ditto, for a Merchant Brig.

A white and blue ditto, for a Foreign vessel.

A white ditto, (without a ball,) for a Topsail Schooner or Sloop.

A red Flag pierced white, for a Steam-Boat from St. Andrew's and Eastport.

A ball at the mast-head, Vessel is on shore or in distress. Should immediate aid be necessary, guns to be fired.

In foggy weather, a gun will be fired from Partridge Island, in return for each heard at sea. Should a vessel require a pilot, her descriptive Pendant will be displayed at a yard-arm, in the place of a ball.

BRANCH PILOTS.

John Reed, John S Anthony, Geo. Thomas, John Murray, John Woodley, D. Hatfield, Alex. Mills, A. Beattey, William Seely, E. Murray, J. Reed, John Spears, Price Thomas, John Mills, Thomas Vaughan, William Spears, John Scott, John Seely, John Leavitt, William Leavitt, junr. Samuel Thomas, Donald M'Dougal.

Latitude and Longitude of Headlands, &c. on the coast of British North America.

PLACES OF OBSERVATION.	Latitude. North-West of			Longitude. Greenwich.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
St. John, New Brunswick, -	45	15	0	66	6	19
Partridge Island Light-House,	45	13	36			
Beaver-Harbour, S.W. point of the entrance, - - -	45	3	12	66	47	28
Head-Harbour Light-House, Campo-Bello, - - -	44	56	30	66	56	58
Grand Manan, North Point, -	44	46	49	66	49	7
Brier's Island, Light-House, -	44	13	51	66	26	54
Digby Light-House, - -	44	40	25	65	50	15
Halifax Naval-Yard (Meridian),	44	39	26	63	37	48
Green-Island, Country Harbour, South Point, - -	45	4	55	61	34	49
Canso Light-House, - -	45	19	33	60	58	30
Eddy-Point, Gut of Canso, -	45	30	25	61	16	54
Pictou-Island, South side, -	45	47	52	62	37	33
Liverpool Light-House, -	44	1	52	64	40	49
Western-Head, Liverpool-Bay,	43	59	13	64	42	34
Shelburne Light-House, - .	43	37	31	65	18	40
Cape-Sable, South Point, -	43	23	57	65	38	3
South Seal Island, South Point, -	43	23	51	65	50	42
Sable-Island, East end, - -	43	59	15	59	48	17
ditto, West end, - -	43	56	30	60	13	34
Louisburg, ruins of the Old Light-House, - - - -	45	53	31	59	59	48
Cape-Breton, extreme point, -	45	56	26	59	50	15
City of Quebec, - - -	46	48	30	71	16	25
St. Paul's Island, - - -	47	12	38	60	11	24
Cape-Gaspe, South-East Point, -	48	45	14	64	13	38
Anticosti, West Point, - -	49	52	29	64	36	54
Magdalen-Island, North-east Point,	47	37	37	61	26	51
Prince Edward's Island, West Point,	46	37	48	64	24	21
St. John, (New Foundland,) Fort-Townshend, - - -	47	33	33	52	45	10

CHAPTER V.

In this Chapter, the reader will have an accurate account of the New Brunswick Coal Field. When the condition of Great Britain is compared with that of other nations, less favoured with coal and the metals, it will be perceived how much mankind have been improved in their moral and secular state, by use of the substances found only in the earth. And, when the present happiness of civilized countries is contrasted with the condition of those barbarous nations, whose axe and arrow are made of stone, some idea, even at a single glance, may be formed of the power and wealth which have been drawn from the bosom of this planet. Should an inquiry be made into the cause of the exalted state of the parent country, and the sources from which her commerce has been derived, and is now supported, it will be found that the vast and various productions of her mines are the chief support of her manufacturing indus-

try, and the great centre of supply for almost every nation upon the earth. When coal is viewed in all its relations to mankind, the mind is filled with astonishment at its effects. To coal, the generation of steam, the multiplied operations in manufactories, the great improvements in all kinds of machinery, the vast saving of animal strength, the diminution of human pain and labour, and the majestic strides of civilization, owe their origin. Coal possesses the power of transmuting ships and land carriages into animals, capable of performing the greatest feats of strength without relaxation or repose. Through its influence, directed to the production of steam, vessels now ply between Great Britain and America, in a shorter space of time than had been ever before anticipated, and the inhabitants of countries far remote from each other, are now brought into frequent and neighbourly intercourse.

Were the bituminous treasures of England exhausted, her manufactories would fail, her trade cease to exist, and the nation would gradually retrograde into a state of ancient barbarity.

When we consider that a large proportion of power of steam is applied to move machinery, that the amount of work now done by ma-

chinery in this country (England) has been supposed to be equivalent to that of between three or four hundred millions of men by direct labour, we are almost stunned at the influence of coal, and iron, and steam, upon the fate and fortunes of the human race. It is on the rivers—and the boatman may repose on his oars; it is on the highway—and begins to extend itself along the courses of land conveyance; it is at the bottom of the mines, a thousand or more feet under ground below the earth's surface; it is in the mills, and in the workshops of the trades; it rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints, &c. Should the advancement of this power be as rapid during the next twelve years, as it has been during the same term of years that is gone by, it seems as if man would be indulged with a long holiday, having nothing to do but to gaze upon his own inventions, for they are neither few nor small—"Man hath found out many inventions."—SOLOMON.

Having given a brief outline of the gem itself, with its various qualities, I shall proceed to the mine out of which it can be obtained.

The great coal-mine of the Province of New-Brunswick, which I am about to explain, is si-

tuated between the primary rocks on the county of Charlotte, and the King's County, on the Straits of Northumberland, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Only the south and south-east sides of this coal-field have yet been explored; the west, the north, and the north-east sides still remain to be examined, and the limits thereof in the latter directions, yet remain unknown.

The division of this coal-field, situated southward of St. John, is the segment of a large circle described between the Keswick above Fredericton, and the Ocnabog, below Grangetown, and touching at Shin Creek, and the head of the Oromocto. Its south-eastern side extends along the trap and syenite rocks of Springfield, and the dividing line between King's, Queen's, Westmoreland, and Kent Counties, to the Straits of Northumberland, from one of the branches of the Oromocto to the St. John, and from thence eight miles eastward of the entrance of the Washademoac. This coal-field extends in a northerly direction to Bathurst, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and from Bathurst along the coast to Shediac, which may be estimated at seventy miles.

Until the north-east side of this vast coal-
ack is explored, it would be impossible to

give an accurate account of its area; but it may for the present be considered equal to five thousand square miles! This track may, perhaps, bear the reputation of being one of the largest coal fields ever discovered on the globe. This vast expanded track in every part abounds in tropical plants, many of which have evidently been changed into enduring beds of coal, while others have been converted into different kinds of mineral matter, and form the most faithful record of the changes this earth has undergone since it first came from the hands of its Supreme Architect.

To distinguish this extensive track from the Westmoreland district, and other coal fields in the British Provinces, it is designated by the name of the "Great New Brunswick Coal Field," which for its magnitude and wealth, will be better known, long after its first geological pioneer has ceased to travel over its surface.

I shall now proceed to give an account of the Westmoreland Coal Field. There is a great difficulty in fixing the bounds of this coal field, on account of a part of its surface being covered with new red sand-stone, and other deposits of more recent formation, the strata of which thin off in such a manner as to leave the line of demar-

cation obscure. It has been stated, that, beginning at the Harbour of Shediac, the Westmoreland Coal Field reaches along the shore eastward to Tedish River. It then extends along an irregular line southward, until it approaches the village of Sackville, and proceeding in a westerly direction, it meets the new sandstone near Dorchester Island—a line drawn from Shediac to the Petitcodiac, about ten miles below the Bend, will mark its northern side. The coal field then becomes more narrow, and, crossing the river, maintains an average breadth of ten miles, as it proceeds in a westerly direction, until it reaches Sussex Vale; here its extremity is forked; one branch is curved towards the north-west, until it meets the source of Studholme's Millstream; the other becomes very narrow, and disappears beneath the conglomerate a few miles southward and westward of Sussex Church. The longest diameter of this coal field is upwards of seventy miles, and it will average seventeen miles in breadth. It is by no means certain that coal is contained in every part of the area included within these limits, but as the out-cropping of the bituminous strata has been discovered in a number of situations, it is evident that it embraces vast quantities of coal, and is of the highest impor-

tance to the Province. It will not be expected from the limited time devoted to the exploration of this coal field, that a full and correct account of its extent, contents, and value, can be given at present. We, nevertheless, proceed to give such facts as have been discovered in confidence of receiving that support these pursuits so much require.

The rocks belonging to the Westmoreland Coal Field, are first observable between the upper settlements of Hammond River, and the Kennebeckasis, where it enters Sussex Vale. Here they dip beneath the more recent formations of new red sand-stone and conglomerate, already described, and which rests upon them unconformably, and the detritus common to the surface.

After passing a considerable area, the lines indicating the boundaries of this formation, proceed in an easterly direction towards the parish of Salisbury. On the road leading southward, and immediately after ascending high lands of Sussex, the sand-stone and shales appear, and are intersected by the small streams passing downwards to the river. These rocks were examined at the farm of Mr Allen Sheck, and other localities, and their bituminous nature distinguishes them from any other in this

quarter. At the latter place, there is a stratum of impure cannel coal, at least three feet in thickness, and from the quantities of this kind of coal mingled with the debris of the surface, it is evident that it exists in much greater quantities, and of a quality more pure in situations now concealed by beds of sand and other detrital matter. The carbonaceous stratum burns very freely, and contains a very considerable quantity of bitumen. But the quantity of ashes, after combustion, is almost equal in bulk to the quantity of coal used, notwithstanding its specific gravity is much diminished. The ashes contain much carbonate of lime, and will be found excellent for manure. The out-cropping of the coal may be considered as having been ascertained extending in a north-east direction from the starting point, and along a distance of six miles. And although the largest and most important beds of coal remain undiscovered, from circumstances already noticed, yet an advancement is made towards their developement. Fifteen miles from the mouth of Pollet River, small seams of coal appear in its bed. The strata here dip northward at a small angle. Coal is also found two miles farther southward, and mixed with the gravel and sand, having evidently been transported from the

outer-cropping of some vein in this vicinity, and by the same cause that produced the detritus where it is buried. The coal appearing in small quantities on the surface, at the head of Pollet River, is of the bituminous and common variety, and that it is abundant in the concealed strata beneath, appears very evident, but the almost horizontal position of the rocks, and the wilderness condition of the country, render its discovery very difficult without resorting to boring.

These remarks are also applicable to Coverdale River, and Turtle Creek. These streams terminate in this part of the coal field, and are crossed by its strata, at least ten miles southward of the Petitcodiac, and the same indications of coal exist eastward of the main river.

At the head of Turtle Creek, and about ten miles north-north-west of Shepoddy, the coal again appears at the surface, and may be followed along this wilderness track of country several miles.

One Lot, No. 3. the property of Mr William Stevens, and about a mile from a new road and path connecting Hopewell and Hillsbro', a quantity of channel-coal was found in the bottom of a small ravine. Upon closer examination, a stratum, about ten feet in thickness, is seen

where the rocks have been uncovered by the water of a brook, but the surface is too thickly covered with detritus, the forest, and decayed trees, to allow of any correct measurement, nor can the dip be ascertained without the application of considerable time and labour.

From the drift coal found in the small brooks and in the soil, it is certain that there are other beds a little farther southward. Coal strata also appears on the next lot, occupied by Mr William Baizley, and upon ungranted lands farther eastward.

That there is abundance of coal in this district, cannot admit of any doubt, and before many years have elapsed, it will be applied to the numerous objects it is calculated to support. Besides being abundant, the coal here is much superior in quality to any found along the outline of out-cropping.

The bituminous mineral, when taken from the surface, where it is exposed to the decomposing influence of atmospheric agents, is always much inferior to that taken from mines.

This coal kindles quickly, and burns with a splendid white flame, affording much heat and light. Pieces taken at the distance of three feet below the surface, are found to possess the fat caking qualities, as they are called. The

proportions of carbon, hydrogen, and azote, vary in different specimens. It affords a greater quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas, than any of the imported varieties, and is therefore admirably adapted for lighting buildings and streets. The earthy matter varies in quantity from twelve to twenty-five, per cent. and the ashes contain carbonate of lime.

The out-cropping at the above locality, is within five hundred yards of the trap-rock, and and the syenite already described, and which form a high and steep declivity along its southern side, to the distance of ten miles. A highly bituminous shale that burns with a beautiful flame, is placed beneath, and also reposes upon the coal. In proceeding in a north-easterly direction, the sand-stone and shales of the coal measures cross the Petitcodiac from ten to fifteen miles below the Bend.

On the road leading from the bridge, and on the west side of the Mamramcook River, and in the high grounds of the Peninsula, the rocks of the coal field are partially uncovered. Nearly opposite Dorchester, four miles from the main road, cannel coal was discovered in autumn 1839.

The first stratum of coal is near a small brook, and is twenty inches thick. The second is

about eighty yards farther south, and is twenty-two inches in thickness. This stratum is immediately succeeded by argillo-calcareous shale, capable of combustion. Forty yards still farther south, there is another stratum four feet in thickness, and superior in quality to any other at present discovered here. The course of this stratum is east by south, and the dip is south by west thirty-five degrees. This coal has the hardness of anthracite, but possesses most of the common properties of the *bituminous* mineral. It ignites readily, and burns with a white lambent flame. When it is first taken from the earth, it is very hard, and slightly sonorous, but by being exposed to the weather for any considerable time, it decomposes down in thin scales. It is of a dark-brown colour, and the best kind is streaked with solid bituminous matter yielding an odour, when rubbed, like that of carburetted hydrogen. It retains the heat a long time after the flame has subsided, but the quantity of ashes produced is very great, and containing a considerable quantity of the carbonate of lime. The ashes of the most kinds will afford excellent manure, and the rock enough bitumen for calcination. A pound of the best coal from this place, yields four cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas, it is there-

fore like that north of Shepody, admirably adapted for lighting cities. A small quantity of coal has been discovered four miles from the mouth of the Shediac River, and upon examination, the Westmoreland Coal Field was found to extend to the south side of the harbour of Mediac, the dip of the strata at this place is north twenty-five degrees, east seven.

The rocks from the Bend of Petitcodiac, to the Belleveaux Village are chiefly new red sandstone; and there are but few situations, even in the deepest parts of the ravines, where the strata belonging to the coal series are uncovered; the surface being occupied by the former rock of the detritus derived from it. Some information has been received of indications of coal at Fredericton's Brook, or branch of Weldon's Creek, emptying into the Petitcodiac between its mouth and the Bend. The first indications of coal were observed near a meadow, formed by an ancient beaver-dam, about three miles from the river, and the same distance from its confluence with the Memramcook. The strata are intersected by the stream, and run nearly east and west, with a general dip to the south. The coal was found most abundant above the beaver-dam, and exists in several separate strata, the largest of which is abou

feet in thickness. The quality of this coal is superior to that of the Mamramcook, or Stephen's Farm. A quantity of it was collected and fired in the bed of the stream; it ignited readily, and burned with great splendour. Advantage may be taken of the brook in searching for the thickest beds of coal. In the month of July, the water may be confined by a dam above, and the sand moulders removed at a small expense.

The strata, to the distance of a mile and a-half, may be laid bare; and the site where they contain the richer deposits of the bituminous mineral, could be ascertained without difficulty, with the fullest confidence of success in working them.

It is of the greatest importance, in deciding upon a site wherein to open a coal mine, to determine with accuracy where the greatest number of favourable circumstances exist. In the *first* place, it is necessary that there should be one or more coal strata, of sufficient extent to insure a full supply; and each stratum must be sufficiently thick to compensate the expense of sinking shafts, striking levels, &c. The kind and quality of the coal must be considered, and the demand justly estimated. The consumption of coal must not only be continued, but

must constantly increase. The draining of mines adds much to the expense of working them; and, therefore, protection from the influx of water into the adits should become fully studied.

It is but seldom that an out-cropping of any magnitude appears at the surface; and it is necessary, on account of the loose matter spread over the rocks and superficial beds, to bore downwards to considerable depths, in order to ascertain where the richest deposits are situated. That there is abundance of this useful mineral in New Brunswick, is now no longer problematical; for it may be seen in thick strata exposed to the light of day, and only requires a moderate degree of enterprise to bring it to bear upon the demands of the country, and the support of those national energies it is capable of sustaining. As an instance, it may be mentioned, that from the knowledge of the existence of deposits of coal capable of yielding gas in large quantities, a proposition has already been made to light the city of St. John from this source; nor can the time be far distant, when other and more important objects will be gained from the mineral wealth of the Province of New Brunswick.

Before I conclude this part, I would observe,

that the General Mining Association of London have a lease for sixty years of all the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia. But notwithstanding coal, and iron, and other valuable minerals are abundant in that Province, the Association hitherto has deemed it most advantageous to work only the coal mines of Sidney and Pictou. The Province receives £4000, per annum, or 20,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, and 2*s.* for every chaldron raised above that quantity. It is from this source that the whole of the casual revenue is derived.

At Sydney, upwards of 500 men, three steam-engines, and ninety horses, are constantly employed, and during the year 1839, the miners produced no less than 70,000 tons of coal. At Pictou, six steam-engines, 100 horses, and 500 men are employed; and in 1839, 48,000 tons of coal were exported from that place, to the United States, and the British Ports along the coast.

As the demand for coals is rapidly increasing, the Association has not only laid out the great profits arising from the mines, but also other capital. The Company have opened other new shafts, and laid down expensive rail-roads, in order to meet the increasing demands. It is from these circumstances that persons unac-

quainted with the fact, have supposed that the Association has not realized the interest of the great amount expended; but when these works are completed, they will return great profits. It does not appear that the price of labour has any effect upon the working of the Pictou and Sydney Mines; the scarcity of labour only is complained of; and the miners earn from seven to ten shillings, per day, each, admitting the low estimate of 120,000 tons to be the annual amount of the Sydney and Pictou Mines; the yearly amount of profit received by the Association will be £30,000. It is obvious that the coal mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not only of provincial importance, but also the richest sources of the nation.

The uses of iron are so well known, they scarcily require any farther illustration. This metal enters into all the multifarious operations of civilized life, and the purposes to which it is applied in every kind of labour, are almost too numerous to be comprehended. It forms the plough of the farmer—the hook of the fisherman—the safe-guard of the mariner, and all those terrific engines of war used for assault and defence. Its use distinguishes a civilized people from those who are but a little elevated

above the brute creation, except in their human form.

Copper Ore.—On the mainland (Charlotte county) opposite the little Basaltic Island, the foldspathic rock is of a bright red colour, and its amorphous masses are occasionally stripped with narrow veins of green-stone, in which the horn-blonde is more abundant. In this rock was discovered three veins of copper ore, two of them are each three inches, and one two inches wide, and extend from beneath the sea, up the side of a low cliff. The ore here occasionally contains pieces of pure native copper. Not unfrequently the native mineral is associated with its sulphate, green and blue carbonates, affording specimens of much interest. The ore is, however, principally the sulphurate, and copper pyrites, which at one place is mixed in the rock to the distance of two feet on the side of the largest vein. The veins of ore are more readily decomposed than the hard rock wherein they are situated, therefore they are removed by the operations of the water and air, and deep fissures are left at the place they have occupied; the expense of exploring them, even superficially, is thus increased. The following s the result of an analysis of a specimen of the ulphurate :—

Copper, ...	76.	5
Sulphur, ...	19.	0
Iron, ...	4.	0
	99.	5

It is therefore a rich ore of copper—the veins increase in thickness as they descend, and there can be little doubt, that those already discovered are connected with a far greater deposit situated beneath the surface.

Lead.—Galena or sulphuret of lead, occurs in the lime-stone near the mills of Mr Coates, on the road leading from the Finger Board, (which I have passed several times) to the head of Belleisle. It is scattered through the rock in small crystals, and narrow veins. This ore, by analysis, yields a small quantity of galena, and the silver contained in it, is too small to pay the expense of working either. This argentiferous galend is identical with the same ore discovered in the lias lime-stone of Nova-Scotia.

Magnesia.—About eighteen miles from the Grand Lake, and mouth of the stream, at a place called "Cast-Away Island," a spring issues from the rocks, which will fill a hogshead in fifteen minutes; the water has a very unpleasant taste and odour, and was by the In-

dians believed, many years back, to be poison. By analysis, sixteen fluid ounces were found to contain—

Carbonic Acid.
Sulphurated Hydrogen.
Sulphate of Magnesia, 4 grains.
Sulphate of Soda, 17.5 „
Oxide of Iron, 4 „

The water is mildly aperient, from the sulphates of soda and magnesia contained in it. The iron gives it tonic properties.

Lime-Stone.—CARBONIFEROUS LIME-STONE. About a mile south of the Oknabog Lake, and on the road leading along the west side of the river (in Queen's county) the out cropping of the old mountain, or carboniferous lime-stone have been found. This formation, in a south-west direction, and on the opposite side of the river, makes a gentle curve from E. N.E. to N.E. It is not thick where the river intersects its strata, but widens considerably farther west. On the east side of the harbour of L'Tang, in the parish of St. George, there is an inexhaustible supply of lime-stone belonging to the formation, extending toward St. John. Its colours are black, blue, brown, and white, and wherever the strata are too much fractured, a good marble might be procured. The course

of the strata is north-east and south-west; the dip is north-west at an angle of 80; sometimes layers are perpendicular. This lime-stone is under and overlaid by clay and chlorite slates; it is penetrated by the numerous dikes and veins of greenstone, from a few feet to four inches in thickness. These dikes do not cut across the strata, but rise between them, having produced considerable alteration in the appearance, and solidity of the rock;—they have rendered the lime-stone crystalline, and sometimes filled it with cubic crystals of iron pyrites.

At Beaver-Harbour, Dipper-Harbour, and Musquash-Harbour, lime is to be found near the shore of the Cutter-Harbour, where it appears to be cavernous. On the side of the hill, there is a narrow opening that probably communicates with a cave, but the passage is narrow, and crossed by a small brook which descends among the rocks, and finally re-appears, breaking out at the breach some distance below. On the west side of the harbour, it forms a ridge of considerable extent. This is not only an excellent situation for making lime, but a good marble quarry might be opened, and its productions shipped with little previous labour and expense. The marble is white, with blue

veins; it bears a fine polish, and if opened to a proper depth, will afford blocks of a large size. Few places can afford a better situation for calcining lime, quarrying marble, and manufacturing alum and copperas; and it is hoped, that some enterprising individual will soon bring those materials into use, and render them of public utility.

Sulphate of Lime or Gypsum.—Besides the foregoing minerals, the new red sandstone system contains vast deposits of sulphate of lime or gypsum. The localities of this mineral are too numerous to require description; they are common in the Hammond-River, at Sussex-Vale, and along a whole line of country between the midland road, leading to Kingstone, and the sources of the North River, a branch of the Petitcodiac, a distance of thirty miles. Sometimes here the rock is laminated, and beautiful crystals of selinite may in general be produced; but this lamination is the result of crystalization, and not of stratification. The gypsum often rises above the red marly rocks, in rude, naked columns, or broad white masses, without any covering of soil or vegetables upon them; and it descends into the earth to an unknown depth. At Hammond-River, Sussex-Vale, and near the Mill Stream, the masses of

gypsum have been found to contain on their sides, fragments of sandstone, conglomerate, and lime-stone, where they are in contact with these rocks. This is certain evidence that the sulphate of lime was collected subsequent to their formation.

Rock Salt.—It is remarkable, that wherever the deposits of gypsum are found, there are salt springs, which evidently rise from deposits of Rock Salt, situated in the rock of this formation. In making a few remarks on their situation, as compared with those of England, I would here observe, that it was formerly believed that all the principal deposits of Rock Salt were contained in the new sandstone series, which, on this account, has been called the saliferous system; but it appears from recent discoveries, that in Durham, Northumberland, and Leicestershire, in England, they proceed from the coal system. The salt works of the Alps are supported from oolite, and in the volcanic regions of Sicily, and Auvergne, salt springs are numerous. Again, it was believed that rock salt had been derived from the evaporation of sea-water, and the situation of beds of salt, nearly on a level with the sea, was considered as a confirmation of this opinion. But many of the salt mines of Wurtemburg and

Central Germany, are on plains of considerable elevation, and while some deposits are near the sea, others are far from it, and elevated more than five thousand feet above its waters. In New Brunswick, the beds of rock salt from which saline springs rises, are nearly on a level with the present ocean, and in situations where it is probable that the sea might have flowed at some remote period. It is, notwithstanding, very difficult to frame any hypothesis in regard to the origin of deposits of Rock Salt in the earth, which will be free from objection; and it is necessary that farther discoveries should be made with respect both to their situation, and to the combinations which sodium is capable of forming, when placed under peculiar circumstances. In some of the West India Islands,—in England, and other parts of the world, the water of the ocean is admitted into large natural or artificial basins, and by the evaporating power of the sun's rays, the water escapes, and the salt is deposited; frequently, indeed, the process is carried on without the aid of art. Now, the briny springs of Cheshire, (England)—of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are in such situations as will favour the opinion of the Rock Salt beneath having been produced by these simple means; nor is it im-

possible that in other countries, and in more elevated situations, the same mineral may have been the result of volcanic heat, applied to the sodium and chlorine of the salt.

Granite.—Like the several formations already noticed, the granite, entering into the primary chain, extends, in a north-east direction, to the very margin of the main river, where it rises in low naked cliffs, rather above the ordinary level of the country. At Fowler's and Jones' Mills, the river passes along directly at the termination of a long granitic ridge, that will average upwards of a mile and a-half in breadth. The granite forming this ridge, is of several varieties, and are equally free from any discomposable minerals that would injure their colour or durability. In general it is fine grained, compact, and will admit of the most delicate sculpture, without crumbling before the chisel. To these advantages, it may be added, that granite will seldom be seen in any country that can vie with it in beauty. Masses of almost any dimensions may be quarried within two hundred yards of the river, and the facilities for its transportation are such as are seldom possessed. Millstones have been made here for many years; and one variety of rock is suitable for that purpose. Seldom, in

any part of the world, are the several formations found succeeding each other in the great scale of supertions, with that beauty, regularity, and order, that they display on the section just adverted to. The granite is succeeded by the slate; the slate by the old red sandstone; then comes the carboniferous lime-stone, mill-stone grit, and the coal series, surmounted by conglomerate, and the new red sandstone, appearing on the shores of the Grand Lake. The shores of the Grand Lake are strewed with boueders of granite, &c. The surface in all directions is low and level, and strongly contrasted with the abrupt hills and mountains of granite and trap-rocks farther south.

On the west side of the Long Reach, are syenite and slate. These rocks compose a considerable eminence, called the "Devil's Back," and other cônical hills in the country adjacent. Bald Mountain is eleven hundred and twenty feet high, and will afford the traveller one of the most picturesque and delightful views in America.

CHAPTER VI.

His Excellency Sir William Macbean Geo. Colebrooke, K.H., Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Honourable Charles Simonds, *Speaker.*

County of York.—Lemuel A. Wilmot, James Taylor, John Allen, Charles Fisher, Esqrs.

County of St. John.—Hon. Charles Simonds, J. R. Partelow, John M. Wilmot, John Jordan, Esqrs.

County of Charlotte.—George S. Hill, James Brown, junr. W. F. W. Owen, James Boyd, Esqrs.

County of Westmoreland.—William Wilson, D. Hanington, Hon. William Crane, Philip Palmer, Esqrs.

County of Northumberland.—Alexander Rankin, John A. S. Street, Esqrs.

County of Sunbury.—George Hayward, Henry T. Partelow, Esqrs.

King's County.—Samuel Freeze, Wm. M'Leod, Esqrs.

Queen's County.—Hon. Hugh Johnstone, and Thomas Gilbert, Esq.

County of Kent.—Hon. John W. Weldon, and David M'Almon, Esq.

County of Gloucester.—William End, and Peter Stewart, Esqrs.

County of Carlton.—Jeremiah M. Connell, Bartholomew C. Beardsley, Esqrs.

County of Restigouche.—Andrew Barberie, Esq.

City of St. John.—Isaac Woodward, Thos. Barlow, Esqrs.

OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Hon. Charles J. Peters, *Attorney-General.*

Hon. George F. Street, *Solicitor-General.*

Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, *Advocate-General.*

Hon. William F. Odell, *Provincial Secretary.*

Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, *Surveyor-General.*

Hon. Thomas C. Lee, *Receiver-General.*

J. A. S. Street, Esq. Hon. William B. Kinnear, Hon. E. B. Chandler, and L. A. Wilmot, Esq. *Queen's Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. William Black, Hon. George Shore, Hon. Frederick P. Robinson, Hon. Wm. F. Odell,

Hon. John S. Saunders, Hon. Charles Simonds, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Hon. William Crane, Joseph Cunard, Hon. John W. Weldon.—Hon. William F. Odell, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, *President.*

Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, Hon. William Black, Hon. George Shore, Hon. Thomas Bailie, Hon. Harry Peters, Hon. Joseph Cunard, Hon. James Allanshaw, Hon. William H. Robinson, Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, Hon. Amos E. Botsford, Hon. the Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas C. Lee, Hon. Edward B. Chaudler, Hon. George F. Street, Hon. John Robertson, Hon. Thomas Wyer, Hon. Harris Hatch, Hon. William B. Kinnear.—William Tyng Peters, Esq. *Clerk;* Mr John Gregory, *Clerk-Assistant;* B. R. Jouett, Esq. *Serjeant-at-Arms and Usher of the Black Rod;* Rev. G. Coster, A.M. *Chaplain.*

PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

Thomas Leavitt, Esq. Consul of the United States, at St. John; Henry C. D. Carman, Esq. United States Consul, at Miramichi; William P. Ranney, Agent for Lloyd's, at St. John; Thomas Leavitt, Esq. Agent for

the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York, and Under-writers of Liverpool; A. Gesner, Esq. Provincial Geologist; Alexander Wedderburn, Esq. Government Agent for Emigrants, at St. John; Edmund Ward, Esq. Assistant Emigrant Agent, Fredericton; Hon. Thomas C. Lee, James A. M'Lauchlan, William Tyng Peters, and Moses H. Perley, Esqrs. Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

SOCIETIES, &c. IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Fredericton, St. Andrew, &c.

Bible, Tract, Benevolent, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, Albion Union, Friendly Sons of Erin, Orphan, Shipmasters', Temperance, Friendly Fire Club, Union, ditto, Protection, Marine Hospital for Relief of Disabled Seamen, Chambers of Commerce, (Companies,) Bridge-Water Insurance, Central Fire Insurance, Marine Assurance, Mechanics', Salmon-River, Coal-Mining, Whale Fishery, Mill, and Canal Land, Stage-Coach, Floral and Horticultural.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

IN

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Woo tang Foo tsac teen chay. Ush ming ching. Ush wang lin. Ush che ching king. Yu te joo yu teen yen. Tsze wo kin je je yung leang; Meen yu foo chae joo yu wo chay ya. Pŏ yin you tsin kwŏ yew, nae kew wo yu heung ng ŏ; kae weh wei kwo chay, kĕe yung, yu she she. Yamun.

CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—1840–42.

Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, exercising, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, Episcopal Jurisdiction over the Province.—Venerable G. COSTER, A.M. Archdeacon.

Rev. B. G. Gray, D.D., Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; Rev. I. W. D. Gray, A.B. Rector; Rev. William Scovil. A.M., Curate of St. John; Rev. William Harrison, Minister of St. Luke's Church, Portland; Rev. F. Coster, Rector of Carlton; Rev. G.

Coster, A.M, Rector of Fredericton; Rev. J. M. Sterling, A.B. Curate at Fredericton; Rev. A. Wood, Rector at Watterborough; Rev. Jerome Alley, D.D. Rector of St. Andrew's; Rev. Skeffington Thompson, L.L.D. Rector of St. Stephen's; Rev. —— —— Rector of Douglas; Rev. Raper Milner, Rector of Mangerville; Rev. S. D. L. Street, Rector of Woodstock; Rev. S. R. Clarke, Rector of Gagetown; Rev. Alex. Campbell, Assistant Missionary; Rev. Nelson Arnold, Rector of Sussex; Rev. E. Scovil, Rector of Kingston; Rev. W.E. Scovil, Assistant Missionary at Kingston; Rev. John Black, A.M. Rector of Sackville; Rev. Christopher Milner, Rector of Westfield and Greenwich; Rev. S. Bacon, Rector of Chatham; Miramichi; Rev. Mr Hudson, Assistant at Chatham; Rev. Samuel Thompson, Rector of St. George's; Rev. W. Walker, Rector of Hampton; Rev. A. C. Somerville, Rector of Bathurst; Rev. C. Wiggins, Rector of Prince William; Rev. G. Townshend, officiating at Westmoreland; Rev. G. S. Jarvis, Rector of Shediac; Rev. J. Dunn, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Grand-Manan; Rev. H. J. Jarvis, Rector of Richibucto; Rev. J. Hudson and Rev. S. Thompson, A.B. Visiting Missionaries.

CHURCH SOCIETY

Of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, *Patron*; the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, *President*; the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the members of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, the members of Her Majesty's Executive Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, *Vice-Presidents*, being members of the Society; William Scovil, and F. W. Owen, Esqrs.; W. J. Bedell, Esq, *Treasurer*; the Rev. F. Coster, *Secretary*; the Rev. J. M. Stirling, *Assistant Secretary*.

CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. John Birkmyre, A.M. Fredericton; Rev, Robert Wilson, A.M. St. John, St. Andrew's Church; Rev. Wm. T. Wishart, St. John, St Stephen's Church; Rev. A. M'Lean, D.D. St. Andrew's; Rev. James Souter, A.M. Newcastle (Miramichi); Rev. Robert Archibald, Chatham (Miramichi); Rev. Jas. Steven, Restigouche; Rev. Jas. Hannay, Richi-

bucto; Rev. Simon Fraser, Alnwick and Glenelg; Rev. Geo. M'Donnell, Bathurst; Rev. J. Turnbull, Blackville; Rev. J. MacBeath, Tabisintac; Rev. J. M. Brooke, New Richmond; Rev. J. Steven, Campbleton; Rev. W. Henderson, A.M. Moncton; Rev. Andrew Stevens, Sussex-Vale; Rev. John Cassels, St. Patrick; Rev. J. Reid, St. James'; The Rev. Christopher W. Atkinson, A.M. Mascreen-Kirk, St. George's.

CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN,

In the Diocese of Charlotte-Town, (P. E. I.) and New-Brunswick.

Right Rev. Bernard D. M'Donald, D.D. Bishop of Charlotte-Town; Very Rev. W. Dollard, Vicar-General, N. B.; St. John: Rev. Jas. Dunphy; Rev. William Moran, Assistant; St. Andrew's: Rev. James Quin; St. Stephen's: Rev. John Cummins; Miramichi: Rev. Michael Egan; Rev. Richard Vereker, Assistant; Shediac, Very Rev. A. Gagnon, V.G.; Richibucto, Rev. Joseph M. Paquet, Rev. Mr Riou, Assistant; Memramcock, Rev. Ferdinand Gavreau; Caraquet, Rev. I. M. Madran; Pitit-Rocher, Rev. Hector Drolet; Madawaska, Rev. Anthony Langevin, Rev. Anthony Gosselin, Assistant; East Point,

(P. E I.), Rev. John M'Donald; Charlotte-Town, Rev. Charles M'Donall; Belle Alliance, Rev. Sylvin E. Perry; Rustico, Rev. Louis O'Livier Deligny; Magdalen Islands, Rev. Mr Noel.

STATIONS OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES,

In the New-Brunswick District.

St. John, South,—German Street, &c.—William Temple, F. Smallwood; Stephen Bamford, supernumerary; St. John, North, (Portland, &c.)—Enoch Wood; Mr Jennings, Assistant Missionary; Fredericton, Richard Shepherd, William M. Leggett; Sheffield, Sampson Busby; Mill-Town, William Smithson; St. Stephen's and St. David's, Michael Pickles, Joseph F. Bent; Westmoreland, (Sackville), Henry Daniel; Point de Bute, G. Miller; Petitcodiac, Wesley C. Beals; Bridgetown and Aylesford, J. Hennigar, Peter Sleep; Annapolis and Digby, R. Douglas; Sussex Vale, George M. Barrett; Miramichi, A. M'Nutt, H. Pickard; North and South-West Branches, S. M'Masters; Woodstock and Wakefield, Geo. Johnston; Bathurst, Samuel D. Rice; St. Andrew's, Albert Desbrisay; Grand-Manan to be sup-

plied by Preachers from Mill-Town and St. Stephen's.

BAPTIST MINISTERS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, Rev. J. Bill; St. John, Rev. D. Harris, Rev. S. Robinson; Canning, Rev. E. Harris; Miramichi, Rev. J. Tozer; Prince William and Keswick, Rev. Thos. Saunders; Norton, Greenwich, and 2nd Springfield, Rev. James Blakeney; St. George, Rev. R. B. Dickie; 1st Springfield, Hampton, and Upham, Rev. David Crandal; Wickham, Rev. J. C. Skinner; St. Martin's, Rev. Benjamin Coy; Sussex Vale, Rev. Titus Stone; Brighton, Rev. Gilbert Spurr; Salisbury, Rev. Joseph Crandal; Hillsborough and Dorchester, Rev. William Sears; St. Stephen's, Rev. A. D. Thomson; Grand Lake, Rev. M. Doyle; Waterborough, Rev. D. Chase; Grand Falls, Rev. L. Hammond.

MINISTERS LICENSED TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGE,

Under the Province Act of Assembly,

(Selected from the Province Almanack,—1841.*)*

Rev. Messrs Christopher Atkinson, A.M., S. Beckworth, G. H. Barret, R. E. Burke, S.

Bushby, A. M'Callum, David J. Chase, Jos. Crandall, David Crandall, D. M'Curdy, J. M'Curdy, Henry Daniel, Albert Deshrisay, R. Douglas, Michael Doyle, Thomas M'Gee, David Harris, George Johnston, J. M. Leggett, John Masters, George Miller, A. MacNutt, H. Pickard, A.B., M. Pickles, S. D. Rice, Samuel Robinson, Thomas W. Saunders, William Sears, Richard Shepherd, F. Smallwood, William Smithson, J. C. Skinner, Gilbert Spurr, James Stevens, William, Temple, A. D. Thompson, J. Foyer, Charles Tupper, James Walker, Richard Williams, Enoch Wood.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.

Patron.—THE QUEEN.

Visitor on Her Majesty's behalf.—The Bishop.

Chancellor.—The Administrator of the Government.

President.—The Archdeacon.

The Lieut.-Governor.—Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Rev. Dr Jacob, Hon. W. Botsford, Hon. W. Chipman, L.L.D., Hon. J. S. Saunders, Hon. W. Black, D. C. L., Hon. Neville Parker.—*Council.*

COLLEGE.

The Rev. Edwin Jacob, D.D.—*V. P. and Principal.*

PROFESSORS.

Rev. Dr Jacob.—Classical Literature, History, and Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Dr Jacob.—Metaphysics and Divinity.

W. Bryden Jack, A. M.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

James Robb, M. D.—Chemistry and Natural History.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Mr George Roberts and Mr James Holbrook, *Masters.*

—— ——, *French Tutor.*

THE GOVERNOR AND TRUSTEES OF THE MADRAS SCHOOL IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being; the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; the Chief Justice; the Members of Her Majesty's Council; the Judge of the Admiralty; the Speaker of the House of Assembly; the Mayor and Recorder of St. John; the Ecclesiastical Commissary of the Province; the Rector and Church Wardens of Trinity Church in St. John;—together with the Hon. Edward J. Jarvis, the Rev. George Burns, D. D., and William Scovil, Esq.—Robert F. Hazen, Esq. *Treasurer;* J. W. Boyd, Esq. *Clerk.*

PROVINCIAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Central Station, St. John.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and Her Majesty's Council, Patrons of the Institution.

The Hon. William Black, Director of the Institution.

COMMITTEE.

Fredericton—the Hon. W. F. Odell; St. Andrew's—The Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D.

VACCINATING SURGEONS.

St. John—George P. Peters, Esq. M. D.

Fredericton—The Medical Officer in charge of the Troops.

St. Andrew's—James Gore, Esq.

PROVINCIAL MARINE HOSPITAL,

For the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

The Honourable William Black, Ralph M. Jarvis, William Scovil, John Ward, junr., Thomas Barlow, Robert W. Crookshank, and Daniel Leavitt, Esqrs. *Commissioners.*

Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

John Boyd, Esq. M. D., *Physician and Surgeon.*

BANKS.

Bank of New-Brunswick, (in St. John) Capital £100,000, Thomas Leavitt, Esq. *President.* Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, (in St. John) Incorporated by Royal Charter,—Capital £150,000, with power to increase to £300,000, Lewis Burns, Esq. *President.* Commercial Branch Bank, (at Miramichi), Acting Cashier at Chatham, Henry Wisewell, Esq. Commercial Branch Bank, (at Fredericton), Archibold Scott, Esq. *Cashier.* Commercial Bank

Agency at Woodstock, G. F. Williams, Esq. *Cashier.* Central Bank of New-Brunswick, (in Fredericton,) Capital £35,000, with power to increase to £50,000, William J. Bedell, Esq. *President.* Central Bank Agency, (at Woodstock), A. B. Sharp, Esq. *Agent.* Charlotte County Bank, Capital £15,000, the Hon. Harris Hatch, *President.* St. Stephen's Bank, Capital £25,000, William Porter, Esq. *President.* Bank of British North America, (established in London), Capital £1,000,000, sterling, in 20,000 shares, of £50, (three fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder in the North American Colonies,) with power to increase the capital,—Alfred Smithers, Esq. *Manager of the Branch at St. John;* Fredericton Branch, George Taylor, Esq. *Manager;* Miramichi Branch, Robert Cassels, Esq. *Manager.* City of St. John Savings Bank, (in St. John,) His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, *Patron.* The Bank of New Brunswick, *Treasurer;* Daniel Jerdan, Esq. *Cashier and Registrar.*

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

During the summer months, Steamers ply twice a-week between St. John, N. B. and Windsor, N. S. (forty-five miles Halifax;) also between St. John and Annapolis, St Andrew's, Eastport, &c. three times a-week; to Boston, weekly; and daily to Fredericton.

Stages leave St. John three times a-week for St. Andrew's, and four times a-week for Dorchester, (on the

post-road to Halifax,) branching off to Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, &c. In the winter, Stages leave St. John daily for Fredericton, whence the lines extend, all the year, to Woodstock, on the route to Canada, and the United States.

Counties, Parishes, &c. in New-Brunswick.

York.—Fredericton, St. Mary's, Douglas, Kingsclear, Queensbury, Prince William, Southampton, Dumfries.

Carlton.——Woodstock, Northampton, Kent, Brighton, Perth, Wicklow, Wakefield, Andover, Madawaska.

St. John.—City of St. John, North and South Districts,—Parish of Portland, Parish of Carlton, Parish of Lancaster, Parish of St. Martin's, Parish of Simonds, North and South Districts.

King's.——Kingston, Sussex, Hampton, Norton, Westfield, Springfield, Greenwich, Studholm, Upham.

Queen's.——Gagetown, Canning, Wickham, Waterborough, Brunswick, Hampstead, Johnston, Petersville, Chipman.

Sunbury.—Mangerville, Sheffield, Burton, Lincoln, Blissville.

Westmoreland.—Dorchester, Sackville, Westmoreland, Botsford, Shediac, Moncton, Salisbury, Coverdale, Hillsborough, Hopewell, Harvey.

Northumberland—Newcastle, Chatham, Ludlow, Northesk, Alnwick, Blissfield, Blackville, Glenelg, Nelson.

Kent.—Richibucto, Carleton, Wellington, Dundas, Weldford, Huskisson, *(without population,)*—Harcourt, *(without population.)*

Gloucester.—Saumarez, Caraquet, New Bandon, Beresford, Bathurst.

Restigouche.—Dalhousie, Addington, Durham, Colburn, Eldon.

Charlotte.—St Andrew's, St Stephen's, St David's, St George's, St Patrick's, St James', Pennfield, Grand Manan, West-Isles, Campo-Bello.

Roads and Distances in the Province.

From St John to Fredericton, *via* Kingston.

	Miles.
To Black's Farm, -	7
Gondola Point, -	9
Kingston, - -	4
Head of Belleisle, -	14
Washademoac, - -	13
Jemseg Ferry, -	6
Jul[illegible]lley's, (Sheffield) -	13
3rd of [illegible]y's, - -	8
and a [illegible]ericton, - -	12
	86

from

Mails Ditto to Fredericton by the Nerepis.

Mai[illegible]orkshire Tavern, -	4
St [illegible]rundage's, - -	10
Douglas Arms, -	4
Purdy's - -	12
Gillan's, - -	10
Smith's, - -	7
Morison's (Oromocto,)	7
Fredericton, - -	11
	65

From St. John to St. Stephen's, *via* St. Andrew's.

Lake Field - -	9
Musquash, - -	6
M'Laughlin's, - -	7
Gray's, - -	5
M'Gowan's, - -	6
Watter's, - -	8
St George's, - -	9
St Patrick's, - -	10
St Andrew's, - -	12
St Stephen's, - -	16
	58

From St. John to Quaco.

	Miles.
The Mash, - -	3
Lochlomond, - -	8
Jones', - -	3
Beatty's, - -	6
Paterson's, - -	5
Quaco (or St Martin's,)	6
	31

From St John to Shepody.

To Lochlomond (Cody's,)	11
Atkinson's Chapel, -	10
Barnes' Bridge -	4
Little River Chapel, -	6
Londonderry School, -	10
Head of the Settlement,	4
M'Manus' Farm, -	6
Dorman's, (through the Portage,) - -	12
Shepody Chapel, -	12
	77

From St. John to Halifax, *via* Amherst.

To Hennigar's, -	9
Ketchum's - -	7
Hampton Ferry, -	7
Baxter's (Finger Board,)	10
The Valley Church, -	13
M'Monagle's, - -	10
M'Leod's, (Portage,)	12
Pittfield's, - -	13
Nixon's, - -	12
Lewis', - -	12
Charter's, Memramcook,	16
Hickman's, Dorchester,	8
Westcock, - -	7
Tantamar, - -	10
Amherst, - -	9
	154

To Halifax from Amherst.

	Miles.
To Stewart's, - -	10
Hewson's River Philip,	9
Purdy's (Mountain) -	10
Sutherland's, - -	6
Yewill's, (Londonderry,)	10
Blanchard's, Truro, -	15
Hill's, Stewiacke, -	17
Miller's, Guy's River,	9
Keyes', - -	10
Shultz's, - -	9
Halifax, - -	11
	116

From St. John to Halifax, 270

From Fredericton to Richibucto, *via* Miramichi.

To Brown's, - -	11
Young's - -	10
Boie's Town, - -	24
Hunter's, - -	14
De Cantline's, - -	10
Cochrane's, - -	14
Parker's - -	13
Newcastle, - -	10
Chatham, (Miramichi,)	6
M'Beath's, - -	12
Dicken's Bay, (Duvin,)	10
Rankin's (Richibucto,)	12
	152

From Richibucto to the Bend.

Harris', - -	8
Little Buctouch, -	9
Cocaigne Bridge, -	9
Sediac, - -	9
To the Bend, - -	15
	50

Chatham to Bathurst.

To Goodfellow, -	6
Curry's - -	8½
Forem's, - -	15
Lee's, - -	9
Bathurst Court House,	9½
	48

From Bathurst to Restigouche.

To Arisneaus, -	12
Daley's, - -	12
Harvey's, (Nash Creek,)	
M'Pherson's, (Old Pla	
Dalhousie, -	
Reed's, -	
Campbelton, -	

From Fredericton to Quebec.

To Burgoyne's Ferry,	
Munroe's, - -	1
Guion's, - -	5
Jones', - -	17
Woodstock Court House,	8
Victoria, - -	8
Applesley's, -	13
Band's - -	18
Tibbet's, - -	10
Restook, - -	3
Grand Falls, - -	18
Coombs, - -	12
Vital Thibidean's, -	15
Entrance of Madawaska,	10
Lake of Temiscouta, -	24
The Portage, - -	14
River St. Lawrence, -	36
Kamouraska, - -	18
St. Ann's, - -	22½
Rivierewielle, -	22½
St. Thomas', - -	15
St. Joseph's, - -	18
Port Levi, Quebec, -	12
	346

British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Ships, of 1250 *Tons Burden, and* 440 *Horse Power, under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty.*

The Mails for North America are made up in London on the 3rd and 18th of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, and on the 3rd of November, December, January, and February; and a Steamer starts on the next succeeding days from Liverpool, for Halifax and Boston, with the Mails. When the 3rd or 18th falls on Sunday, the Mails is made up in London on Monday, and the Steamer starts on Tuesday. Returning, a Steamer leaves Boston on the 1st and 16th, and Halifax on the 3rd and 18th of March, April, May, June, July August, September, and October, and Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3rd of November, December, January, and February.

The passage from Liverpool to Halifax is made in about eleven days, and from Halifax to Liverpool in ten.

Passage-Money £25, sterling, from Halifax to Liverpool. From Halifax to Boston, twenty dollars. These ships carry experienced Surgeons. The Unicorn plies between Pictou and Quebec, in connexion with this place.

RELIGION SUPREME.

Victor, what avails the wreath
That erst entwined thy brow?
Alas! these flowers no longer breathe,
For death hath laid them low;
And what avails the storied urn
That blazons forth thy fame?
That sculptur'd vase to dust shall turn—
Oblivion blot thy name.

What, too, avails those scars so deep,
Received in battle fray?
They're proofs of valour! Time shall sweep
Thy valour's proofs away!
And what avails the minstrel's song
That sounds thy praises forth?
The minstrel's head shall rest ere long,
Upon the lap of earth.

Avarice, what avails thy dreams
Of happiness in gold?
Thy funeral torch already gleams—
Thy days on earth are told.
What now avails the hoarded wealth?
Is it with thee inurned?—
No—"naked from the earth you came,
And naked have returned."

Beauty, what avails the rose
That decks thy dimpl'd cheek?
Age on thy head shall strew his snows,
And death his vengeance wreak;
And what avails thy form so fair,
Or eyes so dazzling bright?
That form shall waste in sullen care—
Those suns shall set in night.
But, blest Religion, much avails
Thy hope of bliss in heaven;
For though thy barque by adverse gales
On death's dark shore be driven,
Still thou can'st smile! thy steady eye
Can pierce the cheerless gloom
And view through dark futurity,
The day-spring of the tomb.—C. W. A.

PEACE.

See where she stoops from yonder snowy cloud,
Rich sun-light streaming from her waving wings;
Hark to the pœans of the leaping crowd,
Who throng to grasp the priceless gifts she brings,—
Where'er she sets her foot, sweet verdure springs.
Scarce wins the reaper through the bending grain,
Thick to the vine the clustered fruitage clings;
Glad sings the peasant to the groaning wain,
And to the lip of love bright smile comes again.

C. W. A.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

	Copies.
ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S.	
Rev. John Wallace, -	1
ARBROATH.	
James Adam, Stationer, -	1
William Andson, Esq. -	1
James Andson, junr. Esq.	1
William Galloway, M. D.	1
Jas. Goodhall, Esq. Banker,	1
Dick Johnson, Merchant, -	1
Alex. Mann, Esq. Provost,	1
W. Paterson, Esq. -	1
D. Peacock, Merchant, -	1
W. Steel, Rector, Grammar School, - -	1
Captain Webster, - -	1
ANCRUM.	
Rev. John Paton, -	1
Mr J. Stewart, Teacher,	1
AYR.	
Rev. Robert Auld, D. D.	1
Rev. Alexander Cuthill,	1
Bailie Gemmell, J. P. -	1
Miss Graham, - -	1
Montgomery Hamilton, Esq.	1
F. Hay, Esq. - -	1
Bailie Hunter, J. P. -	1
Adam Hutchinson, Esq -	1
D. Limond, Esq. -	1
James S. Memes, L. L. D.	1
James Miller, Esq. -	1
H. Miller, Esq. Provost,	1
J. R. Mitchell, Esq. -	1
James Morton, Esq. -	1
John Murdoch, Esq. -	1
John M. Murtrie, Esq. -	1
Mrs Parker, - -	1
James Paton, Esq. -	1
John Paul, Esq. -	1
Mr John Sloans, -	1
Mr P. Stewart, -	1
Mrs Sommerville, -	1
Captain O'Faggot, -	1
Mr Robert Taylor, Teacher,	1
Mr J. Sinclair, - -	1
Mr J. Underwood, -	1
Mr W. Whiteside, -	1
Alexander Wise, Esq. -	1
Samuel Rowan, Esq. -	1
BAMBURGH.	
Mr Henry Carr, -	1
Rev. W. Darnall, -	1
W. Humble, Esq. -	1
John Scarfe, Esq. -	1
Rev. William Smith, -	1
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.	
Dr Cahill, Esq. J. P. -	1
John Clay, Esq. J. P. -	1
Thomas Cockburn, Esq. -	1
Rev. George Crichton, -	1
John Dickson, Esq. J. P.	1
Mr John Easton, -	1
W. W. Fyfe, Esq. -	3
George Gilchrist, Esq. J. P.	1

	Copies.
John Gilchrist, Esq -	1
Rev. William Grant, -	1
Mr Robert Guthrie, -	1
Dr Hogg, - -	1
Jos. Hubback, Esq. Mayor,	1
Mr Robert Kerr, -	1
Mr William Lyall, -	1
George Marshall, Esq. -	1
Mr David M'Beath, -	1
Rev. A. Murdoch, -	1
G. K. Nicholson, Esq. J.P.	1
George Paterson, Esq. -	1
Mrs Peat, - -	2
Rev. William Ritchie, -	1
Mr A. Scott, - -	1
Mr David Stephenson, -	1
Mr R. Thomson, -	1
Mr John Veitch, -	1
W. Willowby, Esq. J.P.	1
W. Wilson, Esq. J.P. -	1

BOWDEN.

Rev. Thomas Jolley, -	1

CAVERS.

J. Douglas, Esq. Cavershall,	1
Rev. William Grant, -	1

CHANNELKIRK.

Rev. J. Rutherford, -	1

CHIRNSIDE.

Miss Boswell of Blackadder,	1
Geo. Buchan, Esq. of Kelloe,	2
Rev. James Wilson, -	1

COCKBURNSPATH.

Rev. Andrew Baird, -	1

COLDINGHAM.

Rev. J. H. Robertson, -	1

COLDSTREAM.

Wm. Douglas, Esq. Banker,	1

	Copies.
CRAILING.	
Rev. Andrew Milroy, -	1
CUPAR-FIFE.	
Rev. William Burnet, -	1
Rev. Adam Cairns, -	1
Rev. J. Cochrane, -	1
Mrs Don, - -	1
William Drummond, Esq. Banker, - -	1
Captain J. Maitland, -	1
Rev. J. Rankin, -	1
Miss Rigg, - -	1
DALKEITH.	
Rev. J. R. Duncan, -	1
Dr Graham, - -	1
David Miller, Esq. Banker,	1
George Mushet, Esq. -	1
Dr Renton, - -	1
Mr Benjamin Tait, -	1
Mr A. Welsh, -	1
DUNDEE.	
Rev. Charles Adie, D.D.	1
Rev. Robert Aitken, -	1
Rev. David Arnot, -	2
A. Balfour, Esq. -	1
Edward Baxter, Esq. -	1
Rev. John Baxter, -	1
Mr David Bowie, -	1
Rev. William Borack.	1
Samuel Brodie, Esq. -	1
A. Brown, Esq. -	1
Mr W. Corper, -	1
David Crychton, Esq. -	1
L. Davidson, M.D. -	1
Mr David Dick, -	1
Rev. James Ewing, -	1
Rev. Matthew Fraser, -	1
Rev. James M'Gavin, -	1
J. L. Gibson, M.D. -	1
Rev. George Gilfillan, -	1
James Guthrie, Esq. -	1

	Copies.
Mrs Jobson,	1
Mr William Key,	1
Mr James Kidd, Merchant,	1
Mr John Kidd, senr.	1
Alex. Lawson, Esq. Provost,	1
Mr A. M'Laren,	1
Mr J. W. Milne,	1
Mr David Martin, Merchant,	1
Mr Walter Newall,	1
James Nichol, Esq.	1
John Ogilvie, Esq.	1
Mr John Pagan,	1
Andrew Pitcairn, Esq.	1
Rev. James Reston,	1
Mr John Robinson,	1
Rev. John Roxburgh,	1
Rev. David Russel, D.D.	1
Patrick Scott, Esq.	1
Mr John Smith,	1
Rev. W. Stewart,	1
Col. Symers, Esq.	1
Mr L. W. Walker,	1
Jas. Westland, Esq. Banker,	1
Miss Whiston,	1
Mr John Young,	1

DUNFERMLINE.

T. Alexander, Esq. Banker,	1
George Berrel, Esq.	1
Rev. P. Chalmers, A.M.	1
Rev. W. Dalziel,	1
H. Douglas, M.D.	1
R. Douglas, Esq. Banker,	1
Rev. E. B. Field, A.M.	1
H. Kidd, Esq. Banker,	1
Rev. C. Marshall,	1
Rev. Neil M. Michael,	1
James S. Ronaldson, Esq.	1
Rev. A. Sutherland, A.M.	1
W. Warren, Esq. Banker,	1

DUNSE.

Rev. George Cunningham,	1
John Waites, Teacher,	1

DUTHELL MANSE.

Rev. W. Grant, A.M.	1

	Copies.
EARLSTON.	
Rev. David W. Gordon,	1
ECCLES.	
Rev. James Thomson, D.D.	1
EDINBURGH.	
Right Hon. Sir Jas. Forrest, Lord Provost,	1
Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord President,	1
Lord Fullerton,	1
Lord Jeffrey,	1
Lord Medwyn,	1
Lord Moncrieff,	1
Lord Murray,	1
Right Hon. Duncan M'Neil, Lord Advocate,	1
Sheriff Speirs,	1
Dean of Faculty,	1
Rev. David Welsh, D.D.	1
Rev. Dr Brown,	1
... Brunton,	1
... Bryce,	1
... Candlish,	1
... Chalmers,	1
... Cunningham,	1
... Dickson,	1
... Gardiner,	1
... Gordon,	1
... Muir,	1
... Ritchie,	1
... Steven,	1
The Right Rev. Bishop Terrot, D.D.	1
Rev. W. L. Alexander, A.M.	1
... Daniel Bagot, A.B.	1
... A. W. Brown,	1
... Charles J. Brown,	1
... John Bruce, A.M.	1
... John Cleghorn,	1
... G. Coventry, B.D.	1
... D. K. Drummond, A.B.	1
... William Glover, A.M.	1
... Alexander Gregory,	1
... Thomas Guthrie, A.M.	1
... John Hunter, A.M.	1

	Copies.
Rev. George Johnston,	1
... Andrew M'Kenzie,	1
... James Noble,	1
... John Paul,	1
... David Runciman, A.M.	1
... John Sime,	1
... John Sym,	1
... W. K. Tweedie,	1
... James J. Wood,	1
Very Rev. Dean Ramsay,	1
Hon. and Rev. G. Yorke,	1
Sir A. M. Gibson, Bart.	2
Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.	1
Sir Thomas D. Lauder, Bart.	1
Sir James Spittal,	1
James Abercromby, M. D.	1
James Balfour, Esq. W.S.	1
Robert H. Barber, Esq.	2
J. Begbie, M. D.	1
W. Beilby, M. D.	1
Joseph Bell, Esq. Advocate,	1
Robert Bell, Esq. Banker,	1
J. Bertram, Esq.	1
A. Bonar, Esq. Banker,	1
W. Brown, M. D.	1
W. Brunton, Esq.	1
James Campbell, Esq. W.S.	1
Alex. Clapperton, Esq.	1
William Cornwall, M. D.	1
A. W. Dickson, Esq. Advocate,	1
Bailie Duncan,	1
W. Duncan, Esq. W.S.	1
A. Dunlop, Esq. Advocate,	1
A. Goodsir, Esq. Banker,	1
R. K. Greville, M. D.	1
J. Home, M. D.	1
J. Hunter, M. D.	1
William Mitchell Innes, Esq. Parson's Green,	1
Professor Jamieson,	1
Councillor Johnstone,	1
J. Milne, Esq. Advocate,	1
A. Monteith, Esq. Advocate,	1
Robert Paul, Esq. Banker,	1
J. Pitcairn, Esq. W.S.	1
Bailie Ramsay,	1
M. Rhind, Esq. Advocate,	1

	Copies.
J. Russel, M.D.	1
Miss Sievewright, S. House,	2
John Simpson, M. D.	1
Patrick Tennant, Esq. W.S.	1
J. Thomson, Esq. Banker,	1
W. Thomson, M. D.	1
William Young, Esq. W.S.	1
Robert Whytock, Esq.	1
EDROM (Manse.)	
Rev. A. Cuthbertson, A.M.	1
ETAL HOUSE.	
Lord Frederick Fitzclarence,	1
FALKIRK, &c.	
Rev. William Begg,	1
J. M. Newton, Esq.	1
Rev. W. Welsh,	1
... A. Rutherford,	1
... William Steel,	1
FOULDEN HALL.	
John Wilkie, Esq. J. P.	1
GALASHIELS.	
Mr Thomas Anderson,	1
Mr Henry Ballantine,	1
Mr James Bathgate,	1
Mr William Cochrane,	1
Mr William Elliot,	1
Mr Robert Fyshe, Teacher,	1
John Haldane, Esq.	1
Robt. Haldane, Esq. Banker,	1
Mr George Lees,	1
Mr Henry Lees,	1
Rev. K. M. Phin,	1
Mr Henry Monteath,	1
Mr William Paterson,	1
John Pringle, Esq. Banker,	1
Mr George Roberts,	1
Mr William Roberts,	1
Mr William Rutherford,	1
Mr Henry Sanderson,	1
Mr James Sanderson,	1
Mr Robert Sanderson,	1
Mr John Turnbull,	1

	Copies.
GLADSMUIR.	
Rev. John Ramsay, A.M.	1
GLASGOW.	
The Hon. J. Campbell, Lord Provost,	1
The Very Rev. Principal M'Farlane, D.D.	1
Rev. Dr Black,	1
... Brown,	1
... Forbes,	1
... Henderson,	1
... M'Leod,	1
... Mitchell,	1
... Paterson,	1
... Reid,	1
... Smith,	1
... Symington,	1
Very Rev. Dean Routledge,	1
Rev. J. R. Anderson,	1
... P. Currie,	1
... D. G. Goyden,	2
... A. King,	1
... R. Loyd, A.B.	1
... Walter M'Gilvrey,	1
... J. M'Leitchy,	1
... J. Lorimer,	1
... James M'Kinlay,	1
... A. Nisbet,	1
... Alexander Turner,	1
... John Underwood,	1
Professor Ramsay, A.M.	1
Professor Thomson, L.L.D.	1
Professor Wilson, A.M.	1
Bailie Alston,	1
James Balfour, Esq.	1
Bailie Bogle,	1
Joseph Brown, Esq.	1
Robert Brown, Esq.	1
Mr Thos. Brown, Merchant,	1
William Brown, Esq.	1
James Buchanan, Esq.	1
William Buchanan, Esq.	1
George Burns, Esq.	1
Bailie Burns,	1
William Corbet, Esq.	1
H. Cogan, Esq.	1

	Copies.
William Connel, Esq.	1
James Connel, Esq.	1
John Couper, M.D.	1
William Crichton, Esq.	1
William Croil, Esq.	1
D. Cubertson, Esq.	1
Alexander Dorsey, Teacher,	1
A. J. Duncan, Esq.	1
W. J. Duncan, Esq. Banker,	1
H. Dunlop, Esq.	1
Mr Peter Ewing, Merchant,	1
Mr J. Fraser, Merchant,	1
Robert Fleming, Esq. J.P.	1
R. Findley, Esq. Banker,	1
Mr Robert Forrester,	1
Robert Freeland, Esq.	1
David Goodsir, Esq. Banker,	1
Matthew Gilmour, Esq.	1
Andrew Harvey, Esq.	1
Mr H. Hilliard,	1
Baillie Kidson,	1
Mr James King,	2
William Leechman, Esq.	1
Bailie Leadbetter,	1
David Lang, Esq.	1
J. A. Laurence, Esq.	1
J. Laurie Esq.	1
J. Lawson, Esq. Banker,	1
A. M. Brayne, Esq.	1
John M'Farlane, M.D.	1
A. M'George, Esq.	1
J. M'Millan, Teacher,	1
A. M'Nab, Teacher,	1
C. M'Kenzie, Esq.	1
Mr George M'Intosh,	1
William Middleton, Esq.	1
Mr William Merriels,	1
Bailie Mitchell,	1
Mr J. Mitchell,	1
Mr M. Montgomery,	1
Mr W. Munsie, Teacher,	1
Mr James Nixon, Merchant,	1
W. Paton, Esq.	1
Mr Robert Penny,	1
J. Pollock, Esq.	1
Alexander Rankin, Esq.	1
C. Ritchie, M.D.	1

	Copies.
Mr John Reid,	1
M. Rowland, Esq.	1
Mr James Reid, Accountant,	1
James Sommerville, Esq.	1
Peter Sinclair, Merchant,	1
Charles Shanks, Merchant,	1
Wm. Thomson, Esq M.D.	1
A. Tennant, Esq.	1
A. T. Tennant, Esq.	1
H. Tennant, Esq.	1
Messrs Wingate & Son,	1
James Wilson, Esq.	1
Samuel Wilson, Merchant,	1
J. Wright, Esq.	1

GREENOCK.

Rev. J. Bonar,	1
... A. M'Bean, A.M.	1
... Dr M'Farlane,	1
... W. Laughton,	1
... T. Moxtyn, A. M.	1
... J. Smith, A.M.	1
Provost Bain,	1
R. Bain, Esq.	1
Mr J. Blair, Merchant,	1
Mr James Buchanan,	1
Mr A. Cuidsper,	1
A. Dennistone, Esq.	1
Mr James Ewing,	1
A. Farrie, Esq.	1
John Fox, Esq. M.D.	1
Mr A. Fullerton,	1
Mr James J. Guleof,	1
Mr Thomas Hart,	2
Mr T. Hunter,	1
Mr John Imray,	1
Bailie M'Fie,	2
Mr Duncan M'Killor,	1
James Lawrie, M.D.	1
C. Marshall, Esq. Sheriff,	1
Mr Charles Scott,	1
Mr James Stuart,	1
Mr James Parker,	1
A. Thomson, Esq. Banker,	1
Mr Duncan Weir,	1
A Friend,	1

HADDINGTON.

	Copies.
Alexander Begbie, Esq.	1
Rev. R. Lorimer, L.L.D.	1
J. W. Wright, A.M.	1

HAWICK.

Mr Francis Ballantine,	1
Mr William Elliot,	1
J. Dickson, Esq.	1
Miss Dickson,	1
Dr Douglas,	1
Mr John Lea,	1
Miss Moncrief,	1
Mr William Nixon,	1
John Oliver, Esq. Banker,	1
John Oliver, Esq.	1
Rev. A. Thomson,	1
Rev. John Wallace,	1
Mr George Wilson,	1

HOUNDWOOD.

Mr John Bird,	1
Rev. John Robertson,	1

HUTTON (Manse.)

Rev. John Edgar, A.M.	1

INVERESK, (Manse.)

Rev. J. G. Beveridge,	1
Provost Kemp,	1
Mrs Kilgour,	1
Rev. Thos. Langhorn, A.M.	1
Miss Stewart,	1
Captain John S. Williams,	2

IRVINE.

W. M'Janet, Esq. Banker,	1

JEDBURGH.

Mr A. Burnet, A.M.	1
Rev. W. Barr,	1
... William Nichol,	1
... John Purves,	1
W. Rutherford, Esq. Banker,	1

KELSO.

Rev. H. Bonar,	1
R. Curry, Esq. Banker,	1

	Copies.
P. Darling, Esq. Banker,	1
James Douglas, Esq. do.	1
Mr J. Henderson,	1
Mr W. Kerr,	1
Mr A. Leadbetter,	1
Rev. J. M'Culloch, D.D.	1
Mr Ebenezer Mitchell,	1
John Morrison, Esq.	1
Mrs Robertson,	1
Mr J. Rutherford,	1
Captain G. Scott,	1
Major Watson,	1
Robert Williams, Esq.	1
KILMARNOCK.	
David Anderson, Esq.	1
John Anderson, Esq.	1
Amicus,	1
Mr J. Bruce,	1
A. Cowie, Esq Banker,	1
Mr William Hempton,	1
Rev. John Morison,	1
Mr Thomas Neil,	1
Mr W. Osborn, Teacher,	1
Provost Strange,	1
Rev. David Strong,	1
Mr John Thomson,	1
Mr W. Wallace, Teacher,	1
Mr A. Weir,	1
Mr Hugh Wilson,	1
Mr George Young,	1
KINROSS.	
Rev. John Tannoch,	1
LANGTON.	
Rev. John Brown, D.D.	1
LAUDER (MANSE.)	
Rev. P. Cousins,	1
LEITH.	
Right Rev. Bishop Russell,	1
A. Alison, Esq.	1
W. Bonar, Esq. Banker,	1
John Broadfoot, Esq.	1
Mr Robert Clarkson,	1

	Copies.
J. Coldstream, M.D.	1
Rev. J. D. Cullen,	1
Mr William Dudgeon,	1
Rev. James Grant, D.D.	1
Mr James Hamilton,	1
Bailie Hutchinson,	1
Wm. Jones, Esq Banker,	1
Mr Joseph Joel,	1
Rev. James Lewis,	1
Bailie Muir,	1
Provost Reoch,	1
Rev. John Smart, A.M.	1
A. Spence, Esq. Banker,	1
Bailie Sceales,	1
Mr W. Sutherland,	1
Rev. D. Thorburn, A.M.	1
MAXTON (MANSE.)	
Rev. John Thomson,	1
MELROSE.	
Francis Blaikie, Esq.	1
Mr H. Brown,	1
Mr Thomas Boston,	1
J. B. Clarkson, M.D.	1
Provost Croil,	1
A. Drummond, Esq.	1
Sir Adam Ferguson,	1
William Fraser, Esq.	1
A. Freer, Esq. Banker,	1
Samuel Fyfe, Esq.	1
Miss Potts,	1
Mr Alexander Pringle,	1
John Smith, Esq.	1
MONTROSE.	
John Aberdeen, Esq.	1
Mr James Anderson, A.M.	1
Mr David Bennie,	1
Mr James Brown,	1
Miss Susan Carnegie,	1
Mr R. Dempster,	1
Mr Robert Tweddie,	1
Archibald Foote, Esq.	1
George Gordon, Esq	1
Mrs Alexander Keith,	2
James Leighton, Esq.	1

	Copies.
A. Lindsay, Esq. Banker,	1
Mr Peter Lindsay, -	1
Mr David Menison, -	1
Mrs H. Ouchtislong, -	1
Rev. Joseph Paterson, D.D.	1
Provost Paton, -	1
Mr J. Robinson, Teacher,	1
Miss J. Scott, -	1
Mr A. B. Smith, Teacher, -	1
Rev. R. Smith, D.D. -	1
Mr J. Stewart, -	1
W. Valentine, Esq. -	2
Rev. Andrew Wilson, -	1
MORDINGTON.	
Rev. G. F. Knight, A.M.	2
MORPETH.	
Rev. M. Brown, A.M. -	1
NEWTON (On Ayr.)	
Rev. J. Stevenson, -	1
NORHAM.	
Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D. -	1
NORTHESK.	
James M'Cormack, Esq. -	1
Rev. Alex. Davidson, -	1
Thomas Lewis, Esq. Banker,	1
ORD-HALL.	
James Grieve, Esq. -	1
PAISLEY.	
Rev. Robert Burns, D.D.	1
... James Falconer, -	1
... James Graham, -	1
... R. Morham, D.D. -	1
... J. M'Naughton, -	1
PERTH.	
William Blair, Esq. -	1
L. Craigie, Teacher, -	1
Mr Duncan, Fiscal, -	1
Rev. James Esdaile, D.D.	1
[illegible]ckford, - -	1

	Copies.
John Flockhart, Esq. -	1
Major Hall, - -	1
Mr Thomas Jackson, -	1
A. Jolly, Esq. Banker, -	1
Rev. H. A. S. Keete, A.M.	1
Mr A. Lamont, - -	1
General Lindsay, - -	1
Rev. W. Macra, - -	1
... J. Newlands, -	1
Mr W. Robins, - -	1
Provost Sidey, - -	1
Mrs Seaton, - -	1
Mr J. Smith, A.M. Teacher,	1
Rev. W. A. Thomson, D.D.	1
... G. E. Touch, -	1
W. C. Whannel, Esq. -	1
W. Wedderspoon, Esq. -	1
Rev. J. Y. Walker, -	1
... W. Young, - -	1
PORT-GLASGOW.	
G. Boyle, Esq. -	1
Provost Falconer, -	1
James Gillespie, Esq. -	1
Andrew Crawford, M.D. -	1
Archibald M'Callum, Esq.	1
PORTOBELLO.	
Captain Barclay, -	1
G. Baxter, Esq. -	1
Rev. John Glen, -	1
Colonel Johnston, Esq. -	1
Miss Morris, - -	1
Mr Thomas Rutherford, -	1
Miss Stewart, - -	1
PRESTON-KIRK.	
Rev. J. Thomson, -	1
ROSSKEEN.	
Rev. D. Carment, A.M. -	1
ST ANDREW'S.	
Professor Alexander, A.M.	1
Rev. A. Anderson, L.L.D.	1
J. Bain, Esq. Banker, -	1
Richard Berrie, Esq. -	1

	Copies.
James Blair, Esq. Banker,	1
Mrs Briggs, - -	1
Rev. George Buist, D D.	1
... James Hunter, L. L. D.	1
.. W. Lothian, -	1
... James Taylor, -	1
Professor Duncan, A.M. -	1
Professor Gillespie, L. L. D.	1
W. R. Ireland, Esq. -	1
A. R. Lindsay, M. D. -	1
William Murray, Esq. -	1
Colonel Playfair, H. E. I. C. S.	1
Mr John Philip, -	1
Mr James Scott, - -	1
Professor Tennant, L. L. D.	1
William Thomson, M. D.	1
Wm. Walker, Esq Banker,	1

ST. BOSWELL'S.

Rev. Geo. Ritchie, -	1

SELKIRK.

Rev. H. Aird, A.M. -	1
... John Campbell, -	1
Thos. Anderson, Esq. M D.	1
Mr William Brodie, -	1
Miss Brodie, - -	1
Mr J. Cameron, -	1
General Dun, - -	1
Mr Haldane, - -	1
Mr Henry Hume, -	1
John Lang, Esq. Banker, -	1
Bailie Mitchell, -	1
Mr Robert Paton, W.S. -	1
Mr Peter Rogers, -	1
Sheriff Somerville, -	1
Mr Thomas Thomson, -	1

SPOTT.

Rev. R. B. Thomson, -	1

SPROUSTON.

Rev. George Craig, -	1

STIRLING.

Rev. Alexander Beath, -	1

	Copies.
Rev. J. Gilfillan, -	1
... Robt. Henderson, A.M.	1
... W. Macray, A.M. -	1
... John Stewart, -	1
J. Campbell, Esq. Banker,	1
P. Connel, Esq. Banker, -	1
Thomas Cottrill, Esq -	1
Mrs J. Graham, -	1
Sir John Hay, Bart. -	1
Alex. Johnson, Esq. M.D.	1
W. M'Alley, Esq. -	1
Mr Thomas Micking, -	1
P. R. Paterson, Esq -	1
John Sawers, Esq. Banker,	1
Mr William Turnbull, -	1
J. Wright, Esq Clifford Park,	1

TONGUE.

Rev. H. M'Kenzie, -	1

TRANENT.

Rev. John Henderson, A.M.	1

WALLACE-TOWN.

Rev. James Stewart, -	1

WHITSOME.

Rev. Robert Cowie, A.M.	1

WILTON.

Rev. D. Stevenson, -	1

WOOLER.

Jas. Alexander, Esq. M.D.	1
Christopher Atkinson, Esq.	1
Mr Luke Atkinson, -	1
Rev. Thomas Gray, A.M.	1
... J. L. Muirhead, -	1
Mr George Short, -	1

YESTER.

Rev. J. Thomson, -	1

YETHOLM.

Rev. J[illegible]	
Mr G[illegible]	