

THE
HISTORY
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK,
FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT,
CONTAINING A
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE;
ITS
BOUNDARIES, RIVERS, LAKES, STREAMS,
AND
DIVISION INTO COUNTIES AND PARISHES;
ALSO,
ITS CLIMATE, SOIL, FISHERIES, MINES AND MINERALS,
ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c.;
GOVERNMENT, AND EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION,
CAPABILITIES FOR FURTHER SETTLEMENT,
TRADE AND EXPORTS,
Internal Communications,
Character of Inhabitants, and of the Aborigines,
RELIGION, &c.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE motives which first induced me to undertake the following History of New Brunswick, arose from frequent observations of the want of such a work in the Province, as evinced by the prevailing ignorance of this country, in which we are all most interested.

Finding that in many of our Schools, the Geography of other countries is taught, and many of the pupils who are able to give a very good account of other countries, are unable to describe the parish they reside in, or the name of the adjoining parish.

Many Geographies are so voluminous, that they are not only expensive, but too long and tedious to peruse.

I have endeavored to obviate this inconvenience, and to render the work available and convenient to all,—a Manual for the Traveller, an Assistant in the Schools, a Guide to the Emigrant, and a useful reference for men of business.

Differing from ordinary works of the kind, I have commenced with the History, before describing the bounds or extent of the Province ; but it seemed necessary to commence the History when it was a part of Nova Scotia, and long before its bounds were described.

Some may disapprove of my arrangements, and others very justly of the very slight description given of some very interesting localities which the nature of my work required me briefly to pass over.

But having endeavored to give a faithful description, without exaggeration, I venture to present the work to a generous public, hoping they will approve of the intention, and pardon the imperfections of

THE AUTHOR.

THE
HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE first settlement of this Province by the Aborigines is rather traditional, and may serve as a theme for the novelist, in flights of romance, while no account of its ever having been uninhabited can be found. It is very probable that both this and Nova Scotia were inhabited by descendants from the same tribe, previous to the discovery of America by Columbus, and there appears to be no material difference in the character, customs, language, or complexion, of the Naraganset, Penobscot, Micmac, or Milicete tribes; or not more difference than is frequently seen among the different branches of English families occupying different localities and pursuing different occupations. It appears to have been the general custom of those tribes to be contented and happy with a present subsistence, almost regardless of the future.

They appear chiefly to have cultivated maize, or corn, as their only article of bread; and when the soil became exhausted with

that craving crop, they have allowed it to turn to a forest again, so that they hardly left any trace of improvement to be seen by their successors.

The Micicete tribe appear to have been the claimants of the River Saint John, and probably, of all New Brunswick, whether from discovery or otherwise is not known.

When the French colonized Lower Canada, many also emigrated to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their praiseworthy exertions to Christianize the Aborigines seems to have had the effect of making their settlement among them very secure and comfortable—all united in one communion, and embracing the Catholic Religion, became like one people.

The almost incessant wars between England and France, at length extended to America, and after a series of conflicts between the troops of those nations—between 1757 and 1763—the French troops were driven from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which were left in possession of the British forces, and finally confirmed to Great Britain, with the Canadas, by the Treaty of 1763. New Brunswick was then included in the Province of Nova Scotia, and denominated the County of Sunbury.

Among the officers of the British Army the fertile soil of New Brunswick had been noticed and admired. General Gage and

some of his associates procured a grant of a large tract near the head of the Long Reach, extending to Long Island. Colonel Spry, also obtained a large grant near Jemseg, Colonel Maugers obtained a grant of Maugers Island, from which the adjoining Parish of Maugerville derived its name, and Major John Butlar Dight, obtained a grant of five thousand acres, since known as the Ten Lots in Sheffield, extending from Tilley's, down the river.

It would occupy too much of my time and space to enumerate all the monopolies and large grants that were then secured by officers of the Army and other speculators, which have since proved, in many instances, a hindrance to the settlement and population of the country.

But on the cessation of hostilities between France and England, and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1763, the importance of New Brunswick, through the report of the English troops who had visited it, began to be rumored, and Governor Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, invited persons to emigrate there. The firm of Simonds, Hazen & White, established themselves at the harbor of Saint John, and a Scotchman named John Anderson, selected the flat of Fredericton for his farm and trading establishment ; and several families from Massachusetts (chiefly from the Parishes of Rowley, Andover, and Boxford, all but a

short distance from Boston,) came to the determination to emigrate to the River Saint John, and effected a landing there in 1763 and 1764, in a couple of packet sloops, of about forty tons burthen each, and commanded by Captains Newman and Howe. The former first came with the Emigrants, but the latter became an annual trader to the River, and the only means of communication between the Pilgrims and their native land.

It may not be uninteresting to give a list of the names of those enterprising settlers who left the rural districts of their nativity and experienced many and great privations to pave the way for an English settlement in this Colony.

The following names have been given to the Author, many of whom he has had the pleasure of being acquainted with, and has followed the bier of several of them to their graves, viz. :

Anderson, John,	Christie, Jesse
Anderson, Wm. (his son)	Coy, Edward
Barker, Jacob	Coy, Amasa
Barker, Jacob Jr., Esquire,	Estey, Richard
Barker, Joseph	Estey, Zebulon, Esquire,
Barker, Thomas	Estey, John
Burpe, Jonathan (Deacon)	Estey, Richard, Jr.
Burpe, Jeremiah	Estey, Israel
Burpe, David, Esquire,	Estey, Moses
Burpe, Edward	Estey, Amos
Burpe, Jeremiah, Jr.	Estabrooks, Elijah
Burpe, Thomas	Estabrooks, Elijah, Jr.
Bridges, Samuel	Estabrooks, Ebenezer
Bubar, Stephen	Galishan, —
Christie, Thomas	Hazen, Hon. William

Hazen, John, Esquire,	Pickard, Humphrey (deacon)
Hayward, George	Pickard, John
Hartt, John	Pickard, Moses Jr.,
Hartt, Thomas	Price, ———
Hartt, Samuel	Plumer, Sylvanus, Esquire,
Hartt, John, Jr.	Peabody, Capt. Francis
Hartt, Aaron	Peabody, Samuel, Esquire,
Howard, ———	Peabody, Francis, Jr.
Jewett, ———	Palmer, Daniel
Larlee, ——— Dr.	Palmer, Abijah
Merithew, ———	Palmer, Daniel, Jr.
Mullihn, ———	Palmer, Nathan
Munroe, Evans	Quinton, Hugh
Munroe, George	Russel, John
Nevers, ——— Dr.	Say, Jarvis, Esquire,
Nevers, Jabez	Simonds, James, Esquire,
Nevers, Samuel	Smith, Jonathan
Nevers, Samuel, Jr.	Smith, Nathan, Esquire,
Nevers, John	Stickney, Isaac
Nevers, Phimas	Upton, Samuel
Perley, Israel, Esquire,	Wasson, John
Perley, Oliver	White, ———
Perley, Asa	Whitney, ———
Pickard, Moses	

There were some others, whose names I have been unable to collect ; and some who returned.

These settlers were chiefly of that venerable sect called Puritans, or Presbyterians, a Religion to which they and their children generally adhered.

The French, at that time, were generally collected in small detached villages, many families occupying a small place, but generally situated on a rich intervale. They, however, gradually removed to some other place, some to the harbors on the North-eastern coast of New Brunswick, some to Madawaska, and some to Canada.

But to return to our settlers from New England. They commenced clearing and tilling the soil, and were delighted with the rapid growth and favorable prospect of a good crop, when suddenly an early frost blighted their fair prospects and ruined their crop, and before relief arrived, the next year, they suffered much for want of necessary food.

I have often reflected on their solicitude and anxiety, when looking daily and sighing for the appearance of the little sloop that was to bring their supply the following Spring. After an unaccountable delay giving birth to various conjectures of danger along a rugged coast, and all the numerous accidents incident to a sea voyage, a sail was discovered late in the season—it was no other than the welcome sloop. The annual relief came just in time to prevent actual starvation.

Well can I imagine the pious ejaculations and religious joy exhibited by many of those venerable parents whose unshaken faith in Divine protection, and fervent devotion, has long been venerated by those who remember them.

It appears that these settlers took the precaution to obtain a Grant of Land from the Government of Nova Scotia, of five hundred acres to each man of a family, and as it was necessary to settle near together, and all were desirous of sharing a part of the rich intervals along the bank of the River, they

commenced at the before-named Grant to Major Dight, and extended up the River about twelve miles, laying out their Lots forty rods or ten chains in width on the River, and extending back five hundred and fifty chains, thus making eight farms to a mile in breadth on the River.

But new trials now awaited the new settlers. The Indians, who had lived in such good friendship with their Catholic brethren, the Acadian French, were not so eharitable to the Christians from Massachusetts, and probably viewing their increasing improvements with much jealousy, lest their hunting grounds should be destroyed, and the inheritance of their fathers wrested from them as that of others of their tribes had been in other places, they used to menace the English settlement—sometimes with threats, and sometimes by plunder—and a dozen or more of them have been known to go through the whole settlement, and, finding but one or two men to a farm, not suspecting danger, they have deprived them of all their fire-arms, and thus deprived the new settlers of the means of killing a bear or a moose, with which the country abounded, and on which many depended for their ordinary food.

Our young Colony had hardly become able to support itself, when the Revolutionary War in 1776 broke out in the United States, and political strife and party feuds extended

also to Nova Scotia and the banks of the Saint John. While some urged the christian duty of continuing in subjection to the existing authorities, others more desirous of change than contented or willing to be industrious, trumpeted forth the happiness of imaginary liberty, and declaimed loudly against the Government of Great Britain.

These designing demagogues at length succeeded in persuading a company of our new settlers to take up arms against Great Britain, and commence a quixotic campaign and seige against Fort Cumberland.

Without artillery, without a commissioned officer at their head, or an ordinary knowledge of such an undertaking, they commenced their march, while the greater part of their company were as ignorant of the nature of such an undertaking as they were of the virtuous principles or justice of it.

They at length arrived in the neighborhood of the Fort, and soon made known the nature of their visit by a bold demand of an immediate surrender; and having contrived to forward an exaggerated account of their numerical strength and resources, they caused the garrison to close their gates and prepare for the siege or assault, notwithstanding the effective troops of the Fort were more than double the number of the besiegers.

Unfortunately at this juncture a vessel had arrived off the Fort, loaded with provisions

for the troops. A serjeant, with a few men, had gone on board as a guard until time and tide should favor the unlading. Our invading heroes now conceived the bold design (since there seemed little prospect of carrying the Fort) of capturing this vessel.

They accordingly, when the tide had run out of the harbor and left the vessel sitting on the mud-flat, marched alongside of her in the dark night, ordered a ladder to be let down to help them on board, threatening to burn them in case of resistance. This order was obeyed, and they took their prize without opposition. Had one shot been fired, the Fort would have taken the alarm and recaptured her the next morning, instead of having the chagrin to see her sail away next day a prize to the foe, without a cruiser on the Coast to pursue her. This vessel was taken to Machias and sold by the captors, who it is presumed made a fair dividend of the prize-money.

Our little invading Troop, beginning to conclude that duty required their attention at home, most of them returned to that duty, and our magnanimous Government forgave this act of indiscretion, but required them to pay for the vessel and cargo; and although for some years after, some of them found it used as a bitter sarcasm, and referred to in times of political strife—yet that has seldom happened for the last thirty years; and all

bitterness seems long since to have subsided in amusement at the novelty of the occurrence.

At the conclusion of the peace of 1783, between Great Britain, France, and America, there was a great influx of emigrants to this Province, chiefly of the American Loyalists, disbanded Soldiers and Officers, nearly all of whom drew land from Government. Some remained and occupied their lands during the two years in which the Government allowed them rations; others left and returned to the United States, and some continued permanent and useful settlers. This gave a new impulse to the new Colony, enhanced the value of property of all descriptions, made a ready and sure market for the surplus produce, and caused money to circulate and capitalists to undertake business.

But a disbanded soldiery seldom make the best settlers. Too much of the dissipated customs of the Army, with the usual attendant intemperance, proved for a time a great drawback and hindrance to those benefits which might otherwise have resulted from the change.

Our first settlers, however, having been previously instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, and taught also in the school of adversity, generally preserved their character as Christians, and their duty as parents and good subjects.

THOMAS CARLETON, Esquire, the first Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the same, on the 16th of August, 1784, and continued until the 20th of May, 1786, when Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, was appointed Governor of this and the adjacent Provinces of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. ; then the said Thomas Carleton, Esquire, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and continued to administer the Government of the same, until the 5th October, 1803.

Governor Carleton appears to have been an officer possessed of strong aristocratic feelings, and an unyielding supporter of the Royal prerogative. As a parent, his domestic habits were exemplary, and his taste for Agriculture afforded a pattern worthy of imitation. He purchased his Estate, built his own Castle in good taste, which was afterwards rented by the Province for his successors, until it was destroyed by fire in 1827.

The first General Assembly for New Brunswick, appears to have been convened at the City of Saint John, January 3d., 1786. The services of this Assembly were gratuitous, as they had no pay ; and if we may judge from their numerous useful and highly respectable laws then enacted, and still in force, we must conclude that there never

was a more efficient or respectable Assembly convened in New Brunswick.

I would not here omit noticing that the first commission of Justices of the Peace was for the County of Sunbury, and as it may be interesting to some who were acquainted with some in that commission, whose lengthened days have been but lately concluded, I will here give a list of their names, viz.: James Simonds, John Mersereau, Thomas Colden, and Samuel Peabody, Justices of the Common Pleas; James Simonds, John Mersereau, Thomas Coldon, Samuel Peabody, William Hubbard, Gerardes Clowes, Joseph Clark, and Richard Vanbenberg, Esquires, Justices of the Peace; Abraham De Peyster, Esq., High Sheriff; Thomas Lester and Anthony Allaire, Esquires, Coroners; Samuel Denny Street, Esquire, Clerk of Peace, and Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. This commission was dated at the City of Saint John, July 26, 1785, and signed Thomas Carleton.

1787.—About this time a strife commenced in the new and thriving City of Saint John, scarcely three years reclaimed from the spruce forest, whether Lower Cove or Upper Cove was the most eligible site for the Public Market or Court House, &c.; and finally the Seat of Government was removed from Saint John to the Town of Saint Anns, (now Fredericton) where it has ever since been established.

About the close of the 18th century some important struggles took place between the Executive and the House of Assembly.

Upon the demise of the Clerk of the House, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointed a successor, and the House chose another, and for some time both parties maintained their right of election.

The Governor, finding it hard to yield that which he considered an undoubted prerogative of the Crown, and a majority of the House against him, had recourse to the voice of the people on the occasion. Meantime, by referring the matter to the British Government, in the course of the year, a reply was received in accordance with His Excellency's opinion, and that dispute was set at rest.

In October, 1803, Governor Carleton, having obtained leave of absence, returned to England, and the administration of the Government devolved upon

Gabriel G. Ludlow, Esquire, who acted as President and Commander-in-Chief until his death, which happened February 12th, 1808, when the Government devolved upon

Edward Winslow, Esquire, who administered the same by the style of President of of His Majesty's Council, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province, until the 24th of May, in the same year, when

Major General Martin Hunter, having been appointed President of His Majesty's

Council, arrived, and assumed the Civil and Military Command of the Province.

1808.—The British Government, now at war with France, and threatened by the United States, seemed to have decided on having Military Commanders as Governors, and accordingly, when General Hunter was called to Halifax, he was succeeded in the Command of the Province by

Lieut. Colonel George Johnston, from the 17th of December, 1808, to the 28th of April, 1809; then by

Major General William Balfour, from the 11th September to the 18th November, 1811.

Major General Hunter was succeeded by *Major General George Stracey Smyth*, who was appointed by His Majesty's Commission, bearing date April 9, 1812. He continued in Command until August, 1813, when he went to England on leave of absence, and the Government devolved upon

Sir Thomas Saumarey, and was administered by him until the return of

Major General Smyth, who resumed the Government in August, 1814, and continued to administer the same until he again left the Province on the 25th June, 1816, to administer the Government of Nova Scotia, from which time to July, 1819, the Government was administered by

Lieut. Col. Harris William Hailis, as President and Commander-in-Chief, when he was superseded by the return of

Major General Smyth, who, on the death of Lieut. Governor Carleton, was appointed, by His Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1817, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and continued to administer the Government thereof until his death, which happened on the 27th day of March, 1823, when the administration of the Government devolved upon

Ward Chipman, Esquire, by the style of President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province.

About this time a novel occurrence took place. The President, who was also Judge of the Supreme Court and President of the Council, (which was both a Legislative and Executive body at that time) was not considered the Senior Councillor. Hon. Christopher Billop, stood first on the list, and although not an effective Councillor, unable, through age or debility, to attend to that duty, yet like some others, began to view this frequently shifting office with cupidity, and after the appointment of the late President, issued formally a Proclamation as President.

Upon this, President Chipman summoned the Council together, and by and with their advice, issued a Proclamation which put a quietus on the claim of the "said Christopher Billop."

President Chipman was the fourth Com-

mander-in-Chief who died in office, after the departure of Governor Carleton, and was succeeded by

Hon. John Murray Bliss, as President of His Majesty's Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Province, who was superseded by the appointment of

Major General Sir Howard Douglas.—Sir Howard Douglas was received with more than ordinary tokens of esteem, and the most flattering addresses from almost every section of the Province. A stranger in the country, and inexperienced in the office of a Civil Governor, he must have been more than an ordinary man if he had not been elated with our vain adulations which he constantly received with that familiarity and kindness which are so common with persons seeking popularity.

Through his kind persuasion, our yielding Legislature granted the Endowment of King's College, in Fredericton, upon which they have so feelingly economised since, and the Prize Medal was instituted to bear his name. Upon his removal from New Brunswick, he was succeeded by

Hon. William Black, as President of Her Majesty's Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Province, who continued in command to administer the Government thereof until the arrival of

Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.—During

the Government of Sir Archibald Campbell, there was a great agitation about the Quit-rents due to the Crown, and which had been long in arrears, had amounted now to a formidable sum.

The casual and territorial Revenue, which also had rather exceeded the ordinary Revenue, and was accumulating fast in 1835 and 1836, began to engage the attention of the Legislature, who, having learned the art of raising a revenue by import duties, thought, of course, they would know how to take care of it when collected.

The Governor, not concurring in the opinion of the Assembly, a sharp controversy ensued, and finally a Deputation was sent to England ; overtures were made, and finally, what was termed a good bargain was concluded. The Crown Revenues were surrendered to the control of the Legislative Assembly, and the claim of Quit-rent was rescinded upon the Province pledging itself to pay £14,500, annually, for the support of the Civil List.

This measure gave great umbrage to Governor Campbell, who, being a man of independent principles and circumstances, left the Province in disgust, resigning his Government, and predicting that much evil would result from the late speculation of the Province. The administration of the Government again devolved upon

Hon. William Black, who continued to administer the same until the arrival of

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, in 1838, who was duly commissioned Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province.

About this time there was a General Election, and our late Representatives anxiously desired to be returned again, for the truly patriotic purpose, as they alleged, of taking care of the very large sum of money which they had so ingeniously acquired. This desire was generally responded to, and nearly the same members were returned throughout the Province, and they took such care of the money that their successors are unable to find a shilling of it. Such a reckless expenditure has seldom been witnessed.

At their first sitting it was proposed that a Bank should be established for the Province, where this surplus fund might become a source of annual revenue, or that it might be lent on interest, payable annually. Both these propositions were overruled, and the whole capital was distributed as though it was an annual income, and a similar one anticipated the next year ; so that before our *careful* House of Assembly was dissolved, the Province was in debt. Sir John Harvey removed on the arrival of

Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, who now administers the Government as Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE.

New Brunswick is bounded on the South by the Bay of Fundy ; on the South-East, by Nova Scotia ; on the East, by the Straits of Northumberland and Gulf of Saint Lawrence ; on the North, by Lower Canada ; and on the West, by the State of Maine, the Eastern boundary of the United States.

It is situated between the 44th and 48th degrees of North latitude, and between the 64th and 68th degrees of West longitude from London, and contains about 50,120 square miles.

RIVERS AND LAKES, &c.

The principal Rivers, are the Saint John, Saint Croix, Miramichi, Restigouche, Richibucto, Memramcook, Petitcodiac, Maguadavic and Kennebecasis, all of which, with their various branches, deserve a more minute description than my space will permit.

River Saint John, is Navigable for sloops, schooners, and steam packets, to Fredericton, a distance of eighty miles, and for properly constructed steamers to go in shoal water, it has been found navigable to the Grand Falls, one hundred and thirty miles above Fredericton. Above the Grand Falls there is much good inland navigation ; steamers may be constructed to run to the Saint Francis, eighty or ninety miles above the Grand Falls, and there is not less than fifty miles

in extent of the Little Madawaska River and Tamisquatta Lake, suitable for steam navigation.

Of the branches of the Saint John, the Belisle is navigable for vessels from twelve to sixteen miles. Washademoak River, or Lake, is from one mile to half a mile in width, and navigable for vessels about twenty-five miles. Grand Lake is navigable about thirty miles, and is from two to five miles in width, and the Oromocto River is navigable for vessels twenty miles; all these branches are below Fredericton.

Saint Croix is navigable for large vessels to the head of the tide, about twenty-two miles above Saint Andrews, which may be called the head of the Bay of that name.

Miramichi River has extensive branches, but is only navigable for large vessels a few miles from its mouth, where many large vessels annually load for Europe with timber.

Restigouche River empties into the head of Baie de Chaleur, and, like Miramichi, furnishes timber for loading vessels direct for Europe.

Richibucto River empties into the Straits of Northumberland, east of the Miramichi, forty miles.

Memramcook River is near the head of the Bay of Fundy, in the County of Westmorland, where the tide flows fifty or sixty feet.

Petitcodiac is also a very extensive River,

emptying into the Bay of Fundy, near the mouth of Memramcook.

Magaguadavic River empties into Saint Andrews Bay, about twenty miles easterly of the town of Saint Andrews. It is navigable only to the head of the tide, a few miles from its mouth. Its mills and timber and lumbering operations are very extensive, and many vessels are annually loaded there.

Kennebecasis River may almost be considered a branch of the Saint John, emptying into the Grand Bay at its mouth. It is from one and a half mile to half a mile in width, and navigable to Hampton Ferry, about twenty-five miles.

LAKES.

As I shall have occasion hereafter to speak of the Lakes, when I treat of the different Counties where they are situated, I shall here give only a brief account of them.

Grand Lake, is the largest, being about thirty miles in length, and from two to five in width.

Maquapit Lake and *French Lake*, each five or six miles in length, discharge their waters through the lower end of the Grand Lake into the River Saint John, their channels, or thoroughfares, so called, running nearly parallel with the River, and generally from two to three miles distant.

Tamisquatta Lake is the next largest, being nearly thirty miles in length, and about two miles wide.

The *Oromocto Lakes*, are large, particularly on the North branch.

Magaguadavic Lake is a great sheet of water, as well as that on Eel River, and there are five or six considerable lakes emptying into the Toledo River, which discharges into Tamasquatta Lake.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, &c.

The principal towns of New Brunswick are the cities of Saint John and Fredericton. The towns of Saint Andrews, Newcastle, Chatham, Woodstock, Bathurst, and Dalhousie, all of which may be separately described in treating of the Counties where they are situated.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS, &c.

The islands about the coast of New Brunswick are very numerous, and of considerable importance. It is said there are three hundred* in Passamaquadda Bay; this statement appears a little exaggerated.

Grand Manan Island is the largest, being about twenty miles in length, and including the small islands along the Eastern and Southern coast, about the same in width. It is said to be equi-distant from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the United States. Its soil is favorable for Agriculture, and it has an excellent fishery round its coast.

* Some affirm that there are 365, one for each day in the year.

Campobello Island is about eight miles in length, is a place of considerable importance, having some excellent harbors and a good soil for cultivation.

Deer Island seems next in importance, and nearly the same size of *Campobello*, containing about eleven thousand acres, some good land, good harbors, and good trading establishments.

These two Islands are about two leagues distant from each other, and in that space, between, there are too many islands to enumerate, and all of considerable importance.

The Parish of West Isles, so called, which includes the Archipelago, has owned considerable shipping, had a Custom House and preventive officers, and its fishing trade and shipbuilding has been considerable.

As this Province is nearly surrounded by the Sea or Bays, having three sides of it a salt water coast, and consequently six or seven hundred miles of sea coast, skirted with numerous islands. It will not be expected that I should be able, in this work, to give a particular account of each, but I shall endeavor to treat of some, with the Counties where they are situated.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK
INTO COUNTIES AND PARISHES.

At the meeting of the first Legislative Assembly in New Brunswick, it was found expedient to divide the Province into Counties and Parishes, for the better government thereof, and the convenient administration of justice and adopting of internal regulations.

It was accordingly, in 1786, by a statute then enacted, divided into eight different Counties, which were likewise subdivided into Parishes, each County having a Shire Town for the erection of a Court House and Gaol, &c.

As some of these Counties contained at that time large tracts of uncultivated land, which have since become important and populous districts, they have been subdivided; the County of Kent, taking the Southern part of the County of Northumberland, and the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche taking the Northern part, and recently the County of Albert, to include that part of Westmorland situate South of Petitcodiac River. A Law has likewise passed our Legislature to form Madawaska into a separate County, but the sanction of the Crown has been withheld until the line between this Province and Lower Canada shall be finally settled.

At present the Province is divided into Counties, as follows, viz. :

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Saint John, - - - | } These six Counties
are laid across the
River St. John, and
occupy its whole ex-
tent in New Bruns-
wick. |
| 2. King's, - - - - - | |
| 3. Queen's, - - - - - | |
| 4. Sunbury, - - - - - | |
| 5. York, - - - - - | |
| 6. Carleton, - - - - - | |
| 7. Charlotte, - - - - | } Southern part of
New Brunswick, in-
cluding the Islands. |
| 8. Westmorland, - - - | |
| 9. Kent, - - - - - | } These occupy the
whole Eastern and
Northern Coast of the
Province. |
| 10. Northumberland, | |
| 11. Gloucester, - - - | |
| 12. Restigouche, - - - | |
| 13. Albert. | |

As I intend to speak of each of these Counties particularly, I will commence with them as they are here arranged.

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

The County of Saint John is bounded on the South, by the Bay of Fundy; on the West, by the County of Charlotte; on the North, by King's County; and on the East, by the County of Albert. The City of St. John is the Shire Town. It has also four Parishes, viz: Portland, Simonds, Saint Martins, and Lancaster.

The City of Saint John comprises the Eastern and Western side of the River, or Harbor, at the mouth of the River Saint John, below the Falls of that River, and oc-

cupies a Geographical position rather superior to almost any other city in America. Situated at the head of ship navigation, on the mouth of one of the finest and most valuable rivers in America, commanding the whole trade of the Bay of Fundy, with a spacious harbor that never freezes, but is always open to the ocean, furnishing a market for, and thereby securing the trade of all the Northern Coast of Nova Scotia. It is not surprising that its harbor is never without European shipping, and a constant scene of bustle and hurry of business.

It has been frequently remarked of Saint John, that goods of English manufacture may be purchased there at retail as cheap as they can be in the towns where they are manufactured, and necessary provisions much cheaper. I well remember when the chief trade of Saint John was monopolized by a few, but fair competition has long since overcome monopoly.

The city comprises four Wards on the East side of the harbor, and two on the West side. It is handsomely laid out with streets at right angles, and spacious squares. The city is nearly surrounded by water, so that on the Eastern side of the harbor it may be termed a peninsula, Courtney Bay running up in the rear, and the streets from the harbor running through to its waters. The Fort and Barracks for the Troops at the South

point commands the entrance of the harbor, and occupies a very suitable position, remote from the business part of the city, and yet so near as to afford relief in cases of danger or necessity.

Saint John has suffered excessively by repeated conflagrations. Its spacious wharves have been surmounted by stately stores and warehouses, well filled with valuable goods, and all have been suddenly swept away by fire. They have been rebuilt at a great expence, and as it was thought, fire-proof, and again replenished with wares and merchandise, and as suddenly swept away again. But like a fertile soil, not easily exhausted by the power of two or three crops, its situation has caused Saint John to survive misfortune and rise again with new vigor from its ashes with increased elegance and advantage.

Saint John was incorporated as a City by Royal Charter, bearing date May 19, 1785, and annually chooses its Aldermen, Assistants, and Constables; makes bye-laws for the internal regulations of the City, and also for the harbor, and roadsteads without the City, and the piloting of vessels in the Bay of Fundy.

On the East side of the harbor are the Court House, Gaol, and Custom House, with most of the public buildings and offices. But the Western side is also rising in importance; has some fine establishments for business,

respectable buildings, and a well established steam Ferry for public accommodation is in constant attendance for crossing the harbor. The port charges, though moderate, amount to a handsome revenue, and assist in public improvement.

That part of the City on the West side of the harbor is called Carleton. It has an Episcopal Church, a Methodist Meeting House, and one or more Baptist Meeting Houses, and a most valuable Salmon and Herring fishery on its shores, which, having been carefully laid out in lots, is annually drawn for by the freemen of the City, in lottery tickets, distributed for one shilling each ticket. Of the successful tickets, the first numbers are considered valuable prizes, and generally purchased for about £50 each. Number 50 would be worth less, and over 100 are hardly worth purchasing. Great excitement prevails in drawing the prizes, and it has sometimes fallen to the lot of the needy to draw number 1.

On the East side of the harbor there are within the City two Episcopal Churches, one Catholic Church, one Scotch Kirk, two very large Wesleyan Chapels, two or more Baptist Meeting Houses, with several other dissenting Meeting Houses.

The Parish of Portland is situate on the North side of the Harbor of Saint John, and extends up the Kennebecasis River to the

bounds of King's County. It is a great place for trade and ship-building. Has spacious wharves, warehouses, stores, and lumber yards along the Harbor; a Public Market, foundries and manufacturing establishments. It has two Episcopal Churches, one Catholic Chapel, one large Wesleyan Chapel, and some other dissenting chapels.

The Parish of Simonds is bounded West-erly, by the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland; Northerly, by King's County; Easterly, by the Parish of Saint Martins; and Southerly, by the Bay of Fundy—being separated from the City by Courtenay Bay. It is chiefly an agricultural district, rendered more important by its proximity to the City than the fertility of its soil. The public Penitentiary, and the Poor House for the City and County of Saint John, are situate in this Parish, about a mile from the City. This Parish also comprises the celebrated settlement of Loch Lomond, where there is an Episcopal Church.

The Parish of Saint Martins is bounded Westerly by the Parish of Simonds; North-erly, by King's County; Easterly, by the County of Albert; and Southerly, by the Bay of Fundy; and includes the Harbor of Quaco, where there is an Episcopal Church, and one or more dissenting Chapels.

The Parish of Lancaster includes all that part of the County of Saint John, West of

the City and River Saint John. It has, like the Parish of Portland, extensive quarries of lime, some superior saw mills and manufacturing establishments; some valuable dyked marshes, and an Episcopal Church.

ISLANDS.

There are few Islands of importance attached to the County of Saint John. Partridge Island, at the entrance of the harbor, has a light-house erected on it, and a Marine Hospital, with some other buildings; and Navy Island, up the harbor, attached to Carleton by a bar at low water, is used as a Naval burying-ground, and a fishing establishment.

LAKES.

Loch Lomond acquired considerable fame from its beautiful scenery and surrounding woodlands, and some grants of land were made there, and some improvements made previous to the War with the United States in 1812. After the conclusion of the Peace, in 1815 and 1816, a settlement of Blacks were located there, who had been unfortunately encouraged to leave Chesapeake Bay. These have proved rather a tax upon the charity of the public than a benefit to the settlement, although some of them are useful servants and laborers.

The first large Lake, about twelve miles from the City, is probably seven or eight miles long, and shows some respectable signs

of improvement around its shores. The land originally covered with a mixture of hard and soft wood, rises gently from the water with very moderate undulations, such as might be inviting to an Agriculturist.

There are other small Lakes, whose channels pass through this and empty into the Bay of Fundy by the Black River. These Lakes furnish spacious resources of water for the Mills and manufacturing establishments on their outlets. In Lancaster there are also numerous Lakes abounding with trout and other fish ; upon the branches of the Musquash River and Vernon's Mill stream, where is a wide field for future cultivation and improvement.

KING'S COUNTY.

King's County is bounded on the South, by the County of Saint John ; on the West, by the County of Charlotte ; on the North, by Queen's County ; and on the East, by the Counties of Westmorland and Albert. It is divided into the Parishes of Kingston, Norton, Springfield, Westfield, Greenwich, Sussex, Hampton, Upham, and Studholm.

The description of these parishes, by the several Acts of Assembly, being so intricate, excepting to persons acquainted with the localities, I will attempt a description which I hope may prove familiar.

The Parishes of Hampton, Norton, Upham, and Sussex, extend up the Kennebecasis

River to the line of the County of Westmorland.

The Parish of Westfield is bounded Southerly, by the County of Saint John ; Westerly, by Charlotte County ; Northerly, by the County of Queen's, and it extends North-easterly up the Long Reach, to the Stream called Devil's Back Creek.

The Parish of Greenwich commences at the bounds of Westfield and extends up river Northwesterly to the line of Queen's County, until it meets the line of Springfield, a short distance up Bellisle Bay.

Springfield extends from Greenwich up both sides Bellisle Bay, and is bounded Northerly by Queen's County.

Kingston is the Shire town of the County, and nearly or quite surrounded by all the other Parishes. It is situated on the Isthmus called Middle Land, being a narrow neck of land between Bellisle Bay and the Kenebecasis river. Here is a Court House and Gaol, an Episcopal Church and a public Grammar School ; the Register's Office, the the High Sheriff's Office, some Hotels, and a pleasant little Village. Each of the Parishes have an Episcopal Church, and in some there are dissenting Chapels.

ISLANDS.

The principal Islands are the Kenebecasis, Long Island, and Darling's Island, in the Kenebecasis, and Jones' Island in the Long

Reach, and the Grassy Islands, which become very valuable and a growing property for the County, annually increasing in size and height by alluvial deposits.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Queen's County is bounded Southerly, by King's County ; Westerly, by the County of Charlotte ; Northwesterly, by the County of Sunbury ; and Northeasterly, by the Counties of Northumberland and Kent. It is divided into Parishes as follows, viz : Gagetown, Hampstead, Wickham, Waterborough, Canning, Chipman, Petersville, Johnston, New Canaan.

Gagetown, situate nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Lake, is the Shire town of the County, and on the bank of Grimross creek, (so called,) near its mouth. Here are the public buildings, public Offices, an Episcopal Church, several Stores, Hotels, &c., and altogether a pleasant Village.

Hampstead extends from Gagetown to the lower line of the County, including Long Island, and from the rear of these two Parishes

The new Parish of Petersville, is formed extending across the Nerepis Road to the line of Charlotte County.

Parish of Wickham commences on the lower line of Queen's County, by Spoon Island, and extends up the East side of the river so as to include the lower Musquash

Island, where it extends up to the lower line of the Parish of Waterborough, including both shores of the Washademoac Lake, for about eight miles, where it is bounded by the Parish of Johnston.

The Parish of Johnston includes the upper part of the Washademoac Lake, and extends along the rear line of the Parish of Wickham, by the road leading from Fredericton to Saint John, until it meets the lower line of the County.

The Parish of Waterborough includes that part of Queen's County on the East side of the river, between the Parish of Wickham and the Jemseg Creek, extending up the Eastern side of the Grand Lake.

The Parish of Canning includes that tract between the Jemseg and the lower line of Sunbury, on the East side of the river, and extends, Northerly, up the Grand Lake until it meets the lower or Southern line of the Parish of Chipman.

The Parish of Chipman extends up the West side of the Grand Lake, to the Northern bounds of of the County.

New Canaan is the Eastern division of the County, including the Settlement of that name.

ISLANDS IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Long Island is a valuable tract of Intervale, has several good Farms on it, the Parish Church, and some good buildings. The two

Musquash Islands and Mattice Island are also beautiful tracts of rich Intervale, of great value.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

The County of Sunbury is bounded Northeasterly, by the County of Northumberland; Southeasterly, by Queen's County; Southwesterly, by the County of Charlotte; and Northwesterly, by the County of York. It is divided into five Parishes, viz: Burton, Sheffield, Maugerville, Lincoln and Blissville.

The Parish of Burton is the Shire town, lies on the South West side of the river, extending from the upper line of Queen's County to the Oromocto river. It includes the Court House and Gaol, an Episcopal Church and several Dissenting Chapels. Mauger's Island and Ox Island are also attached to this Parish.

The Parish of Sheffield is bounded on the line of Queen's County, on the North side of the river Saint John, and extends up the river seven or eight miles, to a point near the lower end of Middle Island, which Island it also includes.

This Parish may be termed the first English Settlement on the river, and contains a Presbyterian or Independent Church, and two Wesleyan Chapels.

The Parish of Maugerville commences on the upper line of the Parish of Sheffield, and extends up on the North East side of the

river, to the County of York. It has an Episcopal Church and Baptist Chapel, both near the centre of the Parish, on the bank of the river Saint John.

The Parish of Lincoln extends along the South West side of the river, from the Oromocto river to the lower side of the County of York.

The Parish of Blissville extends from the rear of the Parishes of Burton and Lincoln to the County of Charlotte, including the branches of the Oromocto.

COUNTY OF YORK.

The County of York is bounded Northerly, by the County of Northumberland; Southerly, by the County of Sunbury; Southwesterly, by the County of Charlotte and the River Saint Croix; and Northwesterly, by the County of Carleton. It is divided into Parishes (including the City of Fredericton, the Capital of the Province) as follows, viz.: Fredericton, Kingsclear, Prince William, Dumfries, Southampton, Queensborough, Douglas, Saint Marys, Stanley.

The City of Fredericton is situated on a point of flat land upon the bank of the river Saint John, opposite the mouth of the Nashwaak river. It contains the public Provincial buildings, such as the Province Hall, the offices of the Secretary, Surveyor General, office of Audit, Receiver General, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Master of the

Rolls, with the usual County buildings, a public Market House and Gaol. The Government House, up at the Head of the town, adds also to the beauty and importance of the place, while the stately edifice of King's College, near the lower wing, upon an elevated situation, improves its importance and embellishes the scenery, which, with the lofty spires of the different Churches, are first discovered on approaching the place. The fine Barracks, also on the bank of the river, where the Troops are garrisoned, render it still more important, while the well established Gentlemen's country seats around the City are laid out in good taste and form a beautiful scenery.

Fredericton, at the head of the Sloop and ordinary Steam navigation, from its central position in the Province, was, no doubt, very judiciously chosen as the Seat of Government, and as a place of trade must rise in importance, although its commercial interest cannot equal Saint John.

It has one Episcopal Church, one Catholic Chapel, a Scotch Kirk, Wesleyan Chapel, and Baptist Chapel, all large elegant buildings; also a Baptist Seminary. The town appears to be a perfect level, with handsome streets laid out at right angles.

The Parish of Kingslear extends from the lower line of the County round the City of Fredericton, and up along the Western

side of the river, to the Parish of Prince William.

The Parish of Prince William extends up along the Western side of the river Saint John to the Parish of Dumfries. It has one Episcopal Church and one Dissenting Chapel.

The Parish of Dumfries extends from the Parish of Prince William to the upper line of the County or line of Woodstock. It has one Episcopal Church.

N. B.—The three last described Parishes include the Islands in the river in front of them,

The Parish of Southampton is on the Eastern side of the river Saint John, adjoining the lower line of the Parish of Northampton, in the County of Carleton, and extends down the river opposite the Parish of Dumfries, until it meets the upper line of the Parish of Queensbury.

The Parish of Queensbury extends along the Eastern side of the river, from Southampton, opposite to the Parish of Prince William, until it meets the upper line of the Parish of Douglas.

The Parish of Douglas extends down the river, from the lower line of Queensbury, on the North East side of the river, until it meets the upper line of the Parish of Saint Marys and is opposite to the Parish of Kingsclear. It has an Episcopal Church and one or more Dissenting Chapels.

The Parish of Saint Marys extends from Douglas to the line of the County of Sunbury,

including the Nashwaak Settlement, opposite Fredericton. It has an Episcopal Church and two or three Dissenting Chapels.

The Parish of Stanley extends from the rear lines of the Parishes of Saint Marys and Douglas to the Northeastern line of the County, including the village of Stanley, in which is an Episcopal Church.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

The County of Carleton is bounded Southerly, by the County of York ; Westerly, by the United States or State of Maine ; Northerly, by Lower Canada ; and Northeasterly, by the Counties of Northumberland and Restigouche ; and is divided into Parishes as follows, viz : Woodstock, Wakefield, Simonds,* Wicklow, Andover—all on the Western side of the river Saint John ; Northampton, Brighton, Kent, Perth, on the Eastern side of the river, and Madawaska, on both sides, including the Grand Falls, and extending along the Western line of the Province to the boundary line of Lower Canada.

Woodstock is the Shire town of the County, is bounded Southerly, by the Northern line of County the of York ; Westerly, by Houlton, in of the State Maine ; Northerly, by the Parish of Wakefield ; and Easterly, by the river Saint John.

Woodstock Village is situated at the mouth

* The Parish of Simonds is formed on the upper part of Wakefield.

of the Meduxnakick river or creek, on which are some valuable Mills and machinery. The Court House, Gaol, and some other public buildings were erected about two miles above the creek, and the old Church, Register's Office, and some other respectable establishments, about two miles below, making the Village about four miles long; but the greatest amount of business is done in the centre, near the creek, where there is a new Episcopal Church, Catholic Chapel, and Wesleyan Chapel.

Woodstock is inviting as an Agricultural Parish and important as a place of trade. It is one of the principal depots of inland and river communication on the main river Saint John, above Fredericton.

The Parish of Northampton is on the Eastern side of the river opposite to Woodstock.

The Parish of Brighton is on the Eastern side of the river next above Northampton.

The Parish of Wakefield is next above Woodstock on the Western side of the river, and is considered a fine farming district.

The Parish of Simonds extends to the Parish of Wicklow.

The Parish of Wicklow is also on the Western side of the river, and extends from the Parish of Simonds to the River de Chute.

The Parish of Andover, on the Western side of the river Saint John, extends from River de Chute to the Parish of Madawaska.

The Parish of Kent is on the Eastern side of the river, opposite to the Parish of Wicklow.

The Parish of Perth, on the Eastern side of the river, extends from the Northern or upper line of Kent to Little River, the lower bounds of the Parish of Madawaska.

The Parish or District of Madawaska is bounded by the Northern lines of the aforementioned Parishes of Andover and Perth, and extends from thence to the bounds of Lower Canada. This extensive and populous Parish, before the settlement of the Boundary question with the United States, was all under English laws, but now the Western line of the Province strikes the river Saint John, about two and a half miles above the Grand Falls, and follows the channel of the river to the Saint Francis river, a distance of about seventy miles, leaving two of their three fine Catholic Chapels on the American side.

The Parish of Madawaska was erected into a separate County by an Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, subject to Her Majesty's approval, but the Royal Assent has been said to be withheld until the boundary line between that and Lower Canada should be agreed upon and settled.

The Madawaska Parish comprises an extensive tract of fertile land, rich Intervals and Islands, with extensive rivers. The whole tract of Country between the river

Saint John and the river Saint Lawrence, is intersected with fine sheets of water, beautiful lakes and streams, with large tracts of rich Intervale.

As the tributary streams above the Grand Falls, upon the Eastern side, are of considerable extent, I will endeavor to give the names of the largest. At the head of the Falls the Little River is situate, and fifteen miles further up the Grand River unites its powerful stream. Three miles further up is the little Sigass River; four miles further is the Quisibus River; three or four miles further up is the long Serpentine Green River,* pouring its beautiful green waters into the main river, exhibiting a fine sea green color for a considerable distance into the Saint John river. About eight miles further is the Little Rockway or Iroquist† River, meandering through fertile plains and rich Intervalles, chiefly uncultivated. About two miles further up is the Little Madawaska River, which is partially settled upon both shores for about twenty miles. At the mouth of this river is the Little Falls; its lakes and branches are very extensive, and timber is floated down for more than eighty miles from its mouth. At

* Green River derives its name from the color of its water, and it is remarkable, that about North from it another Green River, of a similar color, falls into the Saint Lawrence.

† Iroquis River has about three-fourths of a mile from its mouth, a double Saw Mill, two run of stones in a Grist Mill and two Carding Machines at the same Dam, owned by M. Terrio.

the mouth of this river there are several Hotels and good trading establishments, and a very superior Block House presenting eight sides for defence. Twenty-one miles further up is the Degelee Settlement and a military post, near the foot of Tamisquatta Lake. About twenty miles further up is another on the Western shore of the Lake. About fourteen miles further up, above the Little Madawaska, is the Turtle River, at Bakersville, where are Saw and Grist Mills, and about twenty miles further is the Saint Francis River and Settlement, &c.

Between the before named rivers are several streams of considerable extent. The branches of these rivers in many cases, drain the same plains that are drained by the branches of the Saint Lawrence, so that in that extensive country the traveller can scarcely find two miles of country without a stream.

Madawaska has suffered exceedingly on account of the unsettled state of its boundaries. When the line between that and Canada is fixed, it will, no doubt, form an extensive County. Having long been considered a part of New Brunswick it has shared in its revenue in times of necessity, and it would be a very great hardship on the Madawaskians now, to be severed from the protection of this Province.

The Canadian scheme to induce the Mada-

waskians to petition for such an alteration, upon the pretext that they were petitioning their Legislature for money for the roads, will, I hope, meet with that reception from the Home Government which such schemes merit.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

The County of Charlotte is bounded on the North, by the Counties of York, Sunbury, and Queens; on the East, by the Counties of Saint John and Kings; on the South, by the Bay of Fundy; and on the West, by the Saint Croix, which separates it from the State of Maine.

Charlotte County, by an Act of the Government of New Brunswick, in 1846, was divided into seven Parishes, as follows, viz: Saint Stephen, Saint David, Saint Andrews, Saint Patrick, Saint George, Pennfield, West Isles. In 1803 the Island of Campobello was erected into a separate Parish. In 1825 the Island of Granmanan was erected into a distinct and separate Parish. In 1823 the Parish of Saint James was erected from a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen.

The Parish of Saint Stephen comprises the Western side of Charlotte County, bounded by the Saint Croix river on the West and South, the Northern line of the County on the North, the Parish of Saint James on the East.

At Saint Stephen there are two or more Bridges across the Saint Croix river, one at

the head of the Tide, and the other at Mill Town, two miles further up. It is a place of considerable business, with its Church and Chapels, respectable residences, Warehouses and Stores. It has all the appearance of a thriving, busy Town.

The Parish of Saint James is the next Parish East of Saint Stephen ; chiefly an Agricultural district.

The Parish of Saint Davids is situate between Saint James and Saint Andrews ; bounded South and Westerly, by the Saint Croix, and Oak Point Bay.

The Town of Saint Andrews is the Shire Town of the County, lying at the head of the Saint Andrews Bay or Basin. It has a spacious harbor, and is handsomely situated, contains an Episcopal Church, Scotch Kirk, Wesleyan Chapel, Catholic Chapel, and Baptist Meeting House. Its public buildings are respectable, especially its Poor House and Hospital, on an elevated situation, near the Town.

The Parish of Saint Patricks is situate East of Saint Andrews, including the Digdeguash River and Settlement, with all the Islands within two miles in front, along its coast.

The Parish of Saint George adjoins Easterly the Parish of Saint Patrick, including the Settlements and Villages on the Magaguadavic River, with all the Islands within two miles of its shores. At the Magaguadavic

River, in this Parish, are extensive Saw Mills, and machinery. It is a place of considerable trade, has an Episcopal Church, and several Dissenting Chapels.

The Parish of Pennfield extends from the Parish of St. George, to the County of St. John, including the Wolf Islands, and the Islands of Mace's Bay. Beaver Harbor is situated in this Parish.

The Parish of West Isles includes Deer Island, Frederick Island, and Dudley Island, with all the lesser Islands contiguous to them, not included in the Parishes before mentioned, forming altogether an extensive Parish.

The Parish of Campobello includes the Island of that name.

The Parish of Grand Manan includes the Island of that name, and the smaller Islands about its coast.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

The County of Westmorland is bounded Northeasterly, by the Straits of Northumberland ; Southeasterly, by Bay de Verte ; South, by Nova Scotia ; Westerly, by Petiscodiac River, and the Eastern line of King's County ; and North, by the County of Kent. It was divided into Parishes as follows, in 1786, viz : Westmorland, Sackville, Hopewell, Hillsborough, Moncton. In 1787, the Parishes of Dorchester and Salisbury were erected. In 1801, the Town or Parish of Dorchester was erected a Shire Town for the

County, instead of the Parish of Westmorland. In 1827, the Town or Parish of Shediac was formed. In 1805, the Parish of Botsford was erected, Northerly of the Bay Vert. In 1845, that part of the County of Westmorland West of the Petitcodiac River, was formed into a separate County, denominated the County of Albert.

COUNTY OF KENT.

The County of Kent is bounded Northeasterly, by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; Southerly, by the County of Westmorland and Queen's County; West and North, by the County of Northumberland. Kent is divided into seven Towns or Parishes, as follows, viz: Carleton, Richibucto, Wellington, Dundas, Huskisson, Harcourt, Weldford.

Richibucto is the Shire Town of the County, a Seaport, and a place of considerable trade.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The County of Northumberland is a large County, bounded North, by the County of Gloucester; East, by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; South, by the Counties of Kent, Queen's, Sunbury and York; and West and North-West, by the Counties of Carleton and Restigouche. It is divided into Towns or Parishes as follows, viz: Newcastle, Alnwick, Wellington, Carleton, Glenelg, Chatham, Nelson, Ludlow, Northesk, Blissfield and Blackville.

The Parish of Newcastle is the Shire Town of the County, has an Episcopal Church, Scotch Kirk, and several other places of worship.

The Parish of Chatham, situated on the opposite side of the Miramichi River, is also a place of considerable importance, competing with Newcastle in trade. Both these Parishes, situated by the same spacious Harbor, exporting large cargoes of timber, and receiving large importations from Europe, give rise to many jealousies, which occasion, at times, much political strife.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

The County of Gloucester is bounded North and Easterly, by the Baies de Chaleur; Southerly, by the County of Northumberland; and Northwesterly by the County of Restigouche; it is divided into the following Parishes, viz: Saumarez, Bathurst, Beresford.

Bathurst is the Shire Town of the County, a Seaport, and a place of considerable trade.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

The County of Restigouche is bounded Northeasterly, by Baies de Chaleur; Southeasterly, by the County of Gloucester; Southwesterly, by the County of Carleton; and Northwesterly, by the district of Gaspé, in Lower Canada. It is divided into the following Towns or Parishes, viz: Durham, Colborne, Dalhousie, Addington, Eldon.

Dalhousie is the Shire Town, situated at

the head of the Baies de Chaleur, it is a place of considerable importance.

COUNTY OF ALBERT.

The County of Albert is bounded Northerly, by the Petitcodiac River and the County of Westmorland; East and South, by the Bay of Fundy; and West, by the Counties of King's and Saint John. It is divided into the following Parishes, viz: Coverdale, Hillsborough, Hopewell, Harvey, and Salisbury.

CLIMATE.

The Climate of New Brunswick differs materially from the same latitude in Europe. The extremes of summer heat and winter cold are allowed to be much greater than in England and Ireland.

In Fredericton, the Thermometer in winter has been twenty-three degrees below Zero, and in summer it has been known as high as ninety-one degrees in the shade; but these are extremes.

In a general way, the winters are very pleasant, for business or pleasure. Sleigh-riding and teaming generally make excellent roads, and few complain of being hindered in their business by the cold.

During the summer, the growth of vegetation is very rapid, and many plants come to perfection here, in the open air, that would not

thrive in England. Wheat has been known to grow from the seed to maturity in eighty days, although it generally requires ninety days or more.

The rains are not periodical. Two weeks in the summer seldom pass without rain, which seldom continues longer than twenty-four hours. Rain is as frequent in July and August as in November, and it is generally admitted by Europeans who settle in New Brunswick, that the autumn is much more agreeable here than in England; and also, that much less damage is experienced here by the winds, at any season of the year, than in Ireland or England.

There has been a considerable alteration in the climate of New Brunswick since the commencement of the present century. At that time there were seldom seen naked fields during the winter months, and the ice of the rivers was seldom bare for skating after the first of January. Some used their teams all winter without having them shod. Of late years it has become quite common to see the fields bare of snow for a short time any month in the winter, and in 1830, the Western mail entered Saint John upon wheels, in every month of the winter; but so uncertain are the snows that the next winter it was exceedingly deep and difficult on the same road.

The Climate differs in different localities. The best climate in the Province for Agricul-

tural purposes, is about Queen's County. Near Saint John or the Bay of Fundy, the summer heat is moderated by the fogs, which are very prevalent, and in many cases, further up in the country, especially up small streams, early frosts occur. On the Northern coast of the Province the climate seems more favorable for Agriculture, than on the shore of the Bay of Fundy. Early frosts succeed North and North-West winds; but where they come off from the salt water, they are less liable to be frosty.

In the district of the Upper Saint John, or Madawaska, the snows are generally deeper, and the rains are more abundant, occasioned, probably, by the great length and breadth of the Gulf and River Saint Lawrence, narrowing to a small space, and the immense icebergs on the Northern coast constantly emitting a dense vapor, which, when pressed by the wind up the Saint Lawrence, finds vent through the flat country to the River Saint John and towards the Atlantic.

From the foregoing reasons, the country between the rivers Saint John, Restigouche, and Saint Lawrence, appears to have much more numerous streams and rivers, and a larger proportion of intervalles than any other part of the Province.

In this flat country the summers are sufficiently warm, and the continued snows of winter, afford the best protection to the soil.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Buckwheat, come to perfection with all the ordinary succulent roots, and sometimes Indian Corn in Madawaska ; but lower down the river, between Woodstock and Saint John, Indian Corn thrives well, and Pumpkins, Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes grow out in the fields.

SOIL OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The soil of this Province is probably as variable as that of any other country ; and when we first view the Southern shores washed by the Bay of Fundy, it appears as though its foundation was a rock, the Islands of the Bay nearly all exhibiting the same appearance. No general rule can, however, be found for the situation or depth of the different strata with which the country abounds. Some hills exhibit a profusion of huge masses of granite, quartz, and sandstone, up their acclivities, while on the summit they have an excellent soil for cultivation, and others in their neighborhood have a very fine soil up the ascent and a rocky useless top. In flat districts of upland which have generally been covered with spruce timber, there are immense beds of brick clay, which, with a little sand or lime, is readily brought into a good soil, and in these flat lands almost

every rising or little hill is rocky and mixed with sand and gravel.

In digging clay for bricks, there has also been found saline formations, such as shells, &c., quite above the level of the sea, in short, every feature of the country, of islands, coasts and rivers, serve strongly to impress the mind with the history in Holy Writ, of the fountains of the great deep having been broken up to deluge the earth. There are, however, many extraordinary alterations and valuable formations which have evidently been the work of time, and of these the intervalles are the most important and valuable. These appear to have been formed by alluvial deposits from the streams and rivers, and enriched by vegetable matter which those deposits have produced.

The intervalle islands in the rivers appear, generally, to have been made by trees and other substances grounding on shoals. The floating ice and the waves crowd up the sand and mud about it until, in the heat of summer, it produces reeds and rushes, these collect a sediment from the riley water of the stream, and as a rock or any other fixed substance in the tide or current, exhibits a rise of water upon each side and a vacuum below, so our intervalle islands are formed with a ridge, each side rising from the head of the island, and finely tapering downwards leaving a hollow in the middle.

Intervales on small crooked rivers are constantly undergoing other alterations. The coves or concave shores are annually wearing deeper and the stream constantly becoming more crooked, while the opposite points are annually extending further until a considerable peninsula is formed, and sometimes the isthmus breaks through, forming a new channel and an Island. These are but ordinary changes and frequently evident. The intervales are generally allowed to be the richest and most valuable soil. Those intervales up in the rapid streams and rivers are, generally, of a coarser sand than those lower down, which seem to have been formed of that fine material which may float in a current; thus the sandy intervale is superior for grain and generally does well for grass; but the fine soil has been known to lay in meadow for fifty years and also to be pastured every fall. Such treatment is, however, found to deteriorate the richest soil.

The soil of New Brunswick is generally allowed to be superior to that of the adjoining Eastern States of America. Its uplands are considered superior to those of Nova Scotia, and its extensive intervales are generally acknowledged to be of a very superior description, probably equal to any known. There are some very thriving settlements upon high extensive ridges, others on hilly ground, and many in the vallies, all proving that those different situations have fertile soils.

PRODUCE.

Owing to the great repute of the Timber Trade, Ship Building, and other pursuits, too many of the active and enterprising inhabitants of the Province have neglected Agriculture, and more have neglected to study it as a science, but enough is practiced to convince the observing, that this country is capable of producing all the necessaries of life.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Beans, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, Hemp, Flax, and Wool, have all come to great perfection. Potatoes and all other succulent roots are allowed to be equal to those of any other country, and Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Melons and Squashes, flourish in the open fields, while Apples, Plums, Cherries, and other small fruit, are cultivated with advantage.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries around the coast of New Brunswick, are very extensive and afford a great variety. The Cod and Scale Fishery for many years, together with the Gaspereaux or Alewives caught in our rivers and harbors, formed a very considerable part of the commerce of the country, and supplied the British West India Islands with those indispensable articles of food in exchange for their produce. The different changes in Colonial policy has

rendered that trade of late years less lucrative ; but the Fish, however, continue abundant and may be considered as a rich gift of Heaven.

The Gaspereaux come annually up the rivers and their branches to spawn, and are usually taken in great abundance. When the freshet rises over the low lands they seem to sport among the bushes, swim over the fields, and are frequently taken in nets in May, where there is good pasturage for cattle during the summer months. There is generally an abundance of Salmon in our rivers, and those taken in the Harbor of Saint John are allowed to be of a very superior flavor. The River Shad are also annually taken by drifting nets, and the Sea Shad, which are generally caught in August and September, are allowed not to be inferior to our best fish for the table.

The Fish taken about our coast, are Cod, Haddock, Pollock, Cusk, Hake, Mackerel, Herrings, Sprats, Shad, and Salmon ; various kinds of Shell Fish, Lobsters, Collops, Clams, Muscles of various kinds, and on the Coast of the County of Westmorland an abundance of excellent Oysters. Whales sometimes visit our harbors but are seldom captured ; but Seals and Porpoises are taken to a considerable extent. There are numerous other fish with which the coast abounds, some answering to those described on the coast of England, and others differing from any I have ever seen described in any zoologies. Flounders are

very abundant, and the Halibut or Turbot is an excellent fish, frequently met with and weigh from fifty to two hundred pounds. Sturgeons are abundant in the rivers, and Bass are frequently taken in great abundance. The rivers and small streams constantly abound with Perch, of which there are three different species ; also, Chub, Trout, Shiners, Smelt, Eels, and Lampreys ; and in the upper branches, above the Grand Falls, there is an abundance of Fish called White Fish, or Giz-zard Fish, Trout, and Toledi.

The Toledi, (pronounced by the French Two Lady) has given the name to a very considerable river, whose lake abounds with that fish, and which emptys into the great Tamas-quatta Lake. This fish may well be considered a Fresh Water Shark. It weighs from five to twenty-five pounds, has two strong rows of teeth round its mouth like the Shark, flat, sharp and hooking, will bite off an ordinary cod line, and is a very voracious fish. I saw one that weighed about fourteen pounds, taken with two White Fish and a large Sucker in his maw. It was equal to a Trout for the table.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mines of Coal found in several places in the Province have been considered as

a future source of wealth, but the general high rate of wages and the convenience of getting them from England by lumber vessels that come in ballast, have prevented these mines being worked as they otherwise would have been. One, however, situate at the Grand Lake, in Queen's County, has been opened and worked, more or less, for more than forty years. Iron Ore is also found in several places, and will, no doubt, be a valuable acquisition at some future period.

The extensive quarries of Gypsum and Grindstone have formed a considerable article of export to the United States, and the Limestone quarries are inexhaustible. Granite, of a very superior quality, is abundant, and marble is also found in several places. Quartz is frequently gathered as a curiosity, and I have seen two or three specimens of Asbestos.

ANIMALS.

The various animals of New Brunswick have been so frequently described, that a new description of them, to some would be uninteresting, but as it may be interesting to others and consistent with the History of the Country, I will attempt a brief account of them.

The Moose is, probably, the largest and most considerable native animal in the

Province, and it is believed that at the first settlement of the country, after the peace of 1783, there were Moose enough in the Province to have annually supplied the inhabitants with beef for many years, if they had not been wantonly destroyed for the sake of their hides, and the valuable carcasses left to rot in the wilderness. This injudicious practice did not continue more than twelve years, before there was hardly a Moose left in the Province. Those that escaped appear to have slipped quietly away into the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, or else to the North-West country. Upon the Island of Grand Manan, care was taken to plant a race of these useful animals, which have increased satisfactorily. Within the last ten or twelve years these animals have ventured to inhabit New Brunswick's forests again. The Moose is a very large quadruped, about the weight of an ordinary ox, but frequently taller than any horse. The male has very large horns which he sheds annually, and they are soon replaced with new ones, which, in their early state, are called velvet, as they resemble that article in their soft smooth texture. These horns gradually become harder, until they form the finest and best description of horn. On leaving the head, the horn of an old Moose would rise gradually to the right or left for about fifteen inches in length and about the size of a man's arm, then rise perpendicularly about two feet

in a broad plate, from one to two inches thick, which soon separates into six, eight, or more, round sharp pointed horns, from five to ten inches in length. The points of the horns on the animal's head, frequently extend six feet in width from each other. The Moose is generally of a dun or grey color, has a very large head and bulky nostrils or muffer, long legs (which, when necessary, he can use in defence) and long ears. It feeds on grass and bushes, and its flesh is excellent beef, and bears a high price in the market.

The *Carraboo* resembles the Moose in many things, but is much less. When pursued together, the Moose will trot and the Carraboo gallop, or rather run like a horse in full speed, bounding along with incredible swiftness. This animal is said to be of the same species of the Reindeer of Lapland. Its flesh is allowed to be far superior to that of the Deer.

The common *Deer* were unknown in our forest till within the last twenty years, since then they have become abundant.

Bears of two species have been very troublesome in destroying sheep and small cattle in former years. The common Ant Bear has very short legs, and is considered less destructive among the stock than the long legged ranger, with a brown nose and a white spot in his breast.

Wolves were very numerous, and very

destructive among the sheep in this Province about forty or fifty years since, when, like the Moose, they left the country ; but within the last seven years, they have visited us again in quest of the emigrant Deer, but so many have been captured within a few years, and so many have been poisoned, that we hear little of them lately.

Foxes, Loup Cerviers, Wild Cats, Racoons, Porcupines, Peaconks or Fishers, Woodchucks or Ground Hogs, Saple or Martins, Minks, Squirrels, and Hares, are native animals of the country. Of the Foxes, I might notice the red, silver grey, and the black, which command a very high price on account of the beauty of the fur. Of amphibious animals, we have the Beaver, Otter, Musk Rat, and Seal.

BIRDS.

We have the large Grey Eagle, Bald-head Eagle, Fish Hawk, Grey Hen Hawk, Duck Hawk, Snake Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Cat Owl, Screech Owl, White Owl, Saw Whet, Moose Bird, Raven, Crow, Heron, and Bittern. There are also two species of Partridges, and an abundance of the Plover and Snipe species.

Wild Geese, Brant, Black Ducks, Wood Ducks, Grey Ducks, Black Coots, Widgeon,

Whistlers, Old Wives, Teal, Duckers, Shags, Cormorants, Loons, Gulls, and several other species of web-footed fowls abound in the country. Gulls are very numerous round the islands of the coast. Ganets, and Mother Carey's Chickens, are also abundant a short distance from the shore.

To mention the numerous singing Birds, Jays, Cuckcoos, and ordinary Blackbirds, Swallows, Sparrows, Wrens, and Humming Birds, would be difficult and useless,

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY.

The Civil Government of New Brunswick has undergone such changes since its first formation into a Province, as has been from time to time deemed expedient and necessary.

The Legislative Assembly were formerly elected for seven years, but as great complaint was frequently made of that system, an Act was passed in our Legislature, limiting the duration of the Assembly to four years. This law has also been confirmed and approved of by the British Government,

Every recommendation from the Legislature of this Colony has met with the very kindest consideration from the Home Government, and such concessions have always been made as were considered conducive to the

general interest. Under this prudent management, our present system of Government is one nurtured by paternal care, and improved by experience.

The judicial arrangement of the Colony is also very convenient. For the settlement of ordinary business, and occasionally relieving the Gaols, a Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer is annually called in each County, or twice in the year, if necessary; and it is frequently the case in some Counties, that the Sheriff has a Blank List. The Grand Jury is called and dismissed in two hours.

The Courts of Common Pleas sit twice a year, with two additional quarterly terms, if necessary. In these Courts minor causes for debts exceeding five pounds may be tried, and complaints of ordinary offences attended to. All debts under five pounds, or not exceeding that sum; may be sued before a Justice of the Peace, and if required, decided by a Jury of three free-holders.

The ordinary business of the Counties is transacted by their respective General Quarter Sessions, composed of the Justices of the Peace and Common Pleas, such as receiving and auditing the County Accounts, ordering the Warrants of Assessment, and appointing Parish Officers. In this way the different Justices coming from every section of the County, acquainted with its wants, and the peculiar circumstances of almost every

locality, and also interested in the amount of the assessment or tax to be raised, are very suitable guardians of the public interest; and as a law of the Province, requires the Grand Jury annually to audit the County Accounts, any public imposition may be easily detected.

Guided by such internal laws and rules as have been found salutary and convenient, the community generally seem contented with them, and when it was, a few years since, proposed in our Legislature to alter the system and establish Municipal Corporations, it was opposed by a majority of that Body. When we look at the workings of Municipal Corporations in the United States, see their constant or continued elections, and witness the ruinous effects of their numerous taxes, we see nothing desirable in their system, and feel much better content with our own.

The system of admitting Attorneys and Barristers, has been amended within the last seven years. It was formerly the case that a certain length of time only was required for the study, but now the system is nearly the same as in Nova Scotia. After five years' study, the Student is examined before a competent Board, as to his proficiency, when, if approved of, he is admitted as an Attorney in the Supreme Court, and after two years' practice he may be admitted as a Barrister. There are now about one hundred and seventy-seven Attornies and Barristers enrolled in New Brunswick.

EFFECT OF EMIGRATION ON NEW BRUNSWICK.

Emigrants have generally arrived in this Province quite ignorant of their best interests, and under very erroneous impressions as to the best method of proceeding. Some have an idea that their first step should be to procure wilderness land, which they value high as being free from rent ; they compare it with the value of land in their native country. Others very justly desire employment, and if laborers are not in immediate demand at the aggregate rate of wages they have heard reported, they leave the Province quite dissatisfied with the place, and travel on to the United States. Others come with a determination to leave the Province again as soon as they have earned the means of paying their passages. All these descriptions of emigrants are quite useless to the Province. But there are others who come with a determination to give the place a fair trial ; if they cannot obtain great wages, they will accept of such as their employers can afford. If they do not become rich in a short time, they are constantly acquiring useful knowledge, and gaining a little money, and eventually become useful settlers, active tenants, and frequently independent farmers, a credit and a benefit to any country. Such establish themselves either in our cities, our old settlements, or in the wilderness lands in a perma-

ment respectable manner, assist in opening the roads and resources of the country, and set an example worthy of imitation.

CAPABILITIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR FURTHER SETTLEMENT.

There are few situations in New Brunswick where there is not an extensive field for improvement, both on the occupied farms and on wilderness land. The first settlers occupied, generally, the shores of the rivers, and in many places the second tier remains unoccupied. The Province is capable of having eight times its present quantity of cleared land improved to advantage, and of supporting ten times its present number of inhabitants.

Upon the River Saint John, and its branches above Fredericton, at least one half of the intervale remains ungranted, and about four-fifths uncultivated, besides the extensive uplands of an excellent description. However strange this description may appear to some, the reason of it is evident.

The main object of the most enterprising is directed to the timber making. The idea of accumulating property by hundreds and thousands, throws the slow profits of the farmer in the shade, and he leaves his farm and takes his team to the forest, regardless

of the many claims against him, although the last twenty years have produced ten successful farmers to one independent timber maker. If the new settler preceded the timber maker, they might be a mutual benefit to each other, but the latter has penetrated so much farther into the forest, that he has to take his provisions sometimes from fifty to one hundred miles.

In viewing a large grant of land on the Western bounds of this Province, called the Seigniory, situate for an extent of two leagues round the Tamasquatta Lake, considering its beautiful inland sea and fine rivers and streams, shaded by the towering pine and lofty elm, and having understood that this grant had been purchased by some enterprising Americans, and aware that thousands of their countrymen were occupying scanty portions of a far inferior soil, where they drag out an almost hopeless life, and acquire but a scanty living without the prospect of benefiting their families, I felt almost astonished that the owners of that rich soil were unable to settle it with a company of their countrymen. But we need not wonder. The situation is too convenient, and the journey to it rather short; the undertaking would savor too little of romance. What, only two days' journey from a settlement in the State of Maine! It will not do—Oregon is the place! A voyage of six months, or a journey of five.

TRADE AND EXPORTS.

The exports of New Brunswick are chiefly Ships, Timber and Deals to Europe ; Fish, Horses, and Lumber to the West Indies ; and Gypsum and Grindstones to the United States.

The harbors all round the coast of the Province are favorable for loading large ships in ; but the Harbor of Saint John is not only favorably situated in other respects, but being likewise accessible to ships of the largest class at any time in the winter, has decided advantages, and will always be the chief port for European shipping in this Province. It is not long since it was thought dangerous to put to sea in the winter, and our packets to New York and Boston were frequently laid by for the winter ; but now ships load in the Harbor of Saint John every month in the year ; and there has been more than one hundred square rigged vessels in it at one time either loading or discharging their cargoes.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION
AND CONVEYANCE.

I had observed before in the history of the first settlement of the Province, that the emigrants at first had an annual trader, or rather an annual visit from Captain Howe,

in a sloop of about forty tons. When the new settlers came in 1783, a few ill-shaped boats came on the River, and one or two of the kind called Periogos.

About the year 1784, Nehemiah Beckwith, a Nova Scotian, trading in Sunbury, built a Scow to ply between St. Anns and St. John, similar to the Tow Boats now used above Fredericton. This was considered a great public accommodation; it could sail well with a fair wind, be poled along shore in a calm, or rowed in still deep water.

About the year 1791, an old Schooner was procured by Messrs. Pine and Segee, which carried forty or forty-five tons, and became a regular freighter. About the same time, a regular Mail was established to run weekly from St. John to Fredericton, and return, in a large two-sail Boat; and this Post Boat, as it was called, was considered for many years the most genteel mode of travelling. In adverse winds, they sometimes reached an Inn, but more frequently fell short, and had to put up at a private house. In a few years, however, the old Schooner had failed, and Messrs. Pine and Segee each built a small Sloop, decently fitted up for little packets. In the meantime there was no comfortable means of conveyance by land, excepting in the winter when the ice was good.

About the time the Post Boat travelled, I well remember the anxiety with which we

looked for our two City Papers weekly, the Royal Gazette, edited by Christopher Sour, and the Saint John Gazette, edited by John Ryan. These papers were about the size of a sheet of letter paper, contained sometimes half advertisements and the few Marine arrivals that occurred, Deaths, &c.

This mode of travelling was but little improved until 1816, when a Company having obtained an extraordinary charter, launched the first Steamboat that ever plied on the Saint John. This Boat was named the General Smyth, and made two trips a week, rate of passage five dollars, and freight of a barrel five shillings. This was considered a great public accommodation, but notwithstanding the privilege of the charter, and high rate of freight, the enterprise was not profitable until the Boat was worn out ; the Company then built another, which paid well. In 1829, the charter expired, and the River was thrown open to free competition, as it always should be. Four or five good Boats were then speedily erected, which plied with speed, and good accommodation to the public. About the same time our roads were made good, and Mail Coaches now ply at all seasons of the year for moderate fare.

GENERAL CHARACTER, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF INHABITANTS.

To give the character and describe the customs of the inhabitants of this Province, is no easy task ; coming from different countries of Europe, from the United States, and adjoining Colonies, they may be said to partake of the customs and manners of all those places, as well as of the country which they have adopted. These, with the native inhabitants, form a peculiar class of operatives, seldom confined to one occupation, and seldom unemployed.

When the ship builder has no contract for a ship, he collects his scattered materials and builds one for himself. If he fails in finding a market for the vessel, he loads her and sends her to Europe, and probably becomes a ship-owner and merchant.

There are few mechanical trades in the Province who have not in some way or other taken an interest in shipping, or stock in the funds. The Farmer, the Carpenter, the Mason, the Barber, the Tailor, the Shoemaker, and the Widow, have all been engaged in such speculations. If the Blacksmith is not fully employed, he can construct some machine in imitation of that which he has seen imported, and upon the model of which he will invent improvement, and then exhibit his work in the market ; or rather than lay dormant, he will, of his own notion, build a

steamboat or vessel of iron. The Farmer, too, often discouraged at the low prices of his produce, turns his attention and team to the woods, and becomes a timber maker. Merchants become saw-millers, flour-millers, and nail-cutters, and in every trade and occupation we find men ready to shift from one pursuit to another, and generally acquainted with all. Under such circumstances, nurtured in the school of experience, and taught thoroughly that necessity is the mother of invention, it is not surprising that the common observation is frequently made, that the people of New Brunswick are generally better informed than those of the same class in almost any other country ; awake to every opportunity which may present itself, and ready for any enterprise ; they are also, generally, obliging, hospitable, and active. In politics, while the elective privilege is exerted for a fair representation in the Government, the inhabitants generally exult in a Monarchical Government.

Among the emigrants from Ireland, there have been many successful farmers whose strict adherence to one occupation has been well worthy of imitation, and amply rewarded by their good success.

I have before observed the difference in the former and present mode of travelling, and I would here observe the different effects upon the health of the laboring classes. In

former years when each traveller had to work his way either by travelling on foot, or plying the oar, he was healthy and vigorous ; but of late years it has been observed that teaming, and especially long drives in the winter, are injurious to the health.

OF THE ABORIGINES.

The Milicete Indians continue to wander about the country, few in number, degraded in appearance, and destitute in their circumstances ; few acquire either a competency or improvement in their circumstances. Their general habits of drunkenness keep them degraded and miserable ; and were it not for the charitable donations of clothing and provisions given them by the Government, they would suffer more. All endeavors to educate them has been of little advantage ; the Milicete is an Indian still. There are two or three small villages of this tribe, where their Squaws and Papooses continue while the stronger Indians hunt. They seem to have retained not even a traditional account of their country, and care little for the success of their posterity. There have been a few solitary instances of their acquiring some property, but none of their having retained it for any time. The farm has been too great a confinement, and the stock has required too

much care and food. I remember having seen one plying an old freighting vessel on the River, but he continued the practice but for a short time. Others have been instructed in English families, and taught the ordinary management of a farm, but have derived little advantage from it. For some reason or other, and none more probable than their general intemperate habits, the Milicete tribe is greatly diminished in number; and the sooner they can be induced to abandon their former roving habits, and apprentice their children to English occupations, the better will be the circumstances of the remnant of the tribe.

RELIGION.

The Religion of New Brunswick seems not to differ materially from most other English countries. There are Episcopalians and Dissenters, Church of England, Scotch Kirk, Congregationalists, Wesleyan Methodists, two or three different denominations of Baptists, Roman Catholics, and some others who differ so little from some of the before named sects, that it is hard and unnecessary to make the distinction.

These different sects generally live in great friendship with each other, quite free from those numerous animosities which are

frequently described in other places. The Mormonites are reported to have promulgated their wild schemes in one remote corner of the Province, with little encouragement; and Millerism stole gently into the borders, but with little effect. It would probably be as difficult to carry away the minds of the inhabitants of this Province with new schemes "by the slight of men or cunning craftiness," as it would that of almost any other country. It has long been admitted, that no preacher of only ordinary abilities, can be popular in New Brunswick. Error has indeed, in some instances, displayed its true character; but its ascendancy has generally been of short duration, and its votaries have generally escaped from its dangerous grasp. Every year exhibits many proofs of Christian charity among the different denominations of Christians, and there probably never was a time when there was a more general zeal and anxious desire to promote the general good, and extend the truths of the Gospel, than at the present period.

MILITIA OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

It appears that soon after the settling of the American Loyalists in New Brunswick, and the convening a Legislature, there was a Militia Law enacted and enforced, and the

Province has never been without an effective Militia ever since. Various opinions and complaints have frequently arisen as to the propriety of the measure, and the well known fact that the Militia has been a sort of political force, rather than a military defence, has increased those complaints.

In 1806, I knew a body of Militia, consisting of five effective Companies of Infantry, and each commanded by a Captain, two Lieutenants, and an Ensign; also, a Cavalry Company, numbering about a dozen, with a Captain, two Lieutenants, Cornet, and Quartermaster; the whole commanded by two Colonels, a Major, and the usual Staff, all which may be considered a fair specimen of the Militia system at that time. In 1807, our American neighbors having assumed a threatening attitude, our Commander-in-Chief ordered a draft of one-fourth of the Militia of the Province, and this draft was ordered into garrison in January, 1808. Five Companies were sent to Fredericton, four or five to Saint John, one to Saint Andrews, and one to Presque Isle, where they were kept for three months doing Garrison duty. The following summer the Legislature was convened, and a new Law was enacted, requiring twelve days' drill and three days' training of the whole Militia of the Province, in the districts where they resided, without pay. By this unfortunate measure, the inhabitants acquired

more discontent than military knowledge, and the Law was altered or repealed at the next meeting of the Legislature. Few Acts of the Provincial Legislature have elicited more opposition than the Militia Law ; but the number of Volunteer Companies continue to increase, and the spontaneous ardor of the Provincial Militia is still unabated. The Militia of New Brunswick would form a very formidable defence in case the country was invaded.

To shew the great increase of the Militia, I would observe, that in 1821, there was one Battalion for the City and County of Saint John. Now there are five well organized Battalions in the County of Saint John. In the whole Province there are thirty-two Battalions, including, probably, one half of the effective men in the country. About one half are not enrolled, being either migratory or claiming exemption.

INCREASING POPULATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Census taken in 1824, showed the popu-	-	-	-	74,176.
lation to be,	-	-	-	
In 1834,	-	-	-	119,457.
In 1840,	-	-	-	156,162,

which was the last Census taken.
But it may now be estimated at, 200,000.

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