

ably I thought, complain of such a state of things, and cry loudly for some Legislative remedy; but it is difficult to see how the public authorities can interfere with an alleged evil like this in any other way than by rendering easily accessible more distant markets, which shall in some measure regulate prices in different parts of the Province, and afford a ready means of sale at certain known periods of the year.

It would prove a matter of great moment to the moral welfare of the Province, and to the development of those agricultural capabilities which it appears to possess, could centres of industry, whether manufacturing or mining, be anywhere established. Such centres would afford new markets for farming produce, and would thus encourage new settlers to clear and cultivate still unopened tracts of land.

From what has been stated in regard to coal in a previous part of this report, there is no immediate prospect of any great advantage accruing to the Province from its supposed possession of large stores of this mineral. Gypsum does really exist in vast quantities in the Province. Nearly all the parts of the Province coloured black-red on the Geological Map appended to this Report, contain it in greater or less abundance, and more or less easily accessible. The principal localities where it is known are marked in the Map by light red dots. The mining or quarrying of this gypsum may hereafter become a considerable branch of industry on the whole, but it is not likely to form any centres of industry by which a dense population shall be congregated on one spot, or by which the agriculture of any given neighbourhood be greatly stimulated.

As to mines of lead and copper, none of any certain value have yet been discovered—though the geological structure of the country by no means forbids the hope of hereafter finding veins of those metals, which may be worked with profit.

Ores of iron abound in some localities, and especially the hematite variety, now smelted in the neighbourhood of Woodstock. In the absence of coal, this ore may be smelted as somewhat similar ores are in Sweden, so as to form a valuable article of home production for home use, and even for exportation; but it cannot hope to compete in the great iron market of the world with the productions of the numerous quick-working furnaces which are fed with fossil fuel.

Thus for its markets, the agriculture of New Brunswick must look mainly to the general development of all the resources of the Province generally, and especially to that steady and natural progress of civilization, which shall bring in a more systematic division of labour, by means of which, while everything required for the comfort of all is better done, each shall be well paid for doing his own part in the general business of the commonwealth.

REPORT ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER ST. JOHN.—Continued.

NAPP'S BAR.—Survey No. 15.

The still deep water below Wheeler's Island, stops the passage down of the ice, whilst the current pressing (above the head of the Island) from the right to the left bank, continues to force onwards the floating masses until they pack fast against the steep bank of the cove near A B, and ground of the bed of the River; a deposit immediately takes place of stone and gravel, which the stream was conveying down in its course.

This accumulation increasing every year has raised its bed, forming a bar obliquely across its stream. By the nature of the River, the current strives to cross over to the right, but this deposit of gravel changes its course, and forces the water into two channels, which cut through the upper end of the obstruction; the inner one close along the left bank, is that used by boats towing up; but is very crooked and dangerous for steamers, especially in the down passage; the depth on the bar averages from 2 feet to 16. 10m. The other channel, after following the middle of the stream, inclines towards the left bank, with soundings passing from 31. 6m. to 21. 0m., and again rapidly into deep water. The water as above stated having a tendency to fall towards the middle channel, we propose to assist in conducting thither a greater quantity by the dam A B, from the long low Island on the left, crossing the head of the bar obliquely, and projecting 130 yards down with the stream; whilst the spread of the water may be stopped by the embankment C D projecting from Wheeler's Island 200 yards down the stream, and which from its position will not be liable to be injured by the floods; it will average 3 feet in height. We also propose to stop the discharge by the passage behind Wheeler's Island, by the dam E F.

There are two rocks below the bar and situate in the face of the current, which should be removed. The probable cost of these services will be £670.

BURRY'S BAR.—Survey No. 16.

There is a good channel for about 7 miles, the River being confined within its natural limits; about 700 yards above Burry's Island, the current, after flowing past the point of rock marked A in Plan, instead of being deflected across to the opposite bank, disperses across the stream in nearly equal volumes on each side of Burry's Bar; that along the left bank can only be used when the water is high, on account of an extensive shoal which crosses it from the foot of the Island; that along the right bank is narrow and deep, and forms the main channel for the passage of boats; its soundings average 6 feet, excepting over a narrow bar of rock and gravel, where only 3 feet is found, also over some isolated projections of rock, which latter can be blown up and removed.

We propose to effect a different division of the waters by projecting past the rock where the stream separates into the two channels, a dam formed of cribwork and stone, 200 yards long, obliquely upwards towards the left bank; this work which, during the dry seasons, will confine a greater body of water to the narrow and deep channel, will be no obstruction to the free dispersion of the waters over the larger surface during the period of the Spring freshets:

the bed of the River is composed of rock, (vertical strata) and covered with large stones from 6 to 12f. diameter.—The probable cost will be £700.

(To be Continued.)

WHO IS THE SOVEREIGN OF MALTA.—Our attention has been called by a gentleman lately resident in Malta, to certain proceedings in that island detailed in the local papers. They form a suitable pendant to the recent ordinance of the Government Council, by which the Romish is declared to be the "dominant Church" in Malta, and offences against other religious communities are visited with lighter penalties than those against the "dominant" worship. On the occasion of the Pope's return to his own dominions, the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Romish Church appointed Saturday the 4th and Sunday the 5th of May, to be observed as days of public rejoicing and thanksgiving; the Governor and the Consular body being officially invited to give their attendance at High Mass.—The religious ceremony being preceded on the Saturday by an illumination, which was repeated very generally on the Sunday, in compliance with an address or proclamation to the Maltese, published without ostensible authority, but attributed, no doubt correctly, to the Jesuits.—The spirit by which the population was animated, under the influence of these "Holy Fathers" was not the least remarkable feature of the whole proceeding. Among the transparencies exhibited during the illumination, and among the flags paraded by a riotous crowd which for a time had possession of the streets, there were inscriptions directly insulting to the Protestant faith; and shouts were raised of "Long live the Pope,"—"Long live the Dominant Religion,"—"Down with the Press." Not content with these outrages, the feelings of their Protestant fellow-subjects were proceeded to the Protestant Church, where the performance of Divine service on the Sunday was disturbed by the heating of the offensive flags against the windows, and by other noisy and irritating demonstrations. The aggression was repeated at the time of evening service, when the mob returned, accompanied by music, which was kept playing outside the Church, rendering it almost impossible for the Clergyman to go through the service. Nor did the spirit of insult and outrage, once roused, stop there. On the following Thursday, being Ascension day, the Protestant Congregation was again disturbed and alarmed by a stone flung through one of the windows during the performance of Divine service. We are no believers, ordinarily, in the magic power of relics; but in the present instance we cannot altogether deny that these manifestations of "Catholic faith and charity" may be attributable to the extensive distribution among the devout multitude of a specific stimulant to fanaticism, in the shape of little paper packets, containing a small piece of cotton, with the inscription: Cotton in which the bones of St. Francesco de Girolamo, of the Society of Jesus, were enclosed. Whether the material enclosed was simple cotton, does not appear; considering the explosive character of the effects produced by it, we strongly suspect the latter. Gross, however, as are these outrages, they are by no means the worst feature of the "religious" celebration of the Pope's return to Rome, of which the British island of Malta was made the theatre. That the worship of the Church of which her Majesty is both herself a member, and the temporal head, in a temple erected under the auspices and mainly through the munificence of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, should be subjected to interruption and insult by a licentious mob, under the pretence of a religious ceremony, appointed for the express purpose of doing honour to the "dominant" faith, is indeed, bad enough. But it were well, if the insult to her Majesty, to the faith she professes and to the Crown she wears had been confined to the lawless doings of a fanatical mob. In the true spirit of Papistical loyalty, her Majesty's representative in the island complied with the request of the Romish hierarchy, and not only attended in his official capacity to assist in celebrating the restoration of the papacy to its temporal as well as spiritual dominion, but accepted, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, and in the presence of the assembled representatives of other Powers of second place in the order of ceremonial, the first place being occupied by the Pope's representative, the Roman Bishop of Malta. And lest the drift of this delicate and loyal arrangement should escape the notice of the population, not versed in the niceties of public etiquette, the anonymous proclamation which directed the rejoicings, took care to address the Maltese, not only as the "Sons of so tender a Father," but as the "Subjects of so kind a Sovereign"—Pio Nono, to wit!—John Bull.

A CURIOUS FACT FOR THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE IS THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The quantity of paper printed and published for the *Illustrated London News* of May 4th was sufficient to cover sixty-two acres, or a space of 171 miles a yard wide; placed sheet upon sheet, it would form a pile of 300 feet high; cut into slips of a quarter of an inch wide, it would extend 25,000 miles or once around the earth. The weight of paper printed was 30 tons, the columns of the letter-press would reach 2,197 miles, and would occupy 3,650 persons during one year to make a fair copy of the whole. The duty received by the Government for the paper alone was £690, and the stamp duty £1,041 12s 8d; making together for one week's publication, £1,731 12s 8d. The ink consumed in printing exceeded 6000 lbs; fourteen grains being the average quantity used in printing a single copy of the paper. The following may interest our advertisers:—In the ordinary publication of the *Illustrated London News* the paper alone, on which any advertisement is printed, is worth considerably more than the sum charged for that advertisement; but on the above date, if a square inch of the paper occupied by an advertisement, and charged about 5s. were cut out of every printed copy, the whole would weigh about fifteen pounds, worth about 12s. To this must be added the cost of composition, printing, publication, advertisement duty, stamp duty, and delivery, all over the world.—*Illustrated London News*.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The greatest Statesman of this country made his last, and not least noble effort, in Parliament on Friday evening. Could his auditors have foreseen that those were his latest public accents, the calm moderation of his sentiments, and the wisdom of his political advice, would have still more deeply fixed their attention. Sir Robert Peel delivered his last Parliamentary speech that night: the next day occurred what is called commonly—but most improperly called—the accident which was at once expected to be fatal; and within three days he had ceased to exist. He expired at nine minutes past eleven last evening.

The *London Times* remarks:—"But that the thought suggests a murmur at Omnipotence, one might call it a waste of precious power, a mighty soul lost to the world by the merest trifle,—by the silly panic or momentary impatience of a brute!" The thought is a natural one, but the events of coming years may show, what we have no shadow of doubt is the fact, that this melancholy event was exactly timed at the best moment for the deceased statesman, and for his country. The history of Sir Robert was not likely to receive much addition from the future—for four years he had comparatively retired from public life, as if he felt that his most important work was done. The accident was a most distressing one, but his mind was generally unclouded, and the physical suffering was alleviated by the presence of friendship, and, before the scene closed, by the last solemn and eminently, in Sir Robert's case, appropriate, consolations of religion. Not till after this did the sinking come on which in a few hours terminated the great Statesman's earthly career.—Such a death is not to be classed with that of Perceval or Castlereagh. Its lesson is more solemn than terrible.

Rising from the people, Sir Robert Peel was determined to remain to the last in the Commons' House; dignity or title could tempt him to leave that mighty senate of the people, where his influence, ever great, was often mighty. Of his political acts this is not the time to speak. A people mourning as it for the loss of one of its great chiefs attests his worth; and the voice of blame is mute in the presence of affliction. History will in a brief time assert her rights, for to her he now belongs, and, in narrating the great evil changes which have come over the face of the land during the thirty-five years that have elapsed since Wellington, the constant friend of the deceased, closed his grand career of military triumphs, the name, amidst all those great civil alterations, which have affected Religion, Jurisprudence, the Franchise, Finance, and Property,—the name most eminent, and, therefore, to be chronicled with highest praise or heaviest censure, will be that of Sir Robert Peel. Biography will record the Statesman's private virtues, his unblemished morality, his munificent patronage of all that was of practical worth, or of eminence in art; the power with which he attached to himself and retained the affection of his tenantry; the friendship of such men as the Duke of Wellington, and the respect of his political rivals; and also, as we believe we have a right to add, his respect for religion, and unaffected personal piety. Of such a man, Britain has a right to be proud; and over his sudden, but, as we think, not untimely end, all parties—party feeling for the while forgotten—unite in mourning.—*London Watchman*, July 3.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy occurrence took place, on Monday, the 15th. inst., about mid day, on the River Magagudavic, which has cast a gloom over a whole parish, and furnished a heart-rending cause of sorrow to a respectable and worthy family.

On the day named, two fine young men, sons of Mr. John Mann, of St. George, were beating down the Magagudavic in a small schooner,—the fruits in a great measure of their own industry—when, abreast of Seely's Cove, it is supposed, the boom of the fore sail, jibing suddenly, struck the oldest on the forehead, and knocked him overboard. Upon this the younger of the two, it is concluded, left the helm and jumped into the dingy, and thence again into the water, to his rescue, and, in his generous exertions, met, like the other a watery grave.—This, 'tis true, is mere conjecture, but it bears a strong colour of probability, from the circumstance of Mr. Wm. Dunham, who was pulling up the river at the time, hearing at some distance like the striking of a boat on the beach, and, upon proceeding to the spot whence the sound came, found the small boat with the oars and a hat in her, and, floating alongside, a blue cloth cap, since identified as belonging to the younger brother. This probably is further strengthened by the oldest sister of the unfortunate youths, seeing on her way up to the village, and when abreast of Seely's Cove, the younger brother run hastily forward, whilst the oldest was nowhere to be seen, and hearing immediately afterwards a loud holla which she knew came from the latter, and which must have been uttered by him when drowning.

The news soon reached the village, and surrounding shores, where it created a most intense excitement, and caused an immediate rush to the scene of disaster of fleets of boats, manned by over a hundred persons. A search immediately began for the bodies, but it was not until the following day, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the search proved successful. When found they were lying in the bed of the river, opposite to the schooner, at Seely's Cove, and about 15 or 20 feet apart; and the forehead of the oldest much discoloured as from a severe blow. On Wednesday, the 17th, at 4 P. M., they were consigned to their last home amidst the tears and regrets of a grieved community.

The names of the ill-fated youths were—James, the oldest, aged 21, and John, the fourth, aged 12. They were amiable and highly promising young men, and their loss is a sad affliction to their worthy parents and kindred, which the consolations of religion, and resignation to the Divine will only can assuage. By this disastrous event, so extensive is the connection, the greater part of the families on the Mascareen shore are thrown into mourning.

Only a few weeks have elapsed since the afflicted parents committed to the earth their third son, a young man, who stood high in their affections, and was generally beloved.—*Charlott's Gazette*.