

**NEW-BRUNSWICK COMPANY.**—Although Great Britain has enjoyed exclusive possession of this Province ever since the "Definitive Treaty" of Utrecht, ratified in 1713, still that country possesses but a very imperfect knowledge of either our localities or resources.

No Colony has suffered more from slanderous and ignorant scribblers, than New-Brunswick. Although possessing a fertile soil and a valuable sea coast—enriched by extensive forests—blest with a salubrious climate—and inhabited by British Subjects; it has been represented by almost every pamphleteer who has written about the Colonies, as a country barren and unproductive; enveloped in fogs; as cold as the Arctic circle; and peopled by savages. This inverted description reminds us of a parallel case furnished by Basil Hall, in his pungent satire on the Hydrography of the Chinese seas.

"I thought it the safer way," says the Captain, "to trust to Lead, Latitude, and Look-out, and shut up my maps and charts altogether, for according to them, I found myself sailing over mighty forests; scudding under bare poles through the interior of China, and creeping over shoals, in places where I could find no bottom."

Could we entertain a hope, that any remarks from us would reach the Company, whose formation has occasioned this article, we would, in our anxiety to afford them our quota of information, direct their attention to the following Epitomized description of this Province.

The Province of New-Brunswick is situated between the 45th and 49th degrees of North Latitude; and between the 64th and 68th degrees of West Longitude; and consequently lies in nearly the same parallel of latitude as Paris, or Vienna. It is about 200 miles in length—180 in breadth—and contains upwards of 22,000 square miles terraqueous.

The coast is one great and inexhaustible mine of wealth, teeming with all the varieties of Sea Fish; while the numerous Bays and Harbours that indent it, are abundantly supplied with Pollock, Haddock, Mackerel, Herring, &c.; as well as all sorts of Shell Fish.

The shore is pierced by upwards of ninety Harbours, of which about Thirty will admit the largest class of merchant vessels, while the rest are safe and commodious for small ones.

The surface of the country is a general diversity, exhibiting in its outline or contour, an easy and uniform mixture of primitive and secondary formations.

The interior is comprised of large forests containing a mixed growth, in which White Pine generally predominates. It is exceedingly well watered by several large and magnificent rivers: and an almost countless number of tributary streams, which converging at their heads and commingling in their courses, intersect the country vicinally; lay open its inmost recesses; irrigate the land; and facilitate the transport of its productions to the sea board. It also abounds with Lakes, Springs, and Rivulets, which affording water communication to every place, become so many veins for the circulation of its resources, besides providing an abundance of eligible seats for saw mills.

Most of these rivers are sprinkled with large fertile islands; are striped with alluvial lands; and well supplied with Salmon, Shad, Gaspereaux, Trout, Eels, Smelt, and other river fish.

The soil may be characterized thus:—a rich upland—a deep Clay loam—and a light Friable Earth. These varieties are pretty equally distributed through each county. The vegetable productions are Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Maize, Beans, Peas, and Buckwheat; all of which, as well as a variety of Hortulan plants, roots, and ground Crops, does it yield very abundantly. It moreover produces a rich variety of wild fruits of a very delicious flavour; is very favourable to the growth of Apples, Plums, and Cherries; is admirably adapted for the cultivation of Hemp and Flax; and is equal to any of the Colonies for raising Live Stock.

As the settlements extend merely along the margins of the rivers; and seldom above the head of the tide; all the interior, as well as the banks of the smaller streams, and the fresh water of many of the large rivers must be vacant land. Hence there must be several Hundred

Thousand Acres of good Land eligibly situated, and that might, by people of industrious habits be profitably occupied.

The Company adduce the prosperous state of *New-Bandon*, and *Cardigan*, as demonstrative evidence of the practical utility of their plan. Our experience enables us to state, that under less propitious circumstances, have equally thriving settlements been lately made, at Williamstown, and Napan, on this river, at Galway, Glenelg, and Saint Nicholas, on the Richibucto, at Belledune, in the Baie des Chaleurs; and in various other parts of the Province.

The climate is healthy and temperate; local diseases are unknown; and instances of surprising longevity are very common. The snow commences generally about the latter end of December or early in January, from which time, until the end of March, intermittent frosts and snow storms prevail; these however, though in some degree essential to the manufacturing interest and trade of the country, are neither so frequent, or so severe as formerly. It is a remarkable fact, that during the last 40 years the climate has improved wonderfully; a change which may perhaps be ascribed to the growing influence of Agriculture, tempering the keen Northerly winds proceeding from Hudson's Bay, and sweeping over an immense continent. Indeed, although winter is still cold, it is remarkably pleasant; the frost only facilitates intercourse by providing us with highways; the air is clear and bracing; and the sky generally cloudless, and illuminated by a bright and fervent sun. And though the spring is rather backward it produces no inconvenience, for it is amply compensated for, by a rapidly surprising vegetation, ending in a premature and plentiful harvest.

As irrefragable proofs of the rapidity with which this Province has advanced, it may be mentioned, that it was first settled by the Loyalists in 1784;—that it was then a perfect wilderness; and that it now contains several large and flourishing Towns; a University and many other splendid and useful Institutions; a great amount of commercial and reclaimed capital; and a population of more than 120,000 souls.

Nor are we altogether in the dark, as to its occult resources; for although no scientific enquiry has yet been made into its Mineralogy or Geology, specimens of both have intruded upon us; and from them we may form some idea of the character and extent of our undiscovered treasures.

There is abundance of Coal at the Grand Lake, on the Richibucto, in different parts of the Miramichi, throughout the Baie des Chaleurs, and on the Restigouche. Limestone is common on different parts of the Saint John; and in several places through the County of Gloucester, Gypsum is found up the Bay of Fundy; Manganese has shewed itself at Quaco, and elsewhere; Granite is quite familiar in some districts; a good description of Slate is very prominent; Freestone of the same character appears to be exhaustless; various kinds of Ochry are quite common; and good specimens of Lead, Iron and Copper Ores, have been occasionally found.

England is encumbered by a surplus population; and what we most require is a sufficient one. To remove this incubus from the Parent State, and convert it into the means of increasing Colonial energy, is the end and the object of the '*New Brunswick Company*.' If they succeed, a mutual benefit to Great Britain and this part of her dominions, will be the inevitable result. The views of the Company are humane, liberal and patriotic; and therefore do we wish them every success.

We have been obligingly favored with the perusal of the *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 14th, and the *London Morning Herald* of the 13th ult.

A very lengthy and animated debate took place in the House of Commons, on the 12th, on Lord John Russell moving the order of the day for the third reading of the Reform Bill, when it was moved and carried by a large majority, that it be postponed till the following evening, when the subject would be finally discussed in a committee of the whole house.

The news from Poland leads us to imagine that the affairs of this brave and patriotic people, were rapidly drawing to an eventful crisis. The Polish Generals flattering themselves that some intercession would

be made in their behalf by the Allied Powers, remained inactive at Warsaw since the battle of Ostrolenski, while the Russians have been concentrating their forces; and at the last advices, their main body, was within 12 miles of the Polish capital, where a most treacherous plot, having for its object the indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants of this most devoted of cities, had been providentially discovered. General Rudiger, allured by the promises of the Czar, had undertaken to release the Russian prisoners in that city, amounting to 13,000, and under cover of night, they were immediately to commence their work of murder and conflagration.

The Cholera was still making frightful havoc in both armies—and rapidly extending its ravages over the country. In Jassy 300 died daily—in Minsk 2,263 persons fell victims to it in one month—the total number at Riga was computed at 1,202—and its ravages in Moldavia are represented as truly afflicting. It had also extended to St. Petersburg, where 12 cases, which proved fatal, were reported.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who was on his way to join the army, has, it is reported, fallen a victim to this disease; the German papers, however, lead us to attribute his death to another cause—suicide.

The storm which threatened France has for the present passed over. The Ministers have been successful in the late elections, but they are said to have paid for it the price of considerable concessions, in foreign as well as domestic policy, and the duration of the present state of harmony existing between them and the body of electors, will mainly depend upon the good faith with which the conditions are observed. The 'glorious days' so much dreaded, are likely to pass over rather quietly; for by the good tact of the government in taking the ceremonies into their own hand, it will most likely be able to give a harmless direction to impulses which it could not hope to oppose or controul.

The French squadron was still off Portugal, and some decisive measures were expected.

The King of Spain has decided upon establishing an army of observation upon the frontiers of Portugal.

The news from Belgium was of a more pacific nature.

The great prize fight so anxiously looked for by the fancy, between Jem Ward and Simon Byrne, for the Championship of England, took place on the 12th ult. when, after a severe contest, Ward was declared the victor.

**THE ROYAL WILLIAM STEAMER.**—The crowded state of our columns prevents us from saying as much as we could have wished upon the arrival of this vessel. Although long expected, she took us by surprise on Saturday afternoon, having rounded Middle Island before we were aware of her being in the river. The news soon spread, and the wharves in a few moments were crowded with spectators—all eager to witness the appearance of the first Steamer upon the bosom of the Miramichi. She proceeded slowly to the ballast wharf of Mr Henderson, amidst the cheers of the populace, and a salute of one and twenty guns. A great number of individuals availed themselves of the kindness of the Master, who invited all who were disposed to come on board, and several took passage in her to Newcastle, to which place she proceeded after a delay of about an hour and a half, amidst the deafening cheers of the multitude.

She is rigged like a three masted Schooner, with three square sails on her foremast, besides large fore and aft sails. There is a round house on deck containing a spacious dining room—and her under deck cabin contains upwards of fifty ample berths and a large parlour. The whole is fitted up in the first style of elegance and taste.

A correspondent at Newcastle has furnished us with the following particulars of her arrival and reception at that place.

At Newcastle on Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, the attendants on the Court of Common Pleas in Session there, were surprised at the firing of guns and other signs of rejoicing which had suddenly appeared to electrify the orderly inhabitants of Chatham; but in the course of a few minutes astonishment was converted into admiration and delight, at perceiving over the point of Douglastown a long trail of black smoke, indicating the course of the first Steamer which ever ploughed the waters of Miramichi. An event so interesting and exciting caused the Court immediately to adjourn, and Newcastle poured out all its population on the heights in rear of the town. All the horses and carriages which happened to be at hand were put into requisition, and many of the gentry of both sexes were seen streaming down the road to Douglastown. However, in the course of a short time guns were again heard at Chatham, and the same trail of smoke marked the way of the noble vessel towards this good town. About half past 6 she arrived at Newcastle, and a gallant ship she rode—her quarter-deck beamed with beauty's smiles; the roof of her cabin crowded with well-dressed passengers; her sides and paddle boxes gleamed with the red jackets of part of the laureled 71st Regt.; and her bows breasting the calur and glassy waters of the harbour, like a huge swan on the surface of a motionless lake. She was moored at the wharf of Messrs James Ledden & Co; but before her way through the water could be sufficiently checked by the hawser, she carried away the slaughter-house of Mr Hugh Hamill, which projected over the wharf. The Captain very kindly and considerately permitted any person to inspect the vessel, and considering that it was the first steamer that the greater part of the spectators ever saw; it is no way surprising that a vast number were highly gratified by the view.