

down in peace and quietude; and the great machine of the state, disencumbered of the impediments which have so long retarded its functions, will receive from the intended changes, a greater impetus, and be immediately put in active operation for the benefit of the nation at large.

CROWN LANDS.—We stated in our last observations under this head, that there is a *practical* remedy for many of the evils which we have described as arising from the present system of conveying Crown property, and which has been, although not actually originating with the present Surveyor General, yet more extensively and systematically acted upon by this talented individual. It consists in requiring, previously to the passing of a Grant, a more extended survey of the allotment than that which was formerly in use, for the purpose of manifesting in the fullest degree, consistency with the system, the intention of the Government in regard to the important subject of the *locus in quo*. It was not formerly considered requisite to call on the grantee to expend more on the survey than what was necessary sufficiently to describe the locality in conformity with the description to be contained in the Grant; and which consisted only of the river forming the frontage, or the line nearest the frontage, on which the allotment abutted, contented with designating the course of the lateral lines, by leaving one or two marked trees standing in the right direction with the boundary tree, or land-mark, on each side. The expense of the additional labour to be bestowed on the extension of the side lines, has been always liberally considered; but it cannot be doubted, that the saving, which is after all but trifling, is ill-judged economy. The more complete the survey be made, the greater certainty is obtained respecting the locality, and in consequence the less liability incurred for future litigation. In this consists the principal feature of the system pursued by the present Surveyor General; although truth compels us to state, from the best information, that it has not been so *universally* pursued as its obvious utility appears to demand. It can undoubtedly be truly said, that time, and accidental fires will obliterate all the marks made at the time of the survey; yet the chances of such a contingency are not only remote, but also far from being frequent in occurrence. So long as the proper observations in all parts of the country in reference to the declination of the needle be neglected, this practice will be found to be the best mode of obviating all the evils arising from the uncertainty of the direction of the lateral boundaries, to the persons most interested. When the task of the construction of a map of the Province be however undertaken, these practical surveys, having no scientific reference to a fixed standard, will be found to afford but frail assistance.

Yet with data so imperfect, and beset with difficulties of no ordinary nature, not only as arising from the ramifications of our present subject, but obstacles presented in places where liberal assistance might have been reasonably anticipated, did a gifted individual almost super-humanly accomplish the most complete and accurate map of the Province which has been yet published; and although many deficiencies are too apparent, and a great baldness very obtrusive, if no further proofs of his industry issue from his hand, however, will irradiate his name for a generation, and his ignoble opposers receive the oblivion they merit. Greater assistance was afforded to that undertaking by the respectable personage to whom we have occasionally alluded as having made a series of magnetical observations in this country, than could have been looked for; and consequently to him great public respect and consideration are justly due. But to another high and favoured individual, to whose liberal feelings rising talent is ever a passport, and to whose protection and support, ability of every kind has a responsive claim, public gratitude and esteem are especially due for the liberal patronage afforded to that friendless public servant.

The system formerly practiced, and in fact even yet practiced though not in so general a manner, of surveying the front alone of an allotment, leaving but two or three marked trees to designate the course of the lateral lines, is the source of all our difficulties. These trees being in the position where a clearance is generally commenced, it becomes next to impossible to preserve them in a living state, and in consequence the lines of all the old surveys are so particularly difficult of re-production. In many places on the St. John's river, the lots with a very narrow breadth, extend in depth for five or six miles, and it is of frequent occurrence that every line diverges or converges on a different course. To all these lots the usual marks were made to designate the direction of the lateral lines; but we have been given to understand, that in but very few instances can any be at present traced, pointing out their purpose in a perfectly satisfactory manner; and the utility of even these has been found to be greatly impaired by an extraordinary want of coincidence being observable among them. In places where

rivers form the frontage, the land-marks are too frequently a subject of dispute, no vestiges whatever of the original survey and division of lots, being at the present day discernible. An evil like this could scarcely have arisen, had a more extensive demarcation of the old allotments been resorted to; for the boundaries in front could easily be ascertained by the re-production of the line to be found in the woods.

Even these remedies, which we have termed *practical* are not without corresponding defects, and are consequently obnoxious to serious objections. These consist in the persons employed in the various surveys, and in the instruments required for the proper demarcation and admeasurement of the land. But as we have nothing to offer respecting the persons to whom has been entrusted duties so important and so delicate, in addition to our former remarks respecting the *qualifications* of these officers,—bearing in mind that the most careful men are *but men*, and consequentially liable to error and inaccuracy,—we propose in our next to advert to the subject of Instruments.

Information (by letter) has been lately received from Miramichi, that there were Six cases of Cholera on board the Steamer Royal William, from Quebec. It was reported on Tuesday last, the 26th June, that the Chief Engineer was dead. The others were said to be in a fair way of recovery, and there has been no new cases for three days previous to the 26th, the date of the latest advices from Miramichi. The Miramichi paper of the 26th, due on Saturday, has not been received. St. John Weekly Observer.

We think it a duty we owe our subscribers at St. John, as well as ourselves, to state, that the Gleaner was forwarded, by the mail; and it is not a little mortifying to perceive, that through the carelessness and negligence of some of the Postmasters on the route, we were deprived of the satisfaction we otherwise would have had, of furnishing the inhabitants of that city, two or three days earlier than they were, with the intelligence of the important changes in the Cabinet of the Mother country; as well as putting them in possession of a correct statement of the extent of the sickness on board the steamer, as well as at Shelldrake Island. Since the alteration in the departure of the mail, we have forwarded our paper *regularly every Tuesday* afternoon by post;—we trust, therefore, our subscribers at a distance, will not impute blame to us in any future delay in the transmission of our journal, which we are sorry to learn, frequently occurs.

Our Quebec papers by the mail are to the 25th, and Montreal to the 23rd. It is with much regret we perceive, that the Cholera was rapidly spreading to the adjoining towns and settlements on the St. Lawrence, and a number of cases were reported at Kingston and several other towns in Upper Canada. The Montreal as well as the Quebec papers state, that the malady was rapidly subsiding, and that it had assumed a much milder aspect; these assertions, however, are not borne out by the reports from various quarters. The deaths at Quebec alone, up to the 22nd, were reported at 993, and the Gazette of the 25th states, that 25 interments took place at two cemeteries on the preceding day—making a total up to that date, of 1018.

Montreal appears more fatally visited, but the number of deaths cannot be ascertained, as the Board of Health had discontinued their practice of issuing daily Reports. In addition to this most frightful scourge, several cases of typhus are mentioned as having occurred, and a gang of inhuman wretches, taking advantage of the present crisis, were nightly committing depredations on the property of those who had fallen victims to the prevailing malady, or who had fled to the country to escape its ravages.

The American authorities in the various towns on the frontiers, have been most actively engaged in adopting measures to arrest its progress, and every precaution resorted to in the large and populous towns and cities throughout the Union, not only to prevent its introduction, but to mitigate its ravages in case of a visitation. It is highly satisfactory to perceive, that similar measures have been adopted in St. John and Fredericton, as well as in Halifax, and several other towns in Nova-Scotia.

Much to the credit of the authorities at this port, immediately after the arrival of the Terry, they caused a circular containing the most approved treatment of the disease, to be printed, which they circulated gratuitously among the inhabitants; and on the arrival of the Steamer from Quebec, they issued orders, which were immediately enforced, for the purification and cleansing of the streets, as well as the yards, outhouses, and dwellings in the thickly settled districts, and our settlements now exhibit an appearance of cleanliness and comfort, never before witnessed.

We have not learnt what measures have been adopted in the neighbouring Counties of Kent and Gloucester, but would urge most strenuously upon the Magis-

tracy the necessity of following the example of the authorities in this county, as well as in various places around them, and would impress upon the people the utility of forwarding their views. To our subscribers we would recommend the strictest attention to *cleanliness and temperance*; and although we may not be able to arrest the progress of the Destroying Angel, we may by a due regard to the necessary palliatives, be so prepared for the visitation, that the impress of his footsteps in his journey through our settlements, may scarcely be perceptible.

The following extract of a letter from John Bainbridge, Esq. which we copy from the St. John Courier, will be read with interest. The Prospectus to which it alludes, will be published in our next.

LONDON, 4th May, 1832.—“An arrangement has been made with Government for a tract of Land between Fredericton and Miramichi of about 400,000 acres, for the establishment of a Land Company. I sincerely hope that the diffusion of a large sum of money in the Province will prove a general benefit. The intention is, to form a settlement upon the *Taxes*, a river nearly in the centre of the Grant; but there has been such a delay in the arrangement, I fear little can be done this season, beyond the survey. About one half the fund is already subscribed, and the stock filling up daily. I enclose you a prospectus for your information; and I trust nothing may occur to prevent its completion.”

The following Inquests have been lately held by James Wright, Esq. Coroner.

June 25th, at Nelson, on the body of Ranald M'Eachran, drowned at breaking up a timber jam in the Little S. W. Branch. June 28, at Newcastle, on the body of William Hill, who, last fall, fell through the ice, near the wharf at Beaubair's Island. July 4, at do. on the body of John —, Cabin boy of the brig *Auspicious*, lost in attempting to leap from the stage to the long boat. At do. on the body of John Smith, Mate of the brig *Northumberland*, supposed to have fallen overboard in the night. The *Verdict* in all those cases was accidental death.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to form a Board of Health for the District of Gaspé.

George Mellis Douglass, Esq. M. D. Resident Physician for the District of Gaspé. Farquhar M'Rae, Martin Sheppard, J. J. De Blois, Edward Phibodeau, and Amasa Beebe, Esquires.

The Cabin passengers of the steamer were relieved yesterday. We have not been furnished with a report, but are enabled to state that the sick on the Island were fast recovering, and no additional case has been reported.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Archibald Grey, Mr. BENJAMIN WILLISTON, to Miss MARGARET, third daughter of the late James Goodfellow, of Point aux Car.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants arriving and desirous of settling, will immediately receive Crown Lands upon the Terms prescribed by Government. Copies and Plans of Surveyed Lands from Shediac to Rusticouche, can be seen by applying to Mr. James Ingram, Bathurst, Mr. Ward M'Donald, at Richibucto, and the Undersigned, to whom all application must be made. (If by letter post-paid.)

HENRY CUNARD.

General Agent for Emigrants.

Chatham, Miramichi, 10th July, 1832.

CHEAP GOODS.

JOSEPH COPP takes the earliest opportunity in announcing his arrival from England, with a splendid and fashionable assortment of **SPRING GOODS**, comprising—Linen Drapery, Silk Meryery, HATTERDASHERY, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, and Lace Veils, Leghorn and Straw BONNETS, Broad Cloth, Hats, ready made Clothes, Umbrellas, Hardware, a few tons of Bar IRON, and various other articles; are now ready for inspection at his Store in Newcastle.

In consequence of it being J. Copp's intention to close his business in Miramichi, the whole of his Goods must be sold off in the course of a few months, therefore every article will be offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash or good Merchantable Pine Timber on delivery.

Newcastle, 4th June, 1832. 6w

Mr. S. L. BISHOP, Surgeon, begs to inform the Inhabitants of the County of Gloucester that he has commenced practicing his profession at Bathurst, and solicits their support. Bathurst, May 29.