

	Faugher McRae	0 1 0	
	David McDonald	0 1 0	
	Hugh McLean	0 1 0	4 2 4 1/2
Captain	Finlay Morrison	0 13 4 1/2	
Lieutenant	Dougald McDonald	0 7 6	
Ensign	William Russell	0 6 1/2	
Private	John Bowie	0 2 0	
	Peter Morrison	0 2 0	
	Duncan Morrison	0 1 0	
	Finlay Morrison	0 1 0	
	William Morrison	0 1 0	
	Donald Morrison, sen.	0 1 0	
	William Davidson	0 1 0	
	Alexander Bowie	0 1 0	
	John Morrison	0 1 0	
	Samuel Low	0 1 0	
	George Smith	0 1 0	
	Patrick McGinnis	0 1 0	
	James Grant	0 1 0	
	George Grant	0 1 0	
	John Grant	0 1 0	
	John Innis	0 1 0	
	James Innis	0 1 0	
	Alexander Innis	0 1 0	
	Robert Innis	0 1 0	
	John Stronach	0 1 0	
	James Stronach	0 1 0	
	James Harris	0 1 0	
	John Burchill	0 1 0	
	John Wallace	0 1 0	
	James Wallace	0 1 0	
	Alexander Russell	0 1 0	
	Isaac McLeod	0 1 0	
	Donald Hickey	0 1 0	
	Jeremiah O'Leary	0 1 0	
	Colin McDougald	0 1 0	2 18 11
Captain	Richard Hutchison	0 13 6	
Lieutenant	John Mackie	0 7 6	
Private	G. S. K. Anderson	0 1 6	
	Alexander McKillop	0 1 6	
	Donald Morrison	0 1 6	
	John Wyse	0 2 6	
	John Boyd	0 2 6	
	George Russell	0 2 6	
	James McCallum	0 2 6	
	John O'Leary	0 1 6	
	Andrew Woodside	0 1 6	
	Peter Chisholm	0 1 6	
	John Fory	0 2 0	
	John Donovan	0 1 0	
	William Waterson	0 1 0	
	Hugh Waterson	0 1 0	
	John Alexander	0 1 0	
	Thomas Alexander	0 1 0	
	Matthew Lamont	0 1 0	
	James Biggs	0 1 0	
	Patrick Lawler	0 1 0	
	William Mahoney	0 1 0	
	Michael O'Heron	0 1 0	
	Alexander Henry	0 1 0	
	Michael Creig	0 1 0	
	Malcolm Gillies	0 1 0	
	Alexander McKillop	0 1 0	
	David Creighton	0 1 0	
	Walter Johnston	0 1 0	
	Henry McCallum	0 1 0	
	David Bass	0 1 0	
	James Bass	0 1 0	
	Michael Murphy	0 1 0	
	Jerry Vaughan	0 1 0	
	John Sorom	0 1 0	
	James Donovan	0 1 0	
	Michael Hays	0 1 0	
	Michael McCarthy	0 1 0	
	Kenneth Smith	0 1 0	
	Michael McKay	0 1 0	
	Angus Ramsay	0 1 0	
	John Lawler	0 1 0	
	David Thompson	0 1 0	
	James Thompson	0 1 0	
	John Thompson	0 1 0	
	Patrick Sullivan	0 1 0	
	Jerry Crane	0 1 0	
	John McKay	0 1 0	
	James Ramsay	0 1 0	
	John Sinclair	0 1 0	
	Nathaniel Hilton	0 1 0	
	Alexander Rankin, M. P.	1 0 0	5 0 0
Captain	Joseph Russell	0 13 4 1/2	
Ensign	Owen McEwan	0 7 6	
Private	Adam Kerr	0 1 9	
	John Roe	0 1 0	
	James Donald	0 1 0	
	Jonah Samuel	0 1 0	1 5 1 1/2
Captain	Caleb McCulley	0 13 4 1/2	
Ensign	John Carruthers	0 6 1/2	
Serjeant	James Legget	0 2 0	
	Dudley Perley, jr.	0 1 9	
Private	Samuel McKnight	0 1 0	
	William McKnight	0 1 3	
	William Grey	0 1 0	
	James Dickson	0 1 0	
	William Dickson	0 1 0	
	William Wilson	0 1 0	
	Amasa Perley	0 1 0	
	William Perley	0 1 0	
	John Colgin	0 1 0	
	James McKnight	0 1 0	
	Philip Savoy	0 1 0	
	John Murdoch, jr.	0 1 0	
	Alexander Loggie	0 1 0	
	Daniel Woods	0 1 0	
	Robert Forrest	0 1 0	
	Robert Blake	0 1 0	
	William Forrest	0 1 0	
	Davis Howa	0 1 0	
	Alexander Murdoch	0 1 0	
	John Forrest	0 1 0	
	James Savoy	0 1 0	
	John Woods	0 1 0	2 6 8
Lieutenant	Donald McLeod	0 7 6	
Ensign	James Johnstone	0 6 0	
Serjeant	William McLeod	0 2 0	
Private	Donald McLeod	0 1 8 1/2	
	Charles McWilliams	0 1 0	
	Andrew Korman	0 1 0	
	Patrick Pendergrass	0 1 0	

Norman Campbell 0 1 0 1 2 2 1/2  
 Captain Donald McDonald, Adj. 0 13 4 1/2  
 Lieutenant James Davidson 0 7 6  
 Sergt. Major Allan McDonald 0 3 6  
 Qr. Mr. Sergt. William Gordon 0 2 6 1 6 5 1/2

Total Amount £42 17 6  
 (Signed) JAMES DAVIDSON,  
 Treasurer for the Brock Monument Fund, Lieutenant and Quarter Master 1st Battalion Northumberland County Militia.  
 Miramichi, 6th October, 1841.  
 By Order of the Commanding Officer,  
 DONALD McDONALD,  
 Captain and Adjutant 1st Battalion Northumberland County Militia.  
 Miramichi, 22nd December, 1841.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

From the Fredericton Sentinel.  
 It is with much pleasure we lay before the public copies of the following Despatches, relative to a most important branch of our colonial commerce; and we doubt not the majority of our readers in this Province, will coincide in His Excellency's views on this subject: Copy of a Despatch from Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.

Fredericton, 21st May, 1841.  
 My Lord, - I enclose to your Lordship a memorial addressed to the Queen from the corporation of St. John, praying that an expected alteration in the Timber Duties in the present Session of Parliament may not take place, and representing the injurious effects which so great a change will produce on the commerce and prosperity of these provinces.

I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my answers to the letter of the Mayor, transmitting to me the memorial, and also to a letter and memorial on the same subject from the merchants at Miramichi, copies of which I enclose.

Although I do not participate in the apprehension that the resources of this Province would fail ultimately to be sustained through the enterprise and public spirit of its inhabitants, I am still impressed with a belief that any sudden change would seriously affect them in a province in which the investment of capital in a particular branch of industry has so long been protected and encouraged. I have, &c.  
 (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Extract of a Despatch from Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.  
 Fredericton, N. B., 29th May, 1841.

My Lord, - I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a petition to the Queen from certain magistrates, merchants and inhabitants of the County of York in this Province, which was adopted at a public meeting held at Fredericton on the 17th inst. and praying, for the reasons therein set forth, that no alterations may be made in the duties upon wood imported into Great Britain from these colonies and from foreign countries.

The deputation who waited on me to present this address, represented that a general excitement prevailed on the subject; and having recently noticed in the public papers the explanations which had been made in Parliament of the intentions of her Majesty's Government in regard to the proposed modification of the Timber Duties, I took occasion to explain to the deputation that it was not the intention of Ministers in the measure to withdraw protection from the Colonial Timber, and hence instead of a petition against any change in the duties, it would have been desirable if the petitioners had pointed out the modifications which would be least calculated to effect their interests, keeping in view, that it is necessary to provide for the deficiency in the revenue, and that the charge for the naval and military establishments maintained for the defence of these provinces is wholly provided for by Great Britain.

Being aware that the manner of imposing the duties has been much considered by those who are practically acquainted with the Timber Trade, I hope that my suggestion may be adopted.

In the meantime, I am bound to observe, that while any sudden change in the duties will seriously affect the interests of those who, in this Province and in England, have embarked capital in the Timber Trade, it has been represented to me that it will not in the same degree affect other classes of the community, whose employment in cutting the Timber in the forests, has been less beneficial to them from the system commonly pursued; that the abolition of this system, under which they keep open accounts with the merchants who employ them in lumbering, would introduce more provident habits, and that even if it should lead to a diminution of such employment more labour would be applied in farm husbandry. That there will be a considerable demand for Colonial Timber in foreign and colonial markets, and that other productions of the province may gradually be brought into the general market, I entertain no doubt, and if the financial circumstances of the country require that a sacrifice be made, I need not impress on your Lordship, that every advantage should be obtained for the colonies in their intercourse with foreign countries, which would lead to the acquisition of new commercial resources.

For the casual revenue now derived from Timber Licences, I hope the encouragement now given to emigration, and to the settlement of the public lands, will form an ample equivalent.  
 I have, &c.  
 (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Extract of a Despatch from Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.  
 Fredericton, New Brunswick, 8th June, 1841.

My Lord, - Referring to my despatch No 10, dated 29th May, 1841, with which I forwarded a memorial to the Queen relative to the proposed alteration in the timber duties, I enclose to your Lordship copy of a paper drawn up by a gentleman who possesses much experience on the subject, explanatory of the made in which he considers that the duties might be modified, with the least inconvenience to the inhabitants of these provinces.  
 I have, &c.  
 (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE,

Enclosure in No. 3.

The deep interest felt in New Brunswick in the proposed alteration in the duty, and more especially in the suggestion that it would be expedient to levy the duty by the cubic content, in lieu of following the established system by tale, thereby levying a heavier duty on Deals in proportion to timber, with a view to encourage the home sawyers, call for some observations from those concerned in the saw milling business, and show the inexpediency as well as injustice of such a measure. Those persons who have even converted square timber into deals, though they may have been led to make the trial, from the accidental very low price of timber, have uniformly found the results to be most unsatisfactory, and for the following reasons:  
 First, the great loss which necessarily arises in the cubic contents, produced from the four slabs taken off the occasional crookedness of the timber, the sawkerf and the laying open of rots, hitherto not suspected, in the timber. - The deals so sawn scarcely ever rise above second quality, from the prime part of the wood being left in the forest

in the form of chips, by the persons employed in squaring up the timber from those deals being necessarily cut at no great distances from the heart, and hence liable to rents, shakes, and small knots, and from the impossibility, even in the largest timber, without great loss, (in an article already charged with duty, freight and expenses) of so cutting it, with reference to the grain of the wood, as to produce a deal or board with the least possible tendency to warp, a matter of the utmost importance to the joiner. In confirmation of the above, it may be stated, that in the United States no square timber is ever got out, except when it is required for a frame, or building purposes. That by converting the deal or board from the round log, the most advantageous can be taken, the outside generally affording what is called clear stuff, and of more than double the value of the cut near the heart; in case of hollow butted logs, the outside rim is often converted into clap boards, by wedge like cuts from the circumference towards the centre, or being cut down as is termed, alive; the rotten in the centre is cut out, and every available offal is made into boards, shingles, or laths, their suiting all markets, whether home or foreign.

When in 1821, the deal timber duties were established, colonial and foreign deals were made subject to duty by tale of 120 pieces, the length being from 8-16 and 16-21, at £2 and £2 10s. respectively, without regard being had to the breadth, thereby greatly simplifying the mode of keeping the accounts; this was done, however, principally with the view of enabling the British North American deal merchants to enter into competition with those of Sweden and Norway who from the nearness of the British market would have enjoyed its exclusive supply had not the same duty been levied on those deals most commonly of 12 feet long and 9 inches wide, as upon the generally longer and wider ones of the former countries. - By this arrangement the building of saw mills was much encouraged in Canada and New Brunswick, where persons of any description, from the great capitalist to the poor farmer who owned a mill site; the former erecting extensive works either driven by steam or water, and the latter expending his limited means in the building a small mill, both affording occupation for the inhabitant of the country in hauling out saw logs from their farms at a season of the year when they would otherwise have been without work, and unattended by that dissipation of which those who occupy camps in the woods, at a distance from home, in getting out square timber, are sometimes, though perhaps unjustly accused.

It is trusted that whatever may be the alteration of the rate of duty imposed by Parliament, that no disturbance will take place in the mode of collecting it.

Copy of a Despatch from the Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Lord John Russell.  
 Government House, Fredericton,  
 14th June, 1841.

My Lord, - I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship copies of a correspondence which I have held, relative to a petition to her Majesty on the subject of the proposed alteration of the timber duties.

Referring to my despatch No 10, dated 29th May, I have reason to believe that if the duties should be so modified as to afford protection to the owners of mills which are employed in sawing deals, the loss which would be sustained from the competition of foreign timber would not be so injurious to the province.

I take this opportunity of submitting to your Lordship, that if apprized of the measures intended by the Government, and of the circumstances which may necessitate their adoption, I should be enabled to allay much of the excitement which has prevailed, being convinced that the people of this province would generally respond to any appeal which might be made to them where sacrifices might be required in support of the general interests of the empire.  
 I have, &c.  
 (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

United States.

Boston Mail, January 1.

A Great Novelty - A new Indian City in Central America. - We have in our possession a manuscript narrative of the adventures of an American traveller, named William Atwood, in the wilds of Central America, in which he gives an account of a great Indian City discovered by himself in that region, and of his residence there, with a full description of the manners and customs of the people, the state of arts and other particulars of great interest. The city, according to his account, is in the same condition as the cities of Mexico, before the discovery of the country by the Spaniards, and furnishes many new and important facts in relation to the early history of the Western Continent.

It is the intention of Mr Atwood to publish his narrative in a volume, if he can find any person to undertake the work; and he has permitted us to make some extracts from the manuscript, for the purpose of calling public attention to the subject. That portion of the country in which the Indian city is located has never been visited, as Mr