

FIRST REPORT
ON THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
By Abraham Gesner, Provincial Geologist, &c.
[Continued.]

At Northern Head, the green stone trap, and amygdaloid present a lofty and perpendicular cliff of surpassing grandeur and sublimity. The precipice will average two hundred and forty feet in height, and stands majestically fronting the sea, constantly rolling its green waves upon the broken fragments of rocks scattered along its base. At the extreme point, a detached mass of trap stands in advance, and is called the Old Bishop. Whence this name was derived, I could not discover, unless it was given to it in contradistinction to the Old Friar, at Campo Bello, which it strongly resembles. Near the Old Bishop, the rock is basaltic, and beautiful columns stand erect, apparently supporting the precipice; further southward, many of these columns have fallen, and a slope has been produced by their downfall, having the ends of the columns with pentagonal and hexagonal faces, inclined outwards towards the sea.

At Eel Brook, the cliff is rendered accessible by a notch, and slope; just above these, there is a small lake, abounding in large eels; and a number of deep pits were observed, where money-diggers had been seeking for treasures, supposed to have been concealed by the unfortunate crew of a French ship, wrecked near the brook in the early settlement of the country.

Whale Cove, at its extremity, exhibits a mural precipice that has attained still greater elevation, and is three hundred feet perpendicular above the level of the sea. This frightful escarpment is composed of alternate layers of amorphous trap and amygdaloid, and resembles a section of the most perfectly stratified rocks. The layers vary from ten to thirty feet in thickness, and dip to the south east at an angle of 15°.

It is remarkable that each alternate layer is composed of amygdaloid, as there can be no doubt that this rock, and the amorphous greenstone interstratified with it, are of volcanic origin. But, perhaps, this kind of stratification may be accounted for by referring to the periods of activity, and repose, common to all volcanoes. Why a compact trap should be ejected from a crater at one time, and cellular lava at another, is not readily explained, unless one be admitted to be the product of submarine action, and the other to have been cooled by exposure to the air. The amygdaloid abounds in oval cavities, filled with calcareous spar, zeolite, semi-opal, and heulandite. Nodules of these minerals, often constitute the greatest portion of the rock. Along the base of the cliff, I collected fine specimens of calcareous spar, heulandite, stilbite, lammonite, and semi-opal, equal in beauty, and like those found in the trap rocks of Nova Scotia. They had fallen from the cliff, or had been exposed by the constant undermining operations of the sea. Near the farm of Mr. THOMAS, and about a mile southward of Eel Brook, the basalt appears again in perpendicular pillars. On the south side of the cove, there is a vein of quartz, containing the sulphuret of iron.

At Fish Head, and about two miles south of the brook, the quartz contains dark green chlorite in considerable quantities. This mineral is much used by the Indians, who pay an annual visit to the spot, to procure a quantity of the chlorite to make their pipes. Before they were made acquainted with iron, it was also used by them for pots and other vessels, therefore the mineral has been called *pipestone*, *potstone*, &c. Also the American fishermen transport considerable quantities to the United States, where it is sold for specimens, and other purposes.

Near a small cove, called the Swallow's Tail, there is a dike of porphyry, about twenty feet wide, supported on each side by walls of greenstone. The porphyry is of the red felspar variety. Leaving the lofty cliffs of trap rock at Whale Cove, the slates begin to appear, near the Swallow's Tail, and crop out at Long and Duck Islands. Following along the coast from Mr. JOHN M'INTOSH's store to the estate of WILFORD FISHER, Esquire, there are beds of sand and clay, collected between the sharp ridges of slate, and dikes of greenstone trap. Near Ragged Point, there is a narrow ridge of quartz rock, which has been mistaken for marble. This rock is interstratified with greywacke, talcose and hornblende slates, often forming in the schistose rocks veins of large dimensions. Some of these rocks are composed of talc and hornblende, others of talc, chlorite, and quartz. The same rocks compose Nantucket Island, Gull Rock, and the reefs connected with them.

Along the south side of the main Island, there are a number of small Islands. Some of these are connected with each other by reefs of rocks, and bars of sand, which are covered by the sea at high water. The small Islands afford shelter for vessels at all times. A number of ledges appear only at low water, others are always covered by the sea: to avoid them, the greatest care and experience are necessary on the part of the pilot. The largest of these small Islands are inhabited, and although the soil is scanty, fine crops of grain and potatoes are generally produced. It is from the excellent fisheries, the inhabitants derive their chief support, and, therefore, a soil capable of successful cultivation, is neglected. The season is short, and the frost appears early in the autumn; but vegetation is rapid, and fine fields of ripe wheat may be seen in the month of August.

The number of American vessels fishing at Grand Manan at the time of my visit, was estimated at six hundred, while the number of British bottoms would not exceed one hundred. In fine weather, the surface of the water around the Island is covered with these craft, and a more singular and lively scene can scarcely be presented than the panorama of Northern Head. This fishery is of incalculable value to New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, whose inhabitants will discover, perhaps when it is too late, that they should have been better protected from foreign aggression.

At Priest's Cove, and Creek, and at the Thoroughfare, the slate and quartz rocks are seen passing into each other. Near the house of Mr. ROSS, at Ross's Island, the latter contains crystals of fine liquid quartz. Chaney,

or Blue Island is composed of the same rock with here and there a distorted mass of greywacke. At White Head Island, a quantity of chlorite was observed, near a dike, forced through the clay slate. The quartz rock is abundant, and composes a bold cliff, called White Head, where beautiful crystals, like the above, may be collected. This Island abounds in gulls and other sea birds. The young broods are so numerous in July, that thousands may be taken by the hand, and swamps are shadowed by the grey and white gulls floating in the air.

I next visited Kent's Island, where, besides the greywacke, there is a deposit of highly crystalline limestone, situated between masses of greenstone. This limestone is about fifty yards thick, and extends through the Island a distance of about a furlong. The rock is white, with yellow and blue veins, and will afford a good marble. The inhabitants will find their lands to be much improved by the application of this lime, which may be cheaply quarried, and calcined, in their immediate neighbourhood.

At Red Head, near Seal Cove, a peculiar kind of sand had been procured several years ago, and I was informed that considerable quantities had been shipped to the United States, for the purpose of filling hour glasses, &c. Upon examination, it was found to be magic iron sand, similar to that constantly driven up by the sea at the Isle of Sable. Merchants will find this an excellent blotting sand. All the slates placed beneath the main, and smaller Islands, have been broken up by a great number of trappean dikes, similar to those already described.

Ganet Rock, a lighthouse station, is composed of trap rock, and chert; and all the dangerous reefs and ledges along the south-western side of the Grand Manan, seems to be the remains of submarine volcanoes.

Between these rocks and those forming the south side of the Bay of Fundy, on the coast of Nova Scotia, there is a great similarity, and it is well known by pilots that a long reef of rocks extends across this part of the Bay of Brier Island, a distance of fifty miles. Fortunately the reef is placed so deep beneath the sea, that ships may pass over it in safety, although it alarms the stranger by the breaking of the water over its submarine precipices and "dark unfathomed caves."

But the most remarkable circumstances connected with the geology of Grand Manan, is the fact, that the whole south side of the main, and all the small Islands in that direction have, within a recent period, been submerged to the depth of about eighteen feet. At the time this submersion took place, the Island was not inhabited, but several persons are still alive who can remember the tradition, that there once existed between the main, the three Ducks, Nantucket, and other Islands, a kind of marsh, which occupied several thousand acres, and was only covered by the sea at high tides. This kind of marsh has also been seen at Grand Harbour, the Thoroughfare, and other places along the shore. It produced a peculiar kind of grass, which was used for fodder. All these marshes have now disappeared, and it was only at a few places where any parts of them could be found, and wherever any remnant still remains, it is situated eighteen feet below the mark of the highest tide, and is covered during every influx of the sea. Upon examination, I found that not only this marsh, but large bogs of peat, have been buried beneath the ocean, until its waves, and the rapid motion of the tides, have almost removed them, and left their beds to be overflowed twice in every twenty four hours.

The stumps of a great number of trees—the pine, hemlock, and cedar—still remain firmly secured in the sunken earth, by their roots, and at the very spots where they flourished. This burned forest, with its logs, branches, and leaves, is now covered by each succeeding tide, and the peat taken from the remaining bog, when dry, will burn more rapidly than that taken from the upland. It was by this submersion, that the small Islands became isolated from the main, for the marshes and peat bogs formerly uniting them, were soon removed, when they became exposed to the violence of the sea, and its currents. It is certain, and the fact is confirmed by twenty five years of careful observation, that the dikes in the Bay of Fundy are slowly but gradually rising every season. This circumstance does not, however, by any means account for the change of level in the south side of Grand Manan, where vessels now anchor at places formerly dry at low water, and where their tackle is often entangled among roots and stumps of trees, that formerly stood above the level of the ocean.

I could not discover that the northern side of the Island had changed its level, and it appeared that the land has rolled to the southward, and thus altered its former position.

We have now taken a brief view of the principal Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, so far as it is connected with their most important geological features. A few other Islands, situate along the coast, extending towards Saint John, will be noticed in the survey of the shore, to which, in their structure, they are nearly related. The stratified rocks of all these insulated portions of the transition, and secondary formations, agree, in their characters, with those occupying the main land, and their present elevation above the water can be justly ascribed to forces formerly applied to them from beneath, and at the time when the dikes of trap now continued in them, were thrown upwards. Wherever these forces have not been exerted, the slates, limestones, conglomerates, and sandstones, dip beneath the sea, emerging only as they approach the protruded greenstone, basalt, and trap.

The White Horse and other detached masses of rock are composed altogether of igneous matter, and their origin is similar to that of Islands formed within a recent period, in volcanic districts. There have been also instances, within the present era, of whole continents being elevated by subterranean causes. While the coral insect of the Pacific Ocean, is raising his mound beneath the sea, to become at last, the residence of man;—while the Ganges is sweeping up the sand, and building islands, the volcanoes of Iceland are lifting the

ava above the water, and the "earth's safety valves" are performing the double office of venting internal heat, and erecting continents. However remote may be the time when the Islands in the Passamaquoddy Bay were raised up, there can no doubt, that they owe their existence to causes, explained by referring to operations still in continuance upon the earth,—and a violence that once shook the strata to their lowest foundations.

SURVEY OF THE COAST BETWEEN SAINT ANDREWS AND SAINT JOHN.

Having completed the examination of the Islands, I proceeded to explore the coast, advancing in an easterly direction from Saint Andrews, and following the numerous and deep indentations of the shore.

On the east side of Chamcook Harbour, the sandstone becomes gray, and having been worn away by the sea, a broad pavement is left uncovered at low water. This natural pavement is divided by numerous parallel, fissures, running east and west, and the dip of the rock is south 10°.

At Chamcook Head, the porphyritic trap, at its eastern point, detached strata of sandstone appear to have been uplifted, and have their dip much increased. A red colored trap and greenstone occupy the shore almost exclusively, from this place to the north side of the entrance of the Magaguadavic. It also extends in a northerly direction, until met by the syenite, and granite before mentioned. Rising into mountains, and sharp pyramidal hills, this rock again affords its peculiar scenery. The resistance it affords to decomposition, prevents a soil from forming, and the naked steep is often surmounted by the barren slope, equally destitute of the may flower and the pine. Chamcook, Hardwood, and little Hardwood Islands, consist of sandstone and conglomerate; the general dip of the strata is south east 15°.

The abrupt and conical hills forming an unbroken chain along the coast, are remarkably distinguished by characters only to be ascribed to the influence of heat applied under different circumstances. The trap often passes into syenite, and its red colour is derived from the great quantity of red felspar entering into its composition: sometimes the rock is composed of this mineral altogether; in other instances the hornblende is most abundant, and a greenstone is the result. Here, again, these ancient volcanic productions have been in contact with clay slate, which they have converted into an extremely hard novaculite, or flinty slate, and excellent hones, and oilstones, may be procured abundantly. The new red sandstone has also been submitted to heat, wherever it has been found under similar circumstances, and a coarse jasper has been formed. At several situations, it appears that the variegated sandstone has thus been converted into striped jasper, not unfit for the purposes of lapidary. These facts are well displayed at Hog Island, at the mouth of the Digdeguash. A great part of the Island is composed of this mineral, and for its rude name, Jasper Island should be substituted. Large veins and dikes of that mineral were often observed, and are too common to require particular description.

On the west side of the entrance of the river, there is a singular conglomerate, composed of siliceous lime, containing globular masses of calcareous spar. Frequently these masses are a foot in diameter, and, when broken, large, perfect and rhomboidal crystals may be collected. They are, however, opaque, and contain small fragments of rocks. That these solid crystalline bodies have been rolled from a distance, there can be no doubt; but under what circumstances they became crystallized, and sealed together in the solid rock, it is by no means easy to determine.

At a small cove near the house of Mr. ROBERT GLASS, the slate is again found changed into a hard clinkstone, and containing the remains of marine plants, somewhat similar to those previously found in Nova Scotia. The situations formerly occupied by these plants, are now filled with the oxides of iron, and the most delicate of their branches and leaves are as beautifully pictured on the rocks as they could have been by the hand of art. They are all corallines, and do not seem to differ materially from those growing on the coast. Being concealed in the slate, they are among the oldest classes of fossils, and evidently flourished when the first dawning of animal life began to appear. It has been doubted by some, whether corallines, from their great delicacy, could in any way resist the changes and effects of time; but they may be assured that the remains of this plant may still be seen with all the beauty possessed by its original.

Sometimes, where the once heated slate has been thrown up, and left resting upon the trap, it decomposes rapidly—its colour becomes a light red, and it adheres to the tongue like eachaloid. It also has a splintery fracture, and is highly sonorous when struck with a hammer. Indeed the changes effected through the medium of this powerful agency, on most of these formations, are truly astonishing, but they nevertheless afford the best explanation of phenomena, which were formerly considered inexplicable.

The greenstone contains veins of quartz, and carbonate of lime, and, more rarely, narrow seams of chalcodony.

Few places will afford more delightful and romantic views than the entrance of the Digdeguash. The mouth of the river is filled, but not choked, with small islands, closely covered with evergreens. Among them the slight skiff and sail boat seem to dance, before the breeze, while the more lofty ship slowly finds her way, with canvass spread, amidst the forest.

At the valuable estate of the Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, the scenery is bold and picturesque. On each bank, the lofty hills, rising in successive steps, mark the horizon with salient angles; towards the east, the overhanging cliff offers resistance to the waves, ever foaming at its base; the bald summits of the mountains bear the characters engraved by time: the rapid river, having escaped from fall to fall, passes beneath the busy wheel of the saw mill, where, having performed its last act of usefulness, it rolls onward towards the sea. Even the diving seal seems pleased with all around him, and, rolling his head upon its oily hinges, breathes with delight the elastic air.

About a mile eastward of the Jasper Island, there is a cliff of conglomerate, fifty feet high; it stands unconnected with any other rocks of the class, and its summit is well cleared and cultivated. The felspathic rock, of a deep brick red colour, then occupies the shore to the entrance of the Magaguadavic. A small uninhabited island, at the entrance of this river, composed of hornblende trap, is beautifully baaltic. The pillars are of an equal size throughout its whole extent, and are formed under five, six, seven, and nine sides, and lean towards the south, at an angle of 15 deg. On the east end of this island a large block of trap tufa still remains, the representative of a much larger rock, which has been carried away by the tidal currents sweeping along the shore. At its western extremity, a group of isolated pillars shews the line whence the columns have retreated from the sea. The reddish trap tufa is also seen at "Jour's Cove," and other places on the northern side of the river's mouth, where it might be mistaken for new red sandstone, or conglomerate, if viewed at a distance.

COPPER ORE.

On the main land, and immediately opposite the little basaltic Island, the felspathic rock is of a bright red colour, and its amorphous masses are occasionally striped with narrow veins of greenstone, in which the hornblende is more abundant. In this rock I discovered three veins of copper ore. Two of them are each three inches, and one two inches wide, and extend from beneath the sea up the side of a low cliff. While examining these veins, I found that the ore occasionally contains pieces of pure native copper. Not unfrequently the native mineral is associated with its sulphate, green, and blue carbonates, affording specimens of much interest. The ore is, however, principally the sulphuret, and copper pyrites, which at one place is mixed in the rock to the distance of two feet on the side of the largest vein. The veins of ore are more readily decomposed than the hard rock wherein they are situated, therefore they are removed by the operations of the water and air, and deep fissures are left at the places they have occupied. The expense of exploring them even superficially, is thus increased, and it was with some difficulty I could procure even a hundred weight of the ore without blasting the rocks with gunpowder. The following is the result of an analysis of a specimen of the sulphuret.

Copper,.....	76.5
Sulphur,.....	19
Iron,.....	4
	99.5

It is therefore a rich ore of copper. The veins increase in thickness as they descend, and there can be little doubt that those already discovered are connected with a far greater deposit situated beneath the surface. At Cornwall in England, I have seen seams of copper ore of dimensions no greater than those just mentioned, worked at the depth of eighteen hundred feet below the surface. Were the veins at Magaguadavic explored to one half of that depth, they doubtless would be found of far greater thickness.

I next proceeded to examine the high cliffs and rocks northward of this place, and at several situations found indications of the copper. The difficulties of making an accurate examination are extremely great, as the valleys between the hills are covered with windfalls, rotten wood, and moss.—From the naked cliffs we were driven several times by the great heat of the sun in the month of August, and at this busy season of the year not a miner could be procured. It was therefore deemed proper to defer a more extensive exploration of the spot, until a better opportunity and more ample means were afforded.—It will claim my earliest attention in the spring.

During the examination of this part of the country, my son, who accompanied me, discovered several small veins of lead ore, at about a furlong east of the copper. They are not sufficiently wide to promise a reward for the expense of exploring them, but they nevertheless offer indications that might lead to some beneficial result.

The red trap and felspar rock already mentioned, are highly metallic, and from the discoveries already made open a wide field for particular search. Should future and more extensive enquiries on this shore be rewarded by the discovery of a richer copper vein, the advantage arising from its discovery would be great. And should no disposition be manifested to smelt the ore upon the spot, ships laden with timber for Great Britain, might carry their ballast of ore, instead of worthless rock. That the necessary quantity of ore does exist there can be no doubt, and I feel the fullest confidence in its final development.

At the "Mascarene Head," the trap is seen cutting through the new red sandstone and conglomerate; these two rocks are placed in alternate layers, and compose a cliff of considerable magnitude. The latter contains angular fragments of trap, a considerable magnitude. The latter contains angular fragments of trap, a circumstance that proves the previous existence of that rock. But the outbreking of the igneous matter has taken place at separate and far distant periods, and the formation containing that kind of matter, in pebbles or fragments may also be penetrated by a production of a similar character. The Mascarene shore is composed of the sandstone and conglomerate, broken up and dislocated by numerous dikes similar to those already noticed.

The rocks on each side of the Magaguadavic were next examined as far as the falls, five miles from its entrance: they are chiefly clay slate, and contain as usual numerous walls of the hornblende trap. It had been supposed that good roofing slate would be found near the river, but it is too much broken and contains sulphuret of iron, and therefore is unfit for any useful purpose.

MAGAGUADAVIC.—Few places in the Province afford a more singular and beautiful spectacle than the Magaguadavic Falls. And, whether they are considered in reference to their sublime scenery, or the geological catastrophe they exhibit, they cannot fail to be interesting to the visitor, and will reward the traveller for making a close examination of their peculiarities. The river after having

descended from the mountains northward, passes through a leve and wide plain of intervalle, and when it reaches the village is about one hundred feet above the bed of the river below. This intervalle appears to have been a large lake. Between this lake and the sea, or river below the falls, there was a strong barrier of trap rock, now seen cutting through the slate. This barrier has been forced and rent asunder by an earthquake, and the river now passes through a narrow gorge into the sea. The same catastrophe that opened a passage for the stream so fractured the rocks on the west side of the falls, that several deep fissures were opened, into which the water has been directed by a rolling dam above, and passing through those deep chasms beside the main fall, now turns the machinery of a number of saw mills with a swiftness almost incredible. Here as on the main stream, a part of the water is diverted into sluices, secured to the sides of the cliff, to carry off the lumber and rubbish produced by the mills.

(To be continued.)

POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, March 5, 1839.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

A
James Armstrong, John Anderson, Albert Adams.

B
John Bone, Jean B. Babbins, (2.) C. Brown, (4.) Chas. Bailie, R. Boucheir, Jas. or Robt. Burnett, Margaret Burke, Walter Britt, Elizabeth Banks.

C
John Cambridge, (2.) Wm. Chambers, S. Carman, (4.) J. Cashman, E. Curren, Dan. Currie, Wm. A. Crosby, N. Cousins, Patrick Campbell, Mrs. E. Coy, C. Connolly, M. Currier, John Carter, Wm. Chalmers, Denison Cox, Mary Crawshaw.

D
Mary Depole, Robt. B. Dickey, James De Veber, John W. Dow, Alex. Donald, Junr. E. Drummond, Wm. Duffus, Asa Dow, Joseph Drumphy, Wm. Duffus, John E. Dow.

E
Fras. Evans, James Elliot.

F
W. Farbish, Dan. Ford, Mary Farrelly, Toner, Francis, Eli Frost, R. Ferguson, Jno. Feeney, Mr. Fross.

G
E. S. Goff, Maria Good, Aza Gould, James Grass, Lerr. Grant, W. A. Garrison, Pat. Golar, Daniel Goodwin, David Goggin, Ben. Good, George Gavrity, Benjamin Glasier, John Grinnan, John Gray, Capt. J. Grant, Philip Gaynon, Seth Greswold.

H
Mary Hare, J. W. Hartt, J. Harding, J. R. Hea, Mrs. Hook, G. Henderson, J. Hitchings, G. T. Harden, T. Horbet, G. Henderson, Ben. Hanson, Thos. Herbert, Richard Hartt, Jeremiah Haly.

J & K
Andre Joulie, John Jarvis, Robt. Kilburn, Fras. Kilburn, Thos. Kay, Jane Kilburn, Sarah F. Kilburn, Jas. Keohn.

L
A. Long, E. Lunt, A. C. Lowell, John Leslie, (2.) A. C. Lowell, G. Lemont, John Long, Martha Lewis, G. W. Learitt, Wm. Long, Robt. Lilly, J. B. Labin, Jno. Long, Enoch Lunt.

M & Mc.
William Monaghan, (2.) Joseph Moor, Martin Corran, Geo. Morrell, E. Meaghen, T. Murphy, Thos. M'Gurgandale, Mrs. Manson, F. M'Linche, Anthony A. Mannell, James M'Lauchlin, James Moore, Cathrine M'Laughlin, John M'Connell, R. Miller, Mandy M'Monagle, H. St. George O'Maley, A. M'Dugal, Joseph Moore, Thos. Moore, W. M'Kenzie, Jas. M'Cafferty, John M'Bean, A. M'Ray, C. M'Kenley, Colin M'Kay, Wm. M'Addam, M. M'Elhinney, W. Monagan, D. M'Pherson, Peter M'Guire, John M'Donald, David M'Donald, David M'Roberts, A. M'Donald, Mrs. M'Kean, Bernard Kenna, M. Moore, Mary M'Connell, Fras. Miller, H. S. Miller.

N
Mrs. W. D. Nash, Jno. Nicholson, S. Nicholson, A. Nevers, Thos. L. Nicholson, C. Nevers, Danl. Ramsay.

O
John Oliver, P. O'Neill, (2.)

P
M. Piercy, James Palmer, J. H. Pitsbury, S. Peabody, Fras. Poe, Thos. Parsons, Wm. Pollard, S. Pickett, Mrs. S. Peabody, A. Palmer.

R
Edward Riely, Danl. Reed, S. Reely, S. Randall, Mary Anne Reed, John Ross, Mrs. Roy, H. Rowley, James Reid.

S
Messrs. Stone, Hugh Savage, R. Sanborn, A. Shanklin, J. Sutherland, (2.) Dennis Smith, James Stockdale, Gilbert Seely, Rev. W. Smithson, Sangly Stephens, Jas. Shortall, Hugh Strawbridge, Moses Sterritt, Herbert Sewell, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Jas. Sutherland, Wm. Salmon.

T
Denis Teirney, Ben. Taylor, Wm. Turner, Jas. Tibbets, Jas. Taylor.

U
Alex. Urquhart.

W
John Williams, James M. Wortman, James Woodman, D. A. Witherow, Jas. Wasson, Nicholas Wheeler, George Wightman, John Whitney, Alex. Wilson, Rebecca Wells, Orsanus Warren, James Wileon, P. Wheelock, D. S. Watson, Henry Walker, Cristoph. Worner, James Wyley, J. Watson, Geo. Warrey, Thos. Withams, Janet G. Wiggins.

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above will please say that they are advertised.

WM. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late William Kavanah, deceased, are required to render the same duly attested to within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE KAVANAH
Administratrix.

Fredericton, 1st March, 1839.