

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 29, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President. SAMUEL W. BABBET, Cashier.

Discount Days... Tuesdays and Fridays. Director this week... J. J. MUNRO.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH. GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Discount Days... Wednesdays and Saturdays. Director this week... JAMES TAYLOR.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week... J. T. SMITH.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted), from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPTER, President. Committee for the present month.

C. McPHERSON and C. FISHER.

Ann's House and Mor's House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow. THOMAS MURRAY.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Agent at Fredericton.—ASA COY.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON.

28th September, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

A Court of Enquiry, consisting of the undermentioned Officers, to assemble at Saint John, on Monday the eleventh day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of enquiring into such matters as will be brought before them.

PRESIDENT.

Major George D. Robinson, 1st City Militia.

MEMBERS.

Major J. V. Thurgar, City Rifle Battalion. Captain C. Drury, 1st City Militia.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

2d Battalion Saint John County Militia.

Lieutenant John B. Pattison to be Captain vice Fitzgerald, deceased.

Ensign Andrew G. Crookshank to be Lieutenant, vice Pattison, promoted.

John Colville Crookshank, Gent. to be Ensign vice G. Crookshank, promoted.

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

We publish the following additional correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada, which has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's command.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD SYDENHAM.

Downing Street, 3d May, 1841.

My Lord,—The Despatches which I have received from you on the general state of the Province of Canada, the reports with which you have furnished me on several important subjects, and the approaching meeting of the Council and Assembly of the United Province, have induced me to explain to you at this time the views which Her Majesty's Government entertain on the topics most interesting to the welfare of Canada.

In any measures that may be adopted, it must be taken for granted that Her Majesty persists in the determination to maintain at all hazards Her Royal authority in Canada. Neither the honour of Her Majesty's Crown, nor the support due to her loyal subjects in British North America, nor the provident care of the interests of the empire at large would permit any deviation from this fixed principle of British policy.

At the same time, Her Majesty's advisers are not insensible to the difficulties imposed upon them in carrying into execution the purpose of the Crown. A Province bordered by an open frontier of more than a thousand miles, approached with ease at all times by the citizens of a neighbouring and powerful State, separated from England not only by the ocean, but by the rigours of climate and season, must be maintained by a judicious preparation for defence in time of peace, and a vigorous exertion of the resources of the empire in time of war—or not at all. To trifle with the fortunes of men, whose lives and properties are freely devoted to the service of England, or to encourage foreign aggression by neglect or apathy, would be far worse than the spontaneous surrender of these important possessions of the Crown. The Canadians might, in such a case, incur no risk, no blood need be shed, and the treasures of the empire might be spared. The other course would be cruel to a brave people, and unbecoming the character of the country.

But, as I have already said, we have no alternative. We have only to consider the means of binding Canada more firmly to this country, of developing her resources, of strengthening her British population, of defending her territory, and of supporting and encouraging the loyal spirit of her people.

In this spirit, then, I shall touch upon the principal topics connected with these views:—

1. FINANCE.

You have stated the debt of the United Province to amount to £1,226,000, and with the sum required to complete public works, necessary for the free passage between the western portion of the Province, the St. Lawrence and the sea, to about £1,500,000.

The Queen's Government coincide in your views of the expediency of making such an arrangement as may employ the credit of this country for the benefit of the finances of Canada, and have given their best consideration to the plan proposed in your Despatches. They are of opinion that such an arrangement, if it can be carried into effect, with the consent of the creditors, would be in every way desirable, but they feel that the objections to a Bill, compelling parties to receive payment of their money in breach of agreements entered into with them by competent authority, are insuperable.

Her Majesty's Government are ready to give any assistance in conformity with your proposal, which does not appear to them inconsistent with good faith. They are ready to propose to Parliament to guarantee a loan which may be required for public works (under the restrictions suggested by you), for the repayment of such part of the debt as may be now redeemable, or may be held by creditors, who shall declare themselves willing to accept reasonable terms.

With regard to this latter sum, it appears to the Government most expedient that you should fix such terms as you may consider sufficient to induce the creditors to accept the proposed equivalent (not of course exceeding £100 for every nominal £100 lent;) that you should make known such tender, in such way as may appear to you most advisable, giving the holders sufficient notice and information, and fixing a given day, before which the willingness of the parties to accept such offer should be sent in.

To do this, an Act of the Canada Legislature will be necessary, and when that is obtained, the subsequent arrangements might be made; or through some party deputed on the part of the Canadas to this country with full instructions.

It may, perhaps, be also expedient at the same time by law to enable trustees, &c., to account as in cases where the interest of loans are received in this country. Upon receiving the information of the assent of the parties accepting the terms proposed, the necessary means may be taken in this country to raise the requisite funds; and it may be expedient that you should fix the day for the paying off such assenting creditors and other claims, at a time when the Parliament of this country is sitting; for should it be necessary to have recourse to a loan, such a measure has always been considered open to objection during the prorogation of Parliament.

2. DEFENCE.

I have perused with great interest the enclosures in your Despatch of 24th December, containing reports from Lieutenant General Sir Richard Jackson, and Colonel Oldfield, the commanding officer of engineers, on this subject.

The question is one of so much importance, that I was not satisfied with referring your Despatch to the Master General and Board of Ordnance, but I also asked the opinion of the Commander in Chief, and requested him to consult the Duke of Wellington, whose high authority on every military subject, is in this instance of peculiar weight, from the attention he has for many years given to this matter, both on political and on military grounds. Their opinions are transmitted with this Despatch.

Her Majesty's Government agree in opinion with Lord Hill and Sir Richard Jackson, that "no dependence upon the decided superiority of our troops, and arrangements made for defence connected with them, should lead us to neglect the construction and completion of permanent works, calculated for the protection of the points of most importance to us."

They likewise concur in His Lordship's opinion, that in the event of the construction of these or any other works, a large effective regular force, and a militia, registered and enrolled, but not called from their districts, except in case of invasion, will be indispensable.

But it cannot be reasonably expected that works on a large scale should be undertaken without reference to the great expense to be incurred.

I have therefore to inform you that the Government are prepared to state their opinion that, beyond the ordinary estimates of the year, £100,000 should yearly be applied for the defence of Canada. At present, this sum is nearly absorbed in the maintenance of the militia and volunteers. But by a more economical plan this expense might be greatly diminished, and a great portion of the sum of £100,000 left for the improvement of military communications, and the erection or repair of fortifications.

You will hear further from me on this point when I have more fully considered the various plans proposed.

3. EMIGRATION.

I have read with great interest your Despatches on this subject, and I agree with you in opinion that it would not be wise for this country to engage to convey emigrants to Canada at the public expense. But neither can I agree that this country ought to pledge itself indefinitely to the expense of maintaining the emigrants in Canada till they are able to obtain employment.

I quite concur, however, in the sense you entertain of the importance of the object. It is a hardship to Canada that she should be obliged to maintain the pauper emigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrive in a state of destitution and disease. But this object was formerly provided for by the imposition of the emigrant tax, and I think the renewal of this tax should be recommended to the Legislature of Canada.

I have recommended to the Treasury that the expense thus incurred by the emigrant should, in consideration of the great political advantages likely to flow from emigration to Canada, be defrayed by this country.

Supposing a tax of 5s. a head, 32,000 emi-

grants might be freed from the tax for £8,000. This is a sum which I think Parliament might be asked to vote for so important an object. The tax might then be paid in Canada, not by the captain of the passenger ship, but by the Commissary General, on proper vouchers of the number of emigrants landed.

In this case, the only emigrants paid for, must be those whose fitness for emigration had been previously attested by an emigration agent in this country.

The emigrant tax would then act as a check, and very properly so, on those who could not obtain the attestation required.

I have now adverted to the three principal topics to which I have called the attention of the Queen's confidential servants. There are many others of great importance to the welfare of Canada, but upon which I am anxious to receive your reports before proceeding further. Of this kind are the engagements of the Land Companies, and the future disposal of the Crown Lands.

The means of communication for commercial purposes within the British territory, through the whole length of Canada, must always be a matter of the highest interest, both to Canada and to this country. But it seems to me, that with a Legislature in Canada, disposed to cooperate with the Queen and the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in developing her vast and unexplored resources, there is every hope that we shall behold the prosperity of that noble Province augment every year, and add more and more to the strength and stability of the empire. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL. The Right Hon. Lord SYDENHAM, &c. &c. &c.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON. LORD SYDENHAM TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL. Gov't. House, Kingston, 9th June, 1841.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to you Lordship herewith the return made to me by Mr. Buchanan, of emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec up to the 22nd ultimo. I also enclose for your information the copy of a letter addressed to my Secretary by the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle.

Both these documents your Lordship will find to be very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the unusually large number of emigrants, scarcely any sickness has prevailed among them; nor have there as yet been so many cases of destitution as heretofore. I trust that this will continue to be the distinguishing feature of this year's emigration.

You will observe that Mr. Buchanan alludes to the difficulty of persuading emigrants to accept work at Quebec or Montreal; and I have received similar reports from the emigration agent at the latter port. This arises no doubt from extravagant expectations held out to them in regard to Upper Canada, and the wages there to be obtained, but it is productive of very serious inconvenience. Unskilled labour is, at the present moment, in comparatively small demand in this part of the Province, although mechanics and farm servants, &c., can obtain good wages. Accordingly the emigrants, on arriving here, find that they have exhausted all their means in procuring their conveyance to a place where their labour is not wanted, and where they are only likely to become a burden on the public; while at Quebec and Montreal, the only work for which they were fit, that, namely, on the roads, would have afforded them an ample subsistence until the harvest should have provided work for them in the upper part of the Province.

It is impossible altogether to correct this evil, but something might be done by cautioning the emigrants, through the agents at the out-ports in England, not to refuse work at reasonable wages when offered to them on their first landing in Canada, or to suppose that mere labour is so much in demand as to ensure them extravagant wages. I would suggest to your Lordship whether it might not be advisable to direct the general promulgation of such a caution among those who come out here in the character of mere labourers. I have, &c.

(Signed) SYDENHAM. The Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c. &c. &c.

The following Letters from Dr. GESNER to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which have been handed to us for publication, contain much interesting and valuable details, in addition to those already before the Public of that Gentleman's scientific labours in his geological researches in various sections of this Province:—

Saint John, 17th June, 1841.

Sir,—I beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency, that I have just completed a section across the Country from St. Stephen's (Charlotte County), to Fredericton, in the direction of the new Road now opening between those places. I have examined the uninhabited Country on the Magaguadavic River, Loon Lake, Oromocto Lake, and the Wild Lands adjacent.

Somewhat contrary to my expectations, I find there are large tracts of excellent land in this quarter, with occasional tracts of intervals. Many of these lands are as I believe ungranted, and would afford excellent situations for Immigrants. On the south east side of the Oromocto Lake, and on the south side of the Magaguadavic, where it is crossed by the road, there is some rocky and elevated ground; but these ridges are met by excellent soils which are capable of successful cultivation. The rivers are navigable for canoes, and abound in fish, (trout, &c.) but the most important circumstance for the new settler, is the opening of the beforementioned Road, whereby access can be had with the sea shore for fish, and finally for a market; and also with the capital of the Province.

The inhabitants (twenty six families) in the Harvey Settlement, are in a prosperous condition, and other Villages might be established, on some of the tracts alluded to.

These circumstances will be communicated to the Board of Emigration here, and I have taken this liberty, knowing the interest His Excellency feels in Emigration, the best means of improving the condition of the Country.

The Coal Field is found to extend farther in this direction than was expected. The parti-

culars concerning it and minerals in this quarter will be fully set forth in my report for the season.

I intend leaving town on Monday next to explore the Schoodic River along the American Line to the Monument and Eel River, and will if it shall seem necessary, communicate to His Excellency any thing of importance which may be discovered on that tour through the Wilderness.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, ABRAHAM GESNER. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c.

Saint John, August 5, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency, that my explorations have been recently directed to parts of the Counties of Carleton and York.

The most important examinations have been those of three several deposits of excellent Iron Ore, on the Farm of Colonel Ketchum, at Woodstock. This Ore was discovered by the inhabitants several years ago. It is a compact red hematite, which will yield from 50 to 60 per cent of cast Iron. The united thickness of the beds is seventy five feet. The situation of the Ore in the original Forest of the Country, and its inexhaustible quantity, offer every advantage for the manufacture of Iron, and being placed on the American Frontier, and high road to Canada, its value is much increased.

Two remarkable Medicinal Springs have been found to exist on the Keswick River, about eighteen miles from Fredericton; the water has not yet been submitted to Chemical analysis, but it is evidently calculated to relieve several kinds of disease.

Some singular discoveries have been made in regard to the change of level in the Saint John. Below Woodstock the River has deserted its ancient bed, which is upwards of thirty feet above the present channel. This circumstance accounts fully for the terraces or steps of the valley at Woodstock.

It affords me much pleasure to state that that there is every prospect of a good crop, and the inhabitants of new Settlements under their prosperity appear contented and happy.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, ABRAHAM GESNER. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c.

Saint John, 27th September, 1841.

Sir,—Having recently made a Geological examination of the County of Kent, and a part of the County of Northumberland, I beg leave to transmit a brief report of my explorations, agreeably to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for whose satisfaction it is submitted.

Information had been received, that indications of Coal had been seen at the Tedish River, in the County of Westmorland, near the site where the probability of its existence had been previously noticed. Upon an examination of the banks of this River, the outcropping of Coal measures was discovered, with a superficial stratum of Coal, eight inches in thickness. The occurrence of the usual shales with a perfect and continuous stratum of Coal, renders it almost certain that there are far more extensive deposits beneath, which, from the horizontal position of the strata, and thick covering of detrital matter, do not appear at the surface. Another outcropping of Coal was discovered by my son, on a Branch of the Cocagne River, in the County of Kent, and within two and a half miles of the harbour.

The superficial Coal stratum at this place, is situated in the bed of the stream, three feet beneath the water, which renders its admeasurement difficult, unless the rocks were bored. It appears, however, to be sufficiently thick to be worked advantageously, and the inhabitants are now preparing to raise a quantity of it for domestic purposes.

Outcroppings of Coal also appear on the Bucouche and Richibucto Rivers; but the situations where the upper Coal stratum appears in this quarter, are too numerous to admit of having their particular details given on the present occasion.

The discovery of Coal in this part of the Great New Brunswick Coal Field, is important, in regard to the proximity of this mineral, to the site where the anticipated canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Saint Lawrence, will probably be fixed. The whole of the County of Kent is situated on this vast Coal Field, which in this quarter presents a broad level surface, not elevated upon an average, more than twenty five feet above the level of the sea.

A deposit of bog iron ore was found at Richibucto, and which might be worked with the Coal in its vicinity.

Having examined the banks of the principal streams in the County of Kent, I next proceeded to the exploration of the Miramichi River, in the County of Northumberland. Coal exists here also, and thin strata appear about five miles below Chatham, and on the Bartibog River. It also appears in the banks of the South West Branch of the River, and numerous other situations near Boistown, the Ranous Stream and others.

The rocks of this Coal field will supply excellent freestones, flagging-stones, and grindstones. They abound in the remains and impressions of plants which are analogous to those now growing within the tropics, and such as could only have flourished in a warm climate, being entirely different from any now living upon the surface beneath which they are buried.

The strata in general are covered by a deposit of *debris* and beds of clay and sand, the whole averaging about four feet in thickness. The soil in general is light and sandy, and there are extensive tracts of a good quality of land. Almost the entire surface is capable of cultivation. Notwithstanding, there are occasional Cariboo bogs, and sandy barrens, unfit for settlement.

An immense tract of country bordering upon the Miramichi, and its branches, was overrun with devouring fires in 1825. The

groves of pine were robbed of their foliage, and still stand in leafless trunks amidst the underbrush and other kinds of wood, which are destined to succeed them.

As this part of the Country is low and level, the rivers are navigable some distance from their mouths; and the streams are not broken by falls and rapids, so as to prevent the passage of boats and canoes.

From the South West Branch of the Miramichi, we descended the Nashwaak to the River Saint John, and found that all the rocks along this stream belong to the Great Coal Field, the boundaries of which will be reported when its North Western limits have been ascertained.

The attention of the inhabitants heretofore appears to have been devoted almost exclusively to the transportation of pine and other kinds of timber, formerly abundant in this part of the Province. The best interests of the Country do not appear to have been advanced—agriculture has been much neglected—nor does the trade in timber seem to have been profitable to those who have been engaged in it.

The inhabitants are settled along the banks of the principal streams. Remote from these, the Country is in its native wilderness state; except where the lumbermen have removed the largest trees, or such as were adapted to the English Market.

Most of the rivers are lined on each side by tracts of excellent intervals. Many of these tracts still remain unreclaimed by the hand of industry. These intervals like those on the upper part of the Saint John, are remarkable for their terraces, which have evidently been formed by the bursting of lakes, and changes in the level of the streams, by the lowering of their beds. Four of these terraces appear, as seen at some situations, and there are instances where the former beds of the streams are now covered with graceful elms.

Some of the most extraordinary Geological facts in this division of the Country are seen in the evidences of changes of level. At Bathurst the Country has been uplifted, while at the mouth of the Miramichi, the shore has been depressed within a comparatively recent period, and large peat bogs are now buried beneath the sea.

A visit was made to a mining establishment of an English Company at Bathurst, conducted by Mr. Stevens, a most enterprising individual. The first efforts of the Company were directed to the mining of Copper Ore, veins of which are evidently contained in the Slates of Tete-a-gouche River. At present the mining of Manganese is carried to some extent, and powerful machinery has been erected with sufficient water power, which will be directed to cleaning the Ore, and other operations. The Mine of Manganese is situated eight miles from the Town of Bathurst, the one occurs in veins and disseminated masses in Clay Slate. Fifty tons were ready to be shipped at the time of my visit. The sterling price of the Ore is stated to be ten pounds per ton.

This is evidently a mining district, and one of great importance to the Country. I have also analysed two kinds of marl found in the County of Gloucester. They are superior in quality, and will soon be applied to agricultural purposes.

The Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, are evidently rich in mineral wealth, and I regret that my examinations could not be extended to them this season. My object has been to complete the Geological exploration of all the southern and eastern parts of the Province, as far Northward as the main South West Branch of the Miramichi and Woodstock, which I am in hopes of completing before the winter appears.

I have thus given a brief outline of my last exploration, the details of which must from necessity be omitted until the general report for the season is made, which with the present communication, I sincerely hope will prove satisfactory to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, ABRAHAM GESNER. To Alfred Read, Esquire, Private Secretary, &c. &c.

[Some further information connected with the foregoing subjects, omitted this week, will appear in our next.]

We acknowledge receipt, from the author, Mr. STUBBS, of a copy of "The New Brunswick Manual," which we consider a most useful assistant to those who occupy official situations, or may be engaged in commercial pursuits, as it contains much valuable information, in a neat, plain, and cheap form, which it has often been difficult and expensive to procure.

The above work may be had at Mr. Henry Beck's Stationery, Fredericton.

MIRAMICHI, Sept. 21.—Geological Survey.—We have much satisfaction in having it in our power to state, that the Provincial Geologist has at length made his appearance amongst us. Dr. Gesner and his son have been pursuing the Geological exploration for some time past, in this quarter, and we learn that they have discovered outcroppings of Coal on the Tedish and Cocagne rivers, and that there is every prospect of successful mining offered in our immediate vicinity.

This Survey will be completed as far westward and northward as the Miramichi river this fall.—A part of the County of Northumberland, and the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, which are known to contain much mineral wealth, will require the labour of another season. From the mining operations begun in the Province since the commencement of the Geological exploration, it may be seen how advantageous this service is likely to prove.—Gleaner.

The Charlotte County September Sessions were commenced on Tuesday last. His Honor Mr. Justice Wyer presides.

In the Charge to the Grand Jury, His Honor remarked—I shall now, gentlemen, call your attention to a subject of great importance to the Province, I allude to the formation of Emigrant Societies in the different Counties. His