

Timber trade ought to be altogether abandoned; it should be continued with care, and kept within reasonable bounds. But such are the dispositions of men generally, that when the road to fortune appears open and free, they rush into it, until they absolutely prevent any advancement, and many are quickly trodden under foot. The rivalry which has existed in the Province, in the Timber trade, has, in many instances, been little better than madness, and the number of sufferers is not few.

This trade has, however, done much good to the country. It has brought capital into it—given lucrative employment to vast numbers of emigrants and others—built towns and villages—opened roads, and explored the fertile lands of the interior; and while some have entered extensively and extravagantly into the business, have fallen before a depression in the trade—many of the more humble adventurers have become independent by it.

The minds of some men are like the elastic ball thrown against the wall: when they are suddenly checked they rebound in the opposite direction. Thus it is that there are now many persons who formerly built their hopes upon our lofty groves of Pine, who now decried all commerce in our native Timber, as injurious to the Colony. But this opinion we consider opposed to the advancement of the general interests of the country: the trade, we confess, should be brought under the influence of a spare regimen, but not starved; it should be reduced, but not destroyed; and the British Government should be careful to preserve the trade of her own Colonies and her own subjects.

There is no branch of industry that should not be encouraged; and when all the energies of our merchants are directed to one branch of commerce, or manufacture, even an inconsiderable change in the amount of its profits, will throw all into confusion. It becomes us then to view the country as it is, in regard to all its natural resources; and not to be alarmed because a sudden depression has come upon what has long been our chief articles of export. It would require but little labour to show that our Fisheries are much neglected. The Agriculture of the Province also languishes, and does not supply our towns with one half of the food they require. Our Mines and Minerals have likewise been neglected; and our chief dependence for Iron, Coal, &c. has been upon the ballast of returning lumber ships. That Provincial prosperity can follow such a state of things is impossible, and until New Brunswick will learn to employ other resources in her possession, than those derived altogether from her forests, she cannot prosper. In our Fisheries no improvement has been made, and the Americans are taking the riches of the ocean in the very months of our harvests, while the Coal, Iron, and other minerals, now known to exist in New Brunswick, remain almost unexplored and unnoticed.

Agriculture is advancing but slowly and unless a new impetus is communicated to it, many years will elapse before it will be adequate to the demands of the Province for bread. It is to this branch of industry the country must look for a necessary supply of provisions, while the Fisheries, Timber and Mines, afford the elements of commerce, and consequently, of strength and greatness. Both the fisheries and forests will in time fade away, but still the country will rise above these natural consequences, and the mineral kingdom, from her inexhaustible treasures, will supply the objects of commerce, the foundation of manufactures, and the basis of internal improvement.

It is true that in all new countries the progress of mining operations is slow; and this arises from the difficulties attending the discovery of useful ores, and the outlay often required to bring them into profitable employment. It is certain that the elevated condition of Great Britain is to be attributed to her vast and almost inexhaustible mineral deposits. From them her manufactures are supported—her commerce sustained, and her power increased beyond computation. It is equally certain that in this Province there is one of the most extensive Coal Fields in the world, with Iron and other important metals in abundance. But in order to bring these objects into successful operation, both money and labour are required; and hence it may be seen how important a part immigration is calculated to take, in promoting the welfare, and in increasing the value of the Colony. Probably with such views, His Excellency Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE, our Lieutenant Governor, is zealously endeavouring to promote the settlement of our wilderness lands, by immigration, and to this great object, it is to be hoped the energies of the present population will be aroused.

It cannot be expected that every mining project will be successful; this has never been the case in Europe. Of two Coal Leases obtained from the Provincial Government during the past year, one, we are informed, must prove abortive, from the lack of that knowledge which is so necessary to the miner, and which should in every instance be secured before expensive operations are commenced. It cannot be that the mineral resources of the Province are all ways to remain concealed in the earth, and in the country where Providence has kindly bestowed them. They have been given for wise and benevolent purposes, and will one day elevate the character of New Brunswick as a manufacturing and commercial Colony, and render her a truly valuable appendage of the British Empire. Like almost all important and new undertakings, the Geological exploration, now in progress, (of which Dr. GIESNER's letters, extracted from the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last, give some account,) has been condemned by many well-meaning persons. But it is gradually opening a field of enterprise; it is bringing foreign capital into the Province, and making the true character of the country better known abroad. These, besides the domestic aid it has already afforded in supplying Granite, Freestone, Limestone, Marl, &c., are abundantly sufficient to prove its utility. We therefore repeat it again, that whatever our jealous neighbours may proclaim in regard to the real condition of New Brunswick, our soil, our fisheries, our mines, and our navigable rivers, are sufficient for our wants, and capable of rendering the Province one of the most wealthy and powerful Colonies in the world.

[From the Kingston Chronicle.]

SEPTEMBER 22, 1841.

Our readers will perceive by the following communication, that the mortal remains of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, are to be consigned to the tomb on Friday next. We understand that the chapel of St. George's Church is selected as the place of interment.

HALL OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,  
Kingston, September 21, 1841.

The following official communication addressed to His Worship the Mayor, was laid before the Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Kingston, 20th Sept., 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that it is intended that the Funeral of His Excellency the Governor General should take place on Friday next. The procession will leave Government House at 11 o'clock, A. M., precisely. I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
THOS. C. MURDOCH.

His Worship the Mayor.

Whereupon the Common Council passed the following resolution:  
"That Friday next, the 24th instant, being the day appointed for the Funeral of His Excellency the Governor General, the Common Council do recommend to all the Inhabitants of the Town, to observe that day as a

DAY OF MOURNING,

with every suitable solemnity, and that all shops and places of business be closed, and all trading and mechanical operations cease during the day.

J. COUNTER, Mayor.

[From the Montreal Gazette, September 25.]

If any thing were wanting, which certainly is not the case, to prove the deep and unceasing interest which the late lamented Governor General took in the welfare and prosperity of this Province, it is to be found in the Speech which His Excellency had prepared for closing the first Session of the United Legislature, which we give below, and for which, we think, the country is indebted to the Chief Secretary for making public. The Speech in question is a melancholy but noble memorial of the parting prayers of Lord Sydenham for the peace and happiness of a Province, which his ability and forethought strove to mark by every thing characteristic of British freedom and security. It may be looked upon as a great and public testimonial of his wisdom as a statesman, and benevolence as a faithful Representative of a gracious Sovereign. As such, it ought to find a place in every record of our history, and become a perpetual monument to the public worth and integrity of its distinguished author:—

KINGSTON, Sept. 21, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—It will, I am sure, be satisfactory to yourself and other members of the Legislature, to be made acquainted with the terms of the speech which had been prepared by the late Governor General, to be delivered on the prorogation of the Legislature, but which his lamented illness prevented. It was the last public document ever dictated by him, and breathes throughout those sentiments of attachment to this country and of anxiety for its advancement which he ever felt and expressed. The last few words—the concluding prayer for the happiness of Canada, were dictated on Friday morning, at a time when the hand of death was upon him.

As this document is entirely of a public nature, you are of course at liberty to communicate it to the other members of the House of Assembly, or to the public, in any way you may think most proper. I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,  
T. W. C. MURDOCH.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

COPY.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, it affords me the highest gratification to be able to congratulate you on the important results of your labours during the present Session.

Called together under a new constitution, and representing interests so various and extended, it was impossible but that difficulties should arise in your first meeting, but those difficulties have been overcome by your prudence, while the new measures which you have perfected, and the improvements which you have introduced into the existing law will remain as a memorial of your industry and zeal. I have also to thank you for the attention that you have paid to all those measures which were submitted to you by my direction.

To some of the Bills which you have passed, I have had particular pleasure in assenting, feeling as I do that they will confer the most important and permanent benefits on the people of this Province. The Bill for the establishment of District Councils while it assimilates the system in this section of the Province to that which I had previously established in Eastern Canada, through the Special Council, affords to the people the most ample security for the proper management of their local affairs, and presents at the same time, the best means of instructing them in the advantages and responsibilities of a representative form of Government. The Bill for the promotion of education is a measure of great value. It has ever been the anxious desire of the Queen to extend to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects the blessings of education, and having received Her Majesty's commands to bring this question under your consideration, I shall have peculiar satisfaction in reporting to the Queen the assent I have been enabled to give to a Legislative enactment upon the subject. The Bills for the establishment of a board of works, and for carrying out public improvements, are of vital interest to the commercial prosperity of this country, and I consider that the system established by those mea-

asures will constitute a new era in the trade and agriculture of the Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty, for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the current year, and for the large, and I trust ample, provision which you have made to support the credit of the Province, and to provide by an increasing revenue, for the augmented charge which will be caused by the works which you have sanctioned. In the exercise of the powers with which you have invested me, for the raising of funds and for their application when raised, it will be my earnest endeavour so to shape my proceedings as to ensure to the Province the greatest possible advantage.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

Having received Her Majesty's gracious permission to return to England, for the recovery of my health, it is probable I may not again have an opportunity of meeting you in Parliament.

I take this occasion, therefore, to express to you my sincere gratitude for the confidence you have shown me, and for the support which I have throughout received from you. While I cannot look back on the two last years without feelings of the deepest emotion—my anticipations for the future are full of hope and confidence. In the manner in which the present session has been conducted, and in the results which it has produced, I feel the fullest assurance that the anxiety of the Queen and the Imperial Parliament for the welfare of Canada will not be disappointed—that the constitution which they have bestowed on this country will be productive of peace, of happiness, and prosperity. To me it must ever be a source of the highest gratification that in the accomplishment of these great measures I have been permitted to bear a part. It now remains for you to carry out in your homes the good work you have so well begun—to obliterate past dissensions—to co-operate in giving effect to the new institutions—and to inculcate the spirit of enterprise and contentment which are essential to the well being of a community.

May Almighty God prosper your labours, and pour down upon this Province all those blessings which in my heart I am desirous that it should enjoy.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—The French Frigate *La Belle Poule*, commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, son of His Majesty the King of the French, has just arrived here, and the circumstance has called forth all the warmest feelings of respect and hospitality towards that illustrious personage. The City authorities of New York lost no time in doing honor to a personage who from local as well as national causes must command an intense interest in the hearts of its citizens, and the French residents in the city, through their consul, have likewise been honored with a reception, by deputation, on board the *Belle Poule*, where they came to tender their sentiments of respect and attachment. Preparations are on foot, as we learn, for entertainments in honor of His Royal Highness, upon a magnificent scale.—*New York Albion*.

THE STEAMSHIPS.—The Bunker Hill Aurora, has the following items:—

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR WINTER.—Some new arrangements are to be made in the running of the Royal Mail Steamships between Liverpool and Boston, for the approaching winter season. Last year the ships only made one passage each way in the months of November, December, January and February. The arrangement for the coming season, we understand, will be as follows:—

One ship only will leave Boston in the months of January, February, March and April.  
One ship only will leave England during the months of December, January, February and March.

WEEKLY LINE.—We hear from England that the proprietors of the Steam Packets have entered into a new contract with the Admiralty, by which the Royal Mail is to leave England and the United States once a week, or four times a month, for the additional compensation, (as reported,) of eighty thousand pounds per annum.

We are not informed when this new arrangement will commence, but probably in May next, as two ships for this line have been some time in progress.

PRICE RAISED.—We are authorized to say, that the price of a passage from this port (or from Halifax,) to Liverpool, in the Royal Mail Steam Packets, will hereafter be one hundred and fifty dollars, or £30 English.

WEST INDIA STEAMERS.—We learn by the contract of the "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," with the Admiralty, that they are to furnish not less than fourteen Steam Vessels, of not less than 400 horse power, and four smaller vessels, of not less than 100 tons burthen.

The fourteen ships have been built, or are nearly so, in England and Scotland, seven in each.—They will average about 1400 tons burthen, and are of about 450 horse power. The following is a list of them, as nearly complete as we are at present able to make it:—  
Steamships Forth, Capt. Feyer, R. N.;  
Tweed, Capt. Franklin, R. N.; Trent, Capt. E. C. Miller, R. N.; Clyde, Capt. R. Ewing;  
Medina, Avon, Thames, Dee, Tyne, Shannon, Derwent, Medway.

The Forth is to be the first ship, and will leave England on the 1st of October. She is said to be a very fine ship, by those who have been on board of her. The cabins are all single, having only one berth in each. The dining saloon is below the deck. In these respects, the ships are all alike, and they are all built with round sterns. The Medina was built in the Isle of Wight, and arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst., two days before the Caldonia left. The ships, it will be observed, are all named after the rivers of Great Britain.

ANOTHER FERRY BOAT.—A new Steamer, intended by the City Corporation to ply across

the Harbour as a Ferry Boat, in conjunction with the *Victoria*, (which has been found to answer admirably well,) was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. M'Leod, in Carleton, on Thursday last.—She was named the *Lady Colebrooke*, and is to be furnished with an engine of thirty horse power, precisely the same as that of the *Victoria*, built by Messrs. Fawcett & Preston, of Liverpool. This beautiful piece of machinery, which has just been completed by our townsmen, Messrs. T. Barlow & Co. (Phoenix Foundry,) will be placed in the boat forthwith, and she will be in operation without loss of time.—*Saint John Courier*

The next English Mail will be made up here on Wednesday the 13th inst., at half-past 11 in the forenoon.

MARRIED.

At Sheffield, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Wesleyan Missionary, Rev. Samuel M'asters, of the Parish of Ludlow, County of Northumberland, to Miss Martha Jewett, of the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury.

At Saint John, on Saturday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Jesse Pickard, of Fredericton, to Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Ambrose S. Perkins, of that City.  
At Smith's Creek, Studholm, King's County, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Barrett, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Henry Haney, of Mill Stream, to Ann E., sixth daughter of Mr. John Blair, of the former place.

DIED.

At Saint John, on the 27th ult. in hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life, Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Pengelly, in the 31st year of her age.  
In Portland, on Wednesday se'night, Alice, wife of Mr. Hugh Gallagher, aged 30 years.  
Suddenly, at Yarmouth, N. S. on the 12th ultimo, Mrs. Ruth Scott, consort of Mr. John Scott, Senior, aged 70 years.  
At the Quebec General Hospital, on the 13th ult. after an illness of three weeks, Mr. Patrick O'Hara, aged 194 years, retaining his faculties until within a few days of his decease. Mr. O'Hara emigrated to Quebec in the year 1818, from his native town, Ballymena, in the County of Antrim, (Ireland,) in which place he spent eighty years of his life, esteemed and respected by all classes. The last ten years were passed in the General Hospital, under the care of the Ladies of the Convent attached to that institution.  
At Montego Bay, (Jamaica,) on the 1st August, in the 30th year of her age, Margaret, wife of James Rait, Esq. Merchant of that place, (formerly of Saint Andrews,) leaving a husband and seven children to lament their irreparable loss.

BARRACK CANTEN.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
St. John, N. B., 1st Oct. 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CANTEN in the Barracks at Fredericton, is to be let upon the following conditions, for THREE YEARS, from the 15th October inst. to the 30th September, 1844.

No Person but of unexceptionable character, or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two Sureties will be required for the regular payment of the Rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his Sureties, must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this Office, or to the Barrack Master at Fredericton.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture, as his Sureties, must be inserted in the proposals; and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a Licence.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, with the words "Tender for Canteen," written on the outside cover, will be received at the above Office, on or before twelve o'clock, at noon, of Friday the 15th October, instant,—after which hour, any proposals received, cannot be noticed.

By the Motiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have Troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders, to specify the various descriptions of articles they will undertake to furnish, of the best quality, and at the general retail prices, and comprising every commodity usually in demand by the Troops; samples to be produced if required; and they are to take notice that they will be held to the strict performance of the Covenants of their Leases and full payments of their Rents without any remission or reduction further than the Covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:

I hereby offer for the Canteen, in the Barracks at Fredericton, for Three Years from the 15th October, instant, the Rent of Ten Pounds, Sterling, per annum, for the House as a Dwelling, and the further Rent of — Sterling per Month, for every Ten Private Soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period, and propose Mr. of , and Mr. of , as my Sureties for the same.

The Rent of the Canteen as a Dwelling, is fixed at the sum stated above, therefore the bidders will be upon what is offered for every Ten Men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns, which are made up on the first day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the Barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month. The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any Tenders be noticed, except such as are strictly according to the above Form.

The Rent to be paid in British money, or Spanish or Mexican Dollars, at the rate of 4s. 2d. each.

DEEDS, LEASES,  
Bonds and Mortgages.  
For sale at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

New Brunswick Manual;

A COMPILATION of Forms and Information, designed for the use of Justices of the Peace, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—Price 10s.—For sale at Mr. H. S. BEEK'S Book Store, Fredericton.  
September 25.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Creditors to the Estate of the late GEORGE F. S. BERTON, Esq., are requested to attend at the Office of Geo. J. DIBBLE, Esq., in Fredericton, on Monday the 11th day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

W. J. BERTON.  
Fredericton, Sept. 22, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of LAND known as the *Pound Corner*, fifty by eighty feet, with a building thereon, with trifling expense would make a good dwelling. Payments made easy.

Also, The COTTAGE adjoining the residence of Mr. GALE, and occupied by CHAS. M'PHERSON, Esquire, possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

F. W. LECAIN,  
or B. WOLHAUTER, Esquire.  
The said Property is unencumbered.  
Fredericton, September 29, 1841.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undermentioned Lots of LAND and HOUSES, belonging to the Estate of SAMUEL GROSVENOR, deceased, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction, on Thursday the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, viz:

No. 1.—Lot adjoining the House formerly owned by Mr. George Anderson, fronting on Carleton Street.

No. 2.—House in King Street, occupied by Mr. W. Crawford.

No. 3.—Two Lots of LAND on the Miramichi Portage, Nos 15 and 16, containing 100 acres each. Terms at Sale.

GEORGE SHORE,  
GEORGE MINCHIN, } Executors.  
JOHN SIMPSON.

Fredericton, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of CATHERINE KNAPP, late of this place, deceased, Widow and Sole Executrix of the late TITUS KNAPP, Esquire, will present their Accounts, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar Months from this date, to the Subscribers; and all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to

JOHN GEO. ALLAN,  
JAMES DICKSON,  
Executors of the said Catherine Knapp.  
Westmorland Point, Westmorland County,  
June 8, 1841.

NOTICE.

GEORGE W. TURNER, of Fredericton, (Merchant,) having this day assigned all his Property, real and personal, within this Province, to the subscribers, in trust for the purposes expressed in the Deed of assignment, all Creditors of the said Geo. W. Turner, wishing to derive any benefit under the said Deed of assignment, are requested to call at the Office of Charles Fisher, Esquire, in Fredericton, and execute the said Deed within three months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of the said assignment; and all persons indebted to the said Geo. W. Turner, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to the said Geo. W. Turner.

HARVEY GARBELON,  
T. R. ROBERTSON, } Trustees.  
J. J. MUNRO,  
Fredericton, September 1, 1841.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, That the following Real Estate of non-residents, situated in the Parish of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, has been Assessed for the year 1840, as follows, viz:—The Real Estate of CHARLES M'PHERSON, Fifteen Shillings—the Real Estate of BENJAMIN TRIFETHEN, One Pound. Unless the above sums are paid, together with the expense of advertising, the said Real Estate will be sold, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Dated Dalhousie, the 31st July, 1841.

CHARLES MACDONALD,  
Collector of Assessment.  
County of Restigouche,  
Parish of Dalhousie.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY FIVE SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Central Fire Insurance Company, upon which 20 per cent has been paid. For further particulars enquire at the Office of James F. Berton, Barrister at Law. Fredericton, September 14, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM GOLDER, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within three months from this date, to the Subscribers, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment to

JAMES GOLDER,  
WILLIAM BOONE, } Executors.  
September 10, 1841.—1m

CABINET BUSINESS.

GEORGE BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Business

in Mr. RICHARD DUNN'S Building, near the Central Bank, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, and hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a portion of their patronage. He has on hand a lot of ready made Work, such as Mahogany and Birch Pembroke Dining and Loe TABLES, SOFAS, BEAUREAUS, Butternut and Pine WASH STANDS, BEADSTEADS, &c., all which he will sell low for Cash or approved credit.  
Fredericton, July 7, 1841.—2m.