

in wishing to have the apartments of the male and females of his family, consisting of eleven persons, kept perfectly distinct. So much attention was paid by this industrious man, not only to the decencies, but to the comforts of his house, that his windows, four feet and a half by three, with double sashes, were so contrived, by means of side springs, made by the village smith in place of pulleys, as to remain open when required, for the purpose of ventilation.

Good farm houses are generally throughout this parish, and indeed throughout these baronies.

If any neglect, dilapidation, mismanaged culture, or deficient crops, meet the eye of the enquiring traveller, he will learn that it occurs on the estate of an absentee proprietor.

In the foregoing portraiture of the rural manners and habits of this ancient colony, there exist many features in its agriculture and domestic management, neither to be imitated nor approved. Compared with the order, exquisite domestic neatness, and improved husbandry of England, it is highly defective; yet it furnishes, in general, to the Irish cottager and small farmer in almost every other portion of Ireland (favoured spots in Ulster excepted,) a striking example of industry and cleanliness, of comfort and independence, which we trust to see imitated before many more years shall have passed, in despite of the political agitations with which this unfortunate country is too often tormented.

In reference to the prosperity of these ancient English settlements, it is a remarkable fact, and one which has scarcely been sufficiently adverted to, that with very few exceptions indeed, all the towns, and even villages and hamlets, which England yet possesses, appear to have existed from the Saxon times.—This is in general sufficiently attested by their mere names, and there is historical evidence of the fact in a large proportion of instances. Our towns and villages have become individually larger in most cases in the course of the last eight or ten centuries; but in all that space of time no very great additions have been made to their number. The augmentation which the population and wealth of the country have undergone, vast as it has been in the course of so many ages, has nearly all found room to collect and arrange itself around the old centres.

This fact does not disprove the magnitude of the increase which has been made to the numbers of the people; for the extension of the circumference, without any multiplication of the centres, would sufficiently absorb any such increase, however great; but seeing how much crowded the country actually is with towns and villages, it is certainly curious to reflect that they were nearly as numerous over the greater part of it in the time of the Saxons. And if only about twenty eight of our cities and towns, or even twice that number, can be traced to a Roman original, the number indebted to the Saxons for their first foundation must be very great; for, as we have seen that nearly all that are not Roman are Saxon. As for our villages, the undoubted fact that the present division of the country into parishes is, almost without any alteration, as old at least as the tenth century, would alone prove that English villages in the Saxon times were nearly as numerous as at the present day. Let it be conceded that many of the villages were very small, consisting, perhaps, of only a dozen or two cottages; still we apprehend the facts imply a diffusion of population and of cultivation, vastly beyond what can be supposed to have taken place in the preceding or Roman period, during which, indeed, the country was traversed in various directions by noble roads, and ornamented with some considerable towns; but does not appear, from any notices that have come down to us, or any monuments or signs that remain, to have been generally covered with villages of any description.



By His Excellency Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN  
GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor  
and Commander in Chief of the Province of New  
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS it appears from information which I have received from the Mayor and Chief Magistrate of the City and County of Saint John, that on or about the hour of ten or eleven last night, the sixth instant, a murderous assault by fire arms was committed in the Streets of Portland, in the said County, by some person or persons unknown, upon JAMES BRIGGS, Junior, which instantly caused his death; I do therefore publish this my Proclamation, and do hereby offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS to whomsoever, excepting the actual perpetrator of this fatal violence, shall give such information to Her Majesty's Attorney General, of the person or persons by whom this offence was committed, as will enable him to prosecute the offender or offenders to conviction.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Saint John, the seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

#### HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

**S**EALD TENDERS, the rate of each article to be expressed in Sterling, will be received at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday the 28th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of the Regimental Hospital in Fredericton, for twelve months from the 1st day of January, 1848:—

Required daily.	Meat, (Beef),	.. .. .	per pound.
	Bread, (Wheaten,) 2lb. loaves,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Potatoes,	.. .. .	per bushel.
	Milk,	.. .. .	per quart.
	Tea, (Congo,)	.. .. .	per pound.
	Sugar, (Muscovado,)	.. .. .	ditto.
	Rice,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Oatmeal,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Barley, (Pearl,)	.. .. .	ditto.
	Salt, fine, (not basket,)	.. .. .	per quart.
Extra when required.	Flour, (Wheaten,)	.. .. .	per pound.
	Arrow Root,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Vinegar, (common,)	.. .. .	per gallon.
	Mustard, (flour,)	.. .. .	per pound.
	Port Wine,	.. .. .	per gallon.
	Madeira Wine,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Brandy,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Gin,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Rum,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Porter, { English bottle,	.. .. .	per bottle.
	{ Halifax draught,	.. .. .	per gallon.
	Soap, (yellow,)	.. .. .	per pound.
	Sand, (scouring,)	.. .. .	per bushel.
	Bricks, (Bath,)	.. .. .	each.
	Whiting,	.. .. .	per pound.
	Black Lead,	.. .. .	ditto.
	Mutton or Veal.	.. .. .	ditto.

The Meat to be delivered in good boiling pieces, with but little bone, for Soup.

The Bread and Milk to be delivered daily at the Hospital, at the expense of the Contractor, and at such an hour as may be named by the Medical Officer in charge.

All of the articles to be of the best quality of their kind. Those in daily use, to be supplied on the daily requisitions of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital, and the others in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Payment will be made monthly, in silver money, at the Army rate, upon the production of the usual vouchers, supported by proper certificates of delivery.

Any further information required may be had at the Commissariat Office, where forms of Tender can be obtained, and none will be noticed unless accompanied with a guarantee from two persons of known responsibility, for the due performance of such Contract as may be founded thereon.

H. W. W. PLANT,

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat, New Brunswick, }  
Fredericton, Sept. 8, 1847. }

#### ARMY CONTRACTS.

**S**EALD TENDERS, (the rates to be expressed in Sterling) will be received at the Commissariat Office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Tuesday the 28th instant, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, viz:—

##### FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's Land Forces at Fredericton during the 12 months, commencing the 1st January next. The deliveries to the Troops to be made from the Contractor's Shop or Stall, and to consist of HIND and FORE QUARTERS, and no other, subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat; and to be conveyed to the Barracks at the expense of the Contractor. The issues to the Staff and Departments to be made in suitable pieces from the Shop or Stall as aforesaid.

##### BAKING BREAD

For one year from the 1st of January, 1848, for the Troops and Departments at Fredericton, in such quantities as may be required, and to be delivered from the Bake House or Shop of the Contractor, but conveyed for the Troops to the Barracks at his expense. The Bread to be baked at least twelve hours previous to delivery. The Tenders to state the number of pounds of well baked Bread that will be delivered for one hundred pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Stores, at the Contractor's expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

##### FORAGE

For one year from the 1st of January, 1848, for the Officers belonging to the Garrison at Fredericton. The Tenders to state the rates at which the ration, consisting of 10lbs. Oats, 14lbs. Hay, and 6lbs. Straw, of the best quality, will be delivered in detail by the Contractor, from his own Store, which is to be in the vicinity of the Barracks. The Hay in bundles of 56lbs. each, the Straw in bundles of 24lbs.