

## POST OFFICE, FREDERICTON.

*List of Letters remaining in Office, 15th July, 1847.*

<i>Aburnothy, Mrs. M.</i>	<i>Anderson, Alexander</i>
<i>Adams, James</i>	<i>Armour, John</i>
<i>Best, Richard</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>Bligh, Rev. Joseph</i>	<i>Bryson, Sarah</i>
<i>Brewer, John</i>	<i>Burchill, Peter</i>
<i>Brockway, John</i>	<i>Burrell, Robert</i>
<i>Callaghan, Michael</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>Campbell, Peter C.</i>	<i>Cockburn, James</i>
<i>Camyer, Lawrence</i>	<i>Coleman, W. A.</i>
<i>Carnal, G.</i>	<i>Cook, James</i>
<i>Cawley, Nancy</i>	<i>Coy, Mrs. T. T.</i>
<i>Dailey, James</i>	<i>Crowley, John</i>
<i>Doherty, John</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>Donovan, William</i>	<i>Doyen, Eben. (2)</i>
<i>Ellis, Charles</i>	<i>Dwyer, M.</i>
<i>Gill, Miss C.</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>Gill, Miss M.</i>	<i>Estey, William</i>
<i>Gill, Thomas</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>Glasier, John</i>	<i>Good, Benjamin</i>
<i>Hartt, Aaron, (2)</i>	<i>Graceton, William</i>
<i>Hawlet, John W.</i>	<i>Grieve, William</i>
<i>Hosker, Mrs.</i>	<i>H</i>
<i>Jerrethe, Mrs. D.</i>	<i>Howting, James</i>
<i>Johnson, John</i>	<i>Hubbard, Mrs. N.</i>
<i>Kennedy, Thomas</i>	<i>J</i>
<i>Lafferty, Thomas</i>	<i>Johnston, James</i>
<i>Latta, Robert, (2)</i>	<i>K</i>
<i>Markell, Uriel</i>	<i>L</i>
<i>Moore, Daniel</i>	<i>Law, Anna Bell</i>
<i>Munro, George</i>	<i>Lowery, Henry</i>
<i>Murphy, Mary</i>	<i>M</i>
<i>M Keen, Jacob</i>	<i>M Knight, William, (2)</i>
<i>O'Brien, John</i>	<i>M Lalan, Thomas, (2)</i>
<i>Parent, Joseph</i>	<i>M Nalley, Patrick</i>
<i>Patterson, Henry</i>	<i>M Neal James</i>
<i>Ravin, William</i>	<i>O</i>
<i>Sawlar, James</i>	<i>O Frask, Charles</i>
<i>Scott, Sergeant James</i>	<i>P</i>
<i>Smith, Luther</i>	<i>Porter, James H.</i>
<i>Staples, P.</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>Staten, John</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>Sterling, G. H.</i>	<i>Stevens, Joseph</i>
<i>Wallace, James</i>	<i>Stevenson, William</i>
<i>Ward, James</i>	<i>Sullivan, D. and J.</i>
	<i>Sullivan, Margaret P.</i>
	<i>Swceny, William</i>
	<i>W</i>
	<i>Welsh, Donald</i>

*Persons calling for any of the above, will please remark that they are Advertised.*

A. S. PHAIR, P. M.

## KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.

This Festival, appointed by the Statutes to be annually observed, was celebrated on Thursday, June 24, in the usual manner. On the Sunday preceding, the Academical Body attended Divine Service in Christ Church Cathedral, on which occasion the Venerable Archdeacon preached the anniversary Sermon before the University. The terminal and other examinations were held during the week, at which the progress made by the Students, as also their general demeanor, during the past year, was very satisfactory to the Examiners.

On Thursday the Right Reverend the President, in the absence of the Chancellor, attended by the Convocation, proceeded to the Chapel of the College, where a considerable number of spectators was assembled, and held the Public Act in commemoration of the founders of the University. His Lordship having opened the Convocation in solemn form, the Reverend Vice-President delivered the Commemorative Oration in praise of the founders and benefactors of the University; at the conclusion of which His Lordship conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts upon each of the following candidates, viz:—John F. Peters, Robert B. Street, E. B. Fisher, and J. D. M. Keator.

A number of Prizes were then delivered to the several Students to whom they had been awarded, respectively. The ordinary business of the day having been concluded, the President, in the absence of the Chancellor, addressed the Students.

His Lordship expressed a hope that several competitors would be found for the Douglas Medal in the ensuing year; and reminded

them of the necessity of increased diligence at a time of life when they would have a better opportunity of laying up a store of useful knowledge than at any subsequent period.

His Lordship then announced, that His Honor the Chancellor proposed the following as the subject for Essays competing for the Douglas Medal for the ensuing year:—"The influence of the study of the Classics on Education."

After which the Public Act was closed in solemn form.

## EMIGRATION.

EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

[Continued from page 3407.]

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM SIR W. M. G. COLEBROOKE TO EARL GREY.

(No. 49.)

Fredericton, N. B., 28th May, 1847.

MY LORD,—By the last Mail, and since the transmission of my Despatches, No. 33, of April 27th, and No. 38, dated May 13th, I have received a copy of the papers presented to Parliament in February, relative to Emigration to these Provinces, and containing Your Lordship's Despatches to Lord Elgin of the 31st of December, and the 29th of January last.

In transmitting to Your Lordship some printed extracts of my Despatches to Lord Stanley in 1842,\* which were laid before Parliament, I have in view to draw Your Lordship's attention to the circumstance, that I have been long impressed with the advantage of promoting settlement in "Villages," and the prosecution of such useful works as would afford employment to the settlers. It will also be seen that it was my desire to encourage the acquisition of land adjacent to such settlements by persons of capital, who would undertake and promote such improvements, whereby the value of their lands would be raised, and the settlements reciprocally benefited; but as it was found impracticable to induce proprietors of unreclaimed lands to engage in such undertakings, the only alternative that presented itself to the Government was to advance funds, and through the aid of intelligent and experienced Agents, to open roads and lay out and superintend the settlement of the adjacent lands, thus holding out to the settlers the employment essential to them, and the further encouragement that the work would not only render the lands accessible but would improve their value.

As it has not been usual to construct Roads and Bridges by means of loans re-payable by instalments in situations where tolls could not be rendered productive, and these being works conducive to the benefit of the public, and to future settlers, such advances for their execution held out inducements to the only class who are willing and able to form the first settlements; and even with this encouragement the requirement of prompt payment for the land, would, in most cases, have defeated the undertaking. In limiting the allotments to fifty acres, and allowing them to be purchased on credit, there was no check to the enterprising settler in extending his occupancy when enabled to purchase and pay for his first concession, for it was concluded that any funds he might be prepared so to apply, would be paid in redemption of his homestead, and a subsisting mortgage on this until redeemed, afforded a means at any time of compelling a transfer of the land, if the settler neglected his farm, to the prejudice of his neighbours, or speculated on its enhanced value from their improvements, and this, without any injustice, as he could at any time dispose of the value of his own improvements, the only payment which the purchaser would intermediately be called on to make.

Locations of fifty acres were also chosen as sufficient in extent for a first occupancy, (affording commonage for firewood and wild pasturage,) and by reserving the Lots in rear of the first concessions, an opportunity of extension was afforded.

Without the reserve of common lands in the settlement, no improving Settler is contented with a smaller occupancy or is willing to be deprived of the privilege of enlarging it for the settlement of his family growing up around him, and as the possession of land in his own right is the main stimulus to his exertions, and in reality his inducement to encounter the labours and privations incidental to such a mode of life, and which none but the most enterprising will engage or succeed in, there can be no inducement, were it even practicable, to obstruct his views; and from this prevalent feeling the farm servant will be content only to remain as such till he can effect such a settlement for himself, the exception to which will be found only in the neighbourhood of towns where continuous employment to a limited extent is held out to a class of skilled and unskilled labourers. Neither in the country is it necessary to discourage the labourer from acquiring land, as to all settlers the offer of labour is not only acceptable, but eagerly sought for at every stage, owing to which the contracts for work are taken throughout the country at rates which would not remunerate the ordinary day labourer.

By the Regulations of December, 1842, it will be seen that on the sale of allotments of fifty acres, no term was fixed for the payment of the purchase money, but prompt payment in cash for all concessions beyond that extent were required, a regulation which approximated as nearly to the Canadian system of fifty acre free grants as the Law would allow, and with some advantages over it,

\* See Supplement to Gazette, 20th August, 1842, pages 158 to 162; and 26th November, 1842, pages 249 to 253.