

cultural *bona fide* settler should have possession *on credit*. For, truly, that price must be very inadequate to supply a fund for adaptation to the purposes of a community, which the moderate yeoman, besides his necessary investment in seed and other materials is able, generally speaking, to pay down "on the nail," for some 50 or 100 acres, especially near a town site. Supposing, for example, the formation of a town, with accommodation and farm lands, surrounding it, on some convenient spot, on the proposed line of Railway. To clear, say, 150,000 acres of land; to lay out and make plans for a town of 1,000 acres; to construct roads, bridges, quays, and to lay the foundation of the requisite social institutions and facilities for progress and comfort, would involve an investment of perhaps one million sterling. To make up this investment, the prices required to be paid down, whether for country, accommodation, or town lands, would press heavily upon the resources of the settler, while a moderate annual instalment, securing the freehold at the end of 20 years, would be adapted to his means, and replace the capital to the speculator with an equal or greater profit. At the end of 20 years, the annual contributions of the settler would not be rent, but payments to the State for expenses of Government, education, and other social conveniences. A large portion of the total receipts from sales or leases would be transferred to the common treasury for public purposes; or, which would come to the same thing, a portion of the settlement itself, a half or two-thirds, the preparation of which is included in the general price or rent of the whole territory, might be reserved as the endowment for educational and municipal purposes.

But, assuredly, it is the most obviously just principle that the land itself should be the Custom House of the State; and in a new country, where no vested interests interfere to prevent the adoption of principle abstractedly just, it is to be hoped that this perpetual fountain of State revenue may be in the outset diverted into its right channels,

County.	Acres Granted.	Acres Vacant.	Total Acres.	Acres cleared.	Population in 1840.
Restigouche,	156,979	1,109,581	1,266,560	5,579	3,161
Gloucester,	332,902	704,538	1,037,440	11,681	7,751
Northumberland,	986,168	1,993,832	2,980,000	25,323	14,620
Kent.	386,398	640,002	1,026,400	20,413	7,477
Westmorland,	577,440	301,000	878,440	not stated.	18,360
Albert,	233,700	199,860	433,560	25,000	5,660
Saint John,	309,147	105,573	414,720	not stated.	25,716
Charlotte,*	317,245	466,115	783,360	35,135	18,178
King's County,	662,752	187,168	849,920	69,452	14,464
Queen's County,	514,204	477,076	961,280	43,089	8,232
Sunbury,	377,078	405,002	782,080	12,262	4,260
York,*	940,914	1,230,686	2,201,600	44,818	13,995
Carleton,*	811,402	4,480,598	5,292,000	49,553	13,381
	6,606,329	12,301,031	18,907,360		

\* Traversed by St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Friday, the 23d July, the Queen met both Houses in the new House of Lords, which, filled as it was by the beauty and splendour of the peerage and the diplomatic corps, presented a most brilliant and imposing spectacle. The following is a copy of the SPEECH:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and in some cases aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develop the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

In truth, the *tabula rasa* of British North America now presents to the British Government a means and an opportunity of establishing a system of political and civil economy, involving an incalculable amount of mutual and reciprocal benefit. The Territory, itself, when intersected by Railways, offers to begin with, the best of all foundations for a system of national *currency*; for surely food-producing land, yearly increasing in value by cultivation, and by facilities of interchange and intercommunication, would be the best of all securities for a conventional State money, presenting an inexhaustible means of carrying out, on a large and effectual scale, whatever improvements of a public character New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada may require to enable them to maintain the railway race with the United States and Europe.

A body of official Reports\* presented to the House of Assembly, embracing details relative to the resources of New Brunswick, its adaptation for settlement, the natural history of its timber forests, the character of the eastern harbours of Nova Scotia, and upon the introduction of Wooden Railways and Electric Telegraphs into British North America, has just been re-published here by order of the Government; together with a Blue Book of copies or extracts of correspondence with the Colonial Office, relative to the construction of railways in several British Colonies. The general question, therefore, is evidently intended to form matter of serious consideration during the present recess. From data furnished in these Reports by Mr. Perley, Her Majesty's Emigration Agent for New Brunswick, we have, with some labour, prepared the following particulars, which, in a tabular form, shortly exhibit the extent and capabilities of the Province:—

\* Reports relating to the project of constructing a railway, and a line of Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, through the Province of New Brunswick, from Halifax to Quebec. Presented to the Legislative Council and Assembly, 3rd February, 1847. Printed by order of House of Assembly. Fredericton: J. Simpson. Reprinted by Clowes and Sons, London: June, 1847.

#### REMARKS.

Abounds in lime and marl. Good soil. Fisheries of Bay of Chaleur. Interior unexplored.  
Wheat averages 64½ to the bushel. Favourable for fisheries. Large exports of oysters and dried fish.  
Exported 37,000 tons of timber from Miramichi in 1845. 5,563 new tonnage registered 1845.  
Good harbours and extensive fisheries.  
Fine grazing and agricultural land. Trade in grindstones and flagstones.  
Shad fishery. Railway proposed from Dorchester across the Isthmus to Shediac, opposite Prince Edward's Island.  
Excellent freestone, gypsum, and timber.  
Exported (with out-bays) 245,000 tons of timber in 1845, besides deals, planks, &c. Large exports of fish and oils. Possesses steam saw mills, grist mills, foundries, breweries, &c. 21,833 new tonnage, 1845.  
Undulating country, with ridges of granite. Good valley land. Admirably adapted for fisheries. Abundance of sea manure.  
Abounds in salt, gypsum, and marl.  
Iron ore; extensive seams of rich caking bituminous coal.  
Large lumber trade. Agriculture neglected. Good alluvial land.  
Town of Fredericton, capital of Province. Several very promising settlements.  
Excellent soil in valley of Tobique. Fine slate. Large deposit of iron at Woodstock. Abounds in timber of finest quality.  
New Brunswick consumes annually about one million sterling of British Goods; being at the rate of £5 per head of the present population.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success; and that the civil war, which for many months had afflicted that country, has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

"I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public service.

"I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the Revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for Education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God, that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

The Lord Chancellor then made proclamation by the Queen's command, that the Parliament do stand prorogued until Thursday, the 21st day of September next, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

All Letters must be Post-paid.

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Wednesday, September 1, 1847.