

FIGURATIVE PLAN, & VIEWS,

of the Island of

**ST. PAUL.**

Entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

taken in Sept. 1829 by COL. JAS. BOUCHETTE.

in Long. 60 11 24. } Var 28. 13. W.

Lat. 47 12 58. }  
by JOHN JONES Esq. R.N.

1829.

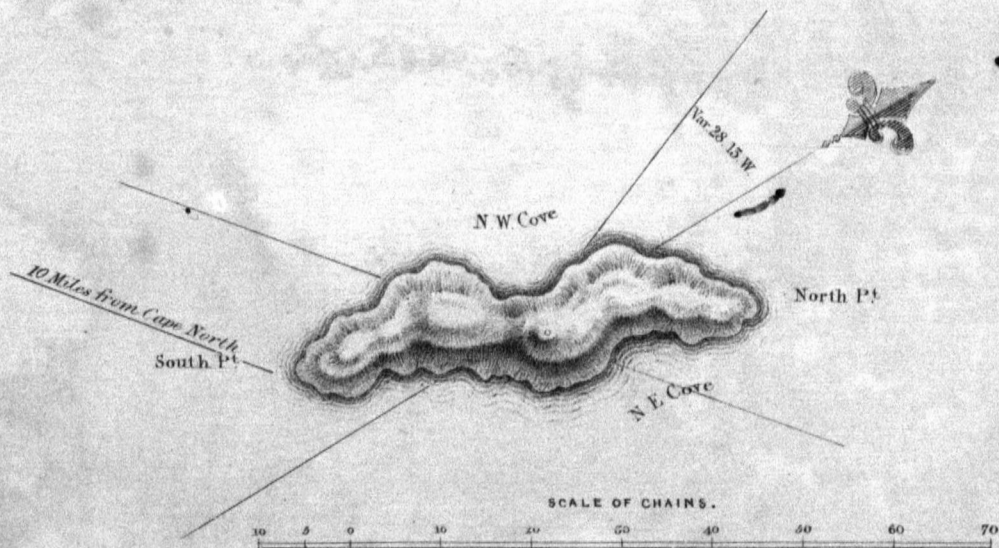
Site of the Light House summit of Hill 229 Feet.



ST. PAUL'S ISLAND, bearing N.W. by N. distance 15 Miles.



ST. PAUL'S ISLAND, bearing W. S. W. distance 4 Miles.



Day, & Haghe Lith<sup>o</sup> to the King 17, Gate St. Lane. Inn. P<sup>th</sup> 46

and hazy weather in the day, as well as its light at night; and if there was a great gun to be fired, or a bell to be rung at intervals in foggy weather, it would show its position, and enable a ship to shape her course accordingly. The want of this I have no doubt has been the cause of many shipwrecks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south coast of Newfoundland, and Cape Breton Island, together with the extreme inaccuracy of the latitudes and longitudes of the different headlands, which has been proved by minute astronomical as well as chronometrical observations made on the spot at the respective headlands under your orders.

"I have the honour to be,

"&c. &c.

"To Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.

"Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c."

"JOHN JONES,

"Master — H. M. S. Hussar."

"The Island of St. Paul, according to the most correct accounts that have been procured, lies in a direction north  $73^{\circ}$  east by the magnet, or north  $52^{\circ}$  east, true, from Cape North, the north-east point of the island of Cape Breton, distance ten miles to the southern extremity, being in length about a mile and a quarter from north to south, and inclining to the eastward at the north end; and in average breadth about a quarter of a mile. The margin is rocky and precipitous nearly all round, indented on the north-east and north-west sides by two coves, in both of which boats may obtain shelter during the prevalence of certain winds. The cove on the north-west side affords a small and bold beach, about 150 feet long, where a landing may be effected, but generally with difficulty, by reason of the continual swell of the ocean. The interior of the island rises into three hills, the highest being nearly in the centre, and terminating in a square summit of about fifty feet on each side, and nearly perpendicular, which is estimated to be about 258 feet above the level of the sea. The surface of the island is in general rocky, with some spots of marsh or bog, which probably supply the fresh water found issuing from the rock. Stunted fir and white birch trees are the only products of the island, but some drift wood may be picked up. It is not known what animals, if any, inhabit the place.

“There is good anchorage all round the island, and close in shore, which circumstance enables vessels to lie there with any winds by shifting their stations as the wind and weather require—a mode practised by the privateers of the United States during the last wars. There are tolerably regular soundings off the north-west side, at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile; on the north-east side a bank lies off about three quarters of a mile, with from seven to eight fathoms of water. The general depth of the soundings round the island, half a mile from the shore, is from twenty to forty, but the water soon deepens to one hundred fathoms. The current runs generally about four miles an hour, about south-south-east. There is a plentiful fishery of cod and mackarel round the coast of the island, and also an abundance of seals.

“The situation of this island, in the very entrance of the great thoroughfare leading from the Atlantic to the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, together with the abrupt nature of its shore and the depth of the sea around, admitting a ship to run her jib boom against the cliff before she strikes the bottom; the frequent fogs and tempestuous weather; the uncertain currents; and, at the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the large bodies of ice; all these circumstances combine with the inaccuracy of many of the charts in general use, to render the island of St. Paul probably the most dangerous to shipping that is to be found on the coast of British America. It has been the scene of innumerable wrecks since the first settlement of the colonies, many, perhaps most of which, are only told by the relics strewed upon the rocks. So constant are these disasters, that it is the custom of the inhabitants of Cheticamp (a French settlement on the north-west coast of Cape Breton) to visit the island regularly every spring for the purpose of collecting the spoil. Human bones are to be seen scattered in various parts, and very lately fourteen large anchors were counted lying at the bottom of the sea near the shore. The destruction of life and property on this fatal spot has been incalculable. For the future it might doubtless be prevented, in great measure, by the erection of a light-house, provided with a great gun or a gong, to be used in foggy weather. The central eminence, already mentioned, appears to be the best site for this purpose. Stone

may of course be procured in abundance on the island, but timber, and probably lime, with all other materials, must be imported, and can be supplied from Cape Breton.

"The following vessels have been ascertained to be among the number that of late years have met their fate on St. Paul's Island :

" The Horatio, of London	.	.	.	1823
A ship from Prince Edward's Island	.	.	.	December, 1826.
The Canada, of Aberdeen	.	.	.	1827
Duncan, of Hull	.	.	.	1827
Venus, of Aberdeen	.	.	.	1828
Ship, name unknown	.	.	.	1829

"Not many years ago a transport, full of soldiers and their families, struck on St. Paul's, and went down ; the bodies floated into all the harbours along the north-east coast of Cape Breton. Two hundred perished.

' Sydney, Cape Breton, 23d June, 1829.

" (True Copy) J. LAMBLY, H. M.

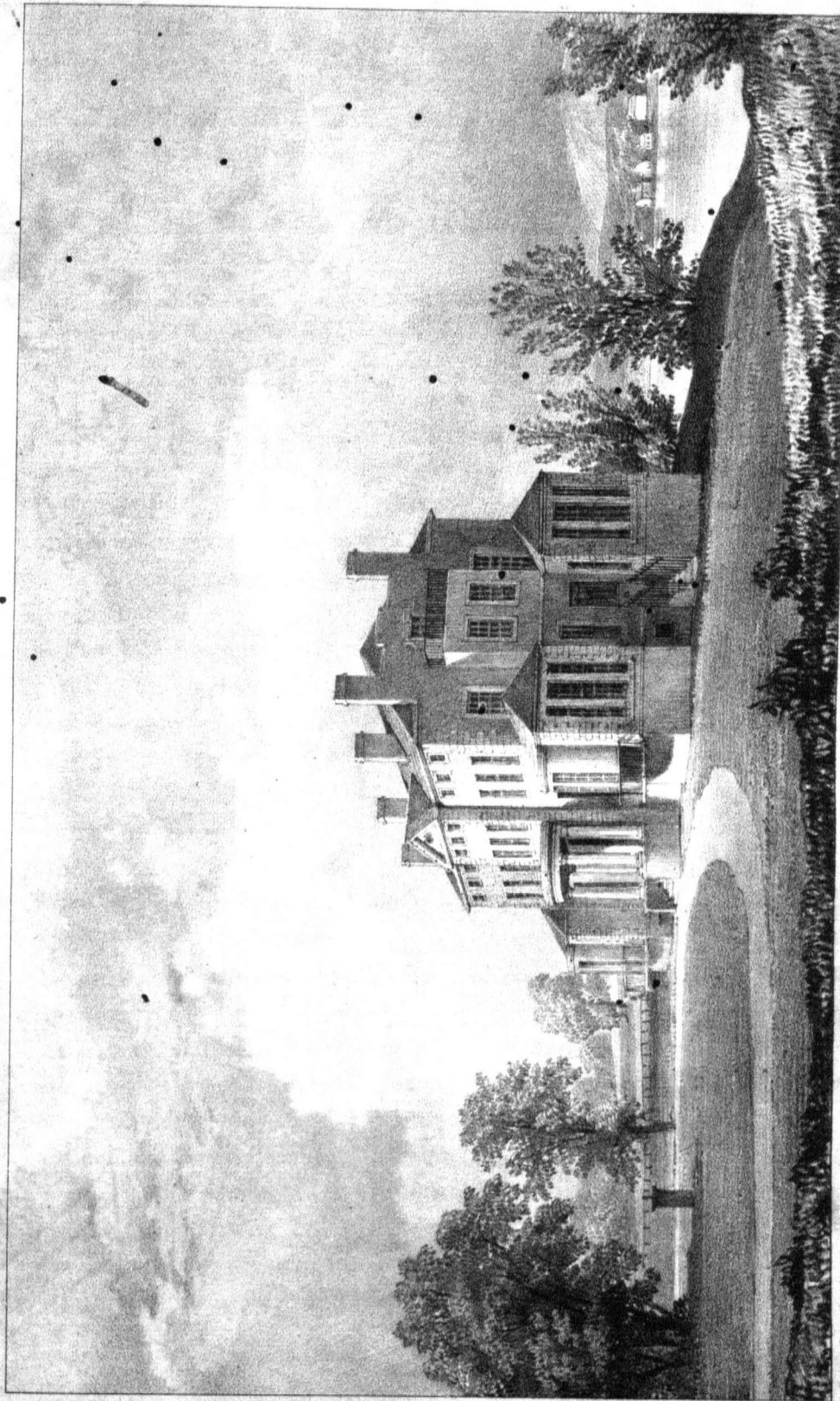
" Quebec, August 19th, 1829."



## CHAPTER VIII.

NEW BRUNSWICK—The Territory on the Banks of St. John's—Madawaska Settlements  
—York--Sunbury—Queen's County—King's—St. John's City and County—Har-  
bours, Roads.

THIS Province is situated between the parallels of latitude  $45^{\circ} 5''$  and  $48^{\circ} 4' 30''$  north, and between  $63^{\circ} 47' 30''$  and  $67^{\circ} 53'$  of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Bay of Chaleurs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and by the river Ristigouche, which in its whole course from its source to its estuary in that bay, divides the province on the north from the county of Bonaventure, in Lower Canada: on the south by the bay of Fundy and Chignecto, which indenting from the Atlantic, separate it from Nova Scotia, Cumberland Basin, a deep inlet from the latter bay, and by the boundary line drawn from Fort Cumberland to Bay Verte, in Northumberland Straits, which separates the county of Westmoreland in this province from that of Amherst in Nova Scotia. Its eastern boundary being Northumberland Strait, which flows between it and Prince Edward's Island, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence: its eastern limit, commencing at Passamaquoddy Bay, is the river Scodie or St. Croix, the river Chiputnetikooch flowing into the former, and a chain of lakes, the principal of which is termed Grand Lake, extending north-westerly to the source of the Chiputnetikooch, thence by the boundary line separating it from the United States' province of Maine, and from Lower Canada. The difference between the British and American commissioners as to the position of this line, the decision of the King of the Netherlands, the umpire agreed to, and the considerations enforcing the view of the British commissioners, have been amply treated of in an earlier part of this work, and therefore require no further mention in this place. To this province also pertain the islands in the Bay of Fundy as far south as the  $44^{\circ} 36'$  of latitude north,



NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

*Do. & H. H. 1870*

*Do. & H. H. 1870*





the principal of which are Deer Island, Campo Bello, and Grand Monan. The superficial content of the whole province exceeds 27,704 square miles, comprising 17,730,560 acres.

In surveying this extensive and important portion of the British dominions, we are not guided by any of those continuous ridges of elevated land, by which nature itself separates one district from another, and which have divided and regulated some of our former descriptions. It is not less remarkable for all those grand features which stamp and characterize the operations of nature in this quarter of the globe, amongst them comprising many towering heights and precipitous elevations, but these being isolated and detached, rather claim our attention as they occur in following another species of division, than of themselves direct us in our general view of the province. As Mars Hill, however, is invested with a peculiar degree of interest, from the circumstance of its being the point fixed on by the British Commissioners as the commencement of the range of highlands, forming the boundary of the United States, we will step a little out of our way to take a rather close survey of it. It is about five and a half miles to the west of the river St. John, about 100 miles above Fredericton. The mountain is about three miles in length, its lower base four and a quarter; it is very narrow and divided by a hollow near the centre; its highest elevation above the level of the sea is about 2000 feet, and about 1200 above the source of the St. Croix. The early part of the ascent is easy to the height of about half a mile, beyond which it becomes much more abrupt, and near the summit almost perpendicular. The prospect viewed from its crest is extensive and commanding, as it is the highest point in its vicinity. Immediately beneath stretches the vast forest of which the adjacent country is composed, whose undulatory swells, clothed with a brilliant green, resemble stupendous waves, the more elevated spots rising from the bosom of the others like towers above the ocean.

This conspicuous mountain lies west of and close to the meridian or exploring line, run from the source of the river Chipmunk, called the source of the St. Croix, and so determined by commissioners in 1798, and at which place a new monument or boundary was erected in 1817 (vide vol. i. p. 14). and from whence the

exploring line due north was run that year through the country, and passing east of Mars Hill at the distance of forty-one miles, and traversing the St. John at seventy-seven miles five chains, two and a half miles above and west of the great falls, and finally ending at the waters of the Ristigouche or Wagansis, at ninety-nine miles four chains. The year subsequent the same exploring line was prolonged forty-four miles beyond this point to the head waters of Mitis.

Having thus alluded to this extensive line traversing 143 miles and four chains of vast forests and wilderness, and intersecting in its course numerous rivers and streams, a few observations relating to the face of the country along its whole course may not be deemed unacceptable, also a table of barometrical and thermometrical observations, taken by us whilst running the line in 1817.

From the monument at the source of the St. Croix to Park's at Houlton Town, a distance of thirteen miles, the country is generally low, with the exception of a few gentle swells of land, becoming more conspicuous, however, in approaching Park's farm at Houlton town-road. From this fine elevated position the country can be viewed with great advantage, and especially the principal range of highlands, extending from Mars Hill west to the Catahden mountain, remarkable for its height and diversity of scenery, the land descending by gradual ridges and slopes towards Houlton town. The country from Park's to River Maduxnekeag is low and marshy, but in approaching the river the land rises, and its banks are high and steep, where the line traverses the river at seven miles north of Houlton town-road, which extends westward to a large bend of the river about five miles west of Park's farm, up to which place the author explored the river from its estuary in the St. John's.

This river has numerous windings, and spreads into several large and inferior branches. The chief fall is about three miles east of the exploring line, at which place there are falls of fourteen feet nine inches high, and a portage of sixty rods. It is rapid and shallow in many places, and contains numerous islands. Four and a half miles above the line are the settlements that connect with the Houlton town-road; from thence to Presq' Isle river the land ascends gradually, until approaching the river where the ascent is conspicuous. From the summit of the high banks of this river

Mars Hill is seen, bearing north  $24^{\circ}$  west, and a range of high lands stretching to the south-west, with other higher but more distant objects in the rear. From hence the land rises considerably, but on approaching Mars Hill it descends into a valley, until it again ascends at the river Goosequick immediately north of Mars Hill—then a most conspicuous ascent presents itself between the river and that of river des Chutes, which seems to connect with Mars Hill highlands. At this point highlands are seen at the distance of eight or nine miles in the direction of north-north-west and south-south-east; from hence the land ascends by gradual slopes towards the river Aristook, and where the line traverses the river there are two beautiful small islands, called Commissioners Islands; between this river and the St. John's, in the direction of the line, the land is extremely high, and more conspicuously so between the sixty-ninth and seventy-fourth miles, and like the other ridges of high land directs its course towards the south-south-west.

The generality of land throughout this large extent of country is of a good quality, fit for cultivation, and the timber is by no means inferior.

From the river St. John northward for a distance of about fourteen miles, the ascents and descents are not materially conspicuous, nor is the land of so good a quality as that south of the St. John, presenting however large tracts of pine ridges, also large swamps; the land again rises beyond the ninety-first mile on proceeding north, and is high in the vicinity of the Ristigouche or Wagansis, between which river and the head of the Grande River lies the Ristigouche portage, about seven miles in length, passing over fine elevated land, and strikes the head waters of the Grande River, which falls into the St. John below the Madawaska settlement.

This extensive line forms the base of a double row of American townships, laid out by the government of the province of Maine, seemingly granted for the support of agricultural societies, academies, colleges, &c.; these townships are named Westford, Groton, Houlton, Plantation, Williams, Framingham, Belfast, Limerick, besides one for the agricultural society. These eight townships are well situated, cover a fine tract of country, most abundantly watered by numerous branches



of the river Maduxnekeag and several small lakes: farther north along the exploring line are situated the townships of Portland, Bridgewater, Mars Hill, Durfield, and Westfield, composed of good land, and although uneven and mountainous, is fit for cultivation, and well watered by several branches of the river Presq' Isle.

There are at present some settlements in several of these townships, besides the chief one already mentioned, Houlton-town Plantation, and a road of communication is now opened from the Penobscot near Sunkaze stream, traversing diagonally a range of townships to the head of the St. Croix, and thence to Houlton-town, and is either continued or will be carried on to Mars Hill, opened as a military road; and as Mars Hill is a commanding position, it is probable the American government will avail itself of its advantages and position, and will occupy it accordingly.

*Table of Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations, taken by the Author whilst running the Exploring Line northward from the Source of the St. Croix in 1817.*

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
July 10.	Long Island, 32 miles above St. John	12			rain	N.N.E.	30	170	71	30
12.	Fredericton	12			..	..	29	970	84	
19.	At Eel River	11	30		..	calm	29	83	86	
20.	At Richard Smith's	10	15		..	S.W.	29	55	86	
23.	Near Houlton Town	10	20		clear	..	29	33	68	
..	Meduxnekeig Creek	9			..	..	29	50	66	30
..	Three miles on the Line	4	25		..	..	29	13	67	30
24.	Five and a quarter from the Monument	10	30		..	..	29	54	70	
..	Three from ditto	7			..	..	29	67	51	
27.	At Monument Camp	12			..	..	29	67	87	
..	Ditto	2	30		..	..	29	65	78	
..	Highland before Camp Ridge				..	..	29	660	77	
Aug. 3.	At Monument Camp	12			..	..	29	40	83	30
6.	One mile and a half from the Monument	6			..	calm	29	67	49	
..	Ditto at the Camp	1	45		..	S.W.	29	47	74	
7.	Ditto	6	40		..	..	29	65	60	
..	Ditto	12			..	calm	29	66	78	
8.	Ditto	9	15		cloudy	..	29	45	71	
11.	At Park's House	12			clear	N.W.	29	50	74	30
..	Ditto	5	40		..	calm	29	56	71	
12.	Ditto	8	15		rain	S.E.	29	48	66	
..	Ditto	5	10		..	calm	29	48	64	
13.	Ditto	12			..	..	29	46	65	

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Aug. 14	At Park's House	6	25		fair	south	29	42	66	
..	Ditto	8	10		..	..	29	50	95	
..	Ditto	11			..	s.w.	29	50	90	
..	Ditto	12			cloudy	..	29	62	86	
..	Ditto	4	20		..	w.	29	38	81	
15.	Ditto	9	24		rain	s.w.	29	9	69	
..	Ditto	12	45		..	..	29	40	77	
..	Ditto	4	30		cloudy	w.	29		76	
16.	Ditto	6	3		clear	N.W.	29	32	58	25
..	Ditto	6	10		..	..	29	30	54	30
..	Ditto	8	39		fair	N.	29	36	70	
..	Ditto	12			..	..	29	36	72	40
..	Ditto	6	15		..	E.	29	36	64	30
17.	Ditto	8	55		cloudy	s.w.	29	30	71	20
18.	At five mile Camp	8	30		..	calm	29	37	74	30
..	Ditto	12			clear	..	29	32	81	10
19.	Ditto	8	36		cloudy	E.	29	92	65	10
..	Ditto	12	20		..	calm	29	92	74	10
20.	Ditto	9	10		rain	..	29	70	63	25
..	Swamp	12			..	..	29	43	59	
21.	At the seven mile Camp	2	30		..	..	29	29	66	10
22.	Swamp	12			cloudy	..	29	25	62	
..	Bottom of hill	2			clear	..	29	27	66	10
..	Top of hill	2	15		..	..	29	6	66	40
..	Rise of hill	1			..	..	29	22	76	30
23.	At Park's	9	35		cloudy	w.	29	35	61	25
..	Ditto	1	30		..	N.N.E.	29	32	59	
..	Ditto	6	30		rain	N.E.	29	20	53	35
24.	Ditto	12			..	..	29	20	50	10
..	Ditto	7			..	..	29	30	46	10
25.	Ditto	7	22		fair	calm	29	41	57	
..	Ditto	1	30		..	..	29	41	64	10
..	On the rise	6	15		..	..	29	87	47	10
26.	Swamp	12	30		cloudy	west	29	81	67	5
27.	On the rise	7	45		fair	N.E.	29	88	55	
28.	At Maduxnikeag	6	47		..	s.w.	30	4	47	
..	Ditto	12			..	calm	29	98	70	50
29.	Twenty miles from the Monument	8	5		..	N.W.	29	79	56	40
..	Top of the ridge	12	15		..	calm	29	81	66	5
30.	On the Island of Madox	8			..	..	29	95	60	20
..	Thirty-two miles from the Monument	12			cloudy	..	29	95	64	35
..	Bottom of the hill	2	15		..	..	29	91	66	
..	Top of the hill	2	18		..	..	29	89	67	25
31.	Three miles from north branch	8			..	N.W.	30		51	30
Sept. 1.	Ridge, 28 miles from the Monument	7	30		..	..	30	2	43	30
..	Rise, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Monument	12	40		..	..	29	90	66	10
2.	Thirty miles from the Monunmet	8			..	w.	29	85	59	5
..	Rise, 31 miles from the Monument	12	45		fair	calm	29	72	74	45
3.	Rise, 32 miles from the Monunent	8			cloudy	N.E.	29	57	60	
..	Top of hill, 33m. 52 chs.	10	40		..	calm	29	50	68	30
..	Bottom of ditto	10	45		fair	..	29	55	70	
..	Bottom of hill, 34 miles	10	50		..	..	29	55	69	
..	Top of ditto	11			..	..	29	46	74	40

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Sept. 3.	Top of the hill . . . . .	12	19		fair	calm	29	30	74	40
..	Bottom of ditto . . . . .	12	30		..	..	29	61	74	50
..	North side of the river, 36 miles . . . . .	12	50		cloudy	..	29	70	76	30
..	.. . . .				..	..	29	38	72	30
..	36m. 52chs. 50lks. descent . . . . .	5			..	..	29	45	71	30
4.	Camp . . . . .	7			..	..	29	58	61	30
..	Rise, 37m. 37chs. 60lks. . . . .	11	45		clear	..	29	50	72	30
5.	Camp, 38m. 30chs. . . . .	9	5		rain	..	29	60	65	30
6.	.. . . .	7	45		cloudy	..	29	79	57	30
7.	Forty-one miles Camp . . . . .	9			fair	..	29	92	59	
..	Top of a ridge . . . . .	11	15		..	..	29	64	59	30
8.	Camp north of the river . . . . .	6	15		..	..	29	96	60	30
..	Top of a ridge . . . . .	6	20		..	..	29	93	41	30
..	At a small creek . . . . .	7	15		..	N.	29	92	40	
..	On a rise . . . . .	7	40		..	..	29	75	50	
..	Ditto . . . . .	7	50		..	..	29	72	50	
..	Top of a hill . . . . .	8			..	..	29	71	51	25
..	Bottom of ditto . . . . .	8	18		..	..	29	66	52	20
..	Top of a hill . . . . .	8	30		..	N.E.	29	57	54	
..	Top of the mount . . . . .	8	40		..	..	29	55	54	
..	Bottom of ditto . . . . .	9			..	..	29	57	56	30
..	Bottom of a hill . . . . .	9	16		..	N.	29	54	57	10
..	Top of ditto . . . . .	10	30		..	..	29	50	66	
..	Bottom of a hill . . . . .	10	45		..	..	29	96	64	10
..	Creek ditto . . . . .	11			..	..	29	87	67	40
10.	45m. 20chs. from the monument . . . . .	7	46		cloudy	S.	29	69	61	50
..	Top of a ridge . . . . .	8	17		fair	S.E.	29	61	61	30
..	Ditto . . . . .	9	38		..	N.	29	31	63	
..	Bottom of a hill . . . . .	10	19		..	..	29	42	65	20
..	Ditto . . . . .	10	52		..	N.W.	29	37	65	35
..	Top of a hill . . . . .	11			..	N.E.	29	35	65	40
..	Ditto . . . . .	11	9		..	..	29	32	66	
..	Top of the rise . . . . .	11	49		..	..	29	32	66	10
..	Bottom of ditto, a creek . . . . .	12	3		..	..	29	42	65	
..	Top of a hill . . . . .	12	11		..	E.	29	37	65	30
..	Bottom of a hill . . . . .	12	39		cloudy	S.	29	37	65	30
..	Top of ditto . . . . .	1			rain	S.W.	29	37	65	10
..	Bottom of ditto . . . . .	1	19		..	..	29	43	67	
11.	Forty-nine miles from the monument . . . . .	8	27		fair	N.	29	62	55	40
..	Bottom of a hill . . . . .	11	16		..	..	29	62	60	30
..	Top of a hill . . . . .	11	25		..	..	29	50	64	
..	Descent . . . . .	11	30		..	..	29	44	61	30
..	Top of an ascent . . . . .	12	43		..	..	29	48	64	10
..	Swamp . . . . .	3	41		..	..	29	57	63	30
..	Top of hill . . . . .	3	50		..	..	29	51	64	
12.	Bottom . . . . .	7	48		sultry	S.	29	40	61	30
..	Top . . . . .	8			..	S.E.	29	31	65	15
..	Bottom . . . . .	8	22		..	..	29	42	60	25
..	Top . . . . .	8	45		..	..	29	40	60	40
..	Bottom . . . . .	9	17		..	..	29	48	63	
..	Top . . . . .	11	47		..	..	29	53	67	
..	Bottom . . . . .	12			..	..	29	65	67	30
..	Top . . . . .	2	6		..	..	29	65	74	30

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Sept. 12.	Top	2	12		sultry.	S.E.	29	58	71	
..	Ditto	3	47		..	..	29	48	70	30
..	Bottom	4	12		..	S.	29	44	69	30
13.	Camp	7			cloudy	..	29	77	47	5
..	Rise	7	18		fair	N.E.	29	67	44	40
..	Top of hill	7	35		..	N.W.	29	53	43	30
..	Bottom of ditto	7	56		..	..	29	71	43	45
..	Top	10			..	..	29	76	49	25
..	Ditto	1	20		..	strong	29	82	54	30
14.	Ristook Camp	12			..	S.W.	30	20	55	30
15.	On the line	2	45		clear	calm	30	20	62	
..	..	4	7		..	S.W.	29	85	62	50
16.	On the line	9	10		cloudy	S.E.	29	80	62	50
..	..	10	45		..	calm	29	75	63	
..	At the camp	5			..	..	29	57	70	
17.	Top of the mountain	10	15		..	S.S.E.	29	35	71	
..	Bottom of ditto	10	15		..	..	29	47	70	50
..	Ditto	1	5		..	calm	29	45	70	50
..	Ditto	3	10		clear	..	29	50	67	
..	At camp	3	10		cloudy	..	29	57	67	
18.	On the line	9	13		..	S.S.E.	29	40	60	
..	Bottom of a mountain	11	30		..	..	29	35	61	
..	Top of mountain	11	37		..	..	29	50	61	
..	Bottom of a mountain	1	18		..	..	29	37	62	
..	On the line	1	23		..	..	29	45	62	
19.	Camp	7			clear	calm	29	28	58	
..	Line	12			..	N.W.	29	65	62	
..	Ditto	3	15		..	..	29	70	60	
..	Camp	5	50		..	..	29	70	60	
20.	Ditto	8	11		..	calm	29	55	64	
..	Ditto	3	25		..	S.W.	29	53	63	
..	Top of hill	3	30		..	..	29	44	59	
..	..	10	11		..	calm.	29	48	64	
..	..	10	18		..	S.W.	29	55	63	30
21.	70 miles 32 chains, at foot great rise	7	27	A.M.	cloudy	..	29	53	49	
..	Nearly rise of the hill	7	37		..	..	29	43	46	
..	Top of the hill	7	43		..	..	29	39	45	30
..	Still rising	8	10		..	..	29	38	45	30
..	Higher land east	8	23		..	..	29	36	46	
..	Supposed top of hill	8	36		..	..	29	34	44	33
..	..	9	15		..	..	29	36	46	
..	Gradual descent	9	27		..	..	29	38	46	
..	Ditto	10			..	..	29	37	46	
..	..	11	3		..	..	29	48	47	
..	..	12	45	P. M.	..	..	29	52	50	
..	..	3	25		..	..	29	49	51	
..	..	3	35		..	..	29	45	50	
..	Top of hill, near brook	3	45		..	..	29	46	48	
..	At brook	5	5		..	..	29	57	48	
22.	Top of hill before brook				..	..	29	39	45	29
23.	Bottom ditto				..	..	29	44	50	30
Oct. 1.	Top of rise	9	56		clear	N.W.	29	23	38	
..	Bottom	10	15		..	..	29	34	38	

Date.	Place of Observation.	Time.			Weather.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
		H.	M.	S.			Inch.	Thou.	D.	M.
Oct. 1.	Camp	4	40		clear	N.W.	29	24	52	
2.	Ditto	7	45		..	calm	29	28	29	
..	Top	11	30		..	N.	29	16	54	
..	Bottom	12	40		..	..	29	15	55	
3.	Camp	8	7		..	calm	29	17	51	
..	Ditto	2			..	N.W.	29	17	51	
4.	Ditto	8	5		..	calm	29	17	32	
..	Top of hill	11	7		..	N.W.	29	20	51	
5.	Camp	8	7		cloudy	calm	29	10	50	
..	Top of hill	12	15		..	..	29	15	57	
..	Bottom	2	7		..	..	29	17	60	
..	Descending	3	10		..	..	29	13	58	
..	Camp	5			clear	..	29	16	57	
6.	Wagansis	10			..	..	29	21	56	15
..	On the line	9			cloudy	..	29	17	44	
..	At the Grand River	9	15		..	..	29	30	45	
..	Top of hill	3	55		..	..	29		56	
..	Bottom	4	10		..	..	29	11	55	
7.	Ditto	7	45		..	S.E.	28	81	57	
..	Top	8	40		rain	..	28	78	53	
..	Ascending	9	10		..	..	28	80	54	
..	Ditto	9	30		..	..	28	82	53	
..	Top	9	40		..	..	28	87	53	
8.	Camp	9	45		clear	N.W.	28	80	48	
..	Top	10	30		..	..	28	76	44	
..	Descending	12	40		..	..	28	83	49	
..	Top	12	57		..	..	28	85	52	
..	Ascending	1	17		..	..	28	83	52	
..	Ditto	3	15		..	..	28	82	45	
..	..	3	30		..	..	28	87	46	
..	..	3	40		..	..	28	80	45	
..	..	3	55		..	..	28	76	43	
..	..	4	5		..	..	28	85	43	
..	..	4	7		..	..	28	91	43	
..	..	4	12		..	..	29	5	44	
..	..	4	29		..	..	29	15	45	
..	..	4	29		snow	..	29	18	46	
9.	Wagansis	8	10		cloudy	calm	29	21	32	
..	..	9			..	N.W.	29		43	

The foregoing table is extracted from the field book of our operations as surveyor-general of the boundary under the treaty of Ghent, and it is inserted here with a view merely of showing the general state of the barometer and thermometer at the season of observation on that frontier of the province of New Brunswick, and not as a systematic series of remarks to ascertain heights, although taken with Inglefield's mountain barometer, which was used by us for that purpose upon that service.

On the opposite side of the St. John, at the distance of nine miles, is Moose mountain, nearly of the same height as Mars Hill; on the right lies the American plantation of Houlton, on the left the Restook range of mountains, and behind lie the lofty Katahdin and its subsidiary heights, stretching in the direction of the Penobscot. Mars Hill is a very conspicuous height from all the eminences in this vicinity.

In common with every portion of those regions, the province enjoys that grand advantage and distinguishing feature, abundant irrigation and water communication; not a section of it but is traversed and intersected by almost innumerable streams, whilst the greater rivers form accessible channels of intercourse from its heart to its extremities, and into the interior of the adjacent provinces; and bounded almost on two-thirds of its circumference by the ocean, it invites the commerce of the world. Vast plains, principally covered by immense forests of timber trees, forming in the early stages of colonization an important article of commerce, and indicating the richness and fertility of the soil, occupy the intervals between the scattered settlements; whilst the prosperous and flourishing appearance of the latter seem prodigal inducements to colonists to occupy the tracts of valuable land courting their acceptance.

The general face of the country may be described as composed of bold undulations, sometimes swelling into the height of mountains, and again subsiding to vale and lowlands, principally covered by noble forests, not so dense as to be inaccessible, diversified by occasional swamps, and tracts of level, settled, and cultivated country. The banks of the larger rivers for the most part disclose a country of the latter description, though in some places they are enclosed by lofty and precipitous rocks; whilst the abundance of inferior streams produces frequent slips or spaces of what is termed interval, which, overflowed by these during the wet season, become, at stated intervals, distinguished by extreme fertility. The borders of the rivers and the islets with which they abound furnishing extensive tracts of pasture, and flourishing crops of Indian and European corn, attest on multitudinous chosen spots the diligence of the husbandman, the general adaptation of the soil to the most profitable uses of agriculture.



As this province formed part of Nova Scotia up to a comparatively recent period, it is useless in this place to trace its history from an earlier date. It formed part of the territory granted by the charter of James I. to Sir William Alexander, and shared in all the vicissitudes of that possession, which have been noticed elsewhere, till 1784, when it was declared a separate province. In 1785, a separate constitutional charter was granted to New Brunswick, describing its limits, and Major-General Carleton was the first governor appointed. At this time the country was very thinly settled; its population being composed of merely a few French Acadians, who had clung to the soil through every difficulty and change of government, and some straggling settlers, whom the profits of the timber and fish trade had attracted from the New England States. Governor Carleton was invested with authority to locate the disbanded soldiers of the American war, and also the loyalists who had sacrificed to their fealty their former possessions; these laid the foundation of the present most advanced settlements. The strenuous efforts made by the first succeeding governors to improve the province, and the advantages held out by the timber trade, have, from time to time, drawn emigrants from Europe and America, which, together with the natural increase, have swelled the population to its present amount—large, indeed, as respects the extent of cultivated territory and its capabilities, but astonishing when we consider how few years back the entire province was but a vast unpeopled forest.

The following table will show the divisions and subdivisions of the province:—

Counties.	Parishes.	Counties.	Parishes.
YORK	Kent.	SUNBURY	Lincoln.
	Wakefield.		Burton.
	Woodstock.		Magerville.
	Northampton.		Sheffield.
	Prince William.		Gage Town.
	Queensbury.	QUEEN'S COUNTY	Hampstead.
	King's Clear.		Waterborough.
	St. Mary's.		Wickham.
	Douglas.		Brunswick.
	Frederick.		

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>
KING'S COUNTY	Westfield.	NORTHUMBERLAND	Chatham.
	Greenwich.		Gleneig.
	Kimpton.		Ludlow.
	Springfield.		Nelson.
	Norton.		Westmoreland.
	Sussex.	WESTMORELAND	Sackville.
ST. JOHN	Hampton.		Monkton.
	St. John, city.		Hopewell.
	Portland.		Dorchester.
	Lancaster.		Hillsborough.
	St. Martin's.		Salisbury.
CHARLOTTE	St. James.	GLOUCESTER	Botsford.
	St. Andrew's.		Eldon.
	St. Patrick.		Addington.
	St. David's.		Beresford.
	St. Stephen.		Bathurst.
	Peanfield.		Saumarez.
	St. George.	KENT	Carleton.
NORTHUMBERLAND	Campo Bello.		Harcourt.
	Grand Manan—Id.		Huskcisson.
	Northesk.		Dundas.
	Alnwick.		Wellington.
	Newcastle.		Liverpool.

As the principal settlements of this province are on the banks of the great rivers, and as, of these, the St. John's in every respect claims the pre-eminence, we shall, in our further account, trace the course of this river, noticing in succession the counties through which it flows, the towns, villages, and settlements on its banks, with all the other particulars of such counties as claim attention, and afterwards proceed to describe every other noticeable feature of the province, and the parts not comprised in our view of this most important tract.

This river intersects the province in or near latitude  $47^{\circ}$  north, and winds through it in something like a regular semicircle of about 220 miles in length, falling into the Bay of Fundy, in lat.  $45^{\circ} 20'$  north. Its source is in the same chain of highlands as that of the Connecticut, in parallel of latitude not far north of the latitude of its estuary, whence it stretches northward beyond the forty-seventh degree, and then descending in a

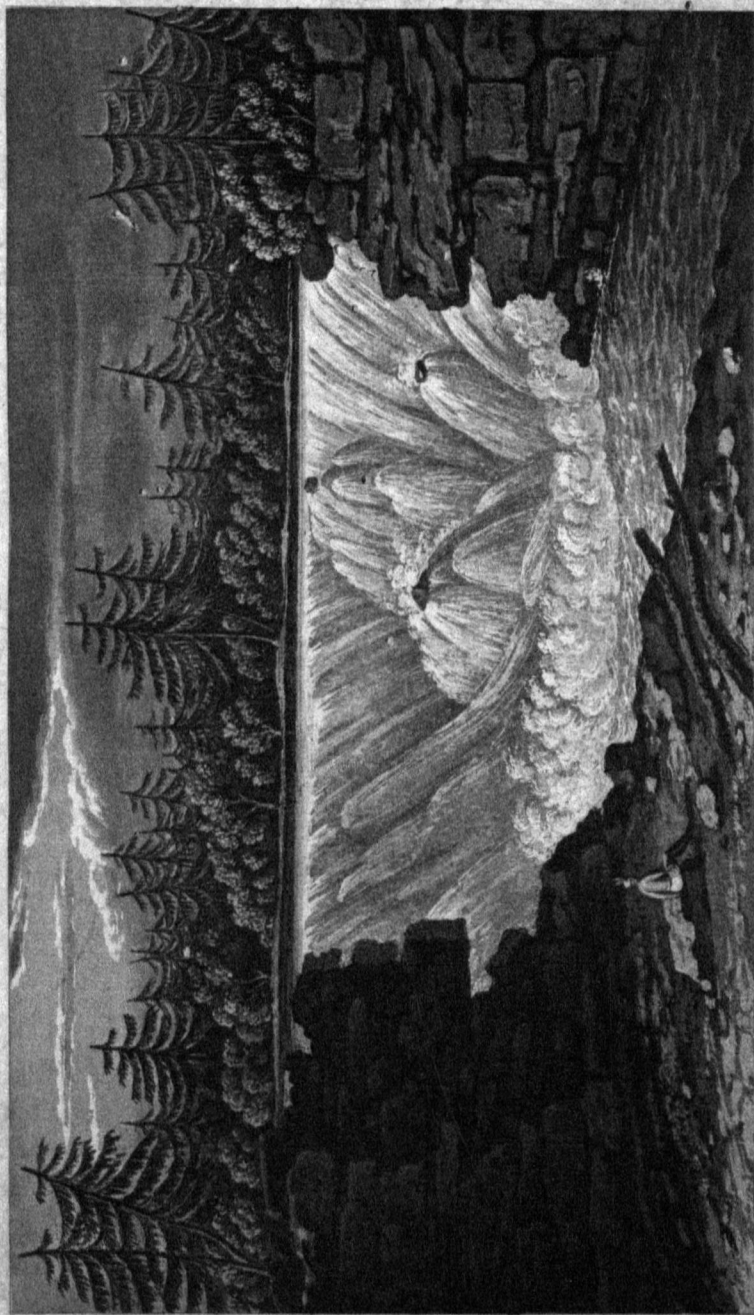
south-easterly direction, traversing New Brunswick, and performing a total length of course exceeding 350 miles.

Beginning then at the north-western extremity of the province, where it is entered by this river, on the line prescribed by the British commissioners, and near the point where it receives the waters of the Madawaska, the first settlement we meet with is that of Madawaska, in the county of York.

This county is bounded on the north by the river Ristigouche, on the south by Charlotte county, on the east by the county of Northumberland, south-east by the county of Sunbury, and on the west by the province of Maine, from the source of the St. Croix to Mars-hill, on a due north line, and thence by the division line between this province and Lower Canada. It extends on both sides of the river St. John, to the boundary of Sunbury county, two miles below Frederickton, the shire town, and also the capital of the province.

The Madawaska settlement is chiefly composed of French Acadians, formerly settled in the neighbourhood of Frederickton, whither they had been located by the British Government; but the tenure of their lands being little better than sufferance, when it became desirable to locate the American loyalists and the disbanded soldiers of the American war, they were dispossessed by the government of Nova Scotia; and after the separation of the provinces, invested by the government of New Brunswick with the lands they now hold at Madawaska, as a compensation. This settlement, though considered within the boundary of Lower Canada, has always been subject to the jurisdiction of the government of New Brunswick, being contiguous to the latter province, whilst it was, till lately, separated by an almost impenetrable barrier of wilderness from the former. The land on both sides of the river here is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, which is assiduously cultivated by the inhabitants, who, after grinding it into flour, send considerable quantities to the market of Frederickton, where it meets with a ready sale, at an abundantly remunerating price.

Continuing its south-easterly course, the St. John's receives, a few miles below this settlement, the waters of the Grand River, which flows from the northern extremity of the county of York; and at the distance



Thompson & Co. Montreal.

J. & C. Walker & Co. N.Y.

*The Great Falls on the River St. John, New Brunswick.*

of about forty miles below this settlement are the Grand Falls. A sudden turn of the river, forming a little bay a few rods above the cataract, offers a safe and commodious landing-place for boats; immediately below this the river rushes with great fury over a rocky bed, till it is suddenly narrowed by the projection of the rocks; from the western side it rolls with irresistible impetuosity over their ledges, and is precipitated in a perpendicular line forty-five feet into a narrow basin of pointed rocks, amidst which it foams and rages till it escapes through a narrow rocky channel, over a series of declivities half a mile in continuance, enclosed on each side by craggy cliffs, overhanging its course, and almost completely intercepting the view. Below the whole series of cascades is another small bay, in which are collected such timbers as have been committed to the falls; for though the trees are sometimes ground to powder in the whirling abyss, or are sometimes tapered to a point, and frequently broken, yet the great saving of labour induces many to incur this risk, rather than drag their weighty commodities over a distance of 100 rods of hilly portage. This bay is the station where all boats proceeding up the river stop and commence the portage. From St. John's, to this place flat-bottomed boats of twenty tons burden ascend, but above the falls no craft larger than canoes is used. A mile below this landing-place commences a succession of rapids, whirling in a narrow bed amidst craggy rocks.

The river then takes a course, with some involutions, nearly due south, bounded on either side by precipitous eminences or dense forests, whose solemn gloom has not yet been cheered by the busy hand of man. Here is an abundant and inviting field for new settlements to an immense extent; for whilst the growth of timber proves the fertility of the land, the vicinity of the river affords a ready intercourse with the capital of the province, and the situation being on the direct road from St. John's to Quebec renders a constant communication through it inevitable—advantages which are constantly attracting new settlers, and hence tending to a rapidly progressive amelioration.

About ten miles below the falls, on the eastern side, is the mouth of the Salmon River, and twenty miles lower still that of the Tobique River, which extending by a chain of lakes and inferior streams from



the immediate neighbourhood of the source of the south-west branch of the Miramichi, to which there is a portage, constitutes a communication entirely across the breadth of the province from west to east, from the St. John's to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The whole of the banks of this river are composed of good land, producing great quantities of the red pine, and affording fine slips of interval, whilst the islets in the river are most favourable for agriculture. A little above the mouth of the Tobique, on the opposite or western side, the St. John's receives the waters of the Restook or Aroostook River, flowing from the interior of the state of Maine. The whole course of this river is considered to fall within the United States; there are, nevertheless, many British settlers on its banks, who are not restrained by this consideration from felling the timber. Hence the St. John, pursuing the same southerly course, is entered on the same side by the River des Chutes, and continuing the same direction to the point where it receives the Presqu'isle, on the same side the stream, winds through a chain of highlands, well settled on both sides by the disbanded soldiers of the 8th, 98th, and 104th regiments of the West India rangers and New Brunswick fencibles, and exhibiting every appearance of good cultivation and prosperity. Near the confluence of these rivers, on the western side of the St. John's, and on the south of the Presqu'isle, is a military post, situated on an elevated plain, and commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country. The settlements on the St. John's to this point constitute the recently erected parish of Kent, so called in compliment to His late Royal Highness the duke of Kent.

We have now entered the parish of Wakefield, which extends on both sides of the river in a southerly direction from the Presqu'isle to the adjoining parishes of Northampton on the east and Woodstock on the western side of the river. Wakefield settlement was originally begun by a few individuals who had drawn bad lots in the parishes below, and were tempted by the superior quality of the soil to move further up; the military post at the Grand Falls above them, and that at Presqu'isle, securing them from all dread of interruption by the Indians. They were considerably reinforced by a number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the late New Brunswick regiments when those corps were



disbanded, and who were induced to prefer this location with a view to rendering the main route to Canada more easy and safe. The settlement generally, and especially those parts nearest the river, is in a very tolerable state of cultivation, which is rapidly extending towards the interior.

We now reach Woodstock on the western bank. At the upper or north-westerly extremity of this settlement, the Meduxnieag River empties itself into the St. John's, at the distance of about fifty miles from Frederickton. This is a broad rapid river flowing in almost innumerable branches through the woody highlands, which form part of the disputed territory. It is here that the more grand and sublime features of the scenery of the St. John soften into the beautiful and the picturesque. The towering and abrupt eminences, the precipitous crags, the darksome and unpencetrated forests here open into smiling plains and cultivated farms; and the numerous beauties which nature has lavished on the scene, heightened by the hand of art, enrich the landscape with the cheering prospect of human comfort and prosperity. The land on both sides of the river is here well cultivated, whilst the numerous islands that stud its surface yield large quantities of hay. From this place to St. John's the river is navigable for rafts of all kinds of timber, here produced in almost inexhaustible profusion; and though the rapids may occasion some little addition to the labour, they offer no danger either to rafts or boats going down to the sea. The lands of this settlement are throughout excellent; they extend about thirty miles on the western bank of the river to Queensbury, and are traversed about the centre by the Eel River: the settlement is provided with a handsome church.

Although the present settlements are principally confined to the banks of the river—a situation invariably chosen by early settlers—they comprise a vast extent of country stretching westward and northward to the American line, the whole of which has been ascertained by explorers, as well from the quality of the timber it produces, as from other circumstances, to be equal in quality of soil to that already cultivated. The woods are open and easily traversable.

The parish of Woodstock, as well as the opposite one of Northampton, was established upon what were termed the upper blocks of land, laid out after the last American war for the officers and men of the

disbanded provincial regiments; but few of those to whom lots in a situation so remote devolved felt inclined to take possession of them. The establishment of the upper posts, however, having removed all apprehension of injury or depredation from the Indians, the settlers proceeded with a degree of alacrity which has been abundantly rewarded; and this district, which some years back was so wild and solitary as to be dreaded by travellers between New Brunswick and Canada, now affords convenient accommodation, and exhibits a scene of industry and cheerfulness. On the opposite shore is the parish of Northampton, to which most of the preceding remarks will apply: in produce and fertility it is similar to Woodstock, was similarly settled, and enjoys the same advantages.

The next parish to Woodstock on the northern bank of the St. John's, which from the Meductic rapids, between the parishes of Woodstock and Northampton, takes an easterly course, is Prince William. In this parish the land does not boast the same agricultural advantages that are met with in others, insomuch that the officers and men of the King's American dragoons, who were the original settlers, after making some considerable efforts to reclaim it, abandoned the attempt. It is wrong, however, to decide prematurely on the capabilities of soil; some of the most industrious and persevering, who chose to remain, have succeeded in producing tolerably good farms. The settlements here extend backwards to the Lake St. George, on the margin of which are several flourishing establishments. From this lake the river Pockuock discharges itself into the St. John's over a tremendous fall occasioned by the rocks and precipices that hem it in and narrow its channel.

On the opposite side of the river we find the parish of Queensbury, originally laid out for the Queen's Rangers, who have made so good a use of their advantages as to raise considerably more grain than they can consume; they have also erected many mills, and made meritorious exertions in clearing roads through their settlement.

Adjoining Queensbury, in pursuing the easterly course of the river on the southern bank, is King's Clear, which extends to the parish of Frederickton. It was first settled by the second battalion of New Jersey volunteers, many of whom still remain, and its vicinity to Frederickton has induced a number of gentlemen to settle in it. The front lots are

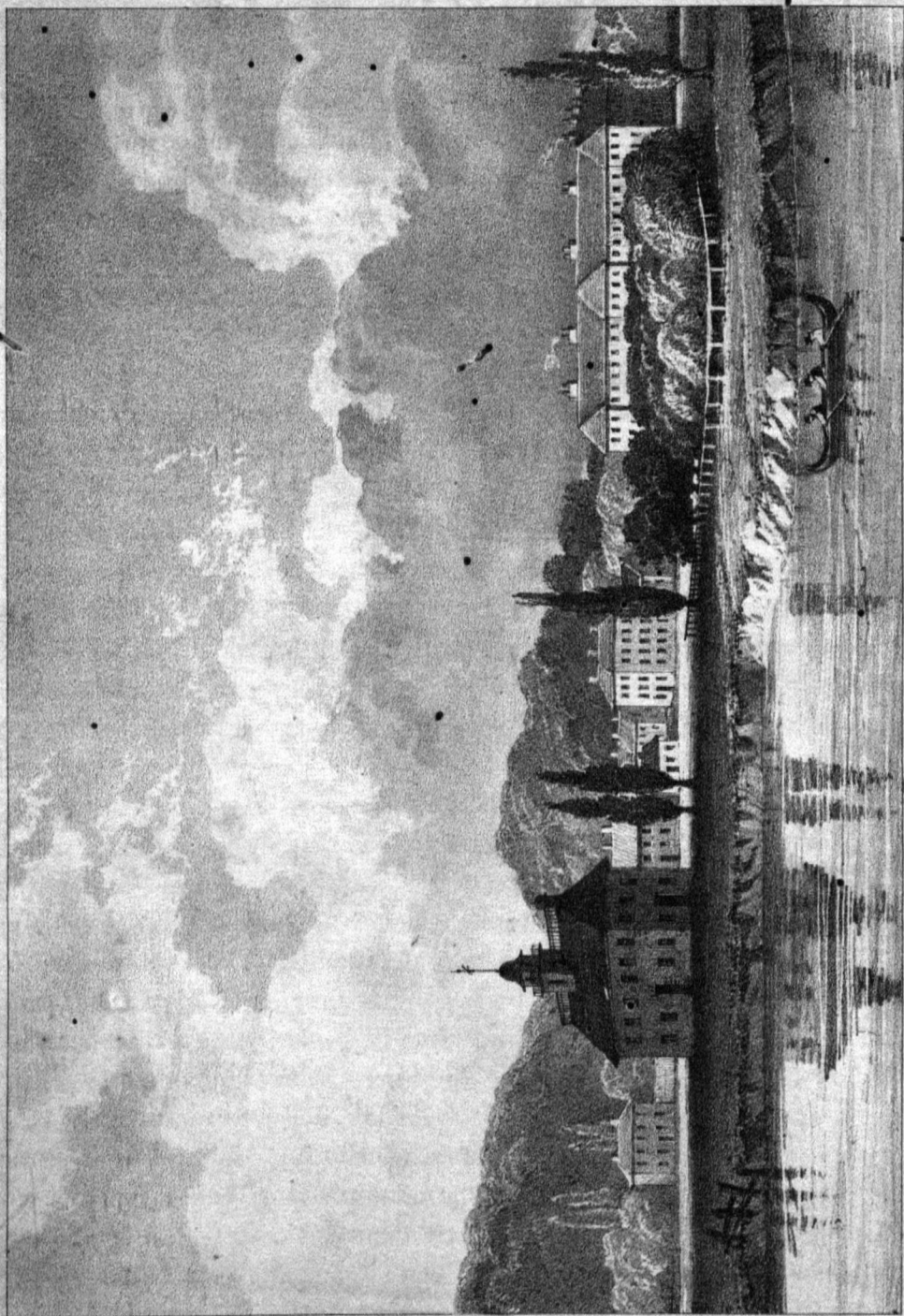
almost universally under cultivation. Another advantage enjoyed by this parish and that on the opposite bank of the river, which indeed is shared by the parishes before described, is the multitude of islands and strips of interval\* with which the river abounds. The whole of these being annually overflowed by the river produce rich crops of grass and Indian corn. The principal islands are St. Anne's, Savage, and Sugar. At the foot of Savage Island, about six or seven miles above Frederickton, are the last rapids in our course towards the sea.

Opposite to King's Clear and Frederickton, on the north bank of the river, extending from the boundary of Sunbury County to that of the parish of Prince William, is St. Mary's, now divided into two parishes, one of which is named Douglas (in honour of the late lieutenant-governor),† which extends northward to the boundary of Northumberland and the source of the south-west or main branch of the Miramichi. It is traversed by two considerable rivers, the Madamkeswick and the Nashwak, which latter communicates by a portage with the Miramichi, thus affording an outlet into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the banks of the first river is the settlement of the York volunteers, and on the latter that of the forty-second regiment. The whole space between these two rivers is thickly settled and well cultivated; nor are the settlements confined to the front lots on the St. John's—they extend up both sides of the Nashwak to a distance of thirty miles, and boast a quality of soil equal to any in the province. There is also a settlement called Cardigan, in the rear of those on the Nashwacksis, formed by a number of families from the place of the same name in Wales, located by government in 1819. Though the navigation of the Nashwak is considerably interrupted by shoals and rapids, the inconvenience is compensated by a good road, running parallel with the river, to the portage before mentioned.

\* As this is a word constantly occurring in these descriptions, it may be as well to explain the sense in which it is usually used. It applies to land so situated with respect to some adjacent stream or streams as to be occasionally overflowed by them, and thus to enjoy the advantage of alluvial deposits.

† General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. This distinguished officer has done much for the province over the administration of which he was appointed to preside; and we note with satisfaction the nomination of an equally distinguished general officer, Sir Archibald Campbell, as his successor in that government.

We have now arrived at Frederickton, the seat of government and capital of the province, situated on the west side of the river, which again takes a more southerly direction, in latitude  $45^{\circ} 57'$  north,  $66^{\circ} 46'$  longitude west, and eighty-five miles distant from the sea-coast at St. John's. The situation of the town is peculiarly favourable, being on a flat fronting the river, which is here three-quarters of a mile wide, and, making an elbow, encloses the town on two sides, whilst on the land side the plain is likewise enclosed by a chain of hills, and opposite to it the Nashwak rolls its broad stream into the St. John's. To this point the river is navigable for vessels of fifty tons, and the town hence becomes the chief entrepôt of commerce with the interior, receiving and distributing large quantities of British merchandise, whilst the timber and lumber from the upper district are here collected before they are floated down to St. John's for exportation. The town is laid out in blocks of a quarter of an acre square, of which there are eighteen. The streets are disposed rectangularly, some of them being a mile in length, and for the most part continuously built, though the houses are chiefly of wood and of very irregular heights. The public buildings consist of the province hall, where the Provincial Assembly and Courts of Justice assemble; the offices of the surveyor-general and secretary of the province; the barracks, with adjacent storehouses; the county court-house, which is also the market; one church; three chapels for baptists, methodists, and catholics; a gaol; and a meeting-house of the kirk of Scotland. To these have recently been added a handsome college, of which we have given a view. The government house is a handsome building of three stories, with one wing and a circular stone portico; it is situated in a pleasant park, at the upper end of the town, and near the banks of the river; but though a creditable and comfortable building, it hardly comports with the resources and consequence of the colony, and will most likely be soon superseded by something still more worthy His Majesty's representative in that flourishing province. The accompanying correct view, for which, as well as for other views in New Brunswick, we are indebted to the politeness of an accomplished young lady, will give a better idea of its pretensions than any description of ours could do. The public institutions of Frederickton are a public library, a savings' bank, the Frederickton Emigrant Society, the New Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society,



By a Lady.

BARRACKS, AND MARKET HOUSE, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Depicting the Barracks as they appeared in 1840.



a branch of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the Bible Association of the city and its vicinity, and a branch of the Methodist Missionary Society.

The town is surrounded by a level plot of lowland extending over a surface of about four miles by two, on the sides not immediately bordering upon the river. It was founded by Sir Guy Carleton in 1785, shortly after the erection of New Brunswick into a separate province. It forms an admirable central depot for military stores, being eighty-five miles from St. John's, ninety from St. Andrew's, about as distant from Northumberland, 140 west of Fort Cumberland in Westmoreland, and from the upper settlement at Madawaska, about the same distance.

This concludes our account of the county of York, the population of which by the last returns was as follows :

<i>Parishes and Settlements.</i>	<i>Total Amount of Men, Women, and Children in 1824.</i>	
Madawaska to the Great Falls	.	2297
Kent	.	2297
Wakefield	.	1010
Woodstock	.	816
Northampton	.	568
Prince William	.	545
Queensbury	.	716
King's Clear	.	832
St. Mary's	.	972
Frederickton	.	1849
		<hr/> 11,902 <hr/>

The content of the county is estimated at 7,848 superficial statute miles, and it returns four members to the General Assembly.

Next in our progress down the St. John's, which from Frederickton assumes a south-easterly direction, occurs the county of Sunbury, lying on both sides of the river, bounded on the north-west by the county of York, north and north-east by that of Northumberland, south by Charlotte County, and south-east by Queen's County. It contains four parishes—Mageeville and Sheffield on the north-east, and Lincoln and Burton on the south-west side of the river. The two first may perhaps be deemed the most productive tracts of the province. They are subject to the



same inconvenience that we have already noticed as incidental to the islands in the St. John's, viz. of being annually overflowed; but the consequence of this irrigation is so abundant a fertility as induces settlers to give it an eager preference. It is impossible to conceive a scene more luxuriant than these tracts exhibit in the season of harvest. Scarcely an unimproved spot is to be found on either bank of the river for twenty miles below Frederickton, the whole of which tract is connected by a good carriage road. These parishes have also the advantage of a string of islets in their front, productive as their own lands—more so it is scarcely possible they should be, and in their rear lie two lakes, the Magnapit and the French Lake, both abounding with fish. Mageeville possesses a church with a resident pastor; and in Sheffield are two meeting-houses, each having a domiciled minister.

On the opposite or south-westerly side of the river lie the settlements or parishes of Lincoln and Burton, separated by the Oromocto River, which flows in a north-westerly course from the lake of the same name, in the rear of the parish of King's Clear, till it reaches the St. John's at this point. Both these parishes are situated on highlands, with valuable slips of interval, the whole of which are in a high state of cultivation, besides considerable tracts of wild meadow, annually overflowed, producing an abundance of coarse grass and valuable pasturage for cattle. The settlements are by no means confined to the frontage of the St. John's, but extend on both sides of the Oromocto to a considerable distance inland. Abundance of materials for ship-building are found in the neighbourhood of this river; several large vessels have been constructed at its mouth, and large numbers of masts are annually sent to other parts of the country. The soil is also considered favourable to the production of flax and hemp. Burton has a church at the mouth of the Oromocto, the duty of which is performed by the rector of Mageeville, as also a courthouse for the county courts. In the middle of the St. John's, opposite these parishes, are Oromocto, Middle, Major's, and Ox Islands.

The county of Sunbury is computed to contain 40,000 acres of pasture and tillage ground, and upwards of 20,000 of meadow land. It sends two members to the General Assembly. Next to Sunbury, and where the river again takes a more southerly course, is Queen's County, extending on both sides of the river, and bounded on the north-west by

Sunbury, on the north by Northumberland, on the north-east by Kent, on the south-east by King's County, on the south and south-west by Charlotte County: it contains four parishes—Gazetown and Hampstead on the south-east of the river, and Waterborough and Wickham on the other. Of these, Gazetown is the shire town, for which a plat of lands has been appropriated and laid out on Grimross Creek, about half a mile from where it communicates with the St. John. It has a handsome church with a resident clergyman, a court-house, and a gaol. The creek is about thirty or forty rods in width, and extends about three miles from the river, where it widens, and forms two lakes several miles in circumference, affording a secure and excellent harbour during the breaking up and running of the ice in winter, having depth of water sufficient for vessels of any burden that can navigate the river St. John. Another important advantage is its vicinity to the Washedamoak and Grand Lakes, on the north-east side of the river, by the former of which a communication is afforded to the north-east extremity of the county of Westmoreland, thence by the Petcondiac River to Chignecto Bay, or by the Shediak to Northumberland Straits; it is also the central station between Frederickton and St. John. A new parish has recently been erected in the rear of Waterborough and Wickham, called Brunswick, which comprises the settlements on the banks of the Washedamoak River. The produce of this county is various, comprising wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, beans, flax, potatoes, and other common esculent roots and ordinary vegetables, all in the highest perfection. It affords abundant sustenance to horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and from the excellence of its pasture produces a considerable quantity of butter and cheese. It is also believed that hemp might be most successfully cultivated in this district on the rich slips of interval and other fertile tracts; the want of persons skilled in the culture of that article, as well as the numerous other products offering tempting compensation to the farmer's care, have hitherto prevented its being produced in any considerable quantity. Timber of every description applicable to ship-building, such as masts, spars, &c. are also furnished by the woodlands in large quantities. Several ships, brigs, and schooners, have annually, for several years past, been

built in this district, the workmen being supplied with provisions by the inhabitants. Fish is also plentifully produced.

The Grand Lake, a conspicuous feature of this district, is situated in the parish of Waterborough; it is about thirty miles long and three miles broad, and its entrance lies at Jemseg, opposite to Gazetown. At this port is a depot of provisions for the accommodation of troops passing betwixt Frederickton and Fort Cumberland. On this lake and on the two creeks, named respectively Coal Creek and Newcastle, both emptying themselves into its basin, are extensive veins of coal, lying a few feet above the level of the water, and running horizontally and parallel thereto; they are worked by mines, and considerable quantities consumed by blacksmiths and other manufacturers, but they are not found to burn well in grates. A little further to the east, and opposite to Long Island, is the Washedamoak Lake, of dimensions nearly equal to the Grand Lake, and like it communicating with the St. John by a narrow water channel, navigable at the driest season of the year for such vessels as are usually employed in the main river. There is a communication between the Grand Lake, the Magnapit Lake, and French Lake, on the banks of all which there are several flourishing settlements.

At the head of the Grand Lake enters a large stream, called Salmon River, flowing in different channels from the neighbourhood of the Miramichi and Rictubuctoo Rivers, with both of which there are communications by easy portages of from three to seven miles. Rugged as was the wilderness on which the settlements of this county were originally made, scanty the number of labourers who would undertake to reclaim them, and ill provided with means as those settlers were, being principally composed of indigent American loyalists with large families, the number of well-cultivated farms, with neat dwelling-houses and well-stocked barns, thriving orchards, numerous flocks and herds, and large exports, prove not only the patient industry of those who have raised an oasis in the desert, but also the fair and fruitful field still open to the cares and exertions of others. This county contains about 1,520 square miles, and it sends two representatives to the General Assembly.

Next on the descent of the St. John, the long reach of which takes

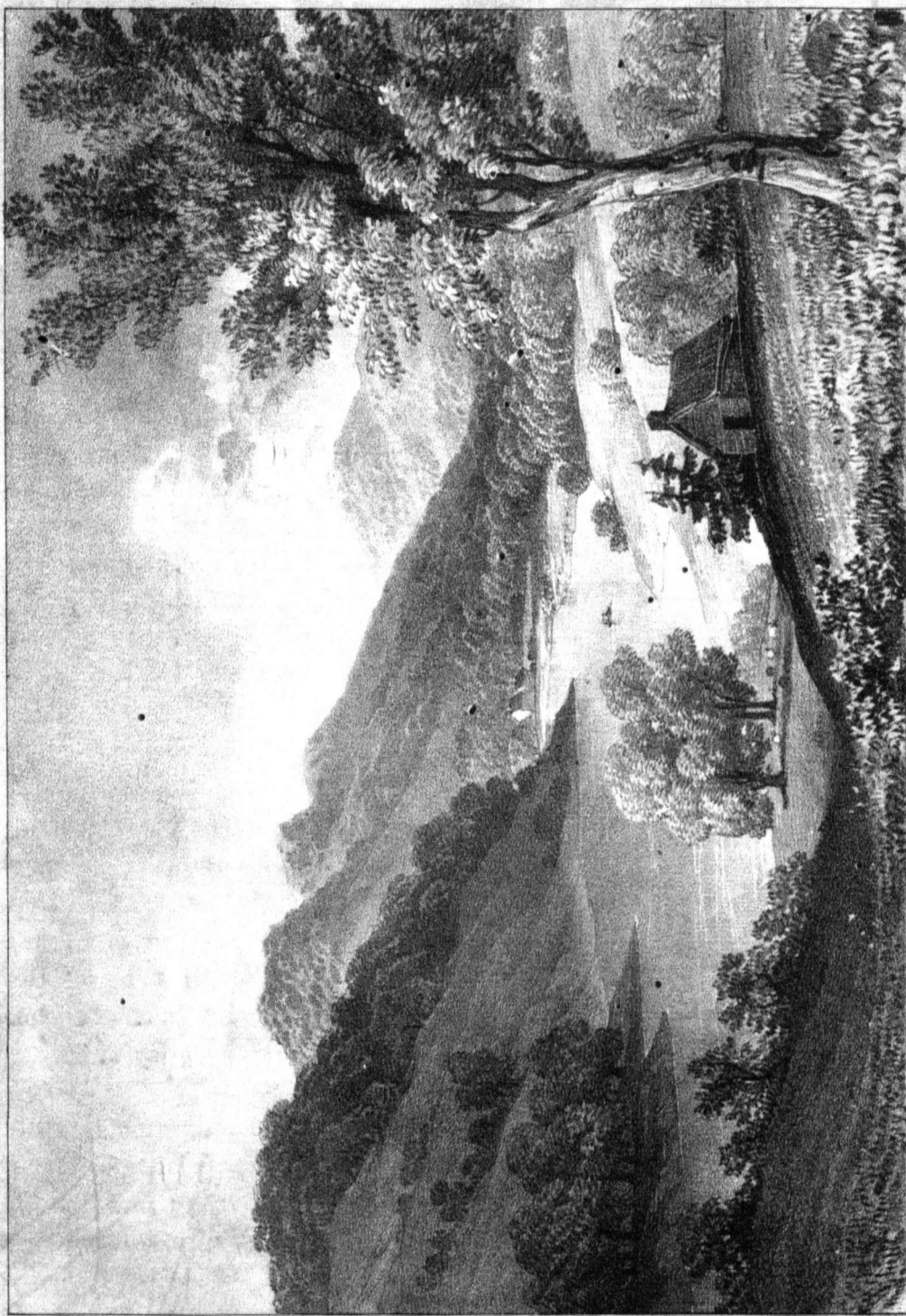
a rather westerly direction, whilst the Bay of Belle Isle stretches up into the country towards the north-east, occurs King's County, bounded on the north-west by Queen's County, on the north-east by Westmoreland, on the west by Charlotte County, south and south-east by St. John's County. It embraces the whole of Belle Isle Bay, the long reach of the St. John, and the estuary of the Kennebecasis, including Long Island and Kennebecasis, and comprises seven parishes—Westfield, Greenwich, Kingston, Springfield, Norton, Sussex, and Hampton. The largest of these is Kingston, which is quite a peninsula, enclosed by the long reach and Belle Isle Bay on the north-west and south-west, and by the Kennebecasis on the south-east, communicating with the main land only in a northeasterly direction, where it adjoins the parish of Sussex. In the centre of this parish a plat has been laid out for a town, which already can boast a handsome church, with a resident minister, a court-house, and a number of neat buildings. Kingston does not enjoy that degree of fertility which characterizes some of the neighbouring tracts; for though almost surrounded by water, it is not intersected by that abundance of streams which produces interval-land. The parishes of Sussex, Norton, and Hampton, lying on the north-east side of the river, are better cultivated and more productive; the two former are traversed in their whole length by the Kennebecasis, which takes its source amidst the highlands that bound Sussex Vale, in the immediate neighbourhood of the source of the Petcondiac. Hampton is likewise intersected by the Hammond River and its various branches, till it loses itself in Darling Lake, communicating with the spacious estuary of the Kennebecasis. But perhaps no part of this tract of country has exhibited a more rapid improvement, or can boast a more substantial degree of prosperity, than the parish of Sussex. A few years back, and it was the most forlorn and dreary part of a vast desert, exhibiting no other marks of the hand of man but the trunks of enormous pines encumbering the ground, blackened by fire, and lying in heaps: persevering and active industry have now transformed it into a lovely and luxuriant valley, smiling with abundant harvests and rich pastures; numerous houses, barns, and other domestic establishments attest the prosperity of the inhabitants, whilst their roads, bridges, and public works evince their public spirit. At Sussex Vale is a decent

church, erected by the inhabitants without any assistance from government; also a handsome academy for the purpose of civilizing and educating a certain number of Indians. The River Kennebecasis is navigable twenty miles for vessels of any burden, thirty miles for vessels drawing seven feet water, and thirty miles more for flat-bottomed boats. The produce of this county consists of the same articles enumerated in our account of Queen's County, and in equal abundance. Numerous large vessels are also annually built on the Kennebecasis, and the vicinity of St. John's affords a ready outlet for every species of merchandise. A high road runs from Kingston, nearly parallel to the Kennebecasis and Petcondiac Rivers, at a short distance from their banks, through Sussex Vale into the head of Westmoreland. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Kennebecasis are two large quarries of gypsum. This county contains about 1,335 square miles, and it sends two representatives to the General Assembly.

We now come to the county of St. John, the last on the line of the river, being bounded on its whole length south and south-easterly by the Bay of Fundy, on the north and north-west by King's County, on the east by Westmoreland, and on the west by Charlotte County. It is divided into four parishes—that of the city of St. John, the parishes of Portland and Lancaster, and that of St. Martin's. A few miles above the city of St. John the river is contracted from the spacious opening of Kennebecasis Bay, and its channel runs over and amongst a bed of rocks, which seem as if, having been undermined by the current itself, they had been detached from the land, and had fallen into it. These constitute what are termed the little falls, which, though there is no considerable descent, occasion a tremendous roaring and foaming of the river, from the narrowness and rudeness of the channel; shortly beyond, the river forms the Harbour of St. John, and falls into the Bay of Fundy in latitude 45° 20' north.

The city of St. John is situated on a peninsula projecting into the harbour, at the mouth of the river of the same name; its latitude 45° 20' north, longitude 66° 3' west. It stands on rugged, rocky, and uneven plots of ground, the general character of that in its vicinity, and contains about 700 houses. The streets are laid out at right angles, and in many parts display fine ranges of building, which are now principally of brick.





Day & Hughes, Lith. to the King & Gate St. Line, New York.

ON THE KENNEBEC RIVER NEAR S. JOHN.



Considerable pains have also been taken to level and smooth the rugged rocky surface, so that there is now a good carriage road through most parts of the city, though it occasionally is carried up rather steep ascents. The city is divided into what are called the upper and lower coves by a projecting rock, the latter of which is the more backward in improvement; government however, by building a new range of barracks on the point, have materially contributed to better its appearance. The principal of the wharfs and warehouses are situated in the upper part of the city, where consequently the traffic is most considerable.

"The city of St. John contains two churches, on the eastern side of the river, one of which is neatly finished and has an elegant organ; a handsome kirk, belonging to the members of the church of Scotland; a catholic chapel, two methodist chapels, and a neat baptist meeting-house. The other public buildings are a poor-house, a gaol, a marine hospital, two handsome ranges of barracks at the lower cove, with government store-houses, &c.

"A square near York Point, reserved for a market, has an old building in the centre, the upper part of which has served for many years as a court-house, and the under part as a flesh-market; a fish and vegetable market having been lately built contiguous to it, at the edge of high-water mark, and a handsome flesh-market in the lower cove, which are well supplied. King's-square is situated on the height of land in King-street, and is reserved for public use. It is a very pleasant situation, commanding a fine view of the city and harbour. It is in contemplation to erect a court-house on the east side of this square, on a liberal scale. Queen's-square is situated in Duke's Ward, and is also reserved for public purposes.

"The public seminaries in St. John's are a grammar school, the Central Madras School, and a number of Sunday schools. There are two public libraries in the city, a vaccine establishment, three printing-offices, with the following religious, humane, and useful societies:—a branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society; St. John Sunday School Union Society; St. John Religious Tract Society; St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's Societies, instituted for the purpose of aiding their re-

spective countrymen in distress ; New Brunswick Society for the Purpose of Improving the Breed of Horses, and other Cattle ; Female Benevolent Society for the Relief of Indigent Females, and a branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

“ A provincial Bank is established here, with a capital of £30,000, increased by an act of the legislature of 1825 to £50,000. A Marine Insurance Company and a Water Company have lately been incorporated ; the latter is not yet in active operation. There is a Chamber of Commerce for the regulation of the trade of the city, and a Savings' Bank for depositing the small savings of the labouring classes. Carleton, on the opposite side of the river, is comprehended in the limits of the city. It is situated on the point fronting Navy Island, and comprises the ruins of old Fort Frederick. It contains a neat church, a meeting-house, with several fine buildings.

“ St. John being an incorporated city is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, with an equal number of assistants, under the style of ‘ The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John.’ The other officers are a sheriff and coroner (who likewise act for the county), a common clerk, a chamberlain, a high constable, six inferior ones, and two marshals. The mayor, recorder, common clerk, sheriff, and coroner are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices during his pleasure, from year to year. The aldermen, assistants, and inferior officers are chosen annually by the freemen of the city ; the chamberlain is appointed by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants in common council. The mayor appoints the high constable, marshal, criers, porters, bell-ringers, &c.

“ The mayor or recorder, with three aldermen and three assistants, constitute a common council, with power to make laws, ordinances, &c., which are to remain in force for one year only, unless confirmed by the governor in council. They also constitute a court of record, or inferior court of common pleas, for the city and county of St. John. The mayor by virtue of his office possesses extensive powers, such as making free citizens, regulating the markets, &c. ; and the aldermen are justices of the peace for the county as well as for the city of St. John. The corporation have at their disposal an annual revenue of about £2000 for the

improvement of the city. It must, however, be observed, that no great attention has yet been paid to ornamenting the city. A few seats have, however, lately been begun on the marsh near the city, which will soon make an alteration in the appearance of the suburbs.

The port of St. John, the principal harbour in this county, and indeed on the whole line of coast, is convenient and safe, and sufficiently deep and spacious to accommodate a considerable number of vessels. About the centre of the entrance is a small island, called Partridge Island, on which is situated a light-house, and further in the harbour a bar, extending across from the western side beyond the point of the peninsula on which the city stands. This bar is furnished with a beacon; it is entirely dry at low water, though in the channel there is a sufficient depth for large ships. Within the harbour is a valuable fishery, in which are annually taken from 10 to 15,000 barrels of herrings, from 2 to 3000 barrels of salmon, and from 1 to 2000 barrels of shad. A profitable cod fishery might also be carried on without its limits, but little care has hitherto been bestowed on this object. The ebb and flow of the tide in this harbour is from sixteen to twenty-four feet perpendicular; and one of its most important advantages is, that in the most severe winter it is free from the encumbrance of ice.

The imports into this city consist chiefly of British manufactures and colonial produce; the exports, lumber, fish, furs, lime, with which the rock forming the basis of the town abounds, masts, spars, and other timber, in such proportions as are pointed out in another part of our account of the province. The fortifications in and near the city are not important; the principal is Fort Howe, situated in the parish of Portland, about a mile distant from the centre of the city, mounting about six pieces of from six to eighteen pound calibre, and two small mortars. There are likewise three small block-houses—one near the fort, another near the King's-square, in the centre of the city, and a third at the point below it, mounting a few guns and mortars.

Near the last-mentioned block-house are three small batteries called Prince Edward, Fort Frederick, and Grave-yard; upon the height, beyond Fort Frederick, a fourth block-house has been erected; the whole mounting about twenty guns of from six to twenty-four pound calibre, and a few mortars and howitzers: there is also a small fort on Partridge Island, furnished with two or three guns. Near Fort Howe is a range of very old barracks, with a commissariat store-house and fuel-house, from which extends a wharf, where vessels drawing no more than seven feet water may at high tide discharge their cargoes along-side, but for the unloading of all others scows or boats must be used. In the neighbourhood of the city are five saw and two grist mills, which are a great accommodation to the inhabitants; and also an extensive salt marsh, partially diked, the convenience of which is materially felt. The artillery barracks are in the city, in the main street, near the lower cove; the ordnance stores front upon Union-street, near the upper end of the town. The city of St. John's is plentifully supplied from the adjacent counties with all kinds of butchers' meat, vegetables, fruit, poultry, and wood during the summer months, and before the formation of the ice, and whilst it is sufficiently formed to afford a means of communication; during the spring months the supply is less abundant. Fish is generally rather scarce.

The other parishes of this county are but thinly settled, the habitations being principally confined to the sea-coast, where the advantages of the harbours make them a medium of communication with the interior. The principal harbours of this county, besides that of St. John, are Quaco, situated about forty miles north-easterly from St. John, up the Bay of Fundy; Manawaganiche, in the same bay; the Musquash Cove; the Dipper and the Little Dipper Harbours, situate a few miles to the westward. They are all small, but afford safe anchorage to vessels of from 300 to 400 tons, and at all these places are settlements in a flourishing state. Agriculture has recently occupied a good deal of attention, and is rapidly improving; and the country adjacent to the shore is considered to be rich in minerals.

Abundant as are the water communications throughout the vast

tract of country we have now traced, viz. the whole course of the St. John's from Lower Canada to the Bay of Fundy, there are likewise roads wherever a chain of settlements has shown the expediency of communication between one place and another. It cannot be said, however, that these roads are continually efficient, or can be calculated on as a constant practicable mode of conveyance. Few of them are passable for carriages for any continuous distances, and at many seasons of the year they are totally untraversable. The principal causes of these deficiencies are the facilities of water-carriage; but the roadways are cleared and the foundations laid, and as the population of the settlements increases, they must, for mutual accommodation, be progressively perfected. The most important of these, perhaps, is the post road from Nova Scotia to Canada, which traverses this province diagonally from the city of St. John, and nearly parallel to the river. This road, which runs on the western side of the river, is passable for carriages as far as fourteen miles above Frederickton, to which place the distance is eighty-two and a half miles: but it is only in summer that it is practicable; in spring and autumn it is very wet, and in winter the only mode of communication is by the ice on the river. From Frederickton to the Great Falls is passable only for foot-passengers. The distances by this route to Quebec are as follows:

To Frederickton . . . . .	82½ miles.
From Frederickton to Presqu'isle . . . . .	84
From Presqu'isle to the Great Falls . . . . .	52
Thence to the Madawaska Falls . . . . .	45
To the River du Loup . . . . .	84½
Thence to Quebec . . . . .	107½
	<hr/>
	455½

There is likewise a road on the eastern side of the river, by which the distance to Frederickton is increased to eighty-six miles; but this extends no further than the Meductic Rapids, in the parish of Northampton.

Almost all the great streams have, in like manner, a road running near and nearly parallel to them, which usually joins with the road of the nearest river on any great line of communication. Such is that which, running side by side with the Nashwak River, joins the road of

the south-west branch of the Miramichi, thus forming a line of communication from Frederickton to Miramichi Bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; also that which, skirting the Kennebecasis in its whole course, communicates with that which accompanies the channel of the Petcodiac. A like road attends the course of the Oromocto; and in fact there is no chain of settlements in any part of this tract which has not a similar mode of communication, accompanying and supplying the deficiencies of those water channels, which are a preferable medium for the transportation of heavy merchandise.



## CHAPTER IX.

Charlotte County—Campo Bello—Grand Manan and Deer Islands—Westmoreland,  
and the remaining Counties—Miramichi Conflagration.

•TURNING to the westward from the St. John, on the southern boundary of the province, we come to Charlotte County, which is bounded north by York, Sunbury, and King's counties, east by St. John's, south by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay, and west by the St. Croix, which separates it from the United States. It contains eight parishes, viz. St. James's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, St. David's, St. Stephen's, Pennfield, St. George's, and comprises also the Island of Campo Bello. Of these the principal is St. Andrew's, which is the shire town. It is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, on a narrow slip of lowland fronting on the bay, at the distance of sixty miles from St. John's, and three from the American shores. In its rear rises a range of highlands; its two principal streets run parallel to each other the whole length of the town on its water front, and are intersected by several others crossing them at right angles. They are almost entirely built up with substantial houses of decent appearance. It has a church of the regular establishment, and one of the kirk of Scotland, presented to that community at his own expense by Mr. Christopher Scott. There are also a court-house, a gaol, a grammar-school, and many handsome private buildings. There is a chamber of commerce, an Agricultural and Emigrant Society for the county, a savings' bank, and a Bible Society; also barracks and commissariat stores. The military force stationed here is trifling. There are no fortifications but two small block-houses and two batteries, composed of half-a-dozen pieces of ordnance. As a frontier town on the United States, in the event of hostilities with that power its means of defence would become an object of important consideration. It is conveniently situated for commerce, and especially for the fishing-trade, which is carried on here to a large extent, for which the neigh-

bouring islands afford many facilities, and abundant supplies of cod, haddock, &c. are yielded by the adjacent waters. The lumber trade is also actively prosecuted here, and ship-building carried on to a considerable extent.

The communication with St. John's is principally by water, though there is a good road passing round the head of Passamaquoddy and Mace's bays, and crossing the Magaguadavick River in the parish of St. George, in the immediate vicinity of Trout Lake. The whole of this line of road is pretty well settled. The principal settlements are on the River Dignadegwash, about twelve miles from St. Andrew's, at the Magaguadavick Falls, four miles further, on Lake L'Etang, at Beaver Harbour, and at Dipper Harbour; all those situated near the banks of rivers, extending some miles on their shores up the country. There is also a main road to Frederickton, passing through all the principal settlements in that part of the country; to that on the Magaguadavick River, on a north-easterly course, the distance thirty-five miles; to the Oromocto settlements, thirty-five more: it then follows for about twenty miles the course of the Oromocto nearly due north till it reaches the banks of the St. John's, and thence to Frederickton, on the banks of the river, ten miles. There is a considerable quantity of reserved crown lands in this parish, completely surrounding the town on the north and south-east sides; they are most desirably situated, commanding beautiful views adjacent to the lines of the principal streets, and well watered by numerous streams. There are one grist, and four saw-mills in this parish.

The town of St. Andrew's is abundantly supplied with provisions of every description, and provender for cattle, at very moderate prices. In 1824 its population amounted to 2,268 souls, but at present it may be said to be about 5,500.

The parishes of St. David and St. Patrick, on the east and north-east of St. Andrew's, are pretty thickly settled, and are furnished abundantly with saw-mills, by which means large quantities of boards are annually cut here, supplying a most desirable and necessary article to new settlers, besides feeding an important branch of trade. In the latter parish a considerable quantity of wheat and Indian corn are raised.

St. Stephen's parish, on the west, is also remarkable for the quantity

of lumber it furnishes, the activity of its saw-mills, generally situated on the Schoodiac River, and the quantity of boards they produce, amounting to some millions of feet in the course of a year. This parish likewise comprises a considerable number of farms in good cultivation. An average of 3000 barrels of alewives are annually taken at the falls of the Schoodiac.

The parish of Pennfield, which forms the easternmost division of the county, though of wide extent, is thinly settled. The inhabitants are principally quakers, and are settled on fertile tracts of land. The sawing of timber into boards by means of mills seems here likewise to be the chief employment of their industry. Several vessels have also been built here, at the mouth of the Poklogan River; but the population of the district is thin.

The parish of St. George is in the very heart of the county, and is traversed in its whole depth from Lake L'Etang to its northern limits by the river Magaguadavick. This river was formerly contended by the Americans to be the true St. Croix, and consequently the western boundary of the province of New Brunswick—a claim, could it have been substantiated, which would have given to them all the valuable tract of country lying between this river and the Seodic. This parish is rapidly rising into importance; the tilled lands yield very fair crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, and flax, but are not favourable for pasturing cattle. Large quantities of fish, which are annually caught in the lake and river, and cured, form an article of extensive internal commerce as well as of exportation. Linc has also been produced and manufactured here to a considerable extent. The chief wealth, however, of the district consists of the immense quantities of excellent pine which are found in the interior parts of the parish; they are admirably adapted for masts and spars, of which they furnish an almost inexhaustible supply. This, together with a vast produce of other useful timber, furnishes constant employment for a considerable number of saw-mills, which cut up annually from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of deals and boards. This profitable application of human industry has spread wealth through the parish, now perhaps one of the most flourishing in the province.

Appendant to the county of Charlotte are the islands of Campo Bello and Grand Manan, and Deer Island. The former was a few years

back constituted into a parish, including all the smaller islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; its length from north to south may be estimated at eight miles, its average breadth about two miles, and its superficial contents about 4000 acres. It might, with little expense, be so fortified as to render it impregnable. It is for the most part in a state of cultivation, and other tracts of it are very capable of tillage. The produce in timber has enabled the inhabitants to build several vessels of from 40 to 100 tons burden. The island has, since the year 1794, been a considerable entrepôt between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the United States for the trade in gypsum, of which many thousand tons were landed previous to the last war, and reshipped in American vessels for various ports of the United States. A large trade is likewise carried on with the Americans in fish, caught by boats belonging to this island, and sold to them, uncured, in exchange for ordinary provisions and contraband articles of trade. The principal harbour of the island is Harbour de Lute, on its western side and near its northern extremity; this is a large and safe haven, having near its entrance a space nearly a mile square, which at low water is left dry, and might, without much expense, be converted into a dock.

Grand Manan Island lies about seven miles to the southward of Campo Bello, a little west of Passamaquoddy Bay, and near the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. Its length is about twenty miles, and its mean breadth about five. On its south-east side lie a number of small islands, the largest of which does not comprise more than 900 acres. The abundance of rocky ledges renders the navigation between this island and the smaller ones dangerous; there is no landing-place on its northern shore but in two small coves, but these disadvantages do not prevent the inhabitants from carrying on the coast herring-fishery to a considerable extent. The greater part of the island is under cultivation, the higher tracts producing various kinds of grain and potatoes, whilst the lower lands yield good grass. The face of the island is varied by many large ponds, almost approaching to lakes, being from fifty to a hundred acres in extent, besides some spacious tracts of salt marsh. It is sufficiently favourable to agriculture to induce a large proportion of its inhabitants to confine their attention to farming only; there are, however, considerable

portions still occupied by valuable timber, such as birch and white pine; and minerals have been found, but the search has never been prosecuted to any material extent. No kind of animals seem indigenous to the soil; it is without bears, foxes, or any other race peculiar to the climate, and is equally free from every species of reptile. It derives some importance from its situation, overlooking the entrance into the Bay of Fundy, and is so far fortified by nature that a little assistance from art would render it almost invulnerable. There is one saw-mill on the island, and one or two for grist.

Deer Island lies at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, to the north of Campo Bello; it is of triangular form: its extreme length from the southerly point to that on the north-east is six miles and three-quarters, and its greatest breadth three miles. It is surrounded by a multitude of islets, and abounds in strong positions easily fortified. The number of its inhabitants is not large, so that one grist-mill suffices for them all. Their principal occupation is fishing, the produce of which they usually dispose of to the American traders.

The county of Charlotte abounds with spacious, safe, and easily-accessible harbours, comprising the whole of those in Passamaquoddy Bay, those of Mace's Bay, and L'Etang and Beaver harbours between them. It sends to the General Assembly four representatives.

Directing our attention to the eastern side of the St. John, we come to the county of Westmoreland, situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy. It is bounded on the north by the county of Kent; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; south by the boundary line separating it from the county of Cumberland in Nova Scotia, Cumberland Basin, Chignecto Bay, and the county of St. John's; and on the west by a north line, drawn from the northern boundary of St. John's County to the southern boundary of Northumberland, and separating it from King's County. It is divided into eight parishes, viz. Westmoreland, Hillsborough, Dorchester, Monkton, Salisbury, Sackville, Hopewell, and Botsford.

No county in the province is more flourishing in proportion to its population, or offers greater capabilities for almost unlimited improvement: bounded on almost two-thirds of its extent by water, from which

large tracts of valuable salt marsh have been rescued, readily communicating with the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, it has every facility for trade, increased by the rivers which traverse it in every direction, and forward its produce from its interior districts to its shores. It was originally settled by French Acadians, whose descendants are still numerous, strongly reinforced by steady and industrious settlers from England, who apply to farming with perseverance and intelligence. The produce in corn is very considerable, as likewise in hay; but the most profitable product of the county is the rearing of stock, for which the extensive tracts of diked salt marsh afford immense advantage. Very considerable quantities of butter and cheese are produced here and exported, and during the American war from 800 to 900 head of fat cattle, and above 800 firkins of butter, were annually sent to Halifax. The River Petcondiac, rising at the western extremity of the county, traverses about one half of its extent eastward, then making almost a right angle, flows in a course nearly southerly till it empties itself into Shepody Bay, an indentation from the Bay of Chignecto, thus flowing through the very heart of the county. The land on both sides of this river, especially on the northern and eastern sides, in the district termed the Bend, has been reported by Colonel Cockburn to the emigration committee of the House of Commons to be fit for the highest and most profitable purposes of agriculture.

“The land about the Bend in Petcondiac River (for so the place is called) was for a long time considered of inferior quality, and was thereby prevented from being settled as soon and as thickly as might have been expected. The importance of the situation, however, at last brought it into repute, and the soil now proves to be as productive as any in the province. The number of houses that have lately been erected give it the appearance of a town; and although no regular village has been laid out, there is already some difficulty and much expense in procuring a space sufficient for a building-lot. This place stands on an isthmus, through which place the land communication between Nova Scotia and all parts of New Brunswick and the Canadas does and must continue to pass. The distance from it to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at Shediac, is only sixteen miles; to the Bay of Fundy, either by land or water, twenty;



the river being navigable so far up for schooners of the largest class; and the road to Halifax good for any description of carriages the whole way. With such advantages of situation, the settlements at the Bend of Petcondiac cannot fail of rapidly increasing in population and importance. There is a tract of vacant land on the other side of the river, said to amount to 200,000 or 300,000 acres, and to be throughout of first-rate quality."

The other principal rivers are the Missiquash, the Medamcook, and the Shediac, on the banks of all which are numerous and flourishing settlements. Most of the parishes have commodious places of worship and settled ministers; there are also several Roman catholic chapels, with missionary ministers, belonging to the Acadian settlers. Besides its agricultural produce, one part of the wealth of this county arises from the immense supply of grindstones furnished by some of the rocky districts, especially the Shepody mountains, near the shores of the Bay of Fundy, of which as many as 20,000 have been exported in one year to the United States. There is little of the bustle of trade in this county, but it is steadily progressing to prosperity by the certain though slower advance of agricultural improvement.

The harbours are not numerous, and the coast on the Bay of Fundy is for the most part rocky. The tide of the Bay of Fundy towards its head is remarked by that peculiar phenomenon termed the Boar, by which the receded waters seem to accumulate without advancing, till the waves attain a considerable perpendicular height, when they rush forward with an incredible velocity and irresistible force, their roaring noise striking terror even in the animals near the shore, who fly to the highlands in awe.

Along the whole extent of coast, from Fort Cumberland to Cape Chignecto, and thence to Cape Enragé, the spring tides rise from forty-five to fifty-five feet, whilst in Bay Verte, on the other side the isthmus, the common tides are from eight to ten feet perpendicular only. At a place called the Joggin, about fifteen miles from Fort Cumberland, is found abundance of coals. The breed of horses and cattle has been most sedulously improved by numerous settlers from Yorkshire in England.

Fort Cumberland is situated one mile from the Missiquash River, on the boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and

three-quarters of a mile from Chignecto Bay. It was formerly a good fortification, being a regular pentagon, with a crown-work; but that, as well as the barracks, was suffered to go to ruin, though both are now undergoing considerable repairs and improvements. The distance from the fort, across the isthmus, to Bay Verte, is about fifteen miles; near to which line, on the eastern extremity, and bordering on Cumberland Basin, is the great salt marsh called Trantamaire. The roads in this county are generally good; that from St. John, on the banks of the Kennebecasis and Petcondiac Rivers, is tolerable during the summer, but in spring and autumn is very wet, and in winter scarcely passable. The distance from St. John to Hammond's River is fourteen miles and a half; thence to Hampton Ferry, ten miles; to Studville, eighteen; to Sussex Vale, six; thence to the Bend of the Petcondiac, fifty; to Medamecook Bridge, fourteen; to Westmoreland Court-house, nine; to Sackville, ten; to Fort Cumberland, thirteen; making in all a distance of  $144\frac{1}{2}$  miles. There is also a road from Frederickton to Fort Cumberland via the Washedamoak, by which the distance to the ferry over the Washedamoak is thirty-nine miles; thence to Belle Isle, twelve; to the court-house, eighty-nine; and to the fort, three; in all, 143 miles. The only water route from the Fort to the Petcondiac is by way of Cumberland Basin, round Cape Maramguin, to Shepody Bay; but this navigation is far too rough for boats, none of which would venture the passage on ever so pressing an emergency. Westmoreland covers a surface of 2,120 square miles, and it returns four representatives to the Assembly.

Turning now to the more northerly region of this extensive province, we have to contemplate the tract hitherto composing the county of Northumberland, which embraces more than one third of the whole province; it is bounded north and north-west by the Bay of Chaleurs and the River Ristigouche, separating it from Lower Canada, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by the county of Westmoreland, south-west by its own boundary line, separating it from Queen's and Sunbury counties, and west by the county of York. It comprises the parishes of Eldon, Addington, Beresford, Saumarez, Bathurst, Alnwick, Newcastle, Northesk, Gleneig, Ludlow, Chatham, Carlton, Nelson, Harcourt, Huskisson, Dundas, and Wellington. It has recently been divided into three

counties, Gloucester and Kent being taken from it; the first about 3,991 miles in superficies, stretching along its whole northern extent, and comprising Eldon, Addington, Beresford, Saumarez, and Bathurst parishes; the latter, in surface about 1,804 square miles, cutting in from the east side, southerly of the Miramichi, and comprehending Carlton, Huskisson, Dundas, and Wellington parishes; but for the purposes of general description it will not be necessary to adhere to these divisions. In contemplating this vast section of the province, exceeding in the aggregate 10,300 square miles, the mind is struck no less by its extent than by the number and grandeur of the rivers by which it is watered, and the length of coast it occupies. Of the rivers, the Miramichi, opening into a spacious bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and stretching through the county to its south-western extremity, and communicating by easy portages with the St. John, is the most remarkable. It enters the province in latitude  $47^{\circ} 10'$  north, and in longitude  $65^{\circ}$  west. It is navigable for large ships for more than thirty miles. There is a sand-bar off the entrance, but it is at all times covered with a sufficient depth of water to float the vessels entering its mouth, which have rarely been either destroyed or injured. Near the sea the land is low, and covered only with dwarf trees; but as we advance into the country, we soon find tracts of heavy timber. This river, at the distance of about fifty miles from the coast, separates into two branches, whose direction is indicated by their names—the north-west and the south-west or main branch; these receiving the Great and Little Sewogle, the Bartholomew, the Renous, the Etienne, and the Taxis rivers.

On the same shore, near its southern extremity, this province has the Cocagne River, and proceeding northerly the Chibouctouche, Richibuctoo, Konchibougouacisis, Konchibougouac, Bay du Vin, and Nassau rivers, all emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and northward of the Miramichi the Tabasintac and Tracadie rivers. On its northern side, bordering on the Bay of Chaleurs, are the Caraque River, near its eastern extremity, falling into the harbour of the same name, and more westerly the Nipisiguit, which empties itself into the spacious Nipisiguit Bay; still further west the Eel river and the Upsalquish, besides almost innumerable streams of less note. The whole tract abounds with

timber of the most valuable description—white and red pine, birch, spruce, hemlock, and maple, which the numerous streams afford the most easy and commodious means of forwarding to the market on the seaboard. The soil, as is attested by the quality of the timber, is of the best description, and the frequency of the streams leaves numerous valuable slips of interval; yet, notwithstanding these advantages, these counties are the thinnest settled and the worst cultivated in the whole province. There is scarcely any collection of houses worthy the name of a town in any of them; the port of Miramichi, the settlement of Chatham on the southern side of the river, and that of Newcastle on the north, are the principal, between which are the loading establishments of Messrs. Abrahams and Co. and of Messrs. Rankins. Though many wealthy merchants are settled at both these places, and each possesses a church, court-house, gaol, &c., there is nothing that can accord with the expectations that would naturally be formed from the immense resources of the country. The whole of this desolation is probably accounted for by the temptation which the lumber and timber trades furnish to the new settler, especially if possessed of any capital. These counties produce in profusion the finest timber of America, and the convenience of transportation operates as a further inducement to settlers to confine their cares to this branch of labour and commerce; and there is no doubt but the preference given to this pursuit has materially retarded the improvement of the province generally. Originally the Americans were permitted to act at pleasure in the forests of the Miramichi—the privilege has since been confined to British subjects; but the consequence is that the finest of the timber has been destroyed, and the persons so engaged maintaining no interest in the country have wholly neglected to take any steps towards its improvement. The prospect of an immediate return still attracts persons of small capital to embark in the lumber trade, but many have been ruined by that trade in the province of New Brunswick, whilst hundreds have been gradually advancing to certain independence and prosperity by a steady attention to agriculture. The quantities of timber that have been felled, squared, and exported from this part of the colony are enormous, and yet no one presents so few symptoms of improvement. The pursuit of lumbering (perhaps a necessary evil