

to be laid out leading to or through their land. In such cases the applicants pay for the survey of the land, and at the rate of three shillings currency, equal to 2*s.* 5*d.* sterling per acre. The road-work is done at such times and places as are fixed upon by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. No less work is to be done in any one year than will be equal to one-fourth the whole purchase money; and no grant will issue until the purchaser has actually resided on the land for one year, and brought at least ten acres into a state of cultivation.

A third mode of disposing of Crown Lands for actual settlement, has recently been adopted; full particulars of which will be found in the Appendix hereto.

Professor J. F. W. Johnston, F.R.S., the well-known writer on Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, was employed by the Government in 1849, to make an inspection of New-Brunswick, and report upon its agricultural capabilities. In his report, subsequently published by authority, he thus describes New-Brunswick:—

“Two very different impressions in regard to the Province of New-Brunswick will be produced on the mind of the stranger, according as he contents himself with visiting the towns and inspecting the lands which lie along the seaboard, or ascends the rivers, or penetrates by its numerous roads into the interior of its more central and northern counties.

“In the former case, he will feel like the traveller who enters Sweden by the harbour of Stockholm or of Gottenburg, or who sails among the rocks on the west coast of Norway. The naked cliffs, or shelving shores, of granite or other hardened rocks, and the unvarying pine forests, awaken in his mind ideas of hopeless desolation, and poverty and barrenness appear necessarily to dwell within the iron-bound shores.

“A large proportion of the Europeans who visit New-Brunswick, see only the rocky regions which encircle the more frequented harbours of the Province. They must, therefore, carry away and convey to others very unfavourable ideas, especially of its adaptation to agricultural purposes.

“But, on the other hand, if the stranger penetrate beyond the Atlantic shores of the Province, and travel through the interior, he will be struck by the number and beauty of its rivers, by the fertility of its river islands and intervalles, and by the great extent and excellent condition of its roads, and (upon the whole) of its numerous bridges. He will see boundless forests still unreclaimed; but will remark at the same time an amount of general progress and prosperous advancement, which, considering the recent settle-