SUMMARY.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—The extremely depressed state of the timber trade, at the present moment, furnishes a convincing proof of the insufficiency even of the highest protecting duties to preserve particular interests in a state of prosperity, whilst the country generally is suffering. The decline in the price of most descriptions of timber has been from 20 to 25 per cent. This, we believe, is entirely owing to the cessation of building throughout the kingdom, which is always a certain and immediate consequence of public distress. There have been seldom fewer houses building in Liverpool than at present. In the manufacturing districts it is too difficult to find employment for the mills which are already erected, for any new ones to be built. The present miserable low rates of freights to all parts of the world, besides depreciating the value of ship property already in existence, also acts most injuriously on the timber trade and on ship building. We have already alluded to the depressed state of shipping; and we may add, that although there is no interest in the kingdom of more importance than this, there is none which is more heavily pressed upon by impolitic legislation. The duties on all descriptions of timber greatly enhance the cost of building British ships; the duties on corn and provisions add greatly to the expense of navigating them; and the exclusion of foreign corn, except by fits and starts, deprives the British shipowner of the carriage of the bulky article, greatly needed in this country, and to be obtained in greater or smaller quantities in all those ports from which there is at present the greater difficulty in procuring cargoes. Under these circumstances, there can be no wonder that the timber trade is depressed, and that the protecting duties on colonial timber, high as they are, have altogether failed to keep it in a state of prosperity.—*Liverpool Times.*

Extract from the speech of Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, while in debate on the Address to the Queen:—

"Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military amarments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overgrown establishments? What is the advantage of one power greatly increasing its army or navy? Does it not see, that if it proposes such increase for self-protection and defence, the other powers would follow its example? The consequence of this state of things must be, that no increase of relative strength will accrue to any one power but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations. They are in fact depriving peace of half its advantages, and anticipating the energies of war whenever they may be required. I do not mean to advocate any romantic notion of each nation trusting with security the professions of its neighbour; but if each country were to commune with itself, and ask—'What is at present the danger of foreign invasion, compared to the danger of producing dissatisfaction and discontent, and curtailing the comforts of the people by undue taxation?' The answer must be this, that the danger of aggression is infinitely less than the danger of those sufferings to which the present exorbitant expenditure must give rise. The interest of Europe is not that any one country should exercise a peculiar influence, but the true interest of Europe is to come to some one common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments which belong to a state of war rather than of peace. I do wish that the councils of every country (or that the public voice and mind if the councils did not) would willingly propagate such a doctrine."

Nothing could be more unfounded than the belief which Sir Robert considered to be but too common in France, that the old feeling of national hostility still prevails in this country: there is no other wish but that France should consolidate the free institutions by which she is governed, and advance in science, in the arts, and in commerce—

"And if France were in any danger of an unjust aggression, the security of France would not be found in the number of her regiments, but in the mind and public-spirit with which she would rise as one man to repel the danger. It is the same with that magnificent country which has abolished the name and distinctions of separate states. Germany at this moment, from Hamburg to the Tyrol, and from Berlin to the Southern confines, burns with a spirit which would intimidate and overbear any invader. These are the securities against aggression and the securities for peace.

'Not high-raised towers nor mounted gates,
Nor cities proud with spires
And turrets crowned; not bays nor broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm,
Rich Navies ride; not gay and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness
Wafts perfume to pride. No; but man,
High-minded man, with powers
As far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or dell,
As these excel cold rocks or brambles rude.'"

He hoped that the time had gone by when public men could be influenced by the imputation that they were afraid of war—

"You can't conduct war as Bonaparte did: no power in Europe carries it; you can't make the country you conquer bear the price of the conquest. The thing is impossible. With states, as with individuals, that most unpleasant day, the day of reckoning, comes round; and when, in their sober moments, men calculate the relative advantages of immense armaments, and the illusions of military glory, with the cost of the taxes to pay for such exploits, they come to take a calmer and more discreet view of the comparative advantages than they could be expected to do in the moment of excitement. The expression of these sentiments is perfectly consistent with an earnest determination, if occasion should require it, to risk any thing that the honour and interests of the country may require."

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The following from the "London Standard," Tory paper, may be taken as an earnest of the peaceable intentions of the new ministry. "That the French government contemplates a long continuance of peace, is, therefore, a proposition that may be assumed as indisputable. This, however, is a proposition of immense importance—of an importance which cannot be appreciated without an attentive consideration of its consequences. The extent of the British empire, committing our national interests in every quarter of the globe, forbids, indeed, that a reduction in the military and marine establishments of Great Britain shall correspond in proportion to the reduction in France; but still some reduction will, though perhaps not immediately, follow the cessation of any danger of an attack from our nearest neighbor, the most powerful state of the Continent; and it is not extravagant to suppose that this reduction may by itself be sufficient to balance once more the income and expenditure of the empire, without any permanent addition to the existing burthens on the people. It would, however, be to take a very inadequate view of the necessary effect of the pacific determination of the wise ruler of France, to limit that effect to the saving caused by reduction of establishments below what the probability of a French war would render unnecessary. The peace of France is the peace of Europe—the peace of the world. Peace with France is peace with the United States, the only other people that can threaten us with serious aggression; and the reduction of our establishment in Europe may be safely accompanied by a reduction of establishments in the new world; for the United States would be too prudent to draw on them the undivided power of the British empire. There is something, however, beyond this the prospect of European peace, and nothing more valuable as well as more cheering to good feeling. The prosperity and happiness of our neighbors is the richest sources of the wealth of England."

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 2—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William T. Young, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid is the first member of the Jewish persuasion who has ever received the honour of the baronetage.

Her Majesty's Government agree in opinion with Gen. Lord Hill and Lt. Gen. Sir Richard Jackson, that "no dependance upon the decided superiority of our troops, and arrangements, made for defence connected with them, should lead us to neglect the construction and completion of permanent works calculated for the protection of the points of most importance to us in Canada," they likewise concur in opinion that in the event of the construction of these works, a large effective regular force, and a Militia registered and enrolled, will be indispensable.

The first regular Parliament was under King John in 1204. In 1694 an act was passed for making Parliaments triennial, which was repealed in 1716.

Sunday School Procession in Liverpool.—The Sunday Schools connected with the Established Church is Liverpool, lately held their anniversary meeting. There were twenty-eight schools in attendance, accompanied by their teachers, each having appropriate banners. One of the Liverpool Journals gives a list of the schools with the number of pupils attached to each, and the total in the procession. The number is represented at 10,700, all of them neatly dressed, and forming a body never surpassed in interest and beauty as a moral spectacle. They filled the immense Liverpool Town Hall, and 500 of them sang impressive and beautiful airs, at intervals during the exercises. When this one body of scholars is contemplated, how stupendous must be the influence exerted in the civilized world by Sunday School.

A NIGHT WITH LETT, THE OUTLAW.

BY T. L. NICHOLS.

The first time I ever saw Lett, was on Navy Island. He looked to me to be a large, strong, coarse featured, sandy haired fellow, with an expression that might be an union of ferocity and cunning, but easily mistaken for heaviness and stupidity. I had dined on pork and beans with Van Rensalaer and staff, had walked about the island, saw the preparations made to resist invasion, and as night approached prepared to return to the American shore, to Schlosser, in a small skiff, with one of the officers.

Lett was the man chosen to accompany us, assist in rowing, and return with the boat. It was a strong current, and hard rowing, and when we arrived at Schlosser it was nearly dark. That night, from some information obtained during the day, it was conjectured that the English would make a grand attack upon the island, and perhaps venture to attempt a landing, as their number was now three times those on Navy Island. This night attack I was anxious to see, and the best possible view was from Grand Island, just above, and between the opposing forces. The officer consented that I should have the skiff to go there, and that Lett should accompany me.

It was dark before we started; so dark, that when a short distance from the shore, we had to steer by starlight. It was in the month of January, and bitterly cold. Lett took one oar, I the other, and there we pulled against the deep, dark, rapid current of the Niagara. The ice was grinding along the shores, a line of light against a mass of blackness—the watch-fires were gleaming all round Navy Island. Grand Island loomed darkly above, and below, thundered the cataract. The slightest accident—the loss of an oar, the breaking of a row lock, would have made its foam that night our winding sheet.

We pulled on, this bold outlaw and I, talking of the prospects of the Patriot cause. It was hard and unusual work, and my hands became blistered. Suddenly we heard the noise of oars. Lett crouched and listened like a wild beast—I tried in vain to pierce the darkness. At that moment the skiff grounded on a sand bar, and the boat hailed us. It was an awkward affair. If it was a British boat, we should both be killed or taken prisoners, and I was not likely to fare any better, for being on the Niagara at night, in such company. "Who goes there?" hailed the unseen stranger. "Who goes there?" I cried, having as good a right to hail as the other, whoever it was. "Haul round, or we'll fire," was the answer. This was argument, unanswerable in fact, and pushing off, we went, and found it was an armed barge from Navy Island, and of course filled with our friends. They were aground, but we helped them off, and with muffled oars they went on their expedition, and we on ours. "Had they been English, Lett," said I, "what would you have done?"

"Swamped their boat, if I could," said he, "and all gone over the falls together."

A nice chap this for a sailing party on the Niagara, thought I. Still steering as well as we could by starlight, the roar of the falls and the watch-fires, we struggled slowly up the river, and without any more adventures reached the lowest point of Grand Island. We hid the little skiff in the bushes and started for the American quarters, where Colonel Ayres was stationed with two companies of militia, in some log houses to protect the neutrality. It was about a half a mile, and when we got there, I found that Lett was perfectly at home, and apparently on the most intimate terms with officers and privates. They gave us some supper, fried beef steaks, bread, and tea without milk, and we made ourselves very comfortable.

All at once we were startled by the heavy booming of a thirty-two pounder—another and another, and we rushed into the open air.

What a scene opened to us. The moon had risen, and the broad Niagara was glittering in her beams, down to the cloud of spray that rises eternally from the falls. The British batteries had opened for two miles along the river. Every battery was in sight; we could see the flash of every gun, and even the matches before they touched the priming, and could hear the shot crashing in the timber. Once in a while a dozen guns, fired in rapid succession, would blaze out from Navy Island, which was also in full view; then the English mortars would throw a few shells, and I could see them burst from the mortars, follow them by the lighted fuse through the air till they exploded sometimes an hundred feet high, sometimes after they had struck the ground, with a report as loud as that with which they started. Then a half dozen rockets, each large enough to cut down a good sized tree, would go roaring across the river and crash among the trees.

I stood in the cold night air and saw this cannonade for two hours, and it was the grandest sight I ever beheld. Strange to say, on the Patriot side not a single man was injured that night, by over three hundred shot and shell, the batteries directed by experienced engineers. They told me afterwards, that they dodged lively among the big forest trees.—*U. S. Paper.*

UNITED STATES.

COURTESIES TO THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—The Prince de Joinville landed at the Battery, from his frigate, La Belle Poule, which is anchored in the North River stream, off Castle Garden, at half past 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, accompanied by one of his officers. He visited Mr. de Barcourt, the French Ambassador, who came from Washington in expectation of his arrival; and he also visited Mr. De-Laforest, the Consul General. These visits being strictly private, were attended with no ceremony, and at 12 o'clock he returned on board his frigate.

At 12 o'clock on Thursday His Royal Highness received, on board La Belle Poule, the French Ambassador and the Consul General, who presented Her Britanic Majesty's Consul, Mr. Buchanan; Le Chevalier Martucelli, Consul General of Naples; Baron Lederer, Consul General of Austria, &c.

At one o'clock, P. M., the Prince de Joinville despatched a steamboat, chartered for the purpose, to conduct the committee of French citizens and residents deputed by the meeting at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, and such other of his countrymen as may be desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity to exchange their courtesies with him on his quarter deck.

His Royal Highness left this city for Washington, on a visit to the President of the United States, on Friday, accompanied by the French Ambassador, and is expected to return here in the course of next week, immediately after which he will proceed on his proposed tour through the Union.—[N. Y. Herald.

RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE KAMTSCAKE.—This steam frigate *par excellance*, belonging to the Czar of Russia, is now ready for sea, and will sail probably early next week, for Cronstadt.

Between two and three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Prince de Joinville, paid a strictly private visit to Captain Von Schantz and the Russian steam frigate.—[Ib.

THE ERIE RAIL ROAD.—Wednesday last may be considered an eventful day to the State of New York, as from it may be dated an operation in which the commercial no less than the social welfare of this state is greatly concerned. We allude to the opening of the New York and Erie Rail Road, a most gigantic undertaking, but which when completed will be a grand and convenient avenue from the Far West to this city, thereby confirming to the latter in perpetuity the title which she has long and appropriately held, of The Great Emporium of the United States. The part now opened is only the first section of this immense undertaking, in length extending from Piermont, on the Hudson River, through Rockland County and into Orange County as far as Goshen, a distance of some sixty miles. An immense assembly was collected, to assist at the ceremony, consisting of the Governor of the State of New York and his suite, the mayor and several members of the New York Corporation, Judges, the Bishop and many clergy of the Diocese, a great many persons holding prominent situations in the commercial world, besides the Press and numerous individuals. Numbers also came from New Jersey and from all part of the country. The whole ceremony was imposing and highly satisfactory, and, we may add, great were the feastings and rejoicings upon the occasion. This great Rail Road is intended to run through all the Southern counties of this State, and to terminate as high up the southern shore of the Lake Erie, as can be effected within the State bounds. It keeps far from the course of the Erie canal, and will draw forth valuable resources of districts which have hitherto languished in obscurity through the want of road and facilities. It will cause goods to be landed much earlier which are sent down by Lake Erie, and those goods will be forwarded both rapidly and cheaply to this city and port. In short it seems to us to be one of the most magnificent enterprises ever devised in this country, and advantages may now be contemplated therefrom, of which but a few years ago it would have been deemed sheer madness to entertain a thought. From a speech of Governor Seward on the occasion, we learn that, as such an undertaking must be far beyond any private means of accomplishment, he shall give it his utmost encouragement in the legislature, and use his best means for the speedy and entire accomplishment of so national a highway.—[New York Albion.

MR. CLAY.—This celebrated politician of the neighbouring republic, in an answer to an invitation to a public dinner in Baltimore, expresses the following views on the Veto power:

"Let us superadd to the previous duties which we lay under to our country, that of plucking from the Constitution this sign of arbitrary power—this odious but obsolete vestige of Royal prerogative. Let us, by a suitable amendment to that instrument, declare that the Veto—that parent and fruitful source of all our public ills—shall itself be overruled by majorities in the two Houses of Congress. They would persuade us that it is harmless because its office is preventive or conservative! As if a Nation might not be as much injured by the arrest of the enactment of good laws as by the promulgation of bad ones!"

Warlike Sight at Norfolk.—There are now seven ships of war anchored in a line extending about a mile down the river from the Hospital point, and they present quite a formidable appearance, such, indeed, as was never before seen in our harbor.

First rides the French corvette Bison, Captain Aguillecourt, of 20 guns; 2d, the U. S. corvette Cyane, Commander Stribling, of 20 guns; 3d, the Macedonian, Com. Wilkinson, a warm 44; 4th, the majestic Pennsylvania, Com. Shubrick, a mammoth three decker of 120 guns; 5th, the U. S. sloop of war Warren, Commander Jamieson, 20; 6th, the French frigate Armide, Capt. Louvet, flag ship of Admiral Arnous, of 36 guns; 7th and lastly, the French corvette L'Artier, Capt. Gautier, of 16 guns. Total 276 guns.

Our harbor below the town exhibits a rare and picturesque appearance from town Point; the men of war, with their towering masts, fill the foreground—tapering off with more than a hundred smaller craft beyond them (wind bound,) anchored on either side of the channel, as low as the bite of Craney Island, filling a space of three miles in extent.—*Norfolk Herald, Sept.* 18.

SHIP AHOY—VESSELS WANTED.—To so unparalleled an extent has our trade increased, that we are absolutely without vessels to carry our wheat and other produce to Buffalo. Team after team has been pouring in—our streets are fairly blocked up, our warehouses are filled to their utmost capacity—we are one immense granary. There has never been as much business doing in Chicago as at the present moment. It is not a matter of paper towns and lithographic maps—nor water lots and no lots at all, but bona fide, substantial, cash business. It is not ingenious fiction—it is all sober and palpable reality. The industrious farmer disposes of his wheat and other produce to the ready and bustling merchant—the merchant to perhaps an Eastern agent—this gentleman forthwith ships it—if he can find a vessel. This brings us to a starting point. We say, then, that we are in want of vessels, and urge those who own them, and who can by any means do so, to put them on their course to Chicago as soon as their sails can be hoisted. Overflowing cargoes and good prices can be instantaneously obtained.—*Chicago paper.*

GYPSUM.—We lately met, in an old Philadelphia paper, the following account of the introduction of gypsum, or plaster of Paris into this country, by Judge Peters:

"In the year 1770, he first became acquainted with gypsum. A small quantity of which was then sent from Germany to a merchant of this city, with some information of its value as a manure, then but recently and accidentally discovered. It was said concerning it, that a laborer who had been employed in mixing stucco mortar, passed and repassed from his work to his cottage, across a sterile field. The succeeding season, his path threw up a luxuriant crop of grass, which he attributed to the plaster that fell from his clothes, and was thus induced to make an experiment near his dwelling with the remainder of the article in his possession. The effects astonished every beholder, and the cottager received a reward from his landlord for divulging the secret. Our president, aware of these facts, began his experiment with a single bushel of gypsum, obtained from a maker of stucco ornaments in Philadelphia, and afterwards pursued and extended them in proportion to his means. Not long after, about twenty tons of this valuable material came as ballast in a ship fom London to this port, without the least knowledge of its worth by the captain who brought it, which stock formed the foundation of the vast improvements to our husbandry, subsequently resulting from its general use. Having altogether satisfied himself of the fertilizing effects of plaster of paris, Judge Peters disseminated the knowledge he had acquired, through many parts of Pennsylvania, and the then neighboring provinces; but his success in persuading his countrymen to credit his assertions, and inducing others to make trial of the sulphate of lime, was at first limited and very discouraging. He nevertheless continued his labors, and by publishing and otherwise enforcing the facts he possessed on this subject, had the happiness to witness the triumph of his doctrines, over the combined forces of ignorance, prejudice, and ridicule. What have been the consequences flowing from the use of this fertilizing principle, and how much it has contributed to the solid wealth of Pennsylvania, and of many other States in this Union, is far beyond the reach of computation."

The Merchants' Exchange in New Orleans was struck by lightning on the 10th Sept. and the building fired. It was extinguished after a damage of about $5000. Several persons who stood near the spot were prostrated by the shock.

It is stated that the President of the United States has issued a manifesto against secret societies on the Canadian borders.

CANADA.

From the Montreal Courier.

LORD SYDENHAM IS DEAD.—The energetic mind from whose labours Canada has received so much, and to whose untiring genius and skill she yet looked to receive so much more, is stilled and motionless. The lips which dictated the wisest policy this country ever knew, are mute and motionless. The high intellect which could comprehend the most intricate questions, and unravel as by magic the entangled interests of the country, has ceased to exist; and all that belonged to the man has been swallowed up by death, leaving enough to cause us ever to regret that intentions so vast, designs so important, determinations so firm, talents so transcendant, should pass away, as it were, in the face of their own glory.

We can scarcely bring ourselves to write the words that announce this event. It has come on us like a thunder-clap. It is the saddest conclusion to a mighty triumph that the imagination can picture. WOLFE conquered and died—his was the victory of the Soldier. Lord SYDENHAM has done no less,—but his is a peaceful victory——and yet his fate is the same.

If there was ever a man who fell a martyr to his principles—that man was CHARLES POULETT THOMSON. Canada has had the best of him—his last parting energies were exerted in her cause, his last breath yielded for her. It is not three months since that he told Colonel PRINCE he would "*die in harness and in carrying out those measures he deemed essen ial to the salvation of this Country.*" Canada should remember this. It should be recorded on his tomb—on the monuments that they should raise to his memory now that he has departed from amongst us.

It is now two years since Lord Sydenham arrived in Canada to carry out the plans which Lord Durham had done little more than suggest. Since the moment he set foot on these shores he devoted himself to the task with an energy which his weak state of health rendered it quite impossible he could sustain for a long period of time, and which latterly had reduced him to the last stage of weakness. Still he would not desist, and neither had the state of political parties allowed him some time to unbend from the severe duties of his office it is possible that he would have rejected the opportunity. No man was less inclined to trust to others what he could do by himself than Lord Sydenham. He combined in himself all the qualities of the man of business and the statesman, and had his bodily vigour been as powerful as his mental, nothing could have withstood him.

Lord Sydenham's name is forever connected with the fortunes of Canada. The Act of Union was in a great part his work, and the success which has hitherto attended its practical operation all his. The reward of nobility which his conduct drew from the Sovereign could not have been better deserved. It was purchased with his life.

His Lordship has not been in one respect more fortunate than the meanest of his fellows; he could not escape slander. His enemies will now perhaps observe the motto—"DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM;" but their shafts could not touch him, and his policy, which will survive his body, offers the best defence to his memory.

The immediate cause of His Excellency's death was inflammation, at first in the limb affected by the accident, and ultimately extending to the throat and terminating in lock-jaw.

MONTREAL, September 23.

LORD SYDENHAM.—All the public journals we have yet seen—all persons with whom we have conversed—speak but one language respecting this deceased Nobleman. Party feeling is disarmed, and personal animosity falls away before a conviction of the deep loss Canada has sustained. The most virulent—the most offensive of his opponents dare not so far insult public opinion as to do violence to his memory, and those who conscientiously dissented from his policy are the loudest in their expressions of grief at his loss.

From the late information received from Kingston, we learn that his Lordship was sensible till a few hours before his decease, and prepared to meet death with that firmness of mind which was natural to him. Having ascertained from those around him that his medical attendants had relinquished all hopes, he dictated some alterations to his will, received the sacrament, and having particularly enquired whether Major General Clitherow had prorogued the Parliament, exclaimed, an being answered in the affirmative, —"Now then I die content."

His Lordship's remains will be conveyed to England directly that means are afforded for their transportation, and in the meantime will be preserved in a leaden coffin.—*Courier.*

From the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette.

It was on Friday night that His Excellency asked one of his friends whether there was any hope of his ultimate recovery, when the gentleman to whom the question was put burst into tears, the meaning of which His Excellency immediately understood. From that time he turned his attention to a future world—but still omitted no part of his duty to the affairs of this. When he had partaken of the Sacrament, which he did in company with every member of his family, he took an affectionate leave of each of them individually. He was in great pain all night, but in full possession of of his faculties. During the interval of the spasmodic attacks he engaged fervently in prayer, and one of the medical attendants says he never saw so much collectedness of mind accompanied by such agony of body. He expressed a wish to be buried in Kingston only a short time before he died. He executed his Will on Saturday morning, and made presents of a variety of little things to his confidential friends.

On Saturday evening he asked a gentleman in attendance if Parliament was prorogued, and on being answered in the affirmative, replied—then all is right. The speech which had been dictated by the late Governor General, and which he intended to have delivered himself has been shown to several of his confidential friends. The last paragraph—and it is the last he ever dictated—breathes a prayer for the prosperity of Canada.

Lord Sydenham, after receiving Her Majesty's permission to resign the office of Governor General, addressed a dispatch to Lord John Russell, dated the 4th August, acknowledging the same, in which he says:—

"I shall not avail myself of the Queen's gracious permission to absent myself until I have entirely completed the work I have in hand, by bringing the present session of Parliament to a close, and by taking all the steps incident to the measures which will have then probably received their completion; and with regard to some of those even, namely, the financial arrangements to be made for the province, in accordance with my instructions, my presence in England may, I hope, not be altogether without value.

"I expect to be able to complete this by the middle or end of September, when I shall proceed home; but of this I shall be able to judge more exactly in the course of a short time, and I shall then apply to the officer commanding the naval station at Halifax to furnish me, if he conveniently can, with a vessel which may convey myself and suite to England, of which I trust your lordship will approve."

The Patriots.—Many persons seem to anticipate a renewal next winter of the attempts of the Border Sympathizers. For our part we do not believe in the possibility of any of those miscreants again throwing themselves within reach of a British Bayonet or a British gibbet, either from an abstract admiration of democratic freedom or a disinterested love of plunder.—*Canada paper.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Sept. 29.

The following letters from Dr. GESNER to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which have been handed to us for publication, contain much interesting and valuable details, in addition to those already before the public, of that gentleman's scientific labours in his Geological researches in various sections of this Province:—

Saint John, 17th June, 1841.

SIR,—I beg leave to state, for the information of His Excellency, that I have just completed a section across the country from Saint Stephen's (Charlotte County,) to Fredericton, in the direction of the new road now opening between those places. I have examined the uninhabited country on the Magaguadavic River, Loon Lake, Oromocto Lake, and the wild lands adjacent.

Somewhat contrary to my expectations, I find there are large tracts of excellent land in this quarter, with occasional tracts of intervale. Many of these lands are as I believe ungranted, and would afford excellent situations for immigrants. On the south east side of the Oromocto Lake, and on the south side of the Magaguadavic, where it is crossed by the road, there is some rocky and elevated ground; but these ridges are met by excellent soils which are capable of successful cultivation. The rivers are navigable for canoes, and abound in fish, (trout, &c.) but the most important circumstance for the new settler, is the opening of the before-mentioned road, whereby access can be had with the sea shore for fish, and finally for a market; and also with the capital of the Province.

The inhabitants (twenty-six families) in the Harvey Settlement, are in a prosperous condition, and other villages might be established on some of the tracts alluded to.

These circumstances will be communicated to the Board of Emigration here, and I have taken this liberty, knowing the interest His Excellency takes in Emigration, the best means of improving the condition of the country.

The Coal Field is found to extend farther in this direction than was expected. The particulars concerning it and minerals in this quarter will be fully set forth in my report at the session.

I intend leaving town on Monday next to explore the Schoodic river along the American line to the Monument and Eel River, and will, if it shall seem necessary, communicate to His Excellency any thing of importance which may be discovered on that tour through the Wilderness.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ABRAHAM GESNER.

To Alfred Read, Esq., Private Secretary, &c.

Saint John, August 5. 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency, that my explorations have been recently directed to parts of the counties of Carleton and York.

The most important examinations have been those of three several deposits of excellent Iron Ore, on the farm of Colonel Ketchum at Woodstock. This ore was discovered by the inhabitants several years ago It is a compact red hematite, which will yield from 50 to 60 per cent. of cast iron.—The united thickness of the beds is seventy-five feet. The situation of the ore in the original forest of the country, and its inexhaustible quantity, offer every advantage for the manufacture of Iron, and being placed on the American Frontier, and high road to Canada, its value is much increased.

Two remarkable Medicinal Springs have been found to exist on the Keswick River, about eighteen miles from Fredericton; the water has not yet been submitted to chemical analysis, but it is evidently calculated to relieve several kinds of disease.

Some singular discoveries have been made in regard to the change of level in the St. John.—Below Woodstock, the river has deserted its ancient bed which is upwards of thirty feet above its present channel. This circumstance accounts fully for the terraces or steps of the valley at Woodstock.

It affords me much pleasure to state, that there is every prospect of a good crop, and the inhabitants of new Settlements under their prosperity appear contented and happy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant.
ABRAHAM GESNER.

To Alfred Read, Esq., Private Secretary, &c.

Saint John, 27th September, 1841.

SIR,—Having recently made a Geological examination of the County of Kent, and a part of the County of Northumberland, I beg leave to transmit a brief report of the explorations, agreeably to the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for whose satisfaction it is submitted.

Information had been received, that indications of Coal had been seen at the Tedish River, in the County of Westmorland, near the site where the probability of its existence had been previously noticed. Upon an examination of the banks of this river, the outcropping of coal measures was discovered, with a superficial stratum of coal, eight inches in thickness. The occurrence of the usual shales with a perfect and continuous stratum of coal, renders it almost certain that there are far more extensive deposits beneath, which from the horizontal position of the strata, and thick covering of *detrital* matter, do not appear at the surface. Another outcropping of coal was discovered by my son, on a branch of the Cocagne River, in the County of Kent, within two and a half miles of the harbour.

The superficial Coal stratum at this place is situated in the bed of the stream, three feet beneath the water, which renders its admeasurement difficult, unless the rocks were bored. It appears, however, to be sufficiently thick to be worked advantageously, and the inhabitants are now preparing to raise a quantity of it for domestic purposes.

Outcroppings of Coal also appear on the Buctouche and Richibucto Rivers; but the situations where the upper coal stratum appears in this quarter are too numerous to admit of having their particular details given on the present occasion.

The discovery of Coal in this part of the Great New-Brunswick Coal Field is important in regard to the proximity of this mineral to the site where the anticipated canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence will probably be fixed. The whole of the County of Kent is situated on this vast Coal Field, which in this quarter presents a broad level surface, not elevated upon an average more than twenty-five feet above the level of the sea.

A deposit of Bog Iron Ore was found at Richibucto, and which might be worked with the Coal in its vicinity.

Having examined the banks of the principal streams in the County of Kent, I next proceeded to the exploration of the Miramichi River in the County of Northumberland. Coal exists here also, and thin strata appear about five miles below Chatham, and on the Bartibog River. It also appears in the banks of the south-west branch of the river, and numerous other situations near Boiestown, the Renous Stream, and others.

The rocks of this Coal Field will supply excellent Freestones, Flagging-stones and Grindstones. They abound in the remains and impressions of plants, which are analagous to those now growing within the tropics, and such as could only have flourished in a warm climate, being entirely different from any now living upon the surface beneath which they are buried.

The strata in general are covered by a deposit of *debritus* and beds of clay and sand, the whole averaging about four feet in thickness. The soil in general is light and sandy, and there are extensive tracts of a good quality of land. Almost the entire surface is capable of cultivation. Notwithstanding, there are occasional Carriboo bogs, and sandy barrens, unfit for settlement.

An immense tract of country bordering upon the Miramichi and its branches was overrun with devouring fires in 1825. The groves of pine were robbed of their foliage, and still stand in leafless trunks amidst the underbrush and other kinds of wood which are destined to succeed them.

As this part of the country is low and level, the rivers are navigable some distance from their mouths; and the streams are not broken by falls and rapids so as to prevent the passage of boats and canoes.

From the south-west branch of the Miramichi, we descended the Nashwaak to the River Saint John, and found that all the rocks along this stream belong to the Great Coal Field, the boundaries of which will be reported when its north western limits have been ascertained.

The attention of the inhabitants heretofore appears to have been devoted almost exclusively to the transportation of pine and other kinds of timber, formerly abundant in this part of the Province. The best interests of the country do not appear to have been advanced—agriculture has been much neglected.—nor does the trade in timber seem to have been profitable to those who have been engaged in it.

The inhabitants are settled along the banks of the principal streams. Remote from these, the country is in its native wilderness state; except where the lumbermen have removed the largest trees, or such as were adapted to the English market.

Most of the rivers are lined on each side by tracts of excellent intervale. Many of these tracts still remain unreclaimed by the hand of industry. These intervales, like those on the upper part of the Saint John, are remarkable for their terraces, which have evidently been formed by the bursting of lakes, and changes in the level of the streams, by the lowering of their beds. Four of these terraces are seen at some situations, and there are instances where the former beds of the streams are now covered with graceful elms.

Some of the most extraordinary geological facts in this division of the country are seen in the evidences of changes of level. At Bathurst, the country has been uplifted, while at the mouth of the Miramichi the shore has been depressed within a comparatively recent period, and large peat bogs are now buried beneath the sea.

A visit was made to a mining establishment of an English company at Bathurst, conducted by Mr. Stevens, a most enterprising individual. The first efforts of the company were directed to the mining of Copper Ore, veins of which are evidently contained in the slates of Tete-a-gouche River.—At present the mining of Manganese is carried to some extent, and powerful machinery has been erected with sufficient water power, which will be directed to cleaning the ore, and other operations. The mine of manganese is situated eight miles from the town of Bathurst. The ore occurs in veins and disseminated masses in clay slate. Fifty tons were ready to be shipped at the time of my visit. The sterling price of the ore is stated to be £10 per ton.

This is evidently a mining district, and one of great importance to the country. I have also analysed two kinds of marl found in the County of Gloucester. They are superior in quality, and will soon be applied to agricultural purposes.

The Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche are evidently rich in mineral wealth, and regret that my examinations could not be extended to them this season. My object has been to complete the geological exploration of all the southern and eastern parts of the Province, as far northward as the main south-west branch of the Miramichi and Woodstock, which I am in hopes of completing before the winter appears.

I have thus given a brief outline of my last exploration, the details of which must from necessity be omitted until the general Report for the season is made, which, with the present communication, I sincerely hope will prove satisfactory to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ABRAHAM GESNER.

To Alfred Read, Esq., Private Secretary, &c.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

The *Acadia*, with the second September Mail, had not arrived at Halifax up to 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. If she left Liverpool on her regular day, the 19th, she would have been out thirteen days. Her progress has doubtless been greatly impeded by the late heavy weather.—The mail probably will not be received in this City until the return of the steamer from Windsor, on Thursday morning.

The strong Easterly winds which have prevailed since Sunday morning, have also prevented the arrival of the steamer *North America* from Boston.

The non-arrival of these vessels has disappointed us in our expectations of being able to communicate much valuable information to our readers in this day's paper.

A Forerunner!—Since Sunday morning the weather has been uncomfortably cold, accompanied with a piercing wind fresh from the East, which has brought fires and overcoats into common requisition, and forcibly reminding us that winter—cold winter, with its biting frosts and snows, is again near at hand.—Let all (who can) prepare to meet it!

Four hundred postulants have joined the Catholic Temperance Society in Fredericton, whose President is the Rev. Mr Dollard, Vicar General; and one hundred have joined at Woodstock, through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Barron.

A dreadful fire occurred at St. Thomas, Upper Canada, on the morning of the 17th ult., which threatened to destroy the whole town. It was fortunately subdued after several buildings had been consumed.

The Hon. Edward Everett, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, is now in Europe, and requires only his credentials to assume his office.

ANOTHER FERRY BOAT.—A new Steamer, intended, by the City Corporation, to ply across the Harbour as a Ferry Boat, in conjunction with the *Victoria*, (which has been found to answer admirably well,) was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. M'Leod, in Carleton, on Thursday last.—She was named the *Lady Colebrooke*, and is to be furnished with an engine of thirty horse power, precisely the same as that of the Victoria, built by Messrs. Fawcett & Preston, of Liverpool. This beautiful piece of machinery, which has just been completed by our townsmen, Messrs. T. Barlow & Co. (Phœnix Foundry) will be placed in the boat forthwith, and she will be in operation without loss of time.—*Courier.*

"THE AMARANTH" for October, is just issued, and presents a choice selection of Tales for the amusement of the lovers of light reading Among others, we are happy in noticing the Original Tale "Malsosep, or the Forsaken," by *Eugene*, a writer whose productions will doubtless afford much gratification to the numerous readers of the Amaranth. This periodical certainly continues to advance in public estimation.—*Ib.*

A Diving Apparatus, the property of James D. B. Fraser, Esq. of Pictou, is now employed in raising the guns and shot have overboard from H. M. S. Malabar, when on shore, near Cape Bear, P. E. Island. Ten guns already have been drawn up, and it is expected, if the weather continues fine, the remainder (26 32 pounders) and 100 tons of shot will be recovered, and placed in H. M. Ordnance here. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Fraser for his exertions in endeavouring to recover the guns and shot referred to, as the exact position of the place where they were thrown was not known previously, and it was not until the brother of Mr. F. undertook to dive for them that they were discovered. Such indefatigable exertions deserve liberal compensation, and in which we trust the owner of the apparatus will not be disappointed, so that he may be stimulated to perseverance in his highly beneficial experiments, should his services be hereafter required in recovering property buried beneath the sea.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Eighteen of the guns of the Malabar have been raised and forwarded to Halifax, and the remainder it is probable will be raised during the next summer.—*Pictou Mechanic & Farmer.*

SIR CHARLES FITZROY.—The Inhabitants of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, have presented a Farewell Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 20th Sept., congratulating him upon his promotion to the Government of the Leeward Islands, and expressing their entire satisfaction with his administration of the Government of Pr. Ed. Island. The Highland Society presented a similar complimentary address; and at a special meeting elected His Excellency an honorary member.—*Halifax Times.*

Sir Charles and Lady Fitzroy arrived at Halifax from Prince Edward Island on Friday last, to take passage in the *Caledonia*, which was to sail for England yesterday.

Halifax, October 2.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—H. M. Frigate Pique, Capt. Yates, arrived from Port-mouth, yesterday afternoon, with the newly appointed Admiral of the North American and West Indian Station, Sir Charles Adam, and Commodore Bouzic.—*Recorder.*

A GOOD HAUL.—On Thursday, Mr. Thomas Beazley took over one hundred barrels of mackerel from one at one haul, at Sherwood, Bedford Basin. Many fishermen are now trying their luck in the Basin harbour, and ample success attends their industry. For several years past, mackerel have run in large shoals up the harbour, but their number this season is uncommonly great; they have attained a full size, and are very fat.—*Ib.*

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