

telligence comes to it by a slow or circuitous route. The traveller has no facilities for intercourse. The Government declines the enterprise. The individual boldly steps forward, and assumes alone what the government will not venture. He takes no slight responsibility—he risks no trifling capital—but he engages alone to build six ships, of the dimensions of frigates, at an expense exceeding \$1,000,000, and for a certain price for the carriage of the mail, to navigate them for seven years, at an annual expense which must exceed half the original cost. He proceeds with energy and despatch, enlists a few associates, and while others have occupied years in building steamers to cross the ocean, in little more than one year he comes to us in his first steamer, makes the quickest passage ever made against adverse winds across the Atlantic, and demonstrates, not only that his steamer is superior in speed, but that the route from Boston to Liverpool is the most expeditious. When he proposed for his contract, the state of Maine was in arms. The voices of our orators in Congress had called on the nation to defend its soil—Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick were fanning the flame. Is it just to assume that the man who then embarked in this vast and perilous enterprise, acted from no generous impulse, and had no eye to the good of his fellows?—that he who launches a line that is to unite, by the ties of frequent intercourse, offended and offending Nations and Provinces, has no philanthropic views?

And even were it so, is it not the duty as well as the policy of the Bostonians, to put the most liberal construction on his conduct, as an incentive to further efforts? In the days of ancient republics, the soldier who took a city, or even saved the life of a citizen, received civic honors. England confers knighthood and wealth on those who improve her engines and manufactures; and is not he entitled to some warmth, some enthusiasm, and some distinction, who unites distant regions by his perilous enterprise? Governor Morton remarks, in his letter to the committee on the Cunard dinner, "that whoever devotes his talents or his property to the promotion of international communication, may well be said to be a benefactor of mankind." This is not the language of party, it is the language of truth. And is he not to be regarded by us as a benefactor, who, in addition to the benefit conferred upon our country, in placing Boston, with respect to steam-packets, at least on a par with New-York, whose packets have built her up at the expense of Boston?

The sentiments condensed into that brief address find a response in the bosom of the community, and will do no harm by their publicity. The resolutions adopted by the meeting of citizens last year, which emanated from the same source, have accomplished much. They made Boston, instead of Halifax, the stopping place of the large steamers. These resolutions, and the reception of the Unicorn, to say nothing of our recent fete, have conciliated the Provincians, and an American, who now travels in Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, has but to say he is a Bostonian, to be welcomed as a friend.

A BOSTONIAN.

SIMPSON, THE ARCTIC DISCOVERER.

The St. Louis Bulletin of July 24, relates the following melancholy story of the death of the enterprising traveller Simpson, and two of his companions, while on their return from the Hudson's Bay territory. It does not appear on what authority the particulars of this tragical story rest, but as it is difficult to imagine any motive for a fabrication of such a story, there is reason to apprehend that the fact of the death of these enterprising men may be true. It is not improbable that in regard to the particulars it may be a fabrication.

It appears that on their return to York Factory—the principal depot of the Hudson's Bay company—that they both set out for England, eager to grasp the rich reward which the British Government never fails to lavish upon all her citizens who contribute anything towards extending her wide-spread domains—or to perpetuating her well earned fame. On the arrival of the two young men at Lake Winnepick, they disagreed about the route which should be pursued, and there separated. Mr. Simpson, accompanied by Mr. Bird, Mr. Legros, and twenty or thirty of the colonists, struck across for St. Peters, intending to push on to New York, via the Lakes, and from thence sail for Liverpool. Mr. Dease, his compeer, with another party, set out for the Canadas.

About the 20th of June, Mr. Simpson and his party had reached Turtle River, where they encamped for the night. He had, from the beginning of the Journey, exhibited occasional symptoms of mental hallucination, caused as the party supposed, by the dread of being outstripped by his competitor in their long race for London. On the evening above mentioned, he had continued to push on until a late hour at night, and even then his feverish state of excitement deprived him of nourishment or rest.

When they stopped, and while in the act of camping, Mr. Simpson turned suddenly round, and shot Mr. Bird through the heart; and before the astounded party could fly from the presence of the madman, he discharged the other barrel, and mortally wounded Mr. Legros. It appears the party had separated; and when he committed the murder on his companions, there were only two more present—one of them a son of Legros—who immediately fled a short distance. The dying father earnestly implored Simpson to permit his son to return and embrace him before he should die—which he agreed to, and beckoned them back, saying there was nothing to fear.

On their return, Simpson accused Legros of conspiring with Bird, and asked him whether it was not their intention to assassinate him that night? The dying man said it was, but on being interrogated a second time, he denied having any intention or design of such a deed, and shortly after he expired. Simpson then ordered the two men to bridle their horses, and prepare to return with him to the settlement, but no sooner were they mounted, than they dashed off in quest of the main body, and overtook them about 18 miles ahead.

They all returned in the morning, and when they had reached within 200 yards of the camp, they got a glimpse of Simpson at the door of his tent, and immediately afterwards heard a report of a gun; supposing that he was determined to carry out the work of destruction which he had begun, they attempted to intimidate him by firing three vol-

lutes in the direction of the camp, and then approached it cautiously. When they came up, they found their commander weltering in his blood, and on closer examination found that he had literally blown his head to pieces!

"Far in the wild, unknown to public view, were the three bodies committed to the same grave by their companions, who then pursued their route with feelings more easily conceived than described.

The party arrived at St. Peters about the first of July, in possession of the important papers, and other property belonging to the ill-fated Simpson.

These particulars we learn from Mr. Wm. A. Aitkin, a trader from Lake Superior. Mr. Aitkin further states that the whole matter is involved in mystery, which time only can clear up.

The unfortunate Simpson was a native of Scotland, and a nephew of the present Governor of the H. B. Co. He was about twenty-eight years of age, possessed of fine talents—an amiable disposition—and the universal esteem of those who knew him.

BOSTON, August 10.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Mr. Harden's Express for the New York Herald, Extra, containing an account of the arrival of the Great Western at New York, on Sunday morning, and the latest foreign intelligence.

The steamship Great Western left Bristol on the 25th of July, and made the passage in 14 1/2 days. She brings papers from London and Liverpool of the same date. The news does not appear to be of much importance. We extract the following from the New York Herald and Star, Extra.

The Great Western brought about 100 passengers, among whom were Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte, Prince Ravel, the Sedgwick family, including the author, P. W. S. Miles, M. P. Business was dull—money plenty. Prince Albert has been made Regent of England, which has disaffected the Duke of Sussex.—Young Oxford who attempted to take the Queen's life has been tried, and a large amount of evidence was produced to prove his insanity. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that he was insane, and he was sentenced to the Bedlam prison for life.

The Canada Government Bill has passed. The Duke of Wellington has again been severely indisposed.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, second brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe in Italy, on the 23rd ult. He was 66 years of age, having been born in 1775. It is a remarkable fact that he died of the same complaint as Napoleon—cancer of the stomach.

COTTON MARKET. There had been imported into Liverpool, from the 18th to 24th of July, 95,686 bags of Cotton, of which 80,793 bags were from the United States. The market was much depressed during the latter part of the week ending on the 22d of July, the sales of 4000 bags were made on the 23d. Prices varied from 4 3/4 to 7 1/4. The prices were rather in favour of the buyers, as large quantities were offered.

The corn market had advanced. Manufacturers dull. A bad harvest in Ireland was feared. The Rev. Connop Thirlwall, author of the History of Greece, in Lardner's Cyclopaedia, has been created Bishop of St. David's vacant by the death of Dr. Jenkinson, the late Bishop.

The tabular statements of British revenue show an increase of \$147,133 on the year ending July, 1840, as compared with last year. A great deficiency occurs from the penny postage scheme. The deficiency on the last year alone amounts to \$260,000.

Colonel Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the State of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

The new steamer President, which was to leave Liverpool on the first day of this month, made an experimental trip to Cork and Dublin, and proved herself to be a first rate steam boat. Father Mathew, the great Temperance Reformer, is gaining thousands of new converts every day.

Professor Espy has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms at Liverpool, but if we may judge from the papers, he met with a poor reception.

FRANCE. The French papers do not furnish us with any news of great importance. The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult. after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of his tact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

SULPHUR QUESTION. In the Chamber of Peers M. Thiers has stated, that the mediation of France between England and Naples had been successful, and that on the previous day the differences were finally concluded, and the arrangement received the signatures of the English and Neapolitan Ambassadors. By this arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is declared free, but a reasonable indemnity has been granted to Faix & Co. the Company previously in the enjoyment of the monopoly.

SPAIN. Cabrera, overpowered by the superior forces of the Queen, has been compelled to take refuge in France. A vast number of the Carlist forces have followed his example, and only a few chiefs with a miserable handful of men, now remain in the field.—There is every reason to believe that the Carlist cause is at an end. The Queen's forces having got rid of the enemy, are now in hostility among themselves, and there is no doubt but that this unfortunate country is still destined to civil war.

ALGIERS. The French have met with some partial successes in Algiers—but the Arabs seem determined to carry on the war to the last extremity. It yet remains very doubtful as to the French being enabled to make good their position.

TURKEY. No settlement whatever has taken place between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. A serious insurrection has broken out in Syria, which it is understood has been the means of exciting a more amicable feeling on the part of the Pacha of Egypt.

CHINA. From China there is no further news.

GREECE. The treaty of commerce, negotiated between Greece and the Porte, by Signor Zographos, has been finally rejected by the Greek Government, and the negotiators dismissed.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Second Geological Report on the Province of New Brunswick. By Am. Gesner.—In these days, when the application of steam, not only to the navigation of inland waters and coasts, but of the mighty ocean itself, is becoming universal, it is matter of no small moment to be aware of the mineral treasures that can be rendered readily available for the prosecution of those novel undertakings. Of these, Iron and Coal are of the greatest importance, and geo-

logical surveys in search of them, committed to scientific and judicious hands, are conducive at once both to private and to public wealth. In all the United States surveys of this kind have been instituted, and liberal sums have been appropriated for carrying them on. Those of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have likewise been carefully made; but it does not appear that heretofore they have been examined with the minuteness or the interest they deserved. This may possibly have arisen from the distracted state of the Canadas during late years, and the consequent dread of investing capital in districts liable to interruption from such causes, and partly from the diversion of that capital into other more obviously profitable sources of emolument.

But the introduction of a regular line of steam vessels, under the auspices of the government at home, bearing the mails, and replete with advantages to settlers, will now give an impetus to geological inquiries which cannot fail to be deeply interesting both to the stranger and the provincial proprietor. Not only the mineral treasures, but the products of agriculture and even of Provincial manufactures must now become in request, the provinces themselves must become traversed in all directions over their surface, as well as navigated more and more familiarly along their coasts; and the mariner and the shipper, no less than the agriculturist, the miner, the manufacturer, and the merchant, will feel impelled to become acquainted with these provincial capabilities. Of these Geological reports we have seldom met with anything more lucid and more directly to the purpose than that of Abraham Gesner, Esq. the provincial geologist of New Brunswick, the "Second Report" by whom, made to His Excellency the Governor is now before us. The "First Report" was made some time ago, and we adverted to it when it appeared, but the present comes before the public under circumstances, as we have just observed, that will cause it to create a lively interest. This second report contains several preliminary observations of a general nature, but essentially necessary for the general reader upon such subjects; and there is also added thereto a glossary of geological and scientific terms calculated greatly to simplify the matter to the uninitiated.

It is not improbable that the perusal of this work may startle many who until now never dreamed of the productive value of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and it is equally probable that it may open to many a new and copious field for speculation, of a feasible as well as beneficial nature.—Albion.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. WARD, SIR.—Will you favour us with a corner in your truly valuable paper, to petition CHAS. W. MECKLIN chief singer of Prince William to redress certain grievances, as stated in the following:

To C. W. MECKLIN chief singer of Prince William, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That, for a long time, we have been much grieved by the said C. W. Mecklin, and others who in public cease not to attach untrue sounds and tones to us; thereby greatly injuring our character, and in fact hampering us with the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.

Sometimes one of us is so mangled by the throat and masticators of the choir, that he is incapable of filling his office; and another has to be brought upon the stage to share the same fate.

These, together with other difficulties too tedious to enumerate, your petitioners humbly pray may be removed, by establishing a regular Society, that will meet before public worship begins, and practise those tunes which are most adapted to the time and place; and which will do us better justice, than we may regain a once fair, but now waning reputation; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

PORTLAND. BRUNSWICK.
WINDHAM. TROY.
MORTALITY. RUSSIA.
TURNER. NAMELESS TUNE.
PORTUGAL. AMERICA.
P. m, August 5, 1840.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1840.

It will be seen by our extracts from a New York paper, with which we have been favoured, that the Great Western arrived out on Saturday last, after a passage of fourteen and a half days; and the summary which we have copied will put our readers in possession of the information brought by this conveyance. It will be noticed that His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been declared Regent in case of the illness of her Majesty; an act of prudence which we believe few were prepared for, but which every one will approve.

Owing to one of those blundering arrangements, for which the Post Office establishment in this and the neighboring Province is so distinguished; altho the distance between New York and Fredericton may be travelled in three and a half days, our papers by this arrival have not reached us in six. And almost simultaneously with the receipt of them, we shall probably have others by the Acadia steam-boat, which it is expected will have reached Halifax by this morning, with the August mail.

We have copied with much pleasure from the New York Albion, a well merited tribute to Dr. GESNER the indefatigable and scientific explorer of this Province; and we do so the more readily, because much pains have been taken by interested individuals, to reduce his exertions in public estimation; altho the period can not be far distant, when their utility will be generally acknowledged and perceived.

In connection with this subject, we observe that the letting of the coal mines in the county of Westmorland are now offered for public competition. Upon this subject also, much misconception prevails. In Cape Britton and Nova Scotia a certain duty was formerly paid to the Crown; and those individuals who leased the mines we believe invariably made money by the transaction. In this Province we presume the same course would produce the same results; and we hope public spirited and enterprising individuals will be found, possessed of means and a disposition to bring into operation the mineral resources and wealth of the Province.

On Wednesday last a soldier belonging to the 36th Regt in attempting to swim from a boat in the river, for the purpose of bathing, was unfortunately attacked with cramp, and before assistance could be afforded sank to rise no more. His body which was subse-

quently recovered, was buried on Thursday with the usual military honours; and was followed to the grave by his wife and other females, and the non-commissioned officers and a number of men of the regiment. At the same time a Sergeant of the 36th was interred with similar demonstrations of respect.

The very flattering prospects and promise of abundant crops throughout the Province, has been partially affected by the long continuance of dry weather. Every where to the northward the grain was ripening too fast; and the potatoes it was thought would be deficient, unless seasonable rains very speedily refreshed the parched earth. During the last three days however, the skies have been overcast, and yesterday afternoon the farmer sate dressed in smiles and gladness; and again there is a prospect of abundant crops.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FLETCHER is lecturing here at present on the subject of Phrenology, and we understand gives very general satisfaction. There is much about this science as it is termed, to command respect; and a skilful lecturer scarcely ever fails to detect many of the distinguishing traits of character, in those who submit to examination. We are satisfied that before a lad chooses a business or has a profession selected for him, the deductions of the phrenologist may be consulted with advantage.

TOUR THRO' THE PROVINCE.

TO THE NORTHWARD AND EASTWARD.

Having been to the northward as far as Bathurst during the last fortnight, we shall lay before our readers according to custom, a brief sketch of the portion of the country we have visited.

The route we pursued on the present occasion was by the Nashwaak, which we shall more fully describe on our return. At a distance of about 20 miles from Fredericton, a new bridge has been erected within the last two or three years, which crosses this river lower down than formerly, to meet a new road opened to extend in a direct line, that which previously had been made over the Portage, which separates the Miramichie from the Nashwaak rivers.—Near this bridge is a mill establishment, which as in other instances, we believe has been any thing rather than a profitable speculation to the occupier. About half a mile beyond this, a house of entertainment has been opened by Mr. McLeod, who kept tavern where the road formerly crossed the river; and in the neighbourhood of which in 1837, we witnessed one of those terrible instances of the disruption of the domestic circle through intemperance, which almost invariably attend its course.

The road across the Portage is extremely lonesome, there being but three or four houses scattered along until the traveller reaches Rolston's, at a distance of about six miles from Boiestown; where he may obtain refreshment. Extending his ride to that place, he can procure comfortable accommodation at the house of Mr. McKay.

This is a place that has grown up in consequence of lumbering pursuits; and as must necessarily be the case with all places, which depend upon that resource, has had its period of prosperity, and is falling into decay. Here are mill establishments tumbling into ruins, or transferred from their original owners to the possession of their more fortunate creditors: stores erected whence those employed in lumbering occupations or their families, could formerly obtain the necessaries of life or articles of extravagance. The mills and the stores remain as monuments of former prosperity or former folly; and where dissipation added wings to the earnings of the toiling woodsman, when embauchery and riot, those means with which he might have ensured for himself and family, future comfort and respectability. At present there is not a solitary shop in this deserted village; and the thrifty housewife is indebted to the casual visits of the perambulating pedlar, for even a skein of thread or yard of tape.

The Bridge at this place is in quite a dilapidated state. The Commissioner we understood upon our return, was about making some temporary repairs; but another should be substituted without delay, to prevent fatal consequences.

There is something romantic and interesting in the appearance of this place, beyond which the Miramichie ceases to become navigable for boats; altho it extends a considerable distance inland, turning off suddenly to the westward and westward, and we believe taking its rise at a place called Rocky Brook. About four miles from Boiestown in the same direction, between the two rivers, and at a similar distance from the Stanley settlement, is a small village called Campbelltown, which we had no opportunity of visiting; but where we believe there is a thriving agricultural settlement. Indeed the people very generally in this direction as elsewhere, have become satisfied from sad experience, of the pernicious effects of lumbering; and are seeking in the returns of a productive soil, that competence and independence, which temperance and industry never fail to procure.

Pursuing the right bank of the river, you pass through an extended settlement of four or five miles, and ascend a hill of considerable length, called Price's hill, over which a road has recently been constructed; and at a distance of about 14 miles from Boiestown, the stage reaches Nelson's, situated at the foot of a steep hill and near the river's edge, where a saw mill is at present in operation. And after a ride of about three miles further it crosses the river at a splendid farm owned by Squire Dock, and takes the left branch of the stream. From this point the ride becomes most delightful; the river abounding with intervals, which assume a fresh interest at every turning of the road; is occasionally hidden by the forest through which it penetrates, and again bursts upon the eye of the spectator in all its beautiful variety.

About ten miles from Nelson's you arrive at Decantlin's, where there is every inducement for a traveller to remain. From the house there is a commanding view of the river, while well cultivated fields, cleanliness and attention are the order of the day; and the man who cannot enjoy one of Mrs. Decantlin's breakfasts with its fresh salmon, and all the et ceteras of an American meal; must be either in ill health or most difficult to please.

During the present summer the fire which raged in that quarter caused much injury, and came very near destroying the entire property; and thus sweeping away in a moment, the hard earnings of years of patient toil and industry.

Six or seven miles from Decantlin's is a house kept by Mr. Burgoyne, where the coachman bates his horses; and in the neighbourhood of which he is making considerable improvement. This person has brought up a large family respectably; he seems to be settling his sons around him; and thus in all human probability is securing for them competence, and for himself quiet and contentment during the evening of his days. After riding nine or ten miles further, the traveller reaches Coughlin's, near McLaggins mills at St. Bartholomews, of which we shall speak presently; and seven miles further on he crosses the ferry at Indian town; but

both here and at Squire Dock's, the river is fordable at the present season of the year.

At this place the river Renous falls into the Southwest, as this branch of the Miramichie is termed; and between which we understand there are immense quantities of excellent land fit for settlement. From this point to where the Northwest and Southwest branches of the Miramichie unite, is a distance of sixteen miles. The road passes on the left branch of the latter of these rivers, through a well settled country, but where extended bodies of interval no longer meet the eye, as the Southwest becomes wider and more deep, and feels the influence of the tides of the ocean.

About a mile and a half above Newcastle the main river of Miramichie divides, one branch running away southwardly and westwardly, along the banks of which, since leaving Boiestown we have conducted the reader; and the other called the Northwest extending in that direction, where we understand there are numerous and flourishing settlements. Through the entire line from Boiestown there is evident improvement; the inhabitants turning their attention to agriculture, and seeking from a prolific soil that support, which they are most certain of obtaining.

Newcastle is the shire-town of the County; having a court house and jail; there is also a church belonging to the established church of Scotland, there being a resident clergyman at this place, and a Wesleyan meeting house, where a minister of that denomination who resides at Chatham occasionally officiates. Four miles below Newcastle is the establishment of Messrs. Gilmour & Rankin, which is called Douglastown, and where there is a compact village, whose inhabitants depend chiefly upon the enterprise of that house for support; a stage runs regularly between the two places twice a day.

The best way to reach Chatham, which lies on the opposite side of the river, is to cross the ferry at Newcastle, and take a stage which runs between those places. The road is tolerably level, and passes a handsome Episcopal church that has been erected about half way for the accommodation of the inhabitants of both villages, several country seats, and the Custom house establishment, which has been removed from Chatham, where for a time it was placed.

Chatham is a place of recent growth, and owes its importance to the enterprise and public spirit of the Messrs. Cunards and the destructive fire of 1825, which almost destroyed the town of Newcastle. Ship building has been and still continues to be carried on extensively by those gentlemen, who have also erected spacious mills for sawing deals, and manufacturing flour. While at the mills we witnessed the process of dressing keels for ship building by means of the circular saw, whereby a great amount of labour is saved, and the timber fitted for its intended purpose with the utmost exactitude.

There are at Chatham a neat English church, another of the Presbyterian form of worship belonging to the secession church, a Catholic chapel and Wesleyan meeting-house; which are well attended, the population being quite numerous. On the Sunday afternoon after our arrival at this place divine service was performed on board of an English brig, which is sailed upon temperance principles, at which we attended, and where there was a large and attentive congregation. On the following evening the Chatham Temperance Society held its quarterly meeting, at which the Captain of this vessel and another were present and addressed a large number of persons who had assembled,—chiefly males; when several persons joined.

One of the brigs alluded to sailed for England a few days afterwards, not one of her people having deserted, altho that crime was very prevalent among the rum-drinking crews around her. We observe the same result was mentioned at a meeting which recently took place at Quebec; thus demonstrating the propriety of selecting masters and mariners for the North American trade, who abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks.

While upon this subject, we feel much pleasure in mentioning that we met with a number of the converts of Father Mathew, first at the steam mills of Alexander Fraser, Esq. and subsequently on the road to Bathurst and at other places on our route. These interesting people are well grounded in total abstinence principles, and have each a medal; and those belonging to that clergyman's Society at Cork, have in addition a card containing a certificate of membership. They are working a silent but perceptible alteration in the minds of their countrymen in this Province; who generally speaking stand ready to join the Society, whenever their clergyman shall encourage them to do so. We had an opportunity while at Chatham of hearing the performance of the Volunteer Band at that place, which is highly creditable in point of taste and proficiency to the members; in which respect they are not inferior to some military bands which we have met with. It is composed of young men of the town, who assemble once a week for practice, and who devote no inconsiderable portion of their leisure hours, to improving themselves in this most elevated and charming of all sciences.

We cannot help drawing a comparison when we attend such meetings in different parts of the Province, between the intellectual character of the juvenile portion of those communities, who are this way in a great measure secured from the seductions of vice and intemperance, and others who have not that advantage; and it is much to be regretted that in Fredericton, where such facilities exist, there is neither recreation or enjoyment of a rational character, during those hours, when relieved from the daily occupations of life, the youth of the place, who naturally seek for society, are thrown into the vortex of dissipation, and fast urged on in their career of depravity; while a morose and unsocial feeling, very generally usurps the place of those amenities which chasten the sorrows, temper the pleasures, and mitigate the cares of life.

We proceeded to Bathurst, fifty-eight miles to the northward; the road to which after it leaves the river, is with few exceptions, very level; and as is the case generally in the northern parts of the province, is in good order. It passes however through a considerable portion of morass and inferior lands, which probably never will be settled; when within 20 miles of Bathurst, the quality of the soil improves, and is in every respect fit for settlement; but which in the main is yet in a wilderness state.

The village of Bathurst is of recent origin, and has grown up within the last seven years. It is perfectly unique in its appearance, and a man might fancy himself when strolling thro' it, as having been thrown upon one of the South sea Islands. The place itself lies on the Baie de Chaleur, upon a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Big, Middle and Little Rivers; groups of trees are interspersed among the houses, and the appearance of the place is at once novel and romantic.

Over the first of these rivers is a ferry; but since we visited that place in 1837 a bridge half a mile in length has been thrown across one of the opposite side of the village, forming one of the most disgraceful outlays of public money which it has been our lot to witness; and well accounts for the hatred of intemperance government, which manifests itself in that quarter; not that it is so generally prevalent as we had been led to believe, as there exists strong party feeling; and while one portion of the community think that the other have only to pay their