

ed by water power, fulling-mill, grist-mill, and two saw-mills—all turned by water. Near these, he showed me a building, which he said he erected for the double purpose of a school and chapel, the floor of which was laid, and on which benches were arranged, so as to resemble the pit of one of our theatres. He said that all preachers who came in the way were welcome to the use of it. An English parson, a Catholic priest, a Presbyterian minister, or a Methodist preacher, should each, he said, get something to eat at his house, and have the use of the chapel, with equal satisfaction to him.

He showed me his barn, and in one place a heap, containing the ninety bushels of Indian Corn, that grew on a spot scarcely an acre, which he pointed out to me. This man could little more than read and write,—his manners were quite unpolished, but not rude, yet he had wonderful readiness of address, and as far as related to his own pursuits, quick powers of invention and application. He raised large crops, ground his own corn, manufactured the flax he cultivated, and the wool of his sheep, into coarse cloths; sold the provisions which his farm produced, and rum and British goods, to the lumberers, kept a tavern, employed lumberers in the woods, and received also timber in payment for whatever he sold. He made the axes and other tools, required by the lumberers, at his forge. He ate, gambled, and associated with his own labourers and with the lumberers, and all others, who made his house a kind of rallying point. He appeared however, to be a sober man, and a person who had in view an object of gain in every thing he engaged in.

He talked much in praise of the rich interior country, and how rapidly it would be settled and cultivated if possessed by the Americans. He complained of the Alien Act, as he was born a citizen of the United States, and consequently held his lands only by sufferance, as he did not find his conscience (I doubt if that monitor troubled him much on this subject) would allow him to take the usual oaths, or as he added, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England. I have noticed the condition of this man merely as being strictly characteristic of thousands of Americans who settle on wilderness lands.

The following description of Fredericton, and the Falls of the St. John, are worth perusing. We shall next week copy a few more passages, as many of our Subscribers have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the work.

“Fredericton, although yet but little more than a village, is the seat of government; and is situated on a pretty point of land formed by a bend in the river, nearly ninety miles above St. John's, and in front of as richly wooded hills as ever eye beheld; for soft picturesque scenery it is not surpassed by any part of the province. In front, the river St. John, something more than half a mile in width, flows past, sometimes smoothly, but often in rapid overflowing grandeur; and immediately opposite, it receives the Nashwaak, a rapid stream, which winds from the west thirty miles through fertile lands, settlements, and forests. The magnificent view from the College, lately built on the brow of a hill above the town, embraces, during summer and autumn, much of what poets and romance-writers tell us about Fairyland. Before us we have the neat white buildings of the town, with their pretty gardens, and the verdant foliage of their trees; then the river St. John, with the debouche of the Nashwaak, and an extensively ascending forest country, stretching far to the north. Downwards, we have a commanding prospect of several windings, for many miles, of the river; the banks and headlands of which are beautifully adorned with clumps of trees, interspersed among the cultivated uplands, or intermingled with the rich fringes of alluvial soil, which its waters have created. Upwards, our eyes and imagination feast on a splendid view of luxuriant islands, water, cultivated farms, farm-houses, blue distant hills, wooded to their summits; with the presence of human industry—herds of cattle on the farms and islands, one or more sloops on the river, timber-rafts, bateaux, and the white canoe of the savage—to lend animation to the whole.

The plan of the town is regular, the streets crossing at right angles, and in appearance much like Charlotte Town, in Prince Edward Island. The building-lots contain each a quantity of an acre, eighteen of which form a square. The public buildings are a provincial hall—a mean-looking building, in which the courts are held, and in which the Legislative Assembly sit—a jail, and a building which answers the double purpose of a market and county court-house. There are also an Episcopal Church, of very humble appearance, but standing in a sweet spot, near the river; and three chapels, one each for the Catholics, Presbyterians, and Baptists. The barracks are handsome and commodious.

The new stone building, erected for the residence of the governor, stands at the west end of the town, in a charming situation. It is rather a large house, the front and elevation striking but not elegant; and to me the design appeared, in many respects, to outrage good taste, as well as the rules of architecture, while convenience and comfort as to interior arrangements have also been either disregarded, or not understood. The drawing-room, ball-room, and presence-chamber, are however, magnificent.

The college is a spacious handsome stone building, and in my opinion, exactly what it should be. Some consider it too large. For the present state of the province, it certainly is; but it will not be thought so, when twenty years more pass away.

The dwellings, however, are principally built of wood; and look clean and handsome.

The residence of the commissioner of crown lands, above the town in particular, attracts observation from its pleasing and respectable appearance.

The inhabitants are principally loyalists, or their descendants. Society is limited but respectable. The trade of Fredericton consists principally in selling British goods to the settlers along the river St. John and its streams, and receiving in return timber and agricultural produce. The town being at the head of the sloop-navigation, must increase and prosper in the same ratio as the settlement and prosperity of the vast interior country will necessarily advance. Many people consider that the capital should be at Oromucto, twelve miles below, and above which the river is much shoaler; others consider it should be still higher up. My own opinion is, that Governor Carlton, who founded it in 1785, could not have been more judicious in selecting any other spot. It has three or four religious institutions, an agricultural and emigrant society, printing establishment, a weekly paper, a public library, an academy, &c.”

Ascending the river (St. John) until we reach the Latitude of 46 53, our progress on the water is arrested by its turbulence; and we stop at a cove or bay, the usual landing-place of the bateaux and other craft that come up the river; and which, to avoid the falls, are often carried across a neck of Land to another small bay, a little above the mighty turmoil of waters.

Immediately below this bay, the river is suddenly contracted between rugged cliffs, overhung with trees, and sweeps along a descent of several feet with furious impetuosity, until the interruption of a ridge of rocks, close to the edge of the Grand Falls, changes the hitherto unbroken volume into one vast body of turbulent foam, which thunders over a perpendicular precipice, about fifty feet in height, into a deep vortex filled with huge rocks, among which the magnitude of the waters is for a moment partially lost; but still whirling and roaring, they instantly rush out through a channel, confined still more in width; dashing along afterwards with inconceivable velocity, over a succession of falls of some feet each for more than a mile. The cliffs on each side in this distance overhang and frown over falls and rapids, in terrific sublimity, and in some places, so far do the rocks project, that the waters are nearly hidden from view.

Although these falls (hitherto I believe, scarcely ever described by any traveller) bear in magnitude no comparison to those of Niagara, yet there is a toutensemble of tremendous rocks, gigantic woods and a continuity of cataracts and broken waters, below the Grand Falls of St. John, which impart much greater variety to the magnificent scene than the otherwise unparalleled Niagara can boast of.

Proceeding up the River St. John from the cove above the falls, its waters become smooth, deep and sluggish. The boats and piraques of the Acadians and occasionally the white bark canoe of the Indian, appear now and then on its surface; while we pass for some miles a long the wilderness but fertile lands through which it flows, until we arrive at the straggling settlement of Acadian French at Madawaska. This is comprehended within the vast rich country claimed by the Americans, which if we do so suppose as to relinquish, farewell to firmness in the councils of Great Britain.

We have this week to record a melancholy and distressing accident, which has deprived society of a worthy and respectable member. Mr. Donald McDonald, who has for the last year resided on his farm in Napan, on Thursday afternoon, left two of his men who were at work in a field a short distance from his dwelling, for the purpose of looking after the cows, and, as was his usual practice, took a fowling piece along with him. A short time after, one of the men thought he heard the report of a gun, but paid no further attention, and in the evening they retired to the house—but perceiving that Mr. McDonald had not returned, began to get quite uneasy, but as the night set in rainy and dark, they thought it useless to search for him, but early in the morning they set out with that intention, and found him about half a mile from the place he left them the previous afternoon—lying on his back, and the gun a short distance from him. On examining its lock, it was discovered to be in a most wretched condition, the cheeks of the tumbler being nearly worn away, which admitted of the gun going off at the half cock; and it was presumed, he was about to lay it down for the purpose of resting upon a piece of timber near him, and in so doing, the lock had unfortunately come in contact with the timber, or from the force of the butt striking upon the ground, had discharged, and the contents, consisting of small shot, tore away one of the buttons of his waistcoat, and entered his right side, broke two ribs, passed through the heart, part of which it carried away, together with a portion of the lungs, & lodged in the left side, a little below the shoulder—his death, therefore, must have been instantaneous. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, before John M. Johnson, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of *Accidental Death* returned. Mr. McDonald was about 60 years of age, and had resided a long period in Miramichi, and was much and deservedly respected.

This sad accident, we trust, will be a lesson to the many youngsters that are daily employed at the present season, in shooting pigeons; and will impress upon their minds the necessity of paying every attention to the fitness of the fire arms they carry with them, which by their neglecting, places their lives, as well as those who may accompany them, in eminent peril.

CHOLERA.

The latest accounts from New York are to the 16th inst. for which we are indebted to a postscript in the St. John Observer. The Cholera was rapidly spreading in the city and surrounding country; but, contrary to its usual custom, was daily increasing in virulence: thousands were leaving the city, and business was in a great measure suspended. On the East river, the general rendezvous of the smaller class of merchant vessels—the steamboats, and other craft that hourly ply between the city and Brooklyn, and other places in Long Island, had been compelled to cease running, in consequence of the quarantine restrictions. Owing to the crowded state of many of the dwellings and cellars in the filthy lanes, with which the lower part of the city abounds, we are apprehensive that this dreadful scourge will prove very destructive to human life. It had also reached Philadelphia, where several deaths were reported.

The St. John Observer mentions that they had been

informed that two cases of Cholera had occurred on board the schooner Compeer, on her passage from New York to Eastport, one died. The vessel had put into Little River.

We have no Quebec papers by the Mail; the Montreal papers are to the 14th inst. and it is highly gratifying to learn that the ravages of the great pestilence which has been depopulating that city, had in a great measure been stayed—the cases were daily diminishing.

An official report is published in the St. John papers stating the existence of the Cholera on board the brig Tyro, 7 days from New York—at the quarantine station at that port. One seaman died on the passage; the cook, and a seaman were labouring under the disease—but the latest Report from the Health Officer, states, that both were fast recovering—and hopes were entertained that this dreadful malady would not spread to any other of the crew.

A Notice has been issued by George P. Bliss, Esq. Receiver General, that he will attend at the Court House; Newcastle, on Monday, 1st October; at do. at Richibucto, on Thursday, 20th September; at do. at Bathurst, on Tuesday, 9th October; and at do. at Dorchester, on Tuesday, 11th September; and will remain one week in each County, for the purpose of receiving the Quit Rents, due upon all granted lands, commencing from the 24th June, 1832.

The Courier left Dorchester, with the Mail, on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and was but twelve hours on the road to Richibucto, nearly six miles an hour, including stoppages and ferries. The Mail arrived here on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. Much credit is due the Couriers for their perseverance.

Report of the Committee of Sessions for Regulating Quarantine, Dated 31st July, 1832.

The Committee of Sessions have it to report, that on Friday last the whole of the Convalescent, (amounting to six in all,) were discharged from the Lazaretto, and the Buildings have been all purified, and are now completely clear.

It affords great satisfaction to the Committee to have it in their power to state, that all the recent arrivals from Quebec have had no case of sickness on board, and that from the measures adopted to enforce Quarantine, not a single case of Cholera has been communicated to our shores. JAMES D. FRASER, SECRETARY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI

Entered—July 25—schr Rambler, Stanes, Bay de Chaleur, 6 days: 27th—schr Fox, Leblong, Halifax, 15 days: 28th—schr Jane, M'Fadgen, P. E. Island: 31st—schr Two Brothers, Campbell, do: brig Liberty, Adey, Newfoundland, 12 days—J. Cunard & Co: schr Mary Ann, Fraser, Pictou, 3 days: Spartan, Belling-sley, Quebec, 13 days; Triumph, M'Callum, Pictou, 3 days. 3 Brigs arrived yesterday, but have not entered.

CLEARED, July 23—schrs. Mary, Rotchford, P. E. Island: Eliza, do: Mary Jane, do. 24th—brig Terra Nova, Percy, Brigus (Newfld): schr. Champion, Kempt, St. Johns N. F. 25th—brig Amity, Andrews, Cork: schrs. Abiona, Percy, St. Johns N. F.; Roseau, Reardon, Halifax. 27th—brig Medway, Welsh, Whitehaven: schrs. Lady of the Lake, Charles, St. Johns N. F.: Fury, Coady, do: brig Nancy, Worthington, Swansea. 28th—brig Union, Taylor, Chepstow: schrs. Perseverance, Brown, Baie de Chaleur: Isabella, Wadman, Richibucto.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrd. July 18—brig Hannah, Pernambuco. 21st—brig Betsey, Cork. 23rd—ship Mary, Campo Bello, bound on a whaling voyage: brigs Hunter, Eastport: Tantivy, Baltimore. 24th—ships John Stamp, Philadelphia: Nestor, do.

Cld.—ships Sir Edward Hamilton, Hull: Ann, Port Glasgow: brigs Ann, Londonderry: Duncan, do: This-tle, do: Sisters, Wexford.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Arrd. July 14—brig Columbus, Cork: 16th—ship Superb, New York.

Cld. ships John Porter, Demerara: Fairfield, Liverpool: Venus, do: Spence, Demerara: Margaret Rait, Sydney: brigs Hibernia, Kinsale: Woodbine, Barbadoes.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrd. July 21—H. M. S. Blossom, New York: 23rd H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, do: 24th—brig Mary Ann, Liverpool.

Cld.—brig Eleanor, Liverpool: schr. Christie, Bathurst.

The ship Halifax, was to sail from Liverpool, on the 17th June, for Halifax. The ship Bainbridge, from New York, for do. on the 7th inst.