

wide, with 5 to 8 fathoms water. Between Oak Point on the north, and Point Cheval on the south, the distance across is four miles, and here the river may be said fairly to commence. Below this may be considered a spacious Bay, fourteen miles long, and nine miles wide, in which there are three tolerably large islands. The most valuable of these, both as regards size and fertility, is *Baie des Vents* Islands, on the south side of which there is a good harbour, with safe anchorage, in 3 to 4 fathoms water.

The tide flows nearly forty miles up the Miramichi from the Gulf. The river is navigable for vessels of the largest class, full 30 miles of that distance, there being from 5 to 8 fathoms water in the channel, but schooners and small craft can proceed nearly to the head of the tide.

Owing to the size and depth of the Miramichi, ships can load along its banks any where for miles. In consequence of this, detached towns and villages have sprung up, wanting many of the advantages, and that strength and influence which would be given to them by union and compactness.

BATHURST HARBOR.—This harbor is within the Bay of Chaleur, which in itself may be considered one immense haven, 90 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 15 to 30 miles. It is remarkable that within the whole length and breadth of the Bay of Chaleur, there is neither rock, reef, or shoal, and no impediment whatever to navigation.

Bathurst Harbor is about 55 miles west of Point Miscou, at the entrance of the Bay of Chaleur. The entrance to this harbor is between Alston Point on the north side, and Cayon Point on the south. Both these points are low, and composed of sand and gravel; the distance across is a little over 230 yards. Outside this entrance is the bar, a narrow ridge of sand, on which at spring tides there is 15 feet water. Within the Points, the harbor may be described as a beautiful basin, about three miles and a half in length, and two miles in width, well sheltered from every wind. In the principal channel there is about 14 feet at low water. Vessels drawing more than 14 feet usually take in part of their cargoes outside the bar, where there is a safe roadstead, with deep water, and good holding ground.

No less than four rivers fall into Bathurst harbor, each of which furnishes much good timber. The soil around the harbor is excellent; the country is well settled, and several farms are in a high state of cultivation. The entrance to Bathurst harbor is in latitude 47° 39' north, longitude 65° 38' west. Variation of the compass 20° west; the rise and fall of tide, 4 to 7 feet.

THE RESTIGOUCHE.—The entrance to the Restigouche, at the head of the Bay of Chaleur, is three miles in width, with nine fathoms water—a noble entrance to a noble river. Dalhousie, at the entrance of the Restigouche, is a very neat town, built on an easy slope, at the base of a high hill; the streets are broad and clean, most of them crossing each other at right angles. A crescent shaped cove in front of the town is well sheltered, and has good holding ground for ships in nine fathoms water. There are capital wharves, and excellent and safe timber ponds at Dalhousie, affording every convenience for loading ships of the largest class.

The eastern point of Dalhousie harbor is in latitude 48° 4' north, longitude 66° 22' west. Variation of the compass 20° 25' west. The rise and fall of tide is from 6 to 9 feet.

From Dalhousie to Campbellton, the distance by the river is about eighteen miles. The whole of this distance may be considered one harbor, there being from 4 to 8 fathoms throughout, in the main channel, which is of good breadth. At Campbellton, the river is about three quarters of a mile in width; above this place, the tide flows six miles, but large vessels do not go further up the river than Campbellton.

The main branch of the Restigouche is over 200 miles in length. Its Indian name signifies, "The river which divides like the hand," in allusion to its separation, above the tide, into five principal streams, or branches. The main river, and all its tributaries save one, the Matapedia, (usually considered "the thumb") now belong to New Brunswick, by the award recently made in London. They drain at least 4,000 square miles of fertile country, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources, the whole of which must find their way to the sea through the Port of Dalhousie.

All the harbors above described are on the immediate line of the Halifax and Quebec railway, as recommended by the Commissioners. The establishment of an easy and rapid communication between these harbors, would be exceedingly desirable for the advancement of each; but connecting them all, by railways, with the rest of British North America, would be matter of the very highest importance, which no doubt will not be lightly overlooked.

A description of the Harbors of Great and Little Shippigan, at the north eastern extremity of the Province, must be deferred until our next.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

The Mackerel Fishery.—The official list of the Commissioners shows 106 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 4575, all entered for the bounty on the hook and line catch. We have heard of two vessels from the Gut of Canso

whose names are not included, and the probability is that there are others not enumerated. We observe that the Governor of New Brunswick advises the formation of "Fishery Societies." Any such Society, upon subscription of Twenty pounds will be entitled to receive three times the amount from the province, to be disposed of such way as the members may conceive most advantageous for the fisheries. The attention of practical fishermen is invited to this subject, and we ardently hope that not only in New Brunswick but in Nova Scotia also, a deeper interest may be exhibited in extending our knowledge of the habits and peculiarities of the finny tribe, together with improved methods in catching and curing these most important sources of national wealth.

The Season.—Hay making has now become quite general on the Peninsula, and we are glad to report that many of our Agriculturalists are securing much larger crops than they can find room for in their barns. The weather, too, has been and continues most propitious for harvesting the grass. Accounts from the Fisheries are very flattering also.—With a bountiful crop, and successful fishery, this Province will, with God's blessing, make a stride in the march of improvement, sufficient not only to shut up the unthankful mouths of the croaker and alarmists, but peradventure to astonish even the more sanguine portion of our population.—*Halifax Nova Scotian*, July 30.

New Brunswick.

The improvement of Fredericton proceeds rapidly. The foundations of several large Brick Buildings, not only on Queen Street, but also in other parts of the City, have been laid, and the basement stories are nearly finished. The Hotel in progress of erection by S. Barker, Esq. will be 50 feet on the Queen street, by 108 feet on the rear; while the store of Messrs. Doherty and McTavish immediately adjoining will be a large as well as costly building. On the same street Mr Michael Colter is erecting a large brick house in the vicinity of the property of the Hon. Mr Fisher.—*Fredericton Reporter*.

The European and North American Railway.—A large and influential meeting of the friends of this enterprise was recently held in Portland, State of Maine. The proceedings were marked by much unanimity and enthusiasm, and several spirited resolutions, expressing the fullest confidence in the ultimate success of the projected line, were passed.—The people of Portland thus give ample evidence that they are in earnest in the matter, and are doing their utmost to fulfil the pledge made by them in August last, to complete the line as far the boundary of this province.

The St. John Suspension Bridge Company has been organized, and its officers elected. Contracts have been made with good responsible men for the completion of the work, and it is expected that the Bridge will be completed and open to the public by the 1st January next.—*St. John Church Witness*.

Halifax and Quebec Telegraph Line.—We had the pleasure of seeing the last pole of this line set on Friday morning last, and were told that the wire will be strung and let into the office here in a very few days. This line deserves a more extended notice than our limited space at present will admit. More anon.—*Charleston Sentinel*, July 29.

Canada.

Anti-Clergy Reserve Meeting.—More Disturbance.—*Riot Act Read.*—*Military called Out.*—The adjourned Anti-Clergy Reserve meeting was held in St. Lawrence Hall last night, and was a most triumphant demonstration. The immense Hall and the gallery were crowded during the evening with a most respectable and deeply interested audience.—Large numbers left in consequence of the heat and inability to hear the speakers from the farther end of the room.

The proceedings did not pass off without interruption. Between Tuesday night and Wednesday, large placards were posted on the walls, calling an opposition meeting in the New City Hall, adjoining the St. Lawrence Hall, signed by Alderman Robinson, Alexander Dixon and other participants in the former outrage. The hour for the assembling of the open air meeting was the same as that of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association—and was evidently intended to gather the ruffians of the former evening for whatever work might be on hand. Mr Sherwood, Mr Dixon, and Mr E. G. O'Brien, Secretary of the Provincial and Mutual Insurance Company, addressed the meeting in an inflammatory manner.—Mr Sherwood telling them that the Association meeting was a public assemblage, and they had all a right to go there—that there was no act to prevent them. Others spoke of breaking up the meeting in the Hall, and of thrashing those present.

The ruffians were not slack in taking the hints. The meeting broke up at a quarter past nine o'clock, and forthwith up poured the horde to the St. Lawrence Hall, groaning and bellowing as they came. The outer door was passed by a large party of them, and up stairs they rushed hallooing vociferously.—The Mayor and Aldermen Whittemore and Kneeshaw, aided by the Head Constable and assistants were however prepared for them. The door of the hall was closed, and after a long parley and much noise they were expelled from the building. Stones then became the order of the night. The front windows of the Hall were a good deal riddled, and at the side windows several brick bats were

thrown in upon the audience. The doors were besieged by a large and excited mob striving to break into the building, and it became necessary to read the Riot Act. This was done by Alderman Kneeshaw at half past 10.

The troops were sent for. At this stage, the disturbance had assumed quite a formidable aspect, and led to great alarm on the part of the ladies in the hall. Several parties on leaving the hall, were attacked with great violence and more or less injured. The Mayor, while exerting himself to restore order received a severe stroke over the right eye—inflicting a deep and serious wound. The riot went on till nearly 12 o'clock when a company of the 71st Regiment arrived from the Barracks, and were stationed in the vicinity of the entrance of the hall. After this the violence of the mob abated, and was manifested only in yelling, and threatening. It was not until 12, that those who had taken active part in the meeting were enabled to leave the hall. The mob soon afterwards dispersed, and the military left the ground.—*Toronto Globe*, July 24.

The Boston papers of the 20th instant, received yesterday state that three American Fishing vessels—the Express, Telegraph, and Francis—have been seized by the British for fishing too near the shore in the Bay of Chaleur.—*Quebec Chronicle*, July 24.

The proposed discussion on the subject of the Clergy Reserves and Rectory appropriation questions has taken place at Simcoe.—The meeting was attended by some four or five hundred persons. Mr Powell, of Port Dover, was chairman with two gentlemen as referees. The debaters on the side of endowments were, Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse; Rev. Mr Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock; Rev. Mr Clonyn, Rector of London; and Rev. Mr Bell, Presbyterian, Simcoe. On the other side were ranged the following Reverend gentlemen: Baptist—Mr Pyper, Toronto; Mr Duncan, Victoria; Messrs. Winterbottom and Landon, Woodstock; Mr Gilmore, Peterborough; Mr Gundry, Simcoe.—Free Church—Dr. Burns, Toronto. Congregationalist—Mr Roaf, Toronto. United Session, Mr Ormston, Clarke, Wesleyan—Mr Ryerson, Simcoe, Episcopal Methodist—Mr Richardson, Toronto. The parties put forward respectively eight propositions, the one set being intended to be directly counter to the other; and the discussion is said to have been conducted with admirable temper and spirit. It lasted two days; but the papers we have received do not inform us to which side the victory was awarded; although the Norfolk Messenger asserts that on the first proposition, namely—that state endowments of religion, in any form, are anti-scriptural—the voluntaries worsted their opponents. We shall know the full particulars in a day or two as we learn a short-hand writer was present on the occasion.—*Quebec Gazette*, July 25.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Toronto, July 16.—Sir, I think it was an experienced contemporary, the Trans-Atlantic, who once exclaimed, "the Tories are doing stupid things!" Whether or not these words form a truism, I have little inclination to enquire, but it is patent that in the history of Canada many and most grave mistakes have been committed by that party. The late interference with the Anti-Clergy Reserve meeting, and the subsequent petty prosecution of the Rev. Mr Esson, will ever rank among the "stupid things," and may possibly lead to a greater amount of Tory discomfiture than any of the many previous blunders. The yeomanry of Upper Canada are said to sympathise with the "Association" in Toronto, of which Mr Esson is a member.

The House is proceeding safely. The contemptuous rejection of Henry John Boulton's resolutions, as evinced by the vote on the amendment, was a clear gain to the Ministry; while the declared want of agreement among the opposition, shewed, again, and for the thousandth time, that there is not at present a second organisation in the country capable of assuming the Government. The vote on Mr Baldwin's bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture, taken last night, was also gratifying—51 to 11—Henry Sherwood, Seymour and Stevenson voting with the majority.

I understand a Commission to enquire into the Chancery question will issue. Less could not, perhaps, be done under all circumstances.

It is also rumoured, that in order the more effectually to resist the cry of "Godlessness" in the University, a body of clergymen are about to be added to the Senate.—*Toronto Correspondence Pilot*.

Toronto, July 21.—Sir A. McNab brought up the first report of the Railway Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

July 25.—Hon. Mr Boulton informed the House about half past six o'clock he was met in the passage of the house by Robert Nugent Watts, the member for Drummond, who violently jostled him against the wall, and screamed out "Mr Boulton has struck me." He then said he had not touched him, on the contrary he (Mr W.) had ran against him; that he drew himself back a step, and in passing Mr Watts he received from him a violent kick on the upper part of the hip, near the small of the back, the effects of which, by the sensation of pain, he had felt ever since. It was then ordered that Robert Nugent Watts Esq., answer the said complaint.

Mr Watts then stated that he had much regrets that the hon member for Norfolk did not communicate with him through a friend, instead of bringing the matter before the House; that they might have mutual ex-

planations, which he is sure would have been satisfactory to both parties.

The facts are, that he was coming out of a committee room, and looking behind him in the passage, the hon member for Norfolk passed him, and most assuredly jostled against him; and he stood in a position which obstructed the passage to him (Mr B.) on the side he passed, and if it had been any other member he would probably have said never mind, that it was his fault; but turning quickly he saw it was Mr Boulton, and not believing it unintentional, said, "Mr Boulton, you struck me." He surprised me by saying, "You obstruct me, sir, and take care." That he is positive he did not strike him, and that neither his arm nor his hands touched him; that he received his (Mr B's) blow on his breast, from, he thinks, his shoulder; that supposing from his (Mr B's) answer that it was done intentionally, he is ashamed and sorry to say that he kicked him, and that no man regretted it more than he does.

Sir A. McNab then moved to resolve that the said Robert N. Watts, Esq., having violently assaulted the Hon. Mr Boulton, is guilty of a high breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr Ross moved an amendment to the statement made by Robert N. Watts, Esq., in answer to the complaint of the Hon. Mr Boulton, be taken as a satisfactory explanation and apology to this House.

Yeas 19; Nays 41.
Sir A. McNab moved that the said Robert N. Watts be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. Lost.

Hon. Mr Sherwood moved in amendment, having been pronounced guilty of a breach of the privileges of this Houses, and having stated that under the circumstances, that he was ashamed and sorry to say that he committed an assault upon the hon. Member for Norfolk, and that no one more regretted it than he himself does; it shall be received as a sufficient apology by the House. Carried.—*Quebec Gazette*.

GREAT FLOOD.—We learn that the river Thames at London, C. W., was swollen to such extent by the heavy rain on Tuesday night, that considerable damage has been caused by it. A friend writing from the spot on Wednesday morning, says: "The river rose to such a height during the night, that there was no time for any precautionary measures being taken, and while I write it is still rising. This morning several bridges have been carried away, among others Blackfriars bridge. That strong bridge one would imagine would have resisted all the floods in creation.

A foot bridge has also gone, and Westminster Bridge is in hourly expectation of making tracks. Houses are overflowed, and fences gone. That large farm house on the flats at Roger Smith's mill has been carried away bodily along with several cattle. Fields are overflowed and a great deal of damage is done to the crops thereon. I am afraid the worst is not over. It is fearful to see the river.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

United States News.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of the 17th July, states:—"It seems to be fairly confirmed, that on the 4th of July, at Puerto Principe, the bone and sinew of the land pronounced against the government, and put the troops at defiance. They were attacked on the 5th of July, and the troops were repulsed with a loss of 28 killed and wounded. The insurgents had retired to the mountains and fortified themselves. Other towns followed the lead, and it is said that in a few days the whole eastern part of the Island will be in a state of revolution. The Havana papers say but little on the subject, and it is understood the government are doing all in their power to prevent the true state of things becoming known. The insurgents have taken to their fastness with that lever of civilization, a printing press. The government have been sending troops to Matanzas, but something more urgent has called them eastward. It is common to change the location of troops often in order to prevent the formation of local attachments. Two emissaries from the United States are spoken of as being at the head of the insurrection. The immediate cause of the movement rests with the newly appointed Military Governor, by several tyrannical and oppressive acts. The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops recently arrived from Spain.

Daniel Webster's Commission, on fees, on the suits brought by Messrs. Train against the States of New York and Massachusetts, for recovery of certain monies paid by them as head money, amounts to \$70,000.

THIS DAY'S MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Executive Appointments.*—Among the doings of the Executive Council this week at Head Quarters, was the appointment of George Hayward, Esq., M. P. P., for Sunbury, and Robert D. Wilmet and John H. Gray, Esquires, Representatives for the County of St. John, to Seats in the Executive Council. The last named; it is said, will take the office of Surveyor General, on the retirement of the Hon. T. Baillie in October next.—*St. John Courier*.

The Hon. G. S. Hill, of Charlotte county, has resigned his seat as an Executive Councillor.