

would however be much more advantageously considered when Captain Owen, R. N., has completed the tidal observations contemplated by him in the course of his Survey of the Bay of Fundy. In the mean time should it meet Your Excellency's wishes, I might, in the ensuing summer, make a further examination of the ground between the two waters, so as to ascertain the best line on which such a Channel might be formed, with a view to the least amount of excavation, and the most advantageous points of connection with the Bay of Fundy and Gulph of St. Lawrence.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
H. O. CRAWLEY,
Captain Royal Engineers.

Fredericton, 19th January, 1843.

Fredericton, N. B. 9th March, 1843.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. In reference to the concluding paragraph of my report on the Survey of a Line for a Canal to unite the Bay of Fundy with the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, I have the honor to offer the following observations on the practicability of cutting a Channel across the Isthmus connecting New Brunswick with Nova Scotia.

2. The object in view is to cut a Channel of moderate dimensions from Bay Verte to Cumberland Basin, and to permit the action of the waters thus united, to form a Channel sufficient for the purposes of navigation.

3. The Tidal observations which are about to be made by Captain OWEN, R. N., I am given to understand, will not be completed in less than one year from the time of commencing them. In absence of the result of these observations, I cannot give any accurate account of the difference of level of the Tides, so as to determine the fall from one point to the other, in order to judge if the current will be sufficient force to effect the desired object; but admitting the fall to be sufficient, it may be well to consider the effect such an opening would have on the Tantamar or adjoining Marshes.

4. Every spring Tide would, if not restrained by the Dykes, flood the Marshes, which are the most valuable parts of the Farms in that neighbourhood. On opening a Channel as proposed, it will be highly important that the safety of these Marshes shall not be compromised; to prevent this will be a matter of considerable difficulty.

5. The soft soil of which the Marshes are composed, would offer so little resistance to a current of water, that it would be difficult to set limits to the width of the Channel. Dykes placed at any reasonable distance apart, between which the Channel should be formed, would be liable to be undermined and thrown down by the action of the water on the Banks, a circumstance of frequent occurrence to the present Dykes, and from which cause the Tantamar River is continually and perceptibly altering its course; and as the depth of the Channel would gradually extend to upwards of forty feet, it would be extremely difficult to secure the Banks by Piles.

6. That part of the excavation towards Bay Verte would be through Sand Stone Rock, which would yield very little to the action of the water; it would be highly probable that the rocky Channel would become, in process of time, a dangerous rapid; and at the junction of the Rock with the Marsh Land, the water, instead of continuing to flow with a gradual slope towards Cumberland Basin, would, on leaving the rocky part, scoop out the soft soil, and form a fall.

7. It may be observed, that the communication would be for some time interrupted between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as no Bridge could be placed across the Channel until the ultimate width of it was determined.

8. These circumstances, deduced from theory, appear to me to render it doubtful after all if a Channel, as proposed, would be easily navigable. At all events, so much uncertainty appears to exist, that the project would be extremely hazardous. With this view of the case, Your Excellency may probably agree with me, that it is not desirable to prosecute the inquiry further.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. O. CRAWLEY, Captain R. Engineers.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H. &c. &c. &c.

[From the Montreal Herald, 4th March.]

RIOTS AT LACHINE, TWO MEN SHOT.—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

On Thursday evening, another of those disgraceful riots which have lately disturbed the neighbourhood of the Canal, took place at Lachine. Cork *versus* Connaught was the provocative to war; no overbearing Bos, no exacting Contractor, no mischief brewing Tory, on this occasion stirred up dissension; it was the barbarian feud of provinces, a fever which requires blood-letting for the safety of the patient. The row began by the Corkonians attacking the shanties of the Connaught men, tearing down the boards, breaking the scanty furniture, and burning the bedding. Not content with this destruction of property, many of them being provided with guns they opened a heavy fire upon some neighbouring houses, into which they had not been able to force an entrance; by this two men were wounded; one while in bed received a musket ball through both arms, fracturing the bones in a shocking manner; his life is despaired of; the other was struck in the centre of the forehead, the ball being nearly spent, glanced over the skull, coming out at

the top of the head, only wounding the scalp. Two other men were driven out into the woods, where, during the night, they were severely frost-bitten.

Upon the alarm being first given, the men of the 71st and the Dragoons stationed at Lachine, accompanied Mr. Duff the magistrate to the scene of action, but that gentleman hearing the continued firing dreaded bringing the military into collision with the rioters and ordered them to retire.

Yesterday morning the Connaught men proceeded to work as usual, but being threatened with death by their bloodthirsty opponents, were obliged to cease and retire further up the village. An attempt having been made to seize the blasting powder the Dragoons were sent down to remove it to a place of safety, which was accordingly done. Numbers of the Connaught men with their families, finding their lives no longer secure, have packed up their little all and removed, some to Beauharnois, others to Montreal; during yesterday the road to and from Lachine, was crowded with vehicles bearing them away. At one o'clock the work of destruction was still going on, bands of ruffians were pulling down the shanties, while others paraded the road armed with guns, pistols, swords, scythes and bludgeons; the Connaught men had left the field to the Corkonians, who it was expected would commence another attack as soon as night closed in. Colonel Ermatinger with part of a company of the 71st in sleighs, and a detachment of Dragoons, left Montreal about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it is to be hoped that effectual means will be taken to prevent the recurrence of these disgraceful scenes. This is no political measure, as some of our contemporaries wish to make it appear, but one of expediency for the public good. If Irishmen break the laws, and murder one another, we do not see why the same punishment should not be meted out to them, as Scotch or English would receive under similar circumstances, and without the press crying up their wrongs, with a view to manufacture political capital, by being the apologists and promoters of crime.

Since the above was in type we have learned that upon the arrival of the troops they proceeded to search the houses of the rioters and seized the arms, whereupon many of them made off to the woods to conceal them, as upon the previous occasion; they were pursued and some of them captured.

Sherbrooke, March 2nd.—The Bishop of Montreal visited this town on Wednesday of last week, accompanied by a large number of the friends of the Episcopal Church, when a meeting was held at the Court House, for the purpose of organizing a Church Society, in connexion with the one recently formed in Montreal. Most of the clergy of the established Church in this District, with a large number of laymen, were present.

On Monday last, the Bishop held a Meeting at Lennoxville, when about 60 individuals received the right of Confirmation.

MONUMENT TO LORD SYDENHAM.—A monument has been erected to Lord Sydenham, in Wiltshire, in England, by the brother of the deceased nobleman. The following is from a Wiltshire paper:—

THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM.—A monument to the memory of the late amiable, talented, and much lamented Lord Sydenham has recently been erected in the Church of Castle Coombe, in this County. It bears the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of
The Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON,
Baron Sydenham, G. C. B.
Of Sydenham in Kent, and Toronto in Canada;
Born Sept. 13th, 1799;
M. P. for Dover from 1825 to 1830,
for Manchester from 1830 to 1839;
Vice-President of the Board of Trade from 1830 to 1835,
President of the same Board, from 1835 to 1839;
In his last year he was appointed
Governor General of H. M.'s British Provinces
in North America,
In which high office, having by the exercise of
untiring
energy and consummate ability, accomplished
The Union of Lower and Upper Canada,
and their restoration to order and prosperity
(but alas! at the sacrifice of his life.)
He died at Kingston, U. C., aged 42, where his remains
are deposited.

This tablet is erected by his sorrowing Brother,
George Poulett Scrope, of this place, Esq.

"He rests from his labours, and his works do follow him."

The monument is the work of Mr. S. B. Bing, of Castle Coombe, and is executed in a way to reflect the highest credit on his taste and workmanship.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) Feb. 29.—Yesterday the Schooner Raleigh, Captain Brooks, arrived at this Port, from St. Marten, (West Indies,) whence she sailed on the 9th inst. By this arrival we have received intelligence of the alarming earthquake which occurred on the 8th inst., a slight shock of which was felt here, and