

The following are the discoveries made in Quirigua:

One statue 10 feet high, lying upon the ground. One ditto 10 1-2 feet high, lying upon the ground, face looking toward the heavens. One ditto 26 feet high, inclining similar to the tower or steeple at Pisa. A monument 23 feet high, perpendicular, in the form of an obelisk, full of hieroglyphics, with a human statue cut upon its top, and some figures in its hands. Another statue 9 feet high, representing a woman. One other statue 19 feet high, representing on one side the figure of a woman, on the other a man, in good preservation. Another, the head of a giant, six feet in diameter. Two altars, most elegantly sculptured. One obelisk, 12 feet in height. Four other monuments in distant places, one of which is of a circular form, and upon a small eminence formed of stones apparently brought from the river. In the centre between these four monuments, there is a huge round stone, which is wholly covered with hieroglyphics and inscriptions; beneath the stone are two human heads, covered nearly with vegetation, upon which the stone rests.

The above monuments are found about 3000 feet from the river Montagua. The time of Messrs. Catherwood and Stephens being short, they were unable to make discoveries in that place: but they are satisfied that these monuments, &c. can be removed and taken to the United States of America, which is their intention; while those of Palenque are so far in the interior, it would be impossible to remove them. We also learn that the human figures, and the ornaments which appear about them, are all similar to those of Palenque. In fact, we consider only as a prelude to what we shall expect from these distinguished, persevering and scientific travellers.

We learn these gentlemen will continue their journey, and after their visit to Palenque will proceed to Mexico.

QUEBEC, July 9.

We copy the following from the morning Courier of Tuesday last by which it will be seen that the case of the Rev. Mr. Marcoux, of the Indian Village of Caughnawaga, about which so much has lately been said, is to undergo investigation:—

"An investigation, we understand, is about to take place into all the circumstances connected with the case of Mr. Marcoux, the Roman Catholic Priest, whose residence among the Caughnawaga Indians some prints are so anxious to perpetuate. The investigation will be conducted on the spot, the witnesses will be confronted with the party accused, who will have an opportunity of cross examination afforded him, and every facility, by the production of evidence on his own behalf to rebut the charges against him. We know not what other course any friends of the Reverend gentleman can desire to be taken, or what possible motive they or he can have unless it be one based on conscious guilt, for avoiding an inquiry into the truth of allegations, seriously affecting his character. Mr. Marcoux has been charged with prostituting his sacred office to the purposes of rebellion. His defenders pretend that the charges against him have been suborned by his enemies. The more anxious, then, must be to meet and confound his enemies. The duty of the Executive is clear—inquiry and punishment, of the guilty accusers, if they should be the infamous traducers alleged,—of the guilty accused, if otherwise. We can see nothing in this very simple proceeding calling upon the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic religion to suffer "martyrdom" in defence of their rights, or to require the aid of "seven hundred thousand Catholics" to defy the power of the government as so scandalously menaced, if not recommended by the Canadian.

QUEBEC, July 6.

It is supposed that His Excellency's voyage is connected with the difficulties between Sir Colin Campbell, the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, and the Provincial Assembly, and it has been said that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed to New Brunswick on matters relating to the boundary question. The administration of the Government in Lower Canada devolves on the Commander of the Forces, Sir Richard Jackson, during the absence of the Governor General. Sir Richard is expected in Quebec to-morrow to be sworn in.

The Wheat Fly.—We have examined several fields of wheat in the vicinity of Quebec, one of which has been in ear since the first of this month, and is now in full bloom. There is as yet very little appearance of the fly, although much of the wheat in an adjoining field was destroyed last year by the small orange coloured maggot, which the fly is supposed to deposit in the ear. We are in hopes, that the country is about to escape this scourge. It is worthy of remark that no musquitoes have made their appearance this summer in this vicinity, and we see a similar observation made in some of the New York papers of the 30th June.—*Quebec Gazette.*

From the Montreal Courier.

In the *Novascotian* of the 25th ultimo, we find a somewhat pompous editorial notice of Mr. Howe's journey through the Western Districts of the Province. Mr. Howe has an advantage over the general run of political agitators, in having a newspaper of his own, in which to record his merits, and make known the homage of his followers. As a member of the Provincial Legislature, the proprietor and conductor of a well written and well circulated journal, and an "out-door" agitator besides, the Nova-Scotian hero of Responsible Government, stands forward on the public boards, invested beyond his fellows, with power for good or for evil. Lack of discretion, and the besetting sin of vanity, nevertheless, may ruin both the cause and the man, however good in other respects these may be. In a well ordered community, such as we have a right to expect, every British community to be, headlong violence will, assuredly, array the reflecting and judicious against a cause, which, if mildly advocated by the invincible weapons of reason only, would enlist every heart in its favour. The progress of opposition to reckless vehemence in the conduct of public affairs, is silent but certain. The same result marks the *impersonation* of a cause by the individual, who by his talents or assiduity has obtained the lead in its advocacy, and whose vanity seduces his good sense, into the belief that it is himself, and not the principles, of which he has perhaps been the eloquent organ, to whom is paid the homage of admiration. These hints may prove serviceable to Mr. Howe, who seems to be carrying on too much in a spirit of personal pique and rivalry, as though he and the Governor of Nova-Scotia were the two beings, upon whom, exclusively, the attention of the Province was fixed.—This

was the case with Papineau,—it was also the case with Mackenzie. We believe Mr. Howe to be honest, and free from every taint of treason to the Crown, or enmity to the interests of the Mother Country. The manner in which the House of Assembly came forward, and rallied round the British standard, with one unanimous shout of British feeling, when the news of the Maine outrages broke in upon their discussions,—has ensured an enduring certificate of true loyalty to that House, and all its members severally.

But, although acquitting Mr. Howe and his knot of supporters, of designs inimical to the honor and interests of the British Crown and people, we would yet warn them against the course of irritating personalities, into which they are hurrying the province, the lawless gatherings and assumption of political power by classes heretofore passive, and, it is to be presumed, contented, in the country; and above all, the tone of dictation to authority which they are perhaps unconsciously, beginning to employ. That which may be safely conceded to strictly peaceable and constitutional means may not be conceded to turbulence. Responsible Government so far as it means a negative check upon misgovernment in the people through their Representatives, may be good and constitutional doctrine. But, where it is proposed to operate immediately upon its objects, capriciously directing dismissals and appointments to office; it becomes a dangerous innovation upon the prerogative of the Crown, more befitting a Republic with an elective First Magistrate, than a limited Monarchy like our own, with its time-tested and time-honored institutions, and well balanced machinery of Government. We do not propose to deny the House of Assembly the right of addressing the Crown for the dismissal of its Representative in the Colony. It is a strictly constitutional right; but rights become wrongs by abuse; and making rights, given for extreme cases, and to be used only in the last resort, the *cheval de bataille* for every frivolous occasion, which was the insane and suicidal policy of the Papineau and Mackenzie school; is that against which we protest, and against which we would warn all well meaning politicians:

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

In the meanwhile, and indeed in all whiles, the best antidote for the poison of dishonest agitation, will be found in the correction of every abuse, and in the encouragement of every practicable amelioration in the details of government from which benefit may be fairly anticipated. We close these observations, by recommending to Mr. Howe a more attentive consideration of the sentiments of a worthy Pastor of the Established Church of England, which we find in the *Novascotian* of the 25th, with expressions of high admiration for them, from the Editor.—We think the peace-policy of the Rev. Dr. Oliver, in the matter of Church Rates, might be imparted into the lay tactics of the Nova-Scotian Reformers, with honour and advantage.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. WARD,

SIR.—Knowing you to be the friend of internal improvements, and a well wisher to everything calculated to promote the permanent interest of the Province or the convenience and well being of its inhabitants; we shall make no apology for troubling you with a few lines upon the elegant Bridge, which has just been completed over the Oromocto.

The admirable condition of our Provincial Roads, has been a subject of remark by nearly every intelligent foreigner who has come among us; and we have frequently heard comparisons made between this country and the United States, manifestly to the advantage of the former although far younger and less populous than her neighbour.

But the delay and difficulty, frequently attending the crossing of the ferries, have been the subject of unceasing complaints, particularly on the great road between St. John and the capital; and the want of a work like the present has been most sensibly felt for a long time; but, thanks to the enlightened liberality of the House, the grand desideratum has been at last accomplished. I think you will agree with me, that the whole performance reflects the highest credit upon the worthy contractors Messrs. Clarke and Hubble, and that the zeal, industry and application they have displayed in the performance of their work, and the substantial and workman-like manner in which it has been accomplished, are worthy of the highest encomiums.

Of the Messrs. Clarke we feel bound to speak more particularly.—They came among us strangers they leave us as friends. Their courteous and gentlemanly demeanour to all around them, has secured and riveted respect and admiration excited by their practical abilities; and we sincerely regret that the continuation of the Bridge has passed into other hands, in as much as it will deprive us of the pleasure of a more prolonged visit from them.

Upon leaving us they carry with them our best wishes for their future prospects; hoping that they may hereafter meet with that support and encouragement, which their talents and perseverance so well deserve.

Yours most truly,
A. B.
C. D.

Oromocto, June 24, 1840.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

TOUR THRO' THE PROVINCE.

Continued.

On Thursday afternoon 27th June we left Fredericton in one of the night boats. These boats are a great convenience and would be more generally resorted to, were there certain rules adopted by which quiet and order could be preserved, and the continual call for intoxicating drinks discontinued. Indeed, in all the boats, were the proprietors to employ persons to furnish meals for passengers, in the same way as is done in genteel boarding houses; placing upon the table at dinner wines, brandy and porter if required, and to discontinue the taprooms with which they are infested, travellers would more frequently be induced to take the St. John River in their route.

After a short stoppage at Indian Town, the boat put off again and passed the Falls. This is a delightful and exhilarating passage. It is probably not generally known, that the water at certain times of tide, falls either towards the Harbour of St. John, or in the opposite direction; and can only be passed when the water is nearly level. There was however a considerable descent when we passed thro' this morning, and as there is an abrupt turn in the passage, it becomes necessary that the vessel should answer her helm quickly and with certainty. When the passage is accomplished, the first objects that present themselves high in mid air, are the remains on either side, of the bridge it

was attempted to throw across the channel, and which in its fall involved a large sacrifice of human life.

A steam boat now crosses the harbour, answering the purpose better; and the constant increasing travelling, has induced the corporation of the city to determine upon running another; thus furnishing a speedy, certain and regular means of communication, where a passenger formerly met with nothing but detention and annoyance.

After remaining a day at St. John, we took the Victoria line of coach for Dorchester; and left at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. The first stage takes the passenger to Hammond River, a distance of 16 miles, where there is a temperance house, and from its appearance it is one of much comfort. At this point until recently, there stood a Bridge, which owing to a dispute between the contractor and the commissioners under whose direction it was built, has long been a terror to the community, travellers having to alight and cross it on foot. Fortunately, during the last spring, it was swept away; and another is about being erected. In the mean time, the coach has to descend a dangerous hill, which was rendered still more so by deep gullies, that ought not to have remained thus late in the season on a road so constantly travelled; but which we found remedied on our return.

The coach at present crosses the river in a scow, and the passengers on this line of road breakfast on the opposite side; by which if appearances are to be taken as indicative of the interior arrangement they gain nothing. In fact there appears to be rather a disregard of the accommodation of travellers in this respect on this route; for upon arriving at Sussex Vale, a distance of nearly 50 miles from St. John, no preparations had been made for dinner, as is the case when the coach returns.

The young man who drove the coach agreed however to remain till a meal could be prepared; after which we proceeded on to the Bend of Petodiac, where we remained during the night, and the next morning went on to Dorchester. It is usual to travel the whole distance without stopping here, but as the coach does not leave Dorchester on its return till Monday morning, it generally remains at the Bend overnight; which is a great relief to the passengers, who may rely upon obtaining a clean, comfortable bed, and assiduous attention from Mrs. Lewis, who keeps a house of entertainment there.

We cannot however proceed without alluding to the conduct of the stage drivers on this route, who as is the case throughout the Province, are remarkably courteous and obliging; and in no one instance during our frequent and extensive tours, have we ever met with an instance of the slightest approach to intemperance. Nor are their attentions confined to the passengers alone; for all over the country they execute little commands which they are entrusted, particularly by the female portion of the inhabitants; and when a coachman dies a bachelor he must be his own fault; if as has been asserted gratitude is a-kin to love.

The traveller from St. John must be struck with the immense beds of lime stone rock, which for a considerable distance after leaving the city, are to be seen on one and sometimes on both sides of the road. Clay for making bricks is to be found in the vicinity, and most excellent free stone for building makes its appearance, soon after crossing the Hammond River, and may be quarried in great quantities, and shipped for St. John, with facility and at little expense. But the energies of the Province are so directed almost exclusively to lumbering pursuits, that its vast mineral resources are disregarded; and stone and brick are imported from Great Britain and the United States; while the lime stone which is much wanted every where as a manure, remains undisturbed and useless.

We remained at Dorchester, the shire-town of the county of Westmorland till Tuesday morning. On the Monday evening, the Temperance Society at that place had its annual meeting, which was well attended. The meeting would have been more numerous however had notice been given from the pulpit, as was intended, on the preceding Sunday. The following gentlemen were chosen as officers for the present year:—Rev. Mr. DANIEL, President; Mr. R. B. CHAPMAN, Vice President; C. MILNER, Esq. Secretary and Mr. D. McKAY, Treasurer. The total number of members are 80, 12 of whom are total abstinence.

There is in the village a dancing master who is profitably and perhaps usefully employed.—He has three different classes, according to the ages of his pupils, the only distinction which seems to be tolerated among the amiable community of Dorchester; and who at present number 65. The school room seems to afford an agreeable lounge for the youth and beauty of the place during the afternoon; and the female spectators are permitted to join in the dance.

While at Dorchester we visited Sackville, which is about 10 miles distant, the road passing through the woods, which have not been cleared away, owing we presume to the inferior quality of the land. About midway between the two places, stands the church, originally intended to benefit them both, but another has lately been erected at the entrance of Dorchester.—At this point a road turns off towards the Bay of Fundy, and leads to Westcock, the residence of Judge Wetmore.

From Sackville the road passes over the Tantlemar Marsh to Amherst, in the Province of Nova Scotia, which is 16 miles distant; the Province line crossing about 5 miles from the latter place.

The scenery about Sackville is delightful, abounding with hill and dale, and cultivated fields; the inhabitants very properly directing their attention to agricultural pursuits, there being scarcely a saw-mill in that quarter. The foundation for a building intended for a seminary, about being erected in consequence of the munificent grant of C. Allison, Esq. was just completed. The building will be 150 feet in length, and three stories high; and will command a most delightful view of the surrounding landscape, embracing the head of the Bay of Fundy.

We received some information from the Hon. Mr. Chandler relative to the failure of potatoes, of which so much complaint has of late been made; and which subsequent enquiry and observation in the districts we have since visited, satisfy us is perfectly correct. It may happen that there is not the tendency to rot in some potatoes, that is perceptible in others; and which shows itself in the collection of a small quantity of water in the heart of the vegetable. Where this exists, if the slip of potato is planted in the heat of the day, or if the furrows have been opened on the preceding day and exposed to the heat of the sun, the application of the warm earth causes fermentation, and the vegetating and productive power is destroyed.

This effect was perceptible wherever we went. If the potatoes had been planted early in the morning or during a wet or misty day, they came up well; but if on the contrary, in the heat of the day and in the sun, they failed more or less. This is an important discovery, and if attended to, our agricultural readers will in future have less cause to complain of the loss they have hitherto experienced in the failure of this important article of food.

On our return to Dorchester, we crossed the ferry which is three miles wide, at the confluence of the Petodiac and the St. John rivers; and after stopping a night at Hopewell, passed on to the Harvey and New Horton settlements near the Bay shore. Upon returning, we cross-

ed the Shepody mountains, and reached Hillsboro', a distance of six miles. The land through which the road passes is fertile, several persons have settled there; and to most of the houses were attached kitchen gardens, which were well stocked with vegetables of various kinds.

As the traveller descends the hill, the Petodiac river presents an imposing appearance; and the houses which are generally painted and surrounded with well cultivated farms, indicate much comfort and even wealth. Still the natural advantages of this section of the country, have not deterred the people from engaging in lumbering occupations, by which the advancement of the province is every where retarded; and it is estimated that in the county of Westmorland alone, there are at present upwards of a hundred saw-mills erected.

Coal abounds in the neighbourhood of the Shepody mountains; and about three miles from the river at Hillsboro' there is abundance of excellent Plaster of Paris. We went out and had a transient glimpse of the quarry; which presents a precipitous front—probably 100 feet in height,—of the purest white; and has, particularly when first seen through the trees, a dazzling and imposing appearance. These mines of wealth are held by an American gentleman with whom we travelled from St. John, and who ships annually about a thousand tons of the finest quality of Plaster of Paris, which is imported into the United States.

On Monday's night, we took boat with the tide, and drifted twenty miles up to the Bend of the River, where we found a fine new barque lying ready for sea, built there and owned by Mr. Wright; who drives a considerable business in the lumber line at Salisbury, where he has a ship-yard, about 15 miles from the Bend.

On the following day we passed the residence of this gentleman, and 8 miles farther up, left the main road, and turned off to Butterntown Ridge, a distance of seven miles on the right.—This ridge is composed of lime-stone having over it about four feet of rich loam. We stopped there during the night, at the house of Mr. Robt. Keith; but still sufficiently long to be assured that the bounties of Providence are not disregarded; and that the blessings of agriculture are duly appreciated by its inhabitants; the brother of Mr. Keith raising nearly 400 bushels of wheat annually, and others in proportion.—The road to Butterntown Ridge is quite out of repair, and is travelled with difficulty in a wagon.

While at the Bend we learnt that a poor man had been on there from Bucoche in search of one of his children, about three years of age, that had been carried off by a party of Indians who were in the neighbourhood.

From the Ridge a road passes 10 miles 'tho' the woods to the Mill-stream; but as we were desirous of seeing the extensive settlement of New Canaan, we struck across the country, and after a walk of about 7 miles reached that river, about half a mile above where it is fordable, and where a ferry is kept by Mr. Perry.

This is a most delightful settlement, which has hitherto been secluded from the world, the chief means of intercourse with St. John, being afforded by the River which as we formerly stated, empties into the Washdemac Lake. The land in this vicinity is of a light sandy description, but very productive; altho' it has been worked for a length of time without being properly manured. At present there is a road opening which will lead through it from Fredericton to Salisbury; thus shortening the route to a very considerable extent, and adding to the value of property in the neighbourhood.

Having heard various and contradictory statements, as to the nature of the country between the head of the Grand Lake and New Canaan, over which this road will pass, we enquired minutely and find that as far as it has been worked about 8 miles from the latter place, it is considered generally good, and persons who are acquainted with the features of the country are about applying for land there. Farther on towards Grand Lake, it may not be so good, and there is probably some morass over which the road will pass; but there will be little difficulty in establishing settlers on the route, and the road can easily be kept open during winter.

About five miles from where we crossed the river in the morning the road strikes off through the woods to Mill-stream—a distance of thirteen miles to the nearest house; for which having procured a horse upon which to proceed part of the way, we started early on the following day. The hospitality which a traveller invariably experiences in passing through this Province, is proverbial; but at New Canaan, he need not enter the house to discover the cordial and kindly feeling of its inmates: who do not allow a stranger to pass their dwelling without inviting him to partake of rest or refreshment; and we found it impossible from this cause, to reach the residence of Mr. MacDonald, where we had intended to remain during the night.

The River from which this settlement takes its rise, is about 30 yards across, and very uniform in its width; extending away to the eastward and northward, till it takes its rise near the Cocagne river, the portage between the two being only three or four miles, and lumbering parties from both rivers sometimes crossing each other. On either side are extensive intervals, and the stream abounds with trout of a fine flavour and large size. Had it not been that business required we should return by the way of Sussex Vale, we should have descended the river, and come home by the Washdemac.

We had heard of Bears being troublesome; and on the road through the woods, met with two or three places, where they had recently been. We left the horse in the woods, in charge of a person hired to return with it; and at the distance of fourteen miles from MacDonald's arrived at the first house; where a walk of eleven miles brought us to Mr. Ryan's in the heart of the settlement. On emerging from the forest and ascending the more elevated land, the scenery becomes highly imposing: a wide range of mountains forming a kind of amphitheatre; one of them in particular, whose name we were unable to ascertain, terminating in a level surface which extends its entire length.

The road to which we have alluded, unfortunately lies partly in King's and partly in Queen's County; which may account for its unfinished state, as there is doubtless good land on the route and in its vicinity. It is the direct means of communication with St. John, passing thro' the Mill-stream settlement; and entering the main post road, about four miles from the Finger Board. About £100 or £150 would make it a good carriage road, and bring New Canaan near the city; but at present it is impossible to pass it, except on horseback or on foot.

The bears have been very destructive in this quarter during the present season; and, as well as at Hillsborough, were destroying the stock of the farmers. The Provincial bounty for killing these animals is only Fifteen shillings, which is not sufficient to induce persons to quit their employment, and to engage in what may be a profitless and perilous pursuit.

After resting two or three hours at Mill-stream we procured a horse from Mr. Ryan, and crossed over to Smith's Creek, which lies about half-way between this settlement and the Post Road in Sussex Vale. At Smith's Creek there is a very thriving and wealthy population; and it is rapidly extending, being settled several tiers in the rear. The land in this direction is of an excellent quality, as is the case on the road to Mill-stream; which three years since when we went through, was so grown up that it was difficult to pass on horseback, although at present it is a very good carriage road.

We met at this place with an old lady in the 80th year of her age,—one of those persons who are still to be found scattered throughout these Provinces; and who were induced or obliged to quit their comfortable homes in the former British Colonies, through loyalty to their sovereign, or the current of events. They every where show, what was the prevailing intelligence of the period alluded to; and in that respect are an exception to the surrounding population, wherever they have fixed their homes.

The female alluded to although she is far advanced in years, is still in possession of all her mental powers, and has a distinct recollection of the stirring scenes of the revolution. Among other circumstances, she mentioned an incident, which we shall take the liberty of transferring to our pages.

When about eighteen, she resided at Newtown on Long Island. Troops were continually marching and countermarching in that direction as elsewhere; and one day the 22nd Regt. passed the house in which she dwelt. In the rear were two young soldiers, who had been recently sick; they had marched thus far with difficulty, and sunk down exhausted under a clump of trees; one of them endeavored to raise his nearly emptied canteen to his lips; but its contents were heated and unrefreshing, and he dashed it to the ground; and both the men resigned themselves to die. But there was watching over them, that Providence, without whose knowledge "not a sparrow falleth to the ground;" and near them was the friendly aid of woman. Well did the traveller Lediard exclaim,—

In holding oft my course precarious,
My fortune still has been to find,
Men's hearts and dispositions various,
But gentle woman ever kind.
Form'd in benevolence of nature,
Obliging, modest, gay or mild;
Woman's the same enduring creature,
In courtly town or savage wild.

The men of the family were away from home, and an older female proposed to carry refreshment to the sufferers. Fortunately some meal had been made for dinner; and after giving them some water and ultimately other nourishing food, the men began to revive; and in the evening they were enabled to proceed languidly on their journey.

Some time after this event occurred, two faithful soldiers entered the house; and after recalling to the minds of the inmates the circumstance above described; expressed their gratitude for that kindness and compassion which had saved their lives. And when these brave men returned to their homes in merry England, and may have been spared again to visit the domestic hearth—to describe their sufferings, or

Shoulder the crutch,
And show how fields were won;

A mother's eyes may have been suffused with tears, at the recital of this extraordinary escape from a painful and ignoble death; and she may have breathed forth a prayer for the long life and happiness of the American females, who were thus instrumental in preserving her child.

Leaving Smith's Creek early on the morning of Saturday last for Sussex Vale; and after walking three or four miles, we found a wagon just starting in that direction, in which we obtained a ride of a couple of miles. While proceeding this distance, we were shown a stream near the road, which was the scene of a fatal event in April last; and as it was followed by an occurrence of an extraordinary—if not supernatural character, we shall here describe it.

A person on his way to Smith's creek from the Vale, late at night; left the road, fell into the brook and was drowned. After several days fruitless search for the body, in the neighbourhood of the bridge, which crosses the stream at a considerable distance, and ten days after the man was missing, a person living about four miles away, dreamt that he found the body at a place where he thought there was a bush hanging in a peculiar manner over the stream, a piece of board lying on its margin; and at a time when a person was watering his horses at the brook hard by.

So deep an impression was made upon his mind, that he went and related his dream to the family of the deceased, and offered to accompany his son to the spot. They proceeded there attended by a third person, and upon their arrival, found a man watering his horses as had appeared in the vision of the night;—there was the bush and the board as already described; and so vivid was the recollection of the spot, that the man, notwithstanding there was eight feet of water over the corpse, and it so thick and muddy, that it was impossible to perceive any object beneath the surface of the water,—upon first plunging a salmon spear, struck the shoe of the drowned man, and at the second attempt, brought up his lifeless corpse.

The above is a brief account of the evidence given before the coroner's inquest; and it may be proper to add, that the manner by which the deceased came to his death, was purely accidental and is easily accounted for.

After stopping a few hours at the Vale, we hired a gig and rode to the Finger Board, and from thence walked to Hampton Ferry. On the following morning we took an early ride for the purpose of paying a visit to Judge Wetmore, having met the venerable gentleman during a former tour in 1837, and knowing that he remains a devoted friend to the cause of temperance.

The ride through Norton is one of peculiar beauty and interest. Immediately after leaving Baxter's, at the Finger Board, the traveller perceives a degree of neatness, and what the French would call *propreté* about the dwellings that are scattered along the road, and on the opposite side of the Kennebecasis river, which winds its way through the valley on the left, extending beyond Sussex Vale. On the right is a range of mountains very abrupt near their summits, while at their shelving base is a range of cultivated fields, the houses very generally painted white, having a neat flower garden with railings in front.

A Bridge has recently been thrown across the river at the Hampton Ferry, and which long since ought to have been completed. One side of it however has not yet been planked, and some places the plank having been laid lengthways, crossing it is attended with considerable danger; as the wheels without great care in driving, are apt to slip between them. Part of it also has already been undermined by the river, and they were endeavoring to secure it with brush wood and stone, which were collected in considerable quantities on the bridge; and left during Sunday spread about in such a way, that it was impossible to pass without hazard of being overtaken.

This bridge is certainly in a very tottering condition; and is far inferior in point of workmanship and stability to that which has been erected across the Oromocto. It is probable, however, that it will be abandoned, as respects general travelling; as a far preferable line of road is to be found on the right side of the river, and by which we believe the distance to Sussex Vale will be materially shortened; but which has not been hitherto travelled; the bridge having been erected by Mr. W. WHITE, and is therefore private property.

After breakfast we returned to the Ferry, and attended divine service at church; the Rev. Mr. WALKER officiating. There was a very large, respectable and attentive congregation; and the services of the day were conducted in a very becoming and solemn manner. The subject of the rev. gentleman's discourse was "the