

respectable inhabitants on the other side of the line, are no doubt alive to the necessity of some vigorous and effective measures of precaution against the growing and fearful evils by which the borders are threatened during the long nights of the ensuing autumn and winter; but they are overcome by the vicious part of the population, becoming every day more numerous and daring.

If no better means should offer, a well appointed police, mounted and armed, might deter the dastardly villains who infest the territory of our neighbours from venturing far into the interior. A fire is a tolerably extensive warning of the presence of the culprit and of his whereabouts, and escape would be almost impossible if the system were well organized.

FROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR.

The Canada Government Bill, which passed the House of Commons with the concurrence of the leading men of all parties—only six Members testifying final disapproval by their votes—has encountered unexpected opposition from the Lords. The Duke of Wellington could not see in the state of Canada any necessity for immediate legislation of any kind; and he vehemently denounced the particular measure which the Government proposed, as endangering the British dominion in North America. He maintained that the consent of the Upper Canada Legislature had been improperly procured, by means of the famous despatch of the 16th October 1839; to which also he attributed the popular address sent to this country in favour of the Union and of Responsible Government. He was for another sitting of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and a more deferential respect to the oracles Lord Seaton and Sir Francis Bond Head. The Duke professed to take great interest in the question, and to have studied it with extraordinary care. Notwithstanding, however, his very strong opinion against it, he "entreated their Lordships to allow the bill to go into Committee, and then to give its provisions the fullest consideration." For himself, he should say "Non-content" to the bill; but he told the Lords, that "in deciding on it they must look to other opinions—to the opinions of other members of that House, and of the other House of Parliament, and not to his only;" and then, "if the Government thought proper to take the responsibility of the measure, in God's name let them do so."

Lord Ellenborough's language was even stronger than the Duke's—pronouncing the measure "the most violent, the most fraudulent, and the most unjust, ever proposed to Parliament;" yet Lord Ellenborough did not feel himself at liberty to reject the bill—he also was willing to go into Committee. Other Peers stated objections to the bill. Lord Brougham temperately, but forcibly, showed that the consent of neither Province had been regularly obtained through its representatives; as in Lower Canada there was no representative body, and Sir Francis Head's Upper Canada Parliament had outlived its legal existence. He anticipated anything but union from the two races of English and French sitting in the same Assembly. Lord Ashburton spoke with good sense and knowledge of the inevitable severance of the North American Colonies from England, and the wisdom of timely preparation for that event. Lord Melbourne, who had moved the second reading in a feeble and slovenly manner, discreditable to his position and unworthy of the occasion, made a clever reply; and the bill was read a second time without a division. Lord Hardwicke has since given notice, that on Tuesday next, when the bill should go into committee, he will move the postponement of the Committee till that day six months. This motion, we presume, will not succeed; for the Duke of Wellington himself is in favour of going into Committee.

What is the meaning, what the motive, of these strange demonstrations in the House of Hereditary Legislators? Is the great Duke in earnest? Or is he not, as the Colonial Gazette suggests, acting independently of his party and clearing off old scores—fulfilling some indiscreet engagement with the Family Compact people to oppose the bill which must prostrate that faction? We incline to this opinion; which is supported by his Grace's acts, not in this instance consistent with his professions; for he procured for the bill, which he pronounced pregnant with mischief, the material advantage of a second reading without a division. The earnestness with which he disclaimed leadership, and referred the Lords to the other House, as though he feared his own opinion might be adopted, was very remarkable; and would seem to have been prompted by a conviction that the bill must pass but that the entire responsibility should rest with the Queen's Ministers.

On this hypothesis we may reconcile the Duke of Wellington's speech with his character of never allowing personal or even party considerations to outweigh his sense of duty to the country. We are aware of heavy faults in the Bill; which if the Lords amend, we shall be well pleased; but we have been restrained from urging objections, by a paramount sense of the importance of a legislative union in the present session—by a sincere belief that more mischief would result from another year's delay than from the most objectionable provisions of a very imperfect measure. No doubt, many Canadians of the French race will conceive themselves harshly treated; and a great show of opposition, really not formidable, may be made. It must also be admitted that the consent of the people of Canada has been either assumed, or irregularly obtained. Nevertheless, all our information confirms the opinion, that no similar arrangement was ever made with so general a consent of the parties interested. The fact is, that the Canadian colonists are tired of waiting—impatient of uncertainty—burning for self government—by no means enamoured of the military sway and protection so costly to the Mother Country, and which the Duke of Wellington's soldierly predilections may induce him to think not such bad exchange. Again to postpone the commencement of their deliverance, would create one common feeling of disgust and dissatisfaction in all who are now the most attached to the British connexion. The earnest hope of some measure—any better than none—permeates the active mind of Canada. At present, enterprise is crushed, commerce and agriculture languish, all are anxious, all looking to England for relief; and this state of things would be prolonged by adopting the Duke of Wellington's advice to refer the matter back to Upper Canada. The project is so impractical, so unstatesmanlike, and so dangerous, that we cannot believe it was ever deliberately conceived, or will be seriously supported by the Duke of Wellington.

From a London paper.

The bodies of Elizabeth Varney and Ann Smith were discovered in the river Leam, near Leamington, on Wednesday week; and from the evidence given at an inquest held at Leamington on the following day, it appears that these women had committed suicide under extraordinary circumstances. Ann Smith was a girl of eighteen, who had "kept company" with a young man, and whose love affair was supposed to be unhappy; but her character was good. Elizabeth Varney, a young woman of twenty one, had married a man who insisted as a soldier; afterwards she formed an illicit connexion with another person. Both had been heard to declare they

would commit suicide. The dresses found on their corpses were particularly neat. The following letter was found in Varney's bonnet.

Leamington July the 1

"Mrs. V. my name I brought myself to grieve And shame by Love one that near Lovelace me So now my sorrow I plainly set mark well the words with him I near could be and betwixt At rest with him I could be and he had his will of me to his fond tale I did give way And from the path of virtue I did stray but o the oath he swore to me that I his Lawful bride should be that if he proved false he did say might he not prosper nor yet happy be o I did promise on Sunday night to walk once more with my hearts delight ore the human banks where the billows roar thear we did part to meet no more Since he As proved false I ham resolved A watery grave this night to have ill plunge myself into the deep Living my friends beinde to weep And for A token that I did for Love there shall be senné A milk white dove And over my watere tombe shal fly there you will find my bode lie dear william when this you see remember how you sitted me farewell vane world false man A due I dround myself for Love of you grant me one favour this All I crave six young girls pray let me have, to bear me to my silente grave All drest in wile a comely show to take me to the tome below o All young women whear evey you be take warning of my Affal death take warning there wile you Are young of mens deluden flatter tongues."

Departed this Life at ten o'clock this night July the 1 1840."

This had been sent by post to her father—

Leamington, July 1, 1840.

"Dear father And mother this comes with a sorrowful heart to you And my brothers And to my Lovening Sister And to All that belongs to me As you will see when you read this Letter that I ham no more on this earth As he Left me on Sunday morning And I have not senné him since and I could not think of coming home Anne more And I did not know where to go And to stop in Leamington I could not As I ham found on by evey one so that I could not bear myself in this world Anne Longer so I have rote this to you that you may fecthe my close home And you will find them At 24 oxford Strete only to capes you will find at Mrs wilkins no 4 king Strete And one Shife there And my pink frock you will find in warwick Street At Mrs pearse grece grocer A young woman that is there As got it her name is Ann bicknell And she will give you two shillings or the frock A gaine her And my bonnet you will finde at Mrs meradeths so I have tolde you all that I have to say to Anney one only give my kind Love to my brothers, And to my sister but do not tell her of my death nor yet my brother william dont weep my parents dear for your one child As the you had no other but I hope you will find comfort in my youngest brother farewell vane world false man A dew I drowne myself for Love of you o I did promise on sunday night to walk once more with my hearts delight ore the human banks where the belose roar there we did meet to part no more my greife is greater than I can bear I ham disregarde evey were i ham Like a flower that is cut down And on me now my Love dos frown."

"Farewell my dear father and mother with A Akening heart ill bid you Adew the in this world I shall not see you so I must conclude as I cannot do Anney more."

"So I remain your undutiful daughter
"E. V."

Mrs. Fry.—Our correspondent from Berlin announces that Mrs. Fry is still in that mercurial—where she has been lecturing and presiding at lady committees on the state of the Prussian prisons. The Princess Wilhelm, the sister-in-law of the King, was present at this meeting. Many of the most influential leaders of fashion (I speak of the better sex) have paid the benevolent Quakers' needed attentions, indeed she has been quite the *modest*—the rage. The spirit of Mary Wolstonecraft must rejoice at this unequivocal proof and assumption of the "Rights of woman." The Berlin papers do not much approve of this interference—and the organ of the government denies its necessity, and sneers at our penal colonies.—It is to be hoped, however that this visit may give a new impulse to the active spirit of humanity, now abroad, and save the inmates of these abodes of misery from that contact with the more depraved and abandoned under their roofs, that is ever contagious.

Railway Income.—Twenty railways in England now afford a gross income of more than £60,000 sterling a week. The receipts of the London and Birmingham railway, for passengers and freight, in the week ending July 25, amounted to £18,429; those of the Grand Junction £9,922; those of the Liverpool and Manchester to £6,104; and those of the London and South Western to £7,628; and those of the Great Western, which is opened for only half its length, to £6,001.

Boz's Madness.—The report of Boz's madness originated, it appears, in a pun. Dickens has a pet raven, to which he pays much attention. A friend, who had been visiting him while thus engaged, afterwards informed a mutual acquaintance that Boz was *raven mad*. The mutual friend understood it *raving mad*, and started off to communicate the lamentable intelligence to all his acquaintances. The report soon became general.

From the New York Emigrant, Sept. 1.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

There have been two arrivals from Canton the ship Asia on Sunday, and the ship John N. Gosler on Monday, bringing dates to the 20th of April. Up to that time only one vessel belonging to the English expedition had arrived, the Druid of 44 guns. Very little alteration had taken place in the relations between England and China. The foreign trade had been to a certain extent renewed, and all the vessels both English and American, had obtained full freights. The preparations of the Chinese, to meet the expected attack, are represented as being extremely feeble the garrison consisted only of 1000 men. The American merchants expecting that they would be ordered away from Canton, have sent their most valuable property to Macao. The English expedition was expected in a few weeks. We subjoin the following extracts from the Canton register.

Macao, 4th April, 1840

LOCAL.—The tranquility of the settlement has not been disturbed. Whatever may be the orders from the court, it is the present policy of Lin as well as of the Taou tai to keep the peace for very obvious reasons. A silent horror of what is coming forth prevails among the mass of the people, but this is likely to die away, if again many months elapse before any operations are commenced. In the districts of Seining, to the west, sev-

eral smugglers have been caught, and as some natives residents of this place have been implicated in the accusation, a great fear existed that sudden seizures might take place. A deputation of Mandarins has proceeded thither. The priest of the Kwan yin temple having produced an egg, which he said a cock had laid, gave rise to great sensation amongst the officers. The Keun mun too especially took the matter much to heart, he considering such an untoward event as a very unfavourable omen. What a wretched superstition? The Taou tai's edict is rather favourable for the trade: if such a doughty hero who was going to exterminate every one, exhorts the people to continue buying and selling, it shows that in some quarter or other there must be a want of cash, which trade alone can supply.

Macao, 11th April.

We are equally unable to relate any events of importance as having taken place here.—The Chinese are awaiting quietly it appears the issue of events, nor are we aware that any extraordinary measures are yet being taken to prepare for the arrival of the English, except what we noticed some weeks since of their having erected batteries on several parts of the coast and islands, and of some three thousand recruits being daily drilled in Canton. There the new Mandarin's House, a spacious brick building on Jackass point is nearly completed, and granite steps into the river are replacing the former wooden pier. Palisades have likewise been run along the river the whole length of the factories, though hitherto an outlet to the water is left open in front of every hong.—All foreigners landing at Canton from Wampoa continue to be subject to strict scrutiny, lest some Hung-mooi-Kwei or English devil should enter the place.

The foreign trade in Canton for the season seems to be drawing to a close—very few for European markets remained in the hands of the Chinese, and the shipments now preparing may be considered the last.

From the Canton Free Press.

Macao, April 18, 1840.

There are rumours of an intended expulsion of all foreigners from Canton, but we know not whether they deserve attention. It is now confidently asserted that an Imperial edict addressed to Lin has been received, in which the Imperial displeasure about some of his acts is made known to him. The Sane-tuc or Admiral is said to have a share in this reprimand, which probably is on account of the affair at the Bogue, and the false reports forwarded to Peking regarding it. It is also said that the true state of the affair at the B-baine has reached the Imperial ears. Lin is said to have been degraded three degrees in rank. A Chinese boat laden with raw silk and silk piece goods destined for Macao has lately been seized by the Mandarins on the pretext that her cargo was intended for the English.

Mr. Snow, the American Consul has arrived here from Canton. Of late several vessels have experienced difficulties on entering the Bogue, the Chinese refusing to allow them to pass on the plea that they have taken in their cargoes at Tungko. In some instances these difficulties have been overcome but several vessels are still waiting outside.

China.—The ship John N. Gosler, which left Macao on the 20th of April, reports that an English vessel arrived there the day previous from Singapore, bringing information that one of the transports from India, with troops, destined for China, had reached that port, and that a large fleet supposed to be the Expedition was seen bearing into the bay when the above mentioned vessel left.—At Tongkoo, in Canton Bay, were a few English Merchant ships, and the frigate Druid and sloops of war Volage and Hyacinth.—N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

TOUR UP THE RIVER.

As we promised in our last we shall briefly give an account of a tour of about ten days duration, which will derive a more than usual interest from the circumstance, that it extended about 80 miles up the river, embracing as far as soil is concerned some of the finest parts of New Brunswick, and lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the disputed territory.

The travelling between Fredericton and Woodstock, is performed with much facility over one of the roughest lines of road for its extent, which is to be found in the Province. Stages run every day, one of which has been for some time established by the Woodstock Stage Coach Company, and the other recently by Mr. Brown who conveys the mails; and the journey is accomplished in a little more than 12 hours—the distance being 62 miles.

About 5 miles from town the road begins to ascend, and continues to pass over a number of steep hills till it reaches within a short distance of Long's, 16 miles: when it descends; and a mile beyond this, is a ferry which has to be crossed; the road from that point till within five miles of Woodstock, being on the left bank of the river.

The traveller however is amply compensated for the roughness of the road, by the view he has of the Islands in the vicinity of Keswick Creek, which seem to lie under his feet, and the imposing scenery of the Ridge and surrounding country.

There is a very singular geological feature on the high land in the vicinity of the Creek, caused by the appearance of bodies of red clay which is only to be found on the summits of the hills, and have evidently been brought from some distant region. Slight indications of a similar substance are to be found in other parts of the Province; but nowhere has it the deep ochry colour, resembling in appearance taners' bark when first taken from the pit, which is the characteristic of that on the tops of these hills.

On the opposite side of the river, the shore which forms the upper boundary of Keswick Creek and is the termination of the Ridge of the same name, is bold and regular for a considerable distance up the stream; while opposite is one of those extensive bodies of interval, that render farms so valuable on the margin of the rivers; but which too often induce their possessors to neglect the upland, and draw from their prolific soil, an easier but perhaps not more profitable return.

Near the upper part of this interval there is a settlement of the Aborigines of the country, known by the name of the Indian Village, where several families of these interesting people reside in houses. It is some distance however from the road, and the traveller only views it hastily, and sees nothing of its inhabitants. It is in contemplation to open a road direct to Woodstock, by which the necessity of crossing

the river twice will be obviated; for which purpose a considerable sum has been appropriated by the Legislature. But unfortunately instead of diverging entirely from the present line, and passing thro' a more level country in the rear, where there are settlements: it continues its course at no great distance from the margin of the river; encountering numerous hills and crossing a great many gullies, which have to be bridged,—one of them at an elevation of 80 feet. The result will be, that after a lapse of five or six years those bridges will require to be replaced, or at least they must undergo considerable repairs; and should the boundary line be settled upon equitable principles, it is probable the entire route will be abandoned, and another pursued; which commencing at no great distance from Fredericton, will leave the river entirely, and not approach it again, till it shall have reached Woodstock. At least this seems to be the opinion of persons with whom we conversed.

As the traveller proceeds up the river, if at all of an observing turn, he must be struck with the extensive tracts of interval land formed of alluvial deposit, one rising above the other as they recede from the river, and affording ample evidence of the several levels at which the waters of the St. John have at different times been stationary. This feature becomes more marked as you approach Woodstock, is very prevalent as you proceed farther up; and adds much to the beauty of the scenery of this noble river.

The stage again crosses the ferry about five miles below Woodstock: to which place for that distance, the drive is most delightful; the road passing over one entire tract of interval, studied with country seats, and in a high state of cultivation. Another bed of interval extending at a higher elevation, and skirting the road at a short distance on the left hand side, extends to the creek, where the Meduxnekeag empties itself; and turns off abruptly there, forming the margin of that tributary stream.

Woodstock is a name given to three villages, the lower of which is at the point where the road from Holton, in which there is an American garrison, intersects the main road from Fredericton, and is not inaptly termed "The Corner." From hence to "The Creek" is nearly a mile, the road passing close to the bank of interval of which we have just spoken, and which is probably fifteen feet in height; upon which stands a Catholic Chapel, and on the low ground there is a large Methodist meeting house, with a steeple and spire.

At the Creek there are a church, a number of houses and shops; and a saw mill. There is also a grist mill; but it is not in repair; and such has been the cupidity of the proprietors of the soil, that whenever a sale or lease was effected, a clause has been inserted in the writings, prohibiting the erection of grist mills, by which a monopoly has been retained. The consequence is, that farmers bringing their grain down the river, and from other quarters, have to carry it 12 miles further to the American post at Holton; there to have it ground.

On the night of our arrival at the Creek, there was an extensive conflagration, by which a very large and handsome building belonging to Mr. Thomas Perley was destroyed. We had an opportunity therefore of seeing in what manner affairs are managed upon such an emergency at Woodstock; and were much pleased with the tact and ability that was very generally manifested. There was a most efficient basket company present; by which the furniture was removed with little injury from a house, that was in great danger of being destroyed; but which owing to a fortunate shift of wind, and the very great exertions of several individuals, was ultimately preserved.

The safety of the neighboring buildings may be attributed to the stillness of the night; as the place is destitute of an engine. An assessment however is being made, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to procure one; which we were surprised to learn, was one of an unpopular character.

From the Creek to the upper village is a distance of two miles. This place goes by the very apposite name of "Hardscrabble." Here are the Court House and Jail, and the residence of the Sheriff. It is very unfortunate that a selfish feeling was permitted to prevail in fixing the site for the public buildings, as no good purpose is answered by the arrangement, which is decidedly unpopular and inconvenient.

There is a species of moral torture exercised at Woodstock, which it must have required no ordinary ingenuity to devise; and which is produced by the rules connected with the gaol limits. Persons confined for debt, are permitted to perambulate the streets to a certain extent; but they must not enter a dwelling house. The effect upon the head of a family thus unhappily situated, can be easily conceived. He may pass by the residence of that family, but he must not darken its walls. His disconsolate wife may be pining on the bed of languishing: yet he must not imprint one kiss of tenderness upon her burning brow, or cheer her heart with the dawning prospect of happier days. The child of his bosom may be suffering from a consuming fever,—he may view its agonies from the open window, he may stretch forth its arms, and crave an embrace from an agonized parent; yet he must not—he dare not enter the dwelling, and yield to the dictates of nature.

We saw one of these unfortunate persons, fondling his child at the door; and after the little prattler had left him, perhaps to eat its scanty evening meal, the father had seated himself at the threshold, and probably like Sterne's captive, was in memory adding another, to the many days of misery he had already spent.

The river here changes suddenly to the right and pursues its course through Wakefield and Brighton, which places we visited on our way down the river, and of which we shall speak on our return. The road also turns off at a right angle to the left, and proceeds through Jacksonton, until it reaches Big Presq Isle about 18 miles up the river; but which by the front route is four miles more.

The Jacksonton settlement is one of the most extensive in the Province; it is divided off into seven or eight tiers, lying between the St. John and Meduxnekeag rivers; and having the recommendation of a most excellent soil.—After leaving Woodstock 5 or 6 miles from the river, Mars Hill is distinctly perceptible from the road, which passes through a level country and extends to the Presq Isle river, before alluded to. Having some business in the upper part of the Province we took this road, and passed through one of the finest tracts of country which we have met with.

During this ride our attention was called to two subjects, connected with the settlement of the Province.—One is the granting of lands upon payments by instalment; and the other the granting of immense blocks of land by which the actual settler is shut out.

We met a man who, with two of his sons, up, was digging up the roots for about two shillings a rod, or 16 feet by 26 wide. He readily admitted that his farm was suffering from his absence; but he owed money on his land, and this was the only or most ready way to obtain it.

Now it will be recollected, that very persevering efforts were made during the last winter, to procure the granting of lands, to be paid for by instalments; and although at the first blush this might appear to be a very proper course; yet the experience of Upper Canada, and the effects that have resulted every where from the practice, prove that it is attended with no ad-

vantage to the poor settler; who instead of making himself acquainted with the climate and agriculture of the country before he takes up land, and at the same time accumulating a sufficient sum to purchase, which the labour of two or three years would enable him to do; sets move from a pauper, with a debt hanging over him, which he subsequently finds himself unable to pay; and either drags out a wearisome existence,—or becoming disheartened, quits the scene of his toil, and seeks elsewhere other employment and another home.

With reference to the large blocks of land being granted away, to the injury of the actual settler; we understood while at Jacksonton, at the upper part of the settlement it has all been shut up in this way; and that if a poor man wishes to obtain lands in that direction, he must go further back. And the opinion is prevalent that such grants were recently made.—We took an early opportunity of making enquiry at the Crown Land Office on our return; and found that such is not the fact; but that between our and five thousand acres in the vicinity of the Presq Isle, had been granted to one individual during Sir Archibald Campbell's administration. Similar grants we believe, also passed to other persons; all of whom should either be compelled to improve or dispose of the land, or should again revert to the Crown; as this is a line of country which should be settled as speedily as possible. And as government have it in contemplation to form a cordon of veteran battalions on the Canadian Frontier; there is not a part of this Province where a similar plan could be more beneficially carried out; either with reference to the settler himself or the interests of the mother country, and the security of the Province.

We believe it is intended to make this the line of post communication, or to carry one farther back, by which the distance to Quebec would be materially shortened; and those hills would be avoided which the road now crosses near the river. But here a difficulty presents itself, as it would have to pass through the disputed territory; and we believe that even were the present road continued on, it would pass in the rear of Fort Fairfield, recently erected by the Americans, who in this way have compelled the people of this Province to clamber over hills which might be avoided; when where our neighbors compelled to conform to the boundary, evidently designated in the treaty of 1783, a level line of road through a fertile tract of country might be attained, in lieu of the present rough and disadvantageous route.

After a ride of about 18 miles, we came to the Big Presq Isle, emptying into the St. John's a few miles below it. There is no bridge across the stream, which at this time of the year is fordable; and the road turning suddenly to the right, intersects one leading from the River St. John to the American lines, about four miles from its banks. The scenery at the point where the road crosses the Presq Isle is most delightful, and on its left bank, there is some cleared land, the property we believe of Mr. Perley.

After stopping a night at Mr. Tomkins', we set off the next morning on our return. For a considerable distance on the left bank of the river, there is a large extent of interval land, the shore on the other side being rather steep; after which it lies alternately on both sides, the river passes through it, where the shores widen, and where formerly have been lakes, or its waters have expanded.

The high land on the right bank appears to be of the same quality as that at Jacksonton, and probably extends completely across the country; considerable quantities have been cleared, but in many instances it has grown up again; while every where the roots of trees occupy a large space, and give to the farms a slovenly and forbidding appearance.

The country at this part of the river is known by the name of Brighton and Wakefield; and although the many of the inhabitants are engaged in lumbering pursuits; yet all perceive the benefits that result from the cultivation of the soil; and there are several excellent farms upon the river.

Having arrived at Middle Wakefield, we turned off to the right on our return to Jacksonton. As we before observed there are several tiers, which are separated by roads; and it was not without difficulty that we found our way through the cross roads that intersect them. We passed several farms, during our ride to a country evidently well calculated for the exertions of the husbandman, and where adequate culture must ensure independence and success.

On our return to Woodstock we crossed the river just opposite "Hardscrabble," and had an opportunity of appreciating the beauty and value of the body of interval which lies on its left bank in that vicinity; as well as of admiring during a paddle of a couple of miles the beauty of the scenery in that neighbourhood. Indeed a more delightful excursion cannot well be imagined than is afforded by a water passage from the Tobique to Fredericton,—a distance of 110 miles. The frequent changes in the course of the river: the numerous and fertile islands that dot its surface: the immense tracts of level land near its margin, generally under culture: the highlands in a state of progressive improvement or covered to the water's edge with a dense forest clothed with a luxuriant foliage, give a charm to the scene which the painter can but imperfectly copy, and the pen of the tourist inadequately describe.

Between Fredericton and the Tobique there are several tributary rivers, each of which might form the subject of an entire article; and which at present we shall not attempt to describe; and shall only observe in conclusion that the entire country with few exceptions, is well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and abounds with facilities for getting to market, unknown in the neighboring Province of Nova Scotia.

The American Journalists do not seem disposed, in any instance which we have met with, to admit that their claim to the disputed territory has been shaken by the Report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, although they do not attempt to controvert any one of the statements which those gentlemen have made; and are purposely silent on the circumstance of a wrong river having been taken, and which has been productive of all the difficulty, and mystification in which the question has become involved.

We have now no doubt as to the result of the boundary controversy; the facts are before the British people, who having at length been made acquainted with the justice of their national claim, will be most tenacious in maintaining it; while the Americans are equally at a loss in what manner to meet the array of facts, which overturn their favorable hypothesis, and prove that the tract of country, where they have been pleased to place the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, so far from dividing the rivers and streams that empty into the Atlantic and St. John, from those falling into the River St. Lawrence, is intersected by their head waters;—those flowing to the northward having their rise to the southward and others flowing to the southward, having their sources to the northward; and winding around those isolated peaks, which the American writers pretended were the highlands of the treaty of 1783.

It is further worthy of remark, that the point which they designated the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, instead of being "a level tract of 2000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea, with a country high and even mountainous about the spot," as was asserted by Governor Kent, upon the responsibility of his commissioners; "is rather under than over four hundred