

After the conquest the heads of the administration in this Province were almost all strangers to it. The different language and manners and especially that show of superiority displayed by the new comers did not fail to embitter feelings already affected by national prejudice and by mortified pride; the consequence of which was that those Seigniors and Nobles who had been wont to occupy the first rank in society, preferred to withdraw from the stage to the humiliation of being dispossessed of their pre-eminence. They were still more urged to this determination by the characters of those who had thus supplanted them. (If we may believe a letter written by General Murray,) they were for the most part people of a low rank who had followed the army as sutlers and menials, who had acquired enough to set up as gentlemen in a country where a small sum of money went a great way. Thus secluded our Seigniors and nobles became indifferent to public affairs and lived in their country houses unknown and unknowing. Had the seminaries of the Jesuits still been opened, it is to be hoped that their indifference would not have gone to the length of refusing to their children the benefit of education; but they were even debarred of that, and the consequence has been that many of these families find themselves lost in the mass of habitans.

C. D. E.

To be continued.

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

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FREDERIC, New Brunswick, November 1, 2318.—Near this place, the workmen have begun to sink an amazing pit, which is intended to investigate the interior of the earth. Whether it is hollow, as some has asserted, or whether filled with condensed air, as Dr. Franklin supposed, or whether it has a regular solid strata of stone, earth, coals, clay, and the other materials which we discover on the surface, has long been an object of enquiry among intelligent men. This is the object of the present enterprise. They have now arrived to the depth of forty miles, and have discovered many metals, gems, &c. unknown before; the most prominent of which is the new metal, which from its properties is called *Hardouiansiana*, which possesses many peculiarities. Five years have already been expended in this interesting search, but the time it is intended to take is not known.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, November 1, 2318.—We were witnesses lately to a bargain for a chaldron of coals, for which the buyer gave twenty pounds. They came from Ireland, and are thought a great rarity here. We understand that about four or five centuries ago, coals were as plentiful here as they are now at Cork and Dublin, and were to be bought as low as from forty to fifty shilling per chaldron! but owing to the amazing expenditure of them for machinery and gas-lights, it need not be wondered that coals have become nearly annihilated here; our pits have been long exhausted. Wood is now much cultivated.

To be continued.