

to an inhabitant or a visitor of the country. It describes the Miramichi River, its Towns, Settlements and Religious Institutions. It yields some gleanings as regards style, but we are not in a capacious mood, and pass on.

Chapter eighth, is of similar character but very brief, and treats of the different rivers which discharge into the Miramichi, and also of the Tabouintac. Writing of the Bartibog, we get the following graphic sketch, and if such scraps were not rare exceptions to his usual style, we would be inclined to assert that our author could paint cleverly as well as daub.

"Before the fire, this river was well timbered with groves of pine, and parallel ridges of hardwood; but now the whole interior exhibits a frightful and desolate appearance, commemorative of the event that occasioned the transformation. What was formerly liveried in green, and attired in foliage, is now a barren and miserable heath. The stately pine, the tall birch, and the graceful elm, are no longer visible, for the poplar, the wild cherry, and a variety of degenerate scrubs occupy their place. Where such a succession has not occurred, the intrusion of this dwarfish growth, is either opposed or retarded, by large entangled groups of dead, and fallen, and discoloured trees."

At the commencement of the next chapter, we get a specimen of the effect of what we consider the bad outline by which this history has been prepared. After chapter seven, County of Northumberland, commences chapter one, *County of Kent*. All through the work, instead of the continued calm flow of well concocted, well sustained composition, to our apprehension, the doublings and windings and undigested scraps of a mere note book appear.

"The County of Kent formerly a part of Northumberland, is seated in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and comprehends a sea board of about fifty miles, extending from Point Escuminac, the southern extremity of Miramichi Bay, and thence on to Shediac Island. The coast is thinly covered with small pine, spruce, and fir; and is so exceedingly low, that none of the harbours indenting it, can be descried at ten miles distance."

Our author now goes back to the French, Indians, and Acadians of the earliest settlements, which we thought all disposed of in chapter one, and which should be grouped somewhere, if order and effect, not confusion were intended.

"In the year 1723, or 1724, a very general war was commenced against the English, by several divisions of the Micmac, or Eastern Nation, of which the most violent, as also the most sanguinary, were the Richibuctos. This tribe, assisted by a party of the Penobscots, and commanded by a formidable and stalwart fellow, called Argimoosh, or the Great Witch, attacked Canso, and other harbours in its vicinity, whence they took 16 or 17 sail of fishing vessels belonging to Massachusetts.—Governor Phillips happening to be