

the source of its south-west branch; all the territory on the opposite side of the St. John, belong to Canada or New Brunswick, with the exception alluded to, till it reaches the northern boundary of the latter Province—the Restigouche River, which falls into the Baie des Chaleurs, so named by Jacques Cartier in 1534, on account of the excessive heat which he there experienced, and which opens into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From this bay, the boundary continues in a south-east direction, including Prince Edward Island, to the most easterly part of Cape Breton; thence westwardly, along the south coast of that island and Nova Scotia, to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, nearly opposite the place of beginning; the waters of which may separate the two Provinces. Within these extended limits, reside a hardy, intelligent and contented people; who, although at present agitated by local politics, are no where to be exceeded in attachment to the government and institutions of their country, in loyalty to the Sovereign to whom they owe allegiance, or in obedience to the laws.

As the Bay of Fundy is distinct from either Province, probably a brief description of its extraordinary natural features may not be inappropriate here. This bay is an immense arm of the Atlantic, extending from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles, in a north-east direction, into which the waters of the ocean pour with every returning and receding tide, with incredible velocity; rising from about thirty feet at St. Andrew's, near its entrance, to sixty and even seventy, at the mouth of the Shubenacadie, its eastern termination, in Nova Scotia.

The Bay of Fundy, at its mouth, is about fifty miles across, and retains nearly that width until it reaches St. John, fifty or sixty miles distant, when it suddenly contracts to forty. Fifty miles farther inland, the bay separates into two branches—that at the left continuing nearly in its original direction for fifty miles, and forming what is called Chignect's Bay, which is again divided—part of its waters flowing onward, till lost in the extensive marshes near Amherst, which, to a considerable extent, have been dyked for the purpose of pasture and cultivation. The other, rushing into Dorchester Bay and the Memremcook and Peittecodiac Rivers, which head within twelve or fourteen miles of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; so that while at one extreme of this short distance the tide rises fifty or sixty feet—at Schediac, at the other extremity, it rises but five or six.

The flow of waters, if such it may be called, advances with a perpendicular front of several feet, which is termed the "boar," sweeping

away everything in its course, for nothing can withstand its force; and, should a vessel take the ground in the Peittecodiac at ebb tide, so as to present her broadside, she is instantly overturned, and borne onward with the advancing tide. There are immense banks of red alluvial deposit, which forms an excellent manure for land, and is extensively used for that purpose, extending at considerable distances from either shore of the Memremcook and Peittecodiac, in consequence of which it is indispensable almost to effect a landing at high water; sometimes, however, it becomes necessary, owing to the exigency of the occasion, to land when the tide is partially out.

Such was the case with myself, the first time I visited the Memremcook. It was a delightful Sunday morning, and the passengers had all dressed themselves in their best apparel, with a view of going on shore,—not anticipating the process by which we were to get there. The boat's crew pulled till they came to the mud-bank, when we were told we must take off our nether garments, for the purpose of wading from two to three hundred yards. There was no other course than to comply, and as we set about doing so, I must confess, I felt very much like preparing to walk the plank. All being prepared, over the side we went, and the first step we made, it was knee-deep. Among the passengers was a female, who, after the male portion of the community had left, drew off her shoes and stockings, and took up her position on the back of one of the boat's crew. It was fortunate that she took this precaution, to which she was doubtless impelled by the man, who must have had some misgivings as to the result of the enterprize, for when he had carried her about half way, finding his fair burthen rather heavy, he relieved himself of the load, and the good woman had to wade the rest of the distance.

The eastern branch of the Bay of Fundy flows into Minas Basin, and after filling the Horton, St. Croix and Windsor Rivers, and washing the shores of Londonderry, Truro and Onslow, where there is an extensive shad fishery during the summer season, enters the Shubenacadie about sixty miles to the northward of Halifax. An attempt was made, about five-and-twenty years since, to connect that harbour with the Bay of Fundy at this point, the river having its rise in a lake at no great distance from that harbour. Considerable funds were obtained for that purpose both in England and in the Province, and it was commenced under the most favourable auspices, the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor General of