

to wait until the opinion of the committee was known, and gentlemen would know what it was.

Mr. BROWN was anxious that the Geological Survey of the Province should be completed, and did not think the committee would be inconsistent part, by making provision for the survey. It was true that a resolution had passed last year to discontinue these services; but the subject had been again brought under the notice of the House, and the members in answer to his Excellency's speech, had unanimously agreed to reconsider it. With regard to the lectures, he must say, that however useless they might appear to some learned gentlemen, he had derived much instruction from them; other hon. members had profited by them also; among whom he was happy to notice his learned colleague Mr. Hill. When on a journey together several years since, he had once invited to his learned friend, that the earth appeared to be more than six thousand years old; on the bare expression of which he had been directly charged with a sort of infidelity, as not believing in the Mosaic account of the creation. Dr. Gesner had however made it clearly to appear, that the materials composing this globe, may have existed ages before the creation of man upon the earth; and that this fact was not only in accordance with Divine revelation, but in perfect harmony with the right reading and true meaning of the first chapter of Genesis; so that his learned colleague had been set right on that point, and he Mr. Brown enabled to pursue his enquiries with impunity. With regard to the allowance for this service—while other public officers were receiving large salaries and staying at home at ease, the sum of £350 a year was grudged Dr. Gesner. This he supposed, as had before been stated, was because the Doctor was deemed no gentleman, and went ranging about in the forests, on the margins and in the channels of rivers, with pick-axe and crow-bar in hand, prepared—

"To dig and bore into the solid earth." As for the bone, which might well be termed "a bone of contention," it had been sent home for the inspection of the Geologists in the mother country, and their decision would end the dispute.

Mr. McALMON had listened with attention to the remarks that had been made on both sides. The subject was certainly a bone of contention; but he believed that the salary was the bone the Doctor was mainly looking after. For his own part he said, he was not favorable to the survey, and always voted against it; not because he did not think it was useful, but because he thought the sum was too much. He liked to see every public officer well paid; but in his opinion Dr. Gesner receives more than he is entitled to for the labor which he performs. He happened he said, to get his eye on the account, which was for four months services, and it appeared to him the Bill was made out to meet the sum that was voted. The hon. gentleman said he would go over the ground and do all the hard labor for £100. He would not like however, to go into the bottomless fissures, which the Doctor describes in his lectures. He said he did not often trouble the committee, but he could not help remarking that among the items was a charge of 15s. a day for a horse and wagon, for almost every day he was out. In the county which he represented, they would only cost 7s. 6d. and there was a charge besides of 15s. per diem, for expenses. He did not see how that could amount to so much. Coming up to Fredericton with the Report was also charged £7 10, besides stage fare. He had been told that Dr. Gesner had said at first, that if his expenses were paid he would make the survey for a hundred pounds a year, whereas the entire sum now given was £600, which was too much for the time employed. The fact was, they had been trying to reduce salaries, yet there seemed to be a majority for paying this extravagant sum for four months services. He would not go against the resolution altogether, but he was for reducing the amount. The hon. gentleman said he received a letter from Dr. Gesner last fall, stating that the survey would next be made in the County of Kent, and at the same time said a coal field had been traced to the head of the stream; but that was known forty years ago. He said he would not take up time; but when the learned member for York was telling how much the Geologist had done, it reminded him of what was said in favor of paying the Master of the Rolls in 1835, and that nothing less than £800 would compensate him for his labors; and he had been led to believe that such was the case. But he understood since then, that the Master of the Rolls only holds his court once a month; and he had thought ever since that he had done wrong in voting for the measure.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said the hon. member for Charlotte, Mr. Brown, thought the House could not be accused of inconsistency, because it had responded to the allusion of His Excellency upon the subject. That was a mere matter of form; and it was never considered that the echo of a speech was a pledge. He ought not to be led away by a mere matter of form. That would not remove the charge of inconsistency.

The debate here became a discussion upon the nature of the charges made by Dr. Gesner, and the sum that should be allowed for expenses; and finally Mr. Street moved that £150 should be allowed for that purpose, which was lost; and ultimately the blank was filled up with £250 for the ensuing year.

#### TUESDAY, Feby. 23.

While the House were in Committee of Supply, among other votes, one was proposed to assist in paying off the debt, incurred in erecting and fitting up the Jail at St. Andrews, Mr. Partelow making a few prefatory observations.

Mr. BROWN said, that in the course of the last ten or twelve years, the County had been taxed six or seven thousand pounds; that last year a Bill had been sent up to assess it £2000, which had been reduced by himself and his colleagues to £750; and that £600 had been granted by the House, to assist in paying the debt. During the present session, another Bill had been forwarded to assess the County £1000 more, and the hon. mover, Mr. Boyd, had sent to St. Andrews for the county accounts. These accounts had been examined by him and his colleagues, but whether the charges were right or wrong, it was impossible for him to tell. He held in his hand a copy of those accounts; and in the half-yearly statements, there appeared allowances made to Magistrates and Constables, to nearly one-half the amount of the whole expenditure. This might be all right for aught he knew; but as there appeared about one-third of the amount of the last assessment unpaid, and some of the previous expenditure uncertain; he and his colleagues had unanimously come to the conclusion not to assess the county this session; hoping that during the recess, measures would be adopted, to have the whole of the accounts investigated and the balance struck, and all dissatisfaction put to an end. In the meantime, the Magistrates might enforce the payment of the balance of the last year's assessment; and that, with the grant, which he confidently hoped the House would make at this time, would furnish the means of relieving, in a measure, those to whom the county stood indebted. The mechanic who built the Court House he said, was a very worthy man, and stood in need of the balance due to him.

Hon. SPEAKER said he understood the Magistrates appropriate the funds of the County of Charlotte, to paying themselves. This was a monstrous state of things. He was disposed however, to vote £250 on the present occasion; but the House should know in what manner the

monies allotted by the Legislature were spent; and he thought no further sum should be voted, till the accounts of that county were submitted to an audit. It seemed a large proportion of the taxes were not collected, which was an abuse that should be remedied.

Mr. BOYD—The hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer says, that I have withdrawn the Bill for assessing the County of Charlotte, to enable me to come in by a side wind; and obtain a sum of money to pay the balance due on the new Court House. This, Mr. Chairman, I deny. My motive and those of my colleague, were for quite a different purpose; it was for the purpose, sir, of causing the magistrates of our County to furnish us, as the representatives of that County, with the accounts for the last ten years, or from the commencement of the building of the new jail, and that from the showing of the accounts for the last year, there was a balance due by the County of nearly £1000, besides the £500 due on the new Court House; which balance we did not think correct, and were determined to resist the assessment, until that satisfaction was given. But that under these circumstances, we ought to get and were entitled to receive, the balance due for building the Court House, that the contractor and others were suffering for the balance due them, and ought not to be allowed to suffer for the negligence of the magistrates; and that under all the circumstances, I should move for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing a Commission to investigate our County accounts.

Hon. Mr. WILSON said, almost every year complaints came up from the County of Charlotte; and at one time an Act was passed, giving to the Grand Jury power to inspect the accounts. If such large sums were unaccounted for, why did they not present the subject to the Supreme Court; and if no notice were taken of it there, they should then bring it before the House, and a Bill might pass to prevent the misappropriation of the funds of that county. He said he regretted hon. members had not brought in a Bill providing for an investigation; and if such a Bill were introduced, he would give it his hearty support; and let a Commission be appointed to investigate the affairs of that County. Something must be wrong there; and the Committee heard from its own members, that large sums remain unaccounted for. This sum being paid off; they might then come to the House for assistance. They resembled the wagoner in the fable, and ought not to obtain aid, until they help themselves. Besides, the Committee were not sure how the money would be applied.

Mr. WILSON thought the observation of the hon. member for Charlotte required explanation; in which it was stated that the magistrates of the county charged for the services they rendered the county, in violation of all principle and rule. It was therefore his duty to state some particular instance; and should feel himself called upon to do so. If they applied the monies of the County to purposes so reprehensible, the Committee should not grant any sum, while the magistrates suffer under such a charge.

Mr. BOYD said he had made and would maintain the assertion. Twenty and twenty-five pounds were charged by magistrates for examining criminals, and the charge for the attendance of constables amounts sometimes to £130. The learned gentleman had talked about their putting their own shoulders to the wheels. They were quite willing to be assessed in Charlotte County, provided they knew what had become of the monies already assessed. As he before observed, the inhabitants did not wish the magistrates to go farther back than when the new jail was built; but from that time they wished to know how the funds of the county were expended; yet they would not do it.

Capt. OWEN wished to say a few words, but he regretted to state not for the purpose of pleading not guilty to the charge which had been made. Since he had been appointed a magistrate, he had endeavored to induce his coadjutors to have the accounts investigated; but notwithstanding the exertions he had made to obtain a clear insight into them, he had not succeeded to the present time. He was glad the subject had come up, and would state that the charges alluded to as being made by the magistrates he had opposed with all his might. He hoped therefore there would be a commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the County of Charlotte, as he was satisfied there is no place where it was more required since the building of the new jail; he had not a word to say in extenuation, and he trusted the committee would believe that he had tried to procure an altered state of things. If the extent of mismanagement were known, he was satisfied a commission would be appointed to examine the subject; but which should not be done by persons selected from among the magistrates, as the duty would be extremely onerous and painful.

Mr. EXP said the rotten boroughs which formerly existed were not to be compared with the state of Charlotte County. Would the committee after what they heard, trust the magistrates of that county with a further sum of money? He would not for one, until this Augean stable were cleared out. He did not see how a commission could be appointed; but as the grant must pass to the magistrates, he thought they should suspend their determination.

Mr. PARTELOW said there was nothing novel in what had been stated to the committee. Similar charges were made from year to year, when a former member of the House who was a magistrate was in his place, and who did not defend himself as he ought. The County of Charlotte, he said, seemed to be in a deplorable condition, and might be said so far as taxation was concerned, to be almost lawless. Still he was disposed to vote £250, and hoped that sum would be properly applied; but unless he had some assurance to that effect, he would not vote one farthing. He hoped that when an explanation takes place, the magistrates would be able to explain the transactions alluded to; but it appeared to him the County of Charlotte should be taken under the control and protection of the House. And as the members had come forward, and honestly stated the difficulties under which they labored, he was willing to vote the sum he had stated.

Mr. BROWN was glad the committee were disposed to take a favorable view of their case. When he had formerly stated that cause of complaint existed in the county which he represented, he was considered a radical; but now hon. members began to think that something was wrong. That all the magistrates were to blame he did not believe; but as many of them resided at different parts of the county, a few about St. Andrews managed matters after they were gone, and the people were not satisfied. If therefore, they would turn over a new leaf, they would get on better. The Grand Jury has presented the situation of the county, but what could they do, when the magistrates direct the Treasurer to pay sums that are objected to. He had observed the charges made by magistrates, and thought they were proper, as it was a subject he knew nothing about. He was glad however, that there was a disposition to appreciate the honest statements which his colleagues and himself had made; and that it was probable the money would be obtained that was due to the contractor.

Capt. OWEN said he was not aware that any wrong was intended; it was probable it was owing to idleness that the accounts of the County of Charlotte had become involved in their present state of confusion. He had objected from the first, to the payment of magistrates,

but had been told it was always paid; yet if it was not the custom elsewhere, it ought to be done away with. So dissatisfied was he, that it was well known he had made a proposition to separate the Island on which he resided, from the body of the county; which originated solely in the awkward state of affairs.

Mr. GILBERT said if the accounts of Charlotte County had been suffered to run on till they got into confusion, there must be something wrong. It was now proposed that a commission should go down to investigate the state of affairs, and give them a fresh start.

Capt. OWEN hoped the House would vote the whole sum. He was opposed to the erection of the Court House, until the delapidated state of the old one rendered it necessary. He did not think the present situation of affairs in the county which he represented was owing to any wilful vice, and hoped the committee would grant the entire sum, that the man who had executed the work might be paid. He could recommend him as an honest man, and believed he was suffering inconvenience in consequence of having to lie out of his money.

Mr. HILL made some remarks tending to show that the amount which had been voted at different times for the erection of a court house and jail, did not exceed in proportion that which had been granted to other counties. With reference to the assessment, that which appeared to be deficient, had no doubt been collected; that was the case he was satisfied at St. Stephen's, and if it had not been paid over, it was because under the law, the treasurer could retain it till the end of the session.

After a few desultory observations at the close of the debate, the sum of £250 was voted.

#### MONTREAL, February 13.

We find it stated in the American papers, that in the course of December last great excitement and indignation had prevailed in Havana, in consequence of the arrival there of David Turnbull, Esquire, as British Consul, and which appointment was considered one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated by one Government upon another. The reader will be surprised to learn the reasons for this extraordinary excitement. It appears, says the pure and immaculate freemen of Havana, that Mr. Turnbull is an avowed abolitionist of slavery; that his schemes are exclusively and systematically directed against Cuba, as appears by the anti-slavery and abolition plans, in reference to that island, submitted by Mr. Turnbull to the British Government, to the leading journals in England, and to the Anti-Slavery Society in London; and that he has lately published a work on Cuba, heaping calumny upon the European-Spanish population, planters, and the constituted authorities of the Island. In consequence of the views entertained by the authorities there, Mr. Turnbull had been refused his exequatur by the Spanish Government.—It is also added, that Mr. Turnbull had been ordered by his own Government to place the Consulate in the hands of Mr. Jackson, a Member of the Mixed Commission.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a notice which will be found in another column, of the recent publication of an Account of the River St. John, with its Tributary Rivers and Lakes, by Mr. WARD, Assistant Emigrant Agent, and the indefatigable Editor and publisher of the *Fredericton Sentinel*. From the cursory perusal which we have been able to give this meritorious publication, we find that it will not only be a valuable acquisition to the native literature of New Brunswick, but that it will greatly tend to make the Empire at large better acquainted with the vast resources, fertile soil, and natural beauties of that fine and flourishing Province. Not only the St. John, but every other river in the colony of any note, with the adjacent scenery and capabilities of the soil, are described with a simple felicity of expression, which cannot fail to make a deep impression on the mind of the reader. And to prompt a wish that he were on the spot.

The object of the author is to render the natural advantages of this fine Province more generally known and better appreciated, with the view of inducing emigrants from the mother Country to settle in it. Nothing could be better adapted for that purpose than Mr. WARD's most interesting little work; which, to add to its value and interest, is accompanied by a map, tracing the outlines of the Province, and the source and course of the rivers more particularly described. We cannot conclude this hasty allusion to the work before us, without congratulating our fellow-subjects of New Brunswick upon this addition to the many statistical and descriptive works, which, within the last few years have been published in their Province. This circumstance proves, we should fain hope, that there is no lack of encouragement on the part of the public; and if so, we sincerely trust the patronage may be continued—for nothing can be better calculated to call public attention to the value and importance of so fine a Colony of the British Empire.—*Gazette*.

We some time ago had occasion to express our regret, that the "Statistical and Practical Observations on New Brunswick," by Mr. Wedderburn, had been entirely out of print, and that the profits accruing from the sale of it, would not justify the author in incurring the expense of a new edition. We have since had much satisfaction in learning from a New Brunswick paper, that a new and extended edition of the work in question is now ready for the press, and will shortly be published.

Our readers will peruse with satisfaction Lord Faulkland's speech in opening the first Session of Nova Scotia Legislature since he has assumed the Government in that Province. The new Assembly is of a liberal complexion, and Mr. Howe has been chosen Speaker. The Lower Provinces may be said to be now swayed by the same Councils—the same harmony of political sentiment between the governing and governed being the principle of action. We have little doubt that the same picture of prosperity and contentment that New Brunswick has uniformly exhibited, under the wise measures and enlightened spirit of moderation of its present Governor, Sir John Harvey, will be exhibited in the neighbouring Province as soon as the new principles get into full play.

#### Montreal, February 16.

We are truly happy to learn from the following extract from the *Courier* of yesterday morning, that in closing the last Session of the special Council, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to address that body, in a manner alike complimentary on the part of his Lordship and creditable to the zeal and ability of the Council. It is exceedingly gratifying to ourselves to be able to ad-

duce so high and unexceptionable an authority, in proof of the observations which we made in the *Gazette* of Saturday, with respect to the arduous and, upon the whole, satisfactory labours of the Special Council.

After the business of the day had been gone through, Lord Sydenham rose to address the Council previously to its dissolution. His Lordship said he could not witness the closing labours of this final Session of the Special Council, without offering the thanks of the Sovereign, whom he represented, and his sincere acknowledgments, for the zeal, punctuality, and attention throughout evinced in the performance of their important duties, and the personal sacrifices they had made to that end. Lord Sydenham then observed, that having been, as a Member of the Ministry, one of those who were principally instrumental in the adoption of the Constitution under which the Special Council had sat, he had watched the progress of that body with the deepest interest in their success. The wish of Her Majesty's Government had been, that the Members should be drawn as much as possible from different parts of the Province, so as to represent its general interests. He had not deemed it expedient upon his arrival to make a change in its constituent parts, as formed by Sir John Colborne, deemed it, as he still deemed it, a fair and adequate representation of the various sections of the Province. Under these circumstances, he had thought himself called upon to do no more than make some additions to the Council, calculated to render more prompt and efficient the course of its proceedings. His Lordship declared that in his opinion, much good had resulted from the labours of the Special Council.

Although, conformably to the principles he was known to profess, he was a warm advocate of Representative and Constitutional Government, and therefore most sincerely rejoiced that the time had arrived when a return to it was deemed practicable, and when an end might be put to the arbitrary power conferred by the Act suspending the Constitution in Lower Canada; yet he could not withhold his opinion, that more beneficial measures had emanated from the Council, than any Representative body in this Province had ever produced in the same space of time. Knowing as he did, the anxious care with which every measure had been framed, and examined in its most minute provisions, during its passage through the Council, and the constitutional spirit that had been always present at their deliberations, and entertaining as he did, the well considered belief that their measures were calculated to secure and advance the rights and interests of the Province, he would not flinch from assuming the responsibility of any and every Ordinance they had passed. He would earnestly support and vindicate, both in private and public, these measures; and it was pleasing to him in looking back, to be able to say that upon no occasion had he seen anything but fair and open discussion, and the independent exercise of a free judgment amongst the Members of the Council. His Lordship concluded by assuring them, in all sincerity, that there was no one individual at the Board, with whom he would not gladly co-operate in the public interest on any future occasion.

These sentiments, we understand, were impressively delivered, and all present felt gratified by the spirit of kindness and courtesy in which they were conceived and expressed.—His Lordship, at the conclusion, left his place, and went round and very cordially shook hands with every Member of the Board.

#### QUEBEC, Feby. 18.

*Case of McLeod.*—It is stated in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* of the 5th February, that a large number of witnesses in this case were in attendance on the Grand Jury. The presiding Judge, Bowen, in his charge to the Grand Jury, suggested the propriety of committing to writing the testimony which might be given before them, which of course in some degree retards their progress. In the *Lockport Courier*, is an address from Messrs H. Gardner, and A. C. Bradley, the Counsel for Mr. McLeod. It fully confirms the reports that have already been published, of the outrages against law, justice, order and humanity which were perpetrated by the citizens of Lockport, in order to compel Judge Bowen and the District Attorney to re-commit MacLeod after he had been admitted to bail.—The falsehood of the story so industriously circulated, denying the tumultuous assemblage of armed citizens at Lockport, the firing of cannon and other acts of intimidation is thus fully exposed and the matter stands out in its true colours.—A stain of the blackest hue both upon the individuals concerned in the cowardly attack, and the imbecile Government that succumbs to such unbridled license.

Since the foregoing was written, we find that a bill of indictment was found, on the 6th instant, against McLeod, for wilful murder; the *Montreal Herald* says, "It appears that nineteen out of twenty jurors were in favour of finding, so that some idea may be entertained of what will be the result of the trial before the Petit Jury."

The unfortunate prisoner was brought before the Court on the same day, and after being apprised by the District Attorney of the finding of the Jury, he was remanded to jail by order of the Court, until the next term of Oyer and Terminer, which commences on the 4th Monday of March next, when his trial will probably take place."

Whatever may be the result of the trial, we cannot think that the extreme penalty of the law will be inflicted, unless the Government is bent upon rushing into a war with Great Britain, which, though it may occasion immediate and deep distress to a large portion of the British manufacturers and merchants, must in the result prove far more injurious to the United States, and may probably be the means of turning for ever from their shores the purchasers of their cotton, that great staple on which the Southern and Western States entirely depend, and for which they have long found steadily remunerating prices from the Manchester manufacturers.

#### NEW YORK, February 20.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives of the United States, to whom the correspondence between the Government of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline*, and the arrest and imprisonment of Alex. McLeod, a British subject, was referred, have made a report to the House, which we should have copied had its character and tone met general approval. Adopted in Committee but by a bare majority of one, it has, however, been repudiated with scarcely an exception, by the most influential Whig papers in the country. It thus cannot be considered any indication of the future policy of the new Government, and we therefore have not thought it worth while to overload our columns with it.

In the debate which followed the presentation of this report, some observations were made on the imprisonment and proceedings had against Mr. McLeod, which appear to us to possess considerable interest, particularly in view of the sources from which they came.

Mr. Francis Granger, a member of the Senate of Western New York, and who it is asserted will become a member of the Cabinet of the President Elect, observed, that on the former occasion he had stated on the floor of the House that the person (Mr. McLeod) whose life was in jeopardy would receive at the hands of a jury of New York, the same fair impartial trial which would be secured to any citizen of that State, who might be arraigned for a violation of its laws; but that he now mourned to say there was an excitement growing out of the arrest of Mr. McLeod, and of his liberation for the moment, which was sufficiently great, to make those who desire to see an impartial administration of the laws and who regard to the honor of the country, pause before they act.

Mr. Fillmore, a representative from Buffalo, in the course of a speech in the same debate said, "I confess I have heard with regret and shame the reports from that part of the country in regard to the treatment of this individual, who is so soon to be put upon his trial for murder. I cannot for any consideration countenance for a moment the idea that the laws of this country are to be basely trampled on by any authority whatsoever. I cannot countenance the idea that the judiciary of the country shall for a moment be overawed, directed or controlled, by any other authority than that of the laws themselves. And, whilst I say this, I am also unwilling to countenance any thing there, or to do anything here, which may tend to such results. I hope that we may have been misinformed as to the nature of the proceedings there; I am unwilling to believe that, in a community of citizens such as that, and with many of whom I am well acquainted, and who are highly respectable and intelligent, such things have occurred. I say, I hope we have been misinformed; I trust we have. I have seen different statements of those transactions, and some of them have been of an exculpatory character."

We turn with pleasure from this painful topic to the correspondence which has recently been published between Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the slaves taken in the Spanish schooner *L'Amistad*. The reply of Mr. Forsyth is marked by a conciliatory tone and courteous language which is highly gratifying.—*Albion*.

#### BANGOR, Feby. 23.

In the Senate, on Saturday, 13, Mr. Davies asked and obtained leave to lay the following resolve on the table.

Resolve for repelling foreign invasion, and providing for the protection of the State.

Be it resolved that the President of the United States be requested and urged to cause the immediate removal of the foreign armed force, by which our State is invaded, stationed upon the upper valley of the St. John, and that the government of the U. S. be earnestly invoked to relieve this State from the present heavy needful burden of its own defence."

This resolve was read and referred to the Joint Select Committee on the North Eastern Boundary.

On motion of Mr. Burbank, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Resolves for repelling British invasion, and moved to amend by appropriating eight hundred thousand dollars instead of four hundred thousand as contemplated in the Resolves. Mr. Cutler moved to amend this amendment by increasing this sum to fifteen hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Davies requested that the gentleman would adopt one million dollars, which Mr. Cutler accepted. The amendment then passed, and the resolves were referred to the committee on the N. E. Boundary.

Mr. Delesdernier's resolve to repel British aggression came from the Senate, the proposed appropriation altered from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000 and the resolve referred to the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary, and the House concurred.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

Sir.—Having been present at the Bible Society meeting last week, I was much gratified at seeing so numerous and respectable a meeting, and the cause so ably vindicated by the gentlemen on the platform, they seemed indeed to be very zealous in the cause they undertook to vindicate; and so they ought sir, it is a great and a glorious cause, the Bible. I think it may well be called a heavenly chart. I think, sir, it is to the Christian what the compass is to the Mariner; it may well be called the Book of Books. I regret much to find, that all those who undertake to teach men the way to Heaven, do not more cordially join to disseminate that Book of Divine origin, the Bible. I was happy for the first time, to see a minister of the Established Church of England on the platform, a stripling sir, but a David indeed. There are hundreds of such to be found in the Emerald Isle, they are working bees there sir, I only wish we could get a few more of them imported out to this country, in place of those they send us; men sir, who would by the way of remembrance, stir up in our minds the religion of our forefathers, the religion of the Bible. It would be a great consolation sir, to those who have been brought up under Gospel ministers, to see that blessing bestowed upon their offspring, that they themselves enjoyed.

From my own experience sir, I can give my humble testimony to the assertion, that the first impressions are the most lasting; and that children should be taught to first seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. And sir, we are taught in that Divine Book, to train up a child in the way he should go. To those who are blest with an offspring, there is nothing in this life so precious to them; and what greater blessing sir, can they enjoy, than to see them brought up under the admonition and fear of the Lord. This can only be effected sir, by placing them under men of piety and religion; and that strictly so. It is in this point sir, the Established Church has fallen short in this Province.—Her institutions for the education of youth are not attended to, under the fostering care of clergymen of strict piety, who are always sure to choose schoolmasters of the same description; for sir, unless the principles of education are based with those of religion, the foundation is bad; the superstructure cannot stand. I say, sir, cannot stand against the storms and temptations that assail us through life; the foundation sir, must be laid in the Scripture of truth; none other will do.

So sir, whilst we are endeavouring to have the heathen made acquainted with the Divine truths of Revelation, let us not forget our own offspring; for it is said, he is worse than an heathen, who provideth not for his own house. I had the honor of attending the first Bible Society meeting in this town, or I believe in this Province. A few individuals in the corner of a school-room, which have increased an hundred fold. This sir, is encouraging indeed; hoping they may succeed as they hitherto have done, and that the cause may be more generally appreciated by the different denominations throughout this Province, is the sincere wish of a friend to that great and glorious cause, the Bible. Fredericton, Feby. 26, 1840.