

2d. Their relative productive powers when compared with each other—as that if the coal measure soils produce twenty bushels of any grain, the Upper Silurian soil would produce thirty bushels.

Such absolute and relative values can only be ascertained by an actual trial and experience of absolute fertility of the soils in some spots at least, and by a personal inspection and comparison of the apparent qualities, with what is known of the origin, the composition, and the absolute productiveness of each.

Again, the geographical limits of the several formations, as represented in the geological map, do not precisely indicate the limits of the several qualities of the soil which are naturally produced from them. The debris of one class of rocks frequently overlap the edges, and sometimes cover a considerable portion of the surface of another class of rocks adjoining them, in a particular direction, and thus cause the soils which rest upon the latter to be very different from what the colours of the Geological Map would lead us to expect.

In this country it is observed that the fragments of the different formations have very generally been drifted from the north or north east to the south or south west, probably by some ancient current similar to that which now brings icebergs from the polar regions, and which took its direction across this part of North America when it was still beneath the level of the Sea. Hence the surface of one rock, or the debris derived from it, is very apt to be covered by a layer of a different kind, derived from rocks which lay at a greater or less distance towards the north or north east.

This is most easily seen in the case of the red sandstone rocks, the debris of which, when drifted over the adjoining formations, imparts a different colour to the soils which rest upon them. Thus on ascending the Tobique two or three miles above the Narrows, on the right bank of the River, a layer of red drift, a few feet in thickness, derived most probably from the red rocks above the rapids, is seen to rest on a thick bed of slate drift, and to form the available surface. Similar red drift extends itself in a similar direction from the red rocks of Sussex vale; and Dr. Gesner, in his interesting reports, describes a similar drift as visible along the shores of Grand Lake, and in many other localities.

Sometimes, also, the upper rocks, which formerly overpread the surface of a country, have been worn down, washed away, and entirely drifted off, leaving us only the power of inferring that they once existed by the layers of fine mud, sand or gravel derived from them, which we observed upon the lower rocks which still remain.

This is seen in New Brandon Parish, where the red soils appear to be chiefly derived from red rocks, which formerly existed in the direction of the Bay de Chaleur; and in the Parish of Boisford, in Westmorland County, the fine red soils of which have been drifted from Prince Edward Island, or from rocks in that direction, which have now disappeared.

Further, it not unfrequently happens that the drifted materials which cover the surface of a country, and which form its soils, consist of the debris of two or more entirely different kinds of rock mixed together, as we readily understand that such different materials might be mixed together, if the current were to pass, as the river Saint John does, in succession over a series of different geological formations, and to mingle together at the same sea bottom, and in different proportions, the fragments of all. The nature of the soil thus formed would not be indicated either by that of the rock on which it rests, or by that of any one of the ten or more rocks from which it had been partially derived. Thus while an intimate relation undoubtedly does exist between the soils and rocks of a country in general, and a very special relation between any given soil and the rock from which it has been derived, so that an inspection of the Geological Map will convey to the instructed eye a true general notion of the agricultural character and capabilities of the country it represents, still it does not exhibit to the eye, as I have said, the absolute and comparative fertility of its different soils in terms of any given crop, nor can it, in a country like this, precisely define the limits which separate soils of one quality from those of another.

These points are only to be ascertained by special enquiry, and by a special survey and personal inspection.—To make such enquiries and such a personal inspection, was the main object of my tour through the Province.—The results of what I saw and learned myself, together with much other information obtained from the documents contained in the Land Office, from Dr. Gesner's reports, and from other sources, I have been able, chiefly through the indefatigable and most willing assistance lent me by Mr. Brown, to embody in the Maps No. II. and No. III. attached to the present Report.

In these Maps I have represented by different colours and figures, the different qualities of soil in the Province, and the geographical position, and approximate extent of each quality. For this purpose I have divided the soils into five different qualities, represented by a series of numbers, of which No. 1 indicates the best, and No. 5 the worst quality.

(To be continued.)

"I do declare, Sal, you look pretty enough to eat."—
"Well, Solomon, ain't I eating as fast as I can?" replied Sal, with her mouth full.

"I keep an excellent table," said a landlady, disputing with one of her boarders. "That may be true, madam, but you put very little on it."

Ladies' tight sleeves are getting into vogue again in Philadelphia. The Herald says that some of the sleeves are made so tight as to prevent the ladies from laughing in them.

MORE SPORTSMEN THAN GAME.—The civil causes to be tried at the recent Assizes were very few. At Northampton there was only one, and sixty-three barristers attended the Court.—English paper.

Mr. Ogle R. Gowan has been chosen Conservative candidate for Leeds at the ensuing election.

CANADA.

(From the Montreal Gazette, May 3.)

TROIS PISTOLES RAILROAD.—During the year the enlightened Governor of New Brunswick, Sir Edmund Head, and others of the intelligent authorities there, were most laudably employed in ascertaining, by means of able engineers and surveyors, (Captain G. Bent, R. E., Mr. Grant, C. E., and others,) the possibility of improving the navigation of the Madawaska River, and the St. John, with a view of connecting these with the waters of the Saint Lawrence, and thus avoiding the dangers and delay of the Gulf.

From Trois Pistoles, on the lower St. Lawrence, say 20 miles of a Railway or Canal, would connect our noble river with the Temiscouta Lake, from which flows the Madawaska into the St. John. It is understood that a gentleman of great energy and intelligence, William Price, Esquire, of Quebec, has been trying to induce the Canadian Government to undertake one or other of these public works, the Trois Pistoles Railroad or Canal, but as yet the Canadian public do not seem aware of the advantage of opening up this line of communication, with the maritime Provinces of British North America.

Eventually, through the untiring energy and ability of the Honorable G. R. Young of Halifax, we hope to see the great Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, in full operation. It might be preceded by a common road, so as to attract settlers and facilitate the "building" of the railways; a cheap substitute, in the meantime, for this, in the open season, would be the water line, from Trois Pistoles to the Bay of Fundy. We have seen the line, and think very well of it.

The New Brunswick Legislature and people are all alive to its importance: for it would furnish with cheap supplies the Upper St. John and Upper Maine, and another £10,000 has been voted in New Brunswick to be employed in perfecting their part of the water line route; at the same time they are astonished that the Canadians, who would derive such great advantage from it, at such small cost, are not actively moving in it also.

This improvement effected, and the Upper Saint John and Upper Maine supplies, instead of being shipped from New York and Boston, will come down by our canals, and giving us the tolls, employ our craft, our merchants, and our people. Trois Pistoles will become a seaport.—The Toronto and Hamilton steamers will bring down cargoes of flour, pork, &c., and will land them on the Trois Pistoles wharf, and twenty miles of railway will place them on the water again, on their way to St. John City.

It is a mistake to delay the work, looking to the small cost, and to the immense advantages to the revenue, and the commerce of the country. Trois Pistoles, besides becoming a commercial town, with steamers running regularly to and from it, would soon also be a place of resort for sea bathing for the people of the upper country.

It is evident then that the Trois Pistoles railway would soon bring us into intimate and remunerative intercourse with the important, but as yet unappreciated maritime provinces of British North America.

The following is Col. Prince's reply to the *banal* Circular of Mr. Leshe, dismissing him from the Queen's Counselship and Justiceship of the Peace:—

13th April, 1850.

SIR,—Your letter dated the 5th (but mailed at Toronto on the 6th) written by command of the Governor General, and informing me that Her Majesty has no further occasion for my services as one of Her Counsel or as a Justice of the Peace, arrived here on the 11th instant.

The Governor General and you both well know that I publicly resigned the office of Justice of the Peace many months ago, and that of Queen's Counsel before my services, as such were dispensed with.

As regards the Lecture on Politics with which you have been commanded to honor me, and the "consequences of a still more serious character," to which you have directed my attention, I desire His Excellency to understand that they neither instruct nor disturb me in the slightest degree.

As regards the first, I cannot discover its appositeness to the case before you, and it certainly will not cause me to doubt for one moment, that the course I am pursuing is constitutional as well as right. And as to the latter, I shall be prepared at all times to sustain the legality of my conduct, and to face as a British Freeman ought to do, any "consequences" that may result therefrom.

I swerve not from the opinion I have formed upon a subject of such magnitude as the Independence of this Country; and I now cease to write further, leaving to His Excellency and his "Liberal" advisers the enviable "duty" of attempting to put down, by an arbitrary assumption of power with which they are not clothed, the subject's right to petition their Sovereign and to exercise freedom of speech upon important state affairs.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN PRINCE.

To the Hon. J. LESLIE, P. Secy., Toronto.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Toronto, May 7.—The Central Committee of the British American League have issued an address to the people, in which they represent the duty of Canadians to be to urge our Legislature, by petitions, to pass an address to our Gracious Sovereign and both Houses of Parliament, praying them to authorise, by an Imperial act, to the people to whom they profess to already have granted self-government, to hold a general convention of delegates for the purpose of considering and preparing a constitution for the government of this Province, and with power to act in concert with delegates from such of the other British Provinces in North America as may be desirous of forming a federal union with Canada—such a constitution to be afterwards submitted to the people for ratification.

THE BIBLE AND POKERY.

We find in *Saunders's News Letter* of Thursday the following report of an address delivered by Dr. Achilli at a recent Bible Society meeting in England:—

"MY DEAR BRETHREN—I consider it my good fortune to be present at this meeting, and I ask permission to say a few words, because, though a stranger by birth, I am your brother in the faith. The subject of this meeting is one of common interest to all Christians. The Bible is the book of the whole world; it was given to the whole human race on that day when the Redeemer of all, said to his apostles 'Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.' Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it.' Yes, blessed is the nation which regards this holy word as its best patrimony and its greatest wealth. But, my brethren, I need not praise the word of God before you. I am speaking to persons grown up and educated in the School of the Holy Bible, in a meeting for the publication and distribution of that book all over the world. You are aware that I have just come from Rome. You know something of my history. My great work in Rome was about the Bible. I knew that the bible alone is able to procure a religious revolution.—When I speak of a revolution, I mean an entire change of man in his relations with God—with society—and with himself. This change in an individual is quiet, but in masses it is agitated, because very often it is a rapid change in a whole system. Then experience tells us that it is never effected without opposition, which must be conquered. This revolution I desire for the whole world, beginning at Rome. It was in the days of political liberty that the New Testament of Jesus Christ was published in Rome for the first time. At the same moment copies of the complete bible were introduced, published by the English Bible Society. I and my friends shewed this beloved book to the Romans, who were not slow in asking us for it. Our manner of presenting it was simple. We had the books in our pockets, when we introduced topics of religion, and quoted on purpose, texts of scripture. We then took it out of our pockets, and read the quotations out of it. I found it better not to offer it, but to let them ask for it, and even as much as possible to let them be anxious to get it. When I gave it, I used always to exact a promise that they would often read it—perhaps every day. I had the pleasure of seeing in many shops groups of persons round the shop keeper, the latter reading aloud the bible I had given him. The Bible was in the Constituent Assembly, in several public offices, and in several military quarters. Many soldiers defended their country on the walls of Rome with the Bible in their pockets. You will ask me what effect has the Bible produced in Rome. I will tell you. I do not think anything can better answer your question than the encyclical letter of Pio Nono, which you must know from your papers, in which he exclaims against the Bible, the missionaries of the Bible, the Bible societies, &c., because he says that in this manner of Protestantism, that is pure Christianity has entered into Rome and other parts of Italy. I might tell you that after the Bibles were distributed Roman churches were quite left by the people, very few going any longer to confession. They talked about religion in the houses, in the clubs, in the streets, and in the shops. It was not only the pope-king, but the pope-bishop that they thought about. After the bible was distributed, the cry was raised for reform, which has continued and continues with much energy. It is quite certain that the Pope is more afraid of this book than of Republican bayonets, because he knows that this is able to destroy his throne in the Vatican. For myself, who love Rome, my country, with all my heart, I long for the moment when by means of the bible a throne shall be raised there for Jesus Christ, and for this object I assure you that I am ready to incur new dangers, to encounter new imprisonments, and I would welcome death itself if I knew for certain that it would facilitate the reign of God over the world."

The full force of this beautifully simple narrative will be appreciated by those who are aware of the silent and ostentatious, but immense progress that is being made in the spread of the religion of the Bible in Ireland. Whether in Rome, or in Ireland, or elsewhere, the truth will work its way, if the Bible is offered in the spirit of the Bible; if the Christian graces of loving earnestness and kindly persuasion are displayed by its promulgators, unmingled with the worldly spirit of harsh and angry controversy.

Dr. Achilli's statement singularly strengthens the unwilling testimony borne by the *Times* to the decline and impending downfall of the papacy. And how is the overthrow of this stupendous iniquity being effected? Manifestly by God and not by the power of man. Humanely speaking, the Papacy never was so strongly established as it is now. Infidel France sends its bayonets, and Protestant England lends its influence to maintain the papal authority, but the bible is more powerful than France and England conjoined. The seed has been sown, and despite countervailing human agencies, it will germinate and smother popery in its growth.—*Dublin Herald*.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Royal Gazette of the 1st inst. contains a Government notice with reference to the acts of last Session, which, by a law recently passed, are arranged in three classes.—1st, Public General Acts; 2, Local Acts; and 3d, Private or Personal Acts. The attention of parties interested in the private acts is directed to the regulation, that in future no private acts shall be of any force unless printed by the Queen's Printer, within three months after the passing thereof, and 100 copies furnished the Provincial Government, at the expense of the parties interested.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Mr. Thomas Halsall, of this City, was drowned last Wednesday night, whilst attempting to land at Gage Town, out of a small boat, from the steamer *Rein Deer*. Mr. Halsall, was the eldest son of the late Henry Halsall, Esq., of Everton, (England,) formerly a Captain in H. M. 46th Regiment. Thoughtless of himself, he was a warm-hearted, obliging and strictly honest man, of useful talents.—*New Bruns.*