

to accustom the public to a new and more convenient means of conveyance before it is brought to its habitual adoption. It may be seen by the returns of the later voyages that traffic was steadily increasing by our vessel, and we think there is little reason to apprehend that when once accustomed to a quick and certain delivery, it will be likely to revert to the slow and uncertain transmission by sailing vessels. Neither will the Directors permit themselves to anticipate that the Legislatures of these neighbouring Provinces will suffer an enterprise of such moment to languish for want of sufficient encouragement, but in that sound and liberal spirit which first inspired them to vote sums for the establishment of Steam communication upon these coasts, will engage those sums to an extent that will be sufficient to hold forth to the Proprietors a fair prospect that her capital will not be wasted in fruitless efforts for the public advantage."

As the keeping up of a regular communication by steam, between this port, Prince Edward Island, and Pictou, is of much importance to the inhabitants residing on this side of the Province, we trust our Legislature will deal liberally with the spirited proprietors of the Saint George, that they may be induced to continue her welcome weekly visits to our river.

To Correspondents. We have, after much consideration, come to the determination of confining our Reverend correspondents to the only two points under discussion, namely—the validity of the claim advanced by the Clergy of the Church of England, to a regular Apostolical succession; and the right claimed by the former, that the Established Church of England is recognized by law as such in the colonies. To the former the clergy appear to attach peculiar significance, and the latter is a question of paramount importance to all persons living in the colonies, especially to those who do not belong to that establishment.

The discussion of these two points in a cool, dispassionate manner, would be highly instructive; but we wish it to be distinctly understood, that no matter of a personal nature, or irrelevant to the subjects above named, will in future, be admitted into the controversy. In adhering to this resolution, we trust to meet the wishes of our readers, who have manifested themselves hostile to the continuance of the controversy as formerly conducted.

A letter from the Rev. James Souther, will appear in our next paper.

The Legislature.—Journals of the House of Assembly reached us on Friday evening, as late as the 27th and at the same time we obtained the supplement to the Sentinel of the 28th ult. From the former we have taken such extracts as our readers are interested in—and from the latter we copy the following summary.

The House on Saturday went into consideration of the Bill for the modification of the College Charter, which was unanimously passed. The Bill is the same as was before the House formerly; with the exception of the clause which excluded clergymen.

Yesterday there was an interesting debate on the Resolution proposed by Mr Brown, for authorizing the Executive government to limit the appropriations during each Session by the probable amount of revenue for the ensuing year. Mr Partelow moved another in amendment, reiterating the determination of the last House, which he proposed to follow up by two other Resolutions, reserving to the House the precautionary means of limiting its expenditure; and Mr Wark subsequently moved a Resolution in amendment of an amendment, to authorize the appointment of a Committee at the opening of each Session, to make the necessary enquiry and limitation. At a late hour the committee adjourned, without coming to a decision, and the subject will not probably be taken up again till Thursday next.

After the Committee rose, Mr End moved an address to Lieutenant Governor for entire copies of the Despatches, relative to the

Bill vacating seats of Members in certain cases.—This morning, upon the reading of the Journals, Hon. Mr Simonds stated that all the original Despatch upon the subject of the Bill was already before the House. He further stated in explanation, that by the last mail another despatch had been received, directing his Excellency to communicate that portion which had hitherto been withheld, from a desire not to give umbrage to the House, which seemed not to understand the Bill that had been passed. As the entire Despatch was now before the Assembly, he saw no necessity for proceeding with the Address.

Mr. End expressed a desire however to proceed with the Address; and Mr Partelow stated there was something inexplicable in the manner in which the Despatch had been at first sent down. No alteration therefore took place in the determination of the preceding day.

Our Election.—We cannot obtain any definite information respecting the proceedings of the committee of the Assembly, before whom our Election is undergoing a scrutiny. All we can learn is, that they are at work.

Chatham Temperance Society.—The Annual and Simultaneous Meeting of this Society was held in Mr J. Smith's School House, on the evening of Tuesday last. The proceedings were commenced by the Vice President addressing the audience, and stating the object of the meeting. The Secretary then read the Annual Report, which was moved by the Rev. Mr Thompson, who spoke upon its principal points at some length, and was seconded by Mr Thomas Spratt, in an appropriate address. The Report was then ordered to be adopted. Mr Grimley next addressed the Meeting in a candid tone, and with much interest; and was followed by Mr John Fraser, in a pleasing and neat speech. The choice of Office Bearers for the ensuing year was then gone into; and the usual pressing invitation for signatures to the Society's Books. After which, Mr C. J. Cooke, spoke briefly,—informing the meeting of the progress of Temperance and Teetotal principles in the Mother Country and her Colonies.

The following persons were appointed Office Bearers for the ensuing year—
Robert Morrow, President.
Joseph Spratt, Vice President.
John Smith, Secretary.

COMMITTEE:
Thomas Radd, Benjamin Millar,
Thomas Spratt, G. P. McKay,
D. McLaughlan, C. J. Cooke,
A. Russell, James Cate, Esq.,
John Fraser, James Henderson,
Danie Brockway, John Hea, Sen.,
Joseph Dutton, John Hea, Jun.,
G. B. Bell, Robert Jackson.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Chatham Temperance Society.—As another year has elapsed since we last assembled for the purpose of reporting the affairs of the Society, and appointing the different officers to manage the business for the year which now terminates, it becomes our duty to review the operations of the Society to the present time, and to give a plain statement of our affairs. And in doing this, it would have been very desirable to have been enabled to bring before the meeting this evening, a pleasing narrative detailing a more prosperous account of the Society in Chatham, and its vicinity, resembling the very interesting reports in which are detailed the prosperity and increase of the Temperance cause, both in the old and New World.

Our situation as a Society may be represented as one isolated from all intercourse with every other similar institution.—destitute alike of either great names, or influence to patronize and encourage our labours in the great cause of Temperance. We stand alone and have hitherto received but little assistance from a class of Men, whose profession enjoins upon them the solemn duty of being ready for every good word and work—but we would indulge in the sincere hope that we may not long have to mourn over this view of our case, but that at a period not far distant we shall have their cordial co-operation in furthering the philanthropic, if not Divine object of this Society.

Since our last anniversary we have had a considerable number of names off our lists, who have removed from this place—whose loss we feel—as many of them were consistent, and zealous advocates of our cause in this community. And altho' we have got an accession of names on our records, yet the increase has not made up for the deficiency in numbers.

But altho' our Society numbers but few in Chatham, yet the principles of the Society have effected the most wonderful change in the state of public morals—a change which could not have been anticipated when it commenced operations, by its most sanguine friends,—and that within the space of twelve years.

It is a fact within our recollection that at that period Intemperance prevailed to a frightful extent,—spreading itself like a desolating pestilence through the length and breadth of our land, in all its horrid deformity, in principle and practice.

If we compare the time to which we have been referring, with the state of things at present, the most inveterate opposer must admit, that a great change has taken place in the habits and morals of the community, and for this remarkable change we are indebted principally, to the reception by our Roman Catholic Brethren of these principles disseminated by the Apostle of Temperance in Ireland,—and which will hand his name down to succeeding generations, as one of the greatest Benefactors of the human race.

But in calling your attention to the extraordinary good which these societies have accomplished in every section of our world, we would wish more especially to inculcate the belief in every mind that this is to be attributed to Him, who worketh all things after the Council of His own will. We would guard against the most distant idea, which would lead to the belief that the good which has been effected through their instrumentality is to be ascribed to human agency where the finger of God is so evidently conspicuous—acknowledging with humility, that whatever good is done in the Earth proceeds from Him as its efficient cause, and with feelings of devotion and gratitude let us say, what has God wrought? To be convinced of this, we have only to review it from its commencement—it has had its day of small and feeble things—like the portentous cloud seen by the Prophet from the summit of Mount Carmel, resembling the human hand; but that apparance has overspread the heavens, and is beginning to descend in Copious Showers of blessings on the human family; and is thus preparing and qualifying mankind for a rich harvest of Temperance, peace, and righteousness.

Taking all things into consideration, we would thank God and take courage, believing that our cause is formed with a visible expression of the Divine approbation—Then shall we withdraw from the contest? Shall we betray our trust and dishonor our colors? shall we hesitate to proceed in this good work? shall we be dismayed by the tingling objections of such as are the avowed advocates of Intemperance, who are transmitting to posterity an evil entailing more misery upon man than plague, pestilence or famine. Nay, we hesitate not to assert that the marked displeasure of Heaven certainly will overtake the avowed enemies of these Institutions.

To treat them with levity and indifference does not accord with the profession of Christianity. It imperatively calls upon such men professing to be engaged in seeking a better Country to lend all their aid to suppress intemperance.

The meeting was numerous, and respectable, all present evincing a desire for a greater increase of members, more especially of those persons whose influence in the community might tend to effect the desired wish.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—We are indebted to the last number of the St. John's Courier for the following Review of Dr. Gesner's Report of the Geological Survey of the Province during the last year.

The Report of the labours of the Provincial Geologist, in the last season, has been laid before the Legislature, and is more interesting, if possible, than that of any former year. In addition to the Geological Survey, which appears to have been conducted in a careful and scientific manner, the Topography of the country under examination has been strictly noted, with a view to the formation of settlements, in accordance with the liberal policy of the Provincial Government. Gratiated as every lover of the country must be at the earnestness which seems to characterize the endeavours of the Legislature to bring about a healthy state of

public affairs, no less pleasure will be afforded in the contemplation that our fertile lands of almost boundless extent, and our vast mineral resources lie open for the industrious settler, when the restored prosperity of the Province shall again offer him an inducement. The Tobique River district, which had been hitherto but imperfectly known, is found to be one of great fertility of soil, and of extensive capability for agricultural purposes and yet remains ungranted. To use the words of the Report, "the whole surface of the country, in the direction of the Tobique River, from its mouth to the distance of eighty miles northward, is capable of the highest degree of cultivation; the soil is equal to, and sometimes surpasses the best kinds I have seen in the Provinces."

Along the whole course of the stream, there are excellent alluvial soils, covered with the elm, balsamic poplar, ash, alder, &c; wild hay is abundant. Besides these, we found indigenous grapes, wild plums, currants, gooseberries, mint, rhubarb, and wild onions, with all those plants that only flourish on the richest soils.—The bringing to light, from actual observation, the capabilities of so vast an extent of Territory as is occupied by the Tobique and its tributaries, for the purposes of immediate settlement, and placing them before the public in a manner by which their importance may become generally known, is ample recompense to the country (if the value of the service were doubted.) for the expenses of the survey.

The Restigouche River has likewise been the subject of research, from its mouth to the portage which separates it from Grand River, a tributary of the Saint John. The district examined in the vicinity of this river, as we learn from the Report, abounds in marl and limestone, and notwithstanding the lands are mountainous and broken, the soil in general is good, and where cultivated, produces excellent crops of grain.

An examination of the Aroostock country and the territory on the upper St. John appears also to have come within the author's instructions, and, accordingly, in the Topographical part of the Report, we find a glowing description of the Grand Falls of the majestic Saint John, which, having collected the waters of its numerous tributaries into a beautiful and expanded basin, launches them forth through a rocky gorge, three quarters of a mile long, and averaging but two hundred and fifty feet in width, until they reach another basin, one hundred and sixteen feet below the former, where the river resumes its natural state.

The Geological examinations of the last season have embraced a tract of country, extending from the River Saint John, between Woodstock and Madawaska, to the Bay Chaleur and the Restigouche. The principal rocks of the district were found to be argillaceous and calcareous slates, limestones, sandstones, and conglomerates of the transition series, penetrated by numerous dikes and veins of trap. About midway between Woodstock, on the south, and Dalhousie on the north, mountains of granite and other rocks of igneous origin appear. These rocks are surmounted at Eel River, near Dalhousie, by red sandstone, red marl, limestone and gypsum. Copper, Lead, Manganese, and Iron ores have been discovered—Coal has been found at the mouth of the Restigouche, at Mission Point, and at Point Le Nim, four miles above Dalhousie. We recommend to our readers a perusal of the Report, for a detailed account of the explorations of the season, of which our limits at present compel us to give but a very imperfect outline.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr Paquet, Mr Anthony Merzerall, of the Parish of Carleton, County Kent, to Miss Margaret Robecheaux, of the parish of Richbucto.

By the same, Mr Jeremiah Savoy, to Miss Magdelean Martin, both of the parish of Glenelg.

DEATHS.

At Joliceure, (County of Westmorland,) on the 31st January, Joseph D. Wells, Esq., Postmaster, aged 53 years.

This Day's Mail.

CANADA.—Provincial Parliament.—The Canada Gazette, contains a Proclamation, further proroguing Parliament to Saturday, the 18th March next, then to meet for the actual despatch of business.

Montreal, February 8. We have much satisfaction in being enabled to state that all is tranquil again at Lachine.

February 16.—We are much gratified to observe, by the two last bulletins from Kingston, that His Excellency the Governor General has lately experienced great relief from a favourable change in the apparently complicated symptoms of disease under which he has now so long suffered.

From Aux Cay's. The Joseph Atkins was obliged to put to sea in consequence of a Revolution which broke out on the 27th ult. On the evening of that day a report reached Aux Cayes that from six to eight hundred armed men were quartered in the vicinity.

UNITED STATES.—The Albany Evening Journal of the 18th ult. contains a distressing account of a land slide at Troy, New York, which had overwhelmed a number of houses in that city with their inmates, the number of victims had not been exactly ascertained, but up to the latest accounts fifteen dead bodies had been dug out from under the incumbent mass and six individuals extricated alive.