

the people of Nova Scotia, by the paternal attachment he extended towards its inhabitants, among whom he spent part of his early life. The accession to the throne of the British Empire of his august niece, Queen Victoria, daughter of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, has been hailed throughout her extensive dominions with rapturous loyalty, and her youth and sex have no where a stronger claim to attachment than in this Province, where the memory of her illustrious father is gratefully cherished.

The regret we feel for the recent insurrection in the Canadas is mitigated by a knowledge that it has been suppressed in the Lower Province. And we feel proud that the constitutional force of the Upper Province has defeated the traitorous attempt to cast off British allegiance, and are gratified to learn that the Government of the United States is determined to adhere to the peace treaties subsisting between the two nations; and to preserve that neutrality which may leave the desperate band of conspirators encamped at Navy Island, no alternative but submission to a just and indignant Government.

The attachment of Nova Scotians to her Majesty's person and Government has ever been unshaken, and recent events have only caused it to be more openly and fervently expressed.

We are pleased to hear from Your Excellency, that the blessings of Divine Providence have produced an abundant harvest, and that the labours of the Husbandman, throughout the country have been rewarded with plenty.

We are disposed to view the provisional establishment of two distinct Councils as evidence of the gracious attentions which have been paid to the representations addressed by this Assembly to the Throne, during the last Session; and it shall not be our fault if this important alteration is not attended with all the advantages by which, when we advised the measure, we expected it would be accompanied.

We thank Your Excellency for directing the Public Accounts to be submitted to us—and you may rely on our disposition to provide for the necessary support of Her Majesty's Government.

We are happy to learn that the Revenue has considerably increased during the past year—and that the receipts have been more than sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury. The recommendation of an economical application of our means, we feel is founded on an enlightened view of the wants and resources of this young country; and your Excellency may be assured that it shall be our constant endeavour to keep the expenditure of the Province within its income.

The Militia Law, to a revision of which your Excellency has called our attention, was framed upon the conviction that the old system, while it was burdensome to the country, was productive of no corresponding advantage, the time which was devoted to trainings being insufficient to communicate discipline or military skill. Should we find, however, any thing in the present aspect of the times, or in the events which have occurred during the recess, to require the adoption of more efficient enactments, your Excellency may rely that, while we endeavour to husband our resources, we shall sufficiently evince our anxiety to secure the peace and strengthen the constitutional defences of this Province.

At a time when neighbouring Colonies are only recovering from the effects of civil strife, it shall be our pride to respond to the earnest desire and recommendation of Her Majesty's Government, by entering upon the discharge of our public duties with that spirit of harmony for which the Legislature of this Province has long been conspicuous, and which has proved

so conducive to the best interests of the country.

We feel assured that it is your Excellency's anxious wish to see peace, content, and prosperity, prevail throughout this Province; and will labour to co-operate with your Excellency in every measure which can tend to secure and increase those blessings.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you in the Queen's name for the address. The sentiments of attachment to her Majesty's person and Government therein expressed are such as become the representatives of free, loyal and united people. Your ready promise of providing the necessary supplies, and of your adopting more efficient enactments for the revision of the Militia Laws (should the present aspect of the times require,) demand my best acknowledgments.

There is every appearance of this being a business Session. There seems to be a disposition, on all sides, to avoid debate on topics that have been exhausted and in which much good is not likely to be attained by protracted discussion. The arrangement of the Civil List—the improvement of the system of Education—the Incorporation of the Town—a good Bankrupt Law, &c. &c. will probably occupy a good deal of attention. A discussion of the structure of the Legislative and Executive Councils, will probably grow out of the consideration of the dispatches.—*Novascotian.*

FOR THE BEE.

MR EDITOR.

In the *Novascotian* of the 31st ultimo, I observe an Address to the *Scotch Highlanders*, Freeholders of the Gulf Shore, County of Pictou, signed "Timothy Plowman." It appears that, in his opinion, much advantage has been taken of the Freeholders of this section of the Province; but if the Journals of the House of Assembly be examined, it will appear that this County has, in times past, got a full share of the Public Monies.

No further states, that too many seats have hitherto been bestowed on Merchants and Lawyers. Mr Timothy observe—that our Merchants have a good right, as it is they who supply the Provincial Chest, carry our surplus produce to market, and furnish us in return with such foreign commodities as we require. Again, who has a better right to a seat in the Legislature than an honest and upright Lawyer, that understands right from wrong, and who can present and support a petition, or draught a bill in parliamentary style.

Timothy next turns his attention to the Commissioners of Roads, and on this subject I would remind him, that I have seen the time when there were no Roads in Pictou; but now, though, perhaps, he cannot drive a coach and four over them all, Pictou is behind no part of the Province in respect to good roads.

Again, Timothy makes some remarks on Antiburghers. He will excuse me for giving him a sample of one worthy of his imitation. The late Rev. James McGregor was a fellow passenger with me from Greenock to Halifax, in 1796. He was the first Presbyterian Minister in this place. Nothing daunted by the difficulties of a young settlement, he entered on his arduous duties; his toil and travel were great, his income small; yet his house was always open to the needy, and the sick were not neglected. He lived respected, and died lamented, and has left a numerous family who are an ornament to society.

Mr Timothy then puts the Highlanders in mind of an offer made them some years ago, of a cargo of brimstone. I must confess that, in my opinion, Mr Timothy is himself in as much need of being cured of the Scotch leprosy as any Highlander in the County.

I might follow Timothy through some more of his ploughings and harrowings, with which he occupies a large field; but I have trespassed too much on your time and paper.

In case Timothy should wish to know who I am, I subscribe myself

WILLIAM FRASER,
Land Surveyor, Newton.

February 6, 1838

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB 7, 1838.

DESPATCHES FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—On Monday, the 29th January, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House of Assembly, three Despatches from the Colonial Secretary, obtained by the famous Resolutions of last Session, and furnishing a reply to the Address to the Throne, which was adopted at its close. These Despatches go fully and fairly into the Question of Colonial Grievances, admit their existence to the fullest extent, expressing regret that they were not sooner made known at the Colonial Office, and at once proposes the remedy.

The last *Novascotian* has given us these valuable documents at full length, and we regret that we could not do the same in this day's paper; but we shall, as fast as we can overtake it, transfer them to our pages, as they breathe a spirit of liberality such as we were not prepared to expect from Lord Glenelg; such as will even place the most ardent Nova Scotia reformers in the back ground of the march of reform; and such as will certainly put an extinguisher on the croakings of those menials who have strained every nerve to perpetuate bad Government in this Province.

While we feel that the whole Province owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the Member for Halifax, and his co-patriots who were instrumental in bringing the state of the Province so successfully before the Throne, we feel mortified and ashamed that the County of Pictou should be a drag on the wheels of reform—exhibiting as it did last Session, upon all divisions, two to one against all organic changes of the Government. So far as it has been concerned, reforms have been forced upon it; and we rejoice that it is so: but the other inhabitants of the Province do not need to thank it for the boon.

We have stated in a former paper, that we had not much hopes of improvement from the recent changes in the Councils. We are still of that opinion. But this anticipation is immeasurably overbalanced by the ample confirmation these Despatches afford to another sentiment we have heretofore expressed, that all necessary reforms can be obtained from the Home Government by constitutional means.

By these Despatches, the Crown and Territorial Revenues are again offered to the Province, on condition that it provides an adequate Civil List. This offer, when the details can be satisfactorily arranged, we hope will be accepted. We are glad to see the view the Colonial Secretary takes of the Crown Land Office. Its existence is a disgrace to the Province, and we hope it will be swept away with the other rubbish that has encumbered the wheels of Government.

We also trust that the proposed investigation will be made into the Post Office Department, and have its revenues also placed at the control of the Colonial Government, which will in some degree alleviate the regret of Lord Glenelg, when he says in his Despatch of the 31st October, "I refer to the comparatively small revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia, which renders it the more incumbent on her Majesty's Government, to avoid all unnecessary expense, in the maintenance of those offices which are essential to the public service."

Lord John Russell brought the subject of Canada before the House of Commons on the 23rd December.