

ous ordinances which the state of the province required.

As party strife was running high in Nova Scotia, the Governor-General decided upon visiting the Lower Provinces, and accordingly left Quebec for Halifax on July the 3d, in the steam-packet *Unicorn*, calling at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, for the Lieutenant-Governor. The *Unicorn* reached Halifax on the 9th of July, when the Governor-General assumed the government of the province, and invited several influential members of the Assembly, and other persons, to confer with him. An address was presented to his Excellency from the Town of Halifax, and from the reply we make the following extract, as it gives a correct summary of the principles which actuate the Government:—

"You have been pleased to express your approbation of my discharge of my duties since I have assumed the government of British North America. My earnest endeavour has been to put an end to personal and party feuds, and to lead the people of these Colonies from fruitless and idle disputes upon theoretical points of government, to the consideration of their real and personal interests, the amelioration of their laws, the advancement of their commerce, and the improvement of their country.

"It is the anxious desire of the Queen that her British North American subjects should be happy and prosperous, that they should enjoy that freedom which is the birthright of Britons, and bless the tie which binds them to her Empire.

"Her commands to her Representative are, that he should consult their wishes and their feelings; that he should promote their interests by well-considered reforms, and suit his administration of affairs to the growing importance and varying circumstances of each Colony; that whilst it should be alike his interest and his duty to listen respectfully to the opinions which may be offered to him, and to seek the advice of those who may be considered to represent the well-understood wishes of the people, he can devolve the responsibility of his acts on no man, without danger to the connexion of the Colony with the Empire, and injury to the best interests of those whose welfare is committed to his care." And again:—"It is the duty of the Representative of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage; and the Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties. But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavours, and his efforts can fail

or succeed only in proportion to your readiness to support and assist him in the task."

The Governor-General afterwards visited New Brunswick, and then returned to Quebec. His Excellency's visit to Nova Scotia was attended with the happiest effects. The Reformers were inspired with a confidence in the government, and the strife of parties was hushed. Subsequently, Viscount FALKLAND was appointed to the government of that province, and on his arrival an important change was made in the composition of the Executive Council, three of the old members having been removed, and three leading reformers appointed in their place. Elections for the Assembly have since been held, and the reform party retain their ascendancy. As the Government is now in harmony with the people's representatives, Nova Scotia will become as contented, and prosperous as she is loyal and true.

On the 30th of July, a large meeting of the militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada was held on Queenston heights, in order to take into consideration the steps necessary for the re-construction of BACOCK'S MONUMENT, which some miscreants had shattered by an explosion of gunpowder. It was said at the time that about five thousand persons were present at the meeting. Nine or ten steam-boats ascended the Niagara river to Queenston, with passengers from all parts of the lake counties and the St. Lawrence, as low as Glengarry. His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR took the chair, the colours of the militia regiments being placed on each hand. Various resolutions were passed, one of which recommended the militia to subscribe one day's pay each towards the re-construction of the monument. For the same object the Governor-General sent a donation of £50, Sir George Arthur £25, Sir Richard Jackson £20, and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, £20. Among the speakers on the occasion were Chief Justice Robinson, the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Sir Allan McNab, Attorney-General Draper, and the Hon. William Morris. The deepest feeling of indignation pervaded the meeting and the country at the unmanly insult offered to the illustrious dead, whose memory, however, was more endeared to the people of Canada by the inglorious attempt to overthrow his monument. He has a more durable memorial in the hearts of his countrymen.