

mant, and gold, in relation to their various mechanical and financial operations.

This species of knowledge belongs to the departments of Natural History (particularly mineralogy;) and Chemistry. To the lover of nature, Natural History is always delightful. Almost every production of literature teems with its praises, and the refined conversations of the polite and intelligent, are repeatedly held in abeyance to this refreshing theme.

To be continued.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 3, 1838.

THE ADDRESS.

At two o'clock on Saturday the House of Assembly, with the Speaker at their head, waited upon his Excellency with the following Address, in answer to his speech:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Knight Commander of the most Honorable military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and commander in Chief, in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c, &c, &c,

The humble Address of the House of Representatives in General Assembly.

May it please your Excellency:—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects—the Representatives of her Majesty's loyal people of Nova Scotia, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session; and condole with your Excellency on the demise of our late gracious Sovereign William the Fourth, whose blessed memory is endeared to 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 and enthusiastic 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 pacific 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 husbandmen 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 attention which has 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 of 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 endeavor 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 burthensome 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 endeavor to husband our resources, we shall sufficiently evince our anxiety to secure the peace and strengthen the constitutional defences of the Province.

At a time when neighboring 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 the Province; and we will labour to co-operate with your Excellency in every measure which can tend to secure and increase those blessings.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

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

MESSAGE.

The Lieut. Governor lays before the House of Assembly copies of the despatches to which he alluded in his opening speech, with copies of various other papers, either referred to in those despatches, or connected with the subjects to which they relate.

Her Majesty having, as these communications amply testify, evinced her earnest solicitude to meet the views of the Assembly, by cheerfully consenting to place at the disposal of the Legislature, her Casual and Territorial Revenues, and the whole Crown Domain in this Province, in exchange for a Civil List; subject only to the conditions by which his late Majesty was pleased to qualify the corresponding concession in Lower Canada and New Brunswick, the Lieutenant Governor is persuaded that the Assembly will, with equal cheerfulness, acquiesce in the proposals which are now submitted to them by her command.

In bringing this subject before the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor is instructed to advert to the settlement recently made with New Brunswick as a precedent to be followed, as far as local circumstances will permit.

Among the papers which accompany this Message are letters from the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, expressing their willingness to accept the rate of salary proposed to be affixed to their offices, without fees, and the Lieutenant Governor earnestly trusts that the House will adopt her Majesty's gracious suggestions in this respect, by making adequate provision for the independence of the Judges.

C. CAMPBELL.

Government House 29th January, 1838.

From the despatches referred to in the message of the Governor, we copy the following items:—

CHANGES.—I am happy to assure you that his Majesty, in acceding to the wishes, or what he conceives to be the wishes of the Assembly, makes no reluctant concession, but meets them with a cheerful assent, convinced that the greater part of the measures which they have suggested will be conducive alike to the honor of his crown, and the welfare of his faithful subjects inhabiting that part of his dominions.

CHAPLAINCY.—His Majesty abstains from expressing any opinion on the questions debated between the two Houses of Provincial Legislature, with regard to the disuse of Divine Worship in the one, and the exclusion of the public from the Debates in the other. The King is persuaded that the very grave importance of these measures will be duly appreciated by either House, and that the interference of the Executive Government on such subjects would not only be misplaced, but injurious, as it could not fail to be regarded, and justly, as an encroachment on the peculiar privileges of the Legislature.

NEW COUNCILLORS.—In the list which you propose to transmit for his Majesty's consideration, of Gentlemen qualified to sit in the Council of Nova Scotia, it will be your care to introduce the names of persons connected with all the great interests, Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, or Professional, existing in the Province.

You will also, as far as possible, propose candidates connected not merely with the Capital, but with the other principal Towns and with the rural Districts.

Your recommendations will be altogether uninfluenced by any consideration of the relation in which the proposed Councillors may stand towards the Church of England, or any other Society of Christians; it will indeed be your care to avoid, as far as possible, such a selection as may even appear to have been dictated by motives of this description, and it may, therefore, be necessary that you should advert to differences of Religious opinions amongst the various Candidates for this honor, not as constituting any criterion of eligibility, but as a security against the semblance of undue favor to any particular Church.

THE JUDGES.—The only motive for retaining the Chief Justice in the Council, would be that he would probably contribute to the general improvement of the permanent laws of the Province, with a greater extent of experience and knowledge, than any other member of that body; but it may fairly be questioned whether this advantage can be acquired consistently with that security which his Majesty is most anxious should be taken, against any of the Judges being drawn into the political discussions of the Country.

Perhaps the wisest course would be, that which prevails in some of the Colonies, eastward of the Atlantic, where the Judges are excluded from the local Legislature, but are required to revise every Act, before it is finally passed, and to report their opinion, whether it is framed in such a manner as to secure the attainment of the objects which the Legislature may have in view.

The benefit of judicial knowledge, and experience is thus obtained without any sacrifice of judicial independence.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—The claim of the Assembly to control and appropriate the whole of the public Revenue arising in the Province, is frankly admitted by the Queen, in the comprehensive and specific form in which that claim is now preferred, subject

only to the conditions by which His late Majesty was pleased, in the instructions to the Earl of Gosford, and to Sir Archibald Campbell, of which you possess copies, to qualify the corresponding concession; as, however, in Nova-Scotia, a permanent provision has already been made by law for the support of various Public Officers, the discussion of the terms of the proposed Civil List may be drawn within much narrower limits than in the adjacent Provinces.

ELECTIVE COUNCIL.—I willingly abstain from entering on the discussion of the alternative of an Elective Council suggested in one of the rescinded Resolutions; it is unnecessary for me to say more on this subject than to express my conviction that the suggestion was thrown out by the Assembly rather as a possible compromise of a supposed difficulty, than as expressing any fixed opinion that the evils of which they complain could be remedied only by so essential a change in the constitution:

MINING COMPANY.—The title of the Mining Company to their lease being undisputed, it is superfluous to say that Her Majesty's Government have no power to resume the grant. The introduction of their Capital into the province, is at least a very material compensation for any prejudice which the inhabitants may have sustained by the creation of their interest in the Mines. Supposing, however, that the Province was injured by that transaction, the error will now be repaired to the utmost possible extent, by placing the rents and royalties at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, and by the enactment of the proposed law respecting the Territorial Revenue of the Crown, which will render it impossible that this measure should be drawn into a precedent.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—The exclusion of the Collector of the Customs from the Councils, whether Legislative or Executive, is a measure suggested by the Assembly, but as they have not explained the grounds of that suggestion, I can advance no further on this subject than to state, that the strong and obvious motives which appear to recommend this officer's admission into the Council, are opposed by no considerations of equal weight which have occurred to me.

POWER OF THE ASSEMBLY.—The language of the Address would seem to indicate an opinion, which is not yet distinctly propounded, that the Assembly of Nova Scotia ought to exercise over the Public Officers of that Government a control corresponding with that which is exercised over the Ministers of the Crown by the House of Commons.

To any such demand Her Majesty's Government must oppose a respectful, but, at the same time, a firm declaration, that it is inconsistent with a due adherence to the essential distinctions between a Metropolitan and a Colonial Government, and is, therefore, inadmissible.

On the other hand, the influence which the Assembly claim to derive from the power of refusing the supplies properly belongs to them; it being always assumed that this power will be exercised only in defence of the Constitution, and of the rights which the Constitution has created; and it being further assumed that this privilege of refusing the supplies shall not extend to the case of those officers for whom provision is to be made by the Civil List.

TWO COUNCILS.—The Assembly having deliberately expressed their opinion that the welfare of the province would be promoted by creating two Councils instead of one,—Her Majesty defers to their judgment on that question, not indeed without some distrust of the soundness of the conclusion, but convinced that it is a topic on which the greatest weight is due to the advice of the Representatives of the People.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—I propose that the salary of the Provincial Secretary shall be reduced on the first vacancy to £650. This will leave £350 applicable to the expenses of his office, a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, will I hope, prove amply sufficient. I do not of course propose to interfere with the salary received by the present Secretary. The charges, therefore, now incurred for the Clerks, and contingencies of his office, must be defrayed during the tenure of his office, from some other source; I shall advert to this again, in a subsequent part of this despatch.

SALARIES.—Her Majesty will be willing to accept the sum of £8,000 sterling, as the amount of the Civil List for Nova Scotia. I proceed to suggest the services to which, in the event of this sum being granted, it should be applied; and in doing this, I have thought it desirable to affix at once to each office, included in the following list, that sum which it is proposed permanently to appropriate to it, reserving the question of the right of existing officers to the full amount of salary, which was attached to their respective offices at the time of their appointment.

Lieutenant Governor,	£3,000
Provincial Secretary,	1,000
Chief Justice,	1,000
Puisne Judges,	1,500
Attorney General,	500
Solicitor General,	100
Miss Cox's Pension,	115
Superintendent of Mines,	100
Contingencies,	200

£7,565

EX-COUNCILLORS.—In omitting, however, from the new list any gentlemen who are members of the present Council, I wish it to be distinctly understood that nothing can be further from my intention than to inflict on them any pain, or subject them to any reproach or discredit. To avoid any such suspicion, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, in accordance with your suggestion, to intimate her desire that they should retain their present rank in society on retiring into private life.

CHAPLAINS.—On Saturday the Hon. Mr. Dewolf moved, that, as the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, prior Chaplain of the House, was about to leave the Province, another clergyman of the Church of England should be called to fill his place as Chaplain.

Mr. Howe moved in amendment, that the Rev. Mr. Twining, of the Church of England; Rev. Mr. Scott, of the Church of Scotland; Rev. Mr. Laughlan, of the Catholic Church; Rev. Mr. Crawley of the Baptist Church; and Rev. Mr. Churchill, of the Methodist Church;—be requested to open with prayers the deliberations of this House, in weekly succession.