

the Executive to Parliament but which has, after searching examination, been found worthy of adoption; while I am able consistently with my duty to the Queen, to agree to every Act that has emanated from either branch of the Legislature. I cannot but regard this fact as a decided indication that my administration is approved of by the public, and that those by whom I am fortunate enough to be ably and efficiently assisted in the conduct of the Government, and to whom I am deeply indebted for the readiness and zeal with which their aid is at all times afforded, enjoy (in the degree in which, for the successful carrying on of the business of the Colony, it is necessary that they should enjoy it,) the confidence of the people.

I thank you very sincerely for the support you have given me, in my efforts to do my duty by my Sovereign and the Province, as well as for the candid consideration you have bestowed on all measures submitted to you, by my direction, with the sole object of advancing the public interest; and, for the present, I cordially bid you farewell.

This session of the Nova Scotia Legislature is important, as it put to the test the new principles on which the government is constructed, and by which it is for the first time during several years, placed in a majority in the Assembly. These principles are those that guide the government in Canada, and they have received the sanction of the reformers of Nova Scotia, an attempt to pass a vote of censure having had only six persons to support it out of a House of fifty-one. Thus that ultra spirit which seeks more the triumph of party than the establishment of correct principles, and the adoption of suitable measures, has been repressed, and the reformers of Nova Scotia have set a praiseworthy example of moderation in waiving some of their just claims for the sake of peace and unity. This may be displeasing to a few whose zeal outruns their discretion, but it will be found the wisest course for permanent power. Correct principles will work their way, and in the end either render those who administer them conformable thereto, or supersede them by others to whom they are congenial. To have broken up the former exclusive system, and have introduced liberal men, liberal principles, and liberal measures into the legislature and the government, is a great advantage gained, and if it be wisely followed up it will lead to all that can be desired by any reasonable man.

His Excellency Sir William Macbean George

Colebrooke, K. H., the successor of Sir John Harvey in the Government of New Brunswick, arrived at Frederickton on the 23d of April, and assumed the government on the 27th. His Excellency has seen much service, both military and civil, and is said to be well qualified by his business manners and habits for the duties of the government.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies. The appointment is dated April 29th. If Sir John Harvey succeed in quelling the disorders of Newfoundland, as he did those of New Brunswick, he will acquire an enviable distinction as a Governor. He has less promising materials to work upon and work with in this case than he had in the other, yet we have confidence in his success.

A public meeting was held at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, on the 1st of May, in order to consider the propriety of taking measures for the union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Sheriff of the County was called to the chair, and several speeches were made setting forth the advantages of the proposed union by an assimilation of the provincial statutes and duties, an uniformity of currency, concentrated talent in the Legislature, and other important results. Resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of the union, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Queen on the subject. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were, like the Canadas, originally one, and it is probable that their mutual interests would be best promoted by a reunion; but the subject requires further discussion before any decided opinion can be formed on it. At present, in consequence of the difference of duties in the two Provinces, the trade between them in their own productions, instead of being regarded as a coasting trade, is subject to all the delay and expense of Custom-house regulations.

The alterations proposed by Mr. Labouchere in his new customs bill are approved by the commercial body in New Brunswick. The annual report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the City of St. John, says; "Your Committee rejoice to hear that it is proposed by the new Customs Act of the Imperial Parliament, to restrict duties paid on the articles therein specified, when introduced into