

ment in 1831, £5624 8s 10d. have been received on account of 107,923 acres of Land sold, and the whole amount, except £216 8 0, has been taken to pay the Commissioner, and defray the expenses of the Department; while all the Mines and Minerals of the Province are held under a lease for sixty years by a wealthy English Company, without the consent of, and independent of all control by the Representatives of the People.

Apart from the mere question of Judges' fees, this Assembly is convinced that the presence of the Chief Justice at the Council Board has a tendency to lessen the respect which the People ought to feel for the Courts over which he presides; while the position occupied there by the Collectors of Customs and Excise is also unwise.

Though this Assembly might illustrate the evils arising from the structure of the Council by other examples, sad experience has taught us that it is not always safe to attempt to convey to the foot of the Throne representations that are disagreeable to its Members. A year's Revenue, and all the appropriations, were sacrificed in a protracted struggle with the Upper Branch in 1830; and, during the present Session, the Assembly found itself compelled, by a regard to the public interest, to rescind a series of Resolutions, passed after grave deliberation, and comprehending many of the topics touched on in this Address. The evils touched on in the structure of the Council are heightened, & rendered more injurious, by the practice adhered to by that Body, of shutting out the people from their deliberations. This practice they still maintain, although it is opposed to that of the House of Lords in England—that of the Legislative Councils of Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Newfoundland; and notwithstanding the murmurs and complaints of the People, for a long series of years, and the representations and remonstrances of this Assembly.

While this House has a due reverence for British Institutions, and a desire to preserve to themselves and their Children the advantage of the Constitution, under which their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have enjoyed so much prosperity and happiness; they cannot but feel that those they represent participate but slightly in these blessings. They know that the spirit of that Constitution—the genius of those Institutions, is complete responsibility to the People, by whose resources, and for whose benefit they are maintained. But, in this Colony, the People and their Representatives are powerless, exercising upon the local Government very little influence, and possessing no effectual control. In England, the People, by one vote of their Representatives, can change the Ministry, and alter any course of policy injurious to their interests; here the Ministry are your Majesty's Council, combining Legislative, Judicial and Executive powers—holding their seats for life, though nominally at the pleasure of the Crown; and often treating with indifference the wishes of the People, and the Representations of the Commons. In England, the representative Branch can compel a redress of grievances, by withholding the Supplies: here, they had no such remedy, because the Salaries of nearly all the Public Officers, being provided for by permanent Laws, or paid out of the Casual and Territorial Revenues or from the produce of duties collected under Imperial Acts, a stoppage of Supplies, while it would inflict great injury upon the Community, by leaving Roads, Bridges, and other essential services unprovided for, would not touch the emoluments of the heads of Departments in the Council, or of any but a few subordinate Officers of the Government.

As a remedy for these grievances, we im-

plure your Majesty to grant us an Elective Legislative Council; or, to separate the Executive from the Legislative Council, providing for a just Representation of all the great interest of the Province in both; and, by the introduction into the former of some Members of the popular Branch, and otherwise securing responsibility to the Commons, confer upon the People of this Province, what they value above all other possessions, the blessings of the British Constitution.

The House dividing upon the Address there were for it 38, against it 4.

For the motion—Messrs. Goudge, Lewis, Adams, McDougall, Chipman, Rudolf, W. Sargent, Norton, J. Young, Archibald, DesBarras, Forrester, Unincke, Stewart, Heckman, DE Tremont, Dewolf, Thorne, Howe, McLellan, Holland, Bell, Dickey, B. Smith, Kavanaugh, Holdsworth, Alson, Taylor, McDonald, Spearwater, J. Sargent, Huntington, Clements.

Against it—Messrs. Whitman, Hatton, Wilkins, Miller.

The House waited on the Governor with the Address, when his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer to it:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I have read with much attention your Address to the King, and I shall not fail to transmit it to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne. I need hardly express my persuasion that His Majesty will give his gracious consideration to the several matters which you have brought under his notice, with every disposition to apply efficient remedies to any real grievances that may be found to exist in this Province.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Friday 21st ult., 2 o'clock, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR came down in the usual state to the Council Chamber, when a messenger was sent commanding the attendance of the Representative Body; the Speaker and Assembly having attended accordingly, His Excellency, after having given his assent to several Bills, closed the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I am happy to have it in my power to release you from further attendance in General Assembly.

"I have had much pleasure in giving my assent to many of the new bills that had been presented to me—for they appear to be the result of an accurate knowledge of the wants of the Province in regard to Legislation, and to be well calculated to supply them. From one, in particular, the most beneficial effects may be expected, for while it affords adequate assistance to the poor Settler in his present distress, it guards against improper demands on your bounty.

Mr Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you in the name of His Majesty for the provisions you have made for the current expenses of the Government, and for those which the wants of suffering Emigrants compelled me, on my own responsibility, to incur in the last year; nor must I neglect to convey to you my best acknowledgments for originating at my recommendation, a Bill to render that excellent institution, the Halifax Savings Bank, more extensively useful. At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that, as I have never requested any Supplies but

such as were necessary for the proper conduct of public affairs, or for the security of the Province or promoting of useful objects, you have omitted the usual grants for the Inspecting Field Officers and the ordinary Staff of the Militia; since I feel persuaded that this omission, coupled with the virtual repeal of the Militia Act in the present session, will gradually render that constitutional force utterly inefficient.

Mr President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I am sensible of the many evils which have arisen from the habitual and authorised interference of Foreigners with our Fisheries, that it will afford me peculiar satisfaction to make the best arrangements for their protection that I can with the means which you have placed at my disposal; and I shall hope, by employing small cruizers on the coasts of this Province, that this open disregard of the stipulations of an existing Treaty, as well as the illicit traffic with which it is too frequently accompanied, may be in a great measure prevented.

"It will also afford me pleasure to see that your appropriations for the improvement of the roads and bridges, and for all other services are duly applied.

"I take this opportunity to assure you, that His Majesty relies on your duty, fidelity and affection,—and I trust that it will be your care, in your respective stations, to encourage similar good dispositions, to preserve peace and good order, and to discountenance, all attempts to create discontent in the minds of the people;—as it shall be mine to advance and secure the prosperity and happiness of this rising Colony."

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admrs
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

A WET NURSE WANTED.

Apply immediately at this office. May 3.

Wanted by the Subscriber, immediately:

100 bushels good Potatoes,
2 cwt. best milled Barley,
2 bushels seed do.

Pictou, May 3. JAS. DAWSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber—

CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

BARGAINS.

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [March 1

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

Druggist.