

of the United States, visited Halifax, whence he sailed for Europe.—The Hon. John Haliburton, member of the Council of Nova Scotia, died on 11th July.—On 24th November Sir George Prevost opened the fourth session of the ninth General Assembly of Nova Scotia. He announced his approaching departure in command of an expedition to the West Indies, and informed the House that during his absence the civil Government would be administered by the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Hon. Alexander Croke.—Sir George Prevost left Halifax on 6th December, at 9 a.m., in H.M.S. *Penelope*, Captain Dick, and arrived at Barbadoes on 29th December.—On December 7th Mr. Croke was sworn in as President of the Province, and Commander-in-Chief during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.—July 5th. The General Assembly of New Brunswick met at Fredericton, when the session was opened by Major-General Martin Hunter, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. Five acts were passed during this session, the most important of which was an “Act for the greater security of the Province by the better regulating the military thereof.”—On 30th July the General Assembly was prorogued to the second Tuesday in October.

1809. The fifth session of the fifth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada was opened at York by Lieutenant-Governor Gore on the second* of February.

enor Sir George Prevost to Viscount Castlereagh. Vice-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, who was at the time in Halifax appears to have been consulted in the matter, and to have concurred in recommending Mr. Burr's plans to the favourable consideration of the British Government. Mr. Burr's mission was a failure. In 1809 he was, on the complaint of the Spanish ambassador in London, who represented that Mr. Burr was engaged in enterprises against the possessions of Spain in America, ordered to leave the United Kingdom. Mr. Burr never recovered his former position and influence. He died on 14th September, 1836, on Staten Island, New York.

Samuel Street Esq., was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly. Nine Acts were passed during this session, which closed on the 9th March. The possible contingency of a war with the United States appears to have been ever present with the Governors of the several North American Provinces, as we find the most important Act of this session was “An Act for quartering and billeting, on certain occasions, His Majesty's troops, and the militia of this Province.”—February 13th. The Honorables James Baby, Richard Cartwright, and Robert Hamilton, and Thomas Talbot, and William Allen, Esquires, were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable hemp, the growth of Upper Canada.—Postal communication between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was still tedious and infrequent, as the following notice, taken from the *York Gazette* of 4th January, 1809, sufficiently testifies: ‘*For General Information*, the winter mail will be despatched from Quebec for Upper Canada, on the following dates, viz.: Mondays 2nd January, 6th February, 5th March, and 3rd April, each mail may be looked for here from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The courier from Kingston is to go on to Niagara without making any stay (unless found necessary) at this place so that all persons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingston again. (Signed), W. Allan, Dy. P. M. York. 2nd January, 1809.’—The *Quebec Gazette* of 2nd February, contains the following notice relating to Postal matters: “An advertisement dated Terrebonne, 26th December, 1808, signed *Mackenzie, Oldham & Co.*, and *Thomas Porteous*, having appeared in the *Quebec and Montreal Ga-*

* The Statutes (edition printed at Kingston, U. C., 1831) give the date as the *second*, the *York Gazette* of 3rd February, 1808, says *this day*, that is the *third*.