

The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1834.

VOL. VII. No. 24.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON THURSDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON,
Office—in Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side
of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.
TERMS.—City Subscribers ... 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;
(half to be paid in advance.)
Printing, in its various branches, executed with neat-
ness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER—1834.	SUN	MOON	FULL
Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets.	Rises.	Rises.	Rises.
17 WEDNESDAY	7 40	4 20	5 37
18 THURSDAY	7 40	4 20	6 30
19 FRIDAY	7 33	4 20	7 47
20 SATURDAY	7 40	4 20	8 58
21 SUNDAY	7 40	4 20	10 12
22 MONDAY	7 40	4 20	11 25
23 TUESDAY	7 40	4 20	12 46

Last Quarter 23d day, 8h. 11m. morning.

INSURANCE.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11
to 12 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, EXECUTOR, PRESIDENT.
Committee for December:
JAMES HENDRICKS, JOHN KINNEAR, WILLIAM JARVIS.
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been duly authorized by
the PROTECTION INSURANCE COM-
PANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks
upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the
general principles of MARINE INSURANCE, and hav-
ing obtained by a late arrival from the United States,
Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Sec-
retary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave
to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this
City and the Province at large, that he will attend to
applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating
particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He
would also remark for the information of the public,
that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance
Agency established at Halifax for some time past,
under the management of J. L. STARR, Esquire, who
has done a good deal of business in that line, and
which he believes has given general satisfaction to the
insured.—and that although the Company reserve to
themselves the right of setting Averages, Partial or
Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine In-
surance in the United States—that in any case where
the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an ap-
peal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will
submit to the decision of the COURT in this Province.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.
A. M'KENZIE & CO., Princes Wm. Street.

BITNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.
THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT
for the above Insurance Company, will issue
Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by
the former Agent, E. D. W. RATHBORN, Esq.) for
Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Facto-
ries, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes, while in port, Ves-
sels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchan-
dise, and every other species of Insurable Personal
Property.—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution
in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to
the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity.
Insurance is desired, free of charge to the insured.
Applications in writing (post paid) from all
other parts of the Province, describing the situation
and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt
attention: the correctness of which description shall
on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
The BITNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated
in 1819.—Capital \$200,000, with liberty to in-
crease the same to half a million of dollars.—The Cap-
ital has been all paid in, and invested in the best
securities, independently of which a Surplus Fund of
more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the oc-
casional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high
premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for
promptness and liberality in the adjustment and pay-
ment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle
it to a liberal share of public patronage.

BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of
the above Insurance Company, in this City, will
insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and
the contents of each, together with every similar
species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by
FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar
Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking
Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part
of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will
likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of In-
surance issued by M'KENZIE & TISDALE, as Agents
of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases
in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.
St. John, November 6, 1832.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public,
that he has lately received instructions to take
Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue
New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insuranc-
ers now effected, at the termination of the Present Pol-
icies, instead of Renewal Receipts.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1831. Agent and Attorney

D. & P. HATFIELD

Have recently received an assortment of
BRITISH GOODS,
Suitable for the Season, consisting of:
SUPERFINE, Forest, Habit, and Pilot Cloths,
Kerseys and Cassimeres, Peterboroughs and Flus-
ings, laces Slops; Flannels, plain and twilled; Blan-
kets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons
Tartans, Merinos, Bombazettes, Bombazeens, Cam-
brics, black Veil Crops, Cassimeres, Shawls, Linens
Selvins; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing Papers,
and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax tapers;
Loaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains,
&c. &c.
—IN STORE—
8000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT.
All which will be disposed of on moderate terms,
for approved payment.
St. John, 4th November, 1834.

The Garland.

TRUE CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

On yonder mountain's verdant slope, where many a
flower is seen,
And where the dew leads forth her fawn from out
the cope-wood green,
At early morn, with wondering gaze, the glorious
sight behold,
When first the orient sun displays his robe of radiant
gold.
And then that mountain-slope ascend, to meet those
fervent rays,
That flow forever from the sun in unextinguish'd
beams,
And true philosophy shall teach that all those beams
so bright,
Are formed by heaven's creating hand of blended
HEAT and LIGHT.

These sister-twins, from olden time, in every clime
and land,
By fondest sympathy endeav'd, have wander'd hand
in hand;
And through creation's wide domain together still
they go,
Content to share a common lot of mutual weal
and wo.

And thus do souls, by mutual love in holy wedlock
join'd,
In virtuous union ever live, immortal as the mind;
For not eternity can quench the heart's undying fire.
But still in heaven its flames shall glow, till heaven
itself expire!
[N. York Mirror.]

Philosophical Researches.

At a meeting of the British Association in Edin-
burgh on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of
September, a number of interesting topics were brought
before the Society, among which were the following:

Professor Robinson, of Armagh, addressed the com-
pany at considerable length upon the subject of com-
ets, and said that the term "comet" had been from the
earliest times almost synonymous with spirits,
terror, and all the panoply of unholly and supersti-
tious apprehension. They knew that in the city of Paris,
capital of one of the most civilized and enlightened
nations, such a panic prevailed at the expected return
of one of these strangers, that to calm the apprehen-
sions of the people, it was necessary to have recourse
to one of the most eminent philosophers, M. Arago,
to satisfy them that they were neither in danger of
being suffocated by its noxious influence, nor crushed
to pieces by its concussion. But to philosophers it
presented a far different aspect. Instead of announc-
ing a tempest or revolution, or the forewarning of
some dreadful scourge in the world, "with the fear
of change perplexing monarchs," which its presence
formerly conveyed to the mind, they now beheld in
track one of the greatest triumphs of human genius,
and derived the strongest conviction that the person
who should pretend to say to human knowledge—
"Thus far shalt thou go and no further," was as yet
in blindness—in infancy—unpracticed in its strength,
ignorant of the state of power to which the human
mind could be raised. The learned Professor then
entered into a most interesting disquisition on the his-
tory of the great Halley comet, which it was calculat-
ed would once more appear in the latter end of the
present year, although it would not make its nearest
approach to the earth until the 6th of January, 1835.
This expected comet would bring another triumph to
those who would hail with exultation its prompt ob-
edience to the mandate of the mathematician. He con-
cluded by giving a scientific analysis of the interesting
subject of cosmology. During his speech Professor
Robinson made some observations upon the nature of
light, in which he advocated the undulating theory,
which is rapidly gaining the ascent of the most phi-
losophic reasoners in optical science.

Professor Whewell then followed up the observa-
tions of Professor Robinson by explaining that part
of the subject which is usually involved in ambiguity,
namely, the tail. By diagrams he illustrated the cau-
ses of the alteration in the size and brilliancy of these
apparitions of comets, and showed that they resulted
from the proximity of the body to the sun. The in-
teresting existence of a thin ether filling all space was
brought under notice and the retardation in the peri-
odic return of comets was mentioned as a proof of the
fact. Professor Whewell also alluded to the physical
constitution of comets, showing that from the tenuity
of their structure, &c. all apprehensions as to the
injury which they could inflict on our globe were
groundless. They were, in fact, clouds of radiant
dust, which might pass over us like a simoon across
an African desert. He also took occasion to make
some remarks upon the density of some of the smaller
planets; Mercury, for instance. The matter compos-
ing some of these must, he observed, be lighter than
water; but as a fluid body could not by any cohesive
principle exist together under such a temperature as
that to which these planets are subjected, we must
therefore consider them to have a physical structure
something like ashes or pumice-stone.

Professor Hamilton, of Dublin, very shortly re-
plied to the observations of the latter gentleman, as to comets
not having always appeared at the times stated by
philosophers, and being rather erratic and uncertain in
their course, which was explained by Professor Whe-
well, who maintained that they were the most dis-
tinct bodies in the universe.
In section C. (geography and geology.) Mr. Steven-
son's report as to the relative level of land and water
was read. This called forth some very interesting
remarks from Mr. William Smith as to the gradual
encroachments of the sea on some parts of the coast,
and to which he brought forward some facts tending
to disprove the popular notion that England and
France were once united; after which Professor Lyell,
(who has recently returned from Sweden,) gave a very
lucid account of the result of his observations on the
coasts of Norway and Sweden, the result of which
he stated to be a firm conviction in his mind that a
gradual but regular rise was taking place on that part
of the coast which lies in the neighborhood of the
Baltic, and from marks which have been set up by the
Swedish Government, and measurements made under
the superintendence of the most eminent geologists
of that country, he estimates a rise of somewhat more
than three feet has taken place in the last 100 years.

Mr. Whewell delivered a lecture on several inter-
esting phenomena connected with the tides. At the
last meeting of the association, the investigation of
this subject was pointed out as of vast moment, and
from which facts of considerable importance were
likely to result. He observed, that the state of the
information with respect to tides, amongst philoso-
phers was precisely in the same situation as that with
respect to the general principles of astronomy among
those who were least learned. The general fact of
tides being governed by the law of gravitation and
the attraction of the moon and the sun was known to
the learned, but of the particulars they were in a great
measure ignorant. At the last meeting he therefore
called upon intelligent individuals to institute investi-
gations of this subject, and the consequence had been
that at Bristol a society was formed for carrying on

these investigations.—Bristol, which was above all
other places calculated for observations, as the rise
and fall of the tide averaged from fifty to sixty feet,
where a person might walk at low water along the
valley of the river, and see the ships lying dry, never
floating by the tide. To facilitate these inquiries, a self-regu-
lating instrument was constructed to ascertain the rise
and fall of the tides, by which the relative altitudes
at different times of high water were delineated on a
sheet of paper, one of which was exhibited to the
meeting. By this means the fact, first discovered by
Newton, from observations made by a gentleman resid-
ing at the spot where this instrument was now
adopted, was proved that at one period of the year
the evening tides were greater than the morning, and
at other times the morning tides were greater than
the evening. This circumstance could not be observed
in London; and this arose from the peculiar position
of that city, which we believe to be unique in the
world, in that the tides were brought to our coast, and
showed that the great tidal wave of the Atlantic, in
approaching the shores of England divided into three
columns, and that two of them met exactly at the
mouth of the Thames, one of them 12 hours after
the other, so that each tide was compounded of an
evening and a morning tide, and in consequence there
was no alteration in the daily tides of that port. In
application was made to the Admiralty to direct the
Coast Guard service to make observations on the
subject; and the officers of that service had shown an
alacrity and zeal in the matter which was worthy of
their character. He had received these observations
from the 7th to the 23d of June last, but he had not yet
had time to examine these fully; but from the cursory
view he had been able to take of them, they appeared
to be of great value, and they were at present under-
going discussion by the direction of the Admiralty.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—Her Royal Highness
the Princess Victoria, recently, laid the foundation
stone of the New Victoria School for boys, at Tun-
bridge Wells, towards which the Duchess of Kent
has subscribed £100. The stone having been low-
ered, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was
presented by the architect with the plummet and
square, and, applying them to the stone, addressed
the persons present as follows:—"It affords me the
pleasure very great pleasure to meet you here to-
day to carry into effect so useful and beneficial an
object, so calculated to afford instruction to the children
of this neighbourhood, making their parents also
to pieces by the moral feeling they will entertain
that they contribute to that education as far as their
means go. Let us all join cordially in such under-
takings. The real welfare of the country is the
best promoted by the diffusion of religious feeling,
intelligence, and comfort in the cottage, so as to unite
the people of this country by these bonds."

NAPOLEON.—The following is the most complete
description of the person of Napoleon that we ever
read. It is extracted from the British Captain Mait-
land's Narrative of the Surrender of Bonaparte in
1815.
"He was then a remarkably strong, well-built man,
about five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly
well formed, with a fine ankle and very small foot,
which he seemed rather vain as he always wore white
on board the ship, silk stockings and shoes. His
hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of
a woman's rather than the robustness of a man's.
His eyes light grey, teeth good, and when he smiled,
the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing
—when under the influence of disappointment, how-
ever, it assumed a dark and gloomy cast. His hair
was a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black;
and though a little thin on the top and front, had not
a grey hair amongst it. His complexion was a very
uncommon one, being of a light ashy color, different
from almost every other I ever met with. From his
having been corpulent he lost much of his personal
activity, and if we are to give credit to those who at-
tended him, a very considerable portion of his mental
energy was gone."

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—Even when united
under one empire, China trembled at the Tartars of
the desert. About two centuries before the birth of
Christ, She-hwang-te (the book-burner) constructed
the great wall of China, to prevent their inroads.
This wall, which has always been considered one of
the world's wonders, is fifteen hundred miles in length,
of great height and thickness, furnished with fortresses
and towers innumerable, and is carried with singular
skill over mountains and rivers, as well as across the
plains and valleys. Lord Macartney exclaimed, on
seeing it, that it was certainly the most stupendous
work of human hands, and he rationally concluded
that, at the remote period of its building, China must
have been a very powerful and civilized empire. Dr.
Johnson was accustomed to say of it, that it would be
an honour to any man to say that his grandfather had
seen the great wall of China. Mr. Barrow, who saw
it with Lord Macartney, went into some amusing
calculations as to the quantity of the materials it con-
tains. According to his account, all the materials of
all the dwelling-houses of England and Scotland, sup-
posed to amount at that period (at the end of the last cen-
tury) to amount to 1,800,000, and to average 2,000
cubic feet of brick-work or masonry, would be barely
equivalent to the bulk of the wall which he calculated
its fortresses and towers, which he calculated equalled
as much masonry and brick-work as all London
did at that time. Stupendous as was the work, it
failed in its object.

PUNISHMENT FOR SMOKING IN THE STREET.—
Burnes, in his Travels in Central Asia, in his descrip-
tion of Bokhara, a large city, states, "You may open-
ly purchase tobacco, and all the most approved ap-
paratus for inhaling it; yet if seen smoking in public,
you are straightway dragged before the caze, punished
by stripes, or paraded on a donkey with a blacken-
ed face, as a warning to others." This is a good
hint to Europeans; for the prevalence of smoking in
the streets of our towns is a great nuisance. Mat-
thews, in his recent Budget, has a hit at the common
practice, and says, "the dandies darken London by
smoking cigars in the streets."

HINT TO MODERN LEGISLATORS.—Demosthenes,
finding that ship-money was levied irregularly, and
that the poor bore the same burden as the rich in
equipping the gallees, corrected this inequality by a
very useful law, which proportioned the expense to
the revenue and income of each individual.—Hans's
Essays.

Squinting—Snopie Remedy.—I have not deemed
it necessary to notice squinting among diseases of the
eye, the cure of it being of a purely mechanical nature.
The best contrivance of this kind which I am
acquainted consists of spectacles-frames fitted with
convex horns, having a small aperture only large enough
to admit light to the centre of the pupil, by which
means the squinter if he wishes to see at all, is obliged
to accustom himself to look straight-forward.—Curtis
on the Eye.

BIBLE CHRISTIANITY.—My very soul is sick of
religious controversy. How I hate the little narrow-
ness of Arminian and Calvinist! Christianity
is a broad basis. Bible Christianity is what I love;
that does not insist on opinions indifferent to them-
selves—Christianity practical and pure, which teaches
holiness, humility, repentance, and faith in Christ;
and which, after summing up all the evangelical gra-
ces, declares that the greatest of these is charity.—
Hannah More.

HABITS OF PRINCE THE ELDER.—In summer Ply-
mouth usually began his studies about sunset, and in
winter at one in the morning, never later than two,
bestowing very little time on sleep. Before it was
day he went to the Emperor Vespasian, who, like
himself, was in the practice of using the hours of
darkness for philosophy or business. He then pro-
ceeded to discharge the duties of his office, and, on
returning home, spent the remainder of the morning
in reading or contemplation. In summer, when he
happened to have any leisure, he often lay in the sun-
shine, having a book read to him, from which he care-
fully took notes. It was a saying of his, that no
treatise was so meagre but that some part of it might
afford instruction. Afterwards he took a cold bath,
ate a little, and slept a very short time. He then re-
sumed his labours till the hour of dinner. These
were his ordinary habits while occupied with his pub-
lic duties, and amid the tumult of the city. When
retiring his studies were still more constant. In re-
tirement he seemed to set all other cares aside, and
employ himself in literary occupations. He had a
secretary by his side with a book and tablets, his
hands in winter protected by gloves, so that even the
inclemency of the weather should not cause any loss
of time. For the same reason, when at Rome, he
was carried in a sedan chair. By this continual ap-
plication he accumulated an almost incredible mass of
materials, inasmuch that his works, had they been
preserved, would have formed a library of themselves.
Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. XVI. Lives of
Eminent Zoologists, from Aristotle to Linnæus inclu-
sive.

Zinography.—It was but a few years past that
we had to record an advance of the fine arts in the
invention of lithography, which afforded increased
facilities in the art of engraving. Lithography is new,
however, likely to be displaced, at any rate to a great
degree, by the invention of an ingenious Frenchman,
M. Breugnot, who has succeeded in preparing a com-
position of metal, the basis of which is zinc, upon
which drawing and writing can be effected with equal
facility, and with greater facility than upon stone, and
as easily applied to paper with the same machinery.
The art of zinography has several advantages over
that of lithography, amongst others, in the portability
and comparative cheapness of the plates, over the
necessary bulkiness and cost of stone. These plates
can even be adapted to a lady's portfolio, to any
thickness, and to any size. A desideratum much want-
ed in lithography. The invention of zinography has
received the sanction of the Royal Academy of Paris,
and we understand that M. Breugnot has sold the
patent for Great Britain to Mr. John Chapman,
of Cornhill, who feels confident that he shall be able
to adapt this improvement to every department in the
art of engraving. In Paris they have already suc-
ceeded in printing large window blinds with one
plate, and we believe experiments have been made on
silk and cotton. The inventor of zinography has
zincography will soon be applied in our silk and cot-
ton printing establishments.—London M. Herald.

"Satisfaction" from Editors.—When the John Bull
newspaper first started, many gentlemen felt offend-
ed with the freedom of its remarks. A gallant Colonel,
a near relation of the editor, was, however, a most
innocent freedom of the editor, determined to
curb his wit by a smart application of the horse-whip.
Well, the Colonel, full of martial fire, walked himself
off to the John Bull office in Fleet street, bearing
the necessary whip of the regiment, and a real cot-
ton handkerchief, with a broad oil-skin hat upon his head,
and a most suspicious-looking oak-stick under his arm.
"What might you want with me, Sir?" asked this en-
gaging-looking individual. "I wished to see the
editor." "I am the editor, Sir, at your service," said
the Brodicking, taking from his rest his stick of about
the thickness and size of a clothes-prop. "In deed!"
exclaimed the Colonel, edging away towards the door;
"oh, another time." "Whenever you please, Sir,"
and the parties separated.—Monthly Magazine.

PLINY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE COCK.—Cocks,
says Pliny, which are our sentinels by night, and
destined by nature to rouse us from sleep and call us up
to our work, have also, like the peacock, a sense of
glory, and a love of approbation. They are astro-
nomers, too, and know the course of the stars; they di-
vide the day by their crowing, which is performed at
the end of every three hours; they go to roost when
the sun sets, and before he rises again they warn us
of the approach of day by clapping their wings and
crowing. They are rulers in their own community,
where consisting of other males or females. Their
sovereignty is obtained by combat, as if they knew
that they had weapons on their heels for the purpose,
and the battle is often protracted until one is killed.
The conqueror proclaims his victory by crowing,
while the vanquished hides his head in silence, al-
though it goes hand with him to be beaten. Not on-
ly are these fighting cocks thus high-minded, but
even the common dunghill kind are equally proud,
marching in a stately manner, their neck erect, with
a comb on the head like the crest of a soldier's helmet.
There is no other bird that so often looks aloft to the
sun and sky, and as he moves he carries his tail in an
arched form. Even the lion, the most courageous of
animals, stands in awe of the cock.—Edinburgh Cab-
inet Library, No. XVI. Lives of Eminent Zoologists,
from Aristotle to Linnæus inclusive.

Never Squabble with a Wit.—Dr. Marmaduke Cog-
hill, the Chancery of the Irish Exchequer, in a letter
dated 1st April, (an ominous day,) 1736, observes to
the Honourable Edward Southwell—"I see Sir Thom-
as Pendergrass has got nothing by his resentment
against Dean Swift; and, indeed, I never knew any
man a gainer by being provoked at a wit, for the laugh
is always against you, and the only return from a wit
is fresh satire."

A young man, quite blind, was married the other
day, in a Chatham parish Church, to a very pretty
young woman. The bridegroom was as blind as the
bridegroom, and a little girl who accompanied the
happy trio seemed defective also in her sight. The
bride, with the blind bridegroom on one arm, and the
blind bridemaid on the other, piloted the voyage to
conjugal felicity:
"The bride, lass, stand, for her blind bridegroom sighs,
And a blind bridemaid gives the bridegroom eyes."

Hypocrisy.—He must have been a most impudent
hypocrite who first wrote "I am, Sir, your most obe-
dient, most humble, devoted servant."

HUMILITY is a very convenient title to many;
their whole religion consists in it; always self-accu-
sing, always complaining of themselves, they offer to
God a broken heart: like the furore gone over by
the plough but not by the sower.
A report is prevalent in Paris, that Prince Polignac
and his fellow-prisoners will be released from confine-
ment (though probably banished from France) before
the expiration of the year.
APHORISM.—To eat well, you must think but lit-
tle; idleness of the mind is necessary to the activity
of the stomach.—The Cook.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, December 3.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

At two o'clock on Thursday, his Excellency Sir
COLIN CAMPBELL, attended by his Suite, came down
to the Council Chamber, and after the usual forma-
ties, opened the Session with the following Speech:
Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
His Majesty having been graciously pleased to ap-
point me to the civil government of this Province, it
affords me great pleasure in meeting you in general
Assembly.
My most anxious desire in the Administration of
my Government is, to conduct it impartially, and up-
on just and constitutional principles, promoting,
to the best of my ability, such measures as are con-
ducive to the general prosperity of the Province, and to
the happiness and comfort of the people.
I have been directed to take the earliest opportu-
nity to express the regret which His Majesty has felt
that the offers made to the House of Assembly at the
commencement of last Session, respecting the sur-
render of the Revenue belonging to the Crown, had
not been more favourably received; and as the vari-
ety of views entertained upon the subject, and the
difficulty of adjusting conflicting opinions appears to
defeat the hope of any satisfactory agreement, I have
in consequence received His Majesty's commands not
to repeat the offer of surrendering the Casual and
Territorial Revenues in exchange for a permanent
Civil List.

No other resource within the Province is available
to His Majesty, except the Quit Rents, which are re-
served to the Crown in the grants under which the
proprietors of land hold their respective titles; and
although this branch of the Royal Revenue had the
advantage of operating very equably upon every part
of the Province, is light and moderate in itself, and
is so justly apportioned upon the Landholders accord-
ing to the number of acres that they possess, yet the
collection of it has been deferred for several years,
with the hope that some substitute would be provided
for it by the Legislature; but all proposals which
have been made for that purpose have failed, and the
effect has been to deprive His Majesty, during the period
while they remained under discussion, of the revenue,
due to the Crown from this source.

His Majesty has now no choice left but to direct
the Quit Rents to be collected. It is not without
much reluctance that His Majesty has recourse to this
measure, but the necessity of the case is apparent.
The indispensable officers of the government must be
provided for, and if, after a consideration which has
extended over years, no other resource can be found
by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, His Majesty must
enforce his just rights to the Quit Rents, rather than
suffer the affairs of the Colony to fall into confusion
for want of sufficient means to maintain institutions
which are necessary to the existence of every commu-
nity. I have the satisfaction, however, to acquaint
you that I am still authorized to abstain from levying
the Quit Rents should the Assembly make in lieu of
them a permanent grant to the Crown of two thou-
sand pounds sterling per annum. Should you, how-
ever, deem it desirable so to commute them, it
would be the means of freeing the Landholders from
the payment of a rent of nearly triple the amount, the
collection of which may prove irksome and inconve-
nient to them. Should you deem that inexpedient,
I have no choice left but to comply with my instruc-
tions, and order their immediate collection.

I have desired the annual value of the Quit Rents,
and of the arrears due to the Crown since midsummer,
1831, to which period they had been remitted by His
Majesty, to be laid before you, so as to enable you to
come to a just, and I trust, final arrangement with
respect to them.
I have thought it best to state frankly in my first
communication with you, the object for which
you are brought together. In all our subsequent in-
tercourse, I trust you will find me equally candid and
open; and as we have now met for the despatch of
business, I have deemed it right to bring at once un-
der your consideration that business which has occa-
sioned your being convened at an earlier period than
usual.

It will be a source of pride and gratification to me
if, at the commencement of my government, I am
enabled, through your means, to extricate my admin-
istration from the difficulties with which it is at pre-
sent threatened.
I cannot allow myself to anticipate, that the As-
sembly of Nova-Scotia, a body always distinguished
for its moderation and loyalty, will expose His Ma-
jesty to the grave inconvenience of having no means to
pay to the officers of the Government their accom-
modated remuneration, which is now nearly one year in ar-
rear. There are many other important matters which
will engage your attention during the Session. Such
as I find it my duty to convey to you, I shall do so
by message, and I feel persuaded you will give them
your best consideration.

This Province, I regret to say, has not altogether
been exempted from feeling commercial distress; it
has equally pervaded other countries, but our com-
merce, though diminished, has not suffered in any
material degree, but which in a great measure may be
remedied by your public spirit and vigilance, and by
enacting and enforcing such laws as may check the
illicit trade which is carried on to a great extent,
to the detriment of the revenue, and to the loss and pre-
judice of the merchant and fair dealer.
It has pleased the Almighty to bless this Province
with an abundant harvest, which cannot fail to secure
to the inhabitants plenty and independence.

The Epidemic Cholera, which unfortunately carried
off so many of the Inhabitants of the Town, during
the Autumn, has disappeared for the present. We
should be thankful to the Almighty that it did not
extend into the Province, and prove more destructive.
We should take warning, and use every precaution to
mitigate the ravages of this frightful disease, should it
again unhappily visit us, by establishing an efficient
and vigilant Police, who will enforce cleanliness and
temperance, and see that such nuisances as endanger
the health of the Town are removed. The charitable
donations given by individuals during the prevalence
of the Cholera, were liberal and praiseworthy; the
exertions of the gentlemen composing the Board of
Health, and of the Health Wardens, entitle them to
my warmest thanks and approbation, and to the gra-
titude of the public. I feel much pleasure in making
known to the Assembly and to the People of Nova-
Scotia, that the Parent State, on learning the affec-