

**THE PUNJAB—MURDER OF THE MAHARAJAH.**

The following extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* give the fullest and most accurate details of those remorseless and cruel butcheries—

"This event took place at the north gate of Lahore, about one and a half mile from the palace, at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th Sept. The conspiracy was formed by Ajeet-ood-deen and Dhyani Sing, and it fell to the lot of Sirdar Ajeet Sing to execute it; Sirdars Golab Sing, Lena Sing (Majeetee), and Societ Sing were also concerned. Dhyani Sing made the arrangement, by proposing to the Maharajah to inspect Ajeet Sing's troops, which the Maharajah said he would do the following morning, and orders were accordingly issued. On the Maharajah's arrival at the parade ground, he found fault with the appearance and condition of some horsemen purposely placed to attract attention, when Ajeet Sing became saucy, words ran high, and drawing a pistol from his bosom, he (Ajeet Sing) shot Shere Sing through the head, the ball having entered his right temple. General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer, but being opposed by a powerful body of troops, were defeated. Ajeet Sing cut up the Rajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and on entering the town met Prince Purtaub Sing's suvarie, which was immediately attacked, and the prince killed; the palace was taken, and 'Duleep Sing,' the only remaining son of Runjeet Sing, a lad ten years old, proclaimed to the throne. The treasury was thrown open and the troops paid off all arrears of pay; every child and all of Shere Sing's and Prince Purtaub Sing's wives were then brought out and murdered; amongst the rest was one of Shere Sing's sons, only born the previous evening. Troops were sent off to guard all the ghats, and all of the opposite party (except Ventura, who escaped) made prisoners."

Half-past Two, p. m.—We have this moment received the following authentic intelligence of what has since occurred at Lahore:—

"Ajeet Sing, after having killed Shere Sing, was returning to the fort, and met Dhyani Sing; he told him he had done the deed, and asked him to return; he got into Dhyani Sing's carriage, and when they got near the gate of the fort, Ajeet Sing stabbed Dhyani Sing, and sent his body to his brother, Suchet Sing, and his son, Heera Sing. These two individuals surrounded the city with their troops, the people inside continued plundering all night."

"In the morning (16th), Heera Sing having entered the fort, seized Ajeet Sing, Lena Sing, and others, and having put them to death, exposed their heads in the plain, and threw their bodies into the bazaar. Duleep Sing has been put on the gaddie, and Heera Sing made vizier. Six hundred men were slaughtered on both sides."

The circumstances which led to the above tragic events must be matter of great interest. It will be generally known that Shere Sing, ever since his accession, has closely addicted himself to the grossest sensualities, leaving the concerns of state to be managed almost entirely by his minister Dhyani Sing, a powerful chief, whose talents for business seem to have been equal to his ambition, while both were probably surpassed by his ardent knavery. Some time back a violent quarrel took place between the King and his minister—the circumstances of which will doubtless be in the recollection of your readers. The chief cause of the rupture was a misunderstanding about the treasure locked up in the Fort of Govindghur, the former having charged the latter with expending vast sums without accounting for the outlay—an accusation which Dhyani Sing was by no means disposed to brook, and which led him shortly afterwards to take his departure from the court and proceed to Jumboo. As soon as he had started, every effort, it will be remembered, was made to recall him, the Maharajah eventually making the most abject entreaties to him to return, which at last, though not very readily, he consented to do. On his arrival at Lahore, a reconciliation took place, when the minister, taking due advantage of what had occurred, proceeded to lecture his master before the assembled Sirdars, on his addiction to the sports of the field, his constant intemperance, and his sensual excesses. This piece of presumption was unchecked—doubtless, the monarch quailed before the just reproaches of his vassal! Ever since this rupture, there had been a manifest coolness between them, and latterly the minister had evinced a decidedly hostile spirit, having, on one occasion, declared that "if he should again be insulted by Shere Sing, as had latterly been the case, he should at once proceed to expel him from the throne and elevate Prince Duleep Sing." It was supposed by some that the storm believed to be brewing would burst during the Hindoo holidays of the Dusserah, at which time the troops congregate, and generally receive a portion of their arrears of pay. As the Maharajah, however, was not disliked by the troops, it was thought better to carry into effect the design for his assassination prior to the festival in question. It is said the immediate cause of the outbreak was a suspicion entertained by Dhyani Sing that General Avitabile, who is on a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor at Simla, had been secretly instructed by the Maharajah to claim the protection and aid of the British government to enable him to lessen the immense power of his minister—an object which, however desirable, it was utterly impossible, unassisted, to accomplish. But I am disposed to think the revolution must have been the result of measures long preconcerted by the chief Sirdars. Heera Sing is the son of Dhyani Sing; and the intelligence of the death of Ajeet Sing by his hand is, doubtless, strictly correct, for it was natural he should thus avenge the death of his sire. Duleep Sing, the boy placed on the throne, is in some letters called the son of Runjeet—which is, of course, improbable—and in others the son of Kurruck Sing (Runjeet's son and successor), which is more likely, though I am certainly disposed to believe he is neither the one nor the other, but merely a child procured by Dhyani Sing—by whom he is said to have been long kept concealed at Jumboo—and brought forward as the nominal ruler of the kingdom, while the crafty minister proposed to get the real power into his own hands, and wait a favourable turn of events to assume actual regal authority. Runjeet is believed to have had only one legitimate male descendant, namely Kurruck Sing, who died in 1840, and whose son, Nao Nehal Sing, was killed by accident, on his return from his father's obsequies. Shere Sing, the late monarch, though claiming to be a son of Runjeet, was never acknowledged as such, and it is said that both he and Tara Sing (another alleged son, who is idiotic, or partially so, and has turned fakere) were purchased by the mother of a wife of the old rajah, who endeavoured, but failed, to persuade him they were twin sons of her daughter.

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.**

Account of the sums granted for the year 1843, by the Councils of Paris and Lyons of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, to the bishops and heads of the Missions in the British possessions named, as follows:—

Cornwall,	£495 16 8
Scotland East,	1190 0 0
North,	1121 14 8
South,	1710 8 6
Wales,	488 13 10
Jersey,	122 3 5
Gibraltar,	610 17 4
Agra,	1121 14 8
Calcutta,	1459 14 8
— Jesuits,	396 13 4
Hombay,	488 13 10
Verapally,	610 17 4
Madras,	1343 18 1
— Oblati of Mary,	855 4 3
Madura Jesuits,	1428 0 0
Cape of Good Hope,	1121 14 8
Newfoundland,	1121 14 8
Hudson's Bay,	1121 14 8
Nova Scotia,	1588 4 0
Charlottetown,	366 10 4
Toronto,	794 2 6
English Antilles,	1121 14 8
Jamaica,	366 10 4
— Jesuits,	23 16 0
British Guiana,	1100 0 0
Sydney,	1466 0 0
Adelaide,	488 13 10
Van Diemens,	488 13 10

The important Mission of New Zealand does not appear

in this table, because the funds which will be applied to it are comprised in the £11,900 granted for 1843, to the missions under the direction of the Congregation of the Maristes, to which the missionaries of New Zealand, as well as their bishop, Dr. Pompallier, belong. Total amount of the above, £25,013 16s. 8d.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

A remarkable coincidence of sudden deaths has recently occurred in London. On Saturday, November 11th, Mr. J. Barlow, Southwark, was struck with apoplexy, while crossing the hall of his house; he expired on the spot. On Saturday evening, Mr. C. Wright, aged sixty-three, a solicitor, while visiting a friend in Camden Town, suddenly fell, carrying with him the chair on which he sat; and when a surgeon arrived, the patient was dead. On Sunday evening, Mr. R. B. Warren, the well-known blacking manufacturer, of the firm in the Strand, fell down dead in Bishop's Walk, Lambeth. He had a factory in that quarter; he had been to see if it was threatened by the fire that broke out near it; and on his return, he sank under a fit of apoplexy, brought on by the excitement. On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Robertson, the Under-Secretary to the Royal Society, was found sitting in his room at Somerset House, with his head on a table, his stock off, quite dead; he had not been seen since Monday. On Wednesday, Mr. Peake, a Queen's messenger attached to the Foreign Office, was found dead at the door of his own house, on returning home from his official duties. Coroner's inquests having been held in each case; the several verdicts returned being those obviously suggested by the facts.

The walls of Keighley, Yorkshire, have been plarced, during the last week, offering education to the inhabitants at very little cost. The first of these emanated from the Methodist body, and promises to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar, at the small charge of 3s. per week, and the higher branches of an English education at 4s. all according to the Glasgow training school. The second comes from the Church party, and is signed by the rector, who bids a little lower, and promises a similar education to the above, at 2s. per week, according to the London training.

The fund now raised by the National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established Church throughout England and Wales amounts to upwards of £120,000.

The late Lord Egremont, during the last sixty years of his life, distributed in acts of charity and liberality the immense sum of £1,200,000, or about £20,000 per annum.

By the last census of Scotland, 125,300 natives of Ireland are returned as residing in that country, and 37,000 natives of England.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

**NEW IMPULSES IN COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.**—We mentioned in a paragraph in our last, more innocently than otherwise, the fact that a number of geese had been shipped to Newfoundland. Little did we think, while inditing that paragraph, that we should so soon have to record an extensive exportation of agricultural produce of a similar kind; and to feel the conviction that these apparently trifling occurrences are but the dawn of new hopes and prospects for the commercial man and the farmer. In glancing over the Marine Records in Keefer's Reading Room on Tuesday, our curiosity was excited by the fact that the Brigantine *Splendid* had been cleared for the British West Indies, by F. R. Starr, with the following cargo:—70 tons of Ice; 3200 feet of Boards; 20 barrels of Apples; 20 corks Butter; 144 fresh Geese; 38 fresh Turkeys; 61 pair of Poultry; 11 pair of Ducks; 13 carcasses of Mutton; 25 pair of Rabbits; 10 pair of Partridges; 362 fresh Codfish; 168 fresh Lobsters; 1000 Cabbages, and 4 boxes of Codfish. Men accustomed to the general routine of exportation from Halifax could not repress a smile at the above motley cargo; but there certainly cannot be one who does not from his heart wish that the enterprise will prove triumphantly successful. If such be the issue, we can form no present conception of the extent and importance of our future trade with the West Indies. Hitherto our almost sole export was the produce of our Fisheries. The idea of preserving poultry and other fresh provisions in ice—a most abundant staple in this northern land—is a new and happy idea, and bids fair to open up a new channel for the consumption of the produce of the country and for the encouragement and emolument of our agricultural population. The first speculation of the kind ought to prove a lucrative investment for the enterprising young Merchant who has engaged in it. We trust it will. This is but another instance of the intimate connection, and inseparable interest, which subsists between two of the great branches of industry in the Province—Commerce and Agriculture. The produce of the soil has been selling at an almost unprecedented low rate during the last month; and there cannot be a doubt that the purchases of poultry, &c., for shipment, have prevented prices receding to a point that would be utterly ruinous to the farmer. Let the tillers of the soil, therefore, place this enterprise to the credit side of their account current with the Merchants, whom they so often accuse of being enemies to agriculture, because they do not "go the whole figure" for Agricultural protection. Let them look forward with hope to future years of prosperity, and renovate their spirit of vigorous industry. Let them not be disheartened when they see a community of Merchants disposed to take advantage of every fluctuation of trade that may promote their mutual interests; let them place some reliance on the intelligence and enterprise of men who are taking the right course to make their native City the focus of trade in British North America—sensible as they are, that the prominent position of Nova Scotia, as the out-post of the continent, entitles her to take the lead in commercial importance.—*Halifax Post.*

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**The Colonial Herald.**  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1843.

**OPENING OF THE COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.**

On Thursday last, between One and Two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended, he was pleased to open the Session with the following

**SPEECH:**  
*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*  
*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

It is with regret that I call you from your homes earlier than usual; but considerations arising from an error in the Laws relating to Statute Labour and the Small Debt Courts have rendered your meeting advisable.

When, in the last Session, you repealed and suspended all former Laws upon the above mentioned subjects, all appointments under them became vacant; but, as some of the Members of the House of Assembly had held appointments under these Acts when elected to their seats, and as, in the event of their being reappointed, their possession of them might thereby be unnecessarily affected, you agreed to a clause in each of the new Laws suspending, as far as regards these Members, the operation of the 7th of William 4, cap. 13, "for vacating the Seats of Members," the only Act affecting them; but by mistake the words "5th of William 4th" were inserted in the clauses referred to—a palpable error, because this last named Act had already been repealed by the other; my intention was, to have named these errors at the usual period of your meeting; but from representations made to me by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, there appears a determination in some parties to use these errors in direct opposition to the manifest intention of the Legislature, for which reason I have deemed it proper at once to bring the question before your notice.

I again bring to your consideration the Laws affecting the Debtor and Creditor of this Colony. It may, possibly, not be judicious wholly to adopt those of England; but a nearer approach to them would, I think, be very beneficial.

The reconsideration of the "Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships," &c., which is now partially suspended, appears to be highly necessary.

The important subject of the Fisheries is worthy of your deepest attention, with a view to affording all possible encouragement to so valuable a branch of industry. It is most obvious that an extensive and well founded establishment in this department of commercial enterprise would be the means of giving to the Island that Foreign trade, the absence of which is lamented as a cause of the depression in the pursuits of our Agricultural population.

The position of this Colony enables you to commence the Fishing season even earlier than Newfoundland. You have advantages of procuring bait which are not found there. You grow your own produce. Providence has bestowed abundant crops; but they are often sold in the neighbouring Markets at a ruinous loss; and yet, with Fish abounding on your shores, an organized Fishery is wanting. The true friends of this Island, and its people, are those who, by advice, influence and example succeed in bringing the occupation of the fisherman as an ally to that of the Farmer.

I have to call your attention to the expiration of the Act for the encouragement of Education in this Island. It is impossible for me too earnestly to implore your gravest deliberation upon this most important measure. Connected with this subject, the present and future welfare of thousands is involved in your decisions. To educate a people, is the first step towards rendering them, in the mass, religious, honest and benevolent.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*  
The Public Accounts will be duly laid before you, and without that delay which heretofore has retarded your examination of them. I have every reason to suppose that the Revenue will at least equal that of last year—a circumstance which, amidst the general depression which has so long prevailed in the trade of almost every part of the Empire, affords a sure and pleasing indication of your growing prosperity. I rely upon your granting the necessary sums for the Public Service.

*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*  
*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*  
I trust, by your early settlement of the question first mentioned, that you will enable me to relieve you from a long attendance at present. At a future period, I shall avail myself of the opportunity to lay before you such communications as may be deemed necessary to bring under your consideration.

Immediately on the Speech being reported, Mr. Cooper recommenced an address to the Clerk—the first part of which had been interrupted by the entrance of the Usher of the Black Rod—the purport of which was, that the seat of the Hon. Mr. Pope had become vacant, in consequence of his acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown, and he therefore moved "that the Clerk be directed to acquaint the Lieut. Governor that the House is at present without a Speaker."

The question being considered irregular, was, consequently, not put. What was said on the occasion, from the crowded state of the House, and the want of accommodation for reporters, we find it impossible to recapitulate.  
*Mr. PALMER* moved that the usual Committee be appointed for revising the Journals.  
*Mr. RAE* moved, as an amendment, that previous to entering into the customary business of the House, it is necessary to enter on the examination of who have vacated their seats in this House, by having accepted offices of emolument under the Crown, and that, with this view, the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on Privileges.

The amendment was put and carried without a division. Then the House resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges—*Mr. Montgomery* in the Chair. After a short time spent in Committee, the House resumed, when the Chairman reported the following Resolution, and obtained leave to sit again:—

**RESOLVED,** That it be recommended to the House to send a Message to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to inform the House if any and what members of this House have been appointed to any office under the Crown since the 21st January, 1843.  
*Messrs. RAE* and *Cooper* were appointed to wait upon His Excellency with a Message in conformity with the above Resolution.

*The Hon. Mr. PALMER, Messrs. Thornton, Coles, Beirsto and A. Maclean* were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address in answer to His Excellency's speech.  
And then the House adjourned for one hour.  
And being met—  
*The Hon. Mr. Palmer* reported the following draught of an Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech:—

*To His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.*  
May it please your Excellency;

We, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, respectfully thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

In common with your Excellency, we regret the circumstance which has rendered it necessary for calling us together at this early and unusual period; but, feeling as we do the importance of the subject-matter which your Excellency has called to our particular notice, in two certain Acts of the last Session of the Legislature, we fully appreciate the motives which have induced your Excellency to enable us, at the earliest opportunity, to revise those Acts, with a view of correcting any error which may, by any construction, be deemed contrary to the object and intention of the Legislature in framing them.

Upon our referring to those clauses of the Acts relating to the Small Debt Courts and Statute Labour, as particularly designated by your Excellency, it becomes manifest, that in place of the Act now and during last Session in force, vacating the seats of Members accepting office of emolument under the Crown, the House recited the title of an Act of a similar nature previously passed, but repealed by the first above mentioned Act, in consequence of objections to some of its provisions entertained by His late Majesty, as communicated in a Despatch received in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, then His late Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. We therefore beg to assure your Excellency, that we will proceed without delay to correct, by enactment, the errors in the Clauses alluded to, in order that what appears so evidently to have been the intentions of the Legislature may be fulfilled.

We will give due consideration to the Laws relative to Debtor and Creditor.  
The Act relating to Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships shall receive our reconsideration, in any respect in which its provisions, practically, may be more justly carried out; in which case we trust we shall be enabled to avail ourselves of sources of information hitherto unobtainable.

The subject of the Fisheries—one at all times of great importance to the Colony, and second only in magnitude to its Agricultural resources—cannot fail to obtain our earnest consideration, rendered more particularly necessary by the present depressed state of the markets for the produce of our soil.

The deeply interesting subject of Education shall now, as heretofore, receive our devoted attention. Duly im-

pressed with its great importance to the present as well as future well-being of the inhabitants of this Colony, we fully agree in opinion with your Excellency on the moral influence which it has ever been found to exercise on society at large.

We thank your Excellency for promising to lay before us, without delay, the public Accounts. It is gratifying to learn that the Revenue will at least equal that of last year, a sure indication of the growing importance of the trade and resources of the Colony.

Upon an examination of the Public Accounts, we will cheerfully provide for the necessary wants of the Public Service; and we will give due attention to any communications which your Excellency may be pleased to bring under our consideration.

The Address being committed to a Committee of the whole House—*Mr. Macgregor* in the chair—an animated discussion on the subject of the vacancies took place, which occupied the greater part of the evening. On the House resuming, *Mr. RAE* moved that the paragraph relating to the alleged palpable error, in the enactment of last Session be struck out, and in place thereof be inserted, that when the House shall have determined whether any of those elected Representatives have, by the acceptance of office, vacated their seats, they will then proceed to the consideration of the Act in question.

The House divided on the question:  
**YEAS**—*Messrs. RAE, Macintosh, D. Macdonald, Cooper, Montgomery, Dingwell, Macgregor, Fraser, D. Maclean*—9.  
**NAYS**—*Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Yeo, Cambridge, Hudson, Beirsto, Coles, Douse, A. Maclean, Palmer, Longworth, Wightman, Dalziel, Macaulay*—13.  
So it passed in the negative.

*Mr. Cooper* moved that the third paragraph be struck out—*whi*h was negatived on the following division:  
**YEAS**—*Messrs. Cooper, Macintosh, Dingwell, Montgomery, D. Maclean, RAE, D. Macdonald, Fraser*—8.  
**NAYS**—*Messrs. Cambridge, Hudson, Yeo, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Macgregor, Beirsto, Coles, Douse, A. Maclean, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Longworth, Wightman, Dalziel, Macaulay*—14.  
[*Mr. Thornton*, although in the House, did not vote upon either of the foregoing divisions.]

The Address was then agreed to without further opposition, and ordered to be engrossed.  
*The Hon. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Douse and Mr. A. Maclean* were appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill to correct the errors in the Small Debt and Statute Labour Acts of last Session, out of which the present difficulties have arisen, so far as regards the seats of the Hon. the Speaker, *Mr. Thornton* and *Mr. Beirsto*. And then the House adjourned.

Yesterday, the House waited upon His Excellency with their Address, to which he was pleased to make the following answer:  
*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I have to offer you my thanks for the reception which you have given to the several suggestions placed by me before your notice; and to assure you that I shall, at all times, be anxious to co-operate in all measures tending to advance the true interests of this Colony.

The Bill before referred to, for repairing the error which had crept into two of the Acts of last Session, was introduced by *Mr. Palmer*; and as the principle of the Bill had been previously fully discussed, the rules were dispensed with, and as much anxiety was evinced to bring that part of the business to a close, the Bill went through its three readings, and was finally passed, on the following division:  
**YEAS**—*Messrs. Palmer, Dalziel, Yeo, Macgregor, Douse, Hudson, Longworth, Macaulay, Wightman, Coles, D. Maclean, Cambridge, A. Maclean*.  
**NAYS**—*Messrs. Fraser, Cooper, Dingwell, Montgomery, Macintosh, D. Macdonald*.

It was then and sent to the Council for concurrence; which Body being actuated by the same desire for dispatch which prevailed in the House, the bill underwent its formal readings, and was passed before the House rose.

After the House had returned from Government House, from presenting their Address, *Mr. RAE* acquainted the House that the Committee appointed to wait upon the Lieutenant Governor with the message desiring to be informed what members of the House had accepted of office since the commencement of the present year, had performed the duty assigned them, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause the required information to be laid before the House with the least possible delay.

As the House considered itself in some measure incapacitated from entering upon the consideration of the cases of the other members, who are understood to have accepted of offices of emolument, until the information was officially communicated, and as no communication on the subject was made, up to five o'clock, the House adjourned over until this day. Had the necessary information been communicated at once, the general impression is, that the whole of the business for the dispatch of which the present meeting of the Legislature was specially called, might have been got through with yesterday.

Yesterday, at Twelve o'clock, the Legislative Council waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address, in reply to His Excellency's Speech to both Houses of the Legislature:—

*To His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.*  
May it please your Excellency;  
We the Members of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, in General Assembly convened, thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We regret that any errors should have inadvertently arisen in the Laws relating to Statute Labour and the Small Debt Courts, as to render it necessary for your Excellency to convene us at a much earlier period than usual. We beg to assure your Excellency, that we will co-operate with the House of Assembly in endeavouring to have these errors duly rectified.

The Laws affecting the Debtor and Creditor of this Colony shall receive our attention.  
We agree with your Excellency in the advantages to be derived from due attention being given to the Fisheries of this Island; and we shall readily unite in giving our support to such measures as may be deemed best calculated to encourage such a valuable and useful branch of industry in this Colony.

The subject of Education shall receive our gravest deliberation, as we fully concur with your Excellency in considering it to be one of paramount importance. A good system of Education has ever been found to be the means of disseminating among the people, principles of religion, honesty, and benevolence.

Our consideration shall be given to the necessity of altering the provisions of the Act for ascertaining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships in this Island.  
We beg to assure your Excellency, that any communication you may think fit to lay before us, shall receive our most respectful attention.  
Council Chamber, 22d December, 1843.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—  
*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*  
I am grateful for the assurances you give of applying yourselves to the consideration of the several subjects brought by me before your notice; your deliberation upon these, as generally upon others, will, I feel confident, support the real interests of this Island.

This day (Saturday) His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to the Bill passed yesterday for amending certain errors in two Acts of last Session, &c.  
We have only time to state that in the course of the day the House declared the seats of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald,