from others of these present Resolutions. But in the meantime it may be remarked, that the making the *present House* the originators of the alleged invasion of the rights of property, is in strange contradiction with the Report of the Earl of Durham, particularly that part where he states that "in every other Colony there has "been such a degree of *laches* on the part of the Govern- "ment, as in equity to preclude it from any enforcement "of the conditions upon which the original grants were "made; but in Prince Edward Island, scarcely at any "time have five years been suffered to elapse without "some appeal to the Colonial Ministers, praying that the "Crown would resume the grants it had made, as a "measure not merely justifiable, but as the only mea- "sure that could free the Province from the evils these "excessive grants had inflicted." How far it is fact that the delusion of the leaders of the present majority of the House of Assembly "has been the cause of the tenantry allowing their rents to fall into arrear," may be in part illustrated by an Address to the King, wherein it is stated that *this unfortunate disposition of the lands* has produced great evil, and that "the greater number of our settlers "are Leaseholders, under the large proprietors, and are "at this day sinking under the pressure of accumulated "rents, which they are unable to pay"—and this is of date April, 1829, when not one of the present Members of the House of Assembly had a seat in that body; and when two, now members of the Legislative Council, were members of the House of Assembly, viz: the Honorable the Attorney General, and the Honorable George Dalrymple, who also were both members of the joint Committee of the Council and House of Assembly appointed to prepare such Address.

10. *Resolved*, further, in regard to said Resolution, that it is unfounded, because that the question was agitated before many of the Members of this Assembly were born, before others had left Britain, before any one of their whole body had the most distant idea of obtaining a seat therein. Further, that it was advocated by the Honorable George Dalrymple, now a Member of the Legislative Council, then a member of the House of Assembly, from 1830 to 1835, and the measure of escheat, which goes farther than the Bill rejected by the Legislative Council, was acknowledged by the Honorable the Surveyor General and the then SolicitorGeneral(Lawson) "to be a lawful measure, and one likely to result in "great benefits to the country." and by the Honorable the Attorney General, Robert Hodgson, that it is "compe- "tent for the Representative of His Majesty in this Colony "to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners of Es- "cheats therein." (See the examination of these gentlemen March, 1832, folios 81 and 82 of Journals of House of Assembly.) Lastly, that in 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, the majority of the House of Assembly supported Escheat as justifiable, and also as necessary for the welfare of the country, and in that matter shewed no determination to reserve aught for the holders of these forfeited claims to Townships; whereas the present House in its first measure proposed a reservation, and in its second measure offered a price to said claimants.

11. *Resolved*, That unless the House of Assembly would believe, that self interest, relationship, intimate connection, tenure of lucrative office, (which according to all former precedent, would have been taken from the holders, if they turned against the proprietary claims,) would have no influence on the minds of men, they could not exclude the conviction that a majority, both in the Legislative and Executive Councils, would be and had been operated on by these various feelings and motives to resist the demands of the Agriculturists.

12. *Resolved*, That the present House of Assembly, in their Resolutions as to the construction of the Legislative and Executive Councils, independent of their own experience, were borne out by the Resolutions of former Houses, and in particular by the Resolutions of the House of Assembly of 1834, (see Journals of that year, pages 87 and 88), and that the Honorable George Dalrymple, now of the Legislative Council, and the Honorable Joseph Pope, now of the Executive Council, moved for the Legislative Council being elective.

13. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the Executive Council on sundry occasions is depicted in the Address of the House of Assembly of 1831, at which time only two individuals of the present House (neither of them voting with the present calumniated majority,) were Members of that House, in which Address it is stated, that a large proportion of the Revenue, being under the controul of the Governor and Executive Council, has enabled them in some instances to administer the Government without the intervention of the House of Assembly, and in direct opposition to the real interests of the Colony. (Journals of 1831, folio 71.)

14. *Resolved*, That the Legislative Council, (vaunting its superior "vested interest") might possibly be supposed more worthy of credence than the House of Assembly, and that therefore the House of Assembly might have felt a doubt how far truth should prevail over prejudice; but that they have the good fortune of possessing the testimony of one in whom the Imperial Government reposed the highest confidence, and who, though dead, yet speaketh;—to the Report of the Earl of Durham they refer, and when he describes those claims which the Legislative Council call the sacred rights of property, the Committee feel confident that the Representatives of the House of Assembly will gain credence.

15. *Resolved*, That as appears from sundry advertisements in London Newspapers, a number of these Proprietary claimants have formed themselves into a Society styling themselves "The Proprietors of Prince Edward Island." That many of their resolutions and representations thus published appear deceptive, but the Committee not having present access to such papers, can refer specifically to such representations only on one subject, viz. on the "commutation of Quit Rents," and that in the correspondence thereon their Agent states to the Colonial Minister, that "at the suggestion of Sir John Harvey, "and the present Lieutenant Governor, they have yield "ed to every reasonable demand made upon them in be "half of their tenantry, they have removed every ground "of, or pretence for complaint, and have actually, and "of their own accord, offered to sell their lands upon "more liberal terms than if they remained under the "controul of the government." (See letter from G. R. Young to Lord Glenelg, 4th April, 1838.)

Whereas at that time the faithful Representatives of the people were under arrest, and the people were suffering without abatement all the evils of which they had so long complained; and their acceptance of the deceptive offer made would in nowise have relieved them. That in said correspondence the said society express their unwillingness to "*take a position hostile to the officers of the "local Government,*" at the danger of their being forced into a controversy with the "local authorities on the Island"—and therefore *Resolved*, that said Society, styling themselves the Proprietary Association, have been guilty of gross misrepresentation, and of evidently trying to mislead and perplex the Colonial Minister in regard to the concernments of this Colony, and of attempting to controul and even to supersede the Colonial Legislature, and that a few interested individuals resident at a distance from the Island, but within reach of Downing Street, should be allowed to continue to put forth such falsehoods, and frame such intrigues, has been highly injurious to the prosperity of the Colony, and may be destructive of its peace.

16. Whereas, in numerous instances in this Colony individuals have been located on Leascholds in the wilderness, and that such Leaseholds are short of the number of acres stipulated, but that such individuals have never been able by proceedings at law to obtain that deduction from their rent corresponding to such deficiency, nor any deduction, and that from the case of James Douglas and Dingwell detailed in Appendix to Journals of 1840, and from the examination of their Counsel, Messrs. Binns and Young, there seems no prospect of their attaining it, and as the same appears from the case of Lunn to be the decision of the Court as to land within the Fishery Reserves, therefore it is important to exhibit to the Imperial Government such hardships, and with this view resolved that the Queries put by the Special Committee of the House of Assembly in 1839, to the Honbl's. the Attorney and Solicitor General be printed and form part of the Appendix to the Journals of this year, and of the documents to be printed for the Imperial Parliament.

17. *Resolved*, That many individuals who have leased or bought land from the claimants of Townships have in process of time been deprived of access to any public road by the said Proprietory claimants leasing or selling the land around such farms, without any reservation of, or allowance for roads, and in consequence of such procedure many individuals suffer the most serious inconvenience. That petitions for relief of those labouring under such inconveniency being laid before the Assembly and the personal knowledge of many members establishing such complaints as well founded, and there appearing to be no remedy at law as here understood, the House of Assembly passed last Session, and this Session a Bill for the relief of such inconvenience, which was rejected by the Legislative Council on both occasions.

18. *Resolved*, That as the Proprietary claimants have failed in many other instances to reserve roads or rights for roads, or to deduct on that account, the least portion of rent or price of the actual quality of wilderness land thus rented or sold, and the different districts requiring roads of access to the harbours and other places where produce is shiped, the House of Assembly have been under the necessity of appropriating money raised, in a great measure for those holding under lease to purchase for them and the rest of the public rights of way over portions of land, for every foot of which the holders have to pay rent to the Proprietary claimants, or have already paid the full price.

On Saturday, the House again went into Committee on the State of the Colony, when the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

1. Whereas the Executive Council of this Colony is composed as follows:—

Hon. George Wright, Father-in-law to the Prothonotary, who is Brother to
Hon. Robert Hodgson, who is Cousin to the
Hon. John Brecken, who is Brother-in-law to the
Hon. T. H. Haviland, (Colonial Secretary, and a Proprie-tary Agent) who is Brother-in-law to the Hon. Donald M'Donald, and Brother-in-law to
Hon. James Peake.
Hon. Joseph Pope, a Government partisan, a Proprietary Agent, who is connected in marriage to the Hon. George Wright.
Hon. J. S. M'Donald, who is Cousin to the Hon. Donald M'Donald, a Proprietary claimant, who is Brother-in-law to the Hon. John Brecken, Hon. James Peake, and Hon. T. H. Haviland.
Hon. Ambrose Lane, who is Brother-in-law to the Treasurer, who is Brother-in-law to the Hon. Robert Hodgson.

Thus shewing a family connection in the Executive Council, however otherwise well qualified for the office in themselves, eight out of nine Councillors, and how far the House of Assembly were borne out in their Resolution of 25th April, 1840.

Resolved, therefore, That conviction is forced upon the mind that a family compact of such magnitude, however well disposed in advising the Executive, will take care of themselves and their friends in the first place, and that the interests of the Colony only as a secondary consideration.

2. *Resolved*, That the Legislative Council is composed as follows:—

Hon. R. Hodgson, Solicitor to a Proprietary claimant, and Cousin to the
Hon. John Brecken, who is Brother-in-law to the
Hon. Donald Macdonald, a Proprietary claimant.
Hon. Charles Worrell, do. do.
Hon. J. H. Peters, who is Agent of S. Cunard, (recently appointed), do. do.
Hon. George Dalrymple, Receiver of Rent for a relative, who is a proprietary claimant.
Hon. J. Livett, Hon. W. Macintosh, Hon. J. M. Holl, } Comparatively speaking strangers, latelyfrom a rent paying country, and but little acquainted with the history of this Colony, and much less with the toil, labour, hardships and privations of the inhabitants. (Recently appointed.)
Hon. G. R. Goodman, Collector of Customs.
Hon. P. S. M'Nutt.
Hon. Charles Young, lately from Nova Scotia, (recently appointed) where he has resided from his infancy.

Shewing the connection and influence of Proprietary Claimants in the Legislative Council, and how far the House of Assembly were justified in passing their Resolution of 25th April, 1840.

The following Resolutions, in continuation of the series of Resolutions of the 23d April, were submitted by Mr. Rae, when the House was in Committee on the State of the Colony on Tuesday last:

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it has been the fashion of interested individuals, of late, to represent the soil of the Island as much more valuable than the cultivated portions of the neighbouring Colonies; but that this is contrary to fact, and that its capabilities for agriculture were faithfully represented in the Resolution of this House, of the 24th April, 1839 (folio 78, of its Journals), and are confirmed by the examinations of Messrs. Bell and Miller, of Township Number Thirty-five, and Messrs. Arthur and Johnston, of Township Number Twenty-three, taken before the Committee of Evidence this Session; and still more indubitably by the Report of the late Captain Holland, who, as Surveyor General of British North America, examined and reported on this Island in 1765.

2. Resolved, That if the Legislative Council, in their representations of the Members composing the majority of the present House of Assembly, had stated that many of said majority were cultivators, under lease, of land which they had cleared from the wilderness—that only six or eight of them lived on freehold farms—that many of them were not possessed of more than a very moderate amount of property—that none of them were ashamed to labour to raise the bread they ate—that many of them were pledged by the country to pursue that line which they have followed—that the urgent entreaties of their neighbours prevailed on some to accept an office honorable to them, but exposing them, if they voted according to their conscience and pledge, to the bad offices of men in power—the House of Assembly must have confessed that all these were facts.

3. Resolved, That as the Legislative Council have repeatedly rejected the Bill for the settlement of the Inhabitants—the Bill for opening Roads—the Bill for relieving Tenants from bearing the entire burden of the Land Assessment—the Bill for the relief of the Loyalists and Disbanded Soldiers—and have, by their amendments to the Fishery Reserve Bill, for this and the two previous Sessions, gone contrary to the evident meaning of Lord Glenelg's Despatches—therefore, in regard to a jointAddress to the Throne, the House of Assembly are obliged to conclude, that there is great doubt whether said Council will agree to any Address making any close approach to a real redress of grievances; and as the Imperial Government seem to think that every Colony exaggerates its own grievances, the Address thus frittered down by the Council, and modified in meaning by the Home Government, would end in something akin to nothing: *Therefore*, *Resolved*, That the House of Assembly must leave to the Council to state its own views to the Imperial Government, with this understanding, that if, any time before the close of the Session, the Legislative Council shall agree to the amended Address transmitted to them by the House of Assembly, the House of Assembly, laying aside a separate procedure, will heartily concur with the Legislative Council in said Address.

4. Resolved, That the Legislative Council having requested a Free Conference with the House of Assembly, and the House having agreed to the same, the managers of said Conference, on the part of this House, on their return, handed in, as the subject of said Conference, an Address to the Crown, drawn by the Legislative Council, with blanks left at the proper places, to be filled in with the words "House of Assembly," in case the House should agree to said Address—that the House could not agree thereto, for the reasons stated in the Resolutions which they entered into thereon, but sent up such an Address as they could concur with, through the medium of the same Committee who managed the former Conference, who handed the said original Address, and the amended Address, to the managers on the part of the Council—that said amended Address was drawn up in regular form, headed "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," and was evidently an Address, and not reasons for not concurring, and was not stated to be reasons for not concurring—that it would seem strange how the Legislative Council could ever have mistaken an Address to be concurred in, for resons for not concurring—that thereafter, when such astonishing misapprehension was removed, the Legislative Council, through the same medium of Conference, endeavoured to impress on the House, that, in amending an Address sent down as this had been, the House of Assembly had violated all rule and precedent, and was bound to accept or reject the document as sent down; and that when, by undeniable precedent, the House of Assembly proved their own procedure to be correct, the Legislative Council appear to have made some objections to form (which objections, however, the House of Assembly do not think well founded), and having desired no further Conference on the said subject: *Therefore*, *Resolved*, That the House of Assembly have, in the whole procedure, shewn every readiness to concur with the Legislative Council in any Address which would be so worded as not to sacrifice the rights of the Crown and the country, by acknowledging the claimants of Townships to have unchallengable titles to the said Townships, in defiance of the most unquestionable evidence of the same being liable to forfeiture.

5. Resolved, That comparing the advertisement of which the subjoined is a copy, with the reiterated refusals of the measure of Escheat to this Colony, the conclusion must be, that there is in this Island, or in Great Britain, or in both, an influence which prevents this Colony from being allowed the same beneficial laws as the neighbouring Colonies:

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Lucius Bentinck Viscount Falkland, Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable
Falkland. Privy Council, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Proprietors of extensive tracts of valuable land in various parts of the Province have neglected to fulfil the conditions attached to the Grants thereof, and the settlement of the country having been, by such neglect, greatly retarded, the House of Assembly have requested that measures may be adopted "to re- "invest the Crown with all Wilderness Lands owned by absen- "tees who have not complied with the terms of the Letters Pa- "tent under which the said Lands are held."

I do, therefore, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, issue this my Proclamation, for the purpose of making it publicly known, that I have directed the Commissioners of Crown Lands to furnish me with a report of all tracts of land herefofore granted and now liable to forfeiture, whether belonging to residents or absentees, and that I shall cause the necessary legal proceedings to be instituted, at the expiration of eighteen months from the date hereof, for escheating all such tracts of land as shall not be, at that period, improved to the extent required by the terms on which the Crown parted with its right thereto, in order that the same may be regranted to persons who will become *bona fide* settlers.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the Fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
RUPERT D. GEORGE.

God save the Queen.

The Crown Jewels of Hanover.—In the Rolls Court, the case of the King of Hanover *versus* Sir H. Wheatley, came on for hearing. The bill with which the case originated was filed by the King of Hanover against Sir H. Wheatley and T. Wood, the executors of William the Fourth, the Attorney General, (as representing the interests of the British Crown,) and Prince George of Cambridge. A motion was made on behalf of the defendants, for a commission to Hanover, to cross-examine Mrs. Charlotte Beckendorff, aged 80, and Miss Sophia Beckendorff, for some time maids of honour to Queen Charlotte. They have already been examined on the part of the King of Hanover. The property in dispute consists of several jewels, said to be worth £50,000, which were worn by Queen Charlotte; and which, upon her death, went into the custody of George the Fourth; upon his death, they went into the possession of William the Fourth; and upon the death of King William, when the Crowns of England and Hanover became separated, the question arose as to which of the Crowns the Jewels belonged to. It is contended for King Ernest, that George the Third had made a special gift of the Jewels to Queen Charlotte; that she had bequeathed them to "the house of Hanover;" and that that bequest clearly vests the property in the Hanoverian Court. The King of Hanover's counsel did not oppose the motion; and an order was made for the commission.

The Thames Tunnel.—The difficulties which have impeded the completion of this undertaking may be said now to have been overcome. The work has been completed under the river, and the shield, the *avant courier* of the structure, is now below the company's wharf on the Middlesex side. The operations at Wapping, for completing the shaft by which foot passengers will descend, are in full activity. 30 feet of this shaft have already been completed, leaving about 10 feet more to be accomplished. The natural ground which has been already touched is favourable for the gradual and safe descent of this enormous mass of brickwork. The engineer has, in some respects, varied the scale upon which the shaft is constructed, as compared with that which was sunk years ago at Rotherhithe, by constructing it larger at bottom than it will be at its summit. Immediately the shaft has been sunk to its required depth, the shield will be advanced from its present position, having traversed 33 feet 6 inches. The communication throughout the entire length of the tunnel will be thrown open. The run of water from land springs into the tunnel at present is from 400 to 500 gallons per minute. When, however, the communication has been thrown open between the whole line, the influx will cease. The engine, with less than half its power, throws off the water arising from land springs, and the visitors' archway, up to the shield, is perfectly dry. It is expected that the ceremony of opening the Tunnel will take place about the end of next summer. Her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Brunel. The shield presents a very novel appearance, as now lighted up—viz., that of a Gothic window.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

The committee for managing the affairs at Lloyds have adopted a resolution to the effect, that all vessels in future shall be surveyed periodically, as by the regulations, in order to be retained in the register-book.

Six Months with the Chinese Expedition, by Lord Jocelyn, contains much information regarding the habits and manners of John Chinaman. We extract a description of an opium smoking house:—

"One of the objects which I had a curiosity to visit, was the opium smoker in his heaven; and certainly it is a most fearful sight, although perhaps not so degrading to the eye as the drunkard from spirits, lowered to the level of the brute, and wallowing in his filth. The idiot smile and death-like stupor, however, of the opium debauchee has something far more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the latter. Pity, if possible, takes the place of other feelings, as we watch the faded cheek and haggard look of the being abandoned to the power of the drug; while disgust is uppermost at the sight of the human creature levelled to the beast by intoxication. The rooms where the Chinese sit and smoke are surrounded by wooden couches, with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture of the bowl for the admission of the opium is not larger than a pin's head. The drug is prepared with some kind of conserve, and a very small portion is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe; and the smoke is taken into the lungs, as from the hookah in India.

On a beginner one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp, as fire must be held to the drug during the process of inhaling; and from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipe, there is generally a person who waits upon the smoker, to perform the office. A few days of this fearful luxury, when taken to excess, will give a pallid and haggard look to the face; and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into little better than an idiot skeleton. The pain they suffer when deprived of the drug, after long habit, no language can explain; and it is only when to a certain degree under its influence, that their faculties are left alive. In the houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at nine o'clock in the evening in all the different stages. Some entering half distracted, to feed the craving appetite they have been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking wildly, under the effects of a first pipe; while the couches round are filled with their different occupants, who lie languid, with an idiot smile on their countenance, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast verging towards the wished-for consummation. The last scene in this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of dead house, where lie stretched those who have passed into that state of bliss the opium eater madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is madly hurrying."

BOSTON, April 3.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA!

HOSTILITIES AGAIN COMMENCED.

Strict Blockade of Canton! The English Blockading Squadron at Macao! Contemplated attack on and destruction of the Bogue Forts!

Just as the Steamboat Mohegan, Capt. C. Woosley, of the Stonington route, was leaving New York yesterday afternoon, the splendid and fast sailing ship Panama, Capt. Benjamin, belonging to N. L. and G. Griswold of New York, passed the Battery, having just arrived from Canton, which place she left on the 6th of January, and Macao the 6th, thus bringing

Seventeen days later from Canton.

By extraordinary efforts we are enabled to obtain the latest news. From the Captain we learn that there is not the slightest probability of any settlement of the difficulties—China will not yield one iota—and that every preparation was making by the British Admiral to commence hostilities forthwith. We were kindly favoured with the following letter from the Captain, but were unable to obtain any papers:—

"When I left Canton River, the Chinese were moving the Junks, loaded with stone, preparatory to sinking the same upon the bar, and they would effect their object before the Panama could get out. I came down to the Lower Bar, without 'Pilot or Grand Chops,' and was detained waiting for the Chops several days.—*The Junks were all in line upon the bar, ready to sink at the firing of the first gun of the British authorities—and the day of settlement appeared to be as far distant as ever.* It was the intention of the Commodore to attack and destroy the Bogue forts the day after my departure.

"PULASKI BENJAMIN,
Captain of the Panama."

It was with great difficulty that Capt. Benjamin succeeded in obtaining his departure—he was obliged to obtain special permission from the admiral.

We shall feel extremely obliged if our Friends in Town and Country who may stand indebted to us, would favour us occasionally with a remittance, however small, it being quite unreasonable to suppose, that we can furnish them with our paper, week after week, and year after year, without receiving—as, we regret to say, is the case in too many instances—any acknowledgment whatever.—A few individuals having thought proper to allow their papers to remain in the Office for some considerable time past, without giving us any notice whatever of their intention to withdraw their names from our subscription list—and as occasionally parcels of papers are returned from country Post Offices, marked "refused," &c.—we embrace the present opportunity to state, that, to say nothing of the meanness of such proceedings, it is expected by us that when an individual wishes to discontinue taking our paper, he will at least deign to pay us a visit and settle up all arrears. We therefore hope, that it will be clearly and distinctly understood in future, that no paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until all arrears are paid up.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1841.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday last, at 3 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having taken his seat in the Council Chamber, the House of Assembly were summoned to attend, and having made their appearance at the Bar, His Excellency was pleased, in the Queen's name, to assent to the following Bills, viz:

An Act to amend an Act of the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act intituled An Act for the limitation of Actions, and for avoiding Law Suits, so far as the same relate to actions concerning Real Estate,' and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to authorise the appointment of Coroners in Prince and King's Counties.

An Act to further continue and to amend the Act for regulating the measurement of Ton Timber, Boards, and other kinds of Lumber, and also declaring what shall be deemed Merchantable, and for appointing Officers to survey the same.

An Act to prohibit the interment of Human Bodies within the limits of the Town of Georgetown, and to establish Burying Grounds in the Common thereof.

An Act for the appointment of Fish Inspectors, and to continue and extend the provisions of the Act now in force, regulating the size of Fish Barrels and Tierces, and the weight of Fish packed up therein.

An Act to amend the Act relating to Weights and Measures.

An Act to continue an Act for the more effectual punishment of Offenders, by enabling the Supreme Court to add hard labour to the sentence of imprisonment.

An Act to enable the Government to ascertain the Population of this Colony, and to obtain other statistical information therein mentioned.

An Act relating to Schools, and for the encouragement of Education.

An Act further to continue for one year the Act for granting a Bounty on Vessels engaged in the Fisheries of this Island.

An Act to continue for a limited period an Act passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for more effectually preventing the spreading of Infectious Distempers within this Island.'

An Act further to continue for One Year, and further amend an Act passed in the Seventh Year of His late Majesty's Reign for raising a Revenue in this Island.

An Act for appropriating certain Moneys therein mentioned for the service of the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Forty-one.

His Excellency was then pleased to close the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I am at length enabled to release you from your Legislative duties, after this unusually long and protracted Session. I trust that the few measures which have been matured may prove advantageous to the interests of the Island.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I thank you for the Supplies granted to Her Majesty, which shall be strictly applied to the various services for which they have been voted; at the same time, I must express my deep regret, that the benevolent intentions of our Most Gracious Sovereign, in offering such liberal means for erecting "an Asylum for insane persons, and other objects of charity," have been frustrated by your refusal to comply with the terms of the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on that subject.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Upon your return to your several Districts, I trust you will impress upon the minds of those with whom you may have influence, that obedience to the laws, and the preservation of the public peace and good order, are the first duties which every loyal subject owes to the Crown and to the community in which he lives.