

OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.—It is a truthful and proud boast, that over the dominions of our Sovereign there is never complete darkness. The area of the British Empire comprises an extent of 2,250,000 square miles, equal to 1,440,000,000 acres, over a large portion of which there are only from one to three mouths on each square mile of surface; while in the United Kingdom alone, the proportion of mouths to each square mile is about three hundred (a denser population than that of China, with its 365,000,000 inhabitants.) The direct annual revenue of the transmarine possessions of England, is £23,000,000, sterling, while the whole cost of the civil government of those vast possessions, to the home exchequer, is but £223,000. Their maritime commerce amounts yearly to £55,000,000, of which one-half is carried on direct with England, and the profits on which, to the whole empire, are therefore equivalent to double the amount if carried on with a foreign country; the burthen of the shipping entering inwards and outwards annually, in all our possessions, amounts to the enormous quantity of seven millions five hundred thousand tons, of which 250,000 tons is direct to and from England. The troops of the line—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—raised in our maritime possessions, or paid by them without a shilling cost from the home exchequer, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand men; and the militia (consisting entirely of Europeans) comprises 250,000 men at arms! The property annually created in our maritime possessions amounts to £37,000; and the amount of moveable and immovable property in them—including land, timber, mines, houses, roads, buildings, forts, ships, harbours, cattle, horses, sheep, merchandise, &c.—has been estimated, for each colony, on fair data, at the enormous sum of two thousand four hundred millions sterling.

POPE CLEMENT XIX.—The late Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1805, spent many years at Rome, for the benefit of his health. His Royal Highness, while in that capital, received many marks of respect from Pope Clement XIX. and his successor. It was an invariable custom, from time immemorial, for all carriages, on meeting that of the Sovereign Pontiff, to deviate on one side, or, if the place was very narrow, to back out, and so make a clear passage. It happened once that the Pope and the Duke entered a very narrow street in opposite directions, at the same time, and came in contact where the passage was too narrow to admit of either turning. His Holiness immediately gave orders that his own carriage should recede, to let the English Prince advance, which was done, much to the astonishment of the Roman people. Other acts of civility, still more distinguished, were shown, both to the Duke of Gloucester and his brother, for which his Majesty wrote a letter of thanks to Pius VI. with his own hand.—Memoirs of George IV.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE MASTER.—The entire control of the navigation and working the ship lies with the master. He gives the course and general directions to the officer of the watch, who enters upon a slate, at the end of the watch, the course made, and the number of knots, together with any observations. The officer of the watch is at liberty to trim the yards, to make alterations in the upper sails, to take in and set royals, topgallant-sails, &c.; but no important alteration can be made, as, for instance, reefing a topsail, without the special order of the master; who, in such cases, always comes upon deck and takes command in person. When on deck, the weather side of the quarter-deck belongs to him, and as soon as he appears, the officer of the watch tells the officer to take in or set such a sail, and leaves him the particular ordering. * * * The master never goes aloft, nor does any work with his hands, unless for his own pleasure. If the officer of the watch thinks it necessary to reef the topsails, he calls the master, who, upon coming on deck, takes command, and, if he thinks proper, orders all hands to be called. The crew, officers and all, then take their stations, and await the orders of the master, who works the vessel in person, giving all the commands, even the most minute, and looks out for trimming the yards and laying the ship for reefing. The chief mate commands upon the fore-castle, under the master, and does not go aloft. The second mate goes aloft with the crew.—Dana's Seaman's Manual.

"WHAT A SHOCKING BAD HAT!"—The origin of this singular saying, which made fun for the metropolis for months, is not involved in the same obscurity as that which shrouds the origin of some others. There had been a hotly contested election for the borough of Southwark, and one of the candidates was an eminent hatter. This gentleman, in canvassing the electors, adopted a somewhat professional mode of conciliating their goodwill, and of bribing them without letting them perceive that they were bribed. Whenever he called upon or met a voter whose hat was not of the best material, or, being so, had seen its best days, he invariably said, "What a shocking bad hat you have got; call at my warehouse and you shall have a new one!" Upon the day of election, this circumstance was remembered, and his opponents made the most of it, by inciting the crowd to keep up an incessant cry of "What a shocking bad hat!" all the time the honourable candidate was addressing them. From Southwark the phrase spread over all London, and reigned for a time the supreme slang of the season.—Mackay's Popular Delusions.

NOT IN HASTE.—A clergyman in the North, very homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms—"I said in my haste, all men are liars." "Aye," premised his reverence, by way of introduction, "ye said it in your haste, David, did ye!—zin ye had been here, ye might have said it at your leisure, my mon."—Scotch Paper.

ROYALTY AND EARLY RISING.—One of the most conspicuous traits in the habits of the present Royal family of this country is their early rising. It is not an unusual circumstance to witness the Queen and Prince Albert, without attendants, enjoying a walk as early as nine o'clock, in the slopes and newly-formed grounds of the Home Park. At eight o'clock, Windsor Castle is all life and bustle, domestics being seen at that early hour serving tea and coffee in all directions to the numerous apartments. The Duke of Cambridge is also a very early riser; at nine o'clock, or before that hour, if required, his Royal Highness is easily accessible. The partiality of his late Majesty King William IV. to early rising is well known; in his good-humoured and brusque manner, he frequently sent hasty messages, when waiting for his Royal consort at the breakfast table. His Majesty's reception on business usually commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning. George III. was likewise an early riser. In short, this early habit is so marked a characteristic of the present Royal family, that it deserves to be recorded, as a rare example among individuals of so exalted a station, and well worthy of general imitation.—Court Journal.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

Mr. RAE reported to the House the following draft of a Petition to the House of Commons:

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, respectfully sheweth—

That in 1840 and 1841, your Petitioners applied to your Honourable Body, for the redress of heavy grievances, affecting the cultivators of Land in this Colony, in consequence of the whole soil having been granted, in lots of 20,000 Acres, to individuals whose management has proved most prejudicial to the interests of the Colony, as an appendage of Britain, and most oppressive to the farmers. Printed copies of applications, made in past time to the Privy Council, and of sundry other documents, in proof of the statements of your Petitioners, were last year forwarded to Joseph Hume, Esq., and Resolutions, explanatory of the present state of the Colony, are herewith forwarded.

Your Petitioners are aware of the many important and difficult questions which, relating directly to your own constituents, have a preferable claim to your attention; but they earnestly entreat, that by means of a Committee, or in whatever way to your Honourable Body may seem meet, some steps may be taken this Session towards the redress of the heavy grievances which have long oppressed this Island.

Your Petitioners have further to submit, that the Land on the sea coast of this Island was not granted on the same terms as the rest, but was reserved, part to the Crown, and part for a free Fishery for all British subjects; that said land has, in many instances, been sold or leased by the Grantees; that Lord Glenelg, by Despatches, dated in 1838, signified Her Majesty's pleasure, that the same should be thrown open, as originally intended, and required the Lieutenant Governor to recommend to the Legislature to pass a Law for the regulation of these Reserves; that your Petitioners and the Legislative Council entertain views so different, as to the intent of the Reservation and the meaning of the Despatches, as to have been unable to agree on some principal Sections of the Bill which passed the House of Assembly, though repeated, by means of amendments, communications have been held betwixt the two Bodies, during the three previous Sessions; and that there seems no prospect of the Legislative Council ever agreeing to such a Bill as your Petitioners must pass, to do justice to their Constituents; and under these circumstances, your Petitioners are under the necessity of praying your Honourable House to take such measures, for their relief in this matter also, as, in your wisdom, you may deem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

A motion being made, that the said Petition be agreed to; The House divided:

Yeas—Messrs. Rae, D. Macdonald, Clark, Dalziel, Beck, Macintosh, Montgomery, Gorman, Macneil, Macfarlane, Fraser, Forbes, Le Lacheur, W. Dingwell, Thomson, Maclean—16.

Nays—Messrs. Hudson, Yeo, Palmer, J. S. Macdonald, Longworth, Pope—6.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. RAE also reported the following draft of an Address to Her Majesty,—on the Land question—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island,

Most respectfully sheweth—

That this Island was originally granted in large tracts, upon condition that the Grantees were to introduce and settle their Grants with Foreign Protestants—whick condition has not been performed, and the Lands are subject to forfeiture. But Your Majesty's Predecessors extended indulgence to the Grantees, to enable them to settle their Grants with British Subjects. Of this arrangement your Petitioners would not complain, had the Proprietors disposed of their Lands at a price which immigrants and others could pay, price of the Land, that the inhabitants were endeavouring to purchase, they had to become Tenants, and covenant to pay a Rent which, notwithstanding their best exertions, they are unable to pay; and the Tenancy are greatly in arrears for Rent, for which many of them are liable to be ejected, and deprived of their improvements, made with much cost and labour.

The House of Assembly, to relieve them from much distress, pray your Majesty to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to pass an enactment for the appointment of Commissioners from the neighbouring Provinces, authorising them to fix the price of the Land in its original wilderness state, that the Tenancy may be enabled to pay such fixed price, or the interest thereof as a rent; and if the Proprietors refuse to submit to this equitable measure, we pray your Majesty, as an act of justice, to re-vest the forfeited Lands in the Crown.

The House of Assembly herewith forward a series of Resolutions, passed on the State of the Colony, in support of the above—to all of which they pray Your Majesty's favourable consideration—and your Petitioners will ever pray for your Majesty's sacred person.

A motion being made, that the said Address be agreed to; The House again divided—Yeas, 16; Nays, 6.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. RAE also reported the following Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Fishery Reserves:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty;

We, the Representatives of your Majesty's faithful and loyal people of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly submit to your Majesty's Royal consideration, that in the Session of 1840, the House of Assembly addressed your Majesty—to which they beg reference, as well as to several Resolutions passed by this House, when on the State of the Colony, which are herewith submitted—with regard to the Fishery Reserves of this Island, under the impression that your Majesty would be pleased to cause the Executive to put in force a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, which is as follows: (No. 66.)

"Downing Street, 14th September, 1838.

"Sir; "I have received your Despatch (No. 27) of the 26th July, recommending the adoption of the alternative suggested in my Despatch of the 10th May last (No. 43), of throwing open the Fishery Reserves on the Shores of Prince Edward Island to all British subjects engaging in the Fisheries. I have to convey to you my authority for carrying this measure into effect, in the manner which you propose.

"I have, &c. &c. (Signed) "GLENELG.

"Lt. Governor Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, &c."

The House of Assembly, placing every confidence in your Majesty's justice towards your loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of this Island, feel with unfeigned regret that there has been no answer to their humble Address, and that thereby a great portion of the inhabitants of this Island, engaging in the Fisheries, are subject to very heavy grievances. The House of Assembly would beg to submit, that, in addition to the Bills passed by this House in 1839 and 1840, for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves, the House of Assembly passed a Bill to the same effect in the present Session, which the Legislative Council rejected; and as the Proprietary Claimants of Townships in this Island are continually harassing with law proceedings Fishermen and others located on said Reservations, and raising a Revenue from that to which they never had any Title, to the great discouragement of Trade and loss of Property in this Colony, the House of Assembly beg that your Majesty would be pleased to order the Crown Officers of this Island to take legal proceedings against Proprietary Claimants, for recovering all Rents or sums of money which they have received in any way, as arising from said Reservations, and give such other directions to the Lieutenant Governor of this Island as will, in future, prohibit Proprietary Claimants from exacting any Rents, or ar-

rears of Rent, for any quantity of Land contained in said Reservations. And further, the House of Assembly would humbly but most earnestly pray, that your Majesty would be pleased to order the Lieutenant Governor of this Island to throw open said Reservations, in accordance with said Despatch, and that if any dispute should arise between parties availing themselves of the said privilege, that the Legislature shall apply such remedy thereto as the nature of the case may appear to require.

A motion being made, that the said Address be agreed to; Mr. Palmer moved, by way of amendment, that the words "this day three months," be added to the question.

The House divided on Mr. Palmer's motion of amendment.

Yeas, 6; Nays, 16.

The motion for agreeing to the Address was then put and carried.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an Address to the Lieut. Governor, requesting His Excellency to forward the foregoing Addresses to the Queen to the proper quarter.

Mr. Palmer reported to the House the following draught of an Address to Her Majesty.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We your Majesty's faithful subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, humbly approach your Majesty's Throne with sentiments of loyalty and attachment towards your Majesty's person and Government.

Having taken into our consideration the Act passed in the Session of 1841, to authorize the erection of a Building near Charlottetown, as an Asylum for insane persons, and other objects of charity, agreeably to the Despatch of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, your Majesty's late Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 13th October, 1840, have passed a supplementary Act, which, we trust with confidence, will sufficiently remove those objections to the said original Act, as pointed out in such Despatch, and thereby receive your Royal sanction to its becoming a Law, and proceedings towards the erection of the Building to be from any such objections no longer delayed in their operation.

We beg leave, however, further to state to your Majesty, that such a very great increase having lately arisen in the price of lands in the vicinity of Charlottetown, that the quantity with which it is so desirable and necessary to endow the Institution, for the immediate benefit of its inmates, and as authorized to be purchased by the aforesaid Act, cannot now be obtained, in any eligible situation, at a less price than nearly double the sum for which it could have been purchased when the said original Act passed—a circumstance which will now, unfortunately, delay the fixing of a site for the building until additional means can be obtained for the purpose, which we deeply regret the finances of the Colony in their present state will not admit of.

We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such difficulty into your favourable consideration, and to authorize the appropriation of the sum of £500 towards such purpose, out of the sum of £1000, the balance of Moneys now unappropriated, arising from the proceeds of the sale of the Crown Lands of this Colony.

We further most respectfully submit to your Majesty, a subject also which, in a great measure, affects the public interest of your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of this Colony, owing to the want of public funds which the Colony is not yet in a state to afford, being the unimproved condition of the public Streets and Communications in this Island—particularly the latter. We would, therefore, most humbly appeal to your Majesty's favour, and request, that out of such funds, your Majesty would still beneficently allow for Prince-own the appropriation of £100, and for Georgetown that of £150, for the aforesaid purposes.

And the said draught Address being again read;

Mr. Clark moved, by way of amendment, that the words "particularly the latter," in the last paragraph, be struck out.

Mr. Longworth moved, in amendment to the said amendment, that all that relates to Georgetown and Prince-own, be struck out.

The House divided on the last motion of amendment.

Yeas—Messrs. Longworth, Macneil, Maclean, Macfarlane, Palmer, Hudson—6. Nays, 13.

Mr. Clark's amendment was then put and carried—Yeas, 10; Nays, 9.

The question being then put on the said Address, as amended, it was agreed to by the House.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1842.

On Saturday last, at Two, p. m., His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, came down to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat, 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 several Bills (25 in number) passed by both Houses—several of which are for very important purposes, and we trust will be found beneficial in their operation.

An Act for the Incorporation of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company.

An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to manage certain Shares and Property in the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, on behalf of the Government of this Colony.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled 'An Act to regulate the admission of Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors, and to regulate the admission of Advocates and Proctors in the Courts of Vice Admiralty and Court of Probate in this Island.'

An Act to continue the Act intitled 'An Act to regulate the floating of Logs, Scantling, Deals, and other kinds of Wood, down the Rivers and lesser Streams in this Island.'

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

An Act further to explain and amend an Act passed in the Third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled 'An Act to consolidate, amend, and reduce into one Act, the several Acts of the General Assembly, relating to Trespasses, and for other purposes therein mentioned.'

An Act to authorize the appointment of Coal Meters, where deemed necessary.

An Act to consolidate, amend, and reduce into one Act, the several Acts, and parts of Acts, relating to the qualifications and mode of summoning Grand and Petit Jurors.

An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the Third Year of Her present Majesty, intitled 'An Act to prohibit the exportation of Oysters from this Island, for a limited period.'

An Act to explain certain parts of the Act to consolidate and amend the Election Laws.

An Act to repeal and amend a certain portion of the Nineteenth Section of an Act relating to Schools, and for the encouragement of Education.

An Act to prevent the taking and carrying away of Boats, Canoes or Flats, without the consent of the owners thereof, and to repeal an Act formerly passed for that purpose.

An Act to amend the Act now in force relating to Apprentices, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.

On presenting the Money Bills, Mr. Speaker addressed His Excellency as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

The House of Assembly have voted the supplies necessary for the public Service, and for the erection of a Province Building, and have made provision for the maintenance of an Asylum for Insane persons, and other objects of charity, and have also granted a sum to enable this Colony to participate in the benefits of Steam Navigation. Those necessary grants will, no doubt, trench upon the disposable resources of the Colony, and the House of Assembly, upon spirits distilled in this Island; but I regret to inform your Excellency, this was intercepted by the Council. I beg to present to your Excellency the following Bills:—

An Act to amend the Act now in force relating to a Fire Engine Company, and accidents by Fire within Charlottetown.

An Act to consolidate and amend the two several Acts now in force relative to Accidents by Fire, and for the improvement of Property in Georgetown.

An Act to regulate the letting of Stalls in Charlottetown Market House, and for purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to authorize the issue of a Copper Coinage in this Colony, and to prohibit the circulation of base Coppers.

An Act to amend and continue for a limited period the Act intitled 'An Act for the regulation of the Public Wharf of Charlottetown.'

An Act to provide a less expensive mode of carrying into operation in certain cases the provisions of the several Acts now in force for regulating the laying out and altering of Highways.

An Act to create a fund for defraying the expense of providing Medical assistance for sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination.

An Act to repeal part of an Act made and passed in the year of Her present Majesty's Reign, intitled, 'An Act to authorize the erection of a Building near Charlottetown, as an Asylum for insane persons, and other objects of charity, and to provide for the future maintenance of the same,' and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown, and to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned.

An Act to authorize the Treasurer of this Island to pay off Treasury Warrants to the amount of Four thousand Pounds, out of the Land Assessment Moneys now in the Treasury.

An Act for the increase of the Revenue of 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-two.

After which, His Excellency closed the Session with the following

SPEECH;

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

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

The business of the Session having terminated, I take the earliest moment to relieve you from your attendance here; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my best acknowledgments for the great consideration which you have given to my several suggestions, offered upon my first meeting you.

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

In thanking you for the Supplies which you have voted for the purposes of Her Majesty's Government in this Colony, I must especially notice the liberality with which you have also voted large sums respectively for the erection of Public Offices, a Lunatic Asylum, and towards the permanent establishment of a Steam Boat, for the use of this Island. This display of your feeling will contribute to the stability of our relations generally, because, in the face of a decreased Revenue, your knowledge of the resources and confidence in the advancing prosperity of the Colony justifies your expenditure.

It was my sincere wish, and I will add expectation, to have concluded my observations upon the proceedings of the Session with expressions of thankfulness and approbation only; but by the Resolutions passed in your House on the 12th inst., and by the Addresses founded thereon, I am imperatively called upon to remark, that after the decided manner in which Her Majesty's Government have spoken upon the subject involved in those Resolutions, it is impossible to imagine that your adoption of them can be otherwise than injurious to this Colony. I feel, however, confident that the Population of this Island will not disregard their true interests, for the visionary propositions and disquietude contained in the question of Estcheat.

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

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

Previously to your separation I would express my regret that you have not been able to agree to any measure tending towards the better management of the Central Academy, an Institution which ought to have, in conjunction with other Scholastic Establishments, an important influence upon Society throughout the Colony.

On Saturday last, just before the Prorogation of the Legislature, the Hon. Mr. Pope called the attention of the Assembly to the 17th Resolution of the Committee on the State of the Colony, as published in the Herald of that day. His object in doing this was to point out an alteration which had been made in that Resolution, subsequently to its passing the House, the words "proprietary claimants" being substituted for the word "Proprietors." On inquiry, it was found that the Resolution was correctly entered in the Journal of the House, and that therefore the error must have originated in some other quarter.

In order to explain the matter above referred to, we have to remark, that the words—"which public measures have been supported by the proprietors and their abettors" were proposed to be added to the Resolution when the House was in Committee, and the proposed amendment being carried, it was pinned to the foot of the original Resolution. When the series of Resolutions was placed in our hands for publication, this important appendage was missing. A Member of the House, however, (Mr. Rae), undertook to supply the deficiency, which he accordingly did in our office, from memory, in the way in which it has been given to the public.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Joseph Pope, of Bedouque, Charles Hensley, Esq. of Charlottetown, and Joseph Wightman, Esq. of Georgetown, Commissioners to manage the Shares and Property of the Colonial Government in the Prince Edward Island Steam Boat Company. His Excellency was also pleased to name the Hon. Joseph Pope and Charles Hensley, Esq. to be ex officio Directors of the said Company, under the authority of the Act for the Incorporation of the "Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company."

His Excellency has been also pleased to appoint the Honorable Colonel Ambrose Lane, Thomas Heath Haviland, James Peake, John Myrie Holl, and Edward Palmer, Esq., Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under the Act passed for that and other purposes in the late Session of the Legislature.

T. H. HAVILAND, C. C.

Sir Charles Fitzroy, Governor-General of the Windward Islands, (late Governor of P. E. Island,) arrived at Barbadoes on the 3d ult., in the Dec. Steamer.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO P. E. ISLAND.

MIRAMICHI, April 5.—We perceive in the Journals of the Assembly of the 25th March, the following grant. Are we to understand by the wording of this Resolution that the Boat is to call only at Newcastle and Douglastown, as they are the only places named, or is it understood, that Chatham being below these places, she will, as a matter of course, stop there? We should like to obtain some information on the subject.—Gleaner.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £275 for the current year, from the 20th day of May next, for the purpose of encouraging Steam Communication between Miramichi, Charlottetown and Pictou; provided that a good and efficient Boat be by the period above named put on that line, and that the same do run regularly not less than once a fortnight between the above mentioned places between the 20th May and 20th November next, (going and returning once a fortnight) and proceeding up the river Miramichi as high as the Town of Newcastle, and discharge and receive freight and passengers, touching at Douglastown for the same purpose both on her arrival and departure, and stopping at each of those places each time not less than half an hour; which sum shall be paid to such person or persons as may run such Boat, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, only on its being certified to him, by Commissioners to be by His Excellency appointed to superintend such Steam Navigation in this Province, that a good and efficient Boat has been put on said line, and that the conditions of this grant have been for the year for which the grant is applied to be paid, in all respects complied with.