

The policy which excluded our Commercial rivals from sharing the advantages of a direct intercourse with the British West India Colonies, afforded the most cheering prospects to your Majesty's loyal subjects in this and the neighbouring Provinces of North America. We viewed the adoption of that measure as being admirably calculated to infuse a salutary impulse into a community deeply engaged in mercantile pursuits. The reciprocal advantages which naturally result from an intercourse between Countries so differently situated—the benefits which are derived from the mutual exchange of commodities and productions peculiar to each, were motives sufficiently strong to induce numerous enterprising individuals to invest capital in the formation of Establishments for the express purpose of availing themselves of advantages so ostensibly displayed, under the protective system adopted by your Majesty's Government. A direct trade has in consequence been established between this Colony and your Majesty's possessions in the West Indies; and there are reasonable grounds for believing, that, if encouraged, it will ultimately become a considerable source both of public and private prosperity.

This valuable Trade not only affords an extensive outlet for the surplus Produce of the North American Provinces, which is exchanged for the productions of the West Indies, but from the circumstance of its being exclusively carried on in British bottoms, is of the highest importance in a national point of view, by enlarging the commercial marine of the Empire. This is strikingly evinced by the rapid increase of the Tonnage of the Northern Colonies since the present regulations went into operation.

We humbly beg leave further to represent to your Majesty, that the permanent interests of the West India Merchant are best served by a perseverance in the present line of policy, although temporary relief may be afforded by conceding to the United States the advantages which they seek. Yet, besides other casualties, the rapidly increasing production of Sugars within the Union, will soon render the United States independent of the West Indies for that staple article of their commerce. In that case the West India Merchant must of necessity make his returns for Supplies drawn from the United States, entirely in Specie—while on the contrary, the North American Colonies, whose lands and waters are capable of affording an inexhaustible and certain supply, will at the same time become increasing and advantageous Markets for return Productions.

We would also beg leave most respectfully to state, that the late revulsions in Trade plunged a considerable portion of the Inhabitants of this Colony in unforeseen and unavoidable distress. The consequence which resulted was, the depreciation of almost every article of Colonial exportation. Many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces still severely feel the shock which the trading community experienced. Under such circumstances the revocation of the Orders in Council, or any sudden alteration in the Com-

mercial regulations, as at present established by your Majesty's Government, would be productive of consequences seriously injurious to the future prospects of this Colony, and prejudicial alike to its Commercial prosperity and Agricultural improvement.

The Council and Assembly therefore humbly trust that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to continue to your faithful and loyal Subjects of North America, a trade so essential to their welfare, by adhering to that system of Policy which has already proved so advantageous to their Interests.

Ordered, that the said Address be agreed to.

Resolved,—That this House do agree to the following Joint Address to the Lieut. Governor, requesting his Excellency to forward the Joint Addresses of the Council and Assembly to his Majesty.

To His Excellency Colonel JOHN READY, Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto adjacent, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Joint Address of His Majesty's Council and House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

The Council and House of Assembly having agreed on a Joint Address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to relinquish his Quit Rents payable from this Island—as also an Address upon the subject of the negotiation now pending between the British Government and the United States of America, relative to conceding to the Americans a direct intercourse with the West India Colonies, humbly request that your Excellency would be pleased to forward the same, and use your influence to obtain favorable answers thereto.

Ordered, that Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Mabey and Mr. Cameron [be a committee to join the Committee of the Council to wait on his Excellency with the same.

Ordered, that Mr. Mabey do go to the Council and acquaint them therewith.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 27, 1830.

THE House met pursuant to adjournment.—PRAYERS.

Mr. Dalrymple reported from the committee appointed to wait on the Lieut. Governor with the Address requesting his Excellency to forward the Address to his Majesty, on the subject of the Glebe Lands, and to use his influence in promoting the object thereof—that they had, pursuant to order, waited on his Excellency with the same, and that he was pleased to say, that the subject should receive his best attention.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the bill intituled “An act to authorise the Lieutenant Governor or other Administrator of the

Government for the time being, to appoint Commissioners for building a Jail in Charlotte-Town.”

Ordered, that the said Bill do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. McNeill do carry the said Bill to the Council, for their concurrence.

Message from the Council:

Mr. Nantes informed the House, that his Majesty's Council had passed the Bill intituled “An act for Appropriating certain Monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty.”

And then the Messenger withdrew.