

e of sufficient length to shew a portion of at least seven feet over water, in a perpendicular position, at high water—such portion to be reduced in size, squared at the top end, of sufficient strength only to support four semicircular thin boards, nailed to the faces of the spar at the top, shewing, at a distance, the appearance of a globe or ball.

THURSDAY, April 15.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT JUDGE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Longworth in the Chair—to take into consideration His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message of the 25th ult. and the letter accompanying the same, from the Chief Justice, representing the necessity which exists for the appointment of a professional Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court:

Mr. RAE moved that a Special Committee be appointed, to investigate the subject matter of the said communication. He said that some better evidence was required than that before the Committee, to warrant their coming to a decision on this important question. The subjects of inquiry for the Committee are the number of days in a year taken up in the trial of causes in the Supreme Court for a given number of years, as also the number of suits tried within the said time.

Mr. THOMSON opposed the motion. He thought it quite unnecessary to make any inquiry into matters already within the knowledge of hon. members; such inquiries would take up more time than what the House at present, from the advanced period of the session, could well afford to spare, he therefore thought it unnecessary for the Committee to enter into the details of the proposed inquiry.

Mr. HENSON said that if the House thought that a professional Assistant Judge was necessary, and that our colonial funds are sufficient to defray his salary, they then know what to do. If we do not require an Assistant Judge—if we have not the means wherewith to support him—then we can soon dispose of the question. Hon. members are as well prepared to meet the same now as any number of days hence.

Mr. SPEAKER said, that if we do not take up this Message, and follow it up by some decisive steps this session, it is to one if the Home Government does not take it up, and appoint a professional Assistant Judge for the Colony. It is highly necessary that we obtain every evidence on which this communication is grounded, in order to warrant us in our decision, and not to act without due information. He would, on that account, go with the motion.

Mr. CLARK thought that if hon. members were not conversant with the merits of the question before the Committee, they might as well appoint a Committee to make every necessary inquiry, and report thereon next Session. However, he was persuaded that every hon. member was sufficiently acquainted with the matters connected with the communication before the Committee, to form a decision on same. No doubt a clever Chief Justice is much required in the Colony. The main question is, whether our Colonial means would permit us to make this change in the administration of justice in the Colony. If not, then it would be better for us to remain as we are than to run ourselves into difficulties.

Mr. LE LACHEUR said, he would have hon. members come prepared with evidence sufficient, on which to ground their decision in this question. For that purpose he recommended the expediency of making the necessary researches. He was of opinion that one efficient Judge was quite sufficient to administer justice in the Colony. Judge Archibald, besides transacting his other professional business, fully discharged his duties as Chief Justice of this Island for some time. The present state of the Colony forbids its making provision for either an Assistant Judge or two Associate Judges. There will be no time lost in requiring the necessary information, which may be obtained in Charlottetown, from the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, within a very short time.

The Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said, that the object of the communication was to recommend the appointment of a professional Assistant Judge, to preside on the bench with the present Judge. The Colony, no doubt, requires such appointment; but the question is, whether the country would be in a state fit to support him. An Assistant Judge is much required from the increase of population, and the consequent increase of legal business. We know what the consequence would be, were the Chief Justice taken ill, as happened a year or two ago, to the inconvenience of many suitors. The only question for the Committee to decide on is, whether the country can bear the expense or not, and this he would have hon. members to consider.

Mr. PALMER said, that the question before the Committee is one of paramount importance to the Colony. He entertained but one opinion on the subject, and that was, that a professional Assistant Judge is highly necessary, in order to the efficient administration of justice in the Supreme Court of this Colony—in which Court business is daily accumulating, with an increasing population of at least 40,000 inhabitants. The Chief Justice has to adjudicate in all cases arising in the Colony, except in a few cases, determined in the courts of conscience; and there is no Colony in Her Majesty's dominions possessing its population, and situated as this is, with but one Chief Judge to administer justice. The Supreme Court sits eight Terms in the year, at which the Chief Justice always presides, without any professional Assistant, except the present Assistant Judges, who occasionally assist in taking notes on trials, when there is a pressure of business; but to this alone is that assistance limited. When an intricate question of law comes before the Court, the Chief Justice is put to great inconvenience, for want of an Assistant Judge, of a legal mind, with whom to consult on such occasions. As regards the Chief Justice, he always found him to be a gentleman of integrity and independence of character, and, generally, in his opinions, sound as a lawyer, and one by no means, as an hon. member had stated, incompetent to fill his important office. At Westminster, where there are many able and learned lawyers, the presiding Judges are often obliged, when intricate questions of law arise, to consult their associate Judges on the same. The like necessity often occurs here, where questions of equal intricacy are likely to arise, and consequently calls for the like consideration in cases of judicial decision. The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Le Lacheur) said, that one Judge would be sufficient to administer justice in this Colony, and in proof of this statement, alluded to Judge Archibald, who (that hon. member said) discharged all the duties of Judge in the Colony for some time. Now, it is a well-known fact, that he could not do this, for he being resident in Nova Scotia, was consequently absent during the winter season, which was considered a great inconvenience, and gave much dissatisfaction to the Colony, until remedied by the appointment of a resident Judge. Laying, then, the question of efficiency aside, the only one for the consideration of the Committee is, in his opinion, whether the Colony is able to support an Assistant Judge. His salary would have to come out of our own Colonial resources, and not out of that of the Imperial revenue. On this he would give his opinion at the proper time. For these reasons he did not particularly object to the Resolution submitted; but there was one part he considered quite unnecessary, namely, that respecting the number of times of holding the Supreme Court, and the days of each term, as this information is already within our knowledge, and with which all persons are presumed to be acquainted.

Mr. GORMAN said, that the efficiency of the present judge is questionable. We are led to believe, from the Chief Judge's own communication before the Committee, that his infirmities are increasing with the business of his office. If this be the case, we ought to dispose of him as an invalid. If he is labouring under the pressure of disease and business, his mind must also suffer in a like degree. It would be much more decent for him to retire on a pension, and give place to more able men. He thought it quite unnecessary to adopt the Resolution submitted, and he concluded by saying, that the House ought to proceed to take measures for the dismissal of the Chief Justice, by pronouncing him invalid.

Mr. PALMER said, that the Chief Justice did not pronounce himself incompetent; such was not set forth in his communication; he only stated, that there is a defect in the

administration of justice in the Colony, through the want of an Assistant Judge, and suggesting a mode of remedying this inconvenience. When the hon. member (Mr. Gorman) said that we ought to dismiss the Chief Justice on a retiring salary, he forgot to tell us where this salary was to come from.

Mr. THOMSON said there are but fifty-two sitting days of the Supreme Court, within which time one Judge is sufficient to do the whole business of the Country. After these Court days are over, the Judge will have sufficient time to discharge his other duties. The Chief Judge's constitution is suffering under a pressure of business, and consequently the administration of justice must suffer: it therefore becomes the duty of the House to address the Home Government, for the appointment of an efficient Chief Judge. If the Judge be rendered incompetent, through professional labours, then let him retire, and let the Home Government provide a competent retiring Salary for him.

Mr. RAE remarked, that the Chief Justice had not positively said that his health was entirely broken—his constitution entirely worn out. He complained of the effects produced on his constitution by an undue pressure of business—that he had more to do than any Judge was competent to perform. It will not do to take that part of his communication which relates to altered health, and neglect those parts which relate to over-work, and to the awkwardness of being obliged to hear and determine on appeals from himself in one capacity to himself in another capacity. There appear three propositions before the Committee; the one where it is maintained that the Chief Justice ought to be considered on his own statement as superannuated; the second, that partly from his debility, and partly from the amount of business, an Assistant Judge should be appointed; the third, that one individual, if possessed of respectable intellectual abilities, and professional acquirements, would be able to discharge, unaided, all the judicial duties of the Supreme Court. Many persons knew the amount of such business. All know somewhat of it; but the conviction resting on the minds of individuals, from long experience, though it would warrant them to decide in this matter, yet did not show to the public nor to the Imperial Government, the grounds whereon they had so decided. He himself knew that, taking population into account, and supposing the amount of litigation in proportion thereto, Judges in other parts of the Empire had to perform an amount of judicial duty equal to that performed by the Chief Justice; and if we can prove this, we must state it, otherwise, whether the present Judge shall be continued or discontinued, still there was danger of a salary being required from us for a puny Judge; and if we would not give it here, the Home Government might possibly give it; and then, when the Civil List was taken up by the Colony, that salary would swell the amount. But if we not only believe, but shew good grounds for our conviction, that one Judge can do the whole duty, then the Imperial Government cannot expect us to pay for a second. With this view he would move that it be recommended to the House to appoint a Committee to take that evidence which, though familiar to every member of the House, yet was not, as he might say, as yet fairly stated.

Mr. SPEAKER said, it would be unfair to proceed on the letter of the Chief Judge, in order to turn the facts therein stated against himself. This we should not do.

Mr. PALMER here spoke as to the expediency of procuring the best evidence possible on the subject matter of the communication. He did not think it fair to make use of the Chief Judge's letter as evidence against himself.

After some further remarks from several hon. members, the Resolution was put and carried, and a Committee appointed in accordance therewith.

ST. JEAN D'ACRE.—There is, in the Colonial Magazine for January, a concise history of St. Jean D'Acrc, giving a detail of all the sieges it has undergone since the Saracens were expelled from it by the Christians in 1104. We have, however, only room to quote what Bonaparte thought of it, and the consequence he attached to his being driven to raise the siege of it by Sir Sidney Smith. "In March, 1799, Bonaparte laid siege to Acre with 12,000 men. Djezzar was about to abandon the town, when Sir Sidney Smith anchored with his squadron in the roads of Caiffa, and induced the Pacha to remain, and defend it to the last. The siege and defence of Acre are known; they are inscribed in the most imperishable pages of British history. The repulse of Napoleon from Acre was the destruction of those schemes of Oriental conquest which, though originating with the great Leibnitz, lay dormant until roused by the genius of Napoleon. Throughout this destructive siege, Napoleon clung to it with supernatural energy to the last. The most irremediable defeat alone taught him the truth. Standing on the mount, which still bears the name of Richard Cœur de Leon, on the evening of the 7th of May, he said to his secretary, Bourrienne—'Yes, Bourrienne, that miserable fort has indeed cost me dear; but matters have gone too far not to make a last effort. If I succeed, as I trust I shall, I shall find in that town all the treasures of the Pacha, and arms for 300,000 men. I shall raise and arm all Syria; I will march on Damascus and Aleppo; I will swell my army as I pass, with the discontented in every country through which I pass; I will announce to the people the breaking of their chains, and the abolition of the tyranny of the Pachas. Do you not see, that the Druses want only for the fall of Acre to declare themselves? Have I not been already offered the keys of Damascus? I have only lingered under these, because at present I could derive no advantage from that great town. By Acre I will secure Egypt; on the sides of Egypt, cut off all succour from the Beys, and proclaim Dessaix General-in-chief of that country. I will arrive at Constantinople with armed masses, overturn the empire of the Turks, and establish a new one in the East, which will fix my place with posterity; and perhaps I may return to Paris by Adrianople and Vienna, after having annihilated the house of Austria.' Twenty years elapsed, and Napoleon, on the rock of St. Helena, deliberately repeated these boundless anticipations; and never did he, in the midst of his subsequent splendour, cease to regret the throne which he relinquished when he retired from Acre, repeatedly saying of Sir Sidney Smith, 'That man made me miss my destiny.'" It is a curious coincidence, that in 1799 it should be defended by Sir Sidney Smith, and in 1840 taken by Sir Charles Felix Smith. What would Byron say to such Smiths as these?

RESULTS OF TEMPERANCE.—Increasing daily as the Temperance movement is, we cannot be astonished that, in proportion as it spreads and becomes permanent, distilleries should decrease in number. Already many concerns, once profitable, have become bankrupt; and in the South and West of Ireland, especially, none but large capitalists are able to "hold their own." This, we grant, may be productive of individual loss, but still it is national gain, and this is the reason why we rejoice at the spread of temperance. The capital sunk in the distillery trade will not, if judiciously managed, be lost to the country—there are other channels open for the profitable employment of capital; and the only fear is, that distillers may calculate too rashly upon the non-permanence of the Temperance movement, and thus irrevocably exhaust their capital, instead of re-embarking in a more profitable investment in time. We have now to announce that three distilleries at Galway have dwindled into one, which is worked by a Mr. Pearce. The others were Messrs. Lynch and Joyce's. The

distillers should look to this additional evidence of the results of Temperance, and straightway "set their house in order."—Dublin Monitor.

LAW AND EQUITY.—'Pray, my lord,' said a gentleman to a late respected and rather whimsical judge, 'what is the distinction between the law and equity?' 'Very little in the end,' replied his lordship; 'they only differ so far as time is concerned. At common law, you are done for at once; in equity you are not so easily disposed of. The former is a bullet, which is instantaneously and most charitably effective, the latter is an angler's hook, which plays with its victim before it kills it. The one is prussic acid, and the other laudanum.'

The Colonial Herald.

MONDAY, April 19, 1841.

We have delayed the publication of our paper until to-day (Monday), in expectation that we should, ere since Friday received the English Mail which has been due since Friday se'night. In this, however, we have been disappointed, and are, consequently, compelled again to go to press without being able to furnish our readers with a particle of news.

It is confidently expected that the Legislature will be prorogued on Thursday or Friday next.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. John Macneill, known throughout the Island as the indefatigable Visitor of Schools, on Wednesday evening last, delivered an extremely interesting lecture upon EDUCATION, as adapted to the circumstances of Prince Edward Island. From the talent and experience which this gentleman is well known to possess, and high expectations were raised, as regarded his lecture; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that these well-founded anticipations were fully realized, and that all were pleased and instructed with the manner in which the lecturer treated his important subject.

After the lecture, a spirited discussion ensued, upon its subject-matter, in which the doctrine of Assessment was fully argued. The general opinion seemed to be, that this Island was not yet ripe for general assessment, but that a partial assessment, as contemplated by the Bill now before the Legislature, had better be tried, as an experiment, and its practical operation would then be observed.

The Hon. the President then read the following reply, that had been received since the last meeting, to the Address sent by the Office-bearers and members of the Institute, through His Excellency, their esteemed and respected Patron, congratulating Her Majesty upon the auspicious event of the Birth of an Heiress Presumptive to the Throne of these Realms:—

[Copy.—No. 43.]
Downing Street, 18th Feb. 1841.

Sir;
I have received your Despatch, No. 1, of the 9th of January, enclosing an Address to the Queen, from the Office-bearers and Members of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, congratulating Her Majesty on the Birth of the Princess Royal.

You will have the goodness to inform the Society that I have had the honour to lay their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Lieut. Governor Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, K. H. &c.

The Rev. John Knox will deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening, the 28th instant, and which will probably be the last for the present session. The subject of the lecture will be announced hereafter.—Com.

At a meeting held at the Commercial Inn, on Wednesday, the 14th instant—William Douse, Esq. having been called to the Chair—the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a Society be formed in Charlottetown, to be denominated "The St. George's Society."
Resolved, That a Meeting be held at the Commercial Inn, on Monday evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming the said Society, and adopting Rules for the government of the same.

Resolved, That Mr. Haszard, and Messrs. Cooper & Co. be respectfully requested to insert the foregoing Resolutions in their respective papers.

PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

In accordance with the notice given, a number of the professed members of the Roman Catholic Abstinence Society of Charlottetown, met this day, and after assisting at the Celebration of High Mass, which was offered up in the Parochial Church for the welfare of all who have taken the Abstinence Pledge, and also for the prosperity of the provident and benevolent Society about to be established, they repaired to Mr. Down's Hotel, as appointed, in order to organize the proposed institution.

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, P. P., took the Chair, and Mr. P. B. Doyle was appointed Secretary, pro tem, after which the notice for calling the meeting was read, and also the constitution prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose; which being approved of, the enrollment of members took place, when nearly One Hundred individuals signed their names and paid their subscriptions. After which the Meeting proceeded to the election of officers, when, by the unanimous call of all present, the Rev. Mr. Reynolds was elected President and Treasurer. Messrs. Walsh and Kelly were appointed Assistant Presidents. Mr. P. B. Doyle, Secretary, and the following persons were appointed a Committee, viz.—Messrs. Cornelius Little, Patrick F. Doyle, Patrick Gahney, Thomas Collins, John Walsh, North River, Richard Walsh, Hugh Henessy, Richard Walsh, James Reed, Lawrence Lundy, William Murphy, John McCleary.

Upon the officers being thus appointed for the current year, the Rev. Chairman adverted to the probability of his being absent from Town, and in such case his services might be required with business connected with the Institution; therefore, to avert any inconvenience that might result therefrom, His Reverence shewed the necessity of appointing an Assistant Treasurer, in which the Meeting acquiesced.

His Reverence then proposed Mr. Philip Little as a competent person to discharge the duty alluded to, in which proposition the meeting concurred—to which Mr. Little assented. After which, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That the Right Rev. Doctor Macdonald, Bishop of Charlottetown, be respectfully requested to become the Patron of this Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Proprietors of the Royal Gazette and Colonial Herald, Newspapers, for their kindness in giving publicity, in their valuable periodicals, to our former resolutions.

Resolved, That Messrs. Lobban and Davis are also entitled to the thanks of this meeting, for the efficient co-operation rendered by the Choir at the celebration of High Mass this day—on which they have evinced their superior skill in sacred music.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this day be transmitted by the Secretary, to the Offices of the Royal Gazette and Colonial Herald, Newspapers, for publicity.

On motion, the President left the Chair, and Mr. T. Walsh being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were cheerfully rendered to the worthy and Rev. President for his philanthropic conduct on this occasion; and after his Reverence made suitable acknowledgment for the honor conferred—the meeting concluded, on their separating, to give three times three cheers for Father Mathew, the most successful and truly apostolical propagator of Temperance now in existence; and similar manifestation was rendered to our Reverend and truly zealous Bishop, for the unabated zeal His Lordship has evinced in the promulgation of the redeeming principles of Temperance throughout his extensive Diocese and in conclusion, the room resounded with a succession of cheers in honor of our Reverend and esteemed President.

By order of the Meeting,
P. B. DOYLE, Secretary

CRAPAUD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Agreeably to a notice in the last Gazette, a very respectable meeting was convened in the Crapaud Chapel, on Good Friday evening, the 9th inst., when the Rev. Mr. Knox presided, and delivered an able and very interesting lecture, in favour of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. After

the lecture, the Rev. Gentleman communicated his intention to form a Branch to the Prince Edward Island Association of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, if agreeable to the meeting. This was promptly responded to by the enrollment of fifty-five names. The members proceeded to adopt the Rules of the Parent Society, and appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year, when it was resolved that the following persons do fill the stations in which their names are affixed, viz:—
W. B. Wellner, Esq., President; Messrs. John Laing, George Wigginton, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Thomas Laing, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. James Palmer, John Reid, James Reid, John Wood, Charles Jackson and Andrew Reid, Committee.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to and accepted by the Rev. Mr. Knox, for his lecture, and kind attention to the business of the evening, and then the meeting was concluded with singing and prayer.—Communicated.

In the report of the proceedings of the Highland Society, which appeared in the Herald of the 3d instant, the names of the following gentlemen were omitted as Office-bearers of the Society:

Mr. Alexander Brown, of the Central Academy, First President; Donald Montgomery, Esq., M. P. P., Second President; and Mr. David Wilson, Directors.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Friday last, at New Glasgow, before Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Wm. Smith, jun., of New London, who perished in the severe snow-storm of the Tuesday previous, while lying on foot from his home to the residence of his father. The body was not discovered until Thursday. The deceased was lame and in ill health. Verdict, Died from cold and exhaustion.

EASTER SHOW OF MEAT.—We have reason to congratulate Townsmen and the Agriculturists in the neighbourhood of a very splendid exhibition of Meat, which was made in our town on Saturday last, not inferior, we think, in quality to that in Hungerford or Whitechapel. We will venture to assert, that better Mutton, Pork, Veal and Beef were never before shown in this Town at this season of the year, than we witness at the Stalls of Mr. George Beer, Mr. S. Collins and other Island merchants. It manifestly proves the fact, that our farmers are improving their breed of animals, and that our feeders of stock, notwithstanding the severity of our winters, disposed to the utmost to keep up the credit of our Markets.—Gaz.

From the representation made to the Lieutenant Governor by the Medical Attendant and Visiting Magistrate of the town Jail, of the declining state of health of John Green, prisoner in the said jail, under sentence for a Riot and for the Sheriff of King's County, in the execution of his duty, His Excellency has been induced to remit the remainder term of the imprisonment for which he was sentenced in the Supreme Court.—Ib.

William Matthews, late of Charlottetown, Labourer, fully committed for trial, on Tuesday, by William Douse, Esq., J. P., on a charge of Larceny, for stealing from the house of Mr. W. W. Bagnall, in the Royalty, a Well Bucket.

MARRIED.
On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Wm. Missionary, Mr. John Williams, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Chappell, Postmaster, of this Town.

DIED.
On Thursday last, Robert Henry, third son of Mr. J. Longworth, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Summerside, Bedouque, on Saturday the 10th inst. Martha Green, relict of Mr. Daniel Green, sen., one of the old settlers in that place, aged 90.

On the 11th inst., at Bedouque, Jane, 4th daughter of Nathaniel Wright, aged 23.

On Tuesday last, after a lingering and painful illness, he bore with great patience, Mr. Clear Lallow, aged 77, died. He was a native of Cowes, Isle of Wight, and resided in the mouth of its vicinity many years, where he carried on a Lettise business as a Sailmaker, till his immigration to this Island about 30 years ago. He filled the office of Market Clerk for the last 18 years, with credit and satisfaction, and by his industry as a tradesman—his honesty, sobriety and kindness of heart, gained the good-will of all who knew him.

ERRATA.
The following typographical errors crept into Ernest's letter:—
"In the sentence commencing with "The labourer," &c. read "but then cash," &c. read "but their," &c.
"In the sentence commencing with "In vain will he be ho," &c. for "plead for an extension," &c. read "beg for mercy," &c. For "to every applicant for money," read "mercy."

To Correspondents.
Early last week, we received a note from a person sign self MORALITY, complaining that some strictures were published in the Herald of the Chief Justice to the persons convicted of stealing down a house in Charlottetown, forwarded by him to the Royal Gazette, for publication, some time previous, not met with any attention in that quarter, and requested to obtain the manuscript, and give it publicity in our columns; observe, however, on reference to a notice to Correspondents, contained in last Tuesday's Gazette, that the Editor of the Herald declares his readiness to comply with MORALITY's request, on the condition of his being furnished with the writer's name and address; and as we can discover no reason why this condition, should not be complied with, we have, under the circumstances; considered it quite unnecessary to interfere in the matter.

Several other communications have been received, the publication of which, however, for various reasons, we must defer to the present.

AMATEUR THEATRE.
Under the immediate patronage of His Excellency Sir George Murray and Lady Mary Fitz Roy.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown in the vicinity are hereby respectfully informed, that the performance will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, the 20th inst., in aid of the FUNDS of the LADIES' VOLUNTARY SOCIETY. The Evening's Entertainment will consist with

The REVIEW, or the Merry Wags of Windsor.
After which, several SONGS.

To conclude (if request), with the Nautical Piece called The MIDDY ASHORE.

N. B.—A NEW DROP CURTAIN has been painted for the Queen.—For Characters, see Bills of the day.
Tickets to be had at the Stores of Messrs. Wilson, and at Mr. Cantelo's.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his many friends, and the public generally, that he has removed that House in Queen Street, known by the name of the Court House (up stairs), opposite Messrs. R. & F. Long Store; and hopes by assiduity and attention to business, a continuation of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended towards him.

ARCHIBALD MACLEOD,
Charlottetown, April 16, 1841.

CAUTION TO LUMBERERS.
ALL Persons found trespassing upon any of the lands of the Right Honorable the Earl of SELKIRK, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law. Tenants requiring Timber Farm Buildings, &c. must apply to the subscriber.

W. DOUSE, Land Agent.

BOOKBINDING, in all its branches, executed by subscribers, at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
10th April, 1841.
COOPER & BREMER.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Charter Parties, Sea Articles, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Powers of Attorney, Subpoenas, Apprentices' Indentures, a variety of Treats' Blanks, &c. for sale at the Office of the Colonial