

Bying bridge, were constructed to connect the town with the opposite shore, this wharf would be nearly opposite to the wharf at Minchin's Point, and thus the undertaking would be extremely easy, and accomplished at very little expense, by connecting the two wharves together, by the bridge above mentioned."

Mr. Longworth also presented a petition from the Office-bearers of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, praying for a grant in aid of the funds of that Institution.—Laid on the table.

A Conference was held with the Council, for the purpose of communicating to them the following reasons for disagreeing to their amendments to the bill for continuing the Act relating to the Limits and Rules of the different Jails in the Island:—

Because the House of Assembly conceive, that by excluding the Water Lots and Wharves in the Limits to the Jails of King's and Queen's Counties, it will, in a great measure, prevent unfortunate debtors from earning a livelihood. In many instances, they have been employed within the limits of the Water Lots—many of which are inhabited. In all instances in which they do obtain employment, they would probably require (in the pursuit of such employment,) occasionally to go upon the Wharves, and to the Post Office, Custom House, Excise Office, and Bonded Warehouse, from all which, by the proposed amendments, they would be excluded.

Because, in some cases, there is no visible boundary, dividing the Water Lots from the Town Lots; and thus the Debtor employed in the Town Lots might unconsciously enter some of the Water Lots, and thereby subject his Bail to pay the debt.

Because, in the absence of a Bankrupt Law, the privilege of living unmolested on the Limits may enable some Debtors, not only to earn their livelihood, but to save as much as to discharge their debts.

Because the House of Assembly are not aware of any inconvenience having resulted from the privilege now proposed to be abolished.

On the above reasons being reported to the Council, that House proceeded to take the same into consideration; and thereupon it was moved, that the Council do adhere to their amendments; which motion was carried on the following division:—

Contents.—Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Holl, Mr. Irving.

Non-Contents.—Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Young, Mr. Henry.

A Committee was then appointed to draw up reasons to be offered to the House of Assembly in Conference for adhering to their amendments. On Thursday the Committee made their report, which was approved of and adopted by the Council, and is as follows:—

Because the Legislative Council conceive that the legitimate objects of Jail Limits is, to afford air and exercise to persons confined for debt—which object the Council consider will be fully attained by confining the limits to the Towns and Royalties—they being sufficiently extensive for that purpose. The extension of the Limits to places where persons may obtain employment, is not, in the opinion of the Council, important, as, by the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, a person not having property may compel his Creditor to pay the maintenance allowed by such Act, or otherwise obtain his discharge; and if such person has property, which he withholds from his Creditor, the Council think he has no right to complain if he suffer some inconvenience in consequence of his dishonesty, in endeavouring to deprive his Creditor of such property.

Because, by extending the Limits to the Wharves and Water Lots, persons residing in the Towns will suffer no inconvenience from being imprisoned, inasmuch as their ordinary business will not be thereby interfered with; and it is notorious that many persons have avoided the payment of their just debts in consequence of the said limits being so extended; and such extension virtually does away with imprisonment for debt, as to persons residing in the Towns, but leaves persons residing in the country liable to all its inconveniences.

Because the Limits of the Water Lots are not visible—some extending to the Channel, and some a very small distance from the shores—in consequence of which, persons confined are much more likely to commit involuntary breaches of their Bonds, than if the Limits were confined, according to the amendments made by the Council, to the Towns and Royalties—the boundaries of which are, in general, much more clearly defined.

The Council do not conceive that the recent English Acts, abolishing imprisonment for Debt, materially bear upon the present question, inasmuch as those Acts contain provisions for the protection of the Creditor against fraudulent Debtors, which are not in force in, and cannot, in the opinion of the Council, be made applicable to this country.

The Council conceive that much inconvenience has already resulted from the extension of the limits; being fully impressed with the conviction, that many persons possessing means sufficient for the discharge of their debts, have thereby evaded the payment of them.

A conference is to be held on Monday next, when the above reasons will be formally communicated by the Council to the House.

On Thursday, a Bill was received from the Council, providing a more easy and less expensive mode of proceeding by action of ejectment, in order to dispossess tenants wilfully holding over; or premises situate within either of the towns of Charlottetown, Georgetown or Princetown, after the expiration of their lease or agreement;—also a bill to prevent the burning of Limestones within the town of Charlottetown, or on the Water Lots in front thereof, under a penalty of five pounds—not to go into effect until the first day of July next. Both bills were read the first time, and ordered for a second reading this day (Saturday.)

Hon. Mr. Palmer presented a petition of William Weeks, of Bay Verte, praying for a grant to enable him to run a packet between that place and this Island.—Laid on the table.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Townships Twenty-nine and Thirty, setting forth, that owing to the depressed state of trade in this and the neighbouring Colonies, several of the petitioners have recently had their cattle distrained for arrears of rent, which they, however willing to pay, were unable to make up—that as it appears that in cases of this kind three weeks only in the year, even in more prosperous times, cattle would not produce a fourth of their value, the industrious settler may be reduced to destitution for want of a few pounds, by the complete sacrifice of his stock, which is a preliminary to re-entering upon his hard-earned improvements. That petitioners, from the gloomy prospects before them, have reason to dread that distress may again be resorted to, either among themselves, or others similarly situated—and praying the House for an alteration in the Law, by extending the time between the seizure and sale of chattels taken in distraint for rent, to six months.—Referred to a Committee of seven members, to report thereon, by Bill or otherwise.

The Statute Labour Bill, which has been so long before the House, remains where we left it about a fortnight ago.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the lay members and friends of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Colonial Church Society was held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, the 16th inst.—His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley in the Chair. The business of the Meeting was opened by the Lieut. Governor, in an elegant and argumentative speech, of considerable length, in which the known objections to the Society were successfully refuted, and its claims upon the attachment and support of Churchmen clearly shown and energetically urged. In the course of His Excellency's very interesting address, many important observations were made upon the very peculiar situation in which the Society was at present unhappily placed, and a plan of proceeding suggested, at once so respectful and so well adapted to remove every difficulty, that we trust, when carried out, it will have the desired effect of securing the active co-operation of our ecclesiastical authorities.

His Excellency was followed by Capt. Swabey, R. A. and the Hon. Messrs. Palmer, Hensley, and Holl, who, with much energy and ability, advocated the cause of the Society, and expressed their thorough conviction of the necessity of obtaining an immediate supply of pious evangelical Ministers, the number of Clergymen at present in this Island being manifestly inadequate to its religious exigencies.

The Resolutions, which were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen, viz. the Hon. the Chief Justice, Lieut. Bedford, R. N. Capt. Swabey, R. A. the Hon. Edward Pal-

mer, the Hon. Charles Hensley, Capt. Bayfield, R. N. Henry Palmer, Esq. and L. C. Worthy, Esq., were adopted without a dissentient voice; and we may venture to assert, that few religious meetings have been held in this place which have created a livelier interest, or occasioned a spirit of heartier co-operation.

In advocating the interests of the above Society, the Members of the Church are anxious to have it distinctly understood, that there exists among them no diminished feeling of attachment for the more ancient Society for Propagating the Gospel, from whom this Island has received, and continues to receive, such munificent proofs of Christian regard; but it is thought that they are clearly authorized before God and Man to avail themselves of the aid so freely and generously tendered by a Sister Church Society, towards relieving the religious destitution which still exists to so great an extent in this country.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The establishment of Institutions for the promotion of general knowledge among us must be hailed by every well-wisher of society as the harbinger of happy results. We have now the pleasure to announce the formation of a Scientific and Literary Society, by the spirited young gentlemen of this Town—the leading objects of which are, to impart a general knowledge of the different branches of Science and Literature, and to render its members efficient in the arts of reasoning and elocution. To facilitate the attainment of these desiderata and essentials must be a truly praiseworthy undertaking. Who knows but that this institution may yet furnish our Senate with a Solon or a Lycurgus? The least we can do, is to wish it "God speed."

At its first meeting—which took place about the commencement of the present month, in the School Room of Mr. Pilcher, of this Town, the following gentlemen were elected by ballot, as office-bearers for the current season:—

Mr. Simon Nicholson, President.

Mr. Found, Vice President.

Mr. Pilcher, Treasurer.

Mr. William Brown, Secretary.

The first subject given out for the discussion of the Society, was—"Which is the greater evil to society generally, Drunkenness or Slavery?" After the subject had undergone a warm and flippant discussion, on both sides, the President, to whom much credit is due for his ability in the chair, as well as for his praise-worthy exertions on behalf of the Society, pronounced his decision against drunkenness, and in favor of slavery, by stating that "Slavery is the greater evil."

From the spirit of emulation, and the good feeling manifested throughout by the members of the society, towards each other, we have reason to believe, that a mutual and lasting benefit will result from such a coalition of enlightened minds, thus brought into action.

[COMMUNICATED.]

PENMANSHIP AND MUSIC.—We some time ago paid a visit to Mrs. Jamieson's class-room, and were much pleased with the specimens of Penmanship which she exhibited; and we cannot help expressing our wonder that more of our fair townswomen have not availed themselves of the opportunity which such an establishment affords for acquiring an elegant style of writing. The grand excellence in the arrangement of Mrs. Jamieson's classes is, that they are accommodated to both young and married ladies; and those who in early life may have failed to acquire a proficiency in this indispensable accomplishment, have the means afforded them of redeeming their time, and of as far excelling those whom, perhaps, they have been accustomed to envy, as they have been inferior to them—and that, too, with the least possible sacrifice of time. And if we have reason to be astonished at the little apparent interest taken in the writing department, we think it still more extraordinary that advantage is not more generally taken of the offer of instruction in Music. It is not, perhaps, strange that where so many Mistresses of the Piano, permanently resident in our Town, are affording probably equal advantages for the cultivation of that instrument, few should accede to Mrs. Jamieson's terms; but when it is taken into account that she is the only professor of the French Accordion in this place, and that it is an instrument so easily accessible—so soon mastered, and so elegantly accomplished, it is extraordinary that among our novelty-loving citizens, many—very many more—are not taking advantage of the present opportunity, the like of which may not soon occur again. We understand that Mrs. Jamieson has on hand a number of Accordions, which she will supply on very moderate terms, to pupils of either sex, and will engage that one month's tuition shall afford to reasonably intelligent persons a competent knowledge of this beautiful instrument. We can scarcely believe that those of our readers who are fond of Music—and who is not?—but who do not yet play, will longer refrain from learning—especially when they may do so under such favourable circumstances. The offer of such a privilege to young gentlemen, we should think, would not be lightly esteemed, nor thoughtlessly rejected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; The reporter, in giving my remarks in the debate on the Squatters' Relief Bill, published in your last paper, has introduced four lines of poetry, quoted by me, apparently without any connection, and which, standing as they do, can have no other effect than to make my remarks appear ridiculous. What I said was, "When the Proprietor made a demand on the squatter, in terms such as the following:—"You are now residing on my property, and you shall submit to my terms—that is, to pay 2s. per acre rent, and take a lease of 40 years—otherwise leave the farm"—If this be friendship, well may poor deluded settlers exclaim, in the language of the poet—

"What is friendship but a name?
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth and fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep!"

By inserting the above explanation in your next, you will oblige,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WIGHTMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; In respect to the reports of observations made by me on some of the measures in progress before the House of Assembly, I have to observe, that I consider these inaccurate. I have particularly to remark, that opinions are attributed to me which were uttered by other members, and not by me, and some given out by me are attributed to others. In respect to the Small Debt Bill, I was opposed to extending the jurisdiction to £10, unless under the restriction that the debtor should, for three months after judgment, have power to pay in produce of the same kind he agreed to pay at contracting the debt; or that no one should have power to sue till three months after the date of the last article in account. I also have very strong doubts as to the propriety of making the Commissioners go out of office every three years, unless re-appointed by the Governor; and the circumstance of a similar procedure being brought forward, in regard to the Road Commissioners, strengthens my objections. Here are fifty offices vacated every three years, and the new election is to be managed by one Elector, viz. the Governor. Had one-third or one-fourth gone out of office every three years, it would have been less objectionable, and would have answered all good purposes. A few unworthy men may, by the proposed plan, be got rid of, and the whole fifty may be more careful of any direct injustice or neglect in their offices; but must be more subservient to the purposes of the Governor—that is to say, if they wish to retain their offices, and had rather please the Governor secretly than, by an open avowal of opposition, wherever he may move for, or take measures contrary to the interest of the Colony, determine him to remove such refractory officers at the first opportunity.

The matter, as far as regards the extension of the jurisdiction, was fully debated before the last House, and I have seen no reason to change the opinion I then expressed. As to the mode of contracting debts, I know it is impracticable for many who, throughout the summer, have contracted debts with one or more traders, to put oats or potatoes on board the vessel which the trader may bring into the nearest bay or harbour. The various impediments to this cannot be unknown to any one resident in the country for two years, and this circumstance, along with others, evinces the necessity of a suspension, for three months, of the power to sue. In the former House, I moved for a Jury of three,

* This clause was struck out of the Bill.

as is practised in some of the neighbouring Colonies. I still think such proviso requisite,—and remain,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER RAE.

10th February, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir;—A few days ago, I was in the Court House, when, to my great surprise, I witnessed the partial conduct manifested towards some of our aristocratical young gents. (as they wish to be thought), who walked into the House of Assembly, and took their seats on the benches, which I have always understood were to be kept in reserve for Members of the Legislative Council only. Now, Sir, what I want to ask is, whether or not that Resolution has been rescinded? If it has been, why should a farmer be turned out of a seat or one of the said benches, merely to gratify the vanity of the young cockcombs, because they did not like to sit by the side of the man of rather mean appearance, that had not on his back a Tagliani of broad cloth, or a stock adorned with a mosaic gold pin, but who was clad with a serviceable homespun coat? These differences ought not to be, in this enlightened age of the world, when those men that are treated with contempt are the very men who pay for the superfine broad-cloth. By giving this a place in your valuable paper, you will oblige,
Yours, obediently,
AN OBSERVER OF PARTIALITY.

February 10th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; As economy and reform seem to occupy a large amount of public attention—and never were they more needed than at present—and as our Representatives are now in Session, I deem it may not be improper in me to offer a few remarks on a subject that seems fraught with the utmost importance to this Colony.

The depression of the money-market, Mr. Editor, must be obvious to you and every person at all concerned in trade or business, and, in fact, to almost every class of individuals. The first inquiry I would then, make, is this, to what may so great a depression, in part, be attributed? May it not, I ask, be chiefly owing to the large amount of capital invested and locked up in the shape of Treasury Warrants, because they afford the happy few who hold them a sure return of six per cent. per annum, on all the money so invested; and not unfrequently a much greater profit, as it often happens that they procure the Warrants at a discount, for the reason before mentioned, viz. the scarcity of money? To say nothing of the great loss sustained by the Government, in the way of interest so paid on the Warrants (which, if I am well informed, amounts to about £900 yearly), but to speak of the serious loss and inconvenience accruing to the poorer class of persons, so receiving Warrants or Road Orders, such a state of things is indeed much to be regretted.

That interest was allowed on Warrants for the purpose of upholding the faith of the Government, I admit; but that it has had that effect in the quarter where needed, I deny; but rather the opposite tendency, as I think I shall prove to your satisfaction, as well as that of every unbiassed mind.

I shall instance a person—say, one who takes a road contract, to the amount of £100. On the due performance of such contract, he receives an order from the Commissioner of the District, for the amount, on the Road Correspondent—thinking his trouble and expense are now at an end; but in this he is miserably deceived. What is the consequence? He is informed his Order cannot be paid, or that he must wait until the Council meet—which, perhaps, may be nearly a month—when he will receive a Warrant for the amount. He is well aware that such a payment will not relieve him from his present demands, as few persons who are likely to become contractors have the means within themselves of completing their contracts without credit from some quarter, and for such credit, he, the contractor, promises payment, on the completion of his contract. If he fails in doing so, his creditors become clamorous, and threaten him with law expenses. Rather than submit to this, his only remedy is, to dispose of his Order or Warrant to the best advantage, and "of two evils choose the least," viz. he sells his Order or Warrant at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent.—(as I have frequently known them to be sold and bought)—thereby causing him a loss of from 50s. to £5 on the amount he should have received. Another reason why he submits to this loss is this: if he live at any great distance from Charlottetown—which is the case in the majority of instances—the travelling expenses he would incur in going to and from would at last amount to as much as the discount, besides the loss of time he would necessarily incur. But it now may be said, I have pointed out some of the evils under the existing system—where is the remedy? To which I reply, it is this: let an Act be passed, for the issue of Five Pound Warrants, which may be made available for all sums; or in other words, let the person receiving £100 from the Government, receive it in twenty Warrants, of Five Pounds each, (without interest), instead of one Warrant for the whole amount; he would then be enabled to pay all demands upon him, without, as under the existing system, being subjected to any loss; as, for instance, Mr. Editor, if he owed you—say 50s.—If he tendered you a Five Pound Warrant in payment, you, I think, in common with all others, would willingly receive it, and give him the change; but the case would be otherwise if he owed you the same amount, and tendered you a Warrant of £100. Although bearing interest, you would not likely receive it in payment, as it is not at all times convenient to pay out £97 10s. By the measure proposed, no loss would be sustained by the industrious part of the community. Money speculators would then have to turn their attention and means to some other source of profit than the present, by which they are enabled quietly, at the end of the year, to take their £1000 worth of Warrants to the Treasury, and draw their £60 interest on that and every like sum; or, at every call of Warrants, go and receive both principal and interest, and be again ready for further speculations in that way. The large amount of capital that would thus be thrown into circulation, by doing away with the interest on all Warrants hereafter issued—(I do not wish that those already issued should be interfered with, but be paid off as fast as there may be funds to meet them)—would, in a great measure, tend to relieve the present depression, and would at once relieve the country from a heavy tax, in the shape of interest, which, if not remedied, will be annually increasing. In fact, the amount now paid, for that purpose, would about pay one-fourth of the whole amount expended on the Roads throughout the Island.

This plan, I have no doubt, will meet with its opponents; but I am convinced that no solid reason can be adduced why it should not be acted upon; and where the interest of the many is at stake, in opposition to that of the few, justice will at once point out on which side we should stand.

I must apologise, Mr. Editor, for the space I have taken up in your useful journal, and in doing so, I must say, in justice to myself, that nothing but the welfare of this my native Island, and the community at large, could have induced me to premise the above observations.
I am, Sir,
Yours,
FIAT JUSTITIA.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; As No (?) MILLENARIAN has not contradicted, much less confuted, any statements contained in my last letter, I am rather at a loss to imagine the reason of his late effusion, if it be not to exhibit his skill on the long bore. I would recommend him to keep his temper; not to mistake opprobrious epithets for arguments, and to write more respectfully "to his master" as he seems to be in a fair way of falling into his "hissing-hot" clutches; the old gentleman may not relish being divested of his "cloven foot" for my behoof.

How he ventured to affirm that I had made only one observation on the heavenly bodies, and that with a pocket spy-glass, is a mystery best known to himself; but, be that as it may, his assertion, that Uranus—a planet visible to the naked eye, under favourable circumstances—can only be observed with Herschell's 40-foot reflector, and that several months must elapse before any error could be detected between the observed and computed places of a planet, moving in a well known orbit, is as arrant nonsense as ever

dropped from the pen of an ignoramus. I have no hesitation in saying, that the man who inculcates the early or remote destruction of the world, is either stupid enough to interpret the figurative language of Scripture in a literal sense, or designing enough to practice on the fears of his superstitious neighbours. Had MILLENARIAN comprehended the subject upon which he has had the modesty to write, he would not have been ignorant that the enduring stability of the solar system, instead of lending any support to Atheism, proves the very converse; because it evinces design of the most stupendous and complicated nature, as may be seen from the Postscript. That wonderful discovery, and surpassing effort of human sagacity, is due to the genius of La Grange, the celebrated French geometriacian; and his famous theorem, establishing the invariability of the longer axes of the Planetary orbits, I shall append in a Postscript, for the benefit of MILLENARIAN; and until he place himself in a higher niche in the temple of science than Newton, by demonstrating the fallacy of that theorem, I shall not deem myself called upon to reply to any of his scribbling.

Feb'y. 1843.

P. S.—If the mass of each planet be multiplied by the square root of the axis of its orbit, and the product by the square of its eccentricity, the sum of all such products is for ever invariable.

POLARIS.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Mr. Jonathan Collings, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Hector M'Eachen, of this town.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Angus M'Intyre, Mr. Neil M'Kay, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. George Thresher, sen., Charlottetown.

DIED.

At South West, Bedeque, on the 12th ult., Elizabeth, aged 12 years, on the 19th, Jesse, aged 3 years, on the 26th, Joshua, aged 5 years, and on the 3d inst., Martha, aged 8 years—all children of Mr. Nathaniel Huestis.

At Bedeque, on Friday se'night, Mrs. Schurman, relict of the late William Schurman, Esq., in the 90th year of her age. Mrs. Schurman was one of the oldest settlers in the Island, and had been long and deservedly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Bedeque, on Monday se'night, Mr. Jesso Strang, aged 44 years.

At Princetown Royalty, on Tuesday last, Mr. Matthew Stewart, an old and respectable inhabitant.

On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Sarah, fourth daughter of William Cundall, Esq., aged 5 years.

At St. Peter's Farm, on Monday the 30th ult., Mr. Alexander Macdonald, aged 39 years.

At Cavendish, on the 11th inst., Mr. Angus M'Lure, aged 50 years.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

PRICES CURRENT, Feb. 15th, 1843.

Beef, (small pieces) per lb. 3d. to 6d. Do. by the quarter, 3d. to 5d. Mutton 3 1/2d. to 6d. Veal 4d. to 5d. Pork 2 1/2d. to 3d. Do. (small pieces) 3d. to 4d. Flour 1 1/2d. to 2d. Oatmeal 1 1/2d. to 2d. Lard 8d. Butter (fresh) 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. Do. by Tub 1s. Cheese 5d. to 7d. Sausages 7d. to 8d. Pearl Barley 2d. Hide 3d. Calf skin 6d. Potatoes per bushel 11d. to 1s. Turnips 1s. 5d. Oats 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Turkeys each 3s. to 5s. Partridges 9d. to 1s. Ducks 1s. 4d. Eggs per doz. 8d. to 10d. Homespun per yard 4s. to 4s. 6d. Hay per Ton 90s. to 100s.
GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Treasurer's Office, February 14th, 1843.

WARRANTS to Number 126, of the 3rd of March, 1842, will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the Interest due thereon.
J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

GRAIN SHOW

THE EASTERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offers the following PREMIUMS, for Tuesday, the 7th day of March next:—

For the best 2 bushels Wheat, 0 15 0
Second do. do. 0 11 0
Third do. do. 0 8 0
Best 2 bushels Barley, 0 15 0
Second do. do. 0 11 0
Third do. do. 0 8 0
Best 2 bushels Black Oats, 0 15 0
Second do. do. 0 11 0
Third do. do. 0 8 0
Best Red Clover Seed, of the Island } 0 15 0
growth—not less than 28 lbs. }
Second do. do. 0 11 0
Best 2 bushels Timothy Seed, 0 15 0
Second do. do. 0 8 0

All of the growth of 1842. The Show will be held in Mr. Wightman's Grain Store, Georgetown, and no sample will be received after 12 o'clock. Successful competitors, who are not already Subscribers, will not be entitled to a Premium, unless they become Members for the ensuing year.

The Annual General Meeting will take place immediately after the Show, when the Premiums will be awarded.

February 16th, 1843.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

ALL FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE in this Island are hereby respectfully informed that the Petition to the Honorable House of Assembly to enact a Law to suppress Intemperance, lays for Signature at the houses of Mr. John Boyver, and Mr. Archibald Macleod, in Charlottetown, to be presented at an early day.
Feb. 13th, 1843.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, held on the 15th November, 1842—It was unanimously RESOLVED, that all Shareholders in the Company for such instalments as have been legally called for, shall have their Shares advertised for sale, as directed by the Act of Incorporation; and in case of any loss to the Company by such sale, that actions at law shall be brought for the recovery of the same, together with all interest due from the period of the Instalments being called for, as well as to take up their respective shares.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES HENSLEY, Chairman.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Charter Parties, Sea men's Articles, Bills of Lading Manifests, Bills of Sales Powers of Attorney, Court Subpennas, Apprentices Indentures variety of Magistrates' Blanks, &c. for sale at the Office of Colonial Herald.

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in the BOOKBINDING line in the first style of workmanship, at moderate prices, and with punctuality and dispatch.
COOPER & BREMNER.
Charlottetown, 1st Sept 1842.

FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE superior new fast-sailing Bark Five Sisters, George Redmore, Master, burthen 500 tons, now lying at Gloucester, England, will take Goods and Passengers from that Port for Prince Edward Island. She will sail about the First of April next, wind permitting. For further particulars apply to Captain Yeo, at Gloucester, or to the owner, Mr. James Yeo, Prince Edward Island.
Port Hill, February 4th, 1843.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN AND RICHMOND BAY.

THE fine new fast-sailing Brig British Lady, Richard Williams, Master, burthen 225 tons, now lying at Appledore, Bideford, will take Goods and Passengers for the above named Ports. Intended to sail about the First of April next.
For Particulars, apply to Mr. John Bearn, Merchant, Appledore; or to the Captain on board, or to the owner, Mr. James Yeo, Port Hill, Prince Edward Island.
Port Hill, February 4th, 1843.