

quire much elucidation; for, by the diffusion of capital, and the new market which would be created for beef, pork, and every other kind of provisions, a very great stimulus would be given to the industry and trade of the Island.

The most minute and laborious calculations have been formed, regarding the capital required to commence such an Establishment—the mode of fishing—the rate of wages—cost of buildings, boats, victualling, &c.; and it is found that from £16,000 to £18,000, (about £10 per share), called gradually into operation during the next twelve months, would be sufficient to make an efficient beginning; and that, with ordinary success, the whole capital would be redeemed in four or five years from the commencement, besides paying a fair dividend and all expenses.

It may be further observed, that although a liberal allowance has been made in the calculation for building and keeping up a competent establishment of boats, and for the hire and maintenance of a sufficient number of regular fishermen, it is supposed that the business of the Company may be greatly increased without any very great additional expense of that kind; as, when the stations of the Company are once fairly established, it is expected that fishermen using their own boats and materials, will bring their fish (both cured and in the round state) for sale, taking their supplies from the stores of the Company, as in Newfoundland: but a concern to work well, must be able to send its fish, &c. to the proper markets in its own schooners.—For as to hiring vessels in the Island, it is bad—as, generally speaking, there are none here fit to look at the sea, either as to size or equipment.

One leading feature in this scheme is different from that of most others, namely—that a very small part of the capital is required to be permanently sunk; and the operations of the Company could be gradually extended, and its capital called into action, only as the advantages of the undertaking should be ascertained by experience.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and neighbourhood, held, pursuant to notice, in the Court House in this Town, yesterday—W. Swabey, Esq., in the Chair—the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I. Moved by Mr. Dennis Reddin, seconded by Mr. David Wilson—

That it is desirable that a Company be formed, for the mutual insurance from accidents by fire of the parties subscribing thereto, to be called "The Prince Edward Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

II. Moved by Charles Hensley, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Pethick—

That a Committee of twelve—five to form a quorum—be named at this meeting, to make enquiries, and procure information on which to found a plan to be laid before a future meeting for the information of such Company.

III. Moved by Charles Binns, Esq., seconded by the Hon. James Peake—

That, for the information of such a Committee, it is necessary that they should be put in possession of the probable amount of property which parties favorable to this design might be desirous to be insured for, and therefore, that a list be now opened, by which an approximation to the general amount may be supplied, without any final obligation thereby being undertaken by those who may choose to afford such information.

The following Committee was then chosen, agreeably to the second of the above Resolutions, viz:—Capt. Swabey, Mr. Tremain, Mr. Hensley, Hon. Mr. Peake, Hon. Mr. Haviland, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Reddin, Hon. Mr. Palmer, the Hon. the Attorney General, Messrs. Lord, Wilson, Duncan, Cundall, Pethick, Binns, and F. Longworth.

The Committee will meet at the Court House on Thursday next, the 7th inst., at Twelve o'clock.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Last Wednesday evening, the Rev. John Knox delivered a highly interesting Lecture on "The Revelations of Philosophy in relation to the Philosophy of Revelation." Next Wednesday evening, the Reverend gentleman will again Lecture on "The Governance of the Universe.—Isldr.

So large a portion of our space is this week occupied by the School Visitor's Report for the past year, and by the Scale of Appropriations for Roads, Bridges, &c., that we have been compelled to exclude everything like parliamentary debate from our columns—though some important discussions, on various topics, have recently taken place—and to omit a large amount of other Legislative matter, prepared for this day's publication. We shall endeavour to bring up all arrears in our next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; The distressed state of the Agricultural population of this Island has attracted your attention, and as you are desirous to afford them information, I send you the following:

It has been admitted by the authorities of this Colony, that the inhabitants who have improved by a rent which they are unable to pay; and although the subject has been frequently before the public, it does not appear to be sufficiently understood to claim the sympathy of those whose countenance would help to relieve them—the Freeholders, the Tradesmen, the Merchants and Gentlemen residing in this Town. Men in general, when they are not immediately interested, will seldom take the trouble to search out the truth, or to weigh matters in their own minds, to enable them to form a correct opinion for themselves. But as it would be an admission of apathy or ignorance to be without an opinion, those who have no opinion of their own are generally of opinion with the party in power, which gives right or wrong alternately the ascendancy; and measures which at one time have been unanimously approved of, as being just and reasonable, may, at another time, become a term of reproach.

In the colonization of the British Provinces in America, the first inhabitants who were to improve the land from its wilderness state were settled by a grant in fee simple, and as adjoining lands acquired a value, by the Settlers improving their own land, the rest of the land was ordered to be sold, and the price thereof, when paid into the public Treasury, is also a benefit to the first settlers, as it relieved them, in some degree, from taxation, when applied to support the Government and improve the Colonies.

This Island was granted in Townships, to be settled with Foreign Protestants. The remnant of the Acadian French were allowed to take the Oath of Allegiance; were encouraged to settle themselves, on the promise of protection in person and property by British Officers then in command. The Acadians were left undisturbed until British Emigrants arrived, when the Grants ordered the Acadians to pay rent or give up their improvements, because they were not Foreign Protestants. They chose the latter, and bought unimproved land from another grantee. Thus both grantees gained by the transfer; the one gained the value of the Acadian's improvements, and an annual rent for his land, and the other grantee gained a number of settlers, a high price for his land, and interest upon the purchase-money. Other grantees gave a glowing description of the land, and the future prospects of this Colony, which induced a number of Roman Catholics to emigrate from the Highlands of Scotland to this Island; but when they had made considerable improvements upon the land, they were led to believe that they would be ordered from the Colony, unless they signed a petition to His Majesty, dictated by the grantees, praying to be allowed to remain in the Colony—which petition is

said to have prevented the Escheat, and to have procured the Proclamation of 1816. This Proclamation is said to confirm the Grants, and the grantees commenced the Leasehold tenure, subject to a rent which the tenants are unable to pay. Thus the grantee gains a high rent from the persons he was bound to settle, and the tenant's improvements for the arrears of rent, besides the value which the rest of his land has acquired by the tenant's improving his Leasehold.

Townships Fifteen and Fifty-five were reverted in the Crown by Escheat; the inhabitants were settled by a Grant from the Crown in fee simple.

The Governors are furnished with instructions from the Imperial Government, for the settlement of persons who are to improve the land, and the Governors are to follow their instructions, under pain of the Sovereign's displeasure; and the grantees were bound, by the conditions of their grants, to settle them within ten years, in the proportion of one person to every 200 acres, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the Townships; and as the instructions to the Governors, for the settlement of inhabitants, and the conditions of the Original grants, for the settlement of a stipulated number of persons, are the express orders of the Imperial Government, it must follow, that the Grantees were bound to settle the stipulated number of persons in fee simple, in the same manner as the Government settled persons of the same class.

In corroboration of the opinion, that the settlement in fee simple was required by the conditions of the Grants, we must refer to the working of the systems. The inhabitants who were settled by the Crown are prosperous and contented; they have been able to buy land for their sons, as they grew up to manhood; and they were willing to pay Six Shillings per 100 acres, Quit Rent, for the support of Government. The tenantry are poor and dissatisfied, greatly in arrears for rent; and in cases of coercive proceedings for the rents, considerable expenses are incurred by the Government to suppress riots and punish the discontented.

If we believe that the Imperial Government, finding that the conditions for settlement with Foreign Protestants were impracticable, extended the Indulgence of 1816, with a view of doing justice to all parties, and of securing to the inhabitants who improved the Colony from its wilderness state that interest in the soil they are entitled to by their labour, we must believe that the stipulated number of settlers were intended to be freeholders. But if we say that the Indulgence of 1816 was solely for the benefit of the grantees—to enable them to keep possession of forfeited lands, to exact rents upon the tenants' improvements, and eventually to dispossess them of their improved lands, by the expiration of a Lease, or by re-entry for arrears of rent—we must believe that the Government laid a snare or joined in a conspiracy with the Grantees against a portion of an industrious class of subjects, to deprive them of the fruits of their labour. The hardship of the tenant's case has been admitted by all parties for many years, and to remedy the evil, a partial Escheat—a general Escheat, and a compromise with the proprietors, by an enactment—have been severally proposed. The joint Address of the Council and House of Assembly, carried by a majority last Session, praying the Queen of Great Britain to use her influence with the Proprietors to take produce instead of money for Rent, may escape with this remark, that if they had prayed Her Majesty to use Her influence with the Market-women of St. John's and Halifax, to give 1s. 6d. per bushel for our Potatoes, it would have been far more likely to have been complied with, and would have answered the end much better; and if the tenantry could get a shilling clear, per bushel, for Potatoes, they could give the money to the landlords instead of bread, which they want for themselves. A partial Escheat was sought for in the year 1832, on the ground that several of the Townships were, in a manner, without inhabitants or improvements, and the answers returned by Ministers to such applications were, that a trial upon such grounds would lead to a long and doubtful inquiry, as it would be necessary to prove that the proprietors had not sent out the sufficient number of persons to settle their Grants; and a Court of Escheat could not be granted unless the conditions of forfeiture were clearly foreseen, and capable of a speedy decision. I supported these measures, although I was dissatisfied with them, as I did not see how the Escheat of three or four Townships could relieve the tenantry, who were under oppressive rents; and on my inquiring of the leading Members what was to be done for the oppressed tenantry, I was answered, that they might give up their farms and get a grant upon the escheated lands. The House of Assembly were nearly unanimous for this partial Escheat, only two voting against it; and although I supported every measure, yet I have been blamed for preventing it; and this measure of escheat was altogether abandoned by its leaders, who had so large a majority of the House to support them in the years 1832, 1833 and 1834.

I have been of opinion that as the Grantees neglected to introduce and settle Foreign Protestants, according to the Grants, that the Crown would not continue to indulge grantees who had forfeited their Grants, and allow them to demand exorbitant rents from British subjects for improving the land; and in the year 1835, a Special Committee brought in a Report, and the House of Assembly agreed to a Petition to the King, to cause a Court of Escheat, under the Colonial Act of 1832, to go into operation. The Memorial and Report, together with an Address to the Governor, that he would be pleased to forward them to His Majesty, were agreed to by the House of Assembly unanimously. These documents were detained until the following year, when they were sent home with a counter Address, praying for indulgence to the proprietors, which was carried in the House of Assembly by a small majority; and since then all applications for the appointment of a Court of Escheat have been answered (to justify the Proclamation of 1816), that the conditions of the Grants were impracticable, and that it would be unjust to escheat the lands. Sir Charles Fitz Roy, and afterwards the Colonial Minister, Lord John Russell, held out hopes that the proprietors would be induced to compromise with the tenantry; and I was induced by my constituents to try and effect some settlement by an enactment which the tenantry could comply with. This has been tried in various ways; but all such Bills have been rejected by the Council; and as all such attempts at Legislation for the settlement of the tenantry is only to gain time, and allow the proprietors to strip them of every thing, it is therefore better to admit the Proclamation of 1816, and pray the Governor to enforce the settlement according to that Indulgence. This would relieve a great many of the first occupants, although it would not relieve all. But if the first occupants, in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres, were settled in fee simple, the rest of the land might be bought. But I believe many of the Grantees would resign their lands to the Crown, if they were called upon to settle their Grants according to the Indulgence of 1816. From the manner the Crown settled the inhabitants of Townships Nos. Fifteen and Fifty-five, I must conclude that the settlement of the Grants meant a fee simple tenure, and although we have said, and might still say, that the Indulgence of 1816 is illegal, yet if we agree to submit to its provisions, the Crown cannot call it illegal, as it is its own act. The proprietors cannot call it illegal, for it was granted as an Indulgence to them.

WILLIAM COOPER. Charlottetown, Feb., 1844.

Arrived at Waterford, from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 22nd ult., the Schr. Jane, Eales, master, owned by Mr. C. Welsh, of this town; experienced very heavy weather, with the loss of bulwarks, stanchions, &c., had to throw overboard 150 quintals of fish.—Isldr.

Secretary's Office, February 28th, 1844. The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the name of Charles Hensley, Esq., jun. to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County.

Secretary's Office, February 28th, 1844. The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased (provisionally) to appoint William Swabey, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of this Island, in the room of Lawrence C. Worthy, Esq., resigned.

Secretary's Office, February 29th, 1844. The Lieut. Governor has been pleased to direct the name of the Hon. Stephen Rice, of Upton, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County.

MARRIED. On the 28th ult., in Christ's Church, Cherry Valley, by the Rev. F. D. Panter, Mr. James Hayden, of Cherry Valley, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Tweedy, Pownal Bay.

DIED. At Dalhousie, Restigouche, on the 3d ult., in the 81st year of her age, Annabella, widow of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., of Princeton, Prince Edward Island, and second daughter of the late Chief Justice Stewart, of this Island.

TEMPERANCE. A MEETING of the Auxiliary Temperance Society will (D. V.) be held in the Vestry of the Wesleyan Chapel on the evening of Monday next, the 4th inst. The Chair will be taken at half past Seven, p. m., precisely. A Collection will be taken in aid of the funds, GEO. MOORE, Secretary. Charlottetown, 2d March, 1844.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. GRAIN SHOW. THE following PREMIUMS for the competition of GRAIN will take place on Wednesday, the 6th of MARCH at the Market Square, at the hour of Ten o'clock. Competition open to all persons:

For the best Wheat, 50s.—Second best, 40s. For the best two-rowed Barley, 30s.—Second best, 20s. For the best four-rowed Barley, 30s.—Second best, 20s. For the best Black Oats, 30s.—Second best, 20s. For the best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs. 80s. The Grain to be the growth of 1843, and each sack to contain a quantity of three bushels. All Grain and Seed to which a prize is awarded to become the property of the Society, and every person receiving a prize will be required to enrol his name as a member. No premiums awarded without competition. The prize Grain will be sold at Auction immediately after the Judges decision. And a meeting of the Society will then take place at Mrs. Weymouth's.—Judges—Thomas Pethick, James Miller, and John Hyde, Miller. February 1, 1844.

GRAIN SHOW. THE EASTERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offers the following PREMIUMS, for Monday, the 18th 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 } growth—not less than 25 lbs. } 0 15 0 Second do. do. 0 11 0 Best 2 bushels Timothy Seed 0 15 0 Second do. do. 0 8 0 All the growth of 1843. The show will be held at the Market House, 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. E. THORNTON. February 13th, 1844.

WHARVES IN ROAD DISTRICT No. 4. SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of the Road Commissioner of the above district, until Saturday, the 16th March next, at 5 o'clock, p. m., for building an Abutment and Arch to the Princeton Wharf; also, for building an Abutment and Arch to the Wharf at Long River, New London. Plans and Specifications can be seen at any time, by applying at the Office, Darnley. P. S. MACNUTT, Commissioner.

ROAD DISTRICT, No. 16. THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Wightman's Shop, in Georgetown, on Monday, the 18th March next, at noon, the building an additional Block and Bridge to the St. Mary's Bay Wharf, Lot 61; and at Murray Harbour, on the spot, on Thursday, the 21st March, at noon, the repairs of the South River Bridge. Security required for the performance of the work. E. THORNTON. 29th February, 1844.

LAND ASSESSMENT, Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 16th Jan. 1843. IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island—I do hereby give public notice, that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Pasture Lots, and parts of Lots or Townships, in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:—

Table with columns for Townships, No., and Acres. Includes entries for Charlottetown, No. 10 First Range, Letter C, No. 8, First Range, Letter D, 5, Second Range, Letter B, and various lots in Charlottetown.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land, so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them by the said Act, together with the Costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within Ten days before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the Seventh day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively. J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Store of the undersigned (where all further particulars will be given), until the 1st day of April next, for the following WORK and MATERIALS, viz:— 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 1 inch SPRUCE BOARDS and PLANK. 6, 3, 2, 2, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 1 inch clear PINE Boards and Plank, Good BUILDING STONE for a Cellar Wall (land stone, or that which is free from Salt water, will be preferred), with or without the mason-work thereof. The excavation of a Cellar, 120 feet long, 5 feet deep, and 40 feet wide. The Framing, Roughboarding and Shingling of a Three Story Wooden Building. The Sinking and Walling with Stone of a Pump or Well. DANIEL BRENNAN. Charlottetown, 16th February, 1844.

BUILDING. SEPARATE TENDERS will be received at Winsloe Barton, for erecting a Dwelling-house, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of Mr. Isaac Smith, in Charlottetown, or at the Subscriber's, for the following work:— 1st. Mason's work, including all labor; 2d. The Framers' and Carpenters' work, including all labor; and 4th the Plasterer's work. EDWARD BUXTON. Winsloe Barton, 26th Feby. 1844.

Mr. Buxton does not pledge himself to accept the lowest Tenders, nor will any be received after the 10th day of April next.

CONSIGNMENT. FOR Sale by the SUBSCRIBER, 6 puns MOLASSES, 4 bbls. SUGAR, 2 bales DRY GOODS. JOHN BOUYER.

WANTED immediately, a JOURNEYMAN SMITH, also two or three BOYS, for farm work. Inquire at Winsloe Barton, Winsloe Road, Lot 33. Feby. 24th, 1844.

SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FOR A OLLAR! AND THIRTY-TWO AND SIXPENCE FOR A SOVEREIGN!!!

AT the PHOENIX FOUNDRY, Dollars will be taken a the above value, in prompt payment for all purchases made from this date, until further notice, and no advance on former prices.

A great variety of Franklin Stoves are now ready, some of them entirely new designs, and peculiar to this Establishment, from Fifty shillings and upwards. Also, Cooking Stoves of various sizes, for large or small families, poor men or bachelors. Upright, square, Cupola and Warm Air Stoves, of new patterns, for offices, shops, halls, or staircases. Close Stoves for cottages, schools, or churches. Kitchen Ranges, combining cleanliness and economy, may be seen in operation by the kind permission of the purchasers.

The public will please to remember that the Stove Castings at this Foundry are not made from sheet iron patterns. Oct. 18, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have completed their Importations for the FALL, consisting of A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, Suitable for the Season.

Comprising superfine black, blue and coloured Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Doeskins, in great variety; Welsh & Saxony Flannels, Mouslin de Laines, Orleans and Parisian Cloths, Chene Chusans, Printed Velvets, &c. for Ladies' Dresses, 3 & 6-4 black Paramatta, for mourning; black and coloured Silk Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, Hosiery, Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Braces, Stocks, superior Cotton Warp, Indigo, Fur Caps and Beaver Hats, Blankets, &c. &c.

ALSO, Jamaica Spirits, best pale and coloured Brandy, Holland's Gin, Port and Madeira Wines, Hyson and Souchong Tea, Loaf and Moist Sugar, London Porter, boxes Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard; Earthen, Glass and Hardware.—The whole of which will be disposed of at their usual low prices for CASH, on delivery. LYDIARD & FINLAYSON. No. 1, Queen Street, Dec., 1843.

P. S.—They beg to inform those persons whose Accounts have been due for some time, that unless they make a satisfactory arrangement, on or before the 15th day of March, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney. L. & F.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale an assortment of GOODS AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, Suitable for the Season.

Silk Velvet and drawn Satin Bonnets, dress Caps, Bonnet Shapes, Fancy and Plaid Cloths, Cloaking, Chene Cloth and Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, White Flannels, White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Victoria and Fend dresses, Plain and Printed Velvets, black Corgia Cloth, plain and figured Lustres, Chene Chusans, Orleans, Parisians and Muslin de Laines, Silk Velvets, Satins, Velvets, Gros de Naples, Poppins, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, Worked Muslin, French Dimity, white bugle and mourning Collars and Cuffs; white and black lace, cardinal Capes, fancy Scarfs; Chene Operatics, demi Veils, long Lace, Mitts and Gloves, fancy silk and Chinese Girdles and Tapes, silk Cord, Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, Laces and Edgings, Goffrad Quilting, crape Trimmings, Ladies' lined kid Gloves, lambs' wool do., worsted Hose, children's Socks and Grecian Boots, drawn, crossed, Swiss, book and Jaconet Muslins, cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's satin Stocks, Scarfs and Mufflers, Canterbury black and white Victoria demi Caps, a few strong Bows, &c. All orders for Millinery will be promptly attended to. A few apprentices taught the Straw work and Millinery. ISABELLA MACMURRAY. Sydney Street, Nov. 29.

FLOUR, BUTTER, CANDLES, and LEMON AND GINGER SYRUP, (Manufactured by approved Recipes.) Sold by JOHN BOUYER. Richmond Street, 31st Jan., 1844.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz: The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York. The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application, and in possession of all the information which may be desired by persons who wish to effect Insurance, he will be happy to receive applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to HENRY PALMER.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. H. D. MORPETH, PETER EMERY. December 10th, 1840.

TO BE SOLD, a Leasehold Interest for the residue of the unexpired term of 15 years, with a right of purchase, in and to that elegantly situated Brick House and premises, situated in Queen's Square, now in the occupation of the Subscriber. possession to be given on the 1st day of November next. J. SIDNEY DEALEY. Charlottetown, 6th July, 1843.

SIDNEY MILLS. THESE excellent MILLS are now in full operation and the public are hereby informed, that a conveyance will leave the Subscriber's residence, in Queen's Square, every Thursday morning, at about 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying Grain thither; the Flour from which will be returned, free of expense, to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law. J. SIDNEY DEALEY. Charlottetown, 28th Oct. 1842.

TO BE LET. BY THE SUBSCRIBER, and immediate possession given, that commodious and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, formerly occupied by James D. Macdonnell, Esq. to which a good Stable and Garden are attached. Also, several valuable and eligible BUILDING LOTS, in Water Street, King Street and Eustis Street. JAMES PEAKI. Charlottetown, 30th Sept., 1843.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the estate of John H. White, of Charlottetown, Printer and Book-binder, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. JOHN DAVIS, jun., CHARLES WELSH, Administrators. Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

THE First class Brig SIR HENRY HUNTLEY, will sail from Liverpool, G. B., for Charlottetown, on or about the First of April. Will take Freight and Passengers on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. David Cannon, Son & Co., Merchants, Liverpool, or at Charlottetown to the Subscriber, JOHN DAVIS, jr. Charlottetown, 13th Jan., 1844.

THE well known BRIG Mary Ann will sail direct from Bideford, England, for Charlottetown, on or about the 10th April next. For Freight and Passage apply to the Subscriber, DAVID WILSON.