

18th inst., so that, at a moderate estimate, 150,000 persons, of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, are at this moment, in the midst of all the rigours of a Lithuanian winter, expelled their houses, and forced to seek a resting-place in strange countries, and not merely among strangers, but among people predisposed to view them as outcasts, and objects for extortion, persecution, and violence.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.—It would appear that it is not exclusively in the dominions of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Nicholas that the Jews are at this moment suffering persecution. Our private letters from Beyrout, dated the 10th ult., state that the Jews of Jerusalem are not allowed to pass before the church of the holy sepulchre. Towards the close of December last, a few days after the entry of the new Pasha Haider, an Algerine Jew, ignorant of the prohibition, having approached the edifice, was assailed by a band of Christian fanatics, who cruelly ill-treated him and left him for dead on the spot.

In a case tried lately in the Court of Exchequer, it was decided that a person entering on a house which he afterwards finds to be greatly infested with bugs, may quit without notice or payment of a quarter's rent.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 15th, 1844.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen as Sheriffs, for the current year:— WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esq., of Charlottetown, for Queen's County.

PETER McCALLUM, Esq., of St. Peter's, for King's County. JAMES WARBURTON, of Lot 11, for Prince County.

The English Mail for the present month is looked for hourly, via Pictou and the Wood Islands.

The Steamer ST. GEORGE will, we understand, be in readiness to leave Charlottetown for Pictou, on her first trip for the season, on Tuesday the 30th inst.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. John Gainsford delivered an interesting introductory Lecture on "Gravity, and the Laws of Motion." In order to remove, if possible, the apathy hitherto manifested towards the Institute by the more wealthy and influential portion of the inhabitants, Mr. Gainsford, before concluding his Lecture, submitted the following proposition, for the consideration of the Institute:—"Let there be an exhibition open—say in every Christmas-week, by tickets at fixed prices—invite all the inhabitants of the Island, and all those friendly to such an exhibition in the neighbouring Colonies, to send any articles, on loan—the Committee to pay the cost of transmission and to be accountable for their safety. A large Room or Rooms should be procured for the exhibition—the different subjects properly classified, and placed under the care of exhibitors appointed for each particular class. In order to insure abundance of subjects for exhibition, invite every one to send them who may be in possession of Paintings, remains of Antiquity, Fossils, Minerals, Geological and Zoological specimens, Medals, Statuary, Models of Machines, &c. Let the exhibition contain specimens of native industry, which, after the exhibition, might be sold, or might be sold during the exhibition—only to remain in it during the time of the exhibition being open. Induce the Members themselves to make models of Machines, or others, giving a premium to those of the most approved utility, and exhibiting in their construction the most finished style of work."

With reference to the proceeds arising from the exhibition, Mr. Gainsford recommended that one moiety should be handed over to the Ladies' Benevolent Society, for the purposes of charity, and the other moiety, together with the funds in hand, appropriated to the purchase of Philosophical apparatus, for the use of the Institute.

On Wednesday evening next, Mr. Gainsford will read a Lecture on the "Mechanical Powers."

INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Third Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held in the Baptist Meeting-house, on Thursday evening last. The Meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. John Knox; after which a Report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year was read by the President. The Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then chosen, as follows:—

- Charles Binns, Sen. Esq., President, (re-elected).
J. Harrington, Vice do. (do.)
W. Duchemin, do. (do.)
Isaac Smith, Jr. Recording Secretary.
Artemas Davidson, Corresponding do.
Henry Found, Librarian.
William Dawson, Treasurer.

Committee.—John Putman, B. W. Cochrane, Edward Love, Theophilus Clappell, Henry Williams, C. C. Davidson.

EARLY PLOUGHING.—As early as last Tuesday, the 16th inst., L. C. Worthy, Esquire, (Hillsborough,) had six Acres of land ploughed, and ready for the reception of seed.—Islander.

[FOR THE COLONIAL HERALD.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Addressed to the Merchants and Traders of Charlottetown, and throughout the Island.

My Friends; One of our fraternity, I find, in the Herald of last week, has taken up the Currency Question, and, but rather too laconically has given his opinion decidedly on the subject. He has, also, promised, in continuation, to afford us substantial reasons for the non-reduction of the British and Spanish silver to the Halifax standard, and I earnestly hope he will redeem his promise. In the interim, I beg you will allow me to make a few remarks on this interesting question, now under discussion.

Some years ago, the Halifax rates were tried in this country, and the consequences were nearly fatal to us. Our traders were then enabled to remit the English shilling at one shilling and three pence, in payment of their debts; and, not having the faculty of seeing beyond their noses, they chucked at the idea of trading with Halifax and the sister Provinces without any per-centage loss on their money. But soon they became a little puzzled, and found, to their cost, that, by their own folly, the Island had been thoroughly drained of its silver. Change was then so scarce, that for want of it, I have frequently been unable to give my customer

the difference between the value of the article to be bought and the Treasury Note offered in payment; and thus purchasers have often been driven to the necessity of taking up things on credit, or laying out the whole of a five or ten shilling note for articles they could have done without, in order to obtain a thing that two or three shillings, perhaps, would have paid for. All classes of the community were precisely in the same condition. The farmer was compelled to barter away his produce for goods, or, in order to obtain money, to sacrifice it at half price. The mechanic and labourer had no other way of receiving the price of their labour than in orders on stores, or waiting, in want, until their employers had the means of paying them. The Small Debt Courts were in full operation, and property was frequently frittered away, on law executions, for a tenth part of its intrinsic value. A tone of general dissatisfaction prevailed. Business was at a stand—ruin stared us in the face, and if we had not raised our silver to its present nominal value, our little commerce must inevitably have been destroyed. The balance of trade is against us, and I should like to know what exports we have for the payment of our debts in the adjoining Provinces. From the improved state of agriculture in Nova Scotia, the markets of Halifax can be supplied at as low a rate as we can afford. Equalize, then, the currencies, and the trader here will give himself precious little trouble in the exportation of potatoes, and other produce; for as he loses nothing on his remittances in hard money, it will fly, my friends, in every direction. If it be now going fast, at its present value, be assured it will vanish with accelerated speed at the reduced rate. There is an over trade in the country; we have too many merchants among us, and, consequently, the outgo of silver would greatly surpass its income. But this is not the worst feature in the case. On an equalization of the currency with the Halifax rates, suppose the Treasurer should be on the point of making a call, to the amount of Three thousand Pounds, and One thousand of it should be in silver, who is to reimburse this gentleman for the very serious loss he must sustain in the silver issue? Or, suppose a farmer had laid up a sum of money by hard industry for the purchase of his farm, if he has received his silver at the present rate, and be obliged to pay it away at the reduced, thereby losing one-fifth of the whole, will any of you put your hands in your pockets and make good his loss?

We have due to us some Thousands of Pounds, in different parts of the Island: Would it be honest in us, do you think, my mercantile friends, to have suffered debts to be contracted, under the full persuasion, on the part of the debtors, of being allowed to make their payments in dollars at six shillings, and English shillings at eighteen pence, and then turn upon our heels and demand our money in Halifax currency. Under such circumstances, we should be considered—and very properly too—a faithless set of rogues—one day increasing the nominal value of the currency, from motives of advantage, and the next day lowering it to suit the purposes of selfishness.

I asked one of my mercantile friends, a few days ago, why he was so anxious to reduce the value of the silver? "Bills here," said he, "are at too high a premium; if I can take my money to Halifax, without any per-centage loss, I can there purchase Bills at twelve and a half per cent, rubbing his hands with great apparent delight at the idea. "Well," I replied, "if we all do so, what will become of our silver?"—"O," said he, "never mind that; every man for himself!" This injudicious individual evidently did not see, that by such a mode of procedure he would eventually cut his own throat, by depriving himself rapidly of the means of purchasing those cheap Bills. To make use of a common expression, this would be, with a vengeance, taking it in at the spigot, and letting it out at the bung. One chest of Commissariat money, coming from Halifax to us, would be met on the road by another of a more ample size, going from us to the same quarter; thus, so far as cash exports and imports are concerned, the balance of trade would be decidedly in our favor.

Let us not, my friends, be too capricious; we had better let well alone. The consumer pays for the additional three-pence on the English shilling, and is content to do so, and consequently we really suffer no loss when urged to the necessity of sending our money out of the country. In a whisper, my dear brethren, but, hush! I don't wish it to go abroad; on a reduction of our currency to the Halifax rates, do you really think we should be apt to take the twenty per cent. from our goods? Between ourselves, I rather think not;—eighteen pence is eighteen pence all the world over, and if the article offered for sale be worth the English shilling, now going for one and sixpence, it strikes me we should demand the same piece of money at fifteen pence, with the additional accompaniment of three pence in coppers.

What right have we to complain of the high premium on Bills? The drawer makes no profit by it—he gets nothing more than par for his drafts. Twenty Pounds sterling is worth Thirty Pounds in the currency of our own creation; and it appears rather singular to me that we should find no difficulty in mutually paying our debts to each other in British silver, at Fifty per cent., and yet grumble at giving the same premium for English Bills in payment of our honest debts in other countries. If you were anxious to reduce the nominal value of our silver, you should have applied to the Legislature, at their last Session, and asked for an Act to legalize a standard currency that might be depended on, and not ridiculously and whimsically call meetings for the purpose of doing and undoing, chopping and changing, in order to suit the selfish views of a few interested individuals, or meet the exigencies and convenience of the moment.

That times are bad and money scarce, my dear brother merchants, I readily admit; but cheer up, and do not despair. The other Provinces have had their taste of embarrassment, and we must not expect to be favoured with exemption. Exert yourselves; encourage the FARMER and FISHERIES, and endeavour to pay your debts in the PRODUCE of the Island; but, for heaven's sake, do not drain the country of the precious metals, by the introduction of Halifax currency. Things, in time, will find their own level. When the position of the Island will beneficially admit of such a measure, it will force itself upon us; but, in the present state of our mercantile affairs, its adoption would be ruinous.

MERCATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Shortly after the foregoing communication was sent to your Office, for publication, I met with a letter in the Islander of Friday last, on the Currency Question, in which the writer, under the signature of A MERCHANT, urgently recommends that all and every description of persons—male and female, merchants, farmers, tradesmen, &c.—should forthwith congregate in a multitudinous body and form a solemn meeting—to do what? Why, Sir, materially to injure themselves, by the introduction of Halifax currency, and thereby enabling the writer, and others of the same cast, to remit, occasionally, a few paltry pounds to Halifax or elsewhere without loss in the way of per-centage. This, elsewhere without loss in the way of per-centage. This, evidently, is his sole object, and I must, therefore, endeavour to brighten up his beclouded mind, that he may view things through a better medium. But really, Sir, one hardly knows how to answer this farrago of absurd and flimsy assertions, without the shadow of plausibility in argument to substantiate the facts they are intended to establish.

The writer tells us that the farmer is subjected to a great loss from the twenty per cent. which the merchant, to save himself, is obliged to put upon his goods. How is this? The farmer stands precisely in the same position with other purchasers, with this difference, that he occasionally pays in produce, while others exclusively pay in cash. In the name of common sense, how can the present nominal value of our metallic currency injure the resident buyers and sellers on the Island? How can it possibly affect them? If the merchant is compelled to place twenty per cent. on his goods, to meet the excess of currency, the farmer may retaliate by a similar per centage on his produce, and thus a system of traffic may be equally balanced between them. Whenever the currency of a country becomes established, conventionally or by law, all public transactions, involving monetary payments, are at once adjusted to the scale of that currency, whatever it may be; and sudden alterations, unless particularly called for, must be productive of incalculable mischief. I have pointed out, in my first letter, how this Island would be injured by the introduction of Halifax currency, in the present state of our affairs; "experience teaches," the trial has been already made, and the disastrous results must be vividly impressed on the minds of all classes of the community.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the additional three-pence on the Nova Scotia fifteen-pence should be, surcharged on merchandize, the consumers pay for it, and the merchant virtually receives the English shilling at one and three pence, and can remit it at the same rate. In the way of business, the purchaser pays it back to the seller at the same value he received it, and, so far as the internal trade of the country is concerned, our metallic currency is intrinsically worth the value we have stamped upon it. "But that won't do," says the writer in the Islander. "We want to send money out of the country to pay our debts. We are too lazy to devise other modes of remittance; and money we find to be the most convenient. Agricultural produce won't pay, and, consequently, we must have something that will; equalize the currencies, and our business then will be compressed in a nut shell." I shall now proceed to show, Mr. Editor, from what source our difficulties have arisen, and which are in no shape connected with, or attributable to, the want of Halifax currency.

The Agricultural interest of every country is the basis of its prosperity, and, in proportion as that interest is promoted, will the wealth and importance of that country be advanced. If the farmer can pay the merchant for his wares in the produce of his farm, and that produce can be exported by the merchant in payment of his debts, the precious metals will become less valuable, and, as a remuneration for labour, will be less anxiously sought for, and, consequently, the currencies of countries in contiguity with each other, and intimately connected in trade, under such circumstances, may with safety be assimilated, as the exchange of commodities will render money less necessary in the discharge of their mutual debts. Now, unfortunately for this Island, this system has never been fairly tried, and the country has been kept in the back ground for want of its adoption.

Various causes have conspired to check our agricultural improvement; and, among the most prominent, is the tenure by which the soil is held. We have too much leasehold and too little freehold property in the land; and, while the present mode of proprietary management continues to prevail, the Island will make but slow and creeping progress on the scale of advancement. In point of settlement, we are coeval with Nova Scotia, but in civilization and respectability of standing, very far inferior to that Province.

In this country, the farmer has many difficulties to contend with, from the uncertainty of the seasons, the labour required in the cultivation of, perhaps, a rough farm, and the want of markets to pay him for the surplus produce of his industry. His condition, therefore, loudly calls for encouragement: ameliorate that condition—give him a stimulus to exertion, by the better settlement of the country, and we shall then have but little cause for lamentation on the score of our currency. Money will flow in from every quarter, and our wants will be amply supplied. A rich and thriving country would give you rich and thriving towns, and P. E. Island would rise from the degradation in which it has been plunged for so many years, and under which it still continues to suffer. Let the proprietor reduce his demands—give long leases, and establish ware-houses for the reception of his rents in produce, to be realized in cash by him or his agent, by domestic sale, or by exportation to other countries. Let the merchant deal in a similar manner with his country customers, and all will be well; and the absurd practice of bagging what little silver we have, and sending it away, will cease to exist as a mercantile evil.

It is rather remarkable, Sir, that in the face of all this outcry against our currency, on the part of a few interested growers, the prices of merchandize, and every description of agricultural produce, should be much lower now than they were in those blissful times when our dealings were entirely in Halifax currency. Competition, no doubt, without reference to currency, has, in a great measure, effected this. Formerly, customers were at the mercy of a few—now, they are more fairly and honestly dealt with. But before I conclude this letter, I must be allowed to ask, What is this boasted Halifax currency? Is it what Halifax currency ought to be, and formerly was? Certainly not. Properly speaking, Halifax currency is the addition of one-ninth to sterling; the Novascotians, however, have not confined themselves to this—they have attached a greater value to their metallic currency. The sovereign, by adding a ninth, ought to pass for twenty-two shillings and two pence half-penny; but they have increased it to twenty-five shillings, and its silver fractional parts in the same proportion. If they have a right to raise the value of their coins to suit their convenience, surely we are at liberty to do the same, if necessity required it. If the Novascotians are to legislate for us in money matters, they may as well deluge the Island with their acts on other subjects.

I have now done with the question. Establish Halifax currency, and probably we shall be again driven to the expediency of boring holes in our dollars, to keep them in the country, or ruinously resorting to an additional supply of treasury paper—often beastly in its appearance, and held in derision by our provincial neighbours.

MERCATOR.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

SATURDAY, April 20.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Flour, Oatmeal, Tallow, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Wool, Ham, Turkeys, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Timothy Seed, Turnips, Eggs, Honespun, Hay, Pearl Barley, Potatoes, Straw, Geese, and Sausages.

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, the 29th 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, 13th April, 1844.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A MEETING of all parties interested in the Marine Insurance, is requested at "Desbriaz's Reading Room," on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock. Charlottetown, 17 April 1844.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to the Book and Tract Society are received at the Store of Mr. William Heard. In the purchase of Books, Subscribers receive a drawback of 4, up to the amount of their Subscriptions. April, 1844.

STATIONERY and BOOK STORE, &c.

JOHN S. BREMNER respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened Store nearly opposite the premises of Mr. J. T. Thomas, where he has constantly for sale an assortment of Stationery, Books, &c., which he will dispose of at very low prices, for Cash.

BOOKBINDING

executed in a neat and workmanlike style, and on moderate terms.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.

Visiting and Business Cards, and Bill-heads, struck off to order. March 18th, 1844.

MONEY FOUND

IN Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 26th ult. The Loser may hear of it, by inquiring at the Colonial Herald Office.

AUCTIONS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON the premises, on Monday the 29th day of April next, at noon, all the Leasehold Title and Interest for 999 years of the late Pearce Costello, to a Farm on Lot 31, fronting on the Tryon Road.—Particulars made known on applying to the subscriber,

CATHERINE COSTELLO, Administratrix to the Estate. (3w)

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!!

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, the THIRTIETH day of MAY next, at Georgetown, the following valuable Lots of LAND, situated in Georgetown, in Prince Edward Island, namely:—

WATER LOTS

Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen and Sixteen. These Lots are admirably calculated for the carrying on of an extensive Fishery—having a large water front, on which stages could be erected. They abut on one side of the Georgetown Wharf, at the end of the Main Street. On one of the Lots is a comfortable Dwelling House and Store, lately in the occupation of William Mackay and Company, with suitable and convenient Out-houses. These are the most valuable premises for business in Georgetown.

Also, WATER LOT No. NINE.

On this Lot stands a commodious Dwelling House, formerly occupied by the late Rufus Shattuck.

Also,

Town Lots Number One, second range, Letter B; Town Lot Number Sixteen, second range, Letter B; the Western half of Town Lot Number Eight, Letter C; Town Lot Number Six, third range, Letter A; and Town Lot, Number Thirteen, second range, Letter A. On the Town Lots last mentioned, stands the new Dwelling House, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Ross; and on Town Lot Number Six, third range, Letter A, stands the Bakery, lately occupied by Mr. William Stewart. These Lots are all in central situations, and are therefore well adapted for building purposes.

Also,

Pasture Lots Number Seventy-three and Number Seventy Eight—which are in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS—

Ten per cent. deposit, and the remainder, when specified at the time and in the terms of Sale. The TITLE is perfect.

For further particulars, please apply to William M. Allan, Esq. in Halifax, or to the Subscriber, at his Office in Charlottetown.

CHARLES YOUNG, Solicitor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 7, 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:—

Town Lots in Charlottetown:—

Half No. 35, in the First Hundred—No. 13, Fifth do.

Charlottetown Royalty—No. 539.

Georgetown:—

No. 10 First Range, Letter C. No. 8, First Range, Letter D; 5, Second Range, Letter B.

Townships:—

Table listing Township assessments with columns for No., Acres, and Amount.

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.

[All the Papers.]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the Firm of "J. B. Cooper & Co.," and more recently under the Firm of "Cooper & Bremner," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due to and owing by the aforesaid Firm or Copartnership, will be received and paid by James B. Cooper.

J. B. COOPER, J. S. BREMNER.

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1844.

The Printing Business heretofore carried on by the late Firm of "Cooper & Bremner," will, in future, be conducted by the Subscriber, in all its branches, on his own account. All Orders will be punctually attended to, and dispatched in the first style of Workmanship, and on moderate terms. All persons indebted to the late Firm of "James B. Cooper & Co.," or "Cooper & Bremner," are respectfully requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts agreeably to the above notice.

JAMES B. COOPER.

7th March, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has received a Power of Attorney, bearing date the 29th of February last, from William M. Faden, and Elizabeth his wife, of Tryon River, Township Twenty-eight [28], to recover all rents that are now due, and that may become due to them. All persons concerned are therefore requested to make immediate payment, in accordance with the said Power, to the Subscriber, at his Store, in Charlottetown.

JOHN DAVIS, Jun.

Queen Street, April 1st, 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. Masons' work, including all labor; 2d. The Framers' and Carpenters'; 3d. The Joiners'; and 4th the Plasterers'. EDWARD BUXTON.

Winsloe Barton, 6th April, 1844.

Mr. Buxton does not pledge himself to accept the lowest Tenders, nor will any be received after the 10th day of May next. 4w

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 & 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 Soucheong 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.

OATS! OATS!

WANTED, 200 Bushels of good black OATS, for which the market price will be given in Cash, on delivery at Winsloe Barton, Winsloe Road, Lot 33, 7 miles from Charlottetown. April 9th, 1844.