

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

regular instruction, secondly, Lectures upon Literary or Scientific subjects, and, thirdly, Libraries. The Mechanics' Institute in Liverpool cost no less than £15,000, contains upwards of 3,300 members, 850 pupils in three day schools, 600 pupils in 15 or 16 evening classes, has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to £5000 a-year, a Library of 7000 Volumes, and public Lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1300.

This forms an example to us, to be diligent and persevering, and although we cannot rival those English Institutions, yet we can imitate them, and do all in our power to extend the benefits which this Institute will eventually confer upon the community.

Look at St. John—that unfortunate city of flaming fires—and see what it has done for its Mechanics' Institute. It has raised a building which is an ornament to the City, having a lecture room, in the shape of an amphitheatre, that will hold at least 1000 persons, and having school rooms in the buildings, where, I am told, three or four masters are employed at handsome salaries. Let examples like these be an incentive to us to go on and prosper, and let us not be an incentive to the more to keep up and maintain the Institute, which, comparatively speaking, may be little more than insignificant—yet to us it is as important as the Liverpool Institute, above described, is to its members and supporters.

May I not ask of many of you, if not all of you, who have heard the Lectures that have been delivered here during the past sessions, whether you are not more intelligent than you were? whether you do not all feel a self-evident improvement from having attended the past courses? And are you less industrious? No! far from it; it stimulates you to action, and renders you more useful in performing the duties of life. Are not those who have steadily attended and sustained this Institute among the most useful, laborious, attentive and punctual in the several classes and occupations to which they belong? Are they not to be found as early and as late as their neighbours at their work-places, offices and stores? Are the families of others better provided for, or better behaved? The worst foe that the Institute ever had will not venture to reply in the affirmative. And if this with truth cannot be said, may I not ask, if these men, without neglecting the stern and paramount obligations which they owe to their families and to society, have not enlarged their minds, cultivated their tastes, and multiplied the sources of rational pleasure and exhilarating recreation in their hours of leisure, which, thanks to Providence! in this lovely and fertile isle—the granary of British North America—every occupation affords. If this be the case, who will assert, that while undeniably you have reaped much advantage, the town has, in the slightest degree, been injured by the operations of the Institute? Recollect the truth and propriety of Bacon's axiom, that "Knowledge is Power," and that this Institution is solely established to impart that Knowledge which gives to the mind that receives it, the only Power that is stable and worth possessing.

In conclusion, I trust that the Almighty Disposer of events will spare us all to meet regularly during the winter, and that we will enjoy in each other's presence the rich intellectual repasts that your Committee have, during the recess, carefully and industriously prepared for you.

Mr. John Macneill, Visiter of Schools, was then introduced by the President, as lecturer for the evening, in accordance with public announcement, and that gentleman immediately proceeded to deliver an extemporaneous introductory lecture upon the Advantages of Mental Culture. The lecture reflected the highest honour upon the gentleman who delivered it, and afforded much pleasing gratification to all who heard it. It contained occasional flights of fancy and bursts of eloquence, which were rapturously applauded by the admiring audience—and we are assured that Mr. Macneill will always henceforth be most gladly hailed as a lecturer before the Institute. After the lecture, and some complimentary observations upon its merits, it was proposed that His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley should be solicited to become Patron of the Institute, in the room of our late Lieut. Governor Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, and an Address, embodying a request to that effect, was submitted and passed, which, we understand, is to be delivered to-day, at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. James Waddell was announced as lecturer for the next evening, (15th instant.)

At a meeting held at lot Forty-nine, on Monday last, by the tenantry on the property mortgaged by the late John Cambridge, Esq. to Messrs. Haythorne and Wright, to meet with and consult their Counsel, the Honorable Charles Young, whom they understood would pass that way, on his return from Georgetown, Mr. Philip Lane was called to the chair. Mr. Young then addressed the meeting at great length, and stated, that his late constituents would now know, whether he was sincere or not in his professions, when on a very different occasion he promised them to do all in his power to relieve the tenantry from their oppressive burdens in a constitutional manner—that the time had now arrived, when they required his humble services, and that they should be exercised to the best of his ability in their behalf, without any fee, to have the question tried in a Court of Equity; whether the tenantry were to be turned out of house and home, and deprived of their improvements, or else to submit to the oppressive terms which the person claiming to be their landlord sought to impose. Mr. Young then entered into the facts, and explained the law of the case. He advised them to do nothing hastily, but wait with patience, as he was of opinion, that Equity would afford them relief. After some further observations, the following Resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:—

1. Whereas the tenantry of that part of Lot 49, which was mortgaged by the owner in fee, the late John Cambridge, Esq., in 1821, to Messrs. Haythorne and Wright, have been settled by the Agent of the said John Cambridge, who has been in quiet and peaceable possession of the same from the date of the mortgage until within the last few months, and hold leases for 999 years, at one shilling sterling per acre, per annum: And whereas the said Tenantry have been living upon these leased lands, some for twenty-five years, some for twenty years, and many for seven or eight years, and made great improvements thereon by their own hard labour: Resolved, that the said tenantry are all ready and willing to comply with the conditions of their said leases—pay up any arrears of rent that may be due—and pay regularly hereafter the accruing rent, according to the terms of their said leases respectively.

2. And whereas the person claiming the said Estate seeks to cancel and make void all the leases that have been granted by the Agent of the said John Cambridge since the date of the said mortgage, and eject the tenantry holding under the said leases, unless they will comply with the following conditions, namely:—to accept a lease for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of one shilling and sixpence, per acre, payable half-yearly, with a covenant therein contained, that the Lessee shall, at the expiration of the said term, purchase and accept a Deed in fee of the said leased land, and pay therefor the sum of thirty shillings per acre—one half in fourteen years, and the remaining half at the expiration of the said term, besides interest on the arrears of rent that may be due: And whereas the tenantry are wholly unable to comply with the oppressive terms of the said agreement, even if the land were worth the money, which it is not, and which it would not bring, were it put up at public auction and sold: Resolved, therefore, that the tenantry cannot consent to give up their leases without trying the question in a Court of Equity, and will not enter into such a ruinous and oppressive agreement as that proposed by the person claiming the right and title to their lands.

3. And whereas the tenantry expect little indulgence from the person who claims their lands, judging as they do from his conduct recently towards them: Resolved, therefore, that, in order to be prepared for him, a subscription list be opened to meet the expenses attendant upon a suit in Chancery.

4. Resolved, that the foregoing Resolutions be published in the two Newspapers at Charlottetown.

After these Resolutions had been unanimously adopted, several gentlemen addressed the meeting. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Young, for his kindness and liberality, which were duly acknowledged by him. Capt. Haley having been called to the chair, the thanks of the meeting were awarded to Mr. Philip Lane for his exertions on behalf of the unfortunate tenantry, and for his impartial conduct in the chair.

Lot 49, Nov. 29, 1841. PHILIP LANE, Chairman.

Sir: After what has been already advanced by me, in reference to the currency, it is scarcely necessary to notice, in reply, TRITICEUS's last letter; but as this writer, after a profound slumber of some months, has again entered the field of controversy with dogged obstinacy, and a repetition of his former flimsy arguments, and lest any one may be misled by him—Newspaper publications being soon forgotten—I have felt it my duty to remind your readers of what has been said on this interesting question. Superficial as TRITICEUS may consider me, as a writer, I can assure him that I have been taught to reason a little beyond my nose; to examine theories well and carefully, as they bear upon facts, and draw my conclusions accordingly. The Currency question I have looked at in all its bearings, and am quite certain that a reduction in the nominal value of our circulating medium, in the present position of the Island, would be attended with disastrous consequences. The experiment has been repeatedly made, and the results, in every instance, have been equally injurious.

The case of Vickerson, which, it would appear, has supplied your financial correspondent with an exulting argument, was certainly one of great hardship; but, as such exactions are rare, and cannot possibly happen among men uninfluenced by the irritation of excited feelings, and who have a kindly disposition towards each other, nothing conclusive, in my opinion, can or ought to be deduced from such an occurrence. The abuse of any system ought never to be allowed to furnish arguments against its moderate and salutary use; for if this is permitted, no human arrangements would be found unexceptionable. If it is necessary to establish a tender by law, why not enact, that, at whatever rates moneys shall have been received and paid away by the Treasurer, at the time any pecuniary transactions may have taken place between parties afterwards becoming litigant, all payments adjudged to be due by one to the other, shall be made in moneys at the same precise rates—unless it can be proved that coins at a certain value were determined upon at the time the engagements were entered into.

I am aware that objections may be made to such a measure; but it would be better to introduce a statute to this effect, than to ruin the country by a reduction of its present currency. Let us, however, Sir, examine the case of Vickerson a little more minutely.

TRITICEUS informs us—and, apparently, with rapturous delight—that the Court very properly decreed that the judgment should be paid in Halifax, and not in Prince Edward Island, currency—that is to say, in dollars at five Shillings, and not at six, although the latter mode of payment had mutually been agreed upon by the parties in litigation before the action was brought. Well, Sir, according to this decree, the defendant, Vickerson, might have paid the plaintiff in British shillings, at one shilling and three pence, and which being considered the fractional parts of the dollar, universally pass in Nova Scotia at this rate, and have become part of the currency of that Province. Allow me now to ask you, Sir, is one shilling and three pence, in a strict sense of the thing, the real value of the sterling shilling, according to the established mode of calculating Halifax currency? or is it a nominal value, placed upon the coin for purposes of general utility? The latter unquestionably. The sterling shilling, by adding a ninth—the legal difference of exchange—should pass in Nova Scotia at thirteen pence farthing and three ninths, which would be properly Halifax currency; but the good people of the Province have deemed it expedient, in addition to this, to put a further nominal value of one penny half penny and six ninths on this coin, whether by law or custom, I care not, thus raising it to one and three pence, and considering it the fourth part of the Spanish dollar. Allow me again to ask, are we to have the nominal value of coins in Nova Scotia crammed down our throats, as legal tenders in this country? or have we not as good a right to extend the worth of our money as the Halifaxians have of increasing the value of their own, whenever it is conventionally thought advantageous to adopt such a measure? Independent of the British shilling at fifteen pence, is the doubloon at four pounds, the sovereign and guinea at twenty five shillings, and the dollar at five shillings and three pence; now in circulation in Nova Scotia at these rates, the real currency value of these coins? And yet, forsooth, TRITICEUS glories in the unfortunate defendant being compelled to pay in this boasted currency; and what makes the thing more remarkable, in open defiance of an antecedent agreement between the contending parties.

But—to return to the subject—I have asserted, and again repeat, that a reduction of our currency, in the present posture of our trade, would produce the greatest distress, and that distress would pervade all classes of the community. The farmer—that valuable member of society—from scarcity of money, would frequently be driven to the necessity of sacrificing the produce of his labour, or, in the event of not finding a cash market, to barter it away for articles he could well do without. He would be unable to pay his servants, improve his property, and make the necessary purchases which the numerical extension of his family might possibly require. The merchant would have great difficulty in disposing of his commodities, paying his debts, and punctually meeting his pecuniary liabilities; and thus a decided check would be given to all commercial pursuits. Persons who derive their incomes from other countries would be unable to obtain cash for their bills, without submitting to a ruinous discount, and, consequently, would be induced to quit the Island in disgust. I well remember when English bills, from scarcity of money, were at a discount of twenty-five per cent. in Charlottetown; and those times would revisit us with tenfold inconvenience, as there would be more bills in the market, and, of course, more sufferers to participate in the general embarrassment. Your Treasury would be empty, your roads and bridges remain unrepaired, and the general improvement of the country would be thus wretchedly retarded. It is unnecessary to dwell on the train of calamities that would inevitably follow upon the reduction of our metallic currency, and its consequent abstraction from circulation. Its pernicious effects, in former times, have been experimentally felt, and the difficulties that then prevailed must be vividly recollected by every one. You have only to afford our commercial people facilities in making their remittances in substantial gold and silver—always preferable to the bulky articles of agricultural produce—and in a few months the Island will be placed in a state of pecuniary destitution. It is said, however, that although our money might disappear in some directions, it would be replaced through other channels, and thus, like the ebbing and flowing of our rivers, a monetary equilibrium would be preserved. I am aware that cash returns annually, to a certain amount, are made from Newfoundland and Miramichi, on sales of our agricultural produce, and that a few pounds are thrown into the circulation occasionally by strangers who visit the Island; but, on comparison, the ingress to the egress would be found to bear a very small proportion, and thus fully to establish the points I have been endeavouring to prove. A thought has this moment, Sir, flashed upon my mind; and without hesitation, I will venture to embody it in this communication. TRITICEUS, for aught I know, may possibly be some cormorant Attorney—and such there are to be found, I am sorry to say, in a profession I highly respect—if so, he naturally would be anxious to introduce the currency reduction system, as he and his counterparts are the only folk that would be likely to fatten on the distress of the country. Where there is one action now, there would be fifty then; and the following conversation, which once took place in a certain part of Her Majesty's dominions, but where I cannot, at present, precisely recollect, might occasionally be repeated in the metropolis of this Island:—

SCENE.—A Lawyer's Office.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—Bamboozle, the Attorney, with a law student seated at a table, and a dejected, care-worn looking man standing before them.

"Did you receive my letter?"—"I did, Sir, and that has brought me here."—"Are you prepared to pay the amount of our demand against you?"—"No, Sir, I am not (dejectedly)."

"Well, then, I am instructed to proceed against you immediately."—"I hope not, Sir (tremblingly)."—"My instructions are positive (sternly)."—"I cannot, at present, raise the money, Sir."—"Nonsense! you must and shall find it."—"Can't you give me a little longer time, Sir?"—"You have had time enough—the money, I tell you, must be paid *instantly*."—"If my little property is sacrificed, Sir, my wife and ten small children will be reduced to certain misery."—"I can't help it—that's no affair of mine; I'm not to be humbugged by such representations; we have lots of this sort of whining stuff every day (student grinning)."—"For God sake, Sir, give me a month or two longer, and I'll try, if possible, to borrow the money."—"You say you have no money—well, here then sign this paper, to prevent further expense."—"What is it, Sir?"—"A Warrant of Attorney."—"And will that give me more time, Sir (submissively)?"—"We'll see about that by and bye (significantly)." —Cetera desunt.

I have now done with the subject, and shall leave TRITICEUS to wind up his case before your intelligent readers and the public, who have been impelled as jurors on the trial, and, who, by a judicious verdict, will no doubt properly decide the matter at issue.

EPSILON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: As the Mail Steamboat has ceased to ply for the season, and the winter couriers are likely preparing to undergo their laborious and perilous undertaking, I have no doubt that any suggestion which may lead to the accommodation either of the public or the ill requited contractors, in the conveyance of the Winter Mails, would not be unacceptable.

Last Winter, I observed that the Mail seldom arrived in Town until late at night—often at midnight—and consequently letters could not be delivered until the following morning. It reaches Cape Traverse generally about Four o'clock, p. m.; but with merely one horse to perform the journey, it is almost impossible for it to be brought to Charlottetown at an earlier hour. I should therefore think, that were there to be found, either in the Legislature or among private individuals, sufficient spirit of enterprise and enough capital to enable the courier to provide himself, as all other couriers are, with a change of horses, at about half the journey between here and Cape Traverse, the inconvenience I allude to would be effectually remedied, and consequently letters, &c. might be delivered ten or twelve hours earlier, which, before the return of an English Mail, might prove of the utmost consequence. The paltry sum of Ten Pounds, I am confident, would suffice for the purpose.

I am, yours, &c.

POST HASTE.

Charlottetown, 3d Dec. 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: Allow me to call the attention of the proper quarter to the following facts. You are aware that the Legislature, in its last Session, passed an Act, intitled 'An Act for the appointment of Fish Inspectors, and to continue and extend the provisions of the Act now in force, regulating the size and quality of Fish Barrels and Tierces, and the weight of Fish made up therein,'—a measure loudly called for, in order, for the preservation of the health of the community, to prevent, among other things, the sale and consumption of tainted Fish. In this Act the Lieutenant Governor, or other Administrator of the Government, is empowered to appoint Fish Inspectors in "the different Towns, Ports, Harbours and Settlements in this Island." Now, Sir, whether it is through a total disrespect to the law of the Island, or a wilful disregard to the health and security of its inhabitants, I am not prepared to say; but there is not, to my certain knowledge, one Fish Inspector appointed at the harbours of Saint Peter's, Souris or Rollo Bay, in King's County, where, to our disgrace, there have been cargoes from Newfoundland and Magdalen Islands, of tainted and putrid Fish, exposed for sale every day this Fall. Allow me also to add, for the credit of a certain department, that there are no persons appointed to put down Buoys in the Harbours of Souris and Rollo Bay, although the means for that object have been provided for in the appropriation of last Session, which is a serious inconvenience to the shipping interest in that quarter and elsewhere.

Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

Observation Hill, King's County, Nov. 26, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir: Aware that you have at all times evinced a desire to advocate the promotion of the public good, and in a more especial manner you have most generously exerted your editorial talents in promoting the well being of the agricultural pursuits of this Colony, I therefore presume, in the present instance, to address you, in the hope that you will be pleased to announce in your valuable periodical, that I have invented a propelling power, the constructive principles of which wholly dispense with all animal strength, and will operate as a threshing and winnowing machine with certainty and facility, and will also be competent to drive the usual number of stones required in an ordinary grist mill, whilst the limited space required for the erection of the machinery, and the expense attending its construction, will be such as to enable those of very limited means to procure it. As the inventor, ere long, intends seeking the patent right for the foregoing invention, he further forbears entering more minutely into detail.

ALEXANDER SCOTT.

York River, Lot 32, Dec. 3, 1841.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. Schooner Olive Branch, Beers, Miramichi; Goods—to James Purdie & Co. Reliance, Bill, do; Lumber. Britannia, Coffin, St. John's, N. F.; Goods, Fish, &c. Asia, Bass, Fishing Voyage; Dry & Pickled Fish. Uncle Sam, Atwood, Frankfort, U. S.; Ballast. Lark, Howatt, Newfoundland; Goods. Lively, Gillis, do; do. Phoenix, Macdonald, Newfoundland; do. Dufrance, Robinson, Halifax; do. Waltron, Moore, do; do. Sovereign, Lutes, do; do.

CLEARED.

Schr. Mary Anne, Sprague, Pictou; Goods. Lily, Greenwood, St. John, N. B.; 1100 bus. Oats, 13 bls. Pearl Bay. Dopson, Neill, Bermuda; 1746 bus. Potatoes, 1532 do. Oats, 43 do. Barley.

THE MAILS, during the Winter season, will be made up as follows: For Pictou, Halifax, England, &c. &c., on Mondays, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Western Inland Route, at the same time. Eastern do. on Wednesdays, at 10 a. m. Georgetown do., on Saturdays, at 8 a. m. JOHN WILLIAMS, P. M.

Post Office, 29th Nov. 1841.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

WHEREAS the Subscriber has suffered much damage from the Inhabitants of Winslow Road Settlement, and others, passing through his Farm: Any person found trespassing, after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. SIMON DODD.

Nov. 22, 1841.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A FEW QR. CASKS, very superior, just received, and for sale by the Subscriber, R. B. BOGGS. Charlottetown, December 4th, 1841.

ONE or TWO APPRENTICES WANTED to the Pump and Blockmaking business. Apply to WATSON DUCHEMIN. February 19th, 1841.

Auction.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of DECEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

By S. DESBRISAY,

The following REAL ESTATE, which belonged to Clear Lallow, late of Charlottetown, Sailmaker, deceased—the same being sold by Order of His Honor the President, in Council, namely:—

First—Town Lot Number Thirty-one (31), in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

Secondly—Pasture Lot Number Two hundred and Seventy-four (274), in Charlottetown Royalty, containing Twelve Acres, more or less.

Thirdly—Pasture Lot Number Two hundred and Eighty-four (284), in Princtown Royalty, containing Eight Acres, more or less.

Fourthly—Pasture Lot Number Two hundred and Eighty-eight (288), in Princtown Royalty—and

Lastly—All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of the said Clear Lallow, deceased, in and to Town Lot Number Twenty-three (23), in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, with the Dwelling House thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging. For terms of Sale, and particulars as to title, &c., please apply at the Office of the Subscriber. CHARLES YOUNG, Administrator. Charlottetown, Nov. 12th, 1841.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THOMAS HOW

HAS just received, in addition to his former Stock, a LARGE SUPPLY, consisting of Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Ginger, Allspice, Salt, Mustard, Soap, Starch, Candles, Indigo, Glass, Putty, &c. &c. &c. The whole will be sold cheap, for ready money only. Upper Queen Street, November 27th, 1841.

FOR SALE—An English built CARRIAGE, adapted either for one or two Horses, with Hood, Patent Axles, Lamps, &c. Also, a set of new Harness, with or without the Carriage. K. MACKENZIE. Water-street, Oct. 23, 1841.

TO FARMERS.

MR. IRVING having procured Tradesmen from Scotland, acquainted with the construction of the most approved Implements of Husbandry, including Drill Machines for sowing Grain, Turnips, Beans, and Mangel Wurtzel, Scufflers and Cultivators, Chaff and Turnip Cutters, Winnowing Machines, Horse Rakes, &c. &c., begs to inform the Farmers of Prince Edward Island, that Mr. Macgowan, Secretary to the Agricultural Society, has kindly offered to receive and transmit orders for any of the above articles, and that on application to Mr. Macgowan, specimens may always be seen at his Store. Bonshaw, 12th June, 1841.

WHEREAS one Alexander Davidson, representing himself to be the Agent of W. M. Allan, of Halifax, has notified the debtors of the late firm of W. Mackay & Co., of Georgetown and Souris, that the amount of their respective debts are to be paid to him, as Agent of the said W. M. Allan, under an Assignment, said to bear date the 18th December, 1839; and whereas the Subscriber is not a party to or possessed of the knowledge of the existence of any such instrument or deed of assignment, under such date, or at any other prior or subsequent date, he hereby fully and unequivocally disavowing the same; and whereas, on the acting partner, Rufus Shattuck, absenting himself from the Island with a large amount of property, belonging to said firm, on the 9th August, 1840, the subscriber took possession of all the remaining Stock in Trade, Ledgers, Books, Accounts, Debts, Notes, Bonds, Obligations, Agreements, Securities, of all kinds soever, Ships on the Stocks, &c., and dissolved said firm of William Mackay & Co.; and when as the subscriber has subsequently been engaged in winding up the affairs of said firm, to ascertain the amount of the defalcation of said Rufus Shattuck, and realize funds out of said debts and other property to pay all just claims against said firm, so far as the same may serve therefor; and whereas, on the 26th December last, the Subscriber, when in Prince Edward Island, did appoint W. Mackay, sen., Esq., of Georgetown, and John Knight, of Souris, his Attorneys, for the purposes above mentioned, respectively, at Georgetown and Souris: Now, Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Estate of the late firm of W. Mackay & Co. are hereby required to make payment forthwith of their respective debts, to either the said W. Mackay, sen., Esq., of Georgetown, or John Knight, of Souris, and to no other person or persons—they alone being lawfully authorized and empowered to grant the necessary receipts and discharges for the same. W. M. MACKAY. St. John, New Brunswick, 14th August, 1841.

THE Subscriber, Proprietor of Townships Nos. 9, 16, 22 and 61, in this Island, has, by Deed Poll, bearing date the 24th day of February last, and duly Registered in the Registrar Office for this Colony, revoked and made null and void a certain Letter of Attorney, heretofore granted by him to JOHN LEWELIN LEWELIN, Esquire, of Woodley Grove, in this Island, as his Agent, over and for the said Townships. LAURENCE SULIVAN. March 27th, 1841.

NOTICE to the TENANTS on Lots 9 and 61.

LAURENCE SULIVAN, Esquire, having, by Letter of Attorney, bearing date the 29th day of July last, empowered the Subscriber to lease land and to act as his Agent, for those parts of his Estates in Prince Edward Island comprising Lots or Townships Numbers 9 and 61, the Tenants are therefore requested to pay the arrears of Rents due by them without delay. J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

All persons trespassing on the said Townships will be prosecuted. Charlottetown, 23d Aug., 1841.

NOTICE to the TENANTS on Lots Nos. 16 and 22.

LAURENCE SULIVAN, Esquire, having, by Letter of Attorney, bearing date the 29th day of July last, empowered the subscriber to lease land and to act as his Agent for those parts of his Estates in Prince Edward Island comprising Lots or Townships Numbers 16 and 22, the Tenants are therefore requested to pay the arrears of rents due by them without delay. Wm. FORGAN.

All persons trespassing on the said Townships will be prosecuted. Charlottetown, 20th Aug. 1841.

RICHARD LOCKER, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, FROM HALIFAX,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the Island generally, that he has commenced business in the House occupied by Mr. Witter, corner of Pownal and Sydney Streets; and trusts, from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to meet with a share of public patronage. Charlottetown, Dec. 3d, 1841. (Herald and Gazette.)

LOST, yesterday afternoon, between Mr. Purdie's Store, Queen Square, and Mr. Parkin's Boarding House, Pownal Street, a large GOLD BROACH, with hair set in it. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Dealey, Queen Square, will be handsomely rewarded. Saturday, 20th Nov., 1841.

A GREAT COAT was left by some person at the Ferry House, opposite Charlottetown, early in the Summer. The owner may have it, on proving property, and paying the expense of this advertisement. W. HUBBARD. Ferry House, Nov. 12th, 1841.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who stand indebted to him, for the services of the CANADIAN HORSE, to make payment on or before the 25th inst., otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof. JOHN HYDE. Charlottetown, 5th Nov. 1841.