The Colonial Herald.

the pig-sty, and on the tribunal of justice in the morning. He would ask, are the Magistrates in the confidence of the people? No, they are not. Were they appointed, as we are, by the suffrages of the community at large, how many of them would be now sitting on the seat of justice? Few, few, indeed.

Mr. Montgomery felt sorry to hear that there were such Magistrates in King's County, as the hon. member (Mr. Le Lacheur) had represented them to be; but he felt persuaded that there were no such characters in Prince County, in the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Rae said, that this measure would be no scourge to the tenantry; it will give no jurisdiction to the magistracy to adjudicate in questions between landlord and tenant. He could never agree to that. The landlord has a more summary and expeditious remedy to recover his rent—that is, by distraining for the same. He has an undue preference over every other individual in society, for the attainment of his claims. He would support this Bill, if a proviso were inserted therein, that the Bill should not extend to questions of rent. The object of this Bill is to lessen the expenses attendant on suitors coming into Court. It will be a great desideratum to have cheap and speedy justice. As to the magistracy, there are different feelings entertained towards that body. He was aware that when a country was agitated, few escaped the consequences of the general feeling. The magistrates were not infallible. The judges were not infallible. High legal authorities acknowledged that in former times the decisions of Courts ran sometimes too much in favor of prerogative—sometimes too much in favour of the hierarchy—frequently bore hard on the freedom of the press; and, in the present state of this Colony, he thought there was a very general leaning amongst the magistracy to countenance the claims of the proprietary party; they, no less than the Bench and the Bar, were held by most to be biassed that way. Possibly it might be said, that those judging them are also biassed in their judgment—that they had not escaped the infection of strong party feelings. He believed, however, that amongst the various magistrates of Prince County, none had been guilty of conduct approaching to any thing like that attributed to some of the Magistrates in King's County. But passing from that, he thought that the alleged bias of the Magistracy towards the proprietary claimants could not receive any additional power of doing injustice by this Bill, because questions of rent ought to be excluded from the Bill. He felt satisfied it would never pass unless these were excluded. It had already an unfair preference over other claims. He thought this measure might be rendered still more useful by leaving it optional with the parties litigant to call in three men to sit as a jury on the matter in dispute. He would also move, that a proviso be inserted to prevent execution being issued for three or four months after judgment, and also to give a right, in certain instances, to the defendant to pay in the same kind of produce as stipulated. With these provisos he thought the Bill would not be an instrument of oppression, but be productive of benefit.

Mr. Maclean, with reference to what his hon. colleague (Mr. Le Lacheur) had said about this Bill giving the proprietary body an additional weapon against the tenantry, would say, that that body have now as much power to recover their rents as the law can possibly confer on them; they have the very summary remedy of distraining on the tenant for their rent, and recovering the same without the intervention of a Court of Law. With respect to the Magistracy of the Island not being competent to adjudicate in matters of Ten pounds, he was persuaded to the contrary. He thought they were all as well able to adjudicate in matters of that amount as they now are in amounts of Five pounds. He (Mr. Maclean) would have their jurisdiction confined to actions on simple contracts, such as promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, accounts stated, and proved by disinterested testimony—all this would be of the utmost benefit both to debtor and creditor. He knew well that parties are at present subject to great expense and delay in bringing actions on matters of this nature in the Supreme Court. He therefore thought that the measure would prove beneficial to the country.

Mr. Palmer said, that the measure was rather premature, in the present state of the country. If the country were more advanced, it might do very well; but until there are to be found in the country gentlemen who, by their educational training, will be competent to sit in judgment in cases involving questions frequently of a complicated and intricate nature, we must wait till then; he did not consider the country yet ripe enough for the measure. He believed that such a jurisdiction did not exist in any country—even in England; if it did it must have been introduced very lately. The Small Debt Commissioners in London, where there is an immense population, are limited very much in their jurisdiction, and there, too, those gentlemen are members of the Bar. If we are to provide a measure of this sort, let it be limited to Queen's County. Let it be confined to the capital, Charlottetown, where we may always be sure to have men of ability to preside on the bench. He would go this far with the Bill, and in doing so, he would not tie those gentlemen down to simple contracts, as promissory notes, and accounts stated, but would leave them to take cognizance of transactions of ordinary occurrence. Were the Bill made to apply to the Island in general, he feared it would have a bad effect. At present, appeals are frequent from judgments rendered by the magistrates, in matters of five shillings and upwards, to the Supreme Court. This does not speak in favour of an improvement. There is little doubt that if this Bill were to pass into a law it would be the means of encouraging litigation to a great extent. Matters of Five pounds and upwards frequently involve very nice questions of law, as far as regards the legal effect of promissory notes, bills of exchange, or specialties; it cannot be supposed that laymen are competent persons to adjudicate in such matters. Besides this, another dangerous result would follow from this Bill—it would afford the suitor an opportunity to give testimony in his own cause; it would permit him to recover his demand on his own oath. This would be an inducement to commit perjury, and it is a principle quite repugnant to the law of evidence. Well, supposing the suitor were obliged by this Bill to establish his case by disinterested testimony, the question of interest would then come before these Commissioners, which is frequently a very nice point for the Court to determine. By the present Small Debt Act, a man can obtain a Capias against another on his own oath, for any amount below £5, and have him arrested and imprisoned under the same. Now, were the Magistrates' jurisdiction extended to £10, the same would be the case. If the hon. mover would modify the Bill as he (Mr. P.) wished, he would go with him. He hoped to see the time when the whole Island would be sufficiently ripe for such a measure.

Mr. Montgomery said, were he to confine the effects of the Bill to Queen's County, it would be favoring that County beyond the other two—this he was not inclined to do.

Mr. Longworth would call on the hon. member for Georgetown to point out one individual Magistrate in the Island who deserved the appellation of "a bull-dog of oppression." No, he could not; there was no foundation for such a charge. As to the hon. member (Mr. Le Lacheur's) arguments against the measure, they were every thing but sound. All he could do was to raise up that great scare-crow of his to frighten members, by telling them that if the Bill were to pass, the proprietors would thereby be enabled to pounce down with increased rapacity on the tenantry, and drive them to destruction. Such would not be the case, for they (the proprietors) have now as much power as they require to recover their rents. All they have to do is to distrain, and, if the tenant think himself aggrieved, he may replevy to the Supreme Court. For his (Mr. L's.) part, he felt inclined to give the Bill a trial, at least, for one year. In extending the jurisdiction of the Magistrates from Five pounds to Ten, he would have them tied down to strict legal evidence—such as is required in the Supreme Court—and that the parties litigant should have the right of appeal from the judgment of such Magistrates.

Mr. Fraser observed that a great deal had been said on the question; and as he was not in the habit of making lengthy speeches, he would detain the House but a very short time with the few remarks he was about to offer. He thought the measure was much called for by the country, and would be of great benefit. He would leave it to the option of the Plaintiff or Defendant to call for a jury, if they thought it necessary. It was always his desire to have cheap justice in the country.

Mr. D. Macdonald thought the Bill would do more good than evil. In the first place, it would prevent much injustice in dealings; for it is a well known fact that some persons will, if possible, run up an account, over the sum of Five pounds, in order to evade the debt—that is, to put it out of the power of the creditor to bring them before the Commissioners of Small Debts; and if Merchants do not employ Clerks, they cannot recover in the Supreme Court on their own testimony. A clause should be introduced into the Bill, to enable either Plaintiff or Defendant to call for a jury of three or five persons, as had been suggested by some hon. members; and also, that no Execution should issue on the judgment rendered by the Commissioners, when the sum would exceed £5, till after the lapse of three months from the passing of such judgment. At present the time is at the option of the Commissioners. With these proposed amendments, he would freely go with the measure.

A motion being made that the Speaker do take the Chair, the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again—the Committee divided:—

Yeas—Messrs. Montgomery, Maclean, Fraser, Clark, Rae, W. Dingwell, Longworth, D. Macdonald, Macneill, 9.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Le Lacheur, Dalziel, Beck, Thomson, J. Dingwell, Gorman, Forbes, Palmer, 9.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman (Hon. S. Macdonald), gave his casting vote in the affirmative, otherwise the Committee would have rose without reporting, and the Bill would have been lost.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill intituled 'An Act to prohibit the burial of human bodies in any of the Towns of this Island, and to establish burial grounds in the Common of Georgetown,' being read;

Mr. Speaker stated to the House, that it appearing that the Legislative Council had amended a Clause in the Bill relating to money matters; and had also proposed an amendment, which if adopted, would have the effect of imposing a charge upon the revenue—the House, therefore, could not, consistently with its privileges, consider further of the said amendments.

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Thomson obtained leave to introduce a Bill to provide burial grounds in the Common of Georgetown.

Saturday, March 6th.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the limitation of Actions affecting Real Estate was passed, and returned to the Council.

The Bill sent down from the Council for continuing the Act establishing an additional Term of the Supreme Court, called Easter Term, was read a third time, and passed with amendments. One of the amendments goes to limit the duration of the bill to three years.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Messages:

C. A. FITZ ROY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly the estimates for the services of the current year.

The Lieutenant Governor, at the same time, transmits a Memorial of the Committee of Management of the Central Agricultural Society, praying for a grant of money in aid of the funds of that institution. As the objects for which this grant is asked are for the general benefit of the Colony, the Lieutenant Governor cannot doubt that the Memorial will receive the favourable consideration of the House.

The Lieutenant Governor also transmits a Petition of the Magistrates, Merchants, and other inhabitants of Georgetown and vicinity, representing the inadequacy of the salary of the Sub-Collector of Customs for the Port of Three Rivers, and praying that such an addition be made to his salary as the heavy and responsible duties of his office entitle him to receive; and the Lieutenant Governor recommends the same to the favourable consideration of the House.

The Lieutenant Governor further transmits a Petition from William and Andrew Miller, contractors for building the Bridge over South River at Murray Harbour, praying for additional remuneration, in consequence of the width of the river exceeding the plan and specification of the Bridge by 48 feet, and for other extra work performed by them in connection therewith. As the petitioners appear to have a strong claim upon the liberality of the government, the Lieutenant Governor has every confidence that justice will be done them by the House.

Government House, 5th March, 1841.

C. A. FITZ ROY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly the Returns of the Commissioners of Statute Labour for the past year, together with their Reports of the state of the Roads and Bridges within their several districts: Also, an account of the Road Correspondent, shewing the manner in which the moneys received by him for this service have been applied. And the Lieutenant Governor leaves it to the House of Assembly to vote such sums for the service of Roads and Bridges for the current year as they may deem necessary for that purpose.

The Lieutenant Governor also transmits plans and estimates of the expense of a Wharf, and of a Hard or Slip at the Ferry Point opposite Charlottetown, as requested by the House of Assembly in the last Session.

The Lieutenant Governor further brings under the consideration of the House of Assembly a Plan, together with the Deputy Surveyor General's Report, of a line of Road from Dingwell's Mills to Cardigan River Bridge.

A Petition for a centre Road from the head of Hillsborough River to East Point.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Crapaud and Sable, for a right of way to a place of shipment in Crapaud Harbour, with the Commissioner's Report thereon.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Barbara Weed and Northern Section of Lot Nineteen, for aid in building a Bridge across the Creek at Angus Macintyre's, and to open a line of road from thence to meet the line of road running through the New Village to Lot 17.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of New London, Cavendish, and other Settlements, praying for aid in erecting a Bridge over the Mill River, at Fyffe's Ferry, New London.

Also, a Petition of the Inhabitants of Mascouche, Lots Nos. 15 and 17, and Tignish, praying that a Road may be opened through the farm in the occupation of James Ramsay, Lot 17, to communicate with Richmond Bay.

The Lieutenant Governor submits the foregoing Petitions to the House of Assembly, in order that they may vote the sums necessary to enable the Executive Government to carry these objects into effect, as far as the local information possessed by the House may deem such measures advisable.

The Lieutenant Governor recommends the House to appropriate a sum of money to open the road from the Court House at Saint Eleanor's to Mascouche, being a continuation of the line of the Western Road as originally laid off.

The Lieutenant Governor also lays before the House a Report on the present condition of Poplar Island Bridge, and recommends the House to vote such sum as will be necessary to put it in a proper state of repair.

Government House, 5th March, 1841.

The above Messages, with their enclosures, were ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday the 12th inst.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, with a Bill for the establishment of Criminal Sessions in Queen's County, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly—and also acquainting the House that they had passed the Bill to continue and amend the Act for regulating the measurement of Boards &c., without any amendment.

Mr. Maclean introduced a Bill to prevent the carrying of sticks, bludgeons, horsewhips, or any other weapon, at elections, or within three miles of the place of holding the poll, which was read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Thursday, 4th March, 1841.

THE LOYALIST BILL.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill intituled *An Act for the Relief of certain of the American Loyalists and disbanded Provincial Troops, and their Representatives*, being read;

On motion, that the Order of the Day be discharged, and that the said Bill be read a second time this day three months;

It was moved, as an amendment, that the House do come to the following Resolution:—

"And whereas, in and by the Royal Instructions, it is directed that no Law to which the Royal assent has once been refused, shall be re-enacted; and as the Bill intituled *An Act for the Relief of certain of the American Loyalists and disbanded Provincial Troops, and their Representatives*, has received the disallowance of Her Majesty: *Resolved, therefore*, That this House cannot take into its consideration the said Bill, for the above reasons; and that the second reading of the said Bill be postponed until this day three months."

It was then moved, as a further amendment, that the following Resolution be agreed to:—

"*Resolved*, That as a Bill similar in its provisions to the Bill now before this House, sent up from the House of Assembly this present Session, intituled *An Act for the relief of certain of the American Loyalists and disbanded Provincial Troops, and their Representatives*, was disagreed to by this House, in the Session of 1840, for the several objections stated in the Resolution passed by this House on that occasion—which objections remain still in full force; and it being also contrary to the Royal Instructions to re-enact any Law to which the Royal assent has once been refused, which was the case with a Bill similar in its enactments to the present Bill, passed by the Legislature of this Colony in the Session of 1839: *Therefore, Resolved*, That the Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill intituled *An Act for the Relief of certain of the American Loyalists and disbanded Provincial Troops, and their Representatives*, for this day, be discharged, and that the said Bill be read a second time this day three months."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

Contents—*The President*, Mr. *Goodman*, Mr. *M'Intosh*, Mr. *Young*.

Non-Contents—Mr. *Worrell*, Mr. *Macdonald*, Mr. *Livett*, Mr. *Dalrymple*, Mr. *Macnutt*, Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Holl*.

And it passed in the negative.

The question being put on the first amendment—

The House divided:

Contents—Mr. *Goodman*, Mr. *M'Intosh*, Mr. *Young*.

Non-Contents—*The President*, Mr. *Worrell*, Mr. *Macdonald*, Mr. *Livett*, Mr. *Dalrymple*, Mr. *Macnutt*, Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Holl*.

And it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original motion—

The House divided:

Contents—*The President*, Mr. *Goodman*, Mr. *Worrell*, Mr. *Macdonald*, Mr. *Livett*, Mr. *Dalrymple*, Mr. *Macnutt*, Mr. *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Holl*.

Non-Contents—Mr. *M'Intosh*, Mr. *Young*.

And it passed in the affirmative.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

The Courier with the Mail arrived on Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock.

United States Bank.—This much-talked-of establishment has stopped, with little hope, it is said, of redemption. The capital is stated at $8,750,000, of which the sum of $7,000,000 is due to other countries! The effect of this, on many persons in America and England, must be very lamentable. Nearly all the other Banks in Philadelphia have suspended specie payments.

Halifax, March 3.—We regret to have been informed by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, that our respected townsman, John Morrow, Esq. U. S. Consul, has been removed from his situation, and superseded by T. B. Livingston, Esq. No reason is assigned for the change in the United States papers, nor have we heard the cause even hinted at in Halifax.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Warlike.—House of Representatives, U. S.—The Report of the Committee on Foreign affairs, embracing the North Eastern Boundary question and Mr. Macleod's liberation, has been introduced for the action of the government, but no decisive step has as yet been taken upon it. Should the report be adopted, it is tantamount to a declaration of War against Great Britain by the government of the United States.—*Ib.*

Teas.—At a Public Sale the past week, the price declin[ed] from 3s. 9d. to 2s. 4d., and but few lots sold.—*Halifax Tim[es].*

The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia have voted the sum of £180, Halifax currency, towards encouraging a Steam intercourse between that Province and this Island.

The Legislative Council adjourned on Saturday la[st] for nine days, to meet again on Monday next. The consideration of the Land Settlement Bill by that House stands the Order of the Day for Wednesday next. Previous to adjourning, they had agreed to the Census Bill, with some trifling amendments.

The House of Assembly are, to-day, to be engaged with the Report of the Committee on the Public Accounts, and, on Monday, will enter upon the consideration of Supply.

The Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Debt Commissioners, as amended in the Committee of the whole House, has been ordered to be published in each of the Charlottetown papers, and to stand over until next Session. The Special Committee to whom the School Bill was referred, have not yet made any report.

A meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of Lots 46 and 47 was held at the house of Mr. George Munn, West River, on Tuesday the 2d inst., when the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

Moved by Mr. John Stewart, seconded by Donald Macdonald—

1. That the oppression of Proprietors for rent, and the continual fear of distraint, are two of the greatest hardships that man can endure, especially when the expense of sending our produce to market to realize such would consume the greatest part of it.

Moved by Mr. John Ching, seconded by Mr. Allan Macaskill—

2. That the liberal majority of the House of Assembly are entitled to the best thanks of this meeting, for their perseverance in our behalf; and that they be solicited to urge the Government to a speedy settlement with the proprietors, in order that we may know how much of the property which was made by our hands we can call our own.

Moved by Mr. Alexander Cameron, seconded by Mr. Donald Macdonald, Jun.—

2. That this meeting thus publicly express their confidence in their Representatives, and sincerely trust their continued exertions for our redemption may result satisfactorily to themselves and beneficial to their constituents.

Moved by Mr. Donald Maclean, seconded by Mr. Donald Kennedy—

4. That the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the Editor of the Colonial Herald, humbly requesting that he will publish the same.

By order of the meeting,

Alexander Maclean, Chairman.

West River, Lot 47, March 2d, 1841.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Rev. R. S. Patterson, who, in consequence of the detention of a letter, was not informed till too late of the announcement that was made for him to lecture on last Wednesday evening, is expected to deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening next, on Philosophy, its history, &c., as formerly announced.

On the 2d inst., a party, consisting of Mr. ... Merchant, Georgetown, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Shattuck ... Stone, left Souris for Georgetown, in a Sleigh, when ... Little River, Bay Fortune, they drove into a hole in the ... unfortunately Miss Stone was drowned. Had it ... the timely assistance of a wood-cutter, who was attra[cted to the] spot by their cries, the whole of them must certainly [have per]ished, as they were an hour in the water, and just ... he reached them. Miss Stone belonged to Souris, and ... visit to Georgetown; she was about 19 years of age, ... respected.—*Gaz.*

Died,

At the East Point, on the 22d ult., Mr. Donald B[eaton] ... 96 years. Mr. Beaton was a native of Lochaber, Inv[erness] and emigrated to this Colony at the age of 27 years. ... behind him eight children, sixty grand-children, and ... great-grand-children. He was a man of the strict[est] ... and was universally respected by all who had the pl[easure of his] acquaintance.

On Sunday the 7th inst., Mr. Dennis M'Carty, ... 70 years.

On Monday last, very suddenly, Mr. Norry W... River. He had been in the woods in company with M... and another person, hauling wood. He complained ... the stomach, and coldness of the extremities. In ... between Dalrymple's Mill and the York River ... observed to fall back upon the load where he was sitt[ing] ... Mr. Simonds coming up to him, he discovered he was ...

Suddenly, on Thursday last, William Greeno, aged ... 3 months, nephew of Mr. John Davis, jun., Merchant, ... lottetown, from whose residence the Funeral will ta[ke place to-]morrow (Sunday), precisely at 12 o'clock, when the ... acquaintance of the family are respectfully requested ...

A GENERAL MEETING of the Teach[ers' Asso]ciation will be held at the Central Academy, ... the 13th instant, at One o'clock, p. m. A punctual ... members is particularly requested, as matters of ... terest to the Association will then be brought under ... that Body.

A. MACKENZIE, ...

March 1st, 1841.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Highland ... will be held at the Commercial Inn on Mon[day] ... instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m., when a punctual atten[dance is par]ticularly requested.

JOHN M'NEILL, } ...
Wm. M'GILL, }

March 8th, 1841.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, January ...

IN FURTHER PURSUANCE of the ... General Assembly of this Island, made ... the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late ... William the Fourth, intituled *An Act for levying ... ment on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby ... Notice, that I have made Proclamation acc[ording to the] terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned ... Water Lots and Pasture Lots, and parts of Lots or T... this Island, in arrear for non-payment of the several ... owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by ... before-mentioned Act, viz:

Town Lots in Charlottetown.

Town Lot Number 75, in the Third Hundred.

Pasture Lots Numbers 430 and 469, in the Roya[lty of Char]lottetown.

Town Lots in Georgetown.

Number 8	1st Range	Letter A.
" 4	"	" C.
" ½6	"	" "
" ½7	"	" "
" 7	"	" F.
" ½3	2d do.	" A.
" ½13	"	" "
" ½1	"	" B.
" ½16	"	" "
" ½6	3d do.	" A.
" 12	"	" [illegible]
" ½1	"	" [illegible]
" 2	"	" "
" 15	4th do.	" B.
" ½16	"	" C.
" 16	"	" D.

Pasture Lots Numbers 25, 103, 114 and 269, in G[eorgetown R]oyalty.

Pasture Lots Numbers 91, 202, 326, 484 and 485, [in Georget]own Royalty.

6,545 Acres on	Township Number	8
1,000 "	"	15
1,475 "	"	25
2,332½ "	"	37
2,073½ "	"	38
7,400 "	"	[illegible]
1,000 "	"	55
346½ "	"	65

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land ... and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that ... sums charged on them by the said Act, together w[ith costs] which have been incurred, shall not be paid within ... before the next Term of the Supreme Court of ... to be held at Charlottetown, application will be ma[de to the] said Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment ... the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Tre[asurer].

Treasurer's Office, 15th February, ...

WARRANTS to No. 11, of the date of the ... uary, 1840, will be paid at the Treasury on ... gether with the Interest due thereon.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Trea[surer].

Parties holding Warrants, which come within the ... the above advertisement, are particularly requested to p[resent the] same for payment.

☞ Office hours, from 10 till 2.

GRAIN SHOW.

BEDEQUE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Society offers the following Premiums f[or Grain] and Seeds, to be exhibited on Thursday the 25th ... next, at 12 o'clock:

For the best Wheat (2 bushs.), One set Plough Mounting,
Second best do. (do.), 1 set Horse Traces,
Third best do. (do.), 1 Hay Knife,
For the best four rowed Barley (2 bushels), 1 set Plough Mounting,
Second best do. (do.) 1 set Horse Traces,
Third best do. (do.) 1 Hay Knife,
For the best Black Oats (2 bushs.), 1 set Plough Mounting,
Second best do. (do.) 1 set Horse Traces,
Third best do. (do.), 1 Hay Knife,
For the best Timothy Seed (1 bushel), 1 Scythe,
Second best do. (1 do.), 1 piece Scrap Iron.

The Grain to be left at the House of Mr. Thomas Ho... day previous to exhibition, and none but Members ... to compete. The Secretary will attend and receive ... from 10 o'clock until four in the afternoon, and none wi[ll be recei]ved after that hour.

One bushel of the Rohan Potato will be divided ... Members of the Society immediately after the Grain Show.

JOHN CRAIG, Sec...

Bedeque, February 15th, 1841.

Wanted, 4000 bushels Wheat.

THE Subscriber will purchase the above qu[antity of] Wheat, of good quality, free from rust or smut—... cash will be paid on delivery.

JOHN DAVIS.

Charlottetown, 18th February, 1841.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

FROM 10 to 12 steady active young Men, fr[om ...] to 16 years of age, who are desirous of becoming A[ppren]tices to the Shipbuilding Business, will hear of good and ... terms, in a first rate establishment, on application to ... scriber.

JOHN DAVIS, ...

Charlottetown, 18th February, 1841.