

is disagreeable subject on a future occasion; but if we... We hope those for whom these remarks intended, will take the hint.

SUPREME COURT—KING'S COUNTY.

The March Term of the Supreme Court in King's County, opened at Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 9th instant. Owing to the state of the roads, from the late snow-storms, there was rather a thin attendance of both grand and petit juries.

His Honor the Chief Justice, in charging the grand jury, alluded to the gratifying circumstance of there being only one case on the criminal calendar for their consideration—a charge of larceny against a youth named Ronald Macdonald.

From the docket of civil causes, an unusual number of suits were set down for trial.

On Tuesday, after the routine business of the Court had been gone through, a cause was tried, wherein Doe on dem. of William S. Compton, of Charlottetown, Merchant, was Plaintiff, and John Dingwell and Alexander Dingwell, of Township No. 43, were Defendants.

The lessor of the plaintiff claimed title to a certain leasehold farm in possession of the defendants, which he purchased at Sheriff's sale, under an execution, issued against the lessee, Alexander Dingwell, the elder, since deceased.

The defendant attempted to show, that the lessee had, by conveyances prior to the Sheriff's Sale, been divested of his interest in the farm; but entirely failed in doing so.

The jury returned from their room with a verdict for the defendant, which the Court, conceiving they had misunderstood the evidence and the charge given to them, recommended them to reconsider before recorded, as the legal title was clearly proved in the plaintiff, and no title shewn in the defendants, whereon to found such a verdict.

The jury having accordingly retired to their room, shortly returned, but with the very same verdict as before. The plaintiff's counsel, immediately upon its being recorded, moved for a rule to set it aside and obtain a new trial, which was granted.

Counsel for the lessor of plaintiff—the Hon. the Solicitor General and Edward Palmer, Esq. For the defendants—the Hon. Charles Young and Charles Binns, sen., Esq.

WEDNESDAY and part of THURSDAY were occupied with the trial of the cause Doe on dem. of Phipps, and others, assignees of the late Henry Winchester, against Robert Mearns, being a cause of ejectment, to recover nearly the whole of Township No. 54, in possession of and claimed by the defendant.

Both parties claimed title under a Mr. Joseph Wessels, a former owner of the Township. The lessors of the plaintiff deranged their title from a Sheriff's deed and sale of the Township in the year 1804, under an execution issued against the real estate of Wessels.

The defendant proved a conveyance of the estate in question, by sale and deed immediately from said Mr. Wessels, made and executed in London in the year 1832. The principal questions contested between the parties appeared to be, the regularity of the Sheriff's proceedings in the judicial sale and conveyance of the Township, upon which several points of law arose, which were considered by the Court to be too important to be argued on the trial; and the benefit of them was therefore reserved for the defendant, in the event of a verdict being found against him.

The jury having been charged, on the matters of fact in the case, returned a verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

Counsel for the lessor of the plaintiff—the Hon. the Solicitor General and William Forgan, Esq. For the defendant—the Hon. C. Young, C. Binns, sen., and E. Palmer, Esqrs.

The remainder of Thursday, a cause came on of Sir J. Montgomery and another v. Campbells, being an action on the case for overflowing a certain quantity of land of the plaintiff's, and obstructing a stream running through the estate by the erection of a mill dam.

About two acres of land was proved to be overflowed, and some inconvenience produced to the neighbours and tenantry in passing with timber and small boats. The evidence was confined by the Court to the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiff alone, whose counsel then only asked for nominal damages.

The defendants gave evidence to rebut the claim to any damages, by showing the unproductive quality of the land overflowed.

On Friday, the above cause was finished—verdict for the defendants.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—the Hons. the Attorney and the Solicitor General. For the defendants—the Hon. C. Young and Charles Binns, sen., Esq.

Maceachern vs. Macintyre, and others, an action of the same nature as the last—put off from the illness of a witness, on the application of E. Palmer, Esq. Counsel for defendants.

Doe on dem. of the Rev. A. V. G. Wiggins v. James Douglas. This was an ejectment brought by Mr. Wiggins, upon the forfeiture of a lease granted by Mrs. Flora Townshend, in the year 1821, for 99 years, under which the defendant held a farm and premises on Lot 43, alleged to contain 120 acres.

The lessor of the plaintiff gave in evidence a counter-part of this lease; also, a judgment obtained by the late William Johnston, Esq. in his life time, against the said Mrs. Townshend, Executrix of her husband, the late William Townshend, Esq., deceased.

Also, an execution, issued on such judgment, a sale thereunder, and a deed from the Sheriff to the lessor of the plaintiff, dated in 1833, purporting to convey to him all the right, title, &c. of Mrs. Townshend, and Executrix, in and to the reversion of the premises granted by the said lease.

Evidence was also given of a written notice, served on the defendant (the lessee) by the Sheriff, shortly after the sale, to attorn to the purchaser (the lessor of the plaintiff), but which he had not, up to the present day, complied with—whereby it was contended that the lease became void, as expressed in the 3d sect. of the Col. Act, 25 Geo. 3, cap. 9.

The defendant took objections in law to the effect of Mr. Johnston's judgment, as proved, and to the apportionment of the land, as being irregularly made by the Sheriff, and likewise endeavoured to impeach the sale on the grounds of want of due notice. He also offered evidence in a mortgage of land, including defendant's farm, granted in 1815, by the late William Townshend, Esq. to Messrs. Waters & Birnie, in order to show the legal title out of Mrs. Townshend, at the period of the Sheriff's sale, and that the purchaser, Mr. Wiggins, acquired no title under the Sheriff's sale which he could recover in ejectment.

The Court held such evidence inadmissible, the defendant being estopped from disputing title in the person from whom he obtained it, but reserved the benefit of the evidence, as well as the objections in law previously made, for future argument, in the event of a verdict against the defendant.

The plaintiff's counsel rose to reply to the jury; but the Court considered it unnecessary, there appearing no other objection to the title proved by the lessor of the plaintiff than mere questions of law which were reserved; and directed a jury, that under the evidence before them, as regarded matters of fact, they would have to find a verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

The jury having retired; returned a verdict for the defendant.

A Rule Nisi, for a new trial, was immediately moved for the plaintiff. Counsel for the plaintiff, the Hon. the Solicitor General and Edward Palmer, Esq.—for the defendant, Mr. Young and Charles Binns, sen., Esq.

Doe dem. Compton v. Dingwell, the Rule Nisi for a new trial granted in this cause was made absolute without opposition.

The Queen on the prosecution of Roderick Macdonald v. Ronald Macdonald, Bear River.—The prisoner, after being upon his trial, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the indictment. C. Binns, sen. Esq. Counsel for prisoner.

On Saturday, Peter Mackinnon, Appellant, vs. Allan Macdonald, Respondent.—This appeal was formerly heard last month, and was from a judgment given for a fine incurred in retailing liquors without license. Judgment, as at former hearing, in favour of Appellant. E. Palmer, Esq. for Appellant—C. Binns, Esq. for Respondent.

James Le Lacheur, Appellant, v. Thomas Dunn, Respondent.—Appeal from judgment given, for freight and passage money, in Commissioners' Court—judgment reversed. Mr. Young for Appellant—the Solicitor General for Respondent.

Doe on dem. Sir A. Montgomery and another v. James Campbell. The same, v. Archibald Campbell.—The Attorney General, on behalf of the plaintiff, withdrew the trials in these causes, on an affidavit, stating that Mr. H. W. Lobban, a witness, subpoenaed on behalf of the plaintiffs, was an officer of the House of Assembly, and that the House would not allow him to attend at the trials without formal application to the House, which it then became too late to make.

The prisoner, Ronald Macdonald, was brought to the Bar to receive sentence. The Court, after addressing the prisoner in strong admonitory language, appropriate to his crime and youth, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

The Queen v. Thomas Wallis.—The prisoner having been examined on interrogatories, on a charge of contempt against the Court, and having procured the Prothonotary's report of his contempt being cleared, the Court discharged him. The Court then adjourned sine die.—Communicated.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; At a time when so many of your readers are seized with the troublesome disorder of "Cacography," perhaps (from the peculiar relation in which I stand to some of the parties brought upon the carpet, and my intimate acquaintance with their character and habits), I also may be pardoned for indulging a little the same wayward humour.

The only part of your correspondents' lucubrations to which I mean to advert, is the postscript annexed to the unanswerable letter of PLAIN COMMON SENSE, touching the memorable Wood Island expedition, and the explanatory letter which that Postscript called forth from the Honorable JOHN MYRIE HOLL; and I would take the liberty of remarking, in the outset, that the naked facts of the case, divested of the oriental style and classic imagery in which they are so well clothed by PLAIN COMMON SENSE, are substantially such as he has described them; for the very unusual appearance of three or four gentlemen travellers, incoq, at the humble dwelling of honest James Munn—the never-before-heard sound of warlike instruments of music, in the quiet and remote settlement of the Wood Islands, in (if I mistake not) the dark hour of night—the blowing of conchs and the gathering of the clans (for the simple rustics could not know but some of Papineau's tal might have crossed the straits to take them by surprise)—the precipitate retreat of the supposed invaders, and the feu de joie fired upon the occasion—are circumstances which cannot be denied; and, indeed, the whole thing, from first to last, was so extremely ludicrous, that I'll venture to say, the gentlemen concerned themselves, heartily wish, by this time, they had never opened their lips about it, instead of making it a subject of grave representation to the authorities of the country. And I am sure they feel but little obliged to their friend, O. P. Q. for raking up from his ashes a matter, which all sensible men he had been for ever consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets! That Mr. HOLL and the other stranger, who had but recently arrived from the very hot-beds of radicalism and chartism in England, and whose minds would be naturally filled with horror at the proceedings of these lawless combinations, should (by a simple process of the imagination) transform some two or three dozen of women and boys (gathered together from mere idle curiosity) into a dangerous mob, bent upon riot and bloodshed, is not all to be wondered at; but that the respected Clergyman who accompanied them, who might have known the people better, and who might also know, that almost under any circumstances his own very presence would be a sufficient guarantee for himself and his friends from violence or insult—that he should have fallen into the same error—always struck me with some degree of surprise. But, Sir, I should not at all have noticed the subject, were it not that Mr. HOLL's letter is calculated to excite much prejudice against the poor people of the Wood Islands in another quarter, (or, rather, I should say, to strengthen a prejudice which already unfortunately exists) for it is very likely that his letter will be made an "article of exportation" of, as well as Mr. DOUSE's. I must, in justice to Mr. HOLL, entirely acquit him of having any such object in view; still, unquestionably, such is the tendency of his letter. I would particularly refer to the following passage—"They evidently took us for Sheriff's Officers, and suspected that the object of our visit was, to distract for rent; and this they were prepared to resist at the hazard of their lives."

Now, Sir, that Mr. HOLL actually believed what he wrote, I do not, for a moment, doubt. Let it be observed, however, that his statement is a mere matter of opinion; and so much did I question the truth of Mr. HOLL's hypothesis, (albeit, I hold as firmly as any man that "discretion is the better part of valour") that, immediately after the occurrence, I went to the Attorney General, and tendered my services to accompany any authorized Officer to any part of the District in which he might be, in the least, apprehensive of personal danger, in the legal discharge of his duty—and for the truth of this I beg to refer to the honourable gentleman just mentioned.

The truth of the matter is, there is no man in the Wood Islands that ever refused to pay his rent, if he had only the means of doing so. This, no doubt, is a bold assertion, after all the clamour and hubbub that has been made about the business; nevertheless, I maintain it is true, and if I am wrong, I call upon Mr. DOUSE or any body else to put me right.

That some of the poor people earnestly desired to be left unmolested, until the question of the Fishery Reserves were settled in some shape or other, is most true, because they thought it extremely hard to be paying rent (for which they had but slender hopes of being refunded) for land of which they were liable to be dispossessed, (after all their toil and trouble in clearing and improving it) and of which they are still liable to be dispossessed the very moment that these Reserves (according to their original design) are thrown open to the public; and at the same time to be, year after year, annoyed and trampled upon by boards of fishermen, from every part of the Island, and from the neighbouring coast of Nova Scotia, who claimed their encroachments as a matter of right—whom, from their numerical strength, it would be vain to attempt to resist by force, and against whom, from their migratory character, it would be useless and absurd to bring an action at law. The only objection, then, which the people of the Wood Islands ever offered to the payment of rent, was applicable to the Fishery Reserves alone, and this merely amounted to a desire for delay, until it was decided whether these Reserves did really belong to their landlord, or to the public. And it is well known, that if there is to be a Fishery Reserve at all; in any part of the Island, the coast of the Wood Island Settlement, both from its geographical position, and from its being the great place of resort for the fish, during the summer, will be among the very first localities that will be selected for the purpose.

With respect to the question of Escheat—be it right or be it wrong—the poor people of the Wood Islands never troubled their heads about it; but in regard to the Fishery Reserves, they felt a grievance, which they conceived to be tangible and palpable to men of plain understanding and ordinary sense of rectitude. The only instance which ever came to my knowledge, of what could be called even a shadow of resistance to the payment of rent, occurred in the case of John Macneil (than whom it would be difficult to find a quieter or more honest man.) When this poor man saw Mr. DOUSE's bailiffs approaching, he ran off with his horses to the woods (as it would be very inconvenient for him, at the time, to want their services), but at the same time left his cattle and sheep, (which would cover more than double the amount of the claim against him for rent) entirely at the mercy of the bailiffs; and the very next week, as soon as he could bring his produce to market, he went of his own free will and paid his rent, or a part of his rent, to Mr. DOUSE. Whether this might be called resistance to the payment of rent, I leave to men more learned in the law than myself to determine. Having no purposes to serve but those of truth and fair dealing, and being actuated by no other motive than a desire to clear a primitive and inoffen-

sive race of people from much unmerited obloquy and misrepresentation, I hope you will give the above a place in your useful paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
The only Clergyman resident within the bounds of the District.

P. S.—As the people of the Wood Islands are all of Celtic origin, I would seriously recommend to the gentlemen, when they travel next to that quarter, to bring the Bag-pipes instead of the bugle with them.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

Sir; It was with much satisfaction that I perused a letter in your paper of the 27th ult., signed VIGIL, and had indulged a hope, from the very clear, strong and convincing manner in which the writer set forth the folly and finfulness of theatrical amusements, that the temple which has recently been dedicated to the improvement of morals in this community, would have been closed—at least during the present solemn season. But, Sir, on taking up the Gazette of Tuesday last, after having read over a mournful catalogue of lamentable accidents and deaths, which have recently occurred—particularly the account of an awfully sudden death of a poor fellow-creature, which took place at York River, on Monday last—and just as I had exclaimed, truly, "In the midst of life we are in death!"—what was my surprise and regret, on observing the next piece of information which immediately followed the latter melancholy statement, with the words "Amateur Theatre," announcing that another Play was about to be performed during the present week. Surely, Sir, while the public Journals of the day, both here and elsewhere, teem with accounts of unfortunate and distressing accidents—while we are forced to witness the awfully sudden deaths which are almost every day occurring even in this small community—when we see that the arrows of death are not confined to age, rank or degree—one would think, that the votaries of folly and licentiousness would be induced to desist—at least for a time—from their vain pursuits, and listen to the voice of God, which so loudly speaks to us in his all-wise dispensations. It would seem, Sir, that the word of God—the Minister of Religion—the testimony of holy and pious men—were, at the present day, completely laid aside, set at nought and despised, as not adapted to the state and condition of rational and intelligent beings, who are born for eternity.

Such, Sir, is a melancholy state of things; and it behoves not only each Pastor, but every consistent member of his flock, to raise his voice against such sinful practices; and I would earnestly recommend to the Teachers of youth, particularly in our Sunday Schools, to instil into the youthful mind, the evil consequences attending a life of folly and dissipation, that the tender youths, when they come of age, may be enabled, with the Divine assistance, to renew that solemn vow which was made for them at their Baptism, viz: that they "should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh." All attempt to bring up our youth aright, will be fruitless, while parents and guardians continue to sanction with their presence those vain and sinful amusements, which have so fatal a tendency in drawing aside the young and unwary from the paths of wisdom, whose ways, we are told, "are ways of pleasantness, and whose paths are peace."

These observations have been made from motives of sincere regard for the well-being of society; I trust, therefore, that they may be received as such, and have their due weight, however lightly the subject may be treated by some of your readers.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.,  
LAICUS.

11th March, 1841.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—On Wednesday evening last, a large party, composed of the Office-bearers and Members of the Benevolent Irish Society and their guests, celebrated the Festival of their Tutelar Saint, by a most sumptuous dinner, prepared at the Commercial Inn, in Mrs. Jones's best style. Fish of nearly every variety that surrounded our shores were spread among the more dainty viands of the table—among the rest, a prime and fresh Cod was hailed as a rare offering, in this Island, at the table of St. Patrick. An extraordinary Turkey, for its size and plumpness, was scarcely less admired by the lovers of good fare. After the removal of the cloth, the usual toasts on public occasions were drank with the most cheerful conviviality. Among the rest, the following were responded to with much enthusiasm.

1. The Queen—God bless her—3 times 3.  
2. The Princess Royal—3 times 3.  
3. The pious memory of St. Patrick—in solemn silence.  
4. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family—3 times 3.  
5. His Excellency, our worthy Lieut. Governor—3 times 3.  
6. The Land we live in—3 times 3.  
7. Ireland as she ought to be,  
Great, glorious and free;  
First flower of the earth  
And first gem of the sea—(enthusiastic cheers.)  
8. The Legislature of the Island.  
9. Lady Mary Fitz Roy (continued cheering).  
10. His Honor the Chief Justice, and the Bar of Prince Edward Island—(much cheering).

Many animated and appropriate speeches were delivered by different gentlemen in responding to the several toasts which were drank. Among the volunteers were Daniel O'Connell, the champion of universal freedom—3 times 3.  
The Press of Prince Edward Island.  
The Agriculture of Prince Edward Island.  
The Fisheries of Prince Edward Island.  
The Merchants and Commerce of the same, &c. &c. &c.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY COURT.  
QUEEN'S COUNTY, MARCH 11th.

The Justices appointed for the trial of Common Assaults and Batteries, met this day at the Court House in Charlottetown; when the following cases were heard and determined—Benjamin De St. Croix and Francis Longworth, Esqrs., on the Bench:

The Queen vs. Daniel Keough, of the North River, for an assault on Alexander Scott, of the same place—convicted and fined Twenty Shillings, with costs, and in default of payment to be imprisoned one month.

The Queen vs. Ann Campbell, of the Princetown Road, for an assault on Catherine McLeod, of the same place—convicted and fined Ten Shillings, with costs, or in default of payment to suffer imprisonment for one month.

The Queen vs. John Lanier, John Lannen and Francis Welsh, of the Suffolk Road Settlement, for an alleged assault on Nicholas Bergen of the same place—case dismissed and the parties agreed to pay their own costs.

Several cases for trial were amicably settled, on the recommendation of the Court.

The Court adjourned *eadem die*.

Secretary's Office, March 15th, 1841.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the Resignation of JOHN L. LEWELLIN, Esq., as a Commissioner of Small Debts, for King's County.

Married.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, by the Rev. Benjamin Scott, the Rev. John Shaw, Third River, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late William Dockendorff, Esq., York River.

Deid.

This morning, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Bullpitt. She had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society for upwards of 50 years, and for more than 30 years had conducted, with credit to herself and entire satisfaction to her employers, a preparatory school for children in this town.

To Correspondents.

Mr. Young, in reply to AN ELECTOR of the THIRD ELECTORAL DISTRICT of QUEEN'S COUNTY; and TRITICEUS, in reply to EPSILON, come too late for publication in our present number. MONO will perceive that his remarks have been anticipated by another writer in to-day's paper.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Highland Society will be held at the Commercial Inn on Monday the 22d instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m., when a punctual attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN McNEILL, } Secretaries.  
Wm. McGILL, }

March 8th, 1841.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, January 18th, 1841.

IN FURTHER 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, Water Lots and Pasture Lots, and parts of Lots or Townships in this Island, in arrear for 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.

Town Lot Number 75, in the Third Hundred.

PASTURE Lots Numbers 430 and 469, in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

Town Lots in Georgetown.

Number 8 1st Range Letter A.

" 4 " " C.

" 26 " " " "

" 47 " " " "

" 113 2d do. " A.

" 41 " " B.

" 116 " " " "

" 36 3d do. " A.

" 12 " " B.

" 2 " " " "

" 15 4th do. " B.

" 116 " " C.

" 16 " " D.

Pasture Lots Numbers 25, 103 and 114, in Georgetown Royalty.

Pasture Lots Numbers 91, 202, 326, 454 and 491, in Prince-town Royalty.

6,545 Acres on Township Number 8

1,000 " " 15

1,475 " " 25

2,392 " " 37

2,073 " " 38

7,400 " " 52

1,000 " " 55

346 " " 65

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land, so in arrear 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 Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, application will be made to the said Supreme Court, during the said Term, for judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

GRAIN SHOW.

BEDEQUE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Society offers the following PREMIUMS for Grain and Seeds, to be exhibited on Thursday the 25th March next, at 12 o'clock:

For the best Wheat (2 bushels), One set Plough Mounting, 12s. 6d.

Second best do. (do.), 1 set Horse Traces, Es.

Third best do. (do.), 1 Hay Knife, 5s. 6d.

For the best four rowed Barley (2 bushels), 1 set Plough Mounting, 12s. 6d.

Second best do. (do.) 1 set Horse Traces, Es.

Third best do. (do.) 1 Hay Knife, 5s. 6d.

For the best Timothy Seed (1 bushel), 1 Scythe, 6s.

Second best do. (do.) 1 piece Scrap Iron, 3s. 10d.

The Grain to be left at the House of Mr. Thomas Hooper the day previous to exhibition, and none but Members are allowed to compete. The Secretary will attend and receive the Grain from 10 o'clock until four in the afternoon, and none will be received after that hour.

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

JOHN CRAIG, Secretary.

Bedeqe, February 15th, 1841.

MR. GEORGE BIRNIE begs to offer his sincere thanks to the unknown person, who has this morning been so obliging as to send him "Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, interleaved, in 2 vols. 8vo." formerly in the possession of his esteemed friend, the late Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, presented to that gentleman, twenty years since, on the express condition, (now fulfilled) of its being returned, should he die before Mr. Birnie.

Charlottetown, 17th March, 1841.

Wanted, 4000 bushels Wheat.

THE Subscriber will purchase the above quantity of Wheat, of good quality, free from rust or smut—for which cash will be paid on delivery.

JOHN DAVIS, jun.

Charlottetown, 18th February, 1841.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

FROM 10 to 12 steady active young Men, from 15 to 16 years of age, who are desirous of becoming Apprentices to the Shipbuilding Business, will hear of good and liberal terms, in a first rate establishment, on application to the subscriber.

JOHN DAVIS, jun.

Charlottetown, 18th February, 1841.

British and North American

ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,

Of 1200 Tons burthen and 440 Horse Power each. Under Contract with the "Lords of the Admiralty."

ACADIA, Captain EDWARD C. MILLER;  
BRITANNIA, do. RICHD. B. CLELAND;  
CALEDONIA, do. ————  
COLUMBIA, do. C. H. E. JUDKINS;

Will sail from Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, as follows—1841.

"Columbia" Fr. Boston. Fm. Halifax Fm. Liverpool.  
"Caledonia" March 1st. March 3d. March 4th.

"Britannia" March 16th. March 18th. March 19th.

"Acadia" April 1st. April 3d. April 4th.

"Caledonia" April 17. April 19th. April 20th.

"Britannia" May 1st. May 3d. May 4th.

"Columbia" May 16th. May 18th. May 19th.

"Acadia" June 1st. June 3d. June 4th.

"Caledonia" June 16th. June 18th. June 19th.

"Britannia" July 1st. July 3d. July 4th.

"Columbia" July 17th. July 19th. July 20th.

"Acadia" August 1st. August 3d. August 4th.

"Caledonia" August 16th. August 18th. August 19th.

Passage Money, £25 Sterling, from Halifax to Liverpool. From Halifax to Boston, \$20.

These Ships carry experienced Surgeons.

The UNICORN plies between Pictou and Quebec, in connection with this place.

S. CUNARD & CO.

Halifax, Feb. 22, 1841.