

and barristers, attorneys, and solicitors got their admission regulated.

~~In 1818, building gaols and court houses, preventing Acts running backwards and taking effect; limiting terms of Supreme Court; examining witnesses out of the Island; regulating juries, jurors, elections, lease-holdings, and merchant seamen, preceded the Act of barring estates tail.~~

In 1820, incumbrancers of real estate initiated His Majesty George the Fourth's supervision of Island affairs by opposing "claims of dower," but as His Majesty could have no sympathy with any oppressors of the fair sex, he very properly disallowed it on the ninth of June, 1821.

In 1825, Lieut. Governor Ready commenced his reign by rewarding the bear hunters and killers of wild cats, and by way of balance, moved his thoughts from his organ of destructiveness to that of the (self?) preservation of oysters; but bears, wild cats and oysters were not the only subjects of His Excellency's thoughts. He appointed hog reeves, and encouraged education. He revived witnesses and destroyed dogs. He shut up boar pigs, and put his signet on travelling swine. He considered that canoes ought not to be taken away without the consent of the owners; and that piloting ought to be systematized. He gave encouragement to the fisheries; and discouragement to trespassers. He limited the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and revived the idea that sheep were a nuisance when they were at liberty to upset buckets in a back porch in Charlottetown. He provided a remedy for injuries arising from playing with fire, and a remedy of another kind, by the issue of Treasury notes. To diminish the use of rum and brandy there was a duty put on tea; and the solace of mankind, tobacco, became a contributor to the revenue. Marriages, baptisms, and polygamy, which was made felony, stirred his mind, but he did not succeed in convincing his master, George the Fourth, that polygamy was felony. However, rum and pumps are