Eight years had only passed over the heads of the Legislature, when the name of 'St. John' was changed to 'Prince Edward,' and as small bushes, rotten wind-falls, decayed leaves, and other rubbish had, we suppose, gone the way of all flesh, the Act of Indemnification relating thereto was repealed. Cultivation of hemp in 1801 was entitled to a bounty, and its exportation encouraged. The inhabitants of Charlottetown assessed themselves for repairing pumps and wells; elections were better regulated; small debts more easily collected; and colony agents appointed.

In 1802 quit rents; trial of actions in a summary way; the high roads; rams; and the Church of England, all received legislative attention.

In 1803, fire wards in Charlottetown were appointed. 1805, Des Barres Lieut. Governor.

In 1808, a new colony agent was appointed. The funds attempted to be raised at this time, were for the purpose of defraying the contingent expenses of the General Assembly, for making and keeping in repair the pumps, wells and streets of Charlottetown, and for printing the Laws.

A meridional line to regulate surveyors in this colony was established. American loyal emigrants and disbanded troops were permitted to locate in quietness; rum and brandy took their place again on the statute book, and the sum of £1600 was raised for public offices in Charlottetown, and for gaols in Prince and King's Counties.

In 1810, the malicious still continued their old tricks of killing or maiming cattle, and a reward for apprehending deserters was necessary.

Expediting-Commissioners in 1812 were appointed, to give the pot of government printing ink a stir up; rum and brandy got another lift, and the pumps and wells of Charlottetown got another clean out. In 1813, Lieut. Governor Smith at the head of affairs.

In 1817 the complicated affairs of co-partnership and joint debts were made more easy of settlement,