

Watson's at Monague, and called at several places between Charlottetown and Monague.

Daniel Hodgson, Esqr., Clerk of Supreme Court, sworn—states, that the copy of the affidavit now before the Court is a true copy of the affidavit made before him by Charles Varman Poor—that the same was sworn to before witness, as a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court; and that an attachment was issued on the said affidavit.

Being interrogated on the part of the defendant, states—that previous to the application for the attachment, one Charles V. Poor made an affidavit against John Rigg for debt, and a billable writ was applied for upon such affidavit. Witness commenced to make out the writ; and before it was finished, Mr. Charles Palmer came to witness and requested him to stop, remarking at the time that he feared Mr. Rigg was gone, or words to that effect. A short time after that Mr. Poor swore to the affidavit, the copy of which is now before the Court; and upon the application of Mr. Palmer the attachment was issued.

Charles Palmer, Esqr., Attorney for the Defendant, sworn, states—He is the professional adviser of the defendant. Had two interviews at least with the prosecutor in this case, with respect to a debt due to Mr. Poor, seeking in the least expensive manner to Mr. Rigg to get the matter settled. Witness advised Mr. Poor to leave the settlement of the affair between Mr. Rigg and witness, as he had had other business with Mr. Rigg, and thought this might be settled quietly. On the last interview witness began to think that Mr. Rigg was deceiving both witness and his client, and recommended Mr. Poor to see Mr. Rigg himself. Mr. Poor then informed witness that he had seen Mr. Rigg, and they were to meet at the office of witness on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Poor understood that Mr. Rigg was largely indebted to others, and he (Poor) was anxious these creditors should not get the preference. On Saturday morning Mr. Rigg did not appear, but sent a note by Mr. Morris, which is in Mr. Rigg's writing, as witness verily believes—the said note being addressed to Mr. C. V. Poor, and he (Poor) not being at witness's office at the time of its receipt, did not open it, but left it till Mr. Poor arrived. On reading the said note, the conclusion was come to that Mr. Rigg was not sincere in his professions, and advice was given that a copy should be immediately obtained. Witness saw the High Sheriff at once for the purpose of getting him to execute said writ. On seeing the Sheriff, he communicated to witness that Mr. Rigg had left town that morning at five o'clock, and appearing to witness that Mr. Rigg had absconded, he advised Mr. Poor to get an attachment at once under the absconding debtor act. Mr. Rigg did not deny the debt due to Mr. Poor, and spoke in high terms of him to witness.

Interrogated by Mr. Rigg. Did ask the Sheriff where Mr. Rigg was? who replied that he did not know. In the evening after the attachment had been issued, the Sheriff said to witness that he was not aware that the attachment could be levied, as Mr. Rigg had not left the Island. Witness replied, if he leaves town without giving notice, he must put up with the consequences, or words to that effect. The Sheriff also told witness that about five o'clock that morning, Saturday, Mr. Rigg's servant had applied for some harness, and witness presumed Mr. Rigg had left town that early. Did send a person to Mr. Rigg's house to watch him—not to ask about Mr. Rigg, as the Sheriff told witness he would not like to go to ask about Mr. Rigg. Witness believed, up to the time of the attachment issued, that Mr. Rigg had left the Island. Witness did not ask Mr. Morris about Mr. Rigg, nor did he volunteer any information with respect to him. No person told witness that Mr. Rigg had left the Island. Witness was told that Mr. Rigg had left town on Saturday morning. Witness knew that Mr. Rigg had not gone from the Island from Charlottetown. Witness did not make any special enquiry with respect to where Mr. Rigg had gone; but if Mr. Morris had been present when Mr. Rigg's note had been opened, he would certainly have asked him (Morris) about Mr. Rigg. The Sheriff did not say that he could not put a bailable writ into execution because of Mr. Rigg's being absent.

Interrogated by the Recorder. Witness firmly believes his client did believe that Mr. Rigg had absconded.

Sworn in open Court, this 25th July, 1858.

W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

In presenting to our readers the foregoing very extraordinary evidence—some of the more striking passages of which we have italicised—we beg to disclaim any intention of discussing the merits of either the case of C. V. Poor vs. John Rigg, or John Rigg vs. C. V. Poor. We merely wish to call public attention to the singular mode of procedure which the professional adviser of Mr. Poor deemed it necessary to adopt in defence of the interests of his client, and we think it will be admitted that no conscientious and high-minded lawyer ever stooped to such means as were resorted to by Mr. Charles Palmer to accomplish the ruin of his fellow man. That Mr. Charles Palmer was intensely anxious to collect the amount of Mr. Poor's claim, is evident enough from the tenor of the testimony above given; but that he was anxious to collect it in a manner least expensive to Mr. Rigg, as he himself avers, is a statement so grossly inconsistent with his conduct as to leave no doubt of its untruthfulness. It was his duty to serve his client as he best could; but we are quite sure he might have done this without prompting that client to swear to a thing which he was not only not able to prove, but of which there was not a particle of proof in existence. If the collection of the debt were the only object in view, it certainly did not require pro-secution and pumping to accomplish it.

Mr. Palmer says he advised Mr. Poor to leave the settlement of "the affair" between Mr. Rigg and himself. We have no doubt of it. He had a strong personal interest in having the "settlement of the affair" confided to him. He wanted to make a bill of costs, such as few lawyers know how to figure up better than he can for his own interests, and we believe that his principal object was, to ruin the character of a political opponent. "Ah, yes, leave the affair to me, and I'll fix him," was, no doubt, his mental ejaculation. There was no great lapse of time until Mr. Palmer, as he says himself, "began to think" that Mr. Rigg could not or would not keep his engagement; and it appears that, simultaneously with this ominous thinking of his, "Mr. Poor understood" something about Mr. Rigg's other debts; whereupon "advice was given that a capias should be immediately obtained." But, as if ashamed of the leniency of this act, Mr. Palmer thought proper, almost immediately, to give his client another advice, and that was, to swear away the reputation of the debtor, by getting C. V. Poor to declare upon his oath that John Rigg had disgracefully left the Island, so that pain and mortification would be brought upon Mr. Rigg's family, by having his furniture and other chattels seized by a Sheriff's officer. Now, mark the excuse which Mr. Palmer offers for advising his client to adopt this unnecessary and harsh proceeding. Palmer had an interview with the Sheriff, whom he evidently tried to pump, and whom he wanted to act the part of a spy, for he admits that the Sheriff refused to go to Mr. Rigg's house for the purpose of getting information of his whereabouts. However, the Sheriff told Palmer that Mr. Rigg had left town on the day of issuing the attachment, and he (Palmer) "presumed" that he had left town at five o'clock, because he had applied to borrow some harness of the Sheriff at that early hour. Now, why did this conscientious attorney suppose that Mr. Rigg had left, not town, but the Island? He admits that "no person told him that Mr. Rigg had left the Island." The Sheriff could give him no information on the subject further than that Mr. Rigg had left town. The "person" whom he sent "to watch" or spy about Mr. Rigg's house could give him no information; and in fact, he says, he "did not make any special enquiry with respect to where Mr. Rigg had gone."

He had no knowledge of Mr. Rigg's movements, further than

was contained in the simple statements, that he (Mr. Rigg) sent to borrow harness at an early hour from the Sheriff, and that he had left town that morning. Now, is it likely, if Mr. Rigg intended to abscond, that he would intimate to an officer whose duty it would be to pursue him, the fact of his leaving the country? But the Sheriff had not the slightest suspicion that Mr. Rigg had left the country. He only knew that he had gone on some friendly or business call out of town. But what does this attorney of the easy and pliable conscience say? If a man, being in debt, "leaves town without giving notice, he must put up with the consequences!" Good God! is it come to this, that a man's character can be sworn away, and his prospects in life damaged, if not ruined, whenever a vindictive attorney can be found, panting to gratify political spite, or greedily to trump up a bill of costs, to prey upon the credulity of another with a conscience as easy and pliable as his own, and to make that other swear that an absence of a day or two from town shall be construed into a disgraceful running away from one's country? Our Law Court may permit this kind of thing, for aught we know; but common sense, and that other sense implanted in the breasts of most men, a sense of right, rebels against it, and declares that it is not justice.

We believe it is Mr. Rigg's intention to institute an action for damages against Mr. Poor. Why not include the Attorney, who is far more culpable than the client, and who, if justice were awarded to him, would never have another chance of imitating the Dodson & Fogg style of practice. The learned gentleman has quite mistaken his vocation in this world, or rather in this very small section of it, where persons of his moral and intellectual calibre labour so hard to carry two strings to their bow. The world and its vanities are not for him, or for those with whom he ought to herd. We are told that he is great at prayer meetings, and at all other gatherings where the white chokers most do congregate, and where the eyes of the saints, not in fine phrenzy rolling, are so apt to turn up their whites—emblematic of the innocence of their owners—in pious horror at the wickedness of the world, while their hearts, like the core of the Dead Sea fruit, are nothing but corruption. We believe the learned gentleman conducts a class in Sunday School, and hands round the bag for the coppers of the faithful in the Church. We are glad our friends have no children under his spiritual care; and with respect to his other occupation, we hope there has been an engagement between himself and the Church authorities, lest he should imitate his temporal practice of making out a bill of costs for collecting dues in spiritual affairs. He delivered one or two lectures on the Book of Job some years ago. We recommend him to revise those pious lucubrations of his; and as he has given others, if not himself, a practical knowledge of the value of patience, he may colour and enforce his illustrations on the lamentations of the Prophet by reference to the subject of the above investigation, in which his name figures with most unenviable prominence.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., August 5.—To Associated Press.—The Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown, Saturday July 17, and arrived at mid ocean on Wednesday, 28th; made the splice at one P. M., on Thursday the 29th, and separated, the Agamemnon and Valorous bound to Valentia, Ireland, and the Niagara and Gorgon for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed. It is 1638 nautical or 1950 statute miles from the Telegraph House at the head of Valentia Harbour, to the Telegraph House, Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bay, and for more than two thirds of this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The cable has been paid out from the Agamemnon at about the same speed as from the Niagara. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect; the machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here. Capt. Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, the Engineers, electricians and officers of the ships, in fact every man on board the Telegraph Fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the experiment successful, and by the blessing of Divine Providence, it has succeeded. After the end of the cable has been landed, and connected with the land line of Telegraph, and the Niagara has discharged some cable belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. John's for coal, and then proceed at once for New York. C. W. FIELD.

THE GULF FISHERIES.

The value the Americans put on the Gulf Fisheries may be obtained from the annexed paragraphs, which we copy from a late number of the Gloucester Telegraph. We recommend them to the serious attention of our readers residing on the Gulf Shore. They contain matter which claims from them a large measure of consideration, which we trust they will obtain, and that it may be the means of stirring them up to take a more lively interest in a branch of business which our neighbours are prosecuting with zeal and profit to themselves, while our people are, (to a great extent), looking idly on, reaping but little benefit from the mine of wealth which Providence has placed within their reach:

"The Gloucester Fishing Fleet.—Two hundred and twelve of the fleet have gone to the Bay of St. Lawrence and are manned by 2550 men and boys; thirty-three are in the George's fishing, and manned by 284 men; twenty are engaged in fishing along shore, and are manned by 180 men—making a total of two hundred and sixty-five vessels, from 20 to 150 tons burthen, engaged in fishing from Gloucester harbour, manned by 2904 men and boys. There are also about twenty vessels under twenty tons burthen, and manned by about eighty men, engaged in fishing along shore. "The above, it must be recollected, does not include all engaged in the fishing business in the district of Gloucester, for from the harbours of Annisquam, Rockport and Manchester and Essex, there are enough more to carry the whole number up to about four hundred vessels over twenty tons, in the district. Neither must it be reckoned, as we see some are inclined to do, that this 400 are all in the Bay of St. Lawrence from Gloucester, when, in fact, there are not more than 250 there from the whole district, although this is, indeed, a larger number than was ever there before from this district, at this early stage of the season. "Of the large fleet which sailed from this port this season for the Bay not one has yet returned, (which is some week or ten days later than the first arrival last year), and but few of the shore and George's vessels being in port together, our town presents rather a deserted appearance, compared with other parts of the year, and business of course, is consequently very dull. The absence of some 400 men makes a marked difference in a place, consequently, the arrival of twenty or thirty vessels with full fares, would place some two or three hundred men in our streets, and give an impetus to the business, which is very much needed at the present time."

We regret to learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, who, two years since, was in a very precarious state of health, and has been gradually growing worse ever since, is now so extremely ill that no hopes are entertained of his recovery, or even of any temporary improvement in his health. —Recorder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. CHARLOTTETOWN, August 14, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—Certain malicious statements having appeared in an editorial in the *Islander* of the 6th inst., I addressed a note to its editor, of which the following is a copy, and which you would oblige me by publishing, with the other matter, in the *Examiner*—

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 7, 1858.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to an editorial article in the *Islander* of the 6th inst., of which the following is an extract— "Now, Gaudet tells a very ugly story about this jewel Warburton. He is said to have informed a gentleman that he had stated to Warburton, before the election, that he had no qualification, and that Warburton instructed him that he needed not a qualification, because he had elected without one, the Liberals would vote it all right. Not so fast, Jamie Warburton; that remains to be seen. We believe that it is capable of proof that Gaudet made that statement, and if true, what must be thought of an Executive Councillor and Treasurer of the Colony, prompting an ignorant and illiterate man like Gaudet to commit perjury, in order that the Government might have the direction of his vote in the 'Assembly'?"

Assuming that you have an informant in this calumny, I challenge you to produce my calumniator, or his name, and I pledge my honor that I will fasten upon him the deep stain of a malicious falsehood.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES WARBURTON.

The Editor of the *Islander*—

In the request or demand made in this note, I was of opinion that any individual, having a particle of correct principle—of honorable or simply fair dealing between man and man, or who could not desire to grossly misrepresent another, would have acceded to my reasonable request, and either have named his informant, or taking the *onus probandi* on himself, would have substantiated his statements. The Editor of the *Islander*, however, finds it convenient, according to his notions of morality and his standard of justice, to adopt no such gentlemanly and honorable course, but in a deplorable absence of common honesty towards the calumniated, he meanly reiterates his base assertions in the *Islander* of the 13th, and denies me the proof and the name of his informant. Hear him in reply to the challenge to produce my calumniator's name: "We are not disposed to gratify Mr. Warburton just now." As a public journalist is, I apprehend, bound to give up his informant or substantiate his charges, or failing to do the latter, he should abandon those charges.

He can have no difficulty, I assume, in selecting one from the many to bear out or prove, what, as yet appears to be, his own fabrication; and until he shall clearly prove that the conversation which he has stated to have taken place between Mr. Gaudet and myself, referred to in my note of the 7th, did occur, and was subsequently related by Mr. Gaudet, I shall hold him, the Editor, guilty of the calumny; and I again dare him to the proof.

I remain, yours very truly, JAMES WARBURTON.

Hon. E. WHELAN.

TO THE HON. WILLIAM YOUNG, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—We, on behalf of the Office-bearers and members of the Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute, respectfully request that during your visit to our City, you will be so kind as to favor us either with a lecture or an address.

Your fame as a public speaker and orator is so well known by reputation, that we need scarcely affirm. It would afford this community much gratification to have the pleasure of hearing you, upon any subject that you yourself might select. As Tuesday evening is our usual night of meeting, we would feel obliged if you could make it convenient to address us then, or on any other evening that might be more suitable to yourself.

We have the honor to remain, Honorable Sir, Your obedient servants, T. H. HAVILAND, Vice President, JOHN KENNY, 2d Vice President.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 12th August, 1858.

GENERAL.—I am honored by the request conveyed to me this morning in terms that are far too complimentary; and although I have little time for preparation, I will have pleasure in delivering an address to your Mechanics' Institute, should no unexpected obstacle intervene, on Tuesday evening. The subject that most readily suggests itself is an illustration of "The Advantages and Pleasures of Travelling," which may enable me to introduce some slight sketches of European manners and scenery, founded on personal observation. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful servant, WILLIAM YOUNG.

T. H. HAVILAND and JOHN KENNY, Esqrs., &c., &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of "a Tenant Farmer," in reference to Mr. W. H. Pope's letter in the last *Islander*, will appear in our next.

We have received a letter from James McLaren, Esq., New Perth, in answer to one which lately appeared in this Journal from Charles Stewart, Esq., addressed to the Rev. Dr. Knox. It will also appear in our next.

The Rev. Francis Nicol, for the past seven years the highly esteemed Minister of St. Andrew's Church in this town, having resigned his charge with the view of returning to Scotland, embarked yesterday with his family on board the *Asa Johnston*, having returned from the meeting of Synod, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on Monday night. On Tuesday evening he was waited on by a deputation from the Office-bearers and Members of St. Andrew's Congregation, and presented with an Address.—*Newspaper*, July 22.

ARRIVALS AT THE PAVILION HOTEL, August 14.—Miss Dodsford, Esqr., M.P.P., and lady; P. King, Esqr., lady and daughter; Mrs. Craig and son, Monaghan, N. B.; Mr. Wiley, Boston; Mr. Collins, St. John, N. B.; Mr. Neal, St. John, N. B.; Mr. Sheriff Cowan, Dorchester; Mr. John A. McDonald, Miramichi; Mr. Prescott, Bay Verte; Mr. Brownson, Boston.

Passengers, In the Steamer Westmorland from Pictou, on the 13th instant—Messrs. M. McKeown, G. T. Nye, J. P. Clark, J. Murray and wife, Mrs. McDougald and child, Miss Connell, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Martin.

On the 29th instant, at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. Dr. Read, Rector, Mr. William Doughart to Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, both of New London.

Also, by the same, Mr. James Craswell to Miss Mary Sutherland, both of Summerside.

At Let 52, on the 27th July, by William Mackay, Esq. J. P., Mr. Hector Johnston to Miss Isabella Stewart, both of Let 52.

At Charlottetown, on the 5th instant, at the Osborne House, by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Rector of St. Paul's, Mr. Job P. Bevan, of Charlottetown, to M. A. Tremann, of Moncton, N. B.

On Thursday, 27th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Solomon Vessey of Let 24, to Miss Elizabeth Stetson, Let 35.

On Thursday, 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Donald McLeod, of Let 22, to Miss Jane McKinnon, Let 67.

On July 23rd, by the Rev. Dr. Knox, Mr. Henry John Jenkins to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Lane, of Let 49.

Died, On Thursday, the 15th July, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Neil Stewart, East River, Let 34, aged 24 years.

On the 1st instant, from the effect of measles, John, fourth son of C. M. Willock, Esqr., aged eleven years and three months.

On Friday last, after a tedious and protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation to the Divine Will, Mary, second daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Esqr., Attorney General of this Island.

On Saturday the 14th inst., William Banter, infant son of Mr. Alexander McKinnon, aged 4 months.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Hon. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, will deliver a lecture at the Mechanics' Institute on to-morrow evening, the 17th August, at 8 o'clock, on "The advantages and pleasures of Travelling," with sketches of European manners and scenery, furnished from personal observation.

Launched, On the 16th inst., at Lot 49, a fine brig of 300 tons, called the *Specimen*, launched 5 years—built by Messrs. Bolland for Mr. W. Heard of this city.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. August 4.—Schr. Floughby, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Woodbine, do. Sydney; do. Amegnet, Nicholson, do; do. Sago, McRae, Pictou; bal. 5—Flora, Hingley, Tatamagouche; lumber. Belle Sprague, Slemague; do. 6—Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; limestone. 7—Conservative, McFadyen, Richibucto; deals. Bee, Ogden, Bay de Verte; do. 10—Caroline, Aylward, Sidney; coal. 11—Olive Branch, Goodwin, Tatamagouche; lumber. Copy, Clark, Pugwash; limestone. William Nelson, Silniker, Bay de Verte; deal. Challenge, Irving, Richibucto; bal. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; limestone. Cherub, Bears, Tracadie; shingles.

CLEARED. August 6.—Schr. Helena, Roberts, Pictou; flour. Ac. Mayflower, Garsier, Halifax; produce. 7—Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; bal. Bee, Ogden, Bay de Verte; do. 9—Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie; bal. Ship Ethel, Hall, Liverpool, G. B.; timber and deal, by Duncan, Mason & Co. Schr. Sago, McRae, Sydney; bal. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; do. 10—Woodbine, Robertson, Sydney; bal. Lively Lass, do. Pictou; do. Eclipse, McDonald, Sydney; do. 11—Floughby, Robertson, Pictou; bal. 13—Mino, Mouchlin, St. John's, N. F.; spars and billets. Olive Branch, Goodwin, Tatamagouche; bal.

Ship News.

St. John's, N. F., July 29.—Arrived from P. E. Island, Odessa, Mutch. 28.—From Hopedale, Montano, Keay. BRISTOL, July 18.—Arrived Mischief, from Port Hill. GRAVESEND, July 25.—Arrived Snowdrift, Mackay, from Newf. The bark Firefly, 32 days from Bristol, with cargo, ship stores, &c. to James Yeo, Esqr., arrived at Port Hill on the 5th instant.

New Advertisements.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION employed in this Institution combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction, in the various branches of learning, becoming a young lady. Ample facilities are afforded for the perfect acquisition of the English and French Languages, as well as those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education. The health and comfort of the Pupils are objects of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness they are treated with material solicitude.

Pupils cannot be admitted without a recommendation. Parents residing at a distance should appoint some individual in the City, who will be charged to liquidate the amounts of the bills, when due, and receive the young ladies, should circumstances render their removal from the Institution necessary.

A Vacation of six weeks is annually given. Each Pupil must be furnished with (besides the uniform) six regular changes of Linen, Dresses, Shoes, Stockings, Towels, Handkerchiefs, three pairs of Sheets, one White Counterpane, Combs and Brushes. Summer Uniform—Light Blue Dress and Cape, Straw Bonnet trimmed with blue. Winter Uniform—Dark Blue Dress, Black Cloak and Bonnet.

TERMS, PER QUARTER, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE: Board and Tuition, £6 0 0; Half Board, 3 0 0; Day Scholars, 0 18 0; Day Scholars, Primary Class, 0 10 0; Music—Piano, 2 3 0; Music—Vocal, 0 10 0; Drawing, 0 10 0; Painting, 0 10 0.

The Classes in the above institution will re-open on the 1st Sept. mber. Pupils can be admitted at any time. Charlottetown, August 16, 1858.

Saint Dunstan's College.

THE Classes at Saint Dunstan's College will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next. Pupils wishing to enter this Institution should do so as early in the collegiate year as possible, as those who wish to enter after the formation of the classes will be received with great difficulty. A. McDONALD, Rector.

August 16, 1858. Isl. 2w.

The most important event of the present day is the completing of the Atlantic Cable, and the perfecting of our Island-manufactured Cloth, at McLAREN'S Cloth Mill, New Perth.

Support Home Manufacture, and keep your money on the Island.

Subscribers, grateful for the very large patronage he has received, begs to announce that he has made arrangements to manufacture more Cloth than heretofore, and in a style equal to the very best in Pictou, N. S.

PRICES: Fulling, £0 0 4; Fulling and Pressing, 0 0 5; Fulling and Dressing, 0 0 9; Dyeing and Dressing Black, 0 1 0; Do do Brown, 0 1 0; Do do Green, 0 1 2; Dressed Dyed and Pressed, 0 0 6.

From the increase of business in this Establishment, new arrangements have been made to return Cloth to the different Agents with dispatch. A young man who has acquired the art of manufacturing Cloth at Pictou, is connected with these Mills, who will warrant the finish of Cloth, so as to make it impossible for any person to distinguish the difference between his work and that of Pictou manufacturers.

AGENTS:—John Scott, Charlottetown; John Adams, Vernon River; Solomon Mutch, Southport, Let 48; John Dalziel, Murray Harbour; James Finlay, Bay Fortune; Robert Robertson, East Point; Daniel Gordon, Georgetown; Patrick Stephens, D'Arji; Samuel Lane, Let 49. New Perth, Aug. 14, 1858. JAMES McLAREN.

P. S.—The General Agent, Mr. Stephens, will take any kind of merchantable produce as Cash, or Treasury Warrants, in payment for Cloth dressed at the above Mills. 3w

Auction of Farm, Crop and Stock.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August instant, that valuable FARM, belonging to Mr. JAMES McLAUCHLAN, situated on the Mill Cove Road, about 10 1/2 miles from Charlottetown. It contains 1323 acres, having a front of 15 chains—60 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and the remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft-wood. There is an abundance of fence poles upon the premises. This Farm has a good Dwelling House upon it, and its Out-buildings cannot be surpassed. There is a large Barn and Coach-house upon it, all new and in the best repair. There is a never-failing Well of Water at the door. This Farm is let at the annual rent of £s. 6d. currency, the terms of which are, one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the transfer of the lease; six years to pay the remainder, by equal instalments. The first three years of the purchase money to be free from interest; interest charged for the remaining three years. Possession given at the transfer of the lease. Also, the CROP, consisting of 25 acres of Oats, 10 tons of Hay, 31 acres Wheat, 1 acre of Barley, and 5 acres of Potatoes. The STOCK, consisting of 3 splendid Mares, 1 eight years, 1 four years, and the other one year old—two of these are excellent roadsters—7 head of Cattle, and 6 Pigs. FARMING IMPLEMENTS—1 Cart, 1 Plough, Harrows, 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Jaunting do, 1 set of Gig Harness, 1 set of Cart do, 1 Wood Sleigh, together with several other articles.

Conditions of Sale of Crop and Stock, made known at the day of sale. Mill Cove, August 16, 1858.

Eligible Pasture and Building Lots.

FOR SALE, 10 LOTS, within the City, containing a Town Lot each; also, 10 immediately adjoining the City, (free of City taxes), of 1 acre each. Apply to THEOPHILUS DE-BELISAY.

Take Notice—1st September.

A PUBLIC TEA and PICNIC PARTY will be held on the beautiful Grounds of J. B. Cox, Esquire, Morell, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, to aid in the erection of a Church in that immediate vicinity.

Every exertion will be used to make this Re-union attractive. Addresses, Recitations, Vocal and Instrumental Music may be expected, and strangers from distant parts of the Island may assure themselves of the most hospitable entertainment in the homes of their Christian brethren at Morell.

It is confidently hoped that, as the object is so praiseworthy, the festival will be "abundantly furnished with guests." Tickets,—£s. 6d. each, (children half price)—may be procured on the grounds, and at the following places, viz.—Mr. Hayden's, Morell; Messrs. Parker's and Sutherland's, Head of St. Peter's Bay; Mr. Fado Goff's, Georgetown; Mr. Edw. Goff's, Grand River; Mr. W. Moore's, Mount Stewart Bridge; Mr. G. T. Hazzard's, Charlottetown; and Mr. D. Palmer's, Crapaud.

August 16, 1858.