

Now, if politics are the cause of Mr. Arthur Swabey's dismissal, it must be observed, that as he is not yet of age, so he never has voted for or against any Government. It may be presumed that he would not vote, whatever might be his predilections, against his employers. At all events, on political grounds, he had no right, if fairly treated, to be dismissed until he did. The Post Office Statute appoints £100 as the salary of the place of which we are treating. The Government has thought proper to pay this officer—acknowledged on all hands to be very poorly remunerated at £100—at the rate of only £70, thereby arrogating to themselves a position above the law. They have, however, done more—they have given Mr. Swabey no notice of his intended dismissal. Now, it so happens in this case that the young man has his father's house to go to; but it might not have been so. Is then a Government to dismiss its officers without notice and without fault—to deprive them of their daily bread upon mere caprice? Surely this is not the way to obtain popular support. Moriarty, as has been before referred to by ourselves and correspondents, was dismissed from the Block House, because the Government suspected him to be a Liberal, although he did not vote against them.

To how many this treatment is extended, we do not know; but we have taken these two cases as a sample, where the parties were, so to speak, dependent on their appointments. We know we are correct in stating that the Liberal Government, when they came into power, were guilty of no such acts as these, and we are sure in Great Britain they would not be for a moment tolerated. In fact, there the system is the very opposite—subordinate officers never change, and are never dismissed, except in special cases of misconduct or voting against the Government. The reason for this is perfectly conclusive—it is, that the administration of the nation's affairs may not be of a fluctuating character to the prejudice of the subject. It was on this account, and in imitation of this model, that the late Government caused by statute permanent deputies to be placed in each of the Government offices, which is the true British way of conducting the public affairs. Without venturing to repeal the law the present Government believes that it has superseded it. No Government will ever lose character or support by due courtesy and consideration shown to its subordinates. The opposite conduct is sure to be prejudicial, even if they can reconcile it to their gentlemanly and kind feelings.

The exclusive system adopted by the present Government in the distribution of little offices, is finely illustrated by the change in the personnel of the Board of Education and the Trustees of the Asylum and Central Academy. Amongst the old Trustees of the Asylum there were, independent of the *ex officio* members, five Tories out of nine; in the new list there is the name of only one Liberal to nine Tories. In the old Board of Education, under the late Government, there were four Conservatives out of seven members. In the new Board recently reconstructed, there is only one Liberal. In the Trustees of the Central Academy, under the Liberal Government, independent of the *ex officio* members, three of the nine members were prominent Conservatives. In the new Board of Trustees, there is only one Liberal, who is expected to give an occasional support to the Government. To show that the Liberals carried no political feeling into the Board of Trustees of the Academy when they had a majority there, two of their appointments of Masters were Conservatives; and one—whose place could easily have been filled by another—had rendered himself conspicuous in his opposition to the Government by his writings against them.

The public cannot fail to draw a comparison, creditable to the Liberals, of the spirit thus manifested with the petty malignity which prompted the removal of Mr. Monk from the Normal School, because he showed his good feelings towards Dr. Jenkins at the last election by wearing a blue ribbon in his coat. This is the wise and statesmanlike reason assigned for his dismissal.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The alleged abduction of the daughter of the Hon. John Leander Starr, formerly of Halifax and at present of Montreal, from the domestic circle into a Convent in the State of New York—appears to be the most exciting piece of news which many Colonial and American journals have been able to give their readers for several months past. We should take no more than a passing notice of this affair, only that two of our own journals in Charlottetown have lent their columns to the reproduction of the most false and contradictory statements in reference to it. The *Islander* of Friday copies from the *Trois-trois* (U. S. paper) *Tribune*, a very lengthy account of Miss Starr's adventures, in which, as we are informed by other authorities, there is an ingenious mixture of truth and falsehood; and our contemporary follows up the *Tribune's* account with a letter bearing the signature of the father of the young lady in question, which not only does not corroborate some of the leading statements in the preceding account, but positively refutes one or two of the allegations most damaging to the Catholic side of the question; as, for instance, the *Tribune* states that the Bishop of Montreal assisted Miss Starr in her escape from parental authority, while Mr. Starr's letter exonerates the Bishop from all participation in the transaction. Again, it is asserted by the *Tribune* that the new faith was forced upon the young lady, and that she was heartily sick of it at the time of her rescue. On the contrary, the father declares that she conscientiously adopted and retains her new religion, expressing the hope that she may live the life of a good Catholic. None but a blockhead would publish in the same column two such conflicting statements.

But the *Protestant*, published in this city, gives another version of the story, said to be taken from a Canadian paper of which it conceals the name, and spiced with all that abuse and misrepresentation of the Catholic Church and its ecclesiastics which the most stolid bigotry could devise. According to this tale, Miss Starr is represented as the victim of a most heartless intrigue on the part of Bishop and clergy, and that in being spirited away from the domestic circle she was allowed to exercise no will of her own.

Now, we take from the Montreal *True Witness*—a paper of great influence and respectability—the following narrative of this so-called abduction case, in which both sides of the story are given, and in which it will be seen the writer professes his readiness to substantiate his position, that Miss Starr, in seeking a conventual life, acted not only in accordance with her own unbiased will, but by her unceasing importunity had herself placed in the hands of the sisterhood of the Convent at Toledo, after she became of age, and when she had a

perfect right to adopt whatever form of religious faith her reason and judgment dictated to her.

Under the caption "Startling Abduction" the Canadian Protestant press has, during the past week, been regaling its readers with a garbled account of the conversion, and reception into the Catholic Church of a young lady, lately resident in Montreal, and the daughter of a gentleman whose name is already well known to the public, as connected with a distinguished "Insurance Company." We owe it to our readers to lay before them a plain and unvarnished statement of the facts, in so far as they have come to our knowledge; and to unravel the mingled web of truth and falsehood in which those facts have hitherto been presented to the world. For this purpose we shall first lay before our readers the Protestant version thereof, as we find it in the Protestant journals. These tell us that the young lady in question—a Miss Starr—who had received her education in Paris, there "fell under the influence of Roman Catholics;" that there she was urged to leave the world and join a convent; that upon her removal from Paris to Montreal she was "traced from place to place by the wonderful secret police system of the Romish Church;" and that "the ecclesiastical officials" were by these agencies, kept "informed of her history, position, and tendencies." By the Protestant version—and in this consists the entire *gravamen* of the charge against the Romish ecclesiastics of Montreal—the young lady was the pursued, and not the pursuer; was decoyed into the Church, and did not spontaneously offer herself a willing victim.

Next we are told that the young lady, thus watched, influenced, and worked upon, was persuaded, nay, almost compelled, to abandon the paternal roof; and at the instigation of the clergy—by whom it is more than insinuated that she was kept in durance—was induced to conceal herself from her parent's anxious search, within a nunnery; that the Bishop of Montreal was cognisant of the facts of the case; that when applied to for information, he denied all knowledge of them; and expressing great sympathy for the father, gave him full permission to prosecute his search after his daughter in the different Convents of the city; that hereupon the father went to the Grey Nunnery, where his daughter—according to the same excellent Protestant authority—was actually concealed, with the knowledge of the Bishop of Montreal, and the inmates of that institution; that from the Grey Nunnery the young lady was spirited away to Toronto, and subsequently to Toledo, in the U. States, where much against her will she was forcibly detained; and where at last, after a series of romantic adventures, the distracted father found his long lost child, and rescued her from the hands of her inhuman jailors. This, in substance, is the Protestant version of the events, the true and Catholic version of which we are about to lay before our readers.

Some time ago, one morning very early, a young lady presented herself at the Seminary of Montreal, and in great anxiety demanded an interview with one of the Priests of that establishment. Her request being granted, the young lady proceeded to introduce herself to the Priest, as the victim of a cruel, systematic, unrelenting domestic persecution, to which she was, and long had been, exposed because of her desire to become a Catholic, and to embrace the religious life. Her family, she said, would not allow her to practise the religion on which her heart was set; and flight, or apostasy, she declared, were the only alternatives that presented themselves to her. The Priest listened to her attentively; pointed out to her the extreme importance of the step she desired to take, and the severities of the life she would have to lead, if her desire of becoming a Carmelite were to be gratified. He therefore urged her to deep and prayerful reflection; comforting her however with the words of Our Saviour, Who Himself tells us that he who loves father or mother more than Christ is not worthy of Him. He also exhorted her to speak to her parents; but to this the young lady would not consent.

The visits were repeated at the same early hour, for some time. The young lady's desire to be received into the Church increased day by day; her determination to take the veil—which determination she had formed for years—became hourly stronger; and at last, when the day approached when she should attain her majority, she declared her firm resolve to carry that design into execution; and for that purpose to flee from the constant and heartless tyranny of which she was the victim. This was the story she told to the Priest; God in Heaven alone knows whether it was true; but moved by her apparent earnestness and strong entreaties, the Priest believed it, and acted thereupon.

On the day on which she became of age, and legally her own mistress, she appeared at the Seminary, with a carpet bag, and announced that she had left the home where she had suffered so long, and so severely for her attachment to the faith; that she intended at once to put into execution her long cherished design of becoming a Nun; and implored the priest not to divulge her secret to her parents, who would, should they discover her, drag her from her hiding place, and again try to force her to apostasy. Under these circumstances, the Priest introduced her to one of the ladies of the Grey Nunnery; whether they both immediately proceeded; and from whence, after a hasty breakfast, and without any of the circumstances being communicated either to the Superior of the Grey Nunnery or to any of its inmates, Miss Starr started for the railway station at Point St. Charles, and took the cars for the West. From first to last, the Bishop of Montreal was in perfect ignorance of the transaction; and his first knowledge thereof was communicated to him by Miss Starr's father.

By this version of the transaction—which if compelled to do so, we are prepared to verify—it will be seen that the "Startling Abduction" at once crumbles to pieces; and that so far from Miss Starr having been the pursued, she was herself the pursuer; that she, *proprio motu*, offered herself to the Church; that no undue influence was exercised over her; and that, believing, as he did, the truth of the young lady's story about her flight from the paternal roof because of the cruel domestic persecutions to which she was there exposed, the Priest, in providing her with a temporary refuge with a person of her own sex, was not only guilty of no offence against the laws of God or man, but was acting the part of a good Christian, towards one whom he looked upon as a sufferer for conscience sake. We say a "temporary refuge;" for on leaving Montreal the young lady declared her design to be, as speedily as possible, to enter a Convent of Carmelites, and to embrace the religious life.

From Toronto, the young lady, who still professed the greatest dread of being discovered by her parents, proceeded to Toledo, where there is a Convent of the Grey Nunnery, in connection we believe with the establishment of the same name in this city. Here, still urging all around her not to betray her, not to give her up again to her relatives, she remained a few days, waiting for an opportunity to carry out her design of becoming a Religious; and here, though, no doubt, a great burden on the Nuns, she was kindly and charitably entertained, until her father, who had discovered, by means to us at present unknown, the secret of her retreat, introduced himself into the Convent, and carried off his child. Of her subsequent adventures we know nothing; but every word that we have written above we are fully prepared to substantiate, should we be compelled to do so.

At the same time, our readers will, we are sure, be able to appreciate the motives which, for the present, cause the suppression of the publication of the correspondence already alluded to. It is not a pleasant thing to draw the name of a young lady—against whose fair fame calumny itself dare not utter an insinuation—before the public; and unless compelled by the repeated untruths of the Protestant press, and with the view of vindicating the honor of our religious institutions against the malignant aspersions of their unprincipled traducers, we shall certainly refrain from anything which might give pain either to the young lady, or her relatives. But if the lie—that the young lady was pursued, hunted down, and finally carried away by Romish priests and Religious—be persisted in, then every consideration must yield to the necessity of repelling such an unfounded and damaging attack upon those, who, in the eyes of Catholics, are from their sacred character as much entitled to respect from every man of honor as a member of the other sex.

Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from Mr. Starr, published by the *Commercial Advertiser*, which fully acquits his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal of all knowledge of the affair whose details are above given. If Mr. Starr would but make further enquiries, he would find that, however painful to his feelings the flight of his daughter may

*The young lady without the least desire to misrepresent may have taken an exaggerated view of the obstacles to be encountered from her family.

have been, that step was not instigated by any of the Catholic Clergy; and that their silence was the consequence of the young lady's earnest and reiterated request to them, not to betray her secret. How, indeed, could they have acted otherwise than they did, when she made known her design of fleeing from her father's house? Three courses were open to them. They might have violated the confidence reposed in them, and betrayed her secret; but this would have been conduct unworthy of gentlemen. They might have left her alone in the streets, unprotected and friendless; but this would have been unworthy of Christians. Or finally, they might have followed the course actually adopted, that of putting her in the hands of a person of her own sex, with whom her reputation would be safe from the attacks of a wicked and censorious world.

We shall only add to this statement two very short extracts from Mr. Starr's letter, in the first of which he testifies to the voluntary or conscientious spirit in which his daughter adopted the Roman Catholic faith; and, in the second, believes the Bishop of Montreal from the imputation of deceiving the parents of the young lady, and placing her beyond the reach of their authority. Mr. Starr says:—

"Her parents have no desire that she should renounce her new religion. She is now of age, and capable of judging for herself; and as she conscientiously believes her newly-adopted faith is the true one, we, her parents, can only pray that she may live the life of a devout and holy Catholic."

"In your remarks this morning, there is an indirect hint that the Bishop of Montreal was among those who deceived me. I believe, on the contrary, that his Lordship was himself most egregiously deceived by others; for he took great pains to discover where my daughter was secreted, and at all hours was ready to receive my visits, and to aid me: to the extent of his power."

BURGLARY.—We understand that the store of W. M. Brown, Esq., Queen Square, was burglariously entered on the night of Sunday, the 14th instant, and robbed of a considerable amount of property, consisting of clothing, jewellery and groceries, besides some loose change which happened to be in the shop tills. The entrance was effected through a cellar hatch at the rear of the building; and we regret to learn that the perpetrators of the robbery have not yet been apprehended.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held at New London, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., before James Pidgeon, Esq., Coroner, on the view of the body of James T. Campbell, who was killed at French River the day previous by the upsetting of a truck. The body was found a short time after the accident, lying underneath the truck, by William McKie, who was returning home from the Post Office about dark, and who immediately gave the alarm. Several persons soon arrived on the spot, and conveyed the body to Mr. Pidgeon's, where every means was tried to restore animation, but without success. The deceased has left a wife, four young children, aged parents, and other relatives, to mourn their sudden bereavement.

Mrs. MACREADY.—This lady still continues to charm our citizens with her beautiful recitations. On Friday evening her audience was composed, for the most part, of persons who had previously witnessed her performances—many of whom have been attendants throughout the whole course—a good proof of the merit of her recitations; in fact, every succeeding performance more strikingly evidences Mrs. M.'s great versatility of talent and wonderful powers of memory. The eye of criticism may be enabled to see faults in the rendition of some pieces, but he will have to travel far who goes in search of a better recitationist.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Macready gave a Reading at the Hospital for the Insane. A number of visitors from the city and Dartmouth were present. The reading was given in one of the corridors on the second floor. About 15 female and 12 male patients were placed in front seats, close to the speaker. There are about 48 persons under treatment in the Hospital, but it was not thought advisable to bring the remainder forward. The selections were mostly of a humorous nature. The programme consisted of—"The Boy and the Angel;" "The Lady's request to her lover;" "The Nantucket Skipper;" "The City Beau;" "The Candidate for Office;" "Kathleen Mavourneen;" "The Search Warrant;" and a scene from the "School for Scandal." The reading we need not refer to further than to say that it was in Mrs. M.'s best style. The effect on the patients was very striking. The whole of those present were perfectly in order, two or three of the females evinced listlessness, but the remainder appeared to enjoy the entertainment very much, particularly the humorous parts. At the close three cheers were given for Mrs. Macready; who, after a short stay at the Asylum, visited the fine grounds of the Hon. John E. Fairbanks. The perfect quiet of the patients at the readings was similar, we are informed, to the experience on such occasions in Asylums in other places.

This evening, as will be seen by advertisement, Mrs. Macready announces "An Evening with the Irish Poets." Among the selections are pieces from the pens of Moore, Lover and Gerald Griffin. Two scenes from Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chace" will also be given at the close, in which a rich treat may be expected, as Mrs. M. is always perfect, and always sure to delight her audience in dramatic representation.—*Halifax Sun.*

Passengers.

In the Steamer from Picton, on the 9th instant—Rev Mr Mayer, C R Coker, Esq., Dr Capel, E McDonald, Esq., D Dickson, Esq., two Misses Dickson, Miss Blackadar, Mrs Vaux, Mrs Romana, Mr J Smith, Mr Vaux, Mr Whitmore, E Johnson.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A perfect safeguard.—No one who takes the trouble to examine the pamphlets used as wrappers for these preparations can be the victim of imposture. If genuine, the water-mark, "Holloway, London," will be found on each leaf of the pamphlet. The test is simple and should not be neglected. We learn that the "mothers of America" are almost universally adopting those wonderful medicines—the Ointment as a cure for sore breasts, scald head, rashes, scabious eruptions, cuts, sores, burns, etc., and the Pills as a swift and certain remedy for complaints incidental to hot weather.

The call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another shipment, as ordered in my letter of June last.

J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta, E. I.
Mr. Perry Davis—Sir: I have used, in my family, your medicine called "Pain Killer," for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.
Rev. HENRY CLARK.

Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with scarlet fever, or canker rash—my only medicine was Davis' Pain Killer and Castor Oil, the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered.

CORNELIUS C. VANDENBURG, Saratoga Springs.
Having used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family during the winter past, I would urge its general use for the purposes for which the inventor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages. E. G. POMROY, St. Louis.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, I have used with great success in my family, in cases of colds and coughs, and also had the happiness to see my son immediately relieved of distressing dysentery, and completely cured in a few days. WARD C. COPELAND, Fall River.

Saint Dunstan's College.

THE Classes at Saint Dunstan's College will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. Pupils intending to enter the College are requested to do so on the day of the opening of the Classes—otherwise they will be admitted with difficulty. A. McDONALD.
St. Dunstan's College, August 8, 1859. 4w

1859 Style of Hats

ARE now ready at J. HONAS' City HAT Factory, opposite the Temperance Hall, manufactured from the best French Silk and Satin Plushes, equal to those imported. Call and get one. Hats made to order.

N. B.—The Hat and Clothes' Cleaning Business carried on in his usual satisfactory manner.
Charlottetown, March 7, 1859.

New Advertisements.

MRS. MACREADY!

The only Dramatic Reader and Recitatorise Before the public who does entirely without the aid of Book or Prompter, will give one of her

ENTERTAINMENTS,

On THURSDAY EVENING, August 25th, at the TEMPERANCE HALL.

PROGRAMME:

Nothing to Wear, Wm. A. Butler.
The Lady's Request to her Lover, A Burlesque.
THE RAVEN, Edgar A. Poe.
The Ballad of the Oysterman, O. W. Holmes.
The Boy and his Angel, Caroline M. Sawyer.
MACBETH—Act 1, Scenes 5 and 7, Shakespeare.
—Act 5, Scene 1, Sheridan.
School for Scandal—Act 2, Scene 1.
Doors open at 7½—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 3s. To be procured at the Door.
August 15. (all papers.)

Potatoe Diggers.

TO be sold by auction, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Charlottetown Agricultural Warehouse, Queen's Square, a number of the above valuable Labour Saving Implements of different kinds.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Aug. 15. 1s.

Leasehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the premises of PATRICK McMANUS on MONDAY, the 29th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock, the Leasehold interest in fifty acres of LAND, thirty of which are clear, the remainder is covered with Hard and Soft Wood. It is situated on Lot 65, eleven miles from Charlottetown, between the Bedeque and Tryon Roads. There is a good Spring of Water on the Premises, with a new HOUSE and BARN. Rent one shilling per acre. There are also a Chapel, School House, Saw and Grist Mills within two miles of the Farm.
TERMS—Ten per cent. down, the remainder of one-third in two months, and the balance in November, 1860.
Aug. 15, 1859. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

CHARLOTTETOWN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

JUST RECEIVED, at the above Establishment, per "Arcton," from Boston—
Knives and Fingers for Ketchum's Reaping Machines, Cattle Cards, Cheese Hoop, and Butter Prints, Cow Bells, Curry Combs and Horse Brushes, Sickles, Hay, Fork, and Axe Handles, Mattocks, Hoes, Mussel Mud Forks, Bull Rings, Pruning Saws, Sides Ladles' Garden Tools, Budding and Pruning Knives, Avarrancators; Garden Rakes and Floral ditto, Garden Rake Handles, Grafting Chisel, Patent Thermometer Churns, Farmers' Boilers, Grain Scythes, &c., &c.
Ch. Town, August 15, 1859. 1s.

EXCURSION AND TEA.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation at POWNAL respectfully acquaint the Wesleyan and other inhabitants of Charlottetown and surrounding villages, that the Steamer "INO," Capt Bourke, will leave BOURKE'S WHARF, on THURSDAY next, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for McRae's Wharf, Lot 49, where at 2 o'clock an excellent Breakfast will be prepared with Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments, which will be promptly served, in the Grove belonging to S. DRAKE, Esq., quite near the Wharf, to all who may favour them with their attendance. After Tea, Addresses may be expected by Rev. Gentlemen and others.
Tickets 1s. 6d. each, may be obtained of Jas. & Son and R. A. Strong, in the City; H. Beer, Southport; Beer, A. Gay, Pownal; and on the Ground.
August 15, 1859.

WANTED to purchase, Two ALDERNEY COWS, or Alderney and Ayrshire, in Calf. Apply to W. W. IRVING, Agricultural Warehouse, Charlottetown, August 15, 1859.

A TEA PARTY,

Under the auspices of the "Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute,"
WILL take place on TUESDAY, the 16th AUGUST inst., on the Grounds of Mr. P. McKINNON, (immediately adjoining the College Grounds.) Everything that can contribute to a day's social enjoyment will be attended to. A Band has been engaged for the occasion. Carriages will be in attendance from 2 until 5 o'clock to convey Ladies from the Institute's Rooms to and from the grounds.
Tea will be on the table at 5 o'clock precisely.
No parties allowed on the Grounds unless furnished with Tickets.
Tickets, at 2s. 3d. each, can be had of any of the following Committee:

JOHN KENNY, WILLIAM MURPHY,
THOMAS MURPHY, DENNIS O'M. REDDIN.
August 8, 1859. 2w.

NEW ANNAN MILLS.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to the public in general for their past favours, beg to intimate that they have procured the services of an experienced hand from Nova Scotia to superintend their work, and by strict attention and good workmanship would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
For Felling, per yard, 0 0 3d.
For Felling and Pressing, ditto, 0 0 4d.
For Felling, Dressing and Pressing, ditto, 0 0 6d.
Dyeing and full Dressing Black, Brown and Snuff Brown, 0 1 0
For half Dressing the above colours, 0 0 10d.

Women's Wear.

Green and Pressed, per yard, 0 0 8d.
Brown and Pressed, ditto, 0 0 6d.
Pressing, ditto, 0 0 2d.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents, from whom Cloth will be taken and returned without any additional cost:—

Mr. Joseph Crabb, Charlottetown.
" Richard Bagnall, Hazel Grove.
" Thomas Haslam, jr., Spring Field.
" William Glover, Barrett's Cross.
" George R. Garrett, Mill River.
" William Graham, Campbelltown.
" Charles Doyle, Irishtown.
" Joseph Davidson, Irishtown.
" D. Gillis, (Laughlan's son), Lot 14.
" D. McLellan, (Angus's son), Lot 14.
" Archibald McLellan, Lot 13.
" Reubin Tuplin, Esq., Margate.
" Benjamin Beairto, Esq., Malpeque.
" Joseph Black, Esq., Tryon Road.
" John Beer, Esq., Hooper's Corner.
" W. B. Strong, Esq., Bedeque.
" James J. Frazer, Esq., St. Eleanor's.
" Humphrey McLaren, Esq., Grand River.
Wm. JAMIESON & SON.
New Annan Mills, August 8, 1859.

SWABEY & ROBERTS,

Thomas's Old Stand, Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FLOUR, Tea, Sugar, Wines, Spirits, Bottled Ale and Porter. Molasses, Candles, Soap, Tallow, Oakum, &c. &c. &c. always on sale wholesale and retail, at low rates for cash. Fine old Campbelltown Whiskey and Jamaica Rum. Cargoes of Grain and other produce purchased and shipped on commission. Liberal advances made against consignments.
N. B. Treasury Warrants cashed.
1st August, 1859. 1s. 1y.