

# News

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

NO. 1161.

## Legislative Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 15, 1852.

#### MESSAGE.

From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Legislature, in reference to the following Despatch from Earl Grey, on the subject of Military Desertions:—

A. BARNESMAN, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor sends herewith, for the information of the House of Assembly, a Copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey, dated the 18th February, marked "No. 1.—Military," and also Copy of the Despatch to which it refers, No. 11, of the date 24 January, of the same year, from the late Lieutenant Governor, of which a Copy is also herewith sent. The documents, Nos. 1, and 2, referred to in the Despatch of the 24 January, 1850, were not copied, and the Lieutenant Governor has no opportunity of knowing the grounds, on which the Grand Jury threw out the Bill introduced in that Despatch. No subsequent proceedings seem to have taken place on the subject of Desertion from the Army. The Lieutenant Governor orders by the Act 50 Geo. 3, Cap. 2, it is enacted, that "In order to give every encouragement to His Majesty's subjects in this Island, to check a practice disgraceful in itself and highly injurious to His Majesty's Service, the sum of Five Pounds be paid out of the Revenue of this Colony, for the apprehension of any Deserter, either from His Majesty's Army or Navy."

The subject is one of great importance to the Colony, and the Lieutenant Governor feels confident, the local Legislature will readily co-operate with him to remedy the evil complained of by the Colonial Minister, and afford him every information required in His Majesty's Despatch.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, March 15, 1852.

(Copy—Military, No. 1.)

My Lord—I have the honor to transmit a return by which you will perceive that the number of Desertions from the Garrison of Charlottetown during the past year, amounts to no less than twenty, out of a Company of one hundred men.

It is a subject of great regret to me, that my efforts to check desertion have not been more successful. I can assure your Lordship, that I have done all in my power, and that I have received every assistance from the Commandant of the Garrison and the Regimental Officers; but I am constrained to say, that instead of receiving the support I expected from the Inhabitants of this Colony, obstacles have been thrown in my way.

In 1848 it was represented by the officer commanding the detachment of the 23d Foot, then stationed here, that desertion was encouraged by the Inhabitants for the purpose of benefiting themselves by procuring cheap labour. I was extremely unwilling to credit such a charge; but I confess, that my further experience leads me to believe, that it may be true.

From the enclosed documents marked No. 1, and 2, your Lordship will see, that at the last Trinity Term of the Supreme Court, it is recorded, that I brought forward what appeared to be a clear case against a man for harbouring a Deserter, and that the Grand Jury thought proper to throw out the Bill. It is evident, that my endeavours must be fruitless unless I can succeed in punishing the persons who harbour deserters, and the conduct of the Grand Jury shows, that, as far as they are concerned, no conviction shall take place for this offence.

Under the circumstances I have described, I felt it to be my duty to recommend to Lieutenant General Sir John Harvey, that the Garrison should be reduced from 100 to 80 men, as a further amount, and it is satisfactory to me to learn, that your Lordship approves of that reduction.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.

Downing Street, 9th Feb., 1850.

(Copy—Military, No. 11.)

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 1, Military, of the 24 January, with the returns therein enclosed of the desertions which have taken place from the Troops in Prince Edward Island during the preceding year.

Adverting to the amount of these desertions, and to the circumstances connected with them, which are reported in your Despatch, I have to instruct you to bring the subject under the consideration of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island when it meets, and that you will call upon that Body to pass such measures, as they may deem best adapted to check the crime in question. But you must endeavor to impress upon the Inhabitants of the Colony, that unless they shall co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in repressing desertion, the Troops will be withdrawn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obt. humble Servant,

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., &c., &c.

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY?

The Assembly having had under their consideration a Despatch from Earl Grey, No. 1, Military, of date 9th February, together with other Despatches on the subject of Desertion from Her Majesty's Troops in this Island, have agreed to the Report herewith transmitted.

The Assembly are anxious that Your Excellency should cause the Report to be transmitted to the Colonial Office; and they have no doubt, from your Excellency's knowledge of the facts, that you will be enabled to convince Her Majesty's Government, that the Inhabitants of this Island do not encourage desertion. On the contrary, they have shown every disposition to put down a practice, disgraceful in itself, and highly injurious to Her Majesty's Service.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Despatch and other documents having reference to the desertion of Troops from the Garrison of Charlottetown, beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee have examined Colonel Lane as to the number of Desertions during the last few years.

Colonel Lane has answered the queries, put to him by the Committee, as follows:—

Q. How many desertions were there from the Garrison of Charlottetown during the year, 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51?

A. Can only answer as to the two last mentioned.—14 of the 9th Infantry in 1850, and 8 of the 28th in 1851.

Q. How many desertions were taken by the Troops, or by the Inhabitants and the Civil Power, during the years above mentioned?

A. Seven desertions were retaken since 1849 by the Troops, on the information of the Inhabitants, and one, during last summer, by a constable, named Heitz.

Q. State any circumstances which may come within your knowledge, respecting desertions from the 28th Regiment; and the time at which such desertions usually take place?

A. Cannot tell respecting the 28th Regiment; but desertions generally take place immediately previous to the removal of the Troops.

Q. How many men deserted from the 42nd?

A. One.

Q. Can you suggest any means of preventing the desertion of the Troops?

A. The great cause of the escape of Deserters is, owing to the limited number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and privates, parties cannot be spared to send after them. I would recommend as the most effectual means for the apprehension of Deserters, that a description of each should be published in the Gazette, hand-bills struck off, and posted, without delay, and that any person afterwards harbouring such deserters should be fined Five Pounds, to be recovered by summary process, and paid to the informer.

The fine now imposed is Twenty Pounds, which Colonel Lane thinks too high, as people are unwilling to subject their neighbours to so large a penalty.

Colonel Lane further remarks that many of the soldiers get married without the consent of the commanding Officer, and desert, because their wives are not allowed to accompany them to their regiment.

Q. Have you ever experienced any unwillingness on the part of the Inhabitants to aid in the apprehension of Deserters?

A. Never.

Your Committee would further remark that every encouragement is given to the Inhabitants of this Island to apprehend Deserters from Her Majesty's forces, both by Sea and Land. Vide 50 Geo. 3, Sect. 3 of an Act to prevent the harbouring of Deserters, &c., which is as follows:—

"And, in order to give every encouragement to His Majesty's subjects in this Island to check a practice, disgraceful in itself, and highly injurious to His Majesty's Service, he further enacted, that the sum of Five Pounds be paid out of the Revenue of this Colony, for the apprehension of every deserter, either from His Majesty's Army or Navy."

Under all the circumstances, your Committee have not been able to discover that the Inhabitants have been in the habit of harbouring Deserters, to obtain cheap labour. On the contrary, every exertion appears to have been made, by the Inhabitants, to prevent desertion. They do not value the labour of deserters, who, in scarcely a single instance, understand the labour in a new country; nor do they usually remain on the Island, but make their way to the United States, where they can (owing to the number of American vessels always on the coast of the Island) make their way with little or no trouble.

Signed JAMES WARBURTON, Chairman.

## Agriculture.

### CHEMICAL MANURES.

The Central Board of Agriculture deem it their duty to notice favorably a variety of chemical Manure, manufactured into the form of Powder, by Mr. Ostram of Halifax. From the judicious selection and careful scale of proportions of the various substances employed, the Compound may be regarded as a desideratum in the class of fertilizers.

The sample exhibited to the Board is composed of the following ingredients.—Phosphate of Lime as existing in the bones of animals, and of the Phosphate of Potash, and Putash. The chief ingredient is Phosphate of Lime, so finely powdered, as to render it easily assimilated.

It is evident that the point aimed at, in the preparation of this artificial manure, is a step beyond the mere imitation of Guano. Chemical analysis has clearly shown, that the ashes of cultivated Plants, consist of a mixture of Lime, Potash, Soda, Sulphuric, Magnesian and Phosphoric Acids.

These substances exist in different plants in different proportions; but analysis of the same plant, even by different chemists, show such a similarity, as to justify the conclusion, that a certain mixture is characteristic of that plant. The natural inference drawn from this knowledge is, that a mixture similar to the ashes of the plant has but to be prepared, and we at once have the best possible manure for that plant.

According to analysis, by 'Brewster's' Bones contain 55 per cent of the Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia. Hay contains as much of these Phosphates as Wheat Straw. Eight pounds of hay, therefore, contain as much Phosphate of Lime as 1000 lbs. of hay or wheat straw; and 2 lbs. of it, as much as 1000 lbs. of the grain of wheat or oats.

The numbers indicate, pretty nearly the quantity of Sulphates which a soil yields annually, on the growth of wheat, hay, and oats; and what ought to be restored to the soil, to maintain its fertility.

The Phosphate of Magnesia enters largely into the needs of Gramina, and the straw requires Silicate of potash to give it strength and elasticity. This we presume, is the rationale of Mr. Ostram's system of compounding manure, by combining the phosphate of Lime with the phosphate of Potash, and the phosphate of Soda. If the land to be manured is in a state of exhaustion, it is proper to mix the chemical combinations in which the substances are to be mixed with the manure, so as to produce the best possible result on the crops; for the chemical manures will best retain their character, when they are used in conjunction with potretic manure containing ammonia.

Very many of the chemical manures offered to the world, have been failures,—some from ignorance, others from design,—as not a few of them were manufactured for sale only.—Notwithstanding these partial failures, which have chiefly been the result of imperfect information, still the foundation is undoubtedly correct; and the time, in perhaps, not distant, when the theory of plant-food will be so well understood, that the farmer may find a special manure for every crop which necessarily leads him to cultivate.

There is no quackery about Mr. Ostram's Powder, it contains the essential elements of fertility; it is perfectly decomposed, and so clean, that it may be sowed by hand; as a manure for drill crops, as well as for top-dressing grain and grass, we form a good opinion of it, and think, that in conjunction with half the usual quantity of farm-yard manure, 40 lbs. of it would be sufficient to supply an acre of grain or grass crops with Phosphates, so as to produce sound heavy crops,—not only for the first year, but for two subsequent crops.

### THE MOST APPROVED VARIETY OF SEED WHEAT.

Being fully satisfied that the Golden Straw Wheat, is a valuable desideratum in the catalogue of safe and prolific grains, we recommend its cultivation by every Farmer desirous of raising his own bread. It may be sown from the 20th May, till the 10th of June. Its maturing on an average within the period of eighty days. The straw being of a hard compact texture, is nearly impervious to moisture; hence its safety from rust,—to which all soft-straw grains are liable. It is only by sowing late that the ravages of the wheat fly can be avoided; and the chief point of consideration is, to adopt the happy medium in choosing a seed time,—late enough to escape the fly, and not so late as to endanger the crop by early frost.

Perhaps, the 20th May, would prove a judicious seed time, taking into consideration late sowing, and the probability of a late season. Some object to the brown shade of the flour from the Golden Straw wheat. This objection can have no weight with you, who can appreciate a sweet wholesome loaf. The dark shade

arises from no defect in the grain.—It is rather the result of the flinty nature of the wheat, which causes a certain portion of the bran to grind and hold with the flour. If this character be correct (as we think it is) then this flour may be regarded as being more wholesome than the clear superfine, containing no portion of the bran.

Good crops of this valuable variety of wheat, may now be readily obtained on the P. Islands of Halifax, at a very moderate price; in no instance exceeding 10s. per bushel,—and we shall be happy to assist the local Agricultural Societies, in procuring seed before the season passes.

JAMES IRONS, Sec'y. C. B. A.

### THE VALUE OF CARROTS.

Very few persons are aware, that carrots are among the most wholesome of vegetables, and greatly assist digestion. French cooks, in many of their stewed dishes, introduce small slices of small carrots, and the French soup, so common on every French table, is seasoned with finely chopped vegetables, young carrots being the most important; and the difference in digestion between a dinner eaten at a French cafe and an English Hotel, is not alone in cooking, but in the vegetable condiments introduced. It is only lately, that chemists have explained the digestive stimulus known to exist in the carrot, to consist of the pectic acid found in the vegetable.

After saying so much, with a view to the promotion of a better understanding with the carrot in our kitchen-garden, we quote the following from the *Harvard Farmer*, calculated to increase the field culture of this useful vegetable.

Two baskets of oats and one of carrots is better food for a horse than three baskets of oats; and when used for light work, the quantity of oats may be increased. With each food, horses will enjoy good health and spry, a loose hide, shining coat and improved digestion. It may be thus explained. The carrot is very nutritious, and in addition aids in gastrointestinal the watery solution contained in the stomach of a horse. Carrots contain pectic acid, a single drop of which, mixed with the juice of an orange or other fruit, immediately turns it into jelly, and the Paris confectioners use it for that purpose. Sweets in which carrots have been boiled, are always gelatinous when cold, and are more easily digested than those otherwise made.

The same plant has similar properties. A thin slice of this plant thrown into a glass of water, renders it rosy and gelatinous, and for this reason it is a specific for summer colic in children.

The reason of a horse fed in part on carrots, contains no undigested hay or oats, therefore less quantities of those materials are necessary than when the amount swallowed is parted with in an undigested state. For fattening animals, the carrot is equally valuable, and for such purposes, it surpasses any other food. The bulk of a cow at midwinter, fed on carrots, is equal in favour to that supplied from clover in summer, while the butter made from the milk is finely colored and highly flavoured.

It is not containing proper proportions of bone-ast, sulphuric acid, potash and common salt, eight hundred bushels of long orange, or eleven hundred bushels of white Belgian carrots, may be easily raised on an acre, which the same land will not produce one-tenth the quantity of oats.

To KILL CANADA THISTLES.—While looking over the Farmer's Department, in a late number of your cheap and valuable Newspaper, I saw an enquiry as to the best method of killing Canada Thistles. I would inform your correspondent, and numerous readers, that, if they will cut them at the right time, they will surely destroy them. Neither a particular time in the moon, nor the longest day, has any thing to do with it; but cut them as soon as they are in bloom, or just before they are in bloom, they will be too much strength left in the roots. If they are left, until they begin to fade, the strength returns to the roots. Try it, all of you that have Canada thistles.

To KILL TREE-WORMS.—The most effectual cure for trees infested with worms, or with insects, that I have ever tried, is the following, viz:—

Take one gallon of quicklime, one pint of common salt, and one half pound of finely pulverized sulphur, mix them in three gallons of warm water, and when the mixture is dissolved, it is ready for use. Stand until perfectly cool, then apply it to the body and limbs of the tree, where affected, in the most liberal manner as whitewash. It is evident that the tree carefully wrapped up in this mixture, is free from the mischief of every insect, you will soon find, that they are greatly improved by it, not only in point of growth, but it will cause them to bear more abundantly and retain their fruit longer.

### Miscellaneous.

#### HEATHEN IDOLATRY.

About seven miles distant from Bingham Castle, in the Atlantic, is the Island of Nevoon, containing about 250 inhabitants. They are a very dark people with little intermixture with the mainland, and their state of spiritual darkness is deplorable. It is hardly to be credited, that amongst the British Islands, heathen idolatry is to be found; and that a stone carefully wrapped up in flannel, is brought out at certain periods to be adored by the inhabitants of Insula.

When a storm arises, this heathen god is supplicated to send a breeze to blow the storm away, and the people are very superstitious, and they tell me he had himself recently visited the island, and seen the idol in question.

Since writing the above, I have had communication from a gentleman who resides in the neighbourhood, and who more than corroborates Mr. Campbell's statement. He says: "The Islands of Insula, which form the northern point of entrance to Blackwood Bay, are inhabited by a population of 370 human beings, who support themselves chiefly by fishing and the produce of potato plots, the most infirm and indigent deriving their principal subsistence from shell-fish and seaweed. They all speak the Irish language, and among them is a trace of that government, by chiefs, which in former times existed in Ireland. The present chief or king of Insula, is an intelligent peasant named 'Cain.' His authority is universally acknowledged, and the settlement of all disputes is referred to his decision. But his people are indeed a wild race! skilled only in the semi-barbarous customs of their forefathers. Occasionally they have been visited by wandering schoolmasters, but so short and casual have such visits been, that there are not ten individuals who even know the letters of any language.

To this dark spot, the light of the Gospel has never been permanently extended, and save during the few and necessarily short visits of the clergyman of the parish, seldom have they heard of eternal life, as the free gift of God through Jesus Christ, and even those visits were unprofitable, from their total ignorance of English. Though nominally Roman Catholics, these Islanders have no piety among them; they know nothing of the tenets of that church, and their worship consists in occasional meetings at their chief's house, with visits to a holy well called in their native tongue, 'Devil's.'

Gloomy as is the description already given of this people, there is yet a darker shade to be unfolded. Here the absence of religious instruction is the result of Pagan idolatry, as fearful to contemplate as that prevalent on the banks of the Ganges. In the South Island, in the house of a man named Hougau, a stone idol, called in the Irish 'Nevoon,' has been from time immemorial religiously preserved and worshipped. This god in appearance resembles a thick roll of homespun flannel, which arises from the custom of dedicating a dress of that material to it, whenever its aid is sought; it is sewed on by an old woman, its priestess, whose peculiar care it is. Of the early history of this idol, no authentic information can be procured, but its power is believed to be immense; they pray to it in time of sickness; it is invoked when a storm is deemed to dash some hapless ship upon their coast; and again the exercise of its power is solicited to still the angry waves to admit of fishing or visiting the main land.

The following instance will illustrate the faith reposed in this flannel-covered god:—

Some time ago, during a succession of tempestuous weather, a man of the Island named Nevoon, so ill, that his life was despaired of, and as the invocation of the idol seemed insufficient to restore him to

health, his relations were most anxious to bring the priest from the main land to calm his dying moments; but the storm was so terrific that they dared not venture without their god to guard them on their perilous voyage; but, before they could reach the coast, the storm had abated, and their mission being successful, they declared to one of the Scripture readers, that only to this idol's presence was their safety attributable, and even the climate and unexpected recovery of the sick man was ascribed to the exercise of it. This is one of the many wonders said to be wrought by this story god, and will suffice to show the extent to which Paganism prevails in the Island.

### CREATION.

The atheistical argument, that the present state of things may have lasted for ever, is now at an end. An interruption, and a beginning of succession has been proved. The earth has been shown not to have ever existed in its present state, and its inhabitants are demonstrated, by the incontrovertible evidence of facts, to have had at one time no existence. Scepticism, therefore, can now only be allowed, as to the time and manner of the creative interposition; and on these facts stand no light whatever. But that an act of creation was performed at one precise time, is demonstrated as clearly as any proposition in natural philosophy, and demonstrated by the same evidence, the induction of facts, upon which all other branches of natural philosophy rest. It is wholly in vain to argue, that the sea or the earth, or the animals formerly existing and now extinct, or any other created beings, or any of the powers of nature, as we know it, or as has been known, could have made the change. An act of creation, which would now be admitted as a direct interposition of a superior intelligence and power, must have taken place. This is the sublime conclusion to which these researches lead, conducted according to the most rigorous rules of inductive philosophy, precluding all possibility of cavil, accessible to every eye who will give himself the trouble of examining the steps on which they repose, and removing doubts from the mind in proportion as their apprehension removes ignorance.—Lord Brougham.

Time.—Beyond the mere definition of this term, how little can be said of its meaning. Time is an indefinite part of an unobtainable whole.—It is that which carries us on, and we know nothing, save that they are regulated by the celestial bodies and by the imperfect understanding of man. Time, then, is no mysterious, that of its laws we know comparatively nothing, and our progress is such, that strictly speaking, it is never present. 'Let us work while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man can work.' Of all the subjects brought before us, none is so diversified with mystery or temporal life of man. That subject excites universal interest, we need not say; its expression to prove: thence upon it is public, and you have universal attention, though upon it is private, and you become lost in conjectures; and yet with what rapture and sympathy, is existing life squandered! Time is not given to us, as we know it, or as has been known, could have made the change. An act of creation, which would now be admitted as a direct interposition of a superior intelligence and power, must have taken place. This is the sublime conclusion to which these researches lead, conducted according to the most rigorous rules of inductive philosophy, precluding all possibility of cavil, accessible to every eye who will give himself the trouble of examining the steps on which they repose, and removing doubts from the mind in proportion as their apprehension removes ignorance.—Lord Brougham.

GOVERNMENT.—Contentment, according to the common usage, is better than riches; and why is it better? Not merely because there can be no happiness without it, but for its own sake, its moral dignity. Manhood, we are placed on earth to have their hearts and understandings exercised and improved, some in one sphere and some in another,—to undergo various trials and to perform divers duties; that duty which, in the world's estimation, may seem the least, often being the most important in the eyes of our heavenly Father. When we are about to be tried, in words which I need not scruple to quote here, where extreme poverty and abject misery are unknown,

God doth not need Either man's work or his own gifts; He sees his handiwork, He sees His handiwork, they serve him best; His state Is kingly,—thousands at His bidding wait; And post o'er land and ocean without rest; They also serve who only stand and wait.

PROVISION OF NATURE.—Buds of trees are protected from severe cold by an apparatus so wonderfully perfect, that nothing is nature can be discovered calculated to render it more complete. Silk, wool, gum, resin, whatever science has declared to be best adapted for keeping out cold—or, to speak more correctly for keeping in heat has been called into requisition. Accordingly the tender germ remains unaffected, though coated externally with ice.—Winter Ramble.

FIRE WITHOUT COALS.—On Saturday last, some very curious experiments were made at the London Polytechnic Institution, to test the results of a recent invention of Dr. Bachoffner, for which patents have been obtained. The invention consists in the substitution of a piece of metal in the place of coals in a furnace, which being acted upon by a small jet of gas immediately becomes red hot, and emits a prodigious degree of heat. The flame which is produced by the gas co-operating with the metal immediately ceases to appear, and the apparatus is struck with coal fire, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of the gas tube.—There is no doubt, that this invention will be of great service in the place of coals, but as it affects private houses, but as affects breweries, manufactories, all places where large fires are required and by its adoption the use of enormous chimneys might be dispensed with, as no smoke is generated. The expense, nature of the gas now used for lighting, would render a fire on this principle about the same expense, as if coals were employed, but where what is termed non-carbonized gas is employed, a great diminution of expense would be obtained.—Winter Ramble.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.—The New York *Democrat* and the *Otago Democrat* furnish the following particulars:—

A friend desires us to chronicle the fact, that Mr. John Battin, a well known resident of this Empire City, enters, Feb. 2d, upon the second century of his life. In other words, Mr. Battin is, this day one hundred years old, and we learn is even now in very fair health. For sixty years, Mr. Battin has taken his daily walk round the Battery, in winter as in summer, before breakfast. He attributes his longevity and continued health to his frugal living and an avoidance of the luxuries and indulgences so much in vogue at the present day. We apprehend that Mr. Battin is the "oldest inhabitant" of the Empire City.—*Commercial*.

To this we add, that Mr. Battin has had about seventy descendants—four children by a first wife, and twelve by his second wife, who is still living in good health, and is seventy-four years of age. About forty-eight of those children, grand children, and great grand children, are now living. Twenty-four are adults, about twenty of whom are members of the church—and all are Episcopalian except three. There is not a sticky or interdenominational among them. There are two widows. There has been but one corpse carried out of the House in which he now resides, and which he has occupied for forty years. This homestead contains the same sofa, chairs, hall lamp, silver, parlor, paper, mirrors, bureau, &c., that it did forty years ago.

All the members of this family are on perfectly friendly and fraternal terms. There are no family jars. On Christmas day 1851, twenty three children and grand-children sat down for the fourth time to the usual Christmas cheer of roast-beef, plum pudding, and a glass of good wine.

The Rev. S. H. Estlin, of our village, is the youngest son of the old gentleman mentioned above, and we believe, is somewhere in the neighbourhood of thirty-five years. He spent the last Christmas with his aged parent.—*Otago Democrat*.

and Life and Equitable Companies of London.

Acts of Parliament.

Fire Insurance for F. E. Island.

Other information, may be obtained.

RE!! FIRE!!

ROBE.

GREYGAN.

THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

DONALD M'KINNON.

HARRARD, at his Office, Queen Street.