

SUPPLEMENT TO The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1857.

(From the Halifax Daily Sun, January 2.)

FEARFUL CONFLAGRATION AT HALIFAX ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

SEVENTEEN BUILDINGS AND SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH TOTALLY
CONSUMED—THIRTEEN HOUSES AND STORES PARTIALLY
DESTROYED.

We regret to record that the festivities of yesterday were suddenly interrupted about 4 o'clock, p. m., by the alarm of "Fire," just as our citizens were in the midst of their calls on renewing the friendship of the New Year. On hastening to the spot, we found the large building situated on the corner of Prince and Hollis Streets, known as Vass' Building, in one mass of flame.

Notwithstanding a large number of our citizens were out of town, and the members of the fire department were scattered in all directions, the engines, civil and military, were soon on the spot, ready to breast the devouring element. The engines were speedily set to work; and although the "new main" has been recently added to the water pipes, the pressure was not sufficient to reach so high a building and effectually arrest its progress. The lurid flames shot upwards and across the street, in either direction, threatening to consume the entire blocks of wooden buildings on all sides. While attempting to confine the fire to the building in which it originated, the flames shot across the street, simultaneously setting fire to Harrington's corner, on the north, and Saint Matthew's Church to the west. The wind veered a little and Harrington's store was saved, but the church was soon a volume of living fire.

A few minutes sufficed to complete the work of destruction—a valuable stock belonging to Mr. Harrington in the basement story of the church added to the fierceness of the fire, which swept South and West, with fearful rapidity, consuming the buildings adjacent, until arrested by Langley's brick building on Hollis Street—and the pulling down of the *Christian Messenger* building and office on Grandville Street.

On the lower side of Hollis Street the fire extended as far south as the premises next to Mr. Pryor's office—the same having been torn down, which stayed its further progress in that direction. The buildings east on Prince Street were saved by the stone east side of Vass' building, thus saving the two buildings occupied by our contemporaries of the *Chronicle* and *Colonist*—the former being a new building.

The houses of two entire blocks, from Bedford Row to Barrington Street, were gutted. The streets were crowded with furniture, and whole families forced to seek shelter among their friends. A more desolating scene we have never witnessed, and there is no record of any conflagration of equal extent since the great fire of 1837. Although (as we write) the fire is still raging, its ravages are confined within the limit above mentioned. We hasten to lay before our readers the extent of the damage, as far as at present ascertained.

Vass' building, embracing three stories, (not insured,) occupied by Alderman Donohoe, the executors of late John Robinson, and Mr. McEwen, the basement of which was occupied as a restaurant.

Mr. Kirk's steam presses were injured, and the building destroyed. Also the house adjoining, owned by Mrs. Power, and office occupied by John Skerry, Esq.

Messrs. McElreath and Farquharson's building destroyed, stock saved. S. P. Fairbanks and P. LeNoir, Esqs., occupied two offices in this building.

Also, house occupied by Mr. John McElreath, including grocery and clothing store, totally consumed—stock and furniture damaged. The shop occupied by Mr. Drake, as a shoe store, was pulled down.

The *Colonist* Office, although not consumed, suffered considerable damage.—Mr. Hefferman who occupied the lower basement of this building as a furniture warehouse, sustained a loss by breakage and otherwise.

St. Matthew's Church, the house occupied by Mrs. Carman and Messrs. Twining and Tremain's offices—totally consumed.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Carman and family barely escaped with their lives—most of her furniture being destroyed.

Dr. Almon's house completely gutted.

On Prince Street the widow Studley's house and the offices occupied by James Stewart, Esq., and Messrs. Tobin & Wallace, consumed. The "Somerset House," at the corner, belonging to the estate of Studley, also destroyed. The offices of the Registrar and Judge of Probate were kept in this building, but fortunately the papers and records were saved.

The house and stable owned by Mr. Kearney—the old Halifax Dispensary house occupied by Mr. Ellis, and premises adjoining; also, house occupied by Captain Thomas, the adjoining house, the residence of Mr. Selden, and *Christian Messenger* office—all in ruins. The houses on the opposite side of the street were considerably scorched, and saved only by the strenuous exertion of the firemen and others.

We understand there is £1500 insurance on St. Matthew's Church. Goods in cellar also insured. We are not in possession of the extent of insurance on the other buildings; nor do we pretend to estimate the great loss entailed on the sufferers by this calamity.

The "Fire Engine," belonging to the 63rd Regt. took fire and was destroyed.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The new Conference at Paris are on the eve of taking place. In fact, the 20th of last month has been mentioned as the date of the first sitting. A letter from Turin states that Count Cavour has written to Count Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, in which he declares in favour of the British and Austrian interpretations of the Treaty of Peace as regards Belgrade; but he adds that the Sardinian Minister will examine with impartiality and independence all the arguments which may be adduced at the Conference.

A scheme is now being elaborated at the French Ministry of Commerce, for the purpose of establishing a General Insurance Company against hail storms, floods, and cattle epidemics.

The misunderstanding between Prussia and Switzerland has now arrived at such a point that the first-named Power is said to be determined to march her troops into the Federal Republic. The French official organ laudably the obstinacy of Switzerland. "On one side," it states, "France has met with a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question; on the other side, an obstinacy which is to be regretted—an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her councils." The Prussian monarch seems to be goaded to this step by the determination of the Swiss to try the prisoners, and the Neuchâtel question may lead to results the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. It is evident that every-

thing has been done by Louis Napoleon to prevent a collision, but hitherto without effect. Frederick William, so difficult to move in bringing Russia to her senses, is, after all, a very fiery gentleman, who will not hesitate to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" when his personal feelings are moved. The *Gazette de France* states one important fact, if true, namely, that the policy of the English Government on the Swiss question is not in harmony with France. Prussia will do all the fighting herself, and will not ask the Germanic Confederation to assist her in the work of bringing the little Republic to its senses.

Milano, who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, has been hanged. He appears to have been a brave and determined fellow, and on the scaffold shouted for his country and liberty. When asked how long he contemplated the act, his reply was withering—"Ever since the King perjured himself." It would appear that the insurrection in Sicily was a much more serious affair than people at first believed. A great number of captures have been made, and the leader, Baron Bentivenga, is in custody. From Naples orders have been received to try the prisoners; but none were to be executed without the consent of the monarch.

The accounts which have come to hand respecting the fall of Herat show the defence to have been bravely sustained as long as there was a chance of success, and that the city was only given up to the besiegers when all hopes of defending it successfully had disappeared. In England a strong feeling is getting up inimical to a war with Persia, arising out of this siege; and it is possible that the Parliamentary opposition may make political capital out of the circumstances during the ensuing session.

The *Daily News* asks, "where is Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars? why does he refuse to answer the simple statement of General Kinety?" and states that the English public begin to feel uneasy about their hero, and are impatient for an answer, because the charges are too serious to be neglected. Our contemporary admits that the silence of General Williams would not signify so much if the question concerned none but Englishmen; but it concerns foreigners, and therefore the national reputation is at stake. The *Daily News* says—"We have already directed public attention to the narrative of General Kinety, and until he is contradicted we shall feel ourselves bound to believe that the man who fought the battle of Kars was not Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, K.C.B., but George Kinety, late Hungarian General. Observe, we do not commit ourselves, but at present the facts before the public establish, we think, this conclusion. But General Kinety makes a further statement which is of no less importance to the reputation of General Williams. He pronounces it as his deliberate conviction that if, after the victory of the 29th of September, General Williams had known how to act, the Russian forces might have been so weakened as to render the further blockade impossible, and thus Kars might have been saved."

PERSIA.—A letter from Constantinople, in the *Days*, contains the following intelligence:—"Letters which have arrived at the various embassies give us some details relative to the taking of Herat. It was on the 26th of October that the town fell into the hands of the Persians. Some days before a considerable breach had been made at the foot of one of the numerous towers which flank the walls of the town; but in order to reach that spot it was necessary to carry a work in front of the place, which had been raised by English officers. The attacking columns, composed of picked troops, rushed to the assault with great intrepidity, and the Afghans, though resisting the first shock, were soon obliged to give way. Then, Esa Khan, who commanded the besieged, seeing that further resistance was quite impossible, submitted to Morad Meerza, commander-in-chief of the Persian army. Esa Khan was to be sent to Teheran. The capture of Herat will not facilitate an arrangement of the difference which has arisen between England and Persia. Redschid Pacha is trying to settle the affair, and Ferukh Khan had on Sunday last an interview with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which did not last less than three hours."

CAPTURE OF HERAT.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 8th, says:—"The information received by the Persian Ambassador about the taking of Herat has since been confirmed from other sources. The town surrendered for want of provisions. When the news of the taking of Herat arrived at Teheran, it was celebrated by festivals, which were to have lasted three days, but which were prematurely interrupted by the death of the eldest prince and heir of the Shah, a child six years of age, who had been ailing for some time. All the details of the surrender are from Persian sources, and according to these, everything passed in the most perfect order, and no excesses of any kind were committed."

The funeral of the Rev. Father Mathew, "the apostle of temperance," took place at Cork, on the 12th, and was, perhaps, the most remarkable one ever witnessed in that city. The cortege was more than three miles long, and took an hour and a half to pass any particular point. It was attended by the Corporation and City officers, in mourning, by several dignitaries and Clergymen of the Established Church, as well as by a vast number of the Roman Catholic clergy, with their bishop at their head, and by all the Roman Catholic and a great many of the Protestant gentry of the surrounding country. It was estimated that not fewer than 50,000 people were assembled in and around the cemetery on the occasion; and the deepest sympathy was expressed by the greater number of those present, many of them shedding tears. The Roman Catholic Bishop and seventy priests officiated at the obsequies in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

SWITZERLAND.—The royalist prisoners at Neuchâtel enjoy the greatest liberty. All persons wishing to visit them are admitted. Several of them, among whom is M. de Pourtales-Pury, have been previously liberated upon parole.

ENGLAND AND SWITZERLAND.—The *Daily News* says—"It will be advisable for Lord Palmerston to embrace the earliest opportunity that presents itself to proclaim, in the most unequivocal language, the determination of the English Court and Cabinet to resist such a gross violation of the international laws of Europe as it is threatened by the King of Prussia with the promised connivance of the Emperor of the French."

There are three principal diplomatic posts at present vacant—that of minister to Hanover, salary £3,000; that of Minister to Washington, salary £4,500; and that Minister of the Two Sicilies, £4,000.

Our Reporter of the Holy Alliance has been, perhaps, enjoying the good things of the season; or, for what we know, he may have been concocting temperance speeches; but there has been an intermission in his supply of the proceedings of that august body, of which we have felt the inconvenience, and hope we shall be excused by our readers. He has now forwarded the following report:—

Mr. — rose to address the meeting—he said: "He was sorry to see so thin an attendance. He had hoped ere this that the ramifications of this Society would have spread far and wide. It is true there was some difficulty in defining exactly the principles of policy by which they intended to be guided, and still greater in adapting them to all the people who aspire, from causes as wide perhaps as the poles from each other, to get possession of office. I warned you, Gentlemen, of this difficulty long ago, but I little anticipated the now proved stupidity of the people. I little dreamed that they would not see that the end of this Association, *per fas et nefas*, was the overthrow of the Government, and the division of the spoil. That we have failed in getting up commotions and stirring up Branches, is not our fault; it is the fault of the inherent stupidity of the people. But though this is the case, yet we ought not to neglect most cordially to thank those who have so nobly co-operated with us in this undertaking. The siege of Sebastopol was as glorious to the Russians, who at length surrendered, as it was to the arms of the Allies. I must draw, then, your attention to a meeting which was held at New Glasgow Bridge, to second our views. True it is, that there were only three or at most four parties who responded to the call. All honor be to them,—their conduct was as magnanimous, nay, thrice as magnanimous, as if it had been so crowded that a man might have walked on the devoted heads—! beg pardon, I mean the heads of devoted Snarlers;—it is in their honor that I propose a vote of thanks. It will, no doubt, be agreed to unanimously."

The gentleman who rose to second the motion spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, the proposition before you meets my entire concurrence and approbation; but you have omitted the most necessary and obligatory part. The chairman has often recommended policy, foresight and discretion. We are called on to mark our approbation of these qualities in the highest degree, as exhibited by a gentleman in whom we all have the highest confidence—an M. P., whose residence is near at hand to this celebrated place of snarling men, called New Glasgow Bridge. He profiting, perhaps, by the hints which you, sir, have so frequently and so ably thrown out—thought it right neither to compromise himself nor this Alliance by an inefficient display, prudently surveyed, through a telescope, the arena on which the meeting should have taken place, and observing that the swelling thousands who were expected did not make their appearance—most wisely returned to his own door, to ruminate on the folly and instability of human affairs, amidst his cows and his turkeys; or perhaps he might think his friends and enthusiasts might have mistaken the day. To this gentleman our thanks must most gratefully extend. I need not name him; we all know him, and to blazon forth his name would be only to gratify those infamous Snatchers. But, Gentlemen, this is not all; our best acknowledgments are likewise due and must be paid to the zealous tradesmen—I don't know whether really tradesmen, artisans, or philosophers,—but this I am sure, that the zeal displayed by them in another quarter, I mean near Blackley Point, is entitled to the highest praise. But in that quarter and New London, we have been contended by the narrow minded prejudices of people who adhere, backed by the *Islander* newspaper, to the terms of a political charterism at which Eschsch is at the head, and are too stubborn, too proud and too envious to join the ranks of any man, like ourselves, who adopt those humanitarian principles which fit us, without compromise or inconsistency, to take any course, so long as it be only adverse to the powers that be. I will detain the meeting no longer, but only suggest the motion being amended, to include the gentlemen to whose discretion and efficacy we are so much indebted."

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

MR. EDITOR;

Permit me, through the medium of your influential journal, to say a few words in reference to a Society at present established in Charlottetown, bearing the rather long designation of the "*Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute*." It was organized last October, under the kind patronage of the Rev. Thomas Pielan—a gentleman dear to the hearts of every Catholic in this community. Its intentions are to beget and foster a desire for standard literature among young men, and to inspire them with a love of every thing moral, noble, and good. There have been several lectures delivered on a variety of interesting themes; discussions on those subjects with which the generality of the members are acquainted; and some very spirited recitations. A Library has also been established in connection with the Institute—the majority of the members having contributed very handsomely towards its formation; and a committee has been appointed to wait upon the different Catholics in this City, and solicit donations to this laudable enterprise. May we not hope, Mr. Editor, that their exertions will not be in vain; but that the Catholics will earnestly and willingly give their mite, be it ever so small, towards the founding of a good Catholic Library (which at present consists of upwards of eighty volumes) of standard Religious, Historical, Poetical, and other useful works. I would also mention that any person wishing to contribute, who may not, unintentionally, be waited on by the committee, will please leave their favors either at Mr. Jas. Reid's or Mr. Thomas Kelly's stores, Queen-street, directed to the "Library Committee of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute," for which they will receive our heartfelt and grateful thanks. The Catholic young men would, no doubt, receive great advantage from this institution; and I would therefore exhort them to come forward and enrol themselves as members. I cannot conclude, Mr. Editor, without offering you my own humble acknowledgments for your disinterested support of every thing tending to advance the intellectual and moral worth of the people amongst whom you are placed.

Yours truly,
CH. TOWN, JAN. 12, 1857. OMEGA.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

MR. WHELAN;

Sir,—Noticing a gathering at the Police Office on Tuesday last, I was induced to make one of the number; and on entering the Court, witnessed the trial of the most spiteful case that, perhaps, ever was brought before that Court. It was, in substance, as follows:—On Christmas day one of the Tory faction, of a very caustic temperament, took it into his head to drive a tandem through the streets of this City at a full gallop, as was witnessed by very many; for which it would appear he was fined. One of the parties who complained of him—a policeman—on New Year's day, was entrusted with a horse and sleigh; and in driving about, at a moderate rate, crossed a gutter, which brought the swing-tree of the sleigh suddenly against the horse's heels, causing him to start and run. Just at that moment, another well-known Tory's horse, in some man's charge, came driving up the street at a very furious rate, (as came out in evidence from the plaintiff) which accelerated the speed of the policeman's horse, before he could be properly reined up. At this period of the affair the eyes of a relative of the fined Tory rested on the unfortunate policeman; he ran off, with heart dilating, to his relative, and reported progress, whereupon it was unanimously agreed that the policeman should be victimized; consequently, they prosecuted the latter, while they let the former escape! It was, therefore, clear to every unprejudiced observer that it was not for the public good, to put down disorderly driving, and thereby preserve the limbs and lives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, nor could it be for the fined Tory to recover to his pocket the lost amount which had previously been paid for his fine; but was wholly and solely for the spiteful and malicious purpose of punishing a man who is sworn and paid for, among other things, to bring all persons to justice who

break the laws within the City. Verily, this little job was a praiseworthy act on the part of the prosecutors; satisfactory to their little souls, and will, no doubt, redound to their everlasting honour and glory. Yours, &c.,
Charlottetown, January 10, 1857. OBSERVER.

Masonic.—The Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 562, to the number of about forty, dined together at the Masonic Hall, McDonald's Building, on Thursday evening, the 8th instant. The Dinner was got up in excellent style, and every delicacy that the market affords was spread in rich abundance before the happy partakers of the feast. The wines were of the best quality and abundant; and altogether the affair reflected much credit on the good taste and skill of the Managing Committee, of whom Brother Lobban was Chairman, as well as the capabilities of Mrs. McDonald, under whose supervision the Dinner was got up. The Chair was ably filled by Brother Worshipful Charles Bell, Esquire. The Brethren all seem to be blessed with good appetites, and to be able to do ample justice to the good things before them. The Dinner over, then came the feast of reason and the flow of soul—to say nothing of the flow of wine, of which happily there was no overflow. Songs were sung and speeches made by several Brothers, and numerous toasts drank in true Masonic style, and severally responded to in some instances in very beautiful and appropriate language. Brothers J. W. Morrison and W. Douse, Esquires, especially contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening by the very excellent remarks offered by each. At low twelve the Brethren separated in peace and harmony, each for his home, and all in the same good order and condition as when they met. The bad state of the roads prevented many of the Brethren in the Country from attending, which was much regretted by those present, who did not forget to drink the health of the absent Brethren. By order, P. G. CLARK, Secy.

Married.

On the 31st of December, at St. Peter's Bay, by the Rev. Isaac Murray, the Rev. Henry Crawford, Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of St. Peter's, to Miss Jane Coffin, daughter of the late Captain William Coffin, of St. Peter's Bay.
In Trinity Church, Georgetown, by the Rector, Mr. James McLean, of Vernon River, Town Road, Lot 51, to Miss Ann Richards.
On the 6th instant, by the Rev. D. W. Fitzgerald, Mr. Samuel Henry Beavans, painter, to Elizabeth Cuthill, of Crapaud.

Died.

At Cavendish, on the 1st instant, Margaret McLean, widow of the late William Robertson, aged 64 years.

Ship News.

The following vessels have arrived at Georgetown since the 24th ult.—Schooner Flora, St. John's, N. F.; D. P. King, Port Hood; Caroline, Boston; Charat, Halifax; Oriental, Challenge, Rainbow, Elizabeth, Emma, Three Sisters, Enterprise, do.; Montana, St. John's; and Mary Elizabeth, from the Gut.
Sailed—Brig Spray, for London.
The Ocean Brite, Strahan, from Boston, for this port, is, we understand, laid up inside Cape Porcupine, Gut of Canso.

New Advertisements.

Hay! Hay!

BY sale, at auction, on Queen-square, at the Market House, at the hour of 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, from TEN TO TWENTY TONS PRIME UPLAND HAY, deliverable at the farm of the Hon. George Coles, on the Royalty. Also, a pair of WELL-TRAINED HORSES, fit for the saddle or harness. Sums under £3, cash; over £3 and under £10, thirty days credit; over £10, three months; on approved notes. Purchasers wishing can have the Hay delivered in Town by paying 5s. per ton extra. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.
P. S. Purchasers to pay one half cost of weighing.
Monday, 12th January, 1856. H.G.I.

To Country Merchants and Dealers!
EXTENSIVE SALE OF SPIRITS, MOLASSES, TEA, SOLE LEATHER, TOBACCO, CANDLES, SOAP, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, DRY GOODS, &c.
To be sold by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the store of P. GAUL, Esq., Queen-street, an extensive assortment of GOODS, in part, viz:—
Casks SPIRITS, Casks GIN, Casks Port and Sherry WINE, Puncheons Muscovada MOLASSES, Chests and Half Chests Superior Congo TEA, Sides Sole Leather, Boxes Candles, Boxes Soap, Boxes Pipes, Boxes Cavendish Tobacco, Boxes Starch, Pepper, Indigo, Coffee, Boxes BOOTS and SHOES, Boxes Raisins, Buckets, Brooms, &c. &c. A large assortment of GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, DRY GOODS, &c. Terms liberal.
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1857. H.G. & Is.

Valuable and Suitable Goods.

BY A. L. YATES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's store, in Queen-street—
25 Chests choice Souchong TEA (warranted),
10 Barrels SUGAR,
10 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES,
50 Barrels superior family FLOUR,
25 Barrels CORNMEAL, 10 Boxes CANDLES.
The contents of 5 Crates EARTHENWARE, consisting of Tea Sets (Pencil and China), Painted and Blue Cups and Saucers, Mugs and Jugs, Black and Rockingham Tea-pots, Bowls, Toilet Sets, &c. 2 Bales DRY GOODS, consisting of—Gray and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braes, Comforters, Coubours and Delaines, Ready-made Vests, Woolen Shawls, &c. &c. 50 Bundles Cotton Warp, 50 Reams Wrapping Paper; also, a lot of GLASSWARE, viz: 25 doz. Tumblers (half pints), &c., &c. TERMS AT SALE.
January 5, 1857. H.G. THOS. BROYDERICK.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.)
One-fourth part of TOWN LOT No. 76, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Sydney-street, adjoining the Roman Catholic School, to the westward, and being now in the possession of Joseph McDonald, Esquire.
For terms of sale, and title, please apply at the Office of the Hon. Charles Young.
H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Dec. 24th, 1856.

Notice.

I HAVE undersigned having assigned all his outstanding debts and effects to Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, of Bedouque, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors generally,—hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to the said George Gardner.
Summerside, Bedouque, November 24, 1856. JOHN TODD. 6w

Old Stand, North side Queen-square.

I HAVE just received the best assortment of GROCERIES and Liquors that is to be found in this City, including the following articles and others too numerous to mention:—
TEA, in great variety Burning Fluid Dye Stuffs
Crushed SUGAR Port WINE Earthen Jars
Brown do. Sherry do. Pickles
Pans, bright Molasses Madeira do. Sauces
do. Jamaica Rum (old) Champagne do. Brashes
do. Demerara do. Byas' PALE ALE Blacking
Biscuit Leith ALE Flat do.
Coffee London PORTER Orinooka do.
Annapolis Cheese Lemon SYRUP Flat do.
Haisins Oiler Digby Herrings
Eggs Malt Whiskey Candles
Currants Dark Brandy Rice
200 barrels superfine Canada FLOUR, No. 1, new brand, (warranted.) Cash paid for Timothy Seed.
Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1856. 1st. 6m HUGH FRASER.