

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PREBTERIAN SYNOD ON INTEMPERANCE.

(From the Canada Recorder.) Your committee consider it unnecessary to present any lengthened Report. Their attention has been directed to the subject of Intemperance, although circumstances have prevented a full meeting of the members of committee. It would have been desirable to collect the statistics of Intemperance with special reference to the congregations belonging to our own church, as your committee are satisfied that the results would have formed a most powerful argument in favour of temperance or total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. This, however, has not yet been done, though there has been correspondence with various ministers throughout the bounds of the church, with the view of ascertaining the present position of our congregations in regard to Temperance. Almost all who have replied have borne testimony to the prevalence of Intemperance, and to the sad effects produced by it both on the temporal and spiritual condition of those who have come under its influence. One minister writes—"three violent deaths occurred to inhabitants of this place in the space of about four months. All the three individuals were drunkards, and it appears to have been prematurely cut off through the effects of strong drink, and all the three were at one time connected more or less with our own church." Your committee firmly believe that, as no habit has led to so many crimes, and occasioned so much temporal distress and suffering, so none has, in our day, so much retarded the progress of religion, and proved such a hindrance to ministers in their efforts to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom among their fellow men. Where is the congregation that has not suffered from this evil? Where is the minister who has not had to deplore the ravages of Intemperance, and has not seen his efforts to do good frustrated and neutralized? How many individuals should we find once occupying important and prominent positions, not only in the world but in the church, but who have irrevocably fallen through strong drink, and have brought not only ruin and disgrace upon themselves and their families, but an indelible blot on the cause of religion?

that would disclose. But you trust to the probable: your pulse does not beat any the quicker, nor do you nerves trouble. You may feel similar, say, how much stronger proofs—if you will—of the confidence with which you may trust God, and Him, the compassionate one, "whom he hath sent," in spite of all the gloom in which this life is involved. That certainty for which you have just now asked, will only be granted when the darkness has passed away; and then will you "rejoice in the light of his countenance." "And, further," I continued, "there is yet one thing which I wish to say to you; and I feel as if I could say it better in this darkness; for I will not venture to say that I should not manifest more feeling than is consistent in the hard-hearted metaphysician. Yes, it is on the side of feeling that I would also address you. You will say, feeling is not argument. No; but is man all reason? I firmly believe, indeed, that man is not called upon to do anything for which his reason does not tell him that he has sufficient evidence; but a part of that very evidence is often the dictate of feeling; and genuine reason will listen to the heart, as well as to the intellect. I charge you, frequently then otherwise, a suspicious pleader. If, as Pascal says so truly, it sometimes has its reasons, which the reason cannot comprehend, it has also its reasons, which the reason thoroughly understands. "You were early an orphan; you do not remember your mother; but she, you say, was! I saw her the last time she ever saw you. You were brought to her bedside when she was in full possession of all her faculties, and deeply conscious that she had not many hours to live. She looked at you as you were held in her arms, smiling upon her, with, to me, an agonizing consciousness of your approaching departure. She gazed upon you with that intense look of ineffable affection which only maternal love, sharpened by death, can give; she looked long and earnestly, but spoke not one syllable. As you were at length taken from the room, she followed you with her eyes, till the door closed, and then it seemed as if the light of the world had been extinguished in her eyes. "I charge you," said she at length, "let me see him again." I made a motion as if to recall the attendants. "Not here," she added, laying her hand gently on my arm, and I understood her but too well. You know whether I have in any degree fulfilled my trust. But is it possible that I can think of an after future, and not be more troubled by it? And if Christianity be true, and if I am so happy as to obtain admission to that "happy country," into which an enemy never entered, and from which a friend never went away, and she whom I loved so well should ask me why you came not—that she had tarried for you—that she had been waiting for you—must I say that you will never come?—but that she died, and was taken from the fold of the good Shepherd, and had gone, I knew not whither? That I had sought him in the glens and mountains, but found him not! hardly know, but almost think—such was the love she had for you—that such a reply would shade that radiant face, even amidst the glories of paradise. And now—let this be in your thoughts, and do not simply by your own fault, you will never see that mother more, but that from the same truth of your so truth, you never can: that the "vale, vale, in aeternum, vale," is all you can say to her; yet I say this—that to live only in the hope of the possibility of fulfilling the better wishes of such a friend, and rejoicing in the prospect of meeting her, is the fabulous "islands of the blest," will not only make you a happier, but even a nobler man than your present mood can ever make you. My FAREWELL is better than your TRUE."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. UNITED STATES.—By the R. M. Steamer Europa we obtained accounts from Boston on Friday morning to Wednesday. She brought 38 passengers for Halifax, and 88 for Liverpool on Thursday evening. She was attacked by a storm on Thursday night, but got off without assistance or damage. On the 29th ult. the Harbor Police of Boston seized a desperate gang of thieves who had been in the practice of disguising themselves in masks and using chloroform to effect their design of robbing vessels which they boarded at the wharves, by night. The British Post Office authorities at Washington, upon the estimate furnished by the Postmaster General have expressed their readiness to refund to the United States the sum of \$6,496 being the estimated amount of postage erroneously credited to that office by the United States, on newspapers sent from the United States, through England, to certain countries beyond. The demands which it is said Great Britain makes in return for conceding the fishery grounds to the Americans are reported to be:— 1st. The admission of British built vessels to the privilege of American registry. 2nd. The free admission of the British flag to the coasting trade between the Americas, Atlantic and Pacific ports. 3rd. The abolition of our present bounties to the American cod fishery. 4th. A further modification of our tariff—of course with a view to favor British interests. And 5th. The original demand of reciprocity of trade with the North American colonies. CONSULAR FEES.—A Government despatch dated, Foreign Office, May 23, 1857, has appeared officially, this week, importing that the Duke of Newcastle had referred to the Earl of Clarendon the address from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, to the Queen, praying for a reduction or total abolition of consular fees in the exports of the United States upon the shipping of this Province. The despatch adds, that Lord Palmerston answered a similar representation, on the 30th September, 1856, to the effect that "it would be impossible to draw a distinction in regard to the levying of Consular Fees between persons belonging to the United Kingdom and persons belonging to a Colony, or between persons belonging to one Colony and persons belonging to another." and Lord Clarendon concurs with this answer. CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON.—Mr. John Wise, the celebrated aeronaut in a letter to Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia, proposes to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, which he thinks may be safely done in the space of forty-eight hours! As a preliminary step, however, he requires an outfit of about \$25,000, in order to provide the necessary apparatus. Judge Lewis, in a letter in reply to Mr. Wise, says that he will be regarded as "Unhappy & visionary," takes up the subject in an earnest spirit, and says that the practical discoveries of Mr. Wise, and the scientific observations of Professor Espy, have established the fact as one no longer doubtful, that in the United States, at an elevation of from two to three miles, there is a constant current of wind from the West to East. This current is believed to be but a modification of two other currents, one above the other, which are constantly passing the one from the Southwest, and the other the Northwest—and that by taking the proper elevation, the aeronaut may pursue a north-eastern, a south-west-

ern or a due east course, at his election. It is also understood that similar currents have been ascertained to exist in the atmosphere over the island of Great Britain. It is supposed by those who have paid attention to the subject, that these currents do not pass in the same direction in low northern latitudes; but that from latitude 10 degrees to 30 degrees N. they pass from E. S. to N. W. But if they are shown to exist throughout the higher latitudes as well on the Atlantic as over the United States and Great Britain, Judge Lewis can see no more difficulty in crossing the Atlantic by means of a balloon, than traversing the same distance from West to East, over the continent. Mr. Wise is evidently serious. He has made no less than one hundred and fifty-seven successful ascensions, and he has faith and confidence in the proposed enterprise. The sum necessary to test the experiment is quite small, comparatively speaking.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE MAN LOST AT THE FALLS OF THE FALLS.—The body of the man who was lost at the Falls of the Falls, near the Suspension Bridge, was recovered. It was found on the morning of the 10th inst., below the Suspension Bridge. The head and body were much mangled—a sharp stone, or other object having pierced the body, either in its fall, or in being sober and industrious laborers. It is interesting to note that the body was recovered by the evidence of Mr. Brown, a resident at Falls, are, that three Germans in his employ, were engaged in boating sand to the Falls, and there got somewhat intoxicated, although they usually sustained the reputation of being sober and industrious laborers. Returning from the Falls to their boat, they put out into the river, about 9 o'clock in the evening, for their own amusement. Concluding they had not sufficient canvas they returned to the shore, and one of the three started for the Falls to obtain more, the other two again putting out into the river. On the return of the third, the boat was nowhere to be seen, and its fate was not known until the next morning.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

COLONIAL. THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCALITY.—A despatch from Washington announces that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, with Messrs. Marcy and Cushing, left that City last Saturday morning, for Berkeley Springs, in order to proceed with the negotiations upon the fishery and reciprocity questions in a quiet manner. This is done by request of Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, who desires to avoid the frequent interruptions met with at the capital.—[New Brunswick August 4. Messrs Jackson and Brassey, the railway contractors in these Provinces, and Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, arrived on the steamer Asia, at New York, and after proceeding to Canada, they will visit this province.—[10. A sham fight came off at Halifax on Friday, the boats from the flag ship and other vessels in port together with portions of the Artillery, Bappers, and 7th Highlanders, attacking the Batteries at Point Pleasant, which were held by the 76th and other troops. The Morning Chronicle says it was a grand affair—'an excellent illustration on a small scale of 'the pomp and circumstance of glorious war.'

Further extracts from English Papers. There are now exhibiting in London two children of the Aztec race, which was the dominant one in Mexico at the invasion of Cortes. They are among the last relics of that race, and are of Lilliputian stature—a degeneracy produced by the constant intermarriage of their ancestors within their own family. Ethnologists are all agog on the subject. At a sale in London there were several letters of the Duke of Wellington, written in his official capacity as Chief Secretary for Ireland. One of these was a long and most interesting letter to the defence of Ireland, in which his grace writes that "I will endeavour, in this letter, to give you all the information upon it which the attention which I have given to it enabled me to acquire." This letter, occupying thirty-three pages, was dated May 7, 1807, sold for £35.

The induction of the Rev. Robert M'Nair, A. M., as minister of Gourcock, took place on Thursday in the chapel of the Established Church at Gourcock, in presence of the Presbytery of Greenock. The Rev. Mr Marshall of Cumbray preached and presided. The call to Mr M'Nair was signed by nearly all the members and adherents: and the settlement is not only an harmonious one, but promises to be most beneficial to the district. At the close of the services in the chapel, Mr M'Nair received a warm and cordial welcome from all classes of the people. In the afternoon, Mr M'Nair and the Presbytery were entertained to dinner in the George Hotel, where a large party assembled to meet them. The chair was ably filled by William Robertson, Esq. of Craighall; and John Burnet, Esq. of Mileburn, officiated as croupier. The Rev. Dr Barr asked a blessing, and the Rev. Mr Brown returned thanks. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given. The Chairman then proceeded to what he said might be called the toast of the evening; and after a few prelatory remarks in excellent taste, which were much applauded, he proposed "The Rev. Mr M'Nair, and much comfort and success to him in the pastoral relation he had that day formed with the people of Gourcock." The toast was acknowledged by Mr M'Nair in feeling and affectionate terms. After a variety of toasts had been given, including the Chairman, Croupier, and Mrs M'Nair, the meeting broke up at an early hour, all, however, quite delighted with the moral and intellectual treat they had enjoyed.

There is at the moment a considerable store of half-furbings, but there is no demand for them. For furbings there is a great and steady demand. A lettuce, of a new variety, recently grown by a Mr. E. Partridge, of Great Whitley, attained the great size of 35 inches in girth, with a weight of 32 lbs.

The committee upon the decimal coinage have concluded the examination of witnesses, and it is understood the result will be a unanimous report in favour of the adoption of the system, making the pound sterling the integer, and dividing it into 1,000 units or furthings.

Patric Boek, a Belgian has been elected General of the Jeonists.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Began now published Twice a Week is a head of all Competitors in giving the Latest News at home and abroad. It is the only Semi-weekly paper published on the Island, and is despatched TWICE A WEEK to most parts of the Country. TERMS 15s per year, discount for Cash in advance. Hazard's Gazette is also the BEST WEEKLY ADVERTISER having a circulation of TWO HUNDRED over any other Island paper. The proprietors have a New Power Printing Press, and execute all orders at a short notice, and particularly for large editions. In order to bring Hazard's Gazette within the means of all, the Proprietors purpose also to have an issue once a week at 10s per annum or 9s paid in advance. This issue will contain very nearly as much reading matter as any of the Island newspapers and more than some of them.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Saturday, August 13, 1857.

We said in our last, that a few hours would show what course Mr Cole's policy would take with respect to the Sheriff's return of Mr. Beer to represent the first District of Queens County. Unscrupulous as we know the whole party to be, we confess we were rather unprepared for the bold avowal contained in the following paragraph which we copy from the Weekly Advertiser of Thursday last: "The italics with the exception of the words 'good advice' are our own."

In this case where the Sheriff, lacking judgment and good advice, has erroneously returned the wrong man, what is the alternative? Why it should be competent and right for the Government to rectify the error of the Sheriff, by directing the commissioners who shall be appointed to swear in the new members, not to swear in Beer but administer the oath to Coles. This is honest certainly, there can be no mistake here at least, as to the intentions of the government. But why not go a shorter way to work, why not take the return and at once strike out the name of Beer, and insert 'Coles' in its place? It is but falsifying a record, and as to the right to do so, they have just as much legal right to do one as the other. But this is a grave subject and should not be treated with unbecoming levity. In this case where the Sheriff, lacking judgment, and good advice has erroneously returned the wrong man, what is the alternative? Is not this in the first place what is called 'begging the question'? Is it so very certain that Mr. Beer is the wrong man, may it not be just possible, with deference to the high authority of the Weekly Advertiser, that Mr. Beer may be the right man after all? But touching the alternative "Coles" in its place? It is competent and right for the government to rectify the error of the Sheriff. Ah! indeed! May we presume to ask who 'The Government' is? We have always understood it to be George Coles himself, at least he has always been the habit of calling himself the "Leader of the government" and his followers have always acquiesced in the justice of the title, so that George Coles is in plain english to order his puppets, the things that he appoints commissioners, to act in direct violation of the usual command in Commissions and to obey the command of George Coles to swear in him George Beer, instead of George Beer, the person named in the Sheriff's return, and to what end? That justice may sustain her prerogative! What prerogative? It is the first time we ever heard of justice having any. It is sheer nonsense but let it pass. "And the rights and prerogatives of the individual and the people he protected" well it is a queer mode of protecting public rights and privileges to begin with invading the rights and prerogatives of the representatives of the people to whom alone belong the whole power of adjudicating upon the returns to writs of election and the right to sit in the House, and who have hitherto been in the habit of treating any, even the slightest interference with those privileges as a gross contempt of their authority, and of visiting such contempt with punishment to the utmost extent of their power. On such occasions we have generally found them pretty unanimous and equally determined. It is a satisfaction that the course to be pursued, is so clearly marked out as it will afford the members of the new House an opportunity of making a timely retrace to a measure so illegal and fraught with such utter ruin to the independence and integrity of the Lower House.

The Editor of the Advertiser, says "we shall most probably dip deeper into this anon." So shall we most certainly. We feel a satisfaction in recording proofs of the progress of art and science among us, it is at once performing an act of justice to an individual and encouraging others to emulate his example. We took occasion some time since to notice an Organ built by Mr. Watson Duchemin an one of our respected mechanics, who is visiting such contempt with punishment to the utmost extent of their power. On such occasions we have generally found them pretty unanimous and equally determined. It is a satisfaction that the course to be pursued, is so clearly marked out as it will afford the members of the new House an opportunity of making a timely retrace to a measure so illegal and fraught with such utter ruin to the independence and integrity of the Lower House. The Editor of the Advertiser, says "we shall most probably dip deeper into this anon." So shall we most certainly. We feel a satisfaction in recording proofs of the progress of art and science among us, it is at once performing an act of justice to an individual and encouraging others to emulate his example. We took occasion some time since to notice an Organ built by Mr. Watson Duchemin an one of our respected mechanics, who is visiting such contempt with punishment to the utmost extent of their power. On such occasions we have generally found them pretty unanimous and equally determined. It is a satisfaction that the course to be pursued, is so clearly marked out as it will afford the members of the new House an opportunity of making a timely retrace to a measure so illegal and fraught with such utter ruin to the independence and integrity of the Lower House.

Dear Sir, Before taking your departure from Sackville, I desire to express my entire satisfaction in the purchase which I have made of the organ built by you and put up in my house. As far as I am able to form an opinion, I believe it possesses all the qualifications which constitute a superior instrument. The tone is remarkably rich and mellow, and the workmanship appears to be of the very best description. I have much pleasure therefore in bearing my testimony to its superior qualities. I am, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully, EDWARD COOZWELL. Sackville, 22nd June, 1857. Mr. Moir the Piano forte Manufacturer from Halifax, had before testified as to 'its being in tone, touch and workmanship a first rate instrument.' When by the introduction of Gas Light, our streets will have become as safe and pleasant by night as by day, may we not hope that concerts, and public and private musical meetings will be added to the number of our recreations?

FISHING PRIZE.—The American fishing Schooner LARRY, of Gloucester, of about 90 tons, (now vessel) Charles McDonald, master, arrived on board 250 barrels of Mackerel, having at this port on Thursday evening, in charge of an officer of H. M. S. DE VASTATION, having been taken as a prize by that vessel for encroaching on the fishing grounds of Gaspe, on Saturday last, the 6th inst.—[Ed.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island has been of incalculable benefit to the Island, no one will be hardy enough to deny; and this has been accomplished first, by attracting the attention of farmers to the species of produce that are best worthy of their attention, and secondly, by stimulating those exertions, and exciting ambition, by a judicious distribution of premiums, and the publication in the Newspapers of the names of the successful competitors. The Horticultural Society of Charlottetown is pursuing the path of the former, and all things considered, with nearly equal speed. Its last exhibition was much better than was anticipated by most people, from the extreme dryness of the early part of the summer, which caused many of the productions of the flower and vegetable garden to be, for P. E. Island, premature, in consequence of which, the number of articles exhibited were fewer in number than might have been the case in an ordinary season. It will be observed that the premiums for flowers are for those grown in the open air, with the exception of two given for the rarest house plants, and though this had a tendency to lessen the number of exotics, yet from the kindness of lady and other friends the upper end of the Hall presented an unusually splendid appearance. The stands formed a semicircle, the bouquet in the centre, and the plants, being in the shade, shrank by Mr. Gates, and a noble myrtle; the tables down the sides covered with damask cloths contained the fruits, and on tables at the lower end were displayed the vegetables. Among the fruits, the Gooseberries of Mr. W. H. Pope were conspicuous. One of them weighed an ounce exactly, and was about a inch in circumference. The dish exhibited by Mrs. Forbes presented also a luscious appearance being fully ripe and of a bright amber colour. We trust to see at future exhibitions a still greater variety of a fruit which we are free to say, is peculiarly adapted to the soil and climate of Prince Edward Island. The committee will, we doubt not, enter this year, if the funds will permit—offer liberally for seedling varieties. The white currants were of a splendid kind. The Red Raspberries were also very large, and with a fine bloom. The amber coloured though good were not such as they perhaps would have been, had there been more frequent showers before and when the fruit had just formed. Raspberries have been rather a failure compared with the produce of last year. Of vegetables the tables presented a most gratifying display. Ten different samples of Potatoes, all good. Those that took the prize were a new variety imported last year. They bear the name of Painted Ladies—from their skins being of a delicate white variegated with rose colour we presume. Mr. Macgregor's was the ash leaved kidney, but patagonian for that species of potatoe. Mr. Walsh called his Nova Scotia pink eyes, a round tuber and very large. John C. Binnis, Esq., exhibited a basket of very good ones, they came too late for competition, and were more intended as a sample of Twenty bushels that he has to dispose of. We were highly gratified at seeing a bunch of Canary grass just headed and nearly ripe, presented by the same gentleman, who has sowed a quantity of it. We trust that Mr. Binnis will follow it up, by exhibiting the seed as well as some of the seed heads both at the Agricultural and Horticultural Autumn or Fall Shows. There were not less than nine Cauldrower on the tables, the name of this delicate excellent was omitted in the enumeration of Prize articles, because they are not usually in season till towards the end of the month, and because the fund at the disposal of the Committee was such as to render it necessary to curtail rather than add to the number of premiums. This will, we trust, alter the practice, and that the Society will meet with the liberal support its increasing usefulness entitles it to. The prize peas (Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's) were of that kind called "Knights Matchless Marrows," immensely large, and free from worms. These were left in the pods, which served to demonstrate how judiciously this variety is, and that the sample had not been picked over for undue effect. We have not time to go through the whole list; but we cannot refrain from commenting upon the excellence of the specimen of Onions furnished by the Chief Justice, and take the occasion of again recording our perfect conviction that the judicious and noble commendation in almost every species of cookery may be raised with equal facility here as elsewhere, and that no inconsiderable sum may be saved by raising ourselves, instead of paying the Americans for them. The early Turnips exhibited by the same Hon. Gentleman were excellent, as were those also sent by Mrs. Lewis. The Haddishees were also a clear proof of how congenial to the soil is this grateful accompaniment to either meal of the day. There was a bunch of long red brought by Mr. Watson, but it was after the judges had made their decision, had they been in time they would have run the prize—Mr. Treiman's—hard at all events, both specimens were exceedingly fine. There was a bundle of green Inghin Corn, very fully filled, exhibited by Miss Hazard, a box of Capisimus by Mrs. Lockerty, these and the Tomato are articles which we trust will be soon in great abundance in our market; the virtues of the latter are not near so well known as they deserve to be. We shall take an early opportunity of setting forth the various uses to which the fruit of the Tomato may be applied when aided by the skill of that most respected and respectable personage the Cook. The other articles exhibited were excellent of their kind and reflected great credit on the horticultural skill of the growers. On the whole, we congratulate the Society on the success of their labours, and herein we should be wanting in duty, setting gallantly aside, did we not award the due meed of praise to the Ladies of the Committee for their strenuous exertions in raising the necessary funds, and the taste and judgment displayed in the arrangement of the articles exhibited. We trust we shall not be considered as intrusive, if we venture to suggest the continuance of the premium for articles brought to market for sale. It will be seen that Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Willis have availed themselves and in so doing, have greatly benefited the public as well as themselves. We would wish to see many more follow their example. A good and plentiful vegetable market is one of the best boons, both as respects health and comfort, that could be conferred upon Charlottetown. We are given to understand that the Committee of management meet on Tuesday next. We trust we need not say that we shall be happy to give publicity to any thing they may consider it necessary that the community should be informed of.

On Tuesday Messrs Rowker, Mr. John Stearns and Mr. John Stewart of Charlottetown native of the Colony is an industrious disposition, was a neighbour, who in their bereave

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Barrow Cay will be presented first (to-morrow) by the Rev. John Knoll, and six, by the Rev.

On Saturday that Sir John Knoll is the original in the Halifax has been ably found to have heard of States. Sir John Knoll, Capt. H. I suppose that John Franklin is, and is at California."

NEWS BY The Steamer Mails to day. of News: Steamship on August 7. The Russia ly arranged, publicly known Letter news in at vision of the RAILWAY ERR patch of the 8th form us that t can Railway Co Messrs. Jackso agreed to const Maine, upon c 20 per cent. Th in progress. The United S modere Shubric the fishing grou day evening. Steamer Ear ground on Th ing, and remain without having

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