

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, June 24.—The text of the Papal allocution on the state of religion in Austria has been received. The Pope declared the concordat should have been regarded by Austria as perpetual in effect, and he warned all persons who approve of the laws recently passed by the Reichstag concerning the "Press," religious toleration, civil marriage and public education to beware of the spiritual pains and penalties attached to violations of the sacred rights of the church. On the occasion of the delivery of this allocution, the Pope also announced that he had granted a general pardon and amnesty to those who invaded the States of the Church last year, with a few specified exceptions.

VIENNA, June 24.—The Reichstag had adjourned until the 1st of November. Before the adjournment, Prime Minister Baron Brest assured the Members that the threats of the Bishops would not hinder the enforcing by Government of the law in regard to the confessional.

LONDON, June 24, (midnight) In the House of Commons this evening, the Irish Reform Bill was read a third time, and passed the Reading. The Government grant to the Presbyterian Churches of Ireland was voted. The new Postal Convention with the United States is still pending. In the House of Commons, the Government is endeavoring to make uniform terms with all the Mail Steamship Companies. In the House of Lords to-night, the Irish Church Question was discussed, but no action was taken. Great and increasing interest was manifested in the question. Mr. Massan, formerly Her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia, and one of the party held so long in captivity by the late King Theodore, had arrived in England, and to-day had a public reception at King's College, where he was heartily cheered, and warmly welcomed by a large assemblage of the citizens of London.

LONDON, June 24, (even).—Sunday next has been appointed a day of thanksgiving throughout Great Britain for the success of the Abyssinian expedition. The United States Squadron under Farragut has arrived off Cowes. It is reported in dispatches recently received from the Continent, that the Italian Government has issued a circular note to the various representatives of that power in their countries, announcing that Italy will remain strictly neutral in the event of war between France and Prussia.

LONDON, June 29.—The British Steamship *Ugent*, with Major General Napier and staff on board, arrived at Malta yesterday, on the way to England. The health of Count Von Bismarck, who is at present living privately on his estate in Posenia, has much improved within the past few days. Prince Napoleon arrived at Constantinople yesterday from Bucharest.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Advices from Japan via San Francisco, are to June 24. The Mikado at the head of a powerful army, had arrived near Yeddo, and compelled the Tycoon to cede nearly half of his private territory, disband his army and navy, and himself to retire to Milo, for which place he left on the 12th of May on foot, in token of humility. A strong coalition of Danes had been formed in favor of the Tycoon, and bloody war was prevailing.

"Nothing in the Papers."

Le Canada has been informed that the Imperial Government has decided to demolish the useless fortifications of the City of Quebec, only retaining the present citadel, which is to be covered by a number of land forts. The works in question are practically obsolete, not worth repairing,—so much so that they are falling to pieces, and could be battered down with a field gun. The impregnable site and the magnificent citadel, however, remain, and so long as Cape Diamond lifts its majestic head over the surface of the St. Lawrence, the bristling coronet on its summit must ever be the Gibraltar of North America.

An Havana despatch of the 31st ult. says: News has been brought to the Island of St. Vincent by a French vessel that the passengers and crew of the sloop *Superior*, which was supposed to have foundered off the Grenadine Isles eighteen months ago, are still alive on the Spanish Main, but are in slavery.

THE UNKNOWN.—It is supposed that the party who was seen to jump from Molson's Wharf into the river was Signor Baricelli, whose body was recovered a few days ago. Signor Baricelli had been bandmaster of the 60th Rifles, and at the time of the suicide was in a very desponding state of mind.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

Henry Hesslein, Esq., proprietor of the Halifax Hotel, entertained the members of the Germania society of this city at a dinner in the Hotel, on Monday last, on the occasion of inaugurating the new German flag. The attendance was large, and the proceedings of a very interesting character.—*His Journal.*

The Imperial Government has addressed an energetic remonstrance to the United States Government on the subject of the Fenian demonstrations which are permitted to go on unchecked within the territory of the American Republic.

A weekly newspaper, to advocate Annexation to the United States, is soon to be established in Charlottetown, P. E. I. We predict that the sheet will be short lived, as we do not believe the 'tight little Island' is yet ripe for Annexation.—*His Journal.*

The Anglican Synod in Ontario refused to adopt a form of prayer for the Lieutenant Governor, on the ground that while the Governor General (who was prayed for) represented the Queen, the Lieutenant Governor did not.

The officers of H. I. M. *Otonajoo*, previous to their departure for France, presented Dr. B. C. Cran with a handsome gold watch, as an acknowledgment of his attention while they remained at this port.—*His Journal.*

A GOOD JOKE.—When at the battle of Montevideo, Garibaldi, after having bid in a confessional, at last took to his heels, the French soldiers, who are always ready for a joke, called him *Le Duc de Mont-tre-tou-dos* (the Duc Show thy back), Montevideo.

Mr. Beaman's bill, re-establishing Reciprocity, has received the approval of the Detroit Board of Trade, which has also taken steps to secure the co-operation of similar bodies in Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland and other places.

We understand that the proprietor of the Halifax Hotel contemplates enlarging the building, the increasing business of the establishment requiring greater facilities for the accommodation of the public.—*His Express.*

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa is reading in New York. Her husband was editor of the *Irish People*, and is now under sentence of penal servitude for life for tweaking the mane of the British Lion.

The Empress of the French has had a long interview with Madame de Miramon, widow of General Miramon, who was shot with Maximilian, and has conferred upon her a pension of £240 per annum.

The *Journal de Quebec* says that there are in the Province of Quebec, over fourteen hundred lawyers, and that their number is yearly increasing to an alarming degree.

Small-pox must be exceedingly prevalent and of a very fatal type in Montreal at present. No less than eighteen fell a victim to it last week.

The Opinions states that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome before the convocation of the Ecumenical Council.

The Bishop of London has put the President of the United States into the prayer-book along with the Royal family.

Charles Oshford, of Detroit, who proposes to shoot over Niagara Falls, in an India-rubber boat, has gone to the Falls to fix the preliminaries.

The troop ship *Himalaya* left yesterday afternoon, with the 4th Regt., a portion of the 17th and a number of women and children.—*His Express, June 26.*

The New York *Herald* says, that Reverly Johnson has been instructed to demand an immediate settlement of the *Alabama* claims.

The Bank of Montreal has subscribed \$1,000 to the Dominion Rifle Association.

It is said that the export of shingles, from Fredericton, N. B., this year, will reach one hundred millions.

England and Ireland are being actively canvassed by candidates for Parliamentary honors at the next election.

The *Times*' Dublin correspondent summarizes the Agricultural prospects of Ireland as most encouraging.

The profits of the London *Times* for the last year reached the large sum of £100,000.

Two deaths occurred at Ottawa, a few days ago from excessive heat.

A City Hall is to be erected in St. John, N. B.

Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, has been released.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a special despatch from Naperville, Ill., giving an account of the poisoning of a whole church congregation that place on Sunday last. The church was celebrating a love-feast. The meat had been prepared in a copper-kettle, and allowed to remain in it all day, till the liquid had become oxidized. All who partook of it were poisoned, and all suffered the most excruciating pain. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but it was a long time before the entire number (about one hundred and thirty) could be attended to. About twenty of the number were regarded as in a dangerous condition, but none have yet died, and it is hoped that all will recover.

Advices from Paraguay, by the English mail, state that a combined attack had been made on the rear of Lopez's position at Humaita, and after a desperate battle, the Paraguayans repulsed them. The siege of Humaita still continues. The fort is closely invested by land and water. Lopez, with an army of ten thousand men, is strongly fortified on the river Tebicuary. According to the New York *Herald*, the rumours that the government of the United States intends to interfere and demand that there shall be no change of government in Paraguay without the consent of the people themselves, are gaining credence and tend to sustain the courage of the Paraguayans.

The Melbourne *Argus*, the leading Australian paper, says:—"That the crime of O'Farrell has any political significance, that it was prompted by any local organization, or that it was any thing more than the reckless act of a man with a taint of insanity in his blood, subject to ungovernable passions, and suffering from that disease of the brain which is the bequest of hard drinking, to wit, *delirium tremens*, we must continue to doubt, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. Fenianism is disbelieved to have any existence on the continent of Australia or in the neighboring island of Tasmania."

It is said that a bundle of letters between Lord Byron and the Monks St. Lazarus, with whom he once resided, has been discovered on the top of a bookcase in the monastery of Mekitarista. The alleged discoverer is a monkey, who was playing pranks on the bookcase in question.

Melton, the celebrated Canadian trotting horse, in a match for \$1,000, in Detroit, with Palmer, an American horse, valued at \$20,000, won easily in three straight heats in 2:44, 2:37, and 2:37. Betting was 100 to 30 in favor of Palmer.

Ion, Reverdy Johnson will be accompanied abroad by his wife and youngest son, who will fill the position of assistant Secretary of the United States Legation, recently made vacant by resignation.

Some of the American papers assert that Chief Justice Chase will not be put in nomination as the Democratic or Conservative candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to General Grant.

The Montreal *Gazette* calls loudly for the trial of Whelan by a special commission.

MR. KELLY.—Dear Sir.—Would you be pleased to inform your readers that the Volunteer Band did not refuse to play on Hillsborough Square; they were forbidden by the Committee of that Square to play until further notice; and they applied in the proper quarter to be allowed to play on the top of the Colonial Building on a Thursday evening, but would not be allowed.

ONE OF THE BAND.

July 1st 1868.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

"THE IRISH IN AMERICA."

HAVE our readers read John Francis Maguire's work—"The Irish in America"? If they have, they will, no doubt, agree with us that it is a very attractive work. It is written in a lively, vigorous style, suited to the popular taste, and contains many instructive anecdotes, interspersed with suggestive facts, and much sound advice to the intending Irish emigrant. As an historical, philosophic work, however, we are much disappointed in it; but in this, perhaps, we are unreasonable. It would be utterly impossible for the most gifted man to give a history of "The Irish in America," within the time Mr. Maguire took to accomplish this task. Such a history and such a work would require years of patient, personal investigation. Mr. Maguire commenced his tour of inspection among his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic, in Nova Scotia. Thence he crossed over to this Island, and hence to New Brunswick, and finally the principal towns and States in the Union. This extensive tour he performed in some eight or nine months. Considering, therefore, the ground over which he travelled, and the time devoted to it, Mr. Maguire has accomplished a great deal in the book before us. He places his countrymen before the world as he saw them and heard them described by reliable informants. Altogether, "The Irish in America" has no reason to feel ashamed of the picture which their talented countryman has drawn of them. It is only the sky and not their nature which has changed by crossing the sea to the New World. The Irish in America are possessed of the same abiding faith and simplicity of tastes which distinguished them at home. Indeed, under the influences of free institutions, combined with a fitting return for their labor, the vast majority of them have made respectable and steady advances in the accumulation of wealth, in Education and in social position. The stigma, that the Irish, as a race, are lazy and improvident, is palpably false in America, nor does any one but the most ignorant and prejudiced among their enemies venture upon such an expression of opinion now-a-days. Of the various elements and nationalities which have peopled America, the Irish, above all others, is most deserving of the scrutinizing attention of the philosophic historian. The English and the Scotch have had immense odds in their favor on the old soil, both as regards civil rights and educational advantages. Nor is it surprising that under such circumstances, the Irish have occupied an inferior position to their more favored fellow-subjects.—Speculative politicians and theorizing zealots have not been slow to assign reasons, often ridiculously false, to account for the apparent inertness of the Irish people. But it is only in America, where our countrymen start in the race of life, with anything like a fair equality, that the fallacy of politicians and sectaries, with respect to the inferiority of the Irish people, receives a satisfactory refutation. Mr. Maguire, has, to a certain extent, successfully applied himself to the task of exploding a national delusion, which has received force and direction from centuries of misrepresentation, contumely and wrong. But he has not, of necessity, gone to that extent in sifting this question, which the nature of the subject required, or which the title of his work would lead us to expect. After the completion of his work, he appears to have realized this fact, for, in his preface, he informs us that "more than one motive influenced him in the desire to visit America, and record the results of his impressions in a published form." "I desired," he says, "to ascertain by personal observation what the Irish—thousands of whom were constantly emigrating, as it were, from my very door—were doing in America; and that desire, to see with my own eyes, and judge with my own mind, was stimulated by the conflicting and contradictory accounts which reached home through various channels and sources of information, some friendly, more hostile. I was desirous of understanding practically the value of man's labor and industry, as applied to the cultivation of the soil and the develop-

ment of a country. It has been so much the fashion of the day, either to palliate or excuse even the most grievous wrong done to the poor and defenceless, on the plea that in consequence of their 'want of capital' nothing could be hoped from them in their own country, and that emigration to another country was their only resource; or to despair of any material improvement in the condition and circumstances of Ireland until 'capital'—meaning bullion or bank-paper—was by some means or other introduced, and applied to her soil, that I determined to test this problem, or fallacy, by visiting settlements actually in their infancy, thus going to the very commencement, and seeing how the first difficulties were overcome, and how progress was gradually effected. I have, in more than one instance, given the result of my own observation in this respect; and where I had the opportunity of judging for myself, I have relied on the accounts given to me by persons both intelligent and trustworthy. In whatever prominence I have given to this subject, I had another and distinct purpose in view—to combat, by argument and illustration, a sad error, into which, from many causes and motives, the Irish are unhappily betrayed; that of not selecting the right place for their special industry—of the Irish peasant lingering in the city until he becomes merged in its population, and his legitimate prospects of a future honor and independence are lost to him forever. And to this portion of the volume I earnestly implore the attention of those by whom advice may be usefully given or influence successfully exerted, so that their lesson may be urged upon such as have still the choice of a future before them. I desired to learn if, as had been confidently and repeatedly asserted, Irish Catholics lost their faith, or became indifferent to religion, the moment they landed in America; or whether, as it had been asserted in their defence, they were at once the pioneers and the pillars of their faith. In this enquiry I was not influenced by the conviction that I had failed in indifference to religion would be the most terrible of all calamities to Irish Catholics; that the necessary result of that loss of faith or that indifference to religion would be fatal to their material progress, would disastrously interfere with the proper performance of their duties as citizens, and would be certain to turn the public opinion of America against them. I have devoted a considerable portion of the following pages to this vital subject, and given rather an elaborate sketch of the history and progress of the Catholic Church in America—of that institution by which, humanly speaking, the education, the character, the conduct, the material welfare and social position of the Irish and their descendants are, and must be profoundly influenced. And, indeed, in giving a history of the growth and progress of the Catholic Church, I was representing the struggles and difficulties of the Irish emigrant or settler of the present century. I was also anxious to ascertain the real nature, that is the strength or the intensity, of the sentiment which I had reason to believe was entertained by the Irish in the United States towards the British Government; as I considered, and I hold rightly, that the existence of a strong sentiment or feeling of hostility is a far more serious cause of danger, in case of future misunderstanding or complication, than any organization, however apparently extensive or formidable. I have given the results of my impressions freely and without disguise. What I have stated will necessarily be judged of from different points of view; but of this I feel certain, that did I not write what I know to be the truth, I should not be acting with honesty; and that disguise and concealment would be far more prejudicial than 'open and advised speaking.' After a careful perusal of Mr. Maguire's work, we fancy we detect in its design and execution, the sole desire to write for a European reading public. In America "The Irish in America" is not, for many reasons, considered satisfactory, and for no one reason stronger than the fact, that the book does not, by any means, give any adequate idea of the Irish emigrants who have made the United States and the British American Provinces their home. This we will show in a future article, when we shall quote extensively from the work, and make evident that the suggestive subject has been rarely sketched by Mr. Maguire, and is still open for the pen and the genius of some more philosophic and practical writer. At present our available space is exhausted, and we are forced to conclude these hastily thrown-together remarks, by promising to return to the subject at an early day.

SUPREME COURT.

THE TRINITY TERM of this Court, for Queen's County, commenced its sittings in Charlottetown yesterday morning—both Judges presiding. The names of the Grand Jurors are—John Brecken, Foreman; David Mutch; R. R. Hodgson; R. W. Brecken; Wm. Matheson; Roderick Mann; Torquill McNeill; D. M. Harrington; Owen Curtis; Wm. D. Lawson; S. W. McMurray; George Garrett; David Ross; Andrew Mitchell; John Crosby; John McDonald, Jun.; George Deacon; R. J. Clarke; Wm. Inman; James D. Mason; Richard Bagnall. The business of the Court is unusually large—the long deferred affairs of W. B. Dawson coming on, in addition to the limited number of cases that usually come before the Court. It appears that not only will all the Lawyers in this Colony find employment in the Dawson cases, but gentlemen of the profession from New Brunswick, have also been engaged on them. The docket contains thirty recent cases, four summaries, and five appeals. Hard swearing and rascality will largely characterize many of the cases before the Court, particularly those connected with the Dawson Estate. The public may judge of this from the fact that report says, that W. B. Dawson, in order to save his father, has come back to the Island to attend Court in the capacity of a witness, to swear that certain notes endorsed and signed by the former, are forgeries! Nicol has also come back under the protection of the Court, and can snap his fingers at his creditors. This is a wrinkle in matters of justice that we never knew before, and must be tightly consoling to his late workmen, and other creditors. The older we grow the more we learn, but we are sometimes inclined to exclaim, "Old times are changed, old manners gone."

We shall endeavour to post our readers up in the merits of the more important cases, with as little delay as possible, as we are aware that there is a wide-spread and deeply personal interest felt in the proceedings of the Term of the Court just now sitting.

His Worship the Mayor and City Council have Memorialised the Government for an Institution, to comprise both a Work House and a Poor House, with an Hospital attached, for the reception of indolent and other paupers, and for the reformation of juvenile offenders. A Parliamentary Committee recommended that Victoria Barracks be set apart for the purpose. There can be no doubt but that Charlottetown is very much in want of such an Institution, for the number of vagrants and impostors who now live upon the community, is something serious. If the Barracks be considered a suitable building, we think there will be no difficulty in the way of securing it for the purposes required.—Such an Institution, if only properly conducted—and it requires the most enlightened rules and management to make it a success—cannot fail to prove a benefit to the colony at large. It is more or less disgraceful that a Poor House and Work House, with an Hospital attached, have not been provided before now. But better late than never, and it is satisfactory to find the City Council waking up to the importance of the subject at this late day, with some prospect of supplying a want long felt by the community.

DONALD MORRISON, Esq., of Grand River, Lot 53, has the reputation of building handsome and well finished vessels. Judging from the appearance of a new Schooner, called the *Octavia*, now lying at Peake's Wharf, we should say that Mr. Morrison's reputation is well-deserved, for we have never seen a better modeled or better finished vessel. She is about sixty-five tons measurement, and has been built for the firm of Messrs. L. C. Owen & Co.; she is, we believe, intended for the Mackerel fishing, and is well calculated for it. All her appointments are perfect; and if her owners do not succeed in successfully prosecuting the Mackerel fishing, the fault will not be that of the *Octavia*, or her builder.

THE English steamer arrived at Halifax last evening at six o'clock. This morning, the Postmaster General despatched the *Heather Belle* to Pictou for the European mails for this Island, which will be received this evening.

SOME original matter and local items omitted from to-day's paper.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—Mr. Alex. Beaton, of East Point, communicates the following facts:—"Along the north side of the Island, extending many miles from East Point, is a *swarm* of ants, or pismires, in some places three feet deep, and as many feet wide, mixed with other insects. The ants, or pismires, are very large and winged. A large proportion of them were alive when washed ashore. As soon as they arrive on terra firma and become recruited with the heat of the sun, they strike off for the nearest woods. How are we to account for such a strange occurrence? or what is the meaning of it? Can any one of your many readers explain the matter? For certainly it has astonished the natives." These flying ants are very common to many parts of Europe and Africa. In the United States, too, we have heard of their migration so far North. We are not aware that any danger need be apprehended from their presence, as they subsist altogether upon animal matter.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for June has been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., of New York, and contains—Grace Owen's Engagement—Part I—a new and interesting story; The Latest Lawgiver; Unlucky Tim Griffin, his Love and his Luck—the conclusion of a side-splitting love-tale; The American Constitution and the Impachment of the President; Letters from a Staff-Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition—Part II.; Cornelius O'Dowd—An "Idee Napoleonienne"—Baron Brest's Voyage of Discovery—Six Pounds a Week; Dreams in the Invalides; George Elliot's Spanish Gypsy.

THE Georgia Minstrels have been entertaining the citizens of Charlottetown for the past two nights. They perform again this evening for the last time. This troupe is a superior one, and has given every satisfaction wherever they have performed, in Europe and America. Their music, vocal and instrumental, is excellent, and well worthy the patronage of the community. Their wit and acting is highly amusing, and free from grossness. Whoever desires a treat, will patronize the performance this evening. The programme is a new one.

A seaman, named William Smith, one of the crew of the Brig *Amphion*, whose arrival, after a protracted voyage from London, we noticed in our last issue, whilst engaged aloft, during a heavy breeze, fell from the rigging to the deck, and was almost instantly killed. In a severe gale during the voyage, the *Amphion* was dismasted, and sad to relate, in clearing the vessel of the wrecked spar, a young English sailor was carried over with it, and lost,—thus making two deaths on board the *Amphion* during her voyage across the Atlantic.

We learn that Mr. Geo. Nicol, late of the City Shoe Factory, and Mr. W. B. Dawson, of the City Tannery, are both in Town. These arrivals must be refreshing to their creditors and victims this warm weather. We wonder if a more sublime example of outrageous impudence could be produced throughout the whole world! Verily the people of Charlottetown are models of patience and forgiveness, and like to act the part of the stranger—to be taken in!

ACCIDENTS.—A decent old man, named James Donnelly, a hod-carrier, we believe, who was engaged at the new Parochial House being built at Vernon River, met with a severe accident on Wednesday night last, by falling down the stairs of his lodging-house. His injuries were so serious, that shortly after being removed to Charlottetown, he died.

On Friday morning, a hod-carrier, named Murphy, belonging to the South Shore, whilst serving the masons engaged in building the flues in Connolly's new Store, Queen Street, fell a distance of a few feet, and broke several of his ribs, by coming in contact with one of the beams of the lower storey. It is doubtful if he will survive his injuries.

S. R. THOMPSON, Esq., of St. John, N. B., was a passenger by the Steamer *Princess of Wales* from Shediac, on Saturday last. Mr. Thompson has some business with the Court, now sitting, and will remain on the Island about a fortnight. This is the gentleman who was employed as Counsel for the tenants of this Island, during the sitting of the Land Commission in 1860.

Halifax celebrated the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in great style, on Monday last. Bunting was profusely displayed from the house-tops, and shipping, and salutes were fired at 12 o'clock, from the citadel and flag-ships.

Saturday was observed as a Holiday in the Public Offices in Charlottetown, in honor of the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen's coronation. A salute was fired from the battery at Government House, at 12 o'clock, and a display of bunting was observable from many buildings.

The New Dominion Monthly for July has come to hand. This No. is not quite so devalued or attractive as some of its predecessors, but still a perusal of its articles will afford both pleasure and profit. It contains a charming little ballad, set to music, entitled 'Five o'clock in the morning.'

The annual Public Examination of the Students of St. Dunstan's College, will be held on Wednesday, the 8th inst. The parents and guardians of the Students, as well as the friends of Education in general, are invited to assist thereat.

MR. FREDERICK PETERS, son of Judge Peters, has distinguished himself in King's College, Nova Scotia, as a Mathematical Student. On the 25th ult., he received the Alumni certificate for his proficiency in Mathematics.

The Local Government of Nova Scotia refuses to obey the order of the General Government, commanding the first of July to be observed as a Public Holiday, in honor of the birth of the Dominion.

REMEMBER the Examination of the pupils of the Convent on Monday next. There will be a Concert in the evening in St. Andrew's Hall, at which the prizes will be awarded to the Convent pupils.

The Bank of Prince Edward Island will remove their offices this week, from their old place of business, corner of Queen and Water Streets, to their new building on Great George Street.

The Rev. Mr. Punshon, an eloquent Wesleyan Preacher, is about to visit Charlottetown, and give its inhabitants an opportunity of listening to his wonderful oratory.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday last, between the Lawyers and an all-comers eleven. The Lawyers, with the luck which always attends a certain class, won.

If the weather be fine, there will be a quiet crowd of excursionists from Charlottetown to the Souris Tea-Party.

DON'T forget St. Joseph's School Examination, in St. Andrew's Hall, to-morrow, commencing at two o'clock, p. m.

The relations of the late Dr. Hogan, of the 4th (K. O.) Regt., are about to sue for damages the Company upon whose Railway the Doctor lost his life.

The Rev. Mr. Punshon will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel on Sabbath morning, 5th July, and will lecture on the following Monday evening.

The Irish Volunteers are going to have a Pic Nic this month. See Advertisement.

GENERAL HAMLIN, of Maine, U. S., is now in Charlottetown.

ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.—A very interesting discussion took place recently in the British House of Commons on a motion that an address be presented to Her Majesty representing that it would conduce to the advantage of the Crown and the good government of Ireland, and tend to allay jealousy and discontent in that Country, if Her Majesty had a permanent residence there, and that the House, feeling deeply its importance, would cordially co-operate with Her Majesty in any steps she might be pleased to take to carry out so desirable an object. All who spoke on the subject highly approved of the proposition, but on the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli, the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

The remarks of Mr. Disraeli, in which Mr. Gladstone fully concurred, are worth giving. After explaining the reasons for the paucity of Royal visits to the sister island, specifying especially the difficulties of travel and the want of a Royal residence, the Premier went on to say:—

"Every Englishman must feel gratified at the manner in which the Prince and Princess of Wales were received during their recent visit to Ireland, and I may be permitted to say that this has afforded to Her Majesty not only the greatest gratification, but she has expressed her wish that the visits of the Royal family may not be infrequent. (Cheers.) With respect to the specific motion before us, I trust the honorable baronet will not ask the house in this instance to decide upon it. There are many reasons, which it is unnecessary to dwell upon, which would make that inconvenient and of no advantage to the end he has in view. What has been said to-day in this house will, I am sure, not be forgotten. It is an expression of feeling which animates very generally, society and the country—(hear, hear)—and I trust that the time will come when every portion of Her Majesty's dominions will have the advantage of the presence of Her Majesty or some members of the Royal family. I myself should be very happy, if the time ever comes when those visits will be entirely fulfilled. (Cheers.)"

PRINCE COUNTY FAIR.—It will be recollected that the Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of £150, for the encouragement of agricultural and local industry in Prince County. A Fair and Cattle Show will, therefore, be held the coming Autumn (in the month of September probably,) in Summerside, and around the Drill Shed, at which we expect to see a very good exhibition of the industry of Prince County.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor and Council, a Committee to have the management of the whole affair: Hon. G. W. Howland; John Lord, Esq.; Tryon; Joseph O. Arsenault, Esq.; M. P. P.; Cornelius Howatt, Esq. M. P. P.; Finlay McNeill, Esq.; Summerside; Stephen Wright, Esq.; Bedeque; Peter McNeill, Esq.; Malpeque; Mr. George Price, Summerside; Mr. James Wiggins, St. Eleanor's. As the Committee have not yet met, of course we cannot give any further information about the matter; but as soon as they do come together, and the list of prizes, &c., is made out, we will print the same for the benefit of our readers.—*S. Progress.*

We attended the Rustico Tea Party on Wednesday last. The weather was fine and there were a great many persons present. About 600 persons sat down to tea, which was an excellent one. The tables were laid in the new bank building—a fine stone structure, in the course of erection near the Chapel. When finished, it will be quite a handsome edifice. It is built principally of Island stone and bears testimony to the enterprise and intelligence of the Acadian French inhabitants of Rustico. Great improvement has of late years been made in the social condition of the Acadian population of that flourishing settlement—chiefly owing to the labor and the example of their gifted, public spirited and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bellecourt. The beneficial results of the good priest's labors will be seen and felt among his parishioners and their descendants for many long years to come.—*Examiner.*

The law imposing Customs Duties is so variously interpreted even in the department, that we thought on reading this paragraph there may be something in it, but on comparison of the Tariffs we found that it really means little or nothing. Newfoundland sends us no breadstuffs, and P. E. Island can send us grain of all kinds, vegetables, roots, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, animals, meats, &c., &c., free of duty as heretofore. Wheat flour, rye flour, and corn meal, it can also send us whenever it has any to export. Oatmeal appears to be the only exception to the free admission of agricultural produce. The *Journal* was probably misled by the change in the arrangement of the Tariff, those articles which are now admitted free from any part of the world having been removed from the special list of articles, the produce of the Sister Colonies, in favor of which an exception is made.—*Freeman.*

Some of our business men appear determined to keep their stock of goods up to the wants of the season. By last evening's boat from Nova Scotia, Hon. B. Davies received several bales of merchandise, which came by steamer from Britain to Halifax, and were forwarded by rail to Pictou. Our merchants, with the present facilities for conveyance, can easily replenish their stock, two or three times during the course of the summer.—*Pu.*

THE Brig *Nina*, from Liverpool, with Goods to Messrs. Dunlop & Co., and others, arrived at this port yesterday, after a long passage. The Brig *Amphion*, from London and Liverpool, with Goods to Messrs. Peake, Bros., and others of this city, arrived off this port this morning, after a protracted voyage.—*Id.*

THE night watching system has been again resorted to by many of our townsmen. Two persons watch each night.—*S. Journal.*

SHIP NEWS.—Georgetown, June 25.—Cleared for Glasgow, G. B., Brig *Fanny Gordon*, Parker. Cargo—timber and deal. *Georgetown*, May 28.—Loading for New York, Brig *Idalia Gordon*, Cargo—Sugar. Freight \$14.00 per ton, deck load, molasses, at \$2 per hhd. *Bristol Channel*, May 27.—Brig *Atoll*, McSwain, It says from Georgetown, P. E. I.

Died.

At Dromore, Lot 87, on Sunday, the 14th inst., after a severe illness of seventeen days, borne with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Mr. John McLeod, in the 21th year of her age. Her kind and faithful disposition won for her the esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Requiescat in pace.

At Cable Head, on the 5th June, Catherine McKenzie, the beloved wife of Mr. Donald Sutherland, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 11th inst, at Boisford Portage, County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, Mary Jane Harrington, daughter of Mr. Charles Harrington, of DeSable, Prince Edward Island, in the 21th year of her age, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives, friends, and neighbors.

New Advertisements.

QUEEN'S COUNTY

Volunteer Rifle Association.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE above Society, the following members being present, viz:

- Colonel JOHN HAMILTON GRAY,
Lieut. Col. HENRY BEER,
Captains HENRY MCINTYRE,
" J. W. HOLMAN,
" ALBERT HENSELEY,
" SAMUEL MCRAE,
" F. S. LONGWORTH,
" ARTEMAS LORD.

It was resolved that the SHOOTING MATCH, advertised to take place on the 6th July, 1868, be

Postponed until Monday, the 13th