

News by Telegraph.

London, June 24.—The text of the Papal allocution on the occasion in Austria has been received. The Pope declared the concordat should have been regarded by Austria as a personal effect, and he warned all persons who approved of it to be regarded as schismatics.

Venezia, June 21.—The Reichstag had adjourned until the 1st of November. Before the adjournment, Prime Minister Bismarck assured the Members that the throne of the Bishops would not hinder the enforcing by Government of the law in regard to the concordat.

London, June 24, (Wednesday). In the House of Commons this evening the Irish Reform Bill was read a third time, and passed by the Majority. The Government grant to the Protestant 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.

London, June 24, (Wednesday). The success of the Abyssinian expedition. The United States Squadron under Farragut has arrived off Civetta. 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 *Uganda*, with Major General Napier and staff on board, arrived at Malta yesterday, on the way to England. The health of Count Von Namark, who is at present lying privately on his estate in Pomerania, has much improved, and he is expected to leave Malta. Prince Napoleon arrived at Constantinople yesterday from Bucharest.

New York, June 29.—Advices from Japan via San Francisco, are to June 24th. The Mikado at the head of a powerful army, had arrived near Yedo, and compelled the Teyook to cede nearly half of his private territory, disband his army, and himself to retire to Kyoto, for which place he left on the 12th of May on foot, in token of humility. A strong coalition of Democrats had been formed in favor of the *Free*, and bloodily 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 will be covered by a number of land forts. The works in question are practically obsolete, not worth repairing, and as they are falling in ruins, and are to be battered down with a field gun. The impracticable and the magnificent citadel, however, remain, and so long as Cape Diamond lifts its majestic head over the surface of the St. Lawrence, the beleaguering cannon 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 managers of the *Slave*, which was a *Slave*, 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 *Uxbridge*.—It is supposed that the party who was seen to jump from Moberg's Wharf into the river was Signor Barriotti, whose body was recovered a few days ago. Signor Barriotti had been banished from the Duchy of Modena, and was on his way to a very deplorable state of mind.—*Montreal Telegraph*.

Henry Heeslein, 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.—*Halifax 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 paper will be a success, as we do not believe the "right little Island" is yet ripe for Annexation.—*Halifax 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 grayed) represented the Queen, the Lieutenant Governor did not.

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

A poor Joke.—When at the battle of Montevideo, Garibaldi, after having killed a confederate, laid his hands on the French soldiers, who are always ready for a joke, called him *Le Duc de Montevideo* (the Duc Show thy heels), Montevideo.

Mr. Deaman'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.—*Halifax Journal*.

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 causing the escape 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 *Opinion* states that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome before the convocation of the Clerical Council.

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

Charles Oakesford, 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 *Beaumont*, a party of the 7th and a number of women and children.—*Halifax Journal*.

The New York *World* says, that Reverend 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 *Notion*, has been released.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a special despatch from Napierville, Ill., giving an account of the proceedings of a whole church congregation that place on Monday last. The church was celebrating a jubilee, and the occasion had been prepared in a copious and elaborate manner. It was in all all day, till the jubilee had become exhausted. All who partook of it were rejoiced, and all who witnessed the most exulting 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 *World*, the rumors 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 Paraguayan, etc.

The Melbourne *Appraiser*, the leading Australian paper, says:—"That the crime of O'Connell has political significance, that it was prompted by any local or political interest, or that it was anything more than the reckless act of a man with a talent of insanity in his blood, subject to ungovernable passions, and suffering from that disease of the brain which is the beset of hard drinking, to the exclusion of all other faculties, is a matter of course, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. Fanaticism is disbelieved to have any existence on the continent of Australia or in any of the Colonies."

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 Mekitarists. The alleged discoverer is a monk, who was playing pranks on the bookcase in question.

A Melton, the celebrated Canadian trotting horse, in a race for \$1,000, in Detroit, with Palmer, an American horse, valued at \$30,000, won easily in three straight heats in 2:41, 2:37, and 2:37. Betting was 100 to 30 in favor of Palmer.

Non. Reverend 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 consent to 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. BULLY.—Dear Sir.—Would you be pleased to inform your readers, that the Voluntary 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, and were allowed to play on the top of the Colonial Building on a Thursday evening, but would not be allowed.

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 interesting anecdotes, interspersed with suggestive facts, and much sound advice to the intending Irish emigrant. As an historical, philosophical 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 his task. Such a history and such a work would require years of patient, persevering investigation. Mr. Maguire, however, has performed a task of no small magnitude, and 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" have 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, and does not even exist in the most ignorant and prejudiced among their enemies, who 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 reverent 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 inferiority 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, to blame the Irish for their poverty, and to ascribe their wrongs to their own defects, and to their own fault, that in consequence of their want of capital, no plea could be urged 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 either or bank-paper—was by some means or other introduced, and applied to her soil, that I determined to test this position, or, failing, by visiting settlements actually in their infancy, thus gaining 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 not 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 many countrymen, and especially the Irish are unhappily betrayed; that of not selecting the right place for their special industry—the Irish peasant lingering in the city until he becomes merged in its population, and his legitimate prospects of a future of honor and independence are lost to him for ever. And to this portion of the work I earnestly implore the attention of those by whom advice may be usefully given or influence successfully exerted, so that his lesson may be urged upon such as have still the choice of a future, and who are not deterred by the fact that he has been contentedly and repeatedly asserted, Irish Catholics lost their faith, or became indifferent to religion, the moment they emigrated to America; or that they were once the pillars of their faith. In this enquiry I am fully satisfied that the conviction that loss of faith or indifference to religion would be the most terrible of all calamities to Irish Catholics; that the necessary result of the loss of their faith, and the consequent indifference to their material progress, would disastrously interfere with the proper performance of their duties as citizens, and would be certain to ruin the public opinion of America against them. I have devoted a considerable portion of the following pages to this vital subject, and to the conviction that loss of faith or indifference to religion would be the most terrible of all calamities to Irish Catholics; that the necessary result of the loss of their faith, and the consequent indifference to their material progress, would disastrously interfere with the proper performance of their duties as citizens, and would be certain to ruin the public opinion of America against them. I have devoted a considerable portion of the following pages to this vital subject, and to the conviction that loss of faith or indifference to religion would be the most terrible of all calamities to Irish Catholics; that the necessary result of the loss of their faith, and the consequent indifference to their material progress, would disastrously interfere with the proper performance of their duties as citizens, and would be certain to ruin the public opinion of America against them.

A seaman, named William Smith, one of the crew of the *Brig Aphonia*, 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 *Aphonia* was dismasted, and set to relays, in clearing the vessel of the wrecked spar, a young English sailor was carried overboard, and lost, thus making two deaths on board the *Aphonia* during her voyage across the Atlantic.

We learn that Mr. Geo. Nicol, late of the City Steam Factory, and Mr. W. B. Dawson, of the City Tavern, 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 dues 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 story. 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 houses, 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 therein.

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 CHECKER 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 quiet a crowd of excursionists from Charlottetown to the Sorris Tea-Party.

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

Relations of the late Dr. Hogan, of the (N. O.) Regt., are about to see 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, 8th July, and will lecture on the following Monday evening.

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

GENERAL HAMILIN, of Maine, U. S., is now in Charlottetown, to-day's paper.

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 this 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 has also expressed her wish that the visit of the Royal family may be not infrequently repeated. (Cheers.) With respect to the specific motion before us, I trust the honorable baronet will not ask the house in this instance to do more than to express our many reasons, which it is necessary 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 good 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 their presence. 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 in the coming month (the month of September probably), in Summerside, in 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.; Tyson; Joseph J. Arsenault, Esq.; M. P. F. Corcoran, Esq.; M. P. F. Fisher; McNeill, Esq.; Summerside; Stephen Wright, Esq.; Bealogue; Peter McNeill, Esq.; Malpasque; Mr. George Price, Summerside; Mr. James Wiggins, St. Eleanors.

As the Committee have not yet met, 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 Russian Tea-Party on Wednesday last. The weather was fine and there were a great many persons present. About 600 were present at the 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 Restigo. Great improvement has of late years been made in the social condition of the Acadian population, that of flourishing settlement—chiefly owing to the labors and the example of their gifted, public spirited and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bellefleur. 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 find that it means little or nothing. Newfoundland sends us no breadstuffs, and P. E. Island can send us grain of all kinds, vegetables, roots, butters, &c. It is built principally of Island stone and bears testimony to the enterprise and intelligence of the Acadian French inhabitants of Restigo. Great improvement has of late years been made in the social condition of the Acadian population, that of flourishing settlement—chiefly owing to the labors and the example of their gifted, public spirited and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bellefleur. 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*.

Some of our business men appear determined to keep their stock of goods up to the point of the season. By last evening's boat from Nova Scotia, Hon. B. Davis received several boxes of merchandise, which came by steamer from Britain to Halifax, and were forwarded by rail to Pictou. Our merchants, who have a large stock of goods for conveyance, can easily replenish their stock two or three times during the course of the summer.—*Id.*

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

SAVING NEWS.—George Town, June 25.—Cleared for Glasgow, G. B., Brig *Fanny Gordon*, Parker, Captain, and dealer. *Gen/voys*, May 28.—Loading for New York, Brig *Idalia*, Gordon, Cargo—Sugar, Freight \$14,000 per ton, deck load, molasses free from any part of the world's produce. The *Warrior* was probably misled by the change in the arrangement of the Tariff, those articles which are not 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.—*Pressman*.

DECEASED.—At Drumore, on 27th, on Sunday, the 14th inst., after a severe illness of seventeen days, born with christian fortitude and resignation to the living Will, Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Mr. John McLeod, in the 21st 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 4th June, Catherine McKean, the beloved wife of Mr. Donald Sutherland, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 11th inst., at Bedford Passage, County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, Mary Jane Harrington, daughter of Mr. Charles Harrington, of Deshaib, Prince Edward Island, in the 24th year of her age, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives, friends, and neighbors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY Volunteer Rifle Association.

A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL of the above Society, the following members being present, viz: Colonel JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Captains HENRY McNEIL, J. W. HOLMAN, ALBERT HARRISON, SAMUEL McNEIL, F. S. LONGWORTH, ARTHUR LIND.

It was resolved that the SHOOTING MATCH, advertised to take place on the 6th JULY, 1868, be postponed until Monday, the 15th JULY inst.

It was also resolved that the new RIFLE RANGE, KENSINGTON, Competitors to fall in at the 500 yard range, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and be divided into 4 equal parts. No persons will be allowed to ENTER after 10th JULY.

Suitable arrangements will be made for the accommodation of ladies and other visitors. For further particulars, see notices in Handbills. F. S. LONGWORTH, Secretary, Charlottetown, July 1st, 1868.

