

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 17, 1876.
QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

We do not know whether Mr. Louis H. Davies—in carrying out the secular system in its "purity and integrity"—intends to allow the schools of Charlottetown to remain in their present pure and efficient state, or whether he intends to erect new buildings, provide a new system of teaching, and supply trained teachers. Supposing he does the latter, we do not know whether the expense (which must be large) is to be borne by the city or by the country—whether the citizens and townspeople are to be taxed to make up some \$50,000 or \$60,000 to supply schools for the schoolless ones of Charlottetown, Summerside and Souris or Georgetown; or whether the amount required is to be levied on the people at large—who have already provided school-houses at their own expense. We do not know whether or not Mr. L. H. Davies intends (as the carrying out of the secular system in its "purity and integrity" seems to imply) to compel the attendance of children at secular schools, and we do not know whether or not (if pressure were brought to bear upon him by the followers of Dr. Murray) he would consent to the adoption of Dr. Murray's scheme for the teaching of non-sectarian religion. Now, the electors should have some positive, definite statement respecting each of these points. We warn electors to beware of a political trap, into which if they fall, they will be obliged to pay hard money before they escape. We counsel electors, before they promise their votes to Mr. Davies or any of his followers, to extort direct answers to the following questions:—

1. Will Mr. Davies permit the public schools of Charlottetown to remain as they are—a disgrace to the community?
2. Will Mr. Davies build public schools in Charlottetown, Summerside and Souris or Georgetown?
3. (If so) Will Mr. Davies tax the citizens and townspeople, or will he tax the people of the country at large, to defray the cost of building, etc.?
4. Will Mr. Davies make attendance at secular schools compulsory?
5. Will Mr. Davies, if pressed to do so, apply Dr. Murray's scheme to all or any of our public schools?

These questions might be cut out and kept by electors, to be asked whenever they have an opportunity. A pledge should be required of Mr. L. H. Davies, He backs up Mr. Laird who voted an address to the Queen requesting Her Majesty to interfere on behalf of the aggrieved Catholics of New Brunswick and gave to the people of the Northwest Separate Schools! Ought such a man, unpledged, to be trusted?

"GRIT TACTICS."

It is now evident that the Opposition in this Island have adopted the motto of the Grits—"By the Country for the Party." They have no policy, no scheme. They go blind. They hope to obtain the reins of power by showering lies upon Liberal Conservatives. And, if they succeed, they will, like true Grits, adopt the Liberal Conservative policy. It is the old story of the railway war again. No matter how good a man a Liberal Conservative may be—or how sincere a Secularist he may be—if he is not evidently to their interest to support him—"oh! he is a follower of Pope." He is to be suspected. He must be questioned and re-questioned. He has to go down on his marrow bones and give a pledge that he will be true to the secularists and to Mr. Louis H. Davies. His lightest word respecting the School Question, is caught up and misrepresented, magnified, paraded in the newspapers, and his utter discomfiture will if possible, be brought about. These contemptible tactics will, we trust, be as unsuccessful as they were in the struggle for our railway. The good judgment and patriotism of Messrs. Pope, Howland, Brecken, Carvell, and their friends, will, we believe, be again vindicated.

THE "PATRIOT'S" IDEA OF JUSTICE TO CATHOLICS.

The P. E. Island Patriot unintentionally, no doubt, puts the secularists idea of justice in school matters very plainly. It is that Protestants or the majority have a right to determine not only for themselves but for Catholics also, and all who favour religious education, what is best, and when they determine others have no right to complain. It says:—

"If Protestants, as a whole, consider that it is best for religion and best for the State that the public money should be expended for the furtherance of men's temporal interests only, Roman Catholics cannot, in justice say that they are wronged because their fellow-citizens determined to act according to their convictions.

Protestants, as a whole, may have a right to determine how their own money should be spent, and may, with all justice, refuse to have anything whatever to do with the maintenance of the Catholic or any other religion, but they have no right to compel as they do those who are opposed to secular schools to contribute to the support of such schools. The whole question of the public puts in a nutshell. Whatever the Patriot and its associates choose to consider best for religion or the State that they will compel all others to submit to, even though the most sacred rights of conscience be thereby violated, and this they pretend to call civil and religious liberty.—St. John Freeman.

THE REPRESENTATION OF GEORGETOWN.

The Patriot reports that J. S. Carvell, Esq., is to be one of the candidates for the representation of Georgetown. As the Patriot published the report within six weeks of an election, it is much more likely to be untrue than true. We cannot however, forbear expressing the hope that it may be correct. In the important work of reorganizing the Civil Service, Legislature and Government, towards which a step was made last year, the services of Mr. Carvell (if they can be obtained,) will be invaluable. The employment of Mr. Carvell's liberal and enterprising mind and marked talents as a man of business, in the interests of the country, would—all will admit—be a great advantage to the Province. Therefore, we trust that Mr. Carvell may consent to be a candidate.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

The revenue of this Province for the financial year 1875-6, amounted to \$206,027.00, or about 73 per cent. less than last year. For 1874-5, the revenue was \$229,072.00, and for 1873-4, \$313,203.00. The total value of exports for 1875-6, (according to returns at the Customs House,) was \$1,625,266. The total export of oats was 1,396,906 bushels—or 409,000 less than for the previous year. Of the oats exported, 449,021 bushels were sent to France. The export of oats to England was smaller than that of the previous year.

SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.—We are proud to see that our talented young countryman, J. G. Schumann, has distinguished himself at the University College, London. At the annual distribution of prizes in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science of that Institution, which took place on the 22nd ult., prizes and certificates were awarded to Mr. Schumann for proficiency in Latin, Greek, English and French. Mr. Schumann's success was so marked that he was publicly congratulated on it by the Chairman, Mr. Goschen, M. P., in his address to the students. These prizes were not easily won. The successful Prince Edward Islander had to compete with many of the most talented young men both of Great Britain and the colonies.—Patriot.

RELIGION IN LONDON BOARD SCHOOLS.

The following—which we clip from a Protestant contemporary—will, we trust, remove the misconception of some persons in this community—persons who ought to know better—respecting the Board Schools of England. "The Act of the Imperial Parliament of 1870 leaves the question of religious instruction in the power of the School Boards, and it rests with them to determine whether any shall be given at all, and if given, to determine its character, provided that every parent is allowed to withdraw his child if he chooses at such times, and also provided that no attempt is made to attach the child to any religious denomination. Under this Act the vast majority of school boards have adopted regulations for religious teaching varying from reading a chapter in the bible without note or comment, to the fuller instruction suggested by the British and Foreign School Society. By the regulations of this Society, which are fully carried out by the School Boards of London, teachers are required to send in at the beginning of every month a syllabus of the scripture lessons they intend to give, and this is laid before the school committee for their inspection. The schools are opened with prayer and singing, and a half hour is then devoted to bible instruction—subject to such restriction as are necessary to guard against denominationalism, or attempt to proselytize. This plan was worked so well that last year out of 115,000 children in attendance upon the schools only 90 were withdrawn by their parents from the religious instruction. In order to make the instruction given effective, the Board inspectors examine the report upon each school, and voluntary examinations are held for prizes for excellence in the subjects. Last year 20,000 of the scholars entered for prizes. It is not necessary to add anything to these statements. This example of a city like London is one that no other city need be ashamed to follow, and it is difficult to understand why a plan which has been adopted there with such conspicuous success should not operate successfully elsewhere."

THE WAR.

The 'Telegraph's' Paris special says "I hear on very trustworthy authority that the Serbians are about to crave amnesty through the intervention of Russia. Five thousand Montenegrins have been defeated by the Turks, losing 800 killed and wounded. The Turks claim two more victories over the Serbians. The Porte officially announces the defeat of the Montenegrins after an obstinate conflict lasting twelve hours. Selian Pass and the road to Gatsko are thus opened to the Turks. It is said the conservative party of Serbia are conspiring to remove the present ministry with a view of inducing Prince Milan to seize the first chance that presents itself for proposing an armistice. The Paris correspondent of the Standard says Serbian affairs are not as desperate as represented, and the talk of armistice is a Bourne manoeuvre. The Serbian Government intends to conscript all inhabitants who cannot prove themselves foreigners. The Times' Berlin special says a portion of the Serbian Timok army having established itself between Nisch and Widdin, General Tchernayeff, who is still operating south of Nisch, is thus covered from attack. It is reported that Prince Milan aspires to be King of Serbia and contemplates nothing less than complete separation of that country from Turkey. The Serbians claim a victory over the Turks in the vicinity of Widdin. 7000 Serbian wounded are lying in villages on the rivers Sarre and Monarra, sadly destitute of everything necessary."

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KING'S COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA.

We recently had an opportunity of being present at the close of the Academic year of the University of King's College, Windsor, and as many of our island men have received their education there, we propose giving a brief account of the Enconia. Moreover, while educational matters are holding such a prominent position in our Island politics, a short description of this ancient institution cannot fail to be interesting to those who look for a high standard of instruction.

The College is situated at the top of a low hill or rather ridge, about a mile from the town of Windsor, in one of the most beautiful parts of Nova Scotia. It is approached from the road by a straight avenue which passes between two irregular rows of very fine old elms. To the left of the avenue stands the Library Hall, a large and very handsome stone building, erected some years ago by the Alumni. The College itself is a large wooden structure, with porticos in front of the different bays or halls. The view from this is very beautiful. In front of the College is a fine row of very handsome trees.

The meeting of the Alumni was held in the Library Hall on Wednesday, the 28th of June, when their Alma Mater welcomed back heroes from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and even England. At the meetings as well as at the Enconia, held the following day, friends, who have not met for years, see each other again, and the hearty shake of the hand, the eye kindled with pleasure, prove that the battle of life has not rendered them unmindful of the old friendships of their early manhood, formed within the walls of Kings. Old memories are revived, anecdotes of the past are brought up, the happy student life is lived over again, old men seem young once more as they gaze on the halls where the happiest of their days were spent, and as they renew their friendship with those who had been the companions, the sharers of early enjoyment and early study.

The usual business of the Alumni was transacted on this day. Two new governors, Rev. Canon Dart, the new President, and the Rev. H. P. Almon, D. C. L., were elected. Plans were submitted for a new building for the Academy, which is likely to be soon erected. Several thousand dollars had been subscribed towards providing a stone Chapel for the use of the College; but after the meeting was adjourned, Mr. Edward Binney offered to take upon himself the entire cost of the structure. It will be begun in October, and will be a handsome addition to the University buildings. Such princely generosity as that displayed by Mr. Binney, is not often witnessed; nor is it by any means, the first of his munificent gifts to King's.

In the evening of the same day, the usual Alumni dinner was given in the Old Library and was as great a success as those festive gatherings at King's College always are. The dinner was followed by the conversation, held in the Library Hall, which has now become a regular feature in the annual proceedings. It was largely attended. Among the guests we recognized many familiar faces. Yet there were some whom we had been accustomed to see in former years, whose place was vacant, and cannot again be filled. An extensive and well-selected programme, consisting of reading, singing, and dramatic representation was, on the whole, well carried out. The intervals between the different parts allowed time for visitors to inspect the library and museum. The former, numbering over six thousand volumes, is very valuable. The latter is very varied and one of the finest in the Province. Certainly every facility is here afforded the student for acquiring that knowledge of which he is in search.

While Wednesday was thus taken up—the forenoon with business, the evening with pleasure, all knew that it was but the precursor of the Enconia to be held the following day. Thursday proved fine, and at 9.30, a. m., the students, graduates, faculty and governors formed in procession according to seniority, in front of the college, thence they moved to the old parish church where the Enconia Sermon was delivered by the Rev. George W. Hill, M. A. The late Canon Hensley was to have preached, but when his untimely and much to be regretted death deprived King's College of one who was both an honor and ornament to his Alma Mater, Mr. Hill was asked to preach in his stead. The sermon, or rather we should say the address, was not more than twenty-five minutes in length, but to such a manner or to such an address we have rarely listened. We have heard many an eminent speaker, not a few famous preachers, but seldom or never have we heard anything equal to this noble effort. With an easy flow of language, every word and every syllable clearly and distinctly uttered, neither too fast or too slow, the preacher spoke on the search after wisdom. From the well-furnished store-house of his mind, rich and varied illustrations were supplied, for the ideas that came thick and fast. He told the origin and rise of the arts of Agriculture, of mechanics, of the fine arts, in earnest and impressive language, he warned his hearers of the penalties attending the neglect of the first of these, in plain, simple, but most eloquent words, he spoke of the present depression and distress, pointed out the cause, suggested the remedy. He spoke of those arts being founded by the three great sons of Lamech, who, turning their wonderful genius to the pursuit of wisdom, thus conferred such invaluable boons on the human race. He spoke well and earnestly of the advantage derived by men who were enabled to retire to halls and colleges of learning, there to prosecute their studies undisturbed. He warned those who did not make use of the means at their disposal of the consequences of their neglect, exhorted them not to bring shame and disgrace on themselves, or sorrow on their parents and friends by remaining in those halls whose advantages they wasted. Finally in a splendid peroration, he bade them, while they should be earnest in their search after knowledge and wisdom, not to forget nor cease to seek after that higher wisdom which Christianity teaches.

After the sermon the congregation again adjourned to the Library Hall where Convocation was held. The President, Canon Dart, opened with an able address on education in Nova Scotia, its wants and its advantages. He referred to the need of a proper system of agriculture in the Province, and stated that King's would endeavor to found a Chair of Agricultural Chemistry, for the instruction of those who wished to become good practical farmers. He spoke also of the new University of Halifax, founded by the present Local Government on the model of the University of London, as an examining board, to which King's College was the first readily and willingly to give its support. He then declared what degrees and prizes had been taken.

The examination for the degree of B. A., had been successfully passed by C. J. Brenton, H. P. Scott, and W. C. Jennings. The degree of M. A., was conferred on Prof. J. E. Orm, B.E. of Queen's College, Galway, and

on C. W. Payant, Esq., B. A. of Windsor; that of B. C. L., on A. B. Warburton, B. A., of Prince Edward Island; while the degree of B. A. was conferred on J. G. Rutherford of Halifax, and on C. J. Brenton, that of B. E., on J. W. Lockman.

Dr. Aitken's prize for the County History of Nova Scotia was this year awarded to J. W. McDonald, Esq., M. D. The Bishop's prize was taken by W. R. Warburton, B. A., *proximo assensu* by J. Wilkinson, B. A. The Rev. Dr. Almon's prize for the best essay on the "Coming of Christ," the Williams prize in Mineralogy, the Williams prize in engineering, and the Binney Exhibition, all fell to W. R. Butler. W. S. H. Morris was successful in obtaining the Welford Testimonial for being the best man of the freshman year; while R. D. Bambrick and V. E. Harris each gained a Stevenson Scholarship; H. P. Scott the Williams prize in Modern Languages.

Mr. Brenton then read the valedictory address, which is a new feature at King's. At the request of the Bishop, the Hon. P. C. Hill, D. C. L., addressed the Convocation and expressed the pleasure he derived from his Alma Mater's reception of his Bill for the founding of the University of Halifax. Nova Scotia is evidently determined upon giving her sons every chance of taking a foremost place amongst educated men, and the founding of this University of Halifax is a great advance in the right direction. When we heard the scheme of the new University described, and saw the advantages that must inevitably result from it, we wished it were not to be merely the University of Halifax, but rather the University of the Maritime Provinces. The Bishop gave the closing address, then the President declared the convocation dissolved.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

"Good wine needs no bush" Nor does Prince of Wales College need our recommendation. The achievements of those instructed under the superintendence of Professor Anderson when they go abroad, or when examined by impartial gentlemen at the end of the collegiate term, are certificates the genuineness of which no one can doubt. We regret that for want of space, we are unable to report the proceedings on Wednesday last. We, however, publish the reports of the examiners, and to list:—

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Geometry, Class II.

First Rank—A. E. Rogerson 94, Edward Wyatt 91, Charles E. LeFurgy 90, Yours, very respectfully, DUNCAN C. McLEOD. Ch'town, July 15th, 1876.

PRIZE LIST, JULY 1876.
Silver Medal awarded by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin to the best student in Mathematics, English, and French—Leigh R. Gregor.
Bronze Medal awarded by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin to the best student in Latin—John P. McLeod.
I. Latin—Cicero, Horace, Livy, & Composition.
1st Leigh R. Gregor, Ch'town; John McLeod, Valleyfield; 2nd Frank Martin, Brackley Pt. Road.
II. Latin—Cæsar, Virgil, & Composition.
1st Archibald McLeod, Orwell; 2nd Neil McLeod, New London; 3rd Walter Taylor, Charlottetown.
III. Latin—(Latin Grammar.)
1st Chester McNeill, Cavendish; 2nd J. Mully, Souris; 3rd Frank Coffin, Mount Stewart.
I. Greek—Homer, Herodotus, & Composition.
1st John McLeod, 2d Frank Martin, 3d William Weeks.
II. Greek—Xenophon, Homer, & Composition.
1st Archibald McLeod, 2d Leigh Gregor, 3rd Neil McLeod.
III. Greek—(Greek Grammar.)
1st Walter Taylor, 2d Chester McNeill, Frank Coffin, equal.
IV. French—Moliere & Composition.
1st Leigh Gregor, 2d Frank Martin.
2nd French—Charles XII and Composition.
1st Walter Taylor, 2nd Arch. McLeod, 3rd James Mully.
3d French—Grammar and Composition.
1st William Anderson, Ch'town; 2d Geo. LePage do; 3d Edward Sterns, Morell.
Geometry—Solid and Spherical Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry, &c., &c.
1st Neil McLeod, 2d William Weeks, 3d John McLeod.
2d Geometry, (Plane.)
1st Walter Taylor, 2d Chester McNeill.
3d Geometry, (Plane.)
1st Albert E. Rogerson, Crapaud; 2d Edward Wyatt, Ch'town; 3d Charles LeFurgy, Summerside.
1st Algebra to Multinomial Theorem.
1st Leigh R. Gregor, William Weeks, equal, 2d Neil McLeod.
1st Algebra—Higher Equations.
1st William Weeks, 2d Leigh R. Gregor, 3d Neil McLeod.
2d Algebra.
1st Arch. McLeod, 2d Neil McLeod.
3d Algebra.
1st Walter Taylor.
4th Algebra.
1st Frank Coffin, 2d Stanfield Lord, Tryon, 3d Albert Rogerson, Edward Wyatt, equal.
Senior English—Milton.
1st Walter Taylor, 2d Frank Martin, 3d Neil McLeod.
Essay.
Leigh Gregor, Neil McLeod, Stanfield Lord, Chester McNeill, Frank Coffin, equal.
Junior English, (Senior Division.) Reading, &c., Grammar, Dictation, &c., &c.
1st George LePage, 2d Hammond Crosby, West River; 3d Harry Sloggett, Charlottetown; 4th William Young, do.
Junior English, (Junior Division.)—History, Geography, Reading, Dictation, &c., &c.
1st Simon McLean, Charlottetown; 2d Frederick Nash, Charlottetown.
Senior History—Walter Taylor. Junior History—William Young. Senior Geography—Walter Taylor. Junior Geography—William Young.
1st Arithmetic—Edward Sterns, William Young, equal. 2d Arithmetic—1st Hammond Crosby, 2d Charles LeFurgy, 3d Arithmetic—Cambridge Owen, Charlottetown. 4th Arithmetic—Harry Sloggett.
Worthy special mention to Charles E. LeFurgy, James McLean, Montague.

CORRESPONDENCE.
To the Editor of the Examiner.
Sir—Referring to a paragraph in your last publication, in which you state that the authority in Nova Scotia, it appears difficult to conceive how anyone can be of opinion that such a Synod can have any legal effect on the Church of England in Prince Edward Island. The fact is, that the authority of the Nova Scotia Legislature, which is operative here, I hope the Reverend gentlemen who volunteered their attendance enjoyed their excursion; but I should like to know how many of the delegates were accompanied? I trust that the majority of the Prince Edward Island churches will repudiate this assumption of authority by the Synod as they would by the Legislature of our sister Province.
I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
C.

It were the best state of things, that we had a Parliament sufficiently theological to discuss the merits and demerits of religion, and to endow accordingly. But failing this, it seems to us the next best thing, that in any public measure for helping to assist a grand and noble enterprise, were to abstain from introducing the element of religion at all into their part of the scheme; and this not because they held no matter to be insignificant, but because they were to be consistent in the premises of their act, but on the ground that, in the present divided state of the Christian world, they would take no cognizance of the religious views of any Government, or the religious of applicants for aid, fearing this matter entire to the parties who had to do with the erection and management of the schools which they had called upon to assist. A grand and noble enterprise, which might be regarded as being appropriately and exclusively the expression of their value for a good secular education.—Dr. Chalmers.

It is in reference to this opinion that High Miller, Esq., the large-minded, well-hearted Knox of the nineteenth century, has bequeathed, as a precious legacy to the Church, his judgment on this very question. "The people of Scotland have acquiesced in this, and out of it has developed the free, equitable, and recognized system of education now in operation in that country. Our readers will not fail to see that the religious views of any Government, or the religious of applicants for aid, fearing this matter entire to the parties who had to do with the erection and management of the schools which they had called upon to assist. A grand and noble enterprise, which might be regarded as being appropriately and exclusively the expression of their value for a good secular education.—Dr. Chalmers.

As regards denominations, I would like to have every parent of view as to religious instruction, humored as much as possible, and would carry out that principle as much as possible. It would be very hard to carry out that principle in a school like this. I would carry it out wherever it was possible, but think this ought to be the difficult. I do not think our small population would allow of this being carried out in the country. It is not present in this must be the question of the Education of the children is a matter for the parents, and I think that the views on religious instruction should be carried out as much as possible, and that would be the most just way.—Judge Hensley.

Dr. Allison, Principal of Seckville Academy, had never seen it necessary to place a bar on the word of God in the coming schools. He was pleased to see in Philadelphia the other day in the magnificent Exhibition—intended to show the working of the system of this State—the words "Every child should be educated in the moral and religious education of his pupils," displayed in various places on the sides of the Exhibition building. Dr. Allison had under his eye the views on religious instruction made for those who desire a liberal education than by providing for the denominational institutions under the care of responsible bodies.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Evening Sales.
The subscribers will offer for sale a variety of Fancy and Useful Articles, at their Sale-room, T-O-NIGHT. Sale to commence at eight o'clock.
MACKENZIE & STUMBLER, Auctioneers.
July 17, 1876.

TEA, SUGAR, WINES, LEATHER, DRY GOODS, &c.
I WILL Sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at my Sale Room, Queen Square:—
50 chests and half-chests Congo Tea, 5 bbls English Blend Sugar, 20 bbls Granulated Sugar, 2 casks Port Wine, 2 casks Sherry Wine, 10 casks Port Wine, 25 cases Brandy, 3 hds and 4 casks Brandy, 10 bbls Ale (pts & qts), 10 bbls Porter (pts & qts), 100 sides Sole Leather, 2 kegs Baking Soda, 100 boxes Soap (10 boxes Candles, 20 Nova Scotia Cheese, 80 lbs. Clothes Pins, 10 doz Pins, 20 doz Brooms, 5 doz Washboards, 100 doz Misc. Blank Chimneys (newly patented), Wrapping Paper, Black Lead, Scented Soaps, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes and Snaths, &c.
—ALSO—
DRY GOODS,
In Readymade Clothing, Dress Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Shawls and Sacques, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnets and Hats, Hair Goods, Gents' Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and numerous other articles.
WILLIAM DODD, Aucr.
July 17, 1876.—11a

VARIETY SALE!
AT SALESROOM, ON THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, sale to continue till all is disposed of:—
26 Pairs Vases, 16 Otagoapples, gilt frames; 50 Confections, assorted; 100 doz Misc. Blank Envelopes, 9 doz Boy's Stationery, Albums, Stationery, Portemonts, Jewellery, Linen and Paper Collars, Ladies' and Children's Hats, Boots and Shoes, 1 case Shoemaker's Lasts, 10 bbs. Shoe Tacks.
—ALSO—
10 doz Mixed Pickles, Boxes Biscuit, Day & Martin's Blacking, Toilet Soaps, Glazed Linings, Dress Goods, Berlin Woollen, Cotton Bales, assorted, Tapes, &c., &c.
NELL RANKIN, Aucr.
July 17, 1876.—11a

Household Furniture.
I AM instructed by Dr. C. L. STRICKLAND, to sell at auction at his residence, corner of Great George and Water Streets, **Saturday, 20th inst.**, at eleven o'clock, all his Household Furniture, as follows:—
1 Handsome Drawing Room Suit (in Walnut and Green Velvet Plie), 1 large Pier Glass, 1 Walnut Centre Table, 1 Walnut Side Table, 1 Easy Chair, 1 do. Pier Chair, 1 Paper Machie Table, 1 Brussels Carpets, 4 Oil Paintings, 5 Engravings, 1 Marble Clock (in glass case), 1 Gilt Stand with Music Box, 1 Chess Board and Men, Brackets, Curtains, Bed and Corncases, Vases, Mantel Ornaments, etc., etc., 1 Extended Dining Table, 1 Walnut and H. C. Sofa, do. Rocker, 6 Game Seat Chairs, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Side Board, Glassware, Plated Ware, Crockery and Table Linen, 3 Corner Book Shelves and Books, Carpet Curtains, Spring Stove, Sewing Machine, Ornaments, etc., etc., 1 Walnut Bed Room Suit, 1 Parlor Mattress, Feather Pillars and Bolster, Bedding, Blinds, Curtains, Pictures, Carpets, Toilet Sets, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedding, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Toilet Tables and Ware, Lounge, Carpets, Pictures, Curtains and Blinds, Four Stoves, Shoe Hat, Floor Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rugs, Cook Stove and Cooking Utensils, Kettle, Furniture, etc., &c. Also, 1 Victoria Wagon, Lot SYDNEY COAL.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
July 17, 1876.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD!
Kerosene Pendants and Brackets!
In Imitation of Gas, from 1 to 6 Lights,
For Kerosene Oil,
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