



How oft the righteous have been known, W' headlong zeal, tumultuous grown, Incensed to howl round justice throne, And tolerance destroy.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

A CENTENAL CREW.—Halifax has a boat crew in training for the Centennial crew.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will, we understand, hold their annual picnic on the 17th of July.

JAMES HOLMAN, Esq., has christened his new Hall. It will henceforth be known as "Ludlow Hall."

A GAMBREL belonging to Stephen Wright, Esq., of Centreville, on Saturday night last, gave birth to twins.

THE EXAMINER is on sale at the "Diamond Bookstore and News Depot," 85 North Side Queen Square.

CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME.—The public Distribution of Prizes, and Grand Concert, will be held on Friday evening next.

QUEEN SQUARE.—Workmen are engaged in leveling and laying off Queen Square.

BANK APPOINTMENT.—J. R. Brecken, Esq., has been appointed Cashier of the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.—The Minister informs the public that "the Minister of the Interior left the Island for Ottawa on Monday last."

THE NAUFRAGE-PRIEST-POND ROAD.—Today we publish still another letter respecting Naufrage Priest Pond Road.

LEO BROKEN.—A man by the name of McLean, working on the Railway, had his leg broken on Monday by the falling in of an embankment.

INTERESTED SPECTATORS.—We imagined that the settlement of our School Question was a matter of purely local importance.

SHIPPING.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED. June 3.—Sch. Havana, Wheeler, Boone Bay, 380 lbs. herring, Landama, Panama, 100 lbs. herring, 20 tons salt, 3—Crisanda McMahon, London, G. B., ballast, Victor Matheson, Bristol, G. B., 180 tons limestone.

OUTPORTS. GEORGETOWN, June 3.—Entered sch Alpha McDonald, Magdalen Islands, herring—5 Sch. Lucella, Sprague, Bay Verte, lumber—6 J. W. L. Murchison, Havre, ball; St. Lawrence, Evans, Picotou, mails & passengers.

MEMORANDA. W. D. Stewart is loading the following vessels with oats for England and France.

PASSENGERS. THE STEAMER "CARROLL" FROM BOSTON.—Messrs. J. Carter, P. McDonald, J. Ryan, James Robertson, E. Gardner, Daniel Steele, James M. Toal, Hillman, Watson, Maggie Bell, Katie Matheson, Sarah H. Morrison, Agnes Robertson, Lizzie Carney, Mary McQuinn, Ann McLeod, Alice Hiscox, Mary Ryan, Mrs. C. Gardner, Mrs. A. Lee, Mrs. T. B. Pierce, Mrs. Campbell.

THE STEAMER "CARROLL" TO BOSTON.—Miss Mary Haggitt, Mrs. Isaac Vandenberg, Mrs. Mary McQuinn, Mrs. McQuinn, Sarah Bruce, Mary Murray, Matilda Lewis; Messrs. Anthony Mullins, John McVay, Isaac Vandenberg, Michael Lafferty.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. MURRAY ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION. For the Examiner.

Nearly every week for some time past, you have kept before the readers of your journal a statement in these words: "Rev. Isaac Murray declared that purely secular schools were calculated to produce 'educated villains,' and are a curse to a country."

I now ask you why you charge me as you do? Until you saw my evidence you might have been quite innocent in giving a false report place in your columns. We cannot hold you guiltless hereafter. Though I am not called upon to repeat what I said before the Committee, and would be justified in charging the EXAMINER with slander, I give you my evidence in reference to secular schools, I may here state, for its satisfaction, what I did say on this subject:—

Being asked my opinion upon mere secular schools, I stated that they did not go far enough—that mere intellectual training could not rise higher than to appeal to one's interests—that the motive power to moral action in education of this character would be only such as one as is contained in the proverb that "honesty is the best of policy." But I stated that the civil power demands something higher than this, as is seen in the fact that it discourages and cannot tolerate slavery—that it punishes for cruelty to animals—that in these cases, and in similar ones, it insists upon right action because it is right action, and not merely because it is profitable or unprofitable.

I presume my remarks on this subject have given rise to the misrepresentation to which the EXAMINER has given currency. I only ask that it will not repeat its misrepresentation of me.

You seem, Mr. Editor, to speak in your last number of the distinction between a sectarian school and religion in schools as a "nice distinction" and as "puzzling." I wonder at you for saying so. Is not God a religion which is unsectarian? Is not God's Word, as God's Word, unsectarian? Man's views of God's Word, may be, and often are, sectarian, but God's Word, as such, cannot be sectarian. What is man's sectarianism? what is God's? The Bible, therefore, as such cannot be sectarian. But you may remind me that the translations thereof may be. This I admit. But I meet the difficulty by insisting on the fact that there are many passages in the Douay and in the authorized version alike. Let these passages be put together for the use of Government schools, and you will have as a result an unsectarian standard, and a religious standard of morals, for the youth who attend these institutions.

Then, these schools could not be designated as "godless." The religion, too, thus taught would surely be as good as what is taught in catechisms. Is not God's Word word as good as a catechism? Is not the unsectarian religion of the Bible as good as the sectarian religion of the catechism? Which is most conducive to the weal of the State? This is really the question, the only question for the State to consider. The Bible teaches the duty of rulers to their subjects; of subjects to their rulers, and of citizens one to another. Can this much be said of catechism of the sectarian type? Have we passages in them like those found in Rom. 13th chap. 1-7. 1 Pet. 2: 13, 14, 16. Mat. 5: 41. The State can live and prosper without the dogmas of catechisms. Can it do so without practicing the virtues Christ inculcated, and abstaining from the self-seeking, covetousness, class distinctions, envy, malice, undue and ignoble ambition He condemned? Surely the self-restraint, repression of the lower and meaner passions, love to one's neighbor, contentment, gentleness, regard for the rights and happiness of others, and respect for the law which Christ enjoined and practised lie at the foundation of the States' prosperity. The vices He condemned are destructive to the State; the principles He inculcated are the best test of a successful public policy. Here is religion enforcing State action. Is there anything sectarian about it? Or is there anything comparable to it in Catechisms? Why should the State be, then, pestered with sectarian teaching which will do it no good, and be asked to trust aside unsectarianism without which it cannot live?

That the support of sectarian religion by the State is ultra vires is plain: "The State cannot give support to the Church by giving material support or aid to any one or all of its branches. Not to any, because all others would be justly aggrieved by being forced to pay taxes to support forms of worship, or doctrine differing from that they feel bound to support as scriptural and right; not to all, as this would compel all unbelievers to contribute to the support of what they do not believe in." And there is the indistinct governmental support of all churches of every sect, would encourage the indefinite multiplication of small sectarian churches at the public expense, which without such a stimulus already goes enormous and deplorable lengths. The tax thus arising would soon become inappreciable.

ISAAC MURRAY. Cavendish, June 1, 1876.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE BELKNAP CASE—CABINET CHANGES—THE SITUATION IN EUROPE—UNITED STATES POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1876. Some of the Senators think the Belknap trial will occupy two months of the time of that body, and determined efforts will be made to have it put off until fall, when an extra session of the Senate, sitting as a council, can be convened to try the case. Whether this will be done or not, is uncertain. For my part, a careful review of the situation convinces me that it is unnecessary, and I have my doubts whether the House wants to adjourn as badly as some of its members make out. By staying in session, it can act as a check on the administration during the election, and prevent anything like an attempt, or what it would call an attempt, to interfere with the freedom of elections in the South. Nor do I believe that Congress can adjourn, even if the trial is postponed, until the last of July. The case stands thus: The only appropriation bills passed, are the small deficiency and the pension bills, all the others passed by the house, hang fire in the Senate, and several of the large bills have not even passed the house. If the two bodies were agreed as to a general policy on appropriations, it would be actually impossible to pass the bills before the first of July; but, differing as they do, widely as to the correct policy—representing different ideas, and entertaining different views as to the power of the two houses, on the subject of appropriations—there is no prospect of their arriving at a compromise, unless forced to do so to provide means for the actual daily necessities of the public service. For these reasons, I do not think there is an adjournment soon, and the Senators may as well spend their time in disposing of the Belknap matter, as in any other way. Besides, political reasons require that the Senate shall get this case from before the public before the campaign, and I find there reasons stronger incentive to set now, than any others that can be advanced.

The testimony in the Kerr case has not yet been concluded. There is a strong desire felt by both Republicans and Democrats that Mr Kerr may establish, without doubt, his innocence of the charge. The Republicans have a selfish reason to assist them in desiring this consummation. They say that if this falls to the ground, that it will show to the country, that all the charges made against prominent Republicans are equally unjust, and should not be considered. Unfavorable comment is made upon the action of the country, in so promptly allowing Mr. Kerr a public opportunity to offer his defence, when the same privilege has been so far denied to Secretary Robeson and other prominent Republicans. I have, from the first, denounced these star chamber inquiries with men's character, and have hoped that the Democrats would have the sense to see that their action was injuring them, and would create sympathy for men who might be guilty. The American people love a share of fair-play, and will always take the side of a man to whom it is seemingly refused, and they cannot see any good reason why the investigations carried on by the House should be secret. The reason given in the House, was too puerile to deceive even a ten year old boy. Besides, the American people are intelligent, and they say, these men are our servants being examined by another body of our servants. We are the judges who must determine as to their guilt or innocence, and we should judge the testimony that we may judge fairly. The changes in the Cabinet were consummated yesterday. Judge Taft took possession of the Attorney General's office, and Mr. Donald J. Cameron of the war office, while Judge Pierpont, is preparing to leave for England.

The situation in Europe is alarming, and if I were the owner of wheat, or in fact, of anything that will be needed to feed or supply great armies, I should hold on to it, for the changes are good for a general European war, in which event, all of our products of every kind will increase both in price and demand, and there will be an abundance of money in the country seeking investments, as well as that sent here to purchase supplies. The capitalists of Europe already show an uneasy feeling, and Government securities of all kinds have fallen in price with a slack demand; United States bonds and gold railroad paper having been in demand at advanced figures. It is impossible yet, to tell the effect of the detroning of the Sultan Abdul Azur, and putting Murad in his place. Abdul was the first man among the Turkish sovereigns who attempted changes in his army and court, that made them conform more to the christian standard, and he was unpopular with the fanatical Turks. Murad is said to conform more the old ideas, and he is indebted to the Sultans, the most fanatical of the Turks, for his elevation to the throne. He may believe and attempt to carry out the ideas of these fanatics, and shouting "allah ilallah," unfurl the standard of the prophet and fight with desperation for his Empire and religion—who knows.

SAXON. THE NAUFRAGE PRIEST-POND ROAD. To the Editor of the Examiner.

In your issue of the 29th ult., appears a communication over the signature of "Bruin," which takes exception to the views set forth by me in my last letter. Poor Bruin has assumed the advocacy of a bad cause. Reason and common sense cannot be enlisted in his behalf; and consequently he has recourse to uncalled personalities, and studied misrepresentations, hoping thereby, to tarnish the reputation and diminish the influence of a large number of respectable and independent members of the community, and at the same time, to warp the judgement of those whose decision in this vexed question is looked to as impartial, just and final. The question at issue relates to the opening of a new road, and not to an approaching election.

With regard to this new road, it is necessary to remark that two separate interests are involved—those of a personal nature, which concern more immediately the householders on this road, and those of a general nature, which intimately concern the whole congregation of St. Margaret's Church, inasmuch as any deviation from the present shore road, places the Chapel at a disadvantage. The former interests are not settled by those who have the loudest voices. Good government invariably consults the well understood wishes of the majority of the people; and in this case I incline to the opinion that between Naufrage Bridge and Black Bush Cross Road, fully as many residents as are desirous of seeing their rights protected by the preservation of the old road, are arrayed on the opposite side. It has been cunningly observed that one it can only reach the old road through his farm at a cost of \$300, and another family at a cost of \$400. But why did he not remark how much it would cost Mr. Lauchlin McPhee to reach the new road?

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. IN THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS in Charlottetown. Apply to JOHN BRECKEN, or WILLIAM DODD. April 17, 1876.—hp

Another Supply of WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR of Phosphates and Calisaya. Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, The Great Shoshone's Remedy, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Dr. Baxter's Chalybeate, an Iron Tonic, Dr. Larocak's Pulmonic Syrup, Peruvian Syrup and Iron Compound, Whitwell & Clark's Quinine Wine, Larocak's Calcifuge, for Dropsy, &c., Radway's Renovating Sarsaparilla, Grant's Wild Cherry or Indian Bitters, Dr. Flint's Quaker Cathartic, Dr. Walker's California Purgative, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

W. M. R. WATSON. City Drug Store, Victoria Building, } March 6, 1876.

Will it cost him anything short of \$300? Will \$400 enable Mr. Joseph Gillis and son to arrive at their new road? Why did he not tell us how Mr. Herman McDonald can arrive at his western farm when the old road is closed? Why did he not take into consideration the various expenses necessarily entailed on all the householders located on the old road, to arrive satisfactorily at the new one? Why did he not estimate, if he viewed the matter from any impartial standpoint, what amount of compensation will be demanded for the damages arising from the oblique direction the road would take through the farms lying between Bear River and Naufrage Bridge? But this would prove the deathblow to his already weak cause, and those facts were more comfortably glided over. And here let me ask, why did those who—to arrive at the old road—require to expend such a large amount, locate themselves at such a distance therefrom, and, that at a time when not even an idea of a new one had entered the mind of any one? If they deliberately renounced the advantages of the road, it is manifestly unjust to seek now to bring it to their own doors, to the detriment of others. They should still enjoy the fruits of their own wisdom. So much on the merits of the case, as far as individual interests are concerned. But there are other interests of a graver nature and of greater importance at stake—those of St. Margaret's Church, which are, by every right, entitled to precedence. The Government favors the non-sectarian system in the schools; but it is still Christian, and seeks not to eliminate religion from a whole community which is attempted, to a greater or less extent, in removing the road half a mile from the church. Of course, a right of way can be procured, and maybe, even public money could be secured to keep it in repair in summer; but in winter, how is the church to be reached, when snow-banks will intercept, or at least, render very difficult all approach thereto? Not only will this inconvenience be felt by ourselves when we may have business there, but more particularly, by the resident pastor, who will be virtually isolated from the outer world every winter. As this view of the matter is endorsed by all the parishioners, and conceded even by those who are most clamorous for the new road for personal reasons, I hold that private interests should cede to the general good.

To show that I advocate the views of the general public, I have only to mention that a numerous signed petition, praying for the continuance of the old road-way, was recently sent to town. In the letter I am reviewing, it is alleged that his petition was signed by uninterested parties, and even by persons from Cape Breton, which is contemptuously styled the ultima thule of civilization, as if it were impossible to find intellects there of as high an order as poor Bruin seems to possess. This much I think I can safely assert, that no one signed that petition who was not interested some way in the matter. Since the Priest is liable to be called on at any time and at any season, it is necessary that his residence be of easy access, and consequently, owing to the twofold nature of the interests involved, all the names attached to that petition have a perfect right to be there.

I think I have said enough to show my position to be tenable, and to keep Bruin sucking his paw for a while.

REAR RIVER, June 5, 1876.

The government, says the West Durham News, have decided to abandon their quixotic notions about building the Pacific railway as a Government work, and also those "Magnificent water stretches." The road is to be an all rail route, and tenders to be advertised for, open till next January, for the forming of companies for constructing the road. A bonus of \$10,000 per mile is to be given, which will amount to just about \$200,000 for the whole road, and a liberal land grant is also to be made.

After two years of shilly-shallying about a policy for the construction of the road, and any amount of earnest condemnation of Sir John Macdonald's policy, the Government has been compelled to adopt just what Sir John proposed!

TO MASTERS & MATES! THE Government having established in this City, a Board for the Examination of Candidates for Masters' and Mates' Certificates, we are authorized to state that Capt. Scott, R. N., Chairman, will hold examinations here periodically, or WHENEVER WE HAVE A SUFFICIENT NUMBER PREPARED TO PASS.

Candidates prepared on liberal terms. American, British, or other flags, and we trust that Candidates will patronize us instead of leaving the Island. Call on us, or write for terms, &c. EATON, FRAZER & REAGH. Commercial College, Charlottetown. June 5, 1876, 1m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 200 MEN CAN OBTAIN Steady Employment during the Summer, AT LIBERAL WAGES! Between Moncton and Newcastle, on the above line of railway. JOHN RYAN, Moncton, N. B. Moncton, N. B., June 1st, 1876.—4jn pd

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS. THE subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Cucumber Wood Pumps have secured the service of G. W. CUTLER who has long experience in putting them into wells. Orders left with us, or given to Mr. Cutler, will be punctually attended to. MACKENZIE & STUMBLER. May 29, 1876.—1m

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late William Candall, Esq., are requested to furnish the same, attested according to law, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amounts due to H. J. CUNDALL, Sole Executor. May 29, 1876.—3w

Valuable Building Lots for Sale. IN THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS in Charlottetown. Apply to JOHN BRECKEN, or WILLIAM DODD. April 17, 1876.—hp

Another Supply of WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR of Phosphates and Calisaya. Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, The Great Shoshone's Remedy, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Dr. Baxter's Chalybeate, an Iron Tonic, Dr. Larocak's Pulmonic Syrup, Peruvian Syrup and Iron Compound, Whitwell & Clark's Quinine Wine, Larocak's Calcifuge, for Dropsy, &c., Radway's Renovating Sarsaparilla, Grant's Wild Cherry or Indian Bitters, Dr. Flint's Quaker Cathartic, Dr. Walker's California Purgative, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

W. M. R. WATSON. City Drug Store, Victoria Building, } March 6, 1876.

LONDON HOUSE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Now Complete in all the Leading Styles. Men's Business Coats & Bismarck Jackets, BLUE SERGE SUITS, SUMMER OVERCOATS! WHITE VESTS, Boys Sailor Suits, in Blue Serge and Linen, BOYS AND YOUTHS TWEED SUITS, ALL SIZES.

A lot of Lustre, Alpaca, and Linen Coats, at very low prices to clear. TERMS CASH! GEO. DAVIES & CO. Charlottetown, June 12, 1876.

HALLADAY'S STANDARD WIND MILL.

The first and ONLY SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL ever offered to the markets of the world, and when material used, power, workmanship and durability are considered, it is acknowledged to be THE CHEAPEST WINDMILL NOW IN USE. The undersigned are the only manufacturers in the world to have been successful in introducing self-regulating Windmills of large diameter.

For Running Custom Grist Mills, that make a high grade of flour as can be produced by any steam or water mill, and for pumping large quantities of water. FOR SUPPLYING SMALL TOWNS & RAILWAY WATER STATIONS. The smaller sizes of our Mills are Used on Stock Farms and for Ornamental Use. U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Company, Batavia, Illinois. WILLIAM MURPHY, Gas Works. Agent for Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, May 1, 1876.—3m

DRY GOODS! OH! Wholesale & Retail.

Having received per PRINCE EDWARD and other steamers, A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, House Furnishing Goods, Cottons, Cloth, Clothing, &c., all of which have been bought in the best markets, on the most advantageous terms, and will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES. Inspection Invited. ROBERT ORR & CO. May 18, 1876.

CARDIGAN BRANCH OF THE NONPAREIL CARRIAGE FACTRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS! Good Work Triumphant!

NOTWITHSTANDING THE Dull Times, the demand for my make of Carriages, Sleighs, Threshing Machines, Fanmills, &c., in King's County, has rendered it necessary, in order to supply the rapidly increasing demand, that I should extend my business into that County. I have, therefore, at the request of a large number of my friends and patrons, opened a BRANCH FACTORY AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE, which is conducted by a competent mechanic, who served his time in the "Nonpareil," and has since worked for several years in the United States—a mechanic who knows his business, and has such an interest in the work as to allow nothing but a faithful job to pass. He and several competent workmen will attend to the wants of the public in that County.

The stock used in the construction of the work will be of the best imported, viz—American Hickory Oak, Ash, Elm, Bass, Whiteoak, etc. etc. The iron will be of the best English refined; and Norway and Swedish iron will be used for the parts requiring extra strength and durability. Also, in connection with the said branch is a PAINTSHOP, which is conducted by a first-class carriage-painter, who will attend to the painting of new and second-hand work for the public.

N. B.—Persons wishing work done in the Carriage, Sleigh, or Farming Implement line, will please call and they will be treated courteously and fairly dealt with. All kinds of REPAIRING, including Mowing Machines, done. Prices Moderate; Terms Easy. ANGUS GREGOR, Proprietor. "Nonpareil," New Glasgow, } Feb. 21, 1876. } 9m

The Isolated Risk & Farmers' Insurance Co. of Canada. CAPITAL, \$500,000. Deposited with Dom. Govt., - \$100,000. THIS Company insures Farm Property, Dwellings and contents, Churches, Schoolhouses, and other isolated risks, on the Three Years System, at lowest current rates. Pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The agency having been transferred to the subscriber, he is prepared to take risks and renew outstanding policies on most favorable terms. FENTON T. NEWBERY. April 24, 1876.—1y Gen'l Agent for P. E. I.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF London, [ESTABLISHED 1803] Subscribed & Invested Capital, \$8,650,000. INSURES AT MODERATE RATES STORES, Warehouses, Dwellings, Churches, Merchandise of all kinds, Produce, Vessels on the Stocks, and other Property. DETACHED DWELLINGS taken for ONE, TWO, and THREE YEARS at special rates. Losses Adjusted and Settled Promptly. FENTON T. NEWBERY, Mar. 20, 1876 Agent for P. E. I.

TENDERS. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 1st July next, for the Erection of a New Convent at Rustico. Plans and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. John Corbett, Architect, Charlottetown, or at the Parochial House, Rustico.

FELIX GALLANT, DOMINIQUE PINEAU, } Elders MOSES PETRE. } Rustico, May 31, 1876.—till date.

AWFUL

DULL TIMES continue, and in order to lessen the calamity and cheer the homes of all, I am determined to sell the celebrated SMALL KNIC Co's. ORGANS at prices to suit everyone. Those instruments have No Strummons and are warranted for their sweetness of tone, finish and durability. I guarantee complete satisfaction to every purchaser. In order to be convinced that such is A FACT it is only necessary to call and inspect at

THE DIAMOND BOOK STORE! 85 North Side Queen Square. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Sole Agent for P. E. Island. Ch'town, May 15, 1876.

PRIME Virginia Leaf Tobacco CHEAPER THAN EVER, For Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of Virginia Leaf Tobacco. All dealers should call and examine our Stock, as we are prepared to Sell Lower Than Ever to Those who Purchase for Cash. CHARLES QUIRK 102 Upper Queen St Mar. 6, 1876.—1y

More Elegant Styles AND LOWER PRICES! LARGEST & CHEAPEST STOCK IN P. E. ISLAND. Selected from London, New York, Boston and Dominion Establishments, which, together with our own UNRIVALLED FACILITIES, put us ahead of all competitors in our line.

Drawing, Dining, & Bed Room Suits, High & Low Cost. A GREAT VARIETY OF Chairs, Bedsteads, &c., TO SELECT FROM. Window Rollers, Cornice Poles, Rings, &c. &c. &c. English & German Looking Glasses, and Plates to fit Old Frames, VERY CHEAP.

Some New and Elegant Picture Mouldings! In Imitation-inlaid, French Burl, Ash Burl, Blue and Magenta, and other Fancy Patterns, not hitherto imported.

Room Paper. FOR SALE to the trade, on reasonable terms: 43 BALES ROOM PAPER, Assorted Patterns. MACKENZIE & STUMBLER. Ch'town, April 2, 1876.

FIVE CENTS. Room Paper selling at 5 Cents per Roll! AT Harvie's Bookstore, QUEEN SQUARE. (April 17.)

American & Foreign Patents. Gilmore, Smith & Co., Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co. PATENTS procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge for services until patent is granted. Preliminary examinations free. Our valuable pamphlet sent free upon receipt of stamp. Address, GILMORE SMITH & CO. Washington, D. C.

Arrears of Pay, Bounty, etc. FEDERAL Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A., showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharges lost, procured for a small fee. Enclose stamp to Gilmore and Co., and full reply, with blanks will be sent free.

Pensions. Pensions. ALL Federal Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, wounded, ruptured or injured, in the line of duty in the late war, and disabled thereby, can obtain a pension. Widows, and minor children of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who have died since discharge of disease contracted or wounds and injuries received in the service and in line of duty, can procure pensions by addressing Gilmore & Co. Increased rates for pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in wars prior to March 3, 1855. There are no warrants granted for service in the late rebellion. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., Washington, D. C., for full instructions. May 29, 1876.

Prescription Free FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & Co., Box 2296, New York. Sept. 13, 1875.

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. \$12 Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. May 17, 1876.

UNDERTAKING In every branch attended to with HEARSE, etc., on more reasonable terms than any other establishment in the city. Ch'town, March 13, 1876.—a ne pres 3m

WIRE-WOVEN MATTRESSES, SINGLE and DOUBLE SIZE. MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS, and two very superior new ENGLISH COTTAGE PIANOS (French Walnut cases)—VERY CHEAP. All Cheap for Cash or Approved Paper.

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