I do no think it was taught in the English schools. These schools are within one hundred yards of each other. The children attending the English school are Protestants. I made enquiries as to whether there was harmony between the schools. In the English school there is no sectarian teaching.

I examined St. Patrick's School in December, I saw no sectarian teaching when there. My impression was that the reading class books were sectarian. I informed the Secretary of the Board of the teaching in St. Patrick's School. I handed the teachers the regulations. I did not inform them that they were acting contrary to law. I have not examined this school since. I was shown some of the class books. I saw one, which I saw at a glance, was sectarian. I understood that this book was used as a text book in reading.

I often wish that the directions of the Board, in respect to what books to use, were conveyed directly to the teachers, this would be a great help to me.

My Report as published, is not as sent in. There are suggestions as to amendments in the School Act left out.

(Memo. The unpublished portion was produced and is among the papers.)

Before I was appointed visitor I taught in three districts. I heard the short Catechism recited in all three. I heard it on Monday mornings.

At times latterly, but seldom, I opened the school with extemporary prayer.

The prescribed form of opening prayer is very generally used now; the closing form very seldom.

I would not have the children taught religion at all in the schools; but at home and on Sundays.

If teachers were capable of teaching religion, I do not think any harm would be done, in unmixed schools, by teaching it once a week.

I think the first requisite in Education, is a Supetintendent of Education, with reference to an advisory Committee. There should be a Normal School with properly trained teachers, and candidates for teachers, should be required to attend at least ten months or one year, then get a diploma and go before the examiners. The trustees in each district should have full power to assess, and three trustee in each district would be enough. The teachers' salaries should be raised.

I do not think the people's indifference arises from the system of education being secular. I do not think the country wants sectarianism. In the country, I think it totally impracticable. The towns seems more in favor of sectarian schools. Sectarianism might be practicable in towns. I have not considered this very much. There might be a difficulty in grading, because, not only secular, but also religious subjects would require to be considered in grading.

I think one cause of the bad schools in town, is the number of Boards of trustees who have not sufficient power. If there were one City Board of trustees, with power to raise funds, and a City Superintendent, the difficulty would be removed.

In town, if there were proper builings, there would be no difficulty in grading the schools. In towns, where the school-houses are not proper buildings, I would close up the schools; this has a good effect in the country.

I think the salary of female teachers should be raised to that of the male teachers, as the examination is the same.

I cannot declare positively that denominational instruction is not imparted in any schools not mentioned in my report.

I think the salaries of all officials connected with education should be raised, and the supervision of the Island more equally divided; because the population of Queen's County is nearly equal to that of the other two counties.

I do not think the Grammar Schools in this County a success, because the children in the lower classes are generally neglected, and this is not the fault of the teacher, but is due to want of grading, class-rooms, and assistant teachers. An usher is allowed in some schools and an assistant-teacher in others.

Some of the Grammar Schools are no better, and some not as good as Common Schools.

No order, to my knowledge, has been made, with reference to teaching languages, in the Grammar Schools.

There should be, at least, two masters, and two departments for each master.

Signed WM. McPHAIL,
School Visitor
Queen's County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The trial of Count Von Arnim, for treason, has been postponed till October next.

M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior for France, died of heart disease on Thursday night.

The religious toleration clause of the Spanish Constitution has passed by a vote of 220 to 84.

Severe shocks of earthquake have recently been felt in South Australia and New Zealand.

The decease is announced of the wife of Hon. M. Letellier, which took place at Riviere Oucile.

Cardinal McCloskey is rapidly improving in health, and expects to return to New York in the course of a week.

The Turcomans have solicited aid from the Alfghans to carry on a holy war against the Czar of Russia.

Dissenters in Spain have been granted the free exercise of their religious worship by a vote of 163 to 12.

The war between Guatemaea and San Salvador has ended in the complete subjugation of the latter State.

Now the fish are destroying the wheat in California. The flood submerged the fields, and the fish eat the 'tender wheat roots.'

The Grand Vizer of Turkey has been dismissed, and it is stated that his place is to be filled by the head of the war party.

The Pope has written to King Alfonso in reply to a letter assuring His Holiness of the Catholicity of Spain,—thanking him for his letter, but evading discussion of the point at issue.

Chicago was visited by a rotating tornado yesterday, and amongst the buildings which suffered were Grace Church and the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, both losing their steeples.

A resolution was passed in the Victoria (British Columbia) Legislature, without debate, declaring it expedient that the Government should take steps to prevent the Province being overrun with Chinamen, to the injury of the white population.

There is much excitement at Yarmouth over the dissappearance of Benjamin Killam a partner in the firm of Ryerson, Moses & Co., and assignee of the Insolvent estate of Young, Kinney & Corning; he has not been heard from since Wednesday of last week, when he was seen in Boston.

Professor Goldwin Smith has left Toronto for Ithacia, N. Y., for the purpose of delivering his annual course of lectures to the students of Cornell University. Although a resident in Canada, Mr. Smith retains the chair of English constitutional history at that seat of learning. He will be absent from Toronto for about a month.

A lunatic bookseller of Versailés, created a sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies by calling out from the gallery: "Long live Napoleon the Fourth! Down with Gambettists and Orleanists!" He was promptly arrested, but released again, on account of his mental condition.

The ex-Empress Carlotta's physical health ig good, but her mental malady has increased so that she can no longer recognize her nearest relations, and the visit of any person who is not one of her regular attendants irritates her beyond expression. She is still residing at Brussels.

General Grant was severely snubbed by a subordinate officer at the Centennial Exhibition. At the rear end of Machinery Hall the President lit a cigar. A guard at once ordered him to stop. The President thought he was privileged and was supported by Director General Goshorn who explained to the guard the distinguished character of the visitor. The guard said he knew the President, but that did not alter the position of matter; the rule was "no smoking allowed." The President settled the matter immediately by throwing away his cigar.

The Beecher-Tilton affair is up again under the name of the Beecher-Bowen affair. Plymouth Church proposed to excommunicate Henry C. Bowen for conspiracy against Mr. Beecher. At a meeting of the church held a few nights ago to consider the matter, Mr Beecher remarked in the course of a speech, "I am charged with a monstrous crime."—Rev. Dr. Ward who appeared as counsel for Mr. Bowen, instantly added—"of which you are guilty." The meeting, which had before been lively, now became stormy. Dr. Ward was called on to apologise or leave the room. He left.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 22, 1876.

A POLITICAL ACROBAT.

To be in two places at once, is a feat which, though it would be very useful, no one as yet has been able to accomplish physically. We say physically, because, no doubt, politically it has been attempted and effected with some degree of success. The Minister of the Interior is at present giving a remarkable exhibition of skill, performing as a most agile political acrobat. But just as a juggler makes people stare so long as they do not know how the tricks are done—though when the secret is out, they are plain enough—so, as soon as we see how he does it, we perceive that the Minister of the Interior is not so clever after all. He possesses (or persuades himself that he possesses) a double personality. He is a Cabinet Minister. He is also the proprietor of the *Patriot*—responsible for its utterances. It is his organ. Now, he has managed so completely in his own mind to separate these two positions, that he can do in one position the exact opposite of what he says in the other. In this respect he presents, just now, a very remarkable and interesting psychological study. Mr. Laird, Cabinet Minister, is so convinced of the absolute necessity to a country of a religious system of education, that he assisted in straining, if not violating, the constitution of the country to assure forever to the Northwest that priceless boon. And yet Mr. Laird, of the *Patriot*, thinks as follows:—

"To supplement the secular instructi by so-called religious teaching is, *we do believe, rather hurtful than beneficial.*

* * * * * * * *

"It is idle to expect faithful, conscientious religious teaching in schools where the teacher is selected rather for his ability than his piety, and where it is simply impossible to obtain teachers qualified properly to impart both religious instruction and secular knowledge"

* * * * * * * *

"Who that has heard children heedlessly reciting over their catechism, or discontentedly mumbling creeds and collects, has not been led to the painful conclusion that such unintelligent and irreverent dealing with holy things, is much more likely to do harm than good."

* * * * * * * *

"Your 'educated villian' is quite as likely to be a man who, in his youth, has received religious instruction from an irreligious or a careless instructor in a denominational academy, as he is to be one who has received his instruction in a purely secular school."

To speak seriously of the pitiable exhibition which one of our public men is thus making of himself, we protest against it as an insult to the intelligence of the people. Its effect upon Mr. Laird's character for consistency is a matter which principally concerns himself. If he is satisfied with it, it is not for us—his political opponents—to beg him to have some little respect for himself. But we do demand that he should have some respect for the people—for his constituents—even, we would say, for his supporters, though, we are happy to say, we are not of that deceived number. Does he imagine that the people are so ignorant and unintelligent that Ottawa is to them an unknown land; that he can play what pranks he pleases there, and then come here, and, through his organ, the *Patriot*, pose as a great advocate of secular education? What weight does he suppose the people will give to what the *Patriot* says, when clear and distinct there stands the record of his ACTION and his VOTE.

There are many persons from whom we widely differ on the education question, yet whom we thoroughly respect. We know them to be men conscientiously advocating what they believe. But when a man acts and speaks just to suit the time and place—when he has one set of views on the question of religious education for Ottawa, and another for Charlottetown—for such a man we can feel no respect; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the country will make him feel unmistakably how it despises such conduct.

The poet has described the true man as one—

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with Eternal God for power.

Can a man claim to be such a one as that, who—while other persons are earnestly and conscientiously discussing and endeavoring to settle this question—tosses it about as a juggler his balls, acting one way to-day, and speaking another to-morrow, just as his interests may seem to him to require—making of himself a spectacle at once contemptible and pitiable?

There are too many who have treated this question with thorough hypocrisy. We shall refer to this again. Meanwhile, we leave the Minister of the Interior to enjoy the fame which he has earned so well as one of the greatest political acrobats, even in these expediency-loving days.

THE PRINCE'S RETURN.

AFTER more than a half year's absence the Prince of Wales has returned to England, in vigorous health. He will no doubt have gained much from his Indian tour in every way. It is something—very much indeed—gained, that he should have a personal knowledge of that vast country over which, should he live, it will be his destiny to rule. Under our system of responsible Government we are in the habit of thinking that the personal influence of the Sovereign does not go for much. "He rules but does not govern," is a maxim which while true of itself may create a false impression. The personal influence of the Sovereign is what he or she makes it; and though it is improbable that the time will ever come again in England when the Prime Minister will not be the virtual ruler of the the Kingdom, it is self-evident that in matters relating to India for instance, the greatest deference, the highest possible respect and consideration, will always be paid to the opinion of a Sovereign who has been over the country and in contact with all classes of its people. Then there is the inevitable effect of travel on one's mind. Who will venture to say that Norman McLeod, Minister of a Presbyterian church, would have been the liberal cleric he was, but for the timely contact he had at Weimar with German life and literature? Travel rubs off angularities, dispels illusions, enlarges the mind, and makes a man all the more fitted to take his part either as a ruler or among the ruled. But the tour, we take it, will be valuable in other respects than it effects upon the Prince's character and future life. It is almost impossible but that it will draw closer to the Mother Country that distant nation whose charge is in her hands. It is something that the native Princes should have shaken hands and exchanged words with the future Sovereign of the Empire. The visit, we apprehend, will have a most beneficial effect in this respect; will possess indeed a value infinitely beyond its money cost to the country.—*Toronto Mail.*

THE PATRIOT ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The *Patriot* is very severe on its allies, and extremely unfair to its opponents. The *Patriot* of Thursday says:—

"The EXAMINER pronounces our School Act unworkable."

This is not the fact. If the editor of ths *Patriot* will but turn to the first page of the EXAMINER of Monday last, he will find there the evidence of the Rev. Donald McNeill, Chief Executive Officer of the Education Department—Secretary to the Board of Education; and on the last column, twenty-fourth line from the Rev. Donald McNeill's signature, he will read those words:

"THE ACT WAS UNWORKABLE,—*and the Board could not get any Government to move in the matter for the last six or seven years.*"

The small capitals and italics are ours.

In our commentary upon the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, we referred to these words, and also to the tenor of the evidence of other witnesses when we wrote:

"By the evidence of the Chief Executive Officer of the Board of Education—the Rev. Donald McNeill, as well as by the evidence of the Rev. Isaac Murray, Judge Hensley, and others, it *appears* that the Act is *unworkable.*"

The Rev. Donald McNeill who has been for three years engaged in administering the law, is certainly a higher authority upon the point than either the *Patriot* or EXAMINER. At any rate the *Patriot* should not have wilfully misrepresented us. Again the *Patriot* says:—

"The EXAMINER has learned the cant of the denominationalists, and uses it without stint. He harps upon a string which has now, in other places, been pretty well worn out. He maintains that the secular schools are calculated to develop 'educated villains.'"

The EXAMINER maintains nothing of the kind. It was the Rev. Isaac Murray who—in his evidence before the Committee—declared that purely secular schools were calculated to produce "*educated villains,*" and "*are a curse to a country.*" We took good care to give the Rev. Gentlemen credit for these forcible expressions of his opinion. The *Patriot*, therefore, wilfully misrepresented us on the point. But the blows intended the EXAMINER, have fallen upon the Rev. Donald McNeill and the Rev. Isaac Murray. Those gentlemen will, we presume, defend themselves.

The Rev. Isaac Murray declared before the Committee that—

"The inadequacy of pay and the religious differences are the great difficulties in the way of working the Act."

We might quote the evidence of nearly every gentleman examined to prove that the "religious difficulty" is the chief cause of the decadence of our public schools, the chief reason why the Board of Education finds the Act "*unworkable*" the only reason why the Legislature has not, long since, corrected the defects of the law. And, what causes this "religious difficulty?" Simply the fact that nearly one-half of the population ask for the privilege of having their religion taught in the schools supported by the taxes which they pay into the public treasury,—and their reasonable request has been refused, their respectful petitions have been rejected. If our schoolhouses are vacant, if hundreds of children throughout the contry are growing up in ignorance, if our money is being squandered, if the people are discontented, if the Legislature is afraid to amend the school so that it may be "workable," here lies the cause—the "Patriot" to the contrary notwithstanding.

We own to a feeling of disappointment at the course adopted by the "Patriot." We imagined to ourselves the meeting of the staff shortly after the arrival of the editor-in-chief from Ottawa, and the anxious discussion over the question whether it would be better to advocate the system of Presbyterian Scotland or Protestant Prussia, or whether it might not be better to advise the importation of the "Eleventh Section." We did not, of course, expect any change of policy in order that justice might be dealt out to the minority, or that peace and harmony might be secured, or even that the cause of religion might be advanced. But we did hope that, after the vote of Mr. Laird on the "Eleventh Section," the "Patriot" would not have dared to oppose a reasonable concession to those who desire that religion may be taught in the public Schools.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSION.

TO-DAY we publish the evidence of the Rev. Alexander McLean, and School Visitors Stewart and McPhail. By a careful perusal of this evidence our readers will be both warned and instructed. They will be warned against riding a hobby too far. They will see that the Rev. Alexander McLean, who is so prejudiced against the teaching of religion in public schools, that he would not permit in the wilds of the North West, two thousand miles away, can—although it is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the law which he as a member of the Board of Education is bound to administer—permit it in the schools of his own parish of Belfast. They will see that Mr. William McPhail could teach the Shorter Catechism in each of the three schools which he himself taught; they will see that he names nearly a dozen country schools in which religion is now taught, and yet that he thinks the teaching of religion in the country "*totally impracticable.*" These facts—these ridiculous incosistencies—will surely be sufficient to warn all inclined to be secularists to clear away the scales of blinding prejudice before coming to a final conclusion upon the question. It will be observed that Mr. Stewart, School Visitor for Prince County thinks that "the "salaries of teachers should be raised and teachers *paid by results.*" To the first of these propositions no one will, we persume, raise an objection. The second also seems so reasonable that it is well worthy of serious consideration. In the ordinary affairs of life,—in business, in work—it is generally thought most satisfactory to the vendor as well as the buyer—to the workman as well as to the employer—to *pay for results.* Would it not, therefore, be well to pay for education according to the results produced? We think so. To our readers we say, "go think of it." It is the plan proposed by Hon. J. C. Pope to escape our present difficulties and to ensure an equivalent for the money expended by the Province.

There are other points in the evidence to which we would like to call attention. But we are unable to do so.

A GREEN'S GLIMPSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE ROAD TO THE CENTENNIAL—IMPRESSIONS BY THE WAY—GENEROUS PATRIOTS.

(*Written for the Examiner.*)

As this is my first visit to the States, and as I have heard so many different and conflicting expressions of impressions made on visitors at different times, I will endeavour to give you mine, and to describe what seemed to me ordinary and what extraordinary. I will merely do so, without particularizing in most cases, for fear of being brought to book by the many well informed Islanders, who have repeatedly been to the States, and are, therefore, in a better position to describe all the sights to be seen. I will confine myself to a sketch of my impressions. Leaving St. John by the steamer "New York," at eight o'clock, a. m., I arrived at Boston next day at 2 o'clock, p. m., and noticed that the paddle-wheel dial registered 25,132 turns. Landing on the wharf and walking to Water Street, and looking around me, I at once felt quite at home. An old friend greeting me whom I had not seen for nearly four years, and whom, I may have to introduce to your notice again. The London Sparrow! cheerful as ever, and fat if not fatter. I was recommended to go to the Park House Hotel for several reasons; primarly because one pays only for what one really wants, which is entirely on the English Hotel system. The ordinary system is, to pay by the day, which answers for permanent boarders but not for transient ones.

"THE CITY OF NOTIONS."

After seeing the State House, which is well known, I started to take Bunker Hill, and to ascend the monument. In order that I might take a bird's eye view of Boston and see precisely how I stood, I armed myself with the "Guide to views from the top of Bunker Hill," and steadily ascending the 295 steps to the top. I arrived there at length, inwardly and outwardly blown,—for it was a very windy day. I here again met with two old friends, Hancock and Adams; but I was sorry to see them. Gazing out by the south-west window and referring to my guide book, I am informed that before me stands Boston, "the city of notions," (sic) the literary Emporium of the western world, and sometimes appropriately called "the Metropolis of New England." Granted—I admit there are very few cities in the world like it, taking it as a city of notions or nations. The former appelation, although I presume a misprint, is thoroughly applicable, as Bostonians have framed their ideas of beauty, not only from New York, but have taken leaves from books and works of all civilized nations worth imitating. I perceive a great deal of the French style as well as English. Far from being rude, they are most obliging and polite; and as regarded home comfort and cleanliness, I think the sparrow who who has a home, food and bed, provided for it on almost every tree, could endorse my favorable opinion; but I am sorry to hear, that since his escape from his old enemy, the "London Cat," he has turned arbitrary and vicious, and, I am informed, complaints are made that he has driven all native birds from the place, and is now in sole possession. The public library here is one of the finest inducements to literary research, and I am informed there are several such libraries. There are many places of amusement, but the style afforded, as far as I have seen, is very poor. I notice that the men mostly wear the moustache solely, which, I suppose, finds most favor with the ladies, who will not condescend to look at a beard, never mind how handsome. This, certainly, is most extraordinary. The dress of the ladies' is good, but quiet, and their style is thoroughly after the English. The weather here now is beautiful. The grass is green, and the warm sun, after a day's rain, has caused the buds to shoot forth. Temperature to-day, 63° in the shade. I paid a visit yesterday to Mount Auburn, passing through the handsomest parts of Boston, with trees on each side of the road. On the way, I visited Harvard College, aad arrived in time to see the preparation made for the students' dinner, in the dining hall, which is certainly very handsome. There churches abound,—at least a dozen can be counted all round the University, of all denominations, as if guarding their own interests, and carefully watching the young idea lest he stray from the paths of rectitude. Oldest in appearance (if not most beautiful) of all the churches round is the Episcopal Church. But one of the grandest edifices is the Free Methodist [I hope I am correct in my information.] Towering above on the steeple and on each gable [the church forms the shape of the Cross] stands boldly forward the emblem of man's redemption. I leave your readers to say whether that is extraordinary or not. A gilt cross marks the Episcopal Church. I enter the gates of Mount Auburn, the City of the Dead, and do homage to the memory of the thousands of Boston's most renowned men and women, who lie there, *generous* patriots,—I use the term intentionally, as distinctive from liberal,—men who not only shed their life's blood for their country in the late civil war, but during their lifetime—sinking all petty provincialisms—opened their purses to taxation which they knew was for the benefit of their own city and their country. They have left behind their earthly reward in the shape of a handsome city, and now rest peacefully in one of the prettiest spots in the world.

I hope my next letter will be from the Centennial.

SECOND LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th May, 1876.

I left Boston last Monday, by the 6 o'clock Evening Express, for Fall River, thence by the Fall River steamer to New York. You have no doubt heard of those floating palaces, so I will not here describe them. The Governor of Massachusetts and staff left Boston by the same route, accompanied by the 1st corps of Independent Cadets, a very fine regiment of young fellows. Their band entertained us for an hour or two on board, playing some very fine selections. The Cadets also sang some very original songs, a copy of which I enclose. There was a great crowd in Boston to see the start for Philadelphia. I arrived in New York at 8 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, and as the trains left at 8.45, I proceeded straight to Jersey City Station. Here again there was a great crowd, and so all the way. The rain poured down all yesterday evening, making it impossible to see much of the City.

GOING TO THE SHOW.

All was life here this morning at a very early hour, and the sun shone forth brightly. The appearance of the Park was very fine, but the mud was ankle deep, and if any made money to-day, it must have been the shoe-blacks. General Grant arrived about 10 o'clock at the building, and as his carriage stopped within a yard of where I stood, for a few minutes, I had a good look at the President. I must say I was rather disappointed with his general appearance. He was dressed in civilian's garb, and is a short sized stout looking man, with a brown beard cut close to his face. It struck me his reception was anything but hearty, and I can't say much for the procession, it could never have been intended for a military display. The bands also very weak. Arriving at the entrance hundreds were turned back, as only a 50 cent scrip could be taken. I tendered two 25 cent scrips, and with great difficulty obtained the proper tender. I send you the the first newspaper accounts of the show, but you must not take it all for gospel. Bishop Simpson's prayer reads very well, but except to those standing close, not a word could be heard, and during the delivery not more than a dozen of heads were uncovered. The President read a speech which, at a distance, looked very big, judging by the size of the paper, but we had to take the substance for *granted*. The grand march of 'Hail to Chief,' was well played, but sounded weak in the open air although played on 200 violins. The Centenniel Hymn sounded well—sung, the paper says, by 1000 voices. I should say 600 nearer the mark. As regards the number of those present in the grounds, one of the papers says 1,000,000, I should say about 250,000. There were thousands outside the enclosure in the Park. They say there are 180 buildings in the enclosure, but at present only half that number are completed, and things will not be straight for at least another month. The Floral Hall is completed, and presents a very fine appearance. The Art Gallery would be poor were it not for pictures lent from England. The grounds and walks round in another month's time will be lovely, but September will be the best month. The hotels are crammed, and it was with difficulty I could get quarters. The main building is so large, I percieve the space allotted to each country is ample. China exhibits largely—interesting to a few I should say. England is largely represented, and Qeensland also makes a very fine show. The landscape paintings of that Colony are very interesting. I merely took a birdseye view of everything, and hope soon to give you more information.

SONGS SUNG BY THE CADETS:

TUNE:—"*One Hundred Years Ago.*"

At tap of drum again we come,
To camp beside the sea;
And pleasure find with song combined,
While days pass merrily.
The flag we love floats all above,
Its fold shall ne'r be furled;
While our dear land extends the hand,
Of freedom to the world.
Al la bazam, &c.

CHORUS:—We march in union step
While hearts are beating time boys,
We march in union step,
While hearts are beating time;
Then let our voices ring
For liberty sublime boys
No sweeter song can soldiers sing
So join each true Cadet.

A century has now gone by,
Since on yon Bunker's height;
Our fathers fought that peace might dwell.
And might give way to right;
We will maintain on land and main,
Their glorious bequest;
And hold henceforth there'll be no North
Nor South nor East nor West.
Al la bazam, &c.

CHORUS:—We march in union steps, &c.

W'eve been to Philadelphia,
With Edmonds in command;
We've had a lark in Fairmount Park,
Now with our friends we stand;
We've marched beside old NewYork's pride
And so we are content.
Now we are here let's give the cheer,
Of the Seventh Regiment.
Sis's-s-s-s-s- boom—Ah-h-h

CHORUS:—We'll march in union step, &c.
Al la bazam, &c.

CHORUS:

TUNNE:—"*One Wild River.*"

We'll take the Gov'nor
And his Staff,
To Philadelphia.
CHORUS.—We are going
To Philadelphia.

The Gov'nor will ride
His milk-white steed,
In Philadelphia.

We'll chase the devil
Round the stump,
In Philadelphia.

Three of a kind
Will beat two pair,
In Philadelphia.

We represent
A temperance State,
In Philadelphia.

We won't drink any
Beer or Wine,
In Philadelphia.

We'll keep our coats
All buttoned up,
In Philadelphia.

We've got no buttons
To give the girls,
In Philadelphia.

We'll carry only
Tooth brushes and combs,
To Philadelphia.

Towels and soap,
Will be supplied,
In Philadelphia.

TUNE:—"*Happy Land.*"

I know a boarding house
Just 'cross the way,
Where they have ham and eggs,
Three times a day;
Oh! how the boarders yell!
When they hear the dinner bell,
Oh! how those eggs do smell!
Three times a day.

And in this boarding house,
They of't have hash
Made of corn-beef and lard,
All in a mash;
Oh! how the boarders shout!
When they know the hash is out,
Oh! how the hairs stick out!
All through the hash;

And in this boarding house,
It has been said,
Once a year they give clean sheets;
To every bed;
Oh! how the boarder swears!
When he comes to go up stairs,
And finds a cockroach there,
Right in his bed.

The English Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to Symyrna, in readiness for any additional trouble in the East.

Lord Douglass Gordon has been returned to the English House of Commons, for West Aberdeenshire, in the Liberal interest.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who has been ill for some time, is sinking rapidly. Hopes of his recovery are no longer entertained.

The Emperor of Brazil gives thirty minutes to his dinner, and insists that everything shall be placed on the table at once instead of being served in courses.

Admiral Vernon Jackson died recently in England, aged eighty-four. He was the original of Marryatt's character of O'Brien, in 'Peter Simple.'

A riot occurred in Salonica, Turkey, on Saturday, between the Ghristians and Mahometans, during which the French and German Consuls were assassinated.

The German American Independent Citizens' Association have passed resolutions denouncing the Centennial Commissioners for closing the Exhibition buildings on Sunday.

A happy father in Halifax would feel happier if a little suggestion that he has to make were carried out. He imparts his suggestion in a letter to the *Reporter*. He says that when he went to register the birth of his seventh, the happy thought struck him that all persons, on registering the birth of an infant, should receive the sum of fifty dollars at least, the amount to be taken from the appropriation now made for emigration. He has heard that each child is worth a great deal to the country, and his wife and himself believe that one of theirs is worth as much as anybody elses. When he thinks of the large amount expended annually in keeping up emigration agencies and bringing up children, he "really believes that the Government would save money by giving the bounty, and enable many who are fortunate or unfortunate enough to be parents to meet the doctors' increased tariff with a smile." The writer modestly witholds his name, and will be perfectly satisfied if he knows that he is to receive fifty dollars for each child that is to follow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUMBER.

BY AUCTION

Next Thursday, May 25th,

AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

On Lord's Wharf:

45,000 feet PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK BOARDS; 150 M. SHINGLES.

ALSO,

At the same time, ON POWNAL WHARF:
1,000 Cedar and Juniper POSTS.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
No. 11 Queen St., May 22, 1876.—1in

VERY VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS!

I WILL sell at AUCTION, on the premises, on Saturday, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,

Nine Acres of Land,

in the Eastern part of the Royalty, situated on the Royalty Road and the road leading to the Model Farm.

The land is divided into Five Fields, Two Fields of One Acre each, fronting on the Royalty Road, and Two Fields of Two Acres each, and One of Three Acres, fronting on the road leading to the Model Farm, as per plan on handbills.

A good Barn is situated on one of the fields fronting on the Royalty Road, which might easily be converted into a dwelling house. This very valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists and parties wanting pasture lots, being beautifully located at a convenient distance from the city.

Terms, 25 per cent down, the balance in two years, with interest at 6 per cent.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
May 22, 1876.

TEA. TEA.

50 chests
20 half-chests
20 boxes (21 lbs. ea c) } TEA,
of very fine quality.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 22, 1876. 3in

TO MY PATRONS.

As I am about to be absent from the Island for six weeks, I wish to inform my friends and patrons that I leave my business principally in the hands of MR. CHAS. W. DREW, who is ready to give them every satisfaction. Mr. D. has been in my employment for 35 years, and knows my ways of business perfectly.

For the Workshop, I have also appointed competent oversight.

I trust my brief absence will cause no inconvenience to my customers.

Your obedient servant,
MARK BUTCHER.

Ch'town, May 22. 1876.—2in

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS!

I have received instructions from Hon. John Longworth, to sell by AUCTION, on the grounds, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a large number of

Building & Villa Lots,

situate at the North-east end of the city, near the Railway.

These Lots form part of the Esker Estate, and are bounded on all sides by public streets. Euston Street having been opened out eastwardly through the Property, so as to connect with the Public Street extending North and South through Common Lot No. 31. A plan of the Lots may be seen at my office, on and after the 17th inst.

Terms liberal, and made known at Sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, 15th May, 1876. 2i

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

TO arrive per Brigt. *Bittern*, due here on or about the 20th inst.—

195 puns. } CHOICE
25 tierces } RETAILING
20 bbls. } MOLASSES.

40 hhds. } BRIGHT
23 tierces } MUSCOVADO
50 bbls. } SUGAR.

HASZARD BROS.,
61 Water Street.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

WE are now hourly expecting, per Steamer *Hadji* from Quebec and Steamers from Montreal—

250 BBLS. NEW SPRING FLOUR,

In Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine.

HASZARD BROS.

Paints, Oils and Varnish.

PER "MOSELLE" from London:

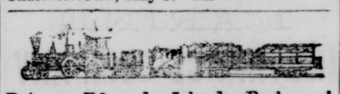
93 kegs Assorted PAINTS,
2 hhds } Boiled and Raw OILS,
10 drums }
Casks PUTTY.

HASZARD BROS.

IN STORE.

Bbls. { Mess PORK, Prime Mess PORK, JOWLS and PATES,
LARD, (in cans) HAMS, BACON.

HASZARD BROS,
61 Water Street.
Charlottetown, May 8.—1m



Prince Edward Island Railway!

SPECIAL RUNNING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after Wednesday, May 10th, 1876, in addition to the Trains on Time Table No. 4, a Special Steamboat Express Train will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.		A. M.	GOING EAST.		P. M.
Charlottet'wn	Dep	6.00	Summerside	Dep	6.00
Royalty Junct	"	6.20	Kensington	"	6.32
N. Wiltshire	"	7.07	County Line	"	7.07
Hunter River	"	7.23	Breadalbane	"	7.17
Elliotts	"	7.50	Elliotts	"	7.25
Breadalbane	"	7.58	Hunter River	"	7.52
County Line	"	8.07	N. Wiltshire	"	8.07
Kensington	"	8.42	Royalty Junct	"	8.55
Summerside	Arr.	9.15	Charlottet'wn	Arr	9.15

W. McKECHNIE,
Superintendent.

C. J. Brydges,
Gen'l Supt. Gov. Railways.
Charlottetown, May 8, 1876.—3ins

Valuable Building Lots for Sale,

IN THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS in Charlottetown. Apply to

JOHN BRECKEN,
or WILLIAM DODD.

April 17, 1876.—h p

PENS, INKSTANDS, PENMARKS, INKS, &c.,

A complete variety just received at

BREMNER BROTHERS.
May 8, 1876. 2in

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OH!

IF you want good ROOM PAPAIRE,
Selected with the greatest care—
The best you can find anywhere—
At prices which will make you stare,
Read this in THE EXAMINAIRE,
And go and be a purchasaire,
At 85 NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.
Directly next door to WELLNAIRE,
And see the low-priced Booksellaire,
Who also is named Stationaire.
Buy, brothers, buy with care,
The best and cheapest ROOM PAPAIRE.

Call and see the samples, which are exquisite, and prices, which are astonishing.

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE

85 North Side Queen Square.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE.

Ch'town, May 22, 1876.

Further Notice to Tenants on Lot 23.

I WILL still continue to receive the Current Year's Rent for the Rennie Estate, Lot 23, up to the 3rd day of June. After that date, I will be obliged to sue every Tenant who fails to pay.

ROBERT RENNIE.
May 22, 1876. 2in

Plaster Paris & Cement.

50 bbls. PLASTER,
20 bbls. Portland CEMENT,
JUST RECEIVED.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 22, 1876. 1in

SALT. SALT.

JUST arrived, ex "Annie W.,"

500 bags Salt,

which will be sold low from Wharf.

N. RANKIN.
May 22, 1876. 1in

OVERDUE.

EX SCHR. "A. SEAMAN,"—

150 M. A. J. PINE SHINGLES,
17,000 feet PINE BOARDS.

N. RANKIN.
May 22, 1876.—1in

DRY GOODS!

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.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

Kildare Capes, Lot 3.

A Rare Chance for a Farmer.

FRONTING 20 chains on the Gulf where abundance of Sea Manure can be had. Near Schools, Churches, and Mill. In the midst of thriving settlements. Containing 160 acres, with about one hundred in a high state of cultivation. Buildings—two Dwelling Houses and two Barns in good repair. Possession of 100 acres and buildings can be given at once.

Terms—half down, balance in five years with interest. For further particulars apply to PALMER & McLEOD.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, May 15, 1876.—3w

AWFUL

DULL TIMES continue, and in order to lesson the calamity and cheer the homes of all, I am determined to sell the celebrated SMALL KNIGHT & Co's.

ORGANS

at prices to suit everyone.

Those Instruments have No SUPERIORS 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.

Improved Farms West.

THE Subscriber offers several valuable Farms on Lots 4, 5, and 6, for sale on liberal terms.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, May 15, 1876.—3w

COAL! COAL!

Season, 1876.

We solicit orders for

VALE COLLIERY, GOURIE MINES, Old Sydney Mines.

The Nut Coal of the VALE is now more extensively used in this City than that of any other Mine.

CARVELL BROS, Agents.
Ch'town, May 13, 1876.—1m.

WANTED—AGENTS!

to canvass in this County for Prof. Parsons'

Laws of Business,

with full directions and forms for all transactions, especially adapted to the several

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada

AND THE UNITED STATES.

By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University, and author of many Law Books.

A New Book for everybody. Explaining the *rights, duties* and *obligations* of all the relations of life, as well as every kind of contract and legal obligation.

"*A correct, economical,* and *safe Counsellor and Adviser,* giving directions for every proceeding, and showing how to draw and execute every kind of legal instrument. Essential to *Every Farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer, Public Officer, Landlord, Tenant, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Minor, Heir-at-Law, Legatee, Apprentice, Mariner, Auctioneer, Broker, Notary, Bank Officer, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Commissioner, Trader, Property-holder.*

So *plain, full, accurate* and *complete* that no person can afford to be without it. Embodying in popular form the results of the labor and study of the most popular and successful writer of law books in the country. Worth ten times the price asked for it!

Exclusive territory given. Send for descriptive circular. Address S. S. SCRANTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

May 15, 1876. 4in

SUBSCRIBE for THE EXAMINER
One Dollar and Forty Cents a year