I would admonish them first, and if they did not cease such teaching I would take stronger measures.

This Act must be remodelled in detail. The principle is good. I understand there is no system in the Act. Under it, as at present, I think that religious instruction is not embodied.

I would suggest at least one term of attendance, for candidates for teachers, at the Normal School. I would not compel attendance at the Normal School, but I would give the Normal School graduates a higher salary.

I would not keep the children in after school hours for religious instruction where the school was unmixed. To keep children in would be irksome to them.

I have been a teacher for forty-five years.

(Signed,) EDWARD ROCHE.

ADDENDA.

In the Normal School the provisions of the Act may not be entirely carried out. Neither is it possible under existing circumstances, chiefly on account of students not being compelled to attend at least one term (to carry it out). The primary object of the school—to train teachers—is not carried out. I think the actual qualifications of the majority of teachers, as a class, are very low.

(Signed,) EDWARD ROCHE.

DONALD MONTGOMERY, *Examined.*

I am Principal of the Normal School. I have been so for nearly two years. My predecessor was Mr. Arbuckle.

I carry out the principle of the Albany Normal School, of the United States, in regard to training teachers, and for pupils. When candidates appear to be trained, we educate them before training. The difficulty is that the examiners often license candidates before they are qualified to impart instruction, and before they have finished their training.

The Board does not grant any certificates to candidates entering this school. I examine them myself. There is a fixed standard of admission. The Board licenses candidates whenever they pass through the examination prescribed for teachers, and some may not be in the school a month.

The system as now carried out, has not the effect desired of qualifying teachers for their profession.

Some of those who, I know, will make the poorest teachers, often pass highest [in the examination]. They are not capable of imparting their knowledge.

The Model Department of the Normal School is graded. There are three grades, two departments in each. There are three rooms, and four teachers.

When scholars come up to a certain grade, we promote them to a higher one.

We require three or four rooms more than we have. We have not been able to accommodate as many pupils as offer. We accommodate about half. If we had more room the school would be much larger. Our number would be about doubled.

I often brought this to the notice of members of the board. My direct reports to the Board are not published.

I do not read the prayers because they were not required by the Act. The number of Catholics and Protestants are about equal.

The district Rules and Regulations do not apply to the Normal School. The school is purely secular. The Bible is not read in it. I think there are a number of people who have been entirely educated in this school. We do not act as a feeder for, nor are we in connection with, any school.

Our work is pretty much Normal School work. We have too much Common School work. Music and singing are not taught.

I teach Secularism pure and simple. The pupils are well conducted. I taught the catechism when teaching in district schools, not because I thought it right, but because it was customary.

We want a new and larger Normal School. We must have a Model School. We cannot have a good Normal School without it. The application of the theory of teaching must be shown. We want more accommodation—a larger building. The present one is too small; it might do for a Grammar School, if entirely confined to Grammar School work.

If there were enough teachers, a graded system might be introduced into the rural districts.

In the Grammar School, the boys are expected to do Grammar School work before they know Common School work. They begin Latin and Greek before they knew English.

I do not think the Common Schools could be graded. I think three schools might be amalgamated into two.

I am paid a certain salary by Government, and there are certain fees paid me. We charge two pounds (old currency) for each scholar. Of the fees I pay fifty dollars ($50) to Miss McKinnon. The remainder, if any, is divided between myself and Mr. Roche. This has been the custom for the last few months.

When I first came there were only seventeen students—excepting those under Miss McKinnon. The Board has not required that a proper report should be made of the fees and of the state of the school.

I receive six hundred and fifty dollars ($650) from Government. I think it ought to be more; at least one thousand [$1000] or more.

I do not believe a Board is a good way of administering the Education of the country, there should be one responsible head, and no advisory Board. Let the responsible head advise the Executive.

[Signed] D. MONTGOMERY.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, *Examined.*

I have been at the head of the Prince of Wales College since 1868—about seven years. I had been previously connected with the College.

We intended to confine ourselves to collegiate work, but could not as we could not get the boys prepared for us. We tried to establish an entrance examination but could not succeed in doing so. We had finally to take boys as they came.

We found we had to begin at the beginning to make sure of the instruction imparted. This elementary work does not interfere with what we read in higher branches. I am not satisfied with this system.

There was formerly a Grammar School nominally under the control of the Principal of the College, but the Principal of the College had not time to attend to it. It disappeared.

To some extent we do Grammar School work as preparatory for college.

We want more assistance. We want another assistant, unless provision is made outside for Grammar School work. This Grammar School work acts as a drag on the teachers of the College.

Many of those (the pupils) from the country come very unequally prepared—being well up in some subjects and not in others. Some scholars supplied by some of our old pupils have been well trained. This is because their teachers were well trained.

From most other schools the pupils are not well up.

We now get some from the District Schools, but have to do preparatory work with them. They are unequally prepared. They can generally do Grammar and a little English.

We have entered sixty-seven scholars already this term since Easter. We entered about seventy-eight or eighty between Christmas and Easter.

I do not want another Grammar School unless the College can really be made a College. I want another Assistant in the College to take the lower classes and also to assist in the higher classes.

We have all denominations at the College. We give no religious instruction. The College is and always has been opened with an extempore prayer. No form is laid down by the Board of Trustees.

We have no lack of scholars—we have rather too many. There are two teachers. I take the more advanced classes.

Pupils, six in number, who have Scholarships are admitted free. They do not come up to requirements—latterly they have improved. The Scholarships are given every second year.

The Grammar School teachers I turn out generally leave the Island because they do not get paid. We educate the boys now and lose them.

The reason that the College is not really a College is that the schools in the country cannot keep up a College. We have to do Common School work. We want feeders. The poor condition of the country schools is the great obstacle we have to contend with. With another man in the College we could do much better.

To remedy the state of things in the country schools.

I think about half the scholars are without teachers, and this is partly because teachers are so poorly paid.

It would have a strong tendency to unify the system and work it properly, if there were a man as Superintendent of Education, who could also be chief inspector as well as administrator of the system.

I think the only way to increase the salary is by a local tax.

In Scotland the Government pays only for secular instruction. There are schedules to be filled up by the teachers and ratified by the trustees that the teachers have taught in secular subjects at least five hours a day. The pupils are examined by the inspector in different secular subjects, and every subject is graded. For every pupil who passes the inspector's examination the School Board receives a certain amount, which goes into the common fund. There is so much for each of those pupils; then the school teacher has a certificate for which the Government grant so much to the school, and there is the power of local taxation.

The School Visitor does not ask if there is any religious instruction imparted. He only inquires if secular subjects have been taught for five hours.

The School Board may decide on having the Bible read and explained by getting a Bible license. Religious knowledge must be imparted outside the fixed school hours.

The Catholics are very well pleased. They have a good many schools in Edinburgh, and they have no difficulty in getting candidates to come forward for examination. They say they are much better off now than formerly. The examiner examines the schools as to whether the teacher has a certificate, whether five hours secular teaching has been given, and whether the school buildings are suitable.

If the examination is satisfactory the pupils in the schools are placed in the same position and the allowance for each pupil is the same as in the Board School, except that they do not participate in the local assessment.

They pay according to results, and that is the best system.

There used to be a Catholic inspector for Catholic schools, but this is now done away with—the ordinary inspector performing the work.

The examination is not in any particular book, but on the knowledge of the subject, wherever this knowledge is obtained.

[Signed,] ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 29, 1876.

AT the close of our financial year, we beg to tender our sincere thanks to those who have patronized THE EXAMINER in the past, and to solicit a continuance of their favors. From those of our subscribers who will this week receive their accounts, we ask the favor of a prompt response. We have endeavored to make THE EXAMINER a good family newspaper; and we trust that we will be able, from time to time, to introduce new features which will make it additionally interesting.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSION.

THIS week we publish the evidence of John McSwain, Esq, Rev. Isaac Murray, Edward Roche, Esq., Donald Montgomery, Esq., and Professor Anderson. Each of these gentlemen has had more or less practical experience in the working of our educational law—each, we may fairly presume, has given the education question more or less study. The evidence may, therefore, be regarded as important. On the "burning question" of permitting religion in the public schools our readers will notice that three of the witnesses have expressed very decided opinions. Mr. McSwain, who is School Visitor for King's County—says that while he found sectarian teaching in two schools only, he has heard, indirectly, and believes, that religion is taught in a great number. He also states that, in some places, the people complain that sectarian teaching is not allowed, and that about a dozen teachers have asked if they could teach sectarianism during school hours. He thinks that *in districts where the people are all of one denomination, sectarian teaching is practicable and advisable.*

The evidence of the Rev. Isaac Murray is so full of nice distinctions that it is somewhat of a puzzle. He believes that "it is *ultra vires* in Government to introduce or sanction sectarian teaching in town or country." Yet he would have religious teaching in all the public schools, for he believes *godless schools a curse to the country.*" "If," he says, "the Bible is used in the schools, I would let Roman Catholics have their Bible and the Protestants theirs. In mixed schools I would let each denomination use its own version, and the Lord's Prayer as in their own version. I would not have the whole Bible read, but would have selections from Protestant and Douay versions of the Bibles agreed to by both churches. Then if any parties do not choose to submit to this they can withdraw during this reading." We question the practicability of this scheme. It is, however, worthy of more consideration than we are at present able to give to it. We ask our readers to "think it over." They might mentally contrast it with the scheme explained by Professor Anderson. This scheme, it is said, works admirably in Scotland. Under it the state pays only for secular education. The teaching of religion, according to the distinctive beliefs of the various denominations is however permitted,—and Protestants and Catholics alike are satisfied.

HOW THEY SPEND THE MONEY.

As the Halifax "Reporter" remarks, "many persons were under the impression that the grand fancy ball given in Ottawa last winter was given by the Governor General himself." It is now, however, reported the Economical Reform(?) Government with which the Dominion is now blessed ordered the "grand affair" and that the country has borne the expense—some twenty-eight thousand [$28-000] dollars. Well may our contemporary the "Watchman," exclaim:

"Twenty-eight thousand dollars for the grand fancy folly, while the shivering underpaid laborers on the Intercolonial Railway, who contribute of their means to the additional taxation, were having their miserable pittances reduced by the mighty Mr. Brydges and his servitors; $28,000 for this fancy ball when the farmers of the Maritime Provinces are driven from railways built by their own money, because forsooth the former tariff did not bring in money enough; when the merchants of the country were struggling desperately to obtain money enough to pay Government duties; when the factories were shutting up or turning away new hands for want of work, when thousands of persons knew not where to obtain their next meal. $28,000 for fancy dress balls! Not one cent nor one line of legislation in aid of the starving industries of the Dominion."!

The nomination of Pierrepoint to be Minister to England, has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

"THE PHILADELPHIA BUNGLE."

BETWEEN Senator Penny and Mr. Perrault, the Canadian Department at the Centennial has been placed at a great disadvantage. Mr. Perrault, who is Secretary to the Canadian Commissioners, quarreled "with Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological survey, quarreled with the British Commission, quarreled with the exhibitors, and apparently made himself generally disagreeable." Consequently the President of the United States, the Emperor of Brazil and other notables who, on the opening day, "paid their respects to the Commissioners at the several courts, passed Canada without deigning to stop a moment. The British Commission, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, snubbed Canada by excluding her exhibits from the British catalogue, in which all the other Colonies have place, and Sir Edward made the slight more noticeable by introducing to the distinguished party the Jamaica Commission while he ignored Canada." Senator Penny has, it appears mismanaged the issuing of passes to persons connected with the Department. "A number of gentlemen—including the delegates from the Nova Scotia Advisory Board—who are entitled to the rank and privileges of Commissioners, have been classed as attendants—placed on the same footing as the men who sweep the floors, and who, as a proof that they are not imposters, are required to exhibit tickets bearing their photographs." The Halifax *Chronicle*, from which our quotations are taken, declares that "the whole affair reflects discredit upon the Canadian Commissioners, and upon the Government which is responsible for their proceedings.'

OUR STREETS.

THE enterprise and activity lately displayed by our City Fathers encourage us to hope that they will lose no time in having the names of our streets neatly painted on small boards of wood or sheets of tin to be hung or nailed up at our street corners for the information and guidance of strangers. Should they require knowledge respecting such petty details as cost of material, etc., they only have to apply to the authorities of almost any town in the civilized world. At present the ingenuity of our efficient and obliging policemen must often be put to the test to direct the inquiring stranger without leaving the beaten track marked out by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE MAINLAND.

WE assume the delay in issuing "summer arrangements" for the *Princess of Wales* and *St. Lawrence* is owing to the desire of the Steam Navigation Company to maintain their popularity by making the best possible connections with the trains on the mainland. Now that the great Mr. Brydges has appeared upon the scene, we presume that any difficulty which may have existed will disappear, and that those who have complained of "delay at Pictou" will complain no more.

MURDER.—On Sunday the 15th inst., the body of Mary Ann Lynch, wife of James McQuillan of the township of Modoc in the neighborhood of Ottawa was found by the roadside not far from her residence. Her forehead had been completely smashed in and the brains of the unfortunate woman lay thickly on the grass. A large flat stone near by which was disfigured with blood and to which some hair and a piece of bone were attached, was the weapon with which the murderer had taken the life of his victim. The husband of the unfortunate woman who had last been seen in her company, was arrested by the neighbors, who turned out *en masse* on hearing of the bloody deed, he being found at his father's house, having with him his two children who had been with himself and his wife when they were last seen together a few hours before. He made no attempt to escape, and manifested no contrition for the terrible crime. He was securely guarded until the following day, when an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against James McQuillan.—*Montreal Witness.*

MILITIA.—In order to bring the expenditure for the drill and training of the active Militia for the year 1876-7 within the appropriation made by Parliament, the strength of the force to be drilled and paid for that year has been limited by Order in Council to twenty-three thousand officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 1420 horses, for a period of not less than eight days as the nominal strength of the active militia is in access of the number which can be paid, and as it is not desirable to reduce the strength of corps below that estimate for drill and training of the year 1876-7, viz., 42 non-commissioned officers and men including staff-sergeants and bandsmen. Provisions has been made for selection by a lot of corps which may drill in different districts, each district being allotted its full quota in proportion to the local strength of the corps therein.

CANADIAN SHIPPING.—In the House of Commons on the discussion of the Merchant Shipping Bill Mr. Jenkins, member for for Dundee, asked the Government whether they had received representations from Canada in reference to the clause requiring Canadian shipping to be excluded from the operation of the bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequdr replied that the Canadian representatives in England assented to the bill; and it was undesirable that a distinction should be made between Canadian and British flags. Canadian shipping, he said, would be subjected to no inconvenience. An attempt would be made to adopt a Canadian law, having the same regulations in ports of departure.

MR. HUESTIS, of P. E. Island, whose snow-plough we referred to so recently, has since wrought out three other inventions. He has constructed a bell-buoy, a self-acting car shackle, and a horse power manure fork. The bell-buoy is so constructed as to suit calm or stormy weather. In calm weather the current would cause the bell to ring, and in stormy the action of the buoy would make it ring. The self acting car shackle would be of great utility if found to be workable. The danger to life in coupling cars is very great, and any invention that would do way with danger would be very valuable.—*Hx. Reporter.*

THE JAIL.—Under the direction of the efficient Superintendent of Public Works for Queen's County, Charlottetown Jail is rapidly assuming a respectable appearance. In a future number we will endeavor to describe the improvements which have been introduced. In the meantime, we may enquire, when will some system of prison discipline be established?

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was generally observed in Charlottetown. There was, however, no Royal Salute.

HERRING are very plentiful in the Bays of the north side of the Island, and large quantities have been caught.

TEACHERS.—Twenty-seven candidates for the office of school teacher were successful in the examination held last week.

MR. ALEXANDER OXLEY of Cumberland Co., N. S., has been awarded the P. E. Island Railway Express business.

PRESS OF BUSINESS, this week, prevents us from attending to the *Patriot* and our champion "Political Acrobat"—Mr. Laird.

A good Hairdresser can have steady employment and good wages at the Union House, corner of Queen and King Streets, by applying to Chas. Otto Winkler. tf

ORDINATION. — Aozair C. A. Boudreault, Stanislaus A. Boudreault and Thomas Stephen Phelan, were, on Thursday last, (Ascension Day,) ordained Priests by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION of the article headed "False Balances," copied into the last EXAMINER from the *Irish Canadian*, appears in the correspondence columns of the Toronto *Mail*, of the 17th inst.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. E. H. Ball—well kown on this Island—was presented with an address and a purse of money on the completion of his engagement as Curate of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax.

PERSONAL.—Hon. F. Brecken, E. J. Hodgson, Esq., and L. H. Davies, Esq., leave Charlottetown to-day to attend the Supreme Court at Ottawa when the Appeal from the decision of the Judges on the Awards is tried.—C. J. Brydges, Esq., is on the Island.

BROKE JAIL.—A man by the name of Frank Carroll got out of jail this morning by exerting a degree of activity that is surprising. It seems that he was taking his morning walk in the yard at seven o'clock and watching his opportunity quietly climbed over the fence, though how he did it we cannot imagine.

THE Minister of the Interior, the Hon. David Laird, is expected to return to Ottawa in the beginning of next month; he is shortly thereafter to leave for the North West on important public business connected with the organization of the Government of the new Province of Kewatten. —*Ottawa Despatch.*

ON Tuesday the sch'r *Mary Ann* arrived here with a cargo of additional machinery, from A. B. Almour, Halifax, N. S., for J. C. Pope and Alex. Beaton. Mr. Almour is here himself superintending the setting up of the machinery.—*S. Journal.*

DEATH ON THE BEACH.—The Port Hawksbury *News of the Week* says: A seaman named John Morgan, of the P. E. I. brig *Scylla*, Capt. McNeill, was brought ashore in a sick condition yesterday evening, and died on the beach about half an hour after being landed. His illness was said to be asthma.

GOOD NEWS.—The Wesleyans and Presbyterians have united to run a Union Protestant Female Seminary entirely independent of Government aid. Success to their independent manly pluck.—*Presbyterian.*

The establishment of good schools in this city is certainly "good news;" but we fail to see why any body of persons should be complimented on their "independent manly pluck" because they combine to do the work of the State for nothing.

MCALPINE'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR THE MARITIME POVINCES.—This Directory will contain the Business Men of Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown, and of each town along the lines of Railway in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island. Mr. Abbott is now in town to collect the requisite information, and to canvass for the said work. The low figure of severty-five cents, at which the book will be sold, will insure it a large circulation.

TWO HOURS OF REAL ENJOYMENT.—Last night Mr. Kennedy, after an absence of eight years, since which he has made the tour of the world gave one of his brilliant entertainments in this city. Eight years do not seem to have worked much change in him, saving that he sings even better than he did, with richer, clearer voice, which loses none of its power. As a mimic he stands alone, and the ease with which he represents the various phases of Scottish character is wonderful, while the manner in which he sings the songs of auld Scotland is bewitching to a degree.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The following inventory of articles stolen from a passenger who put up at a house at Cape Traverse, P. E. I., a few weeks ago, has been furnished for publication:—

A very nice ivory headed walking stick, below it a silver ring of two initials.
A splendid small Italian silver watch, valued at $35, [with a broken crystal], placed in a neat box.
Five beautiful German silver medals in a small leather bag.
Two English pocket dictonaries.
A complete box of new steel pens.
One package of wax candles of different colors.
One box of pins.
A small yellow brass key.
One shoe buckle.
A wooden box cover.—*Hx. Herald.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Capt. Falt, of the sch'r 'Young Romp,' which arrived on Sunday from Summerside, P. E. I., reports that on the 17th inst., he picked up two men about five miles from Cape Traverse. They said they had walked from Shediac, for forty miles along the coast, trying to procure a boat to convey them to P. E. Island. Not finding any, they put to sea on a raft, which they made of drift wood. On the first day the raft was stranded on the ice. When picked up by the schooner, they were swimming from one ice pan to another, trying to reach the shore. The men who refused to give their names, were landed by Capt. Falt at Cape Canso. *Hx. Chronicle.*

A PUBLIC OFFICIAL APPRECIATED.—An appreciative correspondent sends the following, respecting the Superintendent of Public Works for King's County. We have great pleasure in inserting it:—

"The Superintendent of Public Works for King's County—Mr. William Macdonald—is without exaggeration one of our best public servants in the County. Generally speaking, the roads and bridges in King's County are in good condition. I doubt not but it will be admitted on both sides that to Mr. Macdonald, the Superintendent, the people are in a great sense indebted for the many splendid new bridges erected within the last few years. In the eastern sections of the County especially, are to be seen some of the best wooden bridges on the Island, the most of which, were built under the supervision of Mr. Macdonald. Within the last two or three years he has turned his attention to the opening of new lines of roads, which would never have been effected, had it not been for his timely exertions. This opening of new roads applys more particularly to the eastern part of the County. And all his labors in the expenditure of the public moneys are exercised with caution, and a general regard to economy. May he long continue this course which will entitle him to a still larger share of the peoples confidence."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'TWA HOURS AT HAME.'

MARKET HALL! CHARLOTTETOWN.

Two Nights Only: Thursday, 8th, Friday, 9th, June.

MR. KENNEDY, THE SCOTTISH VOCALIST.

Will give his Entertainments on the Songs of Scotland, assisted by the following members of his family:

MISS HELEN KENNEDY, Soprano,
MISS MARJORY KENNEDY, Contralto,
MR. DAVID KENNEDX, Tenor,
MR. ROBERT KENNEDY, Tenor,
MR. JAMES KENNEDY, Baritone,

who will perform a selection of

GLEES, MADRIGALS & HARMONIZED SCOTTISH AIRS.

Commence at 8. Admission 25 and 50 cents. Children in arms not admitted.
May 29, 1876.—2in

Rye Whiskey,
PINE BOARDS,
FINNEN HADDIES!
LATHS!
CORNMEAL!
CLAPBOARDS!
Digbys, Tea, Codfish,
HOPS!
SPRUCE BOARDS!
COD OIL, DEALS,
Second-hand Tubs, Scantling,

Landing ex Schrs. *Thetis, Annie W., Sarah*, &c., &c., and Steamers.

F. S. HANDFORD & CO.,
Water Street.
Ch'town, May 29, 1876.—2in

Sugar and Molasses.

TO arrive per "BITTERN" and "JAMES PEAKE," now due:

50 puns. }
10 tierces } Bright Barbados Molasses
8 bbls. }
20 hhds. }
15 tierces } Choice Muscovado Sugar
12 hhds. English Refined SUGAR,

For sale low from wharf.
FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.
May 29, 1876.—2i

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

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

FLOUR. FLOUR.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MONTREAL—
400 Bbls. Choice Family Flour.
J. & T. MORRIS.
May 29, 1876.—2in

BARLEY. BARLEY.
500 Bush. Seed Barley.
J. & T. MORRIS.
May 29, 1876.—2in

PASTURE. PASTURE.

FIFTY ACRES EXCELLENT PASTURE, about one mile and a quarter from the City—to let by the field, or cattle taken in at so much a head for the season. Plenty of water. Also,

TO LET:

A well-finished COTTAGE, containing eleven rooms, opposite to St. Dunstan's College, with nice grounds and garden. Rent very low. Apply to
J. & T. MORRIS.
May 27, 1876.—2in

EARTHENWARE!

NOW LANDING ex "James Peake," from Liverpool:
16 Crates Assorted Earthenware.
FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.
May 29, 1876.—pat ne 2in

NOTICE.

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

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

TAKE WARNING! AND Save Law Expenses.

TENANTS on Townships Nos. 9, 16, 22 and 61, are hereby notified that the yearly or half yearly rents, which became due on the first day of November last and on the first day of May instant, must be paid immediately at my office, in Charlottetown.

After the first day of June, Tenants who have not complied with the above request will be sued without distinction of persons.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Agent for Miss Sullivan.
May 8, 1876.—4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION OF SEASONED PINE!

CARGO OF MARGARET JANE,
ON CONNOLLY'S WHARF,
AT SIX O'CLOCK,
Tuesday Evening.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 29, 1876.—1in

AUCTION.

Household Furniture!

WE will sell on WEDNESDAY the 7th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of G. C. Carman, Esq., Water Street, (west end), his Household Furniture consisting of: 1 English Cottage Piano, Dining Table, Chairs, Couches, Bedroom Sets, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Carpets, Crockeryware, Pictures, Stoves, Water Casks, etc., etc., etc.
F. S. HANFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Ch'town, May 29, 1876.—2i

To be Sold by Auction
In the North End of the City.

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the owner to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 8th day of June next,
at the hour of 11 o'clock,
TWENTY-TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS!

beautifully situated between the St. Peter's Road and Euston Street, directly opposite the residence of Hon. John Longworth.

TERMS:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid down; balance in FIVE YEARS with interest at six per cent.

For particulars, apply to
WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.
Ch'town, May 29, 1876.—p a h til sale

TEA! TEA! TEA!
AT THE
New York and Toronto FLOUR DEPOT!

THE subscriber has received by recent arrivals from London, and which will be sold either wholesale or retail:

50 Chests Japan Tea (Choice),
50 Chests Kaison Sonchong Flavour.

Quality guaranteed, and the money will be returned to purchasers if the article does not give satisfaction.

Also, always on hand, a supply of

Fresh Ground Flour!

imported weekly from Toronto.
WILLIAM McGILL.
Ch'town, May 29.—2w

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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.

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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.

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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.

IN PRESS
And Will Soon be Ready,
Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated,
BY
Rev. Dr. O'Brien.

THE above Work treats of the great truths revealed in the Bible, inasmuch as they are known by reason. The existence, attributes and works of the Creator, the human soul, its faculties of reason and will, the liberty of will, immortality and union of soul and body, revelation, reason and faith, miracles and faith in its relation to the body politic, are some of the subjects treated. It will contain about three hundred pages, and will be got up in a style similar to Campbell's History of the Island.

Every Christian family should have a copy, as it is directed against the errors prevalent in our day, such as Darwinism and Materialism. Every one may not agree with all the conclusions of the author, but no Christian will, it is hoped, find any expression hurtful to his feelings.

Orders, which are respectfully solicited, may be left at Bremner Bros., Charlottetown; with J. Murray, Progress office, Summerside; J. W. Hughes, Esq., County Line; J. Bradley, DeSable, and
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, Gen'l Agent.
May 29, 1876.—6i

NOTICE.

AT the last meeting of the Board of Education, on the 25th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted on the Report of the School Visitor for Queen's County:

That the Board of Education being of opinion that the present Education Law does not sanction sectarian instruction in the Government schools:

RESOLVED, That all Licensed Teachers and Trustees be notified that the Board, in carrying out the provisions of the School Act, are compelled to prohibit, during school hours, all sectarian teaching; and that, if Teachers persist in disobeying the law, they do so on their own responsibility.

By order,
DONALD McNEILL, Sec'y.
Education Office, May 27, 1876.—2in

Tenders for Lot 60 Bridge

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until 10th day of June next, from parties willing to contract with the Government to build a Bridge in Lot 60, near the residence of Mr. Beaton. Each tender is to be accompanied by the signatures of two solvent parties, willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract. Board will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

Specification will be left at the nearest house to the Bridge.
RICHARD WEEKS,
Supt. Public Works.
Ch'town, May 29, 1876.—2in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHN INGS, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Lands and Tenements of JOHN STEWART, deceased, Defendent.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the Suit of John Ings against the lands and tenements of John Stewart, deceased: I have taken and seized, as the property of the said John Stewart, as above, all the right, title, and freehold interest of the said John Stewart, deceased, in and to all that tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on Lot or Township No. Thirty-three, in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed on the west side of the road leading from Charlottetown to Brackley Point Road, at the northeast angle of land now in possession of Duncan McCallum, and running thence northwestwardly along Brackley Point Road, for the distance of twenty-one chains, or until it meets the Kentyre Road; thence westwardly along said Kentyre Road for the distance of forty-seven chains and sixty links, or until it strikes the eastern boundary of land now in he possession of Duncan McNutt; thence southwardly parallel with said Brackley Point Road, twenty-one chains to the northern boundary of said Duncan McCallum's land; thence eastwardly along the northern side of Duncan McCallum's said land forty-seven chains and sixty links to the place of commencement. Said piece of land is bounded on the north by the Kentyre Road, on the west by land in possession of Duncan McNutt, on the south by land in possession of Duncan McCallum, and on the east by the Brackley Point Road, and contains one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, in Queen's County, and I do hereby give public notice that I will, on Friday, the sixteenth day of June next, 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the above described property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked on the said Writ, being $269.90, together with interest on one hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, part thereof from 13th day of May, 1871, until paid, at the rate of six dollars per cent. per annum, besides Sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

WM. R. WATSON, Sheriff.
E. J. Hodgson, Pltff's Atty.
Sheriff's Office, December 8, 1876.
(may 29, '76, 3in.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

RALPH BRECKEN, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Lands and Tenements of JOHN STEWART, deceased, Defendent.

BY virtue of a writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Ralph Brecken, against John Stewart deceased: I have taken and seized, as the property of the said John Stewart, all the right, title and freehold interest of the said John Stewart, deceased, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-three, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed on the west side of the road leading from Charlottetown to Brackley Point Road, at the north-east angle of land now in possession of Duncan McCallum, and running thence northwestwardly along Brackley Point Road for the distance of twenty-one chains, or until it meets the Kentyre Road; thence westwardly along said Kentyre Road for the distance of forty-seven chains and sixty links, or until it strikes the eastern boundary of land now in the posession of Duncan McNutt; thence southwardly parallel with said Brackley Point Road, twenty-one chains to the northern boundary of said Duncan McCallum's land; thence eastwardly along the northern side of Duncan McCallum's said land forty-seven chains and sixty links to the place of commencement. Said piece of land is bounded on the north by the Kentyre Road, on the west by land in posession of Duncan McNutt, on the south by land in possession of Duncan McCallum, and on the east by the Brackley Point Road, and contains one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, in Queen's County, and I do hereby give public notice, that I will, on Friday, the sixteenth day of June next, 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the above described property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked on the said Writ, being $334.77, together with interest on one hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, part thereof from 13th day of May, 1871, until paid, at the rate of six dollars per cent. per annum, besides Sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

WM. R. WATSON, Sheriff.
E. J. Hodgson, Pltff's Atty.
Sheriff's Office, December 8, 1875.
[may 29, 1876, 3in.]

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT North River!

TO BE SOLD by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of MARCH, next (1876) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (1869) and made between Donald McDonald of Lot or Township Thirty-two (32), in Prince Edward Island, and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part, and James Horsfield Peters, of Sidmont, in Charlottetown, of the other part, all that piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot or Township Thirty-two, (32) in Charlotte Parish, in Queen's County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the south line of land in possession of Arnold Halloran, on the west side of the Settlement Road, and running thence west three degrees [3] south along the said boundary line, to land in possession of Dockendorffs, or to Cahill's north line; thence east three (3) degrees north along Cahill's said line to the Settlement Road, aforesaid, and thence northwestwardly, along the same to the stake at the place of commencement, containing an area of fifty-eight [58] acres of land, a little more or less, and being the same piece of land conveyed to the said Donald McDonald by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, together with all houses, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply at the office Edward Bayfield, Solicitor, Charlottetown, or to the undersigned.
JAMES HORSFIELD PETERS.
Dec. 13, 1875.

The above sale is postponed until the 11th day of May next, 1876, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.
JAMES H. PETERS.

The above sale is further postponed until the 25th day of May next, 1876, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.
JAMES H. PETERS.

The above sale is further postponed until the 2nd day of OCTOBER, next, 1876, then to take place at the hour and place mentioned.
JAMES H. PETERS.
May 29, 1876.—2i

AWFUL

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In order to be convinced that such is A FACT it is only necessary to call and inspect at

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85 *North Side Queen Square.*
THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Sole Agent for P.E. Island.
Ch'town, May 15, 1876.