

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 26, 1876.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The opinion of the celebrated Norman McLeod on any subject will have great weight on the minds of Protestants and especially of Presbyterians. We have no, therefore, the slightest doubt that, at this important crisis, what he has said respecting religious instruction in the public schools will be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by all sincere Protestants on this Island. We quote from his journal:

There is a great talk about education. Well, I would prefer what is foolishly called secular education (as if that were not from God and therefore according to his will) to none. But why not religious instruction if religious education is so glorious a thing to aspire after? Surely the facts of the Bible, which it records and says (whatever value individuals may attach to them) should be given to our children. I think that the facts of Mahometanism and even Brahminism as well as those of Greek and Roman mythology would be given to the citizens of a great nation which rules millions believing in both. How much more the facts of the Bible? As for the Shorter Catechism I would not wish it taught in schools, or any Catechism or dogmatic teaching. Give them the Bible facts. I shall then have the skeletons which I can through the spirit quicken into a great army.

I don't believe one fact narrated in Scripture will be found in the end adverse to him, a perfect harmony with, science, reason, conscience, history and common sense. Here we have the opinion of a strong man, a sound Protestant, a great leader in the Presbyterian Church, that religious instruction should be imparted in public schools. If the alternative of accepting the facts of the Bible as interpreted by Christian denominations or of rejecting them altogether were presented to Norman McLeod, who is there that can imagine for a moment that he would reject them? From the quotation it appears that Dr. McLeod thought the State should pay for instruction in the facts of religion as well as for instruction in secular knowledge. Or rather we may infer that, in his opinion, if the State paid for secular instruction it should also pay for religious instruction. All we require is that we may be permitted to have religion taught in schools of towns and villages to the children of those who may desire it and are willing to pay for it, and that the Government shall pay only for the secular knowledge therein imparted. Would Norman McLeod have refused his sanction to so reasonable a request? We think not.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT METHODISTS.

PRINCIPAL ALLISON, of the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, is admittedly one of the leading minds of the Methodist Church in the Maritime Provinces. In fact, he is one of our ablest men. Hear what he said at the Methodist Conference Education Meeting on Thursday evening last. We quote the Halifax Chronicle:

Dr. Allison, of Sackville, held it to be the duty of parents and guardians to provide for the religious training of their children when these have passed away from the common schools. He had never seen it necessary to place a ban on the word of God in public schools. He was pleased to see in Philadelphia the other day in the magnificent Exhibition—intended to show the working of the system of that State—the words 'Every teacher in the State of Pennsylvania is particularly requested to attend to the moral and religious education of his pupils,' displayed in various places on the sides of the Exhibition building. Dr. A. held that under no circumstances there can be no better provision made for the child than a liberal education than by providing for the denominational institutions under the care of responsible bodies. He endorsed the remark made in his hearing the other day by Dr. Warren, of Boston: 'The richer an institution becomes the poorer it becomes—that is the moment one step is taken in advance, others are shown to be necessary.'

Rev. J. A. Rogers said: 'I have read a short time ago of a certain gentleman based in a public meeting, he wished to have been there to have quoted the words of Coleridge: "when a cold stream of truth is poured upon red prejudices no wonder it hisses." To neglect the education of man's moral nature while you pay attention to the lower intellect is to mistake his position and requirements.'

We do trust that Protestants in this Island will consider well the great question now at issue. If they do so, we feel convinced that they will support Mr. Pope and endorse his scheme.

LORD CARNARVON'S HOPE.

LORD CARNARVON, a British Statesman, a good Protestant, a man deeply interested in the welfare of the Colonies, has expressed a strong hope respecting the School Question in New Brunswick. His words apply to this Island. Read them again:

'At the same time there can be no propriety in my expressing the hope of a man, which I entertain that, as in other British communities, the majority of the population in New Brunswick, which through its representatives controls the educational system of the Province, may be disposed to adopt such modification of the existing rules as may render them less unacceptable to those who from conscientious reasons have felt themselves obliged to withdraw from the system now in force—Extract from the despatch of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, dated Oct. 18th, 1875.'

DR. MURRAY'S SCHEME.

The views of Dr. Murray respecting religion in public schools, are similar to those of Dr. Norman McLeod. It gives us great pleasure to be working side by side—rowing in the same boat—with two such able men and unexceptional Presbyterians. The wonder to us is, how any Christian minister can possibly oppose the admission of the Christian religion into the public schools of a Christian people. If there be one who is honest in this course of action, we respect him very sincerely—but are astonished at his existence.

But the scheme by which Dr. Murray would procure the boon we are jointly laboring to obtain, is, we think, defective. If (as the learned doctor proposes,) parts of the Bible upon which there is no disagreement of opinion are selected for use in public schools, the selection must be made either by the Government or by representatives of the various denominations. If by the Government, the Government would be justly chargeable with an undue interference with the prerogatives of the church; and, moreover, the selection would be very unlikely to give satisfaction to the people. If by representatives of the denominations, it would, we believe, be impossible to settle definitely what parts should be selected. Fancy, a committee composed of the learned doctor, as chairman, the Rev. Angus McDonald, Elder D. Crawford, the Rev. Mr. Huestis, and the Rev. Mr. Maclean sitting

together so decide how differing translations of the Bible should be so collated and assimilated that something might be produced upon which all denominations of Christians could agree.

On the other hand, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to ordain that the truths of His religion shall be conveyed to the minds of His people by means of denominations. In this Island the Divine arrangement has not, hitherto, been productive of evil. It has rather been productive of good—and the more good the more the people are enlightened in the doctrines taught by the respective denominations. Our people mingle freely in society irrespective of their denominations. They meet upon a common and friendly footing in business without a thought as to the particular sect to which persons belong. Yet, the bulk of our population is composed of sincere and zealous "denominationalists." The liberal spirit of toleration and freedom prevails the more widely the more highly the people are educated in the religion they profess. A zealous but ignorant Catholic or Protestant is much more intolerant and prejudiced than an enlightened Catholic or Protestant; and a community of enlightened Christians, though split up into denominations, is much more easily governed than a community of those who are in darkness or semi-darkness respecting the doctrines of the sects to which they profess to belong. At the present moment, the people of this Island would be living in perfect harmony—notwithstanding there "denominationalism" were it not for this "vexatious school question."

Now, we submit that in the settlement of the School Question there is no necessity whatever to work counter to the ordinances of Providence—to cut and carve and re-arrange the Bible, as the learned Doctor proposes; or for the Government to interfere with the teaching of religion, or to over-ride parental rights, as it does now. We have simply to recognize facts as they exist. In the country the public schools give satisfaction—or at least they would do so were the salaries of teachers raised and good teachers provided. Let them remain as they are. In the towns and villages a number of schools have been erected by denominations, in which the bulk of the children are now being educated in secular knowledge. Let the persons who impart this knowledge be paid for imparting it by the State—provided always that their schools shall, at all times, be open to Government inspection, and that the instruction they impart is up to the standard required. By adopting this plan, nothing now established will be overthrown; there will be no necessity to collate from the Bible; those who desire purely secular schools may continue to enjoy them, and those who wish religion taught to their children will be satisfied; the Government will not be overstepping the bounds of its duty, nor will it, in any way, interfere with the rights of parents.

PAYMENT FOR RESULTS.

In ordinary affairs it is not thought unwise to pay for results. If a man hires a tradesman to do a job of work, he generally considers it more satisfactory to pay for the net result of the tradesman's labor than to pay (it may be) for hours passed in idleness or uselessly frittered away. There is also this comfort in paying for results: he employer has no necessity to be constantly watching his workman. The workman may labor or idle his time, or employ himself at some other job, as he pleases. If the work is not performed he is not bound to pay for it. He has merely to see what amount of work has been performed and to pay for the results. On the other hand, a tradesman who is worth anything is generally well satisfied when he is well paid for the results he has produced. Moreover he is stimulated to activity and excellence by the consciousness that he will be rewarded according to his deserts. And why should a principle which works so well in business or trade be supposed not to work well when applied to the art or profession of imparting instruction to the young? Why should a good teacher not be paid more than a lazy or incompetent one? and why should not his goodness be measured by the results he produces? Will the Patriot—which is now ably opposing "payment for results"—please answer? For our part we can see no valid reason whatever. The ability of a teacher may, we believe, be measured just as unerringly as the ability of a carpenter—by the results he produces. Let the teacher's work be examined by a competent examiner, before the public, previous to the times at which he is to be paid, and it will be easy to form a correct judgment as to what grade he should be placed in and how much he should receive. Here it is the avowed policy of the State to pay for the secular knowledge imparted to the youth of the Province. On the other hand it is the express wish of five-twelfths of the parents that their children should receive religious instruction along with secular knowledge. But the State will not pay for religious instruction. Nor do the parents require it to do so. They are willing themselves to pay for religious teaching. Here is a dead-lock. What is the easiest and the best way to get out of the difficulty? That is the question for our practical politicians and our independent electors to decide. The Hon. J. C. Pope has propounded a scheme by which the State will be required to pay only for the results of instruction in secular knowledge, while the religious instruction which parents desire is left to the parents and the teachers. Under this scheme, if secular knowledge be not actually imparted the State will not be required to pay anything; if secular knowledge be imparted it will pay no more than its avowed duty if it pays according to the results produced. Will the Patriot please point out the unfairness of this scheme?

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

The Patriot occupies the position it has ever held: "It has ever been the unflinching advocate of free, unsectarian schools." "It does not defend" the 11th Section of the "Northwest Act."

THEN how, we ask, could Hon. David Laird whose organ the Patriot is, vote separate schools to the people of the Northwest? It is upon this point that the public want an explanation.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Correspondence of Toronto Mail.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 12, 1876. I arrived at Charlottetown, the capital of the smallest Province of our Dominion, on Thursday last. I found the Islanders insistent upon their own business, and speaking generally successful in so doing. The depression of trade and commerce which has weighed so heavily upon the larger Provinces is not unknown here, but it seems felt to a less degree. The great quantity of agricultural produce brings no inconsiderable amount of money into the Province. I find that large quantities of oats have been shipped to France with very profitable results, chiefly owing to the great floods which last winter destroyed so much property in that country.

A good deal of interest is felt in the "Land question," as it is called. What the merits of this question are I could not undertake to say, but it seems to be pretty much the same as that which in all ages perpetually appears to vex and to try the wisdom of legislators whenever people are allowed to accumulate landed property. If one may judge from the fact of the discontent of landlord and tenant at the results of the last attempt at legislation, I might be tempted to hazard the opinion that something really approaching justice had been done; but I candidly admit the whole question is beyond me. The accumulation of what are called the "quit rents," the mysteries of "escheat," the hardships of the conditions of the "original grants," intensely interesting as all this may be to these dwellers by the sea who are affected by them, would, I fear, prove dry and wearisome reading to those who know and care little about them. Feeling, however, must have run pretty high when one of the landlords refused to accept \$86,000 in legal tender notes (by an oversight the Legal Tender Act had not been made to apply to P. E. Island), designating them as rag money, and insisting on having the amount paid to him in gold. The latest phase is, that Miss Sullivan, proprietress of about 70,000 acres, has appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada against the Act passed last session compelling landlords to sell their estates. The Attorney-General the Hon. F. Brecken and Mr. L. H. Davies have gone to Ottawa to represent the tenants, and Mr. E. J. Hodgson, a son I believe of Sir Robert Hodgson, the governor of the province, the law adviser of the landowners, has gone to represent the interests. What sort of a muddle the whole matter will be in when it comes out of the court it is difficult to say. Probably its true state will recall Lord Palmerston's answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons as to the stage of the Schleswig Holstein dispute: "once I thought I understood that matter, but now I have not the faintest idea what it means."

Leaving local politics, however, to take care of themselves, I could not but be struck with the strong evidences of the reaction which has set in against our present Dominion Government. If an election were to take place to-morrow, I believe, from what I hear and see, that every man returned would be in opposition to our present rulers. I never saw such unmistakable evidence of a feeling so strong and deep and determined as that which exists in this Province to oust from power the Mackenzie Administration. Not once, but over and over again, not merely in the capital, but in every town and rural district which I visited, from representatives of different classes,—the merchant, the tradesman, the artisan, the farmer, all agree in this—that the one thing they long for is the opportunity to exercise the right of expressing their opinion at the polls, as to the conduct and policy of the present Administration. I was unable at first to understand the cause of the strength and bitterness of this feeling. But when I learn, not from prejudiced sources, but the plain unvarnished tale of the treachery which had been wrought towards them by their representatives, I ceased to wonder.

The facts as I learned them from reliable sources are as follows:—When the election took place in 1875 under the terms of union which admitted Prince Edward Island into the Confederation, the whole six members were elected to support the then administration. Mr. Mackenzie and his followers had opposed the admission of the Island upon the terms which had been agreed to, and it was the universal feeling of the people as expressed at the polls, that the Government should receive their support. The Hon. J. C. Pope, a Liberal Conservative who had resigned the Leadership of the Government, ran for election and Mr. David Laird, an uncertain politician, were with four others elected as supporters of Sir John's administration. Before the election Mr. Laird interviewed Dr. Tupper, who happened to be in Charlottetown, and tendered his support to the Government. They took their seats during the celebrated ten days' session, during the Government side of the House. Mr. Laird being introduced by Sir John, he attended the Government and heard the explanation which satisfied every man that the so-called Pacific Scandal was simply a disreputable attack upon the character of Sir John, differing only in degree from that which stretched poor D'Arcy McGeer upon the pavement at Ottawa. But offers were made to Mr. Laird which he was unable to resist. The lust for gold and the greed for power were stronger than any feeling of honesty or consistency which could actuate him, and he treacherously resolved to sell his friends for a seat in the Cabinet and a portfolio. He knew all about the Pacific Railway matter when he was elected to support Sir John. No additional light was given him save that which was thrown upon and lighted up the way to the Privy Council Chamber.

If he had endeavored so to act that nothing might be wanting to complete the full measure of his treachery, he certainly succeeded. There was throughout this transaction a shamelessness of effrontery which is without a parallel. He regularly attended every Government caucus down to the very last day of the debate, and when he arose to address the House he succeeded in misleading those with whom he openly acted, so as to believe that he would support the policy he had professed to uphold. And at the very last moment he turned traitor. His utterances are reported in *Harvard*, and may be referred to by those who care to see them. Shortly before the debate on that evening it was whispered that Laird had sold himself for office. Mr. Pope went to him, he apologized for mentioning to him that his (Mr. L's) name had been associated with a plot so dark and treacherous; but he told him that while it would be but natural that his (Mr. Pope's) name should be associated with office, if Mr. Laird considered he had better claims (and he should be the sole judge) he (Mr. Pope) would withdraw his acceptance of the offer which had been made to him, and support Mr. Laird in his stead as freely and as heartily as it was in his power. And at the eleventh hour, while the plot had been arranged, with his speech in his pocket, he treacherously led his colleague to believe that he would not desert his friends or be-

tray his constituents. And when the hour came he arose in his seat in the House and with that look which the consciousness of crime always gives, he declared his intention of supporting the resolution of want of confidence. One act of that evening as he recited his speech must be repeated, for I am told it is eminently characteristic of him. It seems that he used an idea that he is nothing if not historical; and drawing upon the not over-well-stocked recesses of his historical knowledge, and remembering that scene in the House of Commons, in which Edmund Burke, when denouncing the enormities and the cruelties of his country's enemies, threw upon the floor of the House the bayonet he had brought with him—the instrument of their crimes—so he in a poor, feeble imitation, taking in his hand the evidence reported by the judges, hurled it from his with well-earned indignation, as he announced his intention of deserting to the opposition. Edmund Burke and David Laird! What a contrast! Poor Burke—with all his failings a good and great man—what a pitiless shame to bracket his name with David Laird! But the price of his treachery was paid—a seat in the Cabinet with a portfolio as Minister of the Interior. From the time of his accession to office he has certainly troubled little the people of Prince Edward Island, at least by his visible presence. His old influence has indeed been felt, more particularly by the removal of good and able officers, and the appointment of his own creatures instead. Hitherto it has not been the practice to dismiss from office the assistants in a public department unless for a cause, but an exception has been made regarding this Province, and the worst feature of American politics has been unfeigningly introduced, for old and valued public servants have been dismissed from office for no cause whatever, except to reward some of the political waters upon Providence who, like the camp followers, hang about the outskirts of a victorious army to reap the spoil, although they have taken no part in the conflict.

Now he is desirous of retiring from office; a governorship would suit him, and this I am told accounts for the rumors connecting his name with the Northwest, and it is a matter of common rumor here that when last on the Island, finding that Sir Robert Hodgson, the present Governor, had lately erected a new residence, he had the bad taste to direct the most impertinent inquiries as to whether Sir Robert, whose term of office has not yet expired, intended leaving Government House. The inference is only too obvious. In case of a vacancy Mr. Laird would probably be appointed Governor. This, perhaps, would of all else, be the bitterest trial our unfortunate fellow-countrymen could be called upon to endure. As one gentleman yesterday remarked to me: "If he be appointed, only resource will be to wait—to wait patiently until it pleases God in His mercy to remove the infliction which in His anger he has laid upon us; but when the time comes, and an election gives to us the power to speak with effect and to act, we will speak and act in a way about which there shall be no mistake."

This is the statement as I learned it from many sources through Prince Edward Island. It is no overdrawn picture, and it accounts for the depth and the strength of feeling against the Minister of the Interior.

A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, June 18.—A fire broke out at St. John's, P. Q., at 8 o'clock this morning, and rapidly became a conflagration which has destroyed the whole of the business part of the town. Not a store is left. The fire broke out in the timber piles in the rear of Bosquet's saw mills, and spread to all the lumber piles and mills, which were soon in flames. The fire then spread till at 11 o'clock one half the town was destroyed. Assistance arrived from Montreal in the shape of a steam engine and two other engines, but the custom house, telegraph and express offices had been destroyed and the fire gained mastery. The Merchants Bank with its safe was destroyed with all contents. The waterworks were in the neighborhood of the mills, and destroyed with it, so that before assistance from Montreal engines arrived they were too late to be of effective service. Not a building remains in the town proper. In the suburbs a few scattered buildings were saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive passing. The Postmaster General placed the barracks at the disposal of the authorities for receiving the homeless, but there is no food at all in the town. The loss is said to be about a million dollars, insured for half a million, divided as follows:—Royal of England £200,000; Royal Canadian \$60,000; Standard, Liverpool, London and Globe and Citizens, each \$45,000; Provincial \$30,000; National \$22,000; Phoenix and Queen's each \$20,000; Scottish, Imperial and Etina each \$15,000; Western Commercial, British and North Western \$5,000. One woman has been burned and one more is missing.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John R. Bourke, of Millville, Lot 49, whose much-lamented death we chronicled in our last issue, was the daughter of the late James Hayden, Esq., of Vernon River. In all the relations of life, Mrs. Bourke, was well known and universally esteemed. She was proverbial for her benevolent disposition. The poor and afflicted always found relief at her bountiful hand. In her family and domestic circle she evinced by her daily walk and conversation the sincerity of her unshaken faith and trust in the merits of her Redeemer. In the midst of trials and vicissitudes, common to all, she was calm, patient, and hopeful, ever ready to impart words of comfort and instruction to all around her. It may well be said of this estimable lady that her path was truly that of the just which shineth more and more unto the perfect day. The funeral cortege made up a perfect line of carriages nearly a mile long, which accompanied her remains to the grave on Monday last, included people of all classes and creeds from the surrounding settlements, thus testifying the last tribute of their respect to the worth of the departed, who spent a long and useful life in their midst, and whose many virtues and noble qualities they will long continue to hold in grateful remembrance.—Com.

A BRAVE LADY.

OURAGEOUS RESCUE OF A LITTLE CHILD FROM A WATERY GRAVE. BEVILLE, June 15.—Last evening a young child of Mrs. James Ross, while playing near the iron bridge, fell in the river, where the current is so rapid that it is difficult for a boat even to stem it. The child was rapidly borne down the river by the fast flowing current, and although several men saw the unfortunate child in the water, not one of them made an effort to save it. The accident was, however, seen by one who showed courage and wisdom seldom witnessed. Miss Mary Sheehan, who resides in the vicinity, witnessed the occurrence and showed in the emergency a boldness and presence of mind that is highly commendable. The young lady is an excellent swimmer, and as soon as she saw the child being carried away, she boldly plunged into the water and swam toward the body which was then floating head downward, and seizing hold of the child, brought him to the shore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Best Excursion FOR DOMINION DAY! Picnic and Back FOR ONE DOLLAR!

THE Steamer "Princess of Wales" will leave Company's Wharf at FIVE o'clock, on Saturday Morning, 1st of July, for PICTOU, remaining there some hours and returning same evening. By Order F. W. HALES, Sec'y. June 26, 1876.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY!

DOMINION DAY, 1st July, 1876.

Excursion Tickets at Single Fares Good to return by regular trains on MONDAY, 3rd July, will be issued for all trains, to and from all Stations.

In addition to the regular trains, the following special trains will run: CHARLOTTETOWN TO MT. STEWART, GOING. Leave Ch'town, 9.30, a. m., arrive at Mt. Stewart, 11.30, a. m.

RETURNING. Leave Mt. Stewart, 5.30, p. m., arrive Ch'town, 7.10, p. m. SOURIS TO MOUNT STEWART, GOING. Leave Souris, 9.30, a. m., arrive Mt. Stewart, 11.30, a. m.

RETURNING. Leave Mt. Stewart, 5.30, p. m., arrive Souris, 7.50, p. m. Wm. McKECHNIE, Supt. C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. June 26, 1876.

GRAND EXCURSION & PICNIC

THE MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold their Annual Pic Nic on the premises of John Douce, Esq., AT ORWELL! ON MONDAY, JULY 17.

The steamer "Heather Belle" is engaged for the occasion, and the Committee will do all in their power to make it the most entertaining treat of the season. A gentlemanly report of the site as the most beautiful imaginable for a picnic. Booths suitable for the various kinds of dancing will be erected on the grounds, and all the games proper on such an occasion provided. A booth will also be on hand, well supplied with TEMPERATE DRINKS AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS, at moderate prices. The Society will go in procession from their Hall, headed by Galbraith's Band, at a quarter to 8, and the "Heather Belle" will leave the Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf at 8 o'clock sharp, and will return at a suitable hour in the evening. RETURN TICKETS, including the privilege of the Dancing Booths, 50 cents each; children under 12, half price.—To be had at the stores of Messrs. Watson, Connolly, Quirk, Gahan, McEachen, and Murray, and of the following Committee:—Patrick McQuillan, sen., Patrick Kehoe, James McQuillan, Thomas Flynn, John Leahy, Joseph McAnlay, Daniel Sullivan, and the Secretary. Immediately after arrival at Orwell, the steamer will make a special trip to China Point Wharf to accommodate patrons from that station, who will be duly informed of the time at which they can be returned. Fares for this return trip, and also admission to the grounds for friends from other country sections, 25 cents. Should the day prove unfavorable, the Picnic will be postponed until the following Monday. No intoxicating liquors will be permitted on the grounds; and persons exhibiting signs of intoxication will forfeit their right to the passage. By order of Committee. J. J. O'REILLY, Sec'y. Ch'town, June 25, 1876.—31u

TEA PARTY

AT FORT AUGUSTUS! Best of the Season.

A TEA PARTY will be held at Fort Augustus, on the premises of James Duff, Esq., adjoining the Church-land, on Monday, the 10th July, next. Tea on the tables at 12 o'clock. The Steamer "Heather Belle" will make two trips to the wharf on that day, leaving Charlottetown at 8 o'clock, a. m., and 11 a. m., returning at 3 and 6 p. m. Fare in Steamer and ticket for Tea, 50 cents. Ticket for Tea, 25 cents, to be had at the stores of Hon. P. Walker and Owen Connolly and John Gahan, Esquires. June 12, 1876.—31ll tea.

WANTED

AT THE "EXAMINER OFFICE," a smart boy to learn the Printing business. Apply immediately. W. L. COTTON.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.

Just Opened. White Shirts, Colored do, with Collar, Men's Linen Collars, Silk Scarfs and Bows. The best value in the City. GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Straw Hats.

Ladies', Men's and Boys' STRAW HATS. Marked at Special Low Prices to Clear. GEORGE DAVIES & CO. Ladies' Cashmere and CLOTH SACQUES! SLEEVELESS JACKETS. Lace Shawls & Costumes. All at Low Prices to clear. GEORGE DAVIES & CO. AMERICAN & ENGLISH PRINTS, White Piques, Grenadines and Light Dress Materials, VERY CHEAP AT THE LONDON HOUSE. June 12, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OATS! OATS! At Auction.

I WILL sell at Auction, at the Warehouse on Peake's Wharf, No. 2, to-morrow, (Tuesday) 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m.: about 6,000 bush. Oats. WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r. June 26, 1876.

CHARLOTTETOWN CITY STOCK.

I WILL sell at Auction, at my Sale Room, on TUESDAY next, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock:—\$7,500 in Charlottetown City Stock, by debentures, for Ten Years, with interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly. Will be sold in lots of Five Hundred Dollars each. WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r. June 26, 1876.

LIQUORS, NAILS, ETC.

AT Sale room, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock: 8 cases SHERRY WINE, 4 do PORT do, 1 do BRANDY do, 10 cases do, 10 do SCOTCH WHISKY, 6 do GIN, 1 barrel ROLL GINGER, 40 lbs. SHIP BLACKING, 27 do MIXED PICKLES, 20 kegs CUT NAILS, 5, 6, 10, 12, 16 do, 14 bags do, 24 to 34 in., 3 boxes HOPE NAILS, Neats Tubs, Hair-Brooms, Wash Boards, Toilet Soap. N. RANKIN, Auctioneer. June 26, 1876.—11

Trade Sale.

Tea, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, Leather, Dry Goods, &c.

I WILL sell at Auction, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock:—30 chests and 20 half-chests Congo TEA, 20 boxes TEA, (10 lbs. each), 5 hds. English Refined SUGAR, 20 bbls. Granulated SUGAR, 20 bbls. BROWN SUGAR, 2 cases PORT WINE, 2 cases SHERRY WINE, 10 cases PORT WINE, 25 cases BRANDY, 3 hds. & 4 cases BRANDY, 15 cases Champagne CIDER, 10 bbls. ALE, (pints & quarts), 10 bbls PORTER, (pints & quarts), 75 cases No. 1 Sole LEATHER, 2 kegs Baking SODA, 50 boxes SOAP, 20 boxes CANDLES, 25 N. S. CHEESE, 30 boxes CLOTHES PINS, 10 doz. PAIRS, 10 doz. BROOMS, 5 doz. WASH BOARDS, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Sythes & Sneths, Wrapping Paper, Black Lead, Scales & Soap. —ALSO— Dry Goods, In Ready-made Clothing, Dress Goods, Shirts, & Damasks, Ladies' Shawls & Baques, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnets and Hats, Hair Goods, Gent's Hats and Caps, Lot Room Paper, Boots and Shoes. Lot of Crockeryware and numerous other articles. WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r. June 24, 1876.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

To Halifax, N. S.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Wharf property known as O'Neill's Wharf, adjoining their own, are ready to give every accommodation to Produce Vessels from the Island. Cargoes of Produce &c., consigned to them, will receive every attention, and Account Sales remitted promptly. S. CUNARD & CO. Halifax, N. S., June 22, 1876.—31

SALT.

1,000 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT to arrive per s.s. "Lady Elgin." CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, June 24, 1876.

Real Estate Sale!

AT ALBERTON. I AM instructed by the owner, Hon. G. W. HOWLAND, to sell by AUCTION, on the premises, on Monday, 10th July, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, or immediately after arrival of special train which leaves Charlottetown at 6 o'clock, a. m., on day of sale.

One Hundred Valuable Building Lots,

AT ALBERTON. These choice lots, situated in the central business part of the thriving town of Alberton, are surveyed into plots of various sizes fronting on streets 60 feet wide according to a plan to be seen at the owner's office, Alberton, on the 1st day of January, 1877, and the balance by two equal instalments, payable in eighteen months and two years from date of purchase, secured by mortgage on the property, bearing interest at 7 1/2 per cent. per annum. Also, will be offered at the same time and place, Mr. Howland's late DWELLING HOUSE & GARDEN, one lot with dwelling house, and the Kildare Capes Farm, of 160 acres, fronting 20 chains on the gulf, 100 acres of which are in a high state cultivation, with 2 dwelling houses and two barns in good repair. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, June 26, 1876. till sale

THRESHING MACHINES

WOOD CUTTERS SMALL & FISHER. WOODSTOCK, N. B. Educational. THE Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Education will take place at the Grand Jury Room, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m. DONALD McNEILL, Sec'y. Education Office, 16th June, 1876. [16 June 26, 1876.—11

Please Notice.

MARK BUTCHER has just received an assortment of the very best of Blue Tassels, Blind Cord, and Window Cord. He sells at his old prices. MARK BUTCHER. June 26, 1876.—city papers 31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prince Edward Island STEAMERS.

Will Sail as Follows, Until Further Notice: Nova Scotia. Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, about 1 p. m. on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Returning to Charlottetown.

Leave PICTOU every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, about 1 p. m. on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Cape Breton.

Leave PICTOU for HAWKESBURY every MONDAY & THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax. Returning to PICTOU SAME NIGHTS connecting with a. m. train TUESDAY & FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada, and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting with trains to each of above named places. Returning, leaves SHELBURN daily, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, day train, afterwards, night train, as above, for SUMMERSIDE & CHARLOTTETOWN, except Saturday night, when Steamer will come direct to Charlottetown.

AGENTS—Thomas Bolton, Halifax; Noonan & Davies, Pictou; A. Grant & Co., Hawkesbury; Hanford Bros., St. John. F. W. HALES. Ch'town, P. E. I., 12th June, 1876.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

UNDER and by virtue of authority from W. H. SCOVILL, Esq., acting Executor, on the Estate of the late Wm. McKay, Esq., of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, I am empowered to sell and dispose of the following Valuable Properties, belonging to the said estate, viz:—100 acres of Land, on Township number 53, King County, fronting on the Canadian River, and within 10 chains of Cardigan Bridge; well adapted for shipbuilding. Likewise Town Lots Nos. 6 & 7, 1st Range, lot 6, in Georgetown, fronting on Grafton Street, 168 feet, containing 112 feet, adjoining Mr. Cogswell's Tannery. The Railway passes in front and rear of these Lots, making them an excellent site for business. And Township Lot No. 1st Range, letter F, fronting on Fitzroy Street, 120 feet, on Gordon Street 85 feet (improved). Terms made known on application at my office, or at the office of W. H. Scovill, Esq., St. John, N. B. W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer. Geo'town, June 20, 1876.

VINEGAR.