The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 10, 1876.

THE SITUATION.

THERE is no peace. Discontent and agitation prevail. "Legislation is paralyzed." Hundreds of schoolhouses throughout the country are vacant. Our City schools are in a disgraceful condition. Our educational law has been deliberately and persistently violated. Roman Catholics, as a body, have, during the past ten years, possessed more political power than they deserved. They have made and unmade Governments at their pleasuse—only to be fooled and disappointed when they demanded legislation upon the one question in which they were particularly interested.

Protestants, combined, have the power change this state of affairs. They may wrest the balance of power from the Roman Catholics. They may elect a majority; and form a strong Protestant Government. They may pass an Act in which the "non-sectarian system" will be maintained in its "purity and integrity." To carry out that Act in Charlottetown, Summerside and Souris, they will be obliged to build schoolhouses at a cost of some fifty thousand dollars. They will be compelled to obtain schoolmasters of a high class at high salaries, and the cost will have to be borne by Protestants and Catholics alike. In order that the schoolhouses may be filled, they will be forced to pass a law compelling the people to send their children to school. To silence their consciences respecting the necessity of religious instruction, and to satisfy Dr. Murray and his followers, (who will hold the balance of power) they may adopt Dr. Murray's "non-sectarian scheme;" and Roman Catholics may enjoy the grim satisfaction of knowing that their children are religiously instructed out of a hybrid edition of the Douay version of the Bible.

This plan would, if adopted, be effectual in relieving the wheels of legislation; and "the situation" would be better than it is at present. But it would not allay discontent; it would not promote peace and harmony. The Hon. J. C. Pope (who might have adopted it, and have secured his return to power by an overwhelming majority) doubtless, saw clearly that it would necessitate a complete separation and division of Catholics from Protestants. Judging, probably, by the wisdom and moderation displayed by representative Catholics while pressing their claims before the Legislature, he deemed a compromise practicable. Backed up by generous and moderate Protestant supporters, he resolved to attempt a compromise, and to restore peace and contentment to the community. He proposed that the denominational schools in the towns should be utilized—the Government, under certain conditions, paying only for the secular instructoin imparted therein. This proposal was a fair one. It would have enabled the Catholics, the Methodists, and other denominations to maintain their schoools without undue sacrifices, while the religion taught would neither be interfered with nor paid for. It would have met the views of all those Protestants (and there are many) who think the Bishop deserves some consideration for the sacrifices he has made in establishing his schools. It would have assured to Charlottetown—which for the past twenty five years has been paying taxes to support free schools throughout the country while it has received little benefit from free schools itself—a measure of justice. It would have entailed a comparatively small extra outlay on the part of the Government. It would have been adopted—had Catholics been satisfied.

But they are not satisfied. On Thursday last (just previons to the mass-meeting in Market Hall) Mr. Pope was candidly informed by several leading Catholics that his proposal would not be accepted, because it did not secure to Catholics all they demanded. "Shoulder to shoulder, and no concession," is the cry of the secularists. "Shoulder to shoulder, and no compromise," is, it appears, the motto of the Catholics.

Under these circumstances, moderate Protestants, willing to make a concession for the sake of peace, are helpless. It is but reasonable to suppose that they do not care to be left out in the cold—that they will not permit Roman Catholics, as a body, to hold the balance of power as heretofore. They will, therefore, in all probability, join their non-compromising co-religionists, and assist in forming and supporting a strong Protestant Government.

In a minority; forced to pay additional taxes to support schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children; compelled, it may be, to send their children to "free non sectarian schools" in which Dr. Murray's "non-sectarian religious teaching" may be obligatory, Catholics will have ample time before another generation of voters arises, to repent the rejection of Mr. Pope's Scheme. We shall see.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.

THE *Halifax Chronicle* reports that the question "whether the members of the Church present from P. E. Island could legally take part in the business of the Synod was broached by Archdeacon Read. This greatly excited the members present from P. E. Island, and much feeling was evinced against the course which the Archdeacon had seen fit to pursue. The discussion clearly showed that the position of P. E. Island Churchmen in the Synod was legally secured to them, and that they were bound by the actions of the Synod—the clergy by their subscription of submission to the Synod, and the laiety by electing representatives. The Synod is a voluntary association, but its members are bound by its decisions."

A CURIOSITY.—Elijah McArthur, of Alberton, took from the stomach, of a codfish an apparently small bone, flat on one side, concave on the other, about three-eighths of an inch long and somewhat sharpened at the corners. He had carried it in his pocket about ten days, and in appearance it was as dry and lifeless as a stone. (It was said to be an eye-stone.) After putting it in vinegar a short time, it began to show signs of life, and shortly after sped its way across the bottom of the saucer in which it was immersed.

THE SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY COLES AND WHELAN.

IT is a custom now-a-days for Secularists to declare that they wish "to stand by the noble system of Free Education established and maintained by George Coles and Edward Whelan." Under that system the matter of religious education was left to the Board of Education. Now, let us see what the regulation of the Board concerning the teaching of religion, was. The following resolution of the Board shows:—

"*That the Board of Education recognize the desirableness of affording, as far as possible, to the scholars in the public schools of this Island, the benefits and advantages of a religious and moral, as well as of a literary education*; but taking into consideration the extreme difficulty of laying down any general rules for the public schools, respecting the mode of conducting religious reading or instruction, on account of the different religious persuasions prevailing among the inhabitants, and teachers in the various Districts of the Island, and fearing that any attempt to do so, instead of proving benificial and producing harmony and good will, would be productive of religious strife and contention, which they consider it to be the duty of all to avoid as much as possible,—the Board have always deemed it better to leave the management of the District schools in this respect *to beadjusted by the respective local trustees thereof* and the parents of the children attending the same; and the result has been as appears from returns before the Board, that in a large number of schools in this Island religious instruction is imparted to the children of those parents, both Protestant and Catholic, who desire it, and who thereby, without offence, the one to the other, and in harmony, enjoy religious freedom.

"The Board think it would be in the highest degree unwise to disturb this happy state of things: for while they have no intention to prohibit the reading of the Bible but have permitted and will hereafter permit it, where desired by the parents of children, they feel it their duty, as having charge of the general educational interests of all religious sects, to set their faces steadfastly against any compulsory regulations, or any attempt directly or indirectly to *interfere with the peculiar tenets of any description of Christians.*"

This was the regulation, respecting religious education in our public schools, in defence of which George Coles and Edward Whelan nobly fought—and fighting fell in 1858.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

By late despatches the defeat of the Servians in their first attack is confirmed. It was a regular "Bull Run," in fact. They were not only driven back over the frontier, but the Turks pursued them into Servian territory, and advanced victoriously as far as Saitschar, carrying all the neighboring Servian positions. The Servians lost 1300 killed, and 1500 wounded fell into the hands of the Turks. The latter lost 450 killed and 800 wounded. It is reported that there was sanguinary fighting near Nitsch, and that the Turks have been defeated. Ten thousand of the Imperial Guard are leaving Constantinople for Servia. A Paris Telegram says the Khedive has furnished the Porte with 12,000 men. A Berlin telegram says the northern powers have forwarded to England most satisfactory assurances in regard to the war. They express a determination to remain neutral, and evince a strong desire to localize the struggle. The *Times*, commenting on the Eastern question, concludes that the British people do not think it incumbent on them to pull down the Turkish authority which they aided in maintaining twenty years ago. But they will not allow themselves to be drawn into another Crimean war by a belief, which is probably a mere illusion, that a change in the disposition of the present dominions of the Sultan implies the advance of the Russians to Constantinople.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

OUR Province has, this year, better facilities for the accommodation of visitors during the holidays than ever it had before. The splendid steamers *Secret* and *Miramichi* are on the route between Montreal and Charlottetown. The *Carroll* and *Worcester* have excellent accommodations for persons coming from the United States. Our own Island boats ply daily between Summerside and Shediac, and four times a week between Charlottetown and Pictou. Our railway is now in excellent working order. Good hotel accommodation can be obtained. There is the "Rankin House," in Charlottetown, the "Seaside Hotel," [for particulars concerning which see advertizement,] at Rustico; and the "Park Hotel" and "International Hotel," at Summerside, and "Bellvue House," at Souris, with many other very good houses. Our Island never looked more fresh, beautiful and inviting to the eye of the tired seeker after rest, health and enjoyment than it does this summer.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

THE result of the partial elections in Ontario is the election of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs (Liberal Conservative) for South Ontario; D. H. Gibbs, Esq., (Liberal-Conservative) for North Ontario; and Mr. Guthrie (Grit) for South Wellington. The gains of the Conservatives have been obtained despite the best efforts of the Premier, the Postmaster-General and other members of the Government. Dr. Tupper did good service in the interests of his friends. But his efforts would, of course, have been useless had there not been a great change of public sentiment respecting the McKenzie Administration.

A SUGGESTION.

MR. EDITOR,—Your informant would wish to call the attention of your Civic Fathers to an unsighted nuisance in front of the Bishop's Palace, in the shape of a pump, which ought to be removed across the street, as it is not a thing of beauty, or enjoyable to the senses ot a correct mind. His Lordship is to senstive to make the request to have it removed. Trusting the nuisance will be remedied.

I remain,

A CITIZEN.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.—The 79th section of the Dominion Indian Act, of 1876, prohibits the sale, exchange, bartering, supplying, or giving to any Indian, any kind of intoxicants; or causes, or procures the same to be done, or commits, or attempts thereat under a penalty of imprisonment from one to six months, and of being fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, one moiety of the fine to go to the informer or prosecutor, and the other moiety to Her Majesty to form part of the fund for the benefit of that body of Indians with respect to one or more members of which the offence was committed.

PROTESTANT OPINION.

WE defy the *Patriot* to prove that we misquoted the opinion of any Protestant gentleman upon the school question. We did not misquote either Dr. Murray or Rev. Donald McNeill, nor did we strive to make it appear that they held opinions differing from those which the quotations expressed. In order, however, that there may this week be no excuse for misrepresentation on the part of the *Patriot*, we quote the following speech, delivered by Hon. Edward Palmer [now Chief Justice Palmer] in full:

The Hon Mr. PALMER said that, as he understood the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Princetown, (Mr Haviland,) it merely permitted the authorized version of the Scriptures to be used in all schools where the parents or guardians of the children were desirous of their introduction. The amendment proposed by the hon. the Speaker would permit both the Douay and authorized versions to be used. To both propositions he would give his support. He understood the hon. Col. Secretary to say, that he was in favor of the total exclusion of the Scriptures from our public schools, ('No!' from Mr. Coles.) Well, if not, all his arguments were to that effect. He understood him (Mr. Coles) to say, that it was the duty of the schoolmasters to attend to the secular—not the religious—instruction of the children under his charge. If the hon. gentleman had since changed his views, he (Mr. P.) was proud of it. He (Mr. P.) thought the present state of the Education Law loudly called for an amendment such as that now proposed; and he fully agreed with the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Heath Haviland,) that education, to be sound, should be based on the Christian religion. They had only to look at Great Britain. What was the conclusion to which her statesmen had arrived on this momentous question? That the education of the kingdom was defective unless based upon moral and religious training; and they are now turning their attention to the best means of curing the evil. *They think it best that that very important and sacred duty should not be left entirely to the parents of the children. The parents may not have it in their power to instruct their children in the principles of the religion which they profess. There are but few who can devote their attention and give their time to it. How many poor men are there, who could hardly distinguish the Bible from a volume of Fielding's Novels, and who, of course, had neither time nor inclination to devote to the religious instruction of their children, but FROM WHOSE POCKETS THE MONEY TO SUPPORT THESE SCHOOLS IS DRAGGED. It would be deplorable indeed were the House to shut out from the thousands who are petitioning this House the means of providing for the religious as well as the secular instruction of their children—the rich and the poor—the learned and unlearned—and turning a deaf ear to their petitions, were to to say to them, "you must give a religious education to your children as you best can."* This he thought, would be a very improper conclusion to arrive at. The objections to the proposed amendment appeared to him perfectly ephemeral—entitled to little weight—however loud those objections might sound in the ears of other people. He was sensible, too, of the very strong objections entertained by a large body of Christians, with respect to the placing of the Holy or Inspired Writings in the hands of children. He found no fault with them on that account. But that was not the opinion of another large body of Christians, who, in fact, constituted the majority of the inhabitants of this colony. Their belief was, that every man ought to read the word of God and judge of its contents for himself, without having his mind warped by the opinions of any clergyman. The hon. Col. Secretary had asked what was to be done with the Roman Catholic children in stormy weather? But he (Mr. P.) did not think that stormy days lasted all the year round. Whether the majority of the children were Catholic or Protestant, he did not apprehend that any compulsion would be used to induce the minority to remain in the school-room during the reading of the Scriptures. He (Mr. P.) saw no great difficulty in so arranging matters as to prevent any dissatisfaction on that score. He supposed that while the Bible Class were reading their Bible Lesson, the attention of the other children might be so fully occupied as to prevent their minds being in anywise influenced thereby. Besides, the children of Catholics cannot be supposed to have no religious teachers of their own, either at home or in their respective churches or chappels. With respect to the case supposed, of a Catholic teacher having charge of a Protestant school—and he was happy to know there was some excellent teachers of that persuasion—he thought it probable, that the parents would cheerfully put up with any inconvenience that might arise from that circumstance, particularly if he were a popular teacher, and would never think of forcing upon him, against his will, the reading of the Protestant version of the Scriptures. The people would never create difficulties of that nature. *The Bill, if amended as proposed, would not force religious instruction upon either party. It would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the parents.* With respect to the Normal School, there were good and sufficient reasons, he thought, why that institution should be specially named in the Bill. It could not be forgotten that the Superintendent of that institution was selected by Sir Alexander Bannerman. He had previously entered into communication with Mr. Stow, in order to secure his assistance and co-operation in establishing that school; and if the correspondence which then took place were laid before the House it would be clearly seen, that it was His Excellency's wish to have Mr. Stow's system established here, and no other. Now, everybody knows that the system is based upon scriptural education. People were told that Stow's training system was to be adopted here; a gentleman was imported direct from the very hotbed in Scotland, to take charge of it, and by and bye it was inaugurated by a great Soiree; and a very important day it was, no doubt! He could fancy the hall echoing and re-echoing with the speeches delivered on that occasion—the Government pluming themselves upon their achievement, and evidently looking upon this as one of the happiest days of their lives. We were told on that oecasion that the schools were to be opened and closed with prayer—the Bible was to be introduced, &c. But very short after this, we find the rulers of that institution taking quite another view of the matter. They would seem very suddenly to have found that they did not want Mr. Stow's system at all! It was high time, therefore, that this matter were fixed by statute, and no longer left to the Government or the Board of Education. Hence arose the necessity for naming the Normal School in the amendment to the Bill before the Committee. *Sectarian and political motives had been attributed to the parties who agitated this question*; but he believed he was warranted in saying the parties alluded to were actuated by higher and better motives. He (Mr. Palmer) confessed that he ought to have been better prepared to defend the rights of the petitioners. At the same time, he had no disposition to create religious differences among the people of this Colony; and he believed he would come very far short of the performance of his duty did he fail to give the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Princetown [Mr. Haviland] his cordial support.

WAR WITH INDIANS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—On the 25th June a severe battle between U. S. troops and 2,500 to 3,000 Indians took place in Motana Territory. The attack was made by Gen. Custer, the famous cavalry officer, with five companies of cavalry and the Indians poured in a murderous fire in all directions. Gen. Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detatchment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. Seventeen commissioned officers were killed. The whole Custer family died at the head of the column. Exact loss not known, as both Adjutants and Sergeant Major were killed. Estimated 315 killed.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—One hundred and seventy-six tons of fresh fish have gone west since the opening of the Intercolonial. The traffic on the line has been constantly increasing.

ALBERTON NOTES.

Alberton—notwithstanding the financial dulness of the times, maintains her prestige and activity. There are about fifty new dwelling houses beside other buildings going up this summer. Hon. J. C. Pope is erecting a large steam mill, and James Wiggins, Esq., & Co., has one in the blast sawing shingles and boards, also when needed planes them. Hon. J. C. Pope is building two large ships and Hon. G.W. Howlan one. Several boats for fishing and other purposes are being built. James White, Esq., has a very fine boat, in which he has not spared either money or pains. Her cost is about $1000, and if not the best in the colony, she will compare very favorably with the best. She was built by John McKinnon, Esq., and I believe is designed to challenge the best boat that Queen's Co. will bring out at the approaching Regatta in Charlottetown. In agriculture, stumps and brushwood are being succeeded by large fields in which the crops look healthy and well. There are some beautiful gardens. In literature, they patronize almost every periodical in the Dominion, particularly this colony, and now they are getting out one for themselves—the Alberton *Pioneer*—which threatens to be the very thing needed. It is published by John L. McKinnon, Editor and Proprietor, on a nice sheet, in good type, and is modest or unpretending in its *debut*. It is hoped that it will supply a want long felt by its merchants and other business men in this community. In religion the people of Alberton abound. The old established churches are being assisted in their works of faith and labors of love. The Baptists having the Rev. D. Gordon at their head have recently established a church of forty members, and the Methodists have held a tea to raise money to furnish their building, and have obtained nearly $250. I am happy to tell you that the Roman Catholics, who had their handsome new church blown down during the storm last fall, are busy and successful in getting up another, with his Lordship the Bishop at their head. Surely if our Government were so sincere and had such faith in the law, as Ministers and others have in the Gospel, our worthy Judge Pope and officers would not be much longer allowed to practice in that low, old, rickety dingy, unhealthy hall, but would get a place worthy of themselves and worthy of the colony. Military drill, too, is being practised every day, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Duvar is giving instructions for the accomplishment of this necessary art. They want a good drill shed in which to practice, and accoutrements in which they can be comfortable. The fourth of July was a great day here: Judge Pope held his usual session, the Alberton *Pioneer* gave off its first issue, the Methodists held their public tea, and the Roman Catholics raised the frame of their fallen church. Work is plenty. Money is scarce.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Russia has at last gained the object at which her rulers have long been aiming. We long ago expressed the opinion that the rising in Herzegovinia would have been easily quelled, if it had been simply a matter of dispute between Turkey and a small tributary state. Even regarded from this point of view, there were, no doubt, difficulties in the way of a speedy and effectual repression of the insurrection which persons at a distance, unacquainted with the scene of disturbance, could appreciate. The insurgents were defended by natural fortifications, which, by the ordinary methods of warfare, were almost impregnable. But even if these be taken into account, the dissaffected districts would have long since been reduced to a submission had not the rebels depended on other strength than their own. What that strength was, the issue of events has clearly shown. It was Russia that instigated the rebellion, it was Russia that supplied the sinews of war, it was Russia that fostered and kept alive and active the spirit of discontent. In fact the contest all along has been between Russia and her ancient and hated foe. In 1854-56 that ambitious power made the discovery that the dismemberment of the Ottaman Empire, after the manner of the partition of Poland, by open violence, was a thing which offended the sense of justice in England and other nations. The arbitrament of a cruel war decided that such an attempt was not to be made with impunity. The fall of Sebastopol gave to Turkey security from such an attempt; but it did not secure the weaker nation from those covert machinations which have been in progress ever since the close of the Crimean war. The death of Nicholas produced some changes of internal policy, but it left the insatiable ambition of which he was emphatically the type just as it was. The attention of England and the rest of Europe has been diverted to its development in other directions, but its true goal through all these years, has continued to be, as it ever was, Constantinople. Fraud was made to take the place of force, and how effective it has been the world now sees. At the present juncture there is no use in trying to predict how the complication of affairs will end. There is, indeed, much cause for uneasiness, and undoubtedly the Governments of Europe are uneasy. The German press speaks out boldly, and blames Russia for what has taken place, justly pointing out the frivolous character of the pretext for war on the part of Servia, and directing attention to the fact that the army of that principality is mainly officered by Russian veterans. The German press and the German Government are, however, two different things, and it remains to be seen how the latter will appreciate the course of the ostentatiously professed ally of its Sovereign. The press in France and Great Britian is much divided, but there have not been wanting journals who, since the commencement of these troubles, have laid the responsibility on Russia. Austria throughout seems to have played a double game, fearful, on the one hand, of offending a mighty neighbour, and, on the other hand, disliking the nearness of the combatants to her own frontier, and the effect of the contest on her own frontier, and the effect of the contest on her own various population. The question of most importance and interest to us is what part will England take in the struggle that has just begun. However anomalous may be the position of Mahommedan Turkey in the midst of Christian countries, any change of dynasty cannot fail to be fraught with danger to British power. It would be a sad day for the influence and prestige of our Empire, if the throne of the Czar were established in the city of Constantine. Could the Imperial Government sit calmly still and see such a change accomplished without strikiug a blow to prevent it? For such national self-sacrifice we hardly believe that it is as yet prepared. Mr. Disraeli has not yet spoken, but there must soon be an end to such untimely reticence. The traditions of his race as well as his feelings as a Christian may be strong enough to withdraw his sympathy from those who persecuted both the guardians of the Law and the followers of the Cross, but he is, if we mistake not, too genuine an Englishman to suffer an alien power to detract, even indirectly, from the glory and strength of the nation which he serves.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE MEETING IN MARKET HALL.

A Political Meeting, called by the secularists, was held in the Market Hall on Thursday evening last. The Hall was crowded. Neil Rankin, Esq., occupied the Chair. Mr. Isaac Oxenham, was appointed Secretary. G. W. Millner, Esq., was the first speaker, he submitted the following resolution:—

Whereas, Attempts have been made from time to time, and are now being made to introduce the denominational or sectarian school system into this Island, and to provide that sectarian schools be supported out of the public Exchequer.

Resolved, That the free and unsectarian character of our public schools must maintained in its purity and integrity.

He argued that the question was a religious one; that while Protestants could agree upon minor points, there was no likeness between the religion of Protestants and the religion of Catholics, and that while such a wide difference continued to exist, it was impossible that the public money shonld be expended in teaching either religion and peace and harmony be maintained. He, therefore, would endeavor to uphold free unsectarian schools in to-to.

HON. SENATOR HAVILAND seconded the motion. He believed the unsectarian system to be the only one which could be carried out. He had always been opposed to a union of Church and State. The State Should know no religion. He believed the proposal to pay for results to be the greatest clap-trap. Payment for results meant separate schools. He alluded to the magnificent results of unsectarian free schools in the United States; and said that no country which had once enjoyed un-sectarian free schools ever made such a retrograde step as to adopt the denominational system.

J. H. FLETCHER, Esq., said he was a Free School man, and always had been one. He argued that "payment for results" was a fraud which could not be admitted into this Province, because it would divide the people and cost more than they could afford. If the Methodist Academy were to be paid according to results its share of the public money would be $2,500 a year. He reviewed the Bishop's Pastoral.

MR. MCKINLEY argued that the Bishop wanted the public money to be so applied that his people would learn the way to heaven, while the Protestants would receive State aid on their journey to the lower regions.

W. D. STEWART, Esq., had always been a very strong supporter of the Secular System. He would not support the "latest delusion"—payment for results.

L. H. DAVIES, Esq., had expressed his opinion in the House of Assembly. Legislation has been paralyzed; and at present politics are almost at a dead-lock, because of the School Question. If Mr. Pope's scheme were once carried it never could be undone. He looked to Protestants, young and old, to support him in upholding our free non-secturian school system. He argued the question as some length.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Millner, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to select a candidate to contest the election in conjunction with Mr. L. H. Davies: G. W. Millner, T. Alley, J. H. Fletcher, W. Weeks, T. Morris, N. Rankin, Esqrs.

BIRTH.

At Charlottetown, on the 3rd of July, the wife of P. G. Fraser Druggist, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Richmond House, Charlottetown, June 22nd, by the Rev. John Goodwill, Mr. John Andrew McDougall, of Rice Point, Lot 65, to Miss Flora McKinnon, of Argyle Shore.

DIED.

In Providence, June 27th, 1876, Jennie E. wife of P. B. Schurman, aged 17 years 9 months and one day.

At Wilmot Creek, on the 14th day of May last, after a lingering illnes of many weary and sleepless days and nights, which she bore with true Christian patience and resignation to the will of God, Margaret Stavert, relict of the late Thomas Stavert, in the 80th year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 9th of June, after a severe illness Jennet Lydia, the beloved wife of Mr. John Brownell and the eldest daughter of Andrew Stevenson, Esq., in the 36th year of her age.

On the 2nd ult., Mr. John Irving, Cherry Valley, aged 78 years.

At Victoria Road, on the 28th ult., after an illness of four months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, William McLeod, aged 58 years.

On the 20th ult., of inflammation of the lungs, Robert Campbell, Esq., of Montague, aged 52 years.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer "Carroll" from Boston:—Messrs. Oliver Smith, L. C. Smith, C. A. Brainard, E. McMahon, D. A. Fraser, H. Fraser, L. McDonald, J. McKinnon, Thomas Redmond, James Galvin, John Gillis, J. M. Gallant, N. McKinnon, A. A. McLean, W. Tanton, L. Warren; Misses Capel, McLean, Ella McMahon, Kate Fraser, Kate McKinnon, Kate Donovan, Catherine Johnson, Kate Creegan, Lizzie Jordan, Maria Mellish, Charlotte E. Scott Anna Keenan, Sarah Monroe, Flora McIntyre, Jennie Bohannon, Mary M. Foley, Florence McKie, Mary McIntyre Helen Nicholson, Charlotte McRae.

Per Steamer "Carroll" to Boston:—Jas. McDonald, Annie Whillock, Mary Steele, Miss Galvin, W. H. McQuarrie, John Kiley, J. F. Dobson.

MEMORANDA.

By cable to Peake Bros. & Co.—Barkentine *Corisande* arrived at Plymouth on the 7th inst.—22 days passage.

By telegram to Peake Bros. & Co.—SS. *Prince Edward* arrived at Montreal on the 9th inst.

Barque "James Peake" arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.—22 days passage—and will return to Charlottetown about the 15th inst.

A new source of industry has lately been discovered near the flourishing town of Alberton. Captain Hewitt has found out that Cascumpec Harbor abounds in excellent salmon. By means of nets, he catches from 25 to 30 every morning. Many people living here are in high hopes that quite a business will spring up in consequence of this discovery. We hope it may.—*Argus*

SHIPBUILDING AT BIDEFORD.—The Hon. Wm. Richards is building two large ships at Bideford. One of these will measure between eleven and twelve hundred tons. She will be classed ten years, and when finished will be one of the finest vessels ever floated in these waters. The beams, clamps, etc., are all made of pitch pine of the finest quality imported by Mr. Richards himself, from Pensacola. She is a splendid model, and the workmanship is unquestionably very superior. The other vessel will measure about 600 tons. Mr. Richards launched a new vessel the other day at Summerside, and has another on the stocks at the same place. He is also building one of about 800 tons at Enmore River. The hon. John Yeo is building one at Bideford, one at Sheep River, and has the frames for three or four up West—*Argus.*

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy, headache obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dryness, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness. hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sages Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozæna of many years standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only rational, scientific, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

New Cloths,
Worsted Coatings,
Broadcloths,
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Oxfords,
Meltons, &c.

Just received, and further additions daily expected.
The Clothing turned out from this department is pleasing all our customers.

BEER & SONS.

July 10, 1876.—4in

Boston Steamers!

CARROLL & WORCESTER.

WEEKLY LINE.

ONE of the above Steamers leave Boston every SATURDAY at noon, for Charlottetown; and returning, leaves here every THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
PASSENGERS will find those steamers to have Superior accommodation.
EXCURSION TICKETS, for round trips to and from Boston, $15.
For freight or passage, apply to

CARVELL BROS, Agents.

Ch'town, July 10, 1876.—3m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

WE HAVE RECEIVED
3 CASKS CHINAWARE
CONSISTING OF
60 Tea Setts (44 Pieces,)
IN CHINA AND GOLD.

As we are instructed to close this lot out at once, will sell it cheap, by the cask or set.

HASZARD BROS., 61 Water Street.

Ch'town, July 10, 1876.—3in

PURSE FOUND.

FOUND, a purse containing a sum of money. The owner can have it on proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

Ch'town, July 10, 1876.

BOARD & LODGING

FIVE or SIX Gentlemen Boarders may be accommodated in a comfortable house, situated near the residence of Dr. Johnston, Kent Steet. Apply at the office of "THE EXAMINER."

Ch'town, July 10, 1876.

Str. "M. A. Starr."

LEAVES Halifax for Charlottetown every MONDAY EVENING; and returning, leaves here every THURSDAY, taking freight at low rates.
Fish taken and re-shipped at Halifax by "CROMWELL" Line, and through bills lading signed from here at 50 cents gold per bbl.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, July 10, 1876.—3m

GRAND
EXCURSION & PICNIC

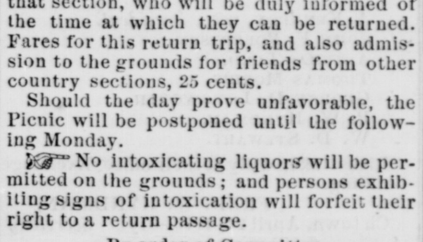
THE MEMBERS OF
ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY
will hold their Annual Pic Nic on the premises of John Douse, Esq.,

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 committee of inspection report 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 McCarey, sen., Patrick Kehoe, James McQuillan, Thomas Flynn, John Leahy, Joseph McAulay, James McBride, Daniel Sullivan, Francis McRory, and the Secretary.
Immediately after arrival at Orwell, the steamer will make a special trip to China Point Wharf to accommodate patrons from that section, 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 a return passage.

By order of Committee.
J. J. O'REILLY, Sec'y.

Ch'town, June 26, 1876.—3in



KERR'S THREAD
IS THE BEST!
ASK FOR IT AT
GEO. DAVIES & Co's.

Ch'town, July 3, 1876.—2m

Please Notice.

MARK BUTCHER has just received an ample and vary-colored batch of Blind Tassels, Blind Cord, and Window Cord. He sells at his old prices.

MARK BUTCHER.

June 26, 1876.—city papers 3i

W. W. WELLNER

HAS JUST COMPLETED HIS
Spring Stock of
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
—AND—
Electro-Plated Ware!

Which comprises the best collection in the above different lines of Goods ever offered for sale in this Province.

Ch'town, June 12, 1876.—4i

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLOVES AND NECKTIES!

FRENCH KID GLOVES,
SWEDE KID GLOVES,
very nice and cheap,
For Ladies' & Gentlemen.
Burlington,
Royal,
Polo,
Windsor Ties,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT
BEER & SONS.

July 8, 1876. 4in.

CRICKET AND BASE!

A FEW
Spring Bats and Match Balls

Just Received. Also, a cheap assortment for juveniles.

A SMALL LOT OF BASE BALLS
AT BREMNER BROS.

July 3, 1876.—2in

STEAMERS
'Secret' & 'Miramichi.'

ONE of those First-class PASSENGER BOATS will call here EVERY TUESDAY, on the way to Quebec, touching at Shediac, Miramichi, Gaspe, &c., commencing with the "Secret" to-morrow, Tuesday, 4th July.
Through Tickets to Montreal, Toronto, and all points west.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, July 3, 1876.—pat ar

ZERO REFRIGERATOR.

A FEW of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED REFRIGERATORS on hand. All parties in need of any of the above, should call at once and secure one, as they are going like hot buns.

E. D. STAIR.

Ch'town, July 3, 1876.

MR. E. D. STAIR,—The Zero Refrigerator you made for me last summer, is, without exception, the best article of the kind I have ever seen. I believe it is impossible to get better. It has given the utmost satisfaction, and I hereby recommend it to every person in need of a first-class article.

ALEX. BROWN.

Prince of Wales College.

THE Midsummer Examination of the Classes of the Prince of Wales College will take place at the College Building, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JULY next (1876), at 12 o'clock, a. m.
The parents of the pupils and others interested in the institution are respectively invited to attend. By order,

J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

July 3, 1876.

TENDERS FOR
Repairs of Water Street,
&c., &c., &c.

SEPARATE TENDERS, addressed to the Chairman of the Street Committee, will be received at this office, until the noon of SATURDAY, the 15th July next, for the following works on behalf of the City of Charlottetown, viz:
Grading, rounding and macadamizing Water Street, from Great George St., (eastward), and also for completing a Drain or Sewer of either Tiles or Hemlock Plank, on the North side of Euston Street, from Great George Street to a place near "Black Sam's Bridge."
Plan and Specification of the above works can be seen at the office of the City Clerk, and Tenders in each case to Specify the amounts for which each will be performed, as follows:—
1st. In case the contractor should furnish the material.
2nd. In case the city should furnish them.
The Street Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Ch'town, June 3, 1876.—3in

Handsome Villa
RESIDENCE & FARM.

I AM instructed by L. DISNEY, Esq., to offer for sale by private contract, that Handsome Villa Residence and Farm, at present occupied by him, and known as the "Riverside Hotel," very beautifully situated about four miles from the City, by the North River Road, and 2½ miles by the ice.
The Farm contains 110 acres of Land in one square block; 40 acres of which are cleared and covered with mussel-mud; 25 acres are fit to stump, and the balance covered with wood.
The Dwelling House is two-storeys high, 56x36 feet, containing 14 rooms—Kitchen and Wash House. The out-buildings consist of a fine Stable, Coach-house, Sheephouse, Cart-shed, Fowl and Pig-house, and four Hay Barracks. There are three Wells on the premises, and a never failing supply of mussel-mud close by. The property being bounded on three sides by the waters of the North River.
This Property for beauty of situation is unrivalled by any Villa Property in the neighborhood of the City, being situated on a point of land directly opposite the entrance to the harbor: it commands a splendid view of Hillsborough Bay and Harbor, as well as charming views of the River scenery and the surrounding country, also affording first-class facilities for bathing, fishing and shooting. If not disposed of by MONDAY, the 7th AUGUST next, the Property will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock.
For terms and particulars apply to

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

July 3, 1876.

SALT.

1,000 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT of arrive per schr. "Lady Elgin."

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 24, 1876.

VINEGAR.

10 CASKS, (35 Gallons.) Just received.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 26, 1876.—3i

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

UNDER and by virtue of authority from W. H. SCOVIL, Esq., acting Executor on the Estate of the late WM. MCKAY, Esq., of the city of Saint 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, in King's County, fronting on the Cardigan River, and within 10 chains of Cardigan Bridge; well adapted for shipbuilding.
Likewise Town Lots Nos. 6 & 7, 1st Range, letter C. in Georgetown, fronting on Grafton Street 168 feet, running back 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 Town Lot No. 9, 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. Scovil, Esq., St. John, N. B.

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer.

Geo'town, June 20, 1876.

N. B.—The above properties if not sold by Private Sale, will be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House, in Georgetown, on Wednesday, the 19th day of July next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. W. S.

June 26, 1875.—5i

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, for one or two horses, with hood, spring and lamps complete. Apply to the subscriber, at Judge Young's stables.

JOHN COYLE.

(april 17.)