

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

MONDAY MORNING,

JULY 23, 1877. NO. 57

**Steamer Arrangements.**  
**Prince Edward Island STEAMERS.**  
**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
**Nova Scotia.**

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Halifax train for Pictou. Fare to Pictou \$4.10. Return, Pictou to Charlottetown, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Halifax train for Charlottetown. Fare to Charlottetown \$4.10. Return, Charlottetown to Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Halifax train for Pictou. Fare to Pictou \$4.10. Return, Pictou to Charlottetown, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, connecting with the Halifax train for Charlottetown. Fare to Charlottetown \$4.10.

**CAPE BRETON.**  
Leave Pictou for Halifax every Monday and Thursday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with stage and Steamer "Neptune," to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.  
Returning to Pictou same nights, connecting with 10 a. m. Train Tuesday and Friday for Halifax.  
New Brunswick, Canada and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at Summerside with trains for each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of International Co. for PERL AND BOARDS. Also, leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning, about 8 o'clock. Returning leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside; connect there, without delay, with train for Charlottetown. Also, leaves Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening about 8 o'clock.  
Agents: ALMON & MACINTOSH, Halifax; NOONAN & DAVIES, Pictou; A. GRANT & CO., Summerside; HANTRIE, Pictou; St. John; P. W. HALE, Charlottetown.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO BOSTON.**  
Steamers Carroll and Worcester.  
BOTH Steamers are fitted with new Boilers, and their Passenger accommodations arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style.  
FREIGHT carried at moderate rates and as low as by any other route.  
EGGS in boxes and barrels handled with the greatest care.  
SAILING TIME, only one business day used in reaching Boston, by leaving here Saturday morning and catching steamer at Halifax, and arriving at Boston Monday morning.  
LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN Every Thursday, punctually at 5 p. m.  
LEAVE BOSTON Every Saturday, punctually at noon.  
CARVELL BROS. Agent, Charlottetown, June 7, 1877.

**Steamer HEATHER BELLE**  
**Summer Arrangement.**  
WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.  
Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock.  
Returning to Orwell same evening at 2 o'clock.  
Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 4 o'clock.  
Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown at 1 o'clock, returning to Mount Stewart same evening.  
Leave Charlottetown for Orwell every SATURDAY, weather and tide permit, and every alternate SATURDAY will make a return trip.  
JOHN HUGHES, Agent, Charlottetown, May 25, 1877—5m weekly.

**A. McNEILL**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant  
102 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND  
BANKRUPTCY, ETC.  
WARRANTY for all descriptions of goods in city and country at moderate rates.  
May 21, 1877.

**Parks' Cotton Yarns.**  
AWARDED the only Medal, given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture at the  
**CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.**  
Nos. 5's to 10's.  
White, Blue, Red, Orange, and Green.  
Warranted full length and weight. Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.  
**Cotton Carpet Warp.**  
Nos. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.  
Warranted fast.  
W. M. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B., May 23, 77.

**QUEBEC & GULF PORTS**  
Steamship Company  
CAPT. DAVISON  
CAPT. BAQUET  
WILL LEAVE Charlottetown for PICTOU (after arrival of Monday Afternoon train from Halifax) every Monday Midnight, and for CHARLOTTETOWN every Tuesday Morning, and SUMMERSIDE every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.  
Agents: CARVELL BROS., Agents, Charlottetown, June 16, 1877—m.w.

**THE DAILY EXAMINER IS ON SALE**  
AT THE STORES ONE—12  
Henry A. Harvie, Theoph. L. Chappelle, and T. O'Connell.  
Price Only 2 Cents.  
June 27, 1877—her 11

**SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.**  
Mr. John D. Fullerton  
BEGS to announce that he will be at the ROCKLIN House for a short time, to Repair Sewing Machines of all Kinds.  
Having had seven years experience at machine work and re-arranging, he guarantees satisfaction. Apply immediately.  
July 2, 1877—41 p.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
King Square, Saint John.  
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the CONTINENTAL, and thoroughly renovated the same, making it the ROYAL, always had the reputation of being one of the best Hotels in the Province.  
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodations.  
Blacksmith's Livery Stable attached.  
THOS. P. RAYMOND, July 3, 1877—6m

**Cabinet Making, etc.**  
**WAREROOMS,**  
**MARK BUTCHER.**  
WISHES to intimate that he has now on hand a large assortment of Furniture, of which he is prepared to offer, of the very best styles, and at prices below anything that can be procured (of the same quality) elsewhere in the Lower Provinces.  
Furniture Sets, Bed-room Sets, Wardrobes, Patent Wire Woven Mattresses, Patent Spring Bottoms, Side Boards, Cheffoniers, Bookcases, and Book Cases, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Cradles, and Cribs, Chairs of every description (very cheap), both American and some imported, Brass Cornices of every quality and size, Bedsteads, Bureau, Dressing Tables, and the American, Spring Beds, Bedsteads, Refrigerators, Children's Carriages, Spring Mattresses, and Washing Machines, Wash Office Dressing, and Chamberglasses, Extending, Dining Tables, and every article required for general house furnishing. Looking Glasses of all sizes.

**Steam Cabinet Factory**  
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**HALIFAX LETTER.**  
[From our own Correspondent.]  
ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS.  
HALIFAX, July 19, 1877.  
The disturbances elsewhere in connection with the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne or the exhibition of the color emblem of the Protestant party has excited here deep interest, and is the subject of conversation and discussion in all circles. There has been no Orange procession in Halifax for some years, and the advantages resulting from the absence of such a demonstration are so evident, that a return to the practice would be regarded as inexpedient and unwise. Public opinion in this community is dreadfully opposed to Orange processions. In a country which enjoys the blessings of civil and religious liberty, there ought to be no obstruction to the formation of societies or associations which keeps within the bounds of the law. Protestants, Roman Catholics, and all other sects or denominations, are in the eye of the law on an equal footing in this respect, and the more freedom they enjoy the better, so long as there is no risk of a disturbance of the public peace, or the constitutional liberty of the subject is not interfered with. Orange processions have been known to lead to bloody riots, and on that ground they ought not to be permitted. It is true that Roman Catholic and Protestant have the abstract right to make peaceful demonstrations, but when these demonstrations are found to be dangerous, they should not be permitted, and every loss of goods or injuries should discourage their occurrence. There seems to be no good reason why Protestants and Roman Catholics should not live together in perfect concord. Such concord is perfectly compatible with rigid adherence to the principles of their respective churches, and with strict zeal in the propagation of those principles.

**TEMPERANCE GATHERINGS.**  
[From the Examiner.]  
The temperance gathering in Halifax at present, is a very interesting one, and is being conducted in a most judicious manner. The meetings have been organized by Mr. McKnight and a Mrs. Goff, from the States, who have succeeded in securing the attendance of large numbers of the above referred to Association has been formed, the officers of which are persons who have recently taken the pledge and who express themselves as resolved to adhere to it. The organization is something new here, and will doubtless be productive of good. Papers of experience, or rather such as are of that class, deliver timely addresses, and not a few of them seem to be sensible of their folly and sin, and are desirous of abstaining entirely from the use of alcohol. A number of persons, who are in the whole movement, and predict in every case a relapse, but the movement is one which is certain to result in a large amount of good and as such must be hailed with satisfaction. Of the numbers who are taking the pledge, some will doubtless remain steadfast. We have, in Halifax, quite a number of temperance organizations. There are not a few connected with these whose advocacy of the cause is more calculated to repel than attract moderate drinkers. But it would be unreasonable to condemn the whole movement on account of the indiscreet advocacy of some who are connected with it—just as unreasonable as to have an argument against the Christian religion on the ground of the folly of some of its most flaming professors.

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people of Northern Mexico are regularly engaged in exporting hides, and that nine-tenths of their acquisitions are taken as booty from our people just across the Rio Grande from them. So familiar is this fact to Texans that it must, of necessity have come to the knowledge of the citizens and authorities of Mexico, who, in not setting themselves in any way against such outrages, by their silence, approve and indirectly share the spoils and become accessories to the mischievous proceedings. General Mata says there is no truth in the report that Mexico wishes to negotiate the sale of her Northern States for the sum of \$100,000,000 less than the amounts of our claims against her. He also states that any Mexican Government that would alienate any of her territory could not stand a day.

The June statement regarding the Nation's finances shows a reduction in the public debt of three and a quarter millions of dollars last month, and of nearly forty million during the last fiscal year. This is more than ten millions in excess of the reduction made last year, and fully six million more than is necessary to pay the sinking fund. These facts are not worthy of encouragement, except for the reason that the business of the country is in such sore need of all available funds that it seems an ill-chosen time in which to pay off more than is really required.

Work has now been resumed at most of the navy yards, and quite a large number of workmen are employed. The Government announces its intention of using its own machinery and yards for the improvement and increase of our naval force, as far as possible. The only complaints concerning the health of the community here this summer are from pharmacists and physicians.

**RUSSIAN UNDERHANDERS IN ASIA.**  
[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]  
Of the generals commanding the three columns into which the Russian army of the Asiatic theatre of war is divided, two—namely General Loris-Melikoff, commanding the Alexandropol corps, and General Tergukasoff, the chief of the Erivan corps—are Armenians; the third, General Dewel, commanding the Achaich corps, a German by birth. General Melikoff, who at the present time is only fifty-three years of age, is the son of a merchant, and began his military career as an officer in a Hussar regiment in St. Petersburg. His talents and ability were first recognized by Mouravieff, at the time when the latter was Governor General of the Caucasus, and it was by Mouravieff that the young Armenian officer was brought prominently to the notice of the authorities. With his soldiers Melikoff is personally a great favorite. He visits them in their bivouacs, tastes their soup and inquires after their comforts. He takes special care of the sick, frequently inspects the field hospitals and ambulances. At the same time he is a strict disciplinarian, and requires from all, and particularly from the non-commissioned officers of his army, a punctual performance of their duty. Educated in the Lazareff institution in Moscow, he speaks, besides Armenian, Turkish, Persian, Russian and French, and knows nothing of German or English. He is also as good a diplomatist as he is a soldier. General Tergukasoff is descended, as the prefix "Ter" to his name signifies, from an Armenian clergyman. When Schamyl was taken prisoner Tergukasoff was the first to mount the walls of Gulez and to plant on them the Russian colors. Presently, General Oklobschio, the commander of the Erivan corps, is a Montenegrin by birth, but has been for many years in the Russian service. Admitted a brave soldier, his capacity as an independent leader is much questioned. He is said to act rashly and without due forethought; so much so, indeed, that it is currently reported in Tiflis that he will be shortly superseded in his command.

**AGES OF REIGNING SOVEREIGNS.**  
The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the fact of the Queen having completed her fifty-eighth year, says:—It may interest some of her Majesty's loyal subjects to be reminded that only twelve others of the reigning Sovereigns of Christendom (out of thirty-eight in all) have attained to this age. The oldest on the list is the Pope, who was eighty-five on the 13th of May. Of temporal princes, the German Emperor has seen the greatest number of years, his eightieth birthday having been reached a few weeks ago. The Czar is older than the Queen by about a year, having been born on the 29th of April, 1818, and having thus entered upon war with his neighbor and his sixtieth year on the same time. The King of Spain is 9 or 10 months younger than the Queen, the date of his birth being March 14, 1820. The Emperor Francis Joseph is not yet forty-seven. His Majesty was born in the year of revolutions 1830, and ascended the throne in the year of revolutions 1848. The youngest reigning Sovereign is a Phoenician XII, of Spain, who, if he were a British subject, would still be a minor in the eye of the law, and consequently not yet twenty. Of her Majesty's more immediate predecessors on the Throne of Great Britain, George II. lived to be sixty-seven, George II. to be seventy-seven, George III. to be nearly eighty-two, George IV. to be close on sixty-eight, William IV. to be close on seventy-two.

**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1877.  
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