THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 5, 1878.

Souris Breakwater Washed Away.

CULPABABLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

OUR readers will deeply regret to learn that nearly one-half of the Breakwater at Souris was washed away last night, and that the remaining portion is fast breaking up.

This is a heavy blow to our flourishing eastern town and a great loss to the country. It was, however, not unexpected. We are informed that the Resident Engineer advised the Dominion Government of the possibility of the breakwater being washed away unless faced with stone—which could easily be obtained and laid down at small cost. We protested againt leaving the breakwater without some further protection against the sea. But the Government which obtained the celebrated Steel Rails without the consent of Parliament, and threw away $109,000 upon the Georgian Branch Railway—$40,000 of which was expended upon the mere order of the Minister of Public Works—could not think of such a fearful impropriety as the expenditure of two or three thousand dollars for the purpose of securing the stability of Souris Breakwater, without the permission of Parliament. The responsibility was too great to be borne by our muddled ministers. And now the breakwater is gone and the money expended upon it sunk. Much better not to have built it at all!

The English Mail.

AN English mail arrived at Halifax on Friday. It was forwarded from Halifax to Pictou on Saturday. If weather permits, it will rest at Pictou to-morrow and Monday, and it will reach us on Tuesday evening. The people of Summerside will receive it on Wednesday afternoon—only five days after its arrival in Halifax!

The Rev. Mr. Pascoe's Lecture.

THE lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening was well attended. The flickering lights were annoying to the audience, and must have been very much so to the lecturer. The subject of the lecture was Thomas Harrison, who, from a poor wicked "pitman," rose to be an honored Christian gentleman—a rough black diamond gradually polished by Christian grace. The lecture was simple in style and wholesome in tendency. It contained much homely humor and several eloquent passages. It was well received and frequently applauded. At its close Judge Hensley and Mr. James briefly expressed the pleasure with which they listened to the discourse, and the audience unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Pascoe.

City Council.

AN adjourned meeting of the City Council was held on Weduesday evening. The following gentleman were appointed Fire Wardens for the ensuing year :—

WARD 1.—W. R. Watson, James Peake, Thomas Handrahan.

WARD 2.—John Quirk, H. J. Callbeck, John Hughes.

WARD 3.—Lemuel Phillips, J. D. Mason, Lemuel Poole.

WARD 4.—John McPhail, S. W. Crabbe, John Pickard.

WARD 5.—Angus D. Martin, Ambrose L. Brown, H. B. Smith.

The following gentlemen were appointed City Assessors :—

William Dodd, J. D. Mason, and A Lord, Esqs.

Midhat Pasha and Mr. Gladstone.

Midhat Pasha, in a letter marked by great moderation and good sense, has written to the *Daily Telegraph* a statement regarding the gross calumny first promulgated by a Mr. More, and thoughtlessly retailed afterward at Hawarden by Mr. Gladstone. The story, false on the face of it, told at Hawarden, was substantially this, given in Midhat Pasha's words : "That a man had been hired to assissinate me ; that he was arrested, and then bribed me to murder those who had sent him on his errand ; and that after he had committed the crime I again caused him to be arrested and hanged, without any legal form of trial." This was stated to have taken place in the important town of Rustchuk, under the eyes of ten foreign Consuls, one of them a representative of Russia. The real facts of the case are stated by the exiled statesman as follows : "During my stay at Rustchuk in 1866, as Governor-General of the Province of the Danube, a certain individual, by name Tovan, of Servian origin, from Keupru-Palanka, a town situated in Servia, was actually deputed by a committee to attempt my life. He came to Rustchuk, and was arrested by the police. According to his own letters and personally he avowed his criminal designs before the tribunals—sitting in public for the sake of securing greater impartiality. Seeing that the matter was personal to myself I thought it right to send him under escort to Constantinople, in order to leave to the central Government the decision as to the course to be taken with regard to him. After trial the Government condemned him to perpetual exile, and sent him to Diarbekir, there to undergo his punishment.' The impartial English public, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, to which Midhat submits his case, can only tak one view of it, namely, that Midhat Pasha has been grossly outraged, first by Mr. More and then by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone has, however, apologised.

SKATERS, ATTENTION!—The Citizen's Skating Rink opens on Monday night—weather permitting.

The Russians.

(From Private correspondence of R. Heber, afterwards Bishop Heber, during a tour in Russia and elsewhere, in 1805.

The real Russian is generally middle-sized (I think the average height is lower than in England, and the standard of their military height is lower even in time of peace), his beard is thin and lank, and as well as his eyes and hair, generally very dark : in his air and figure there is great appearance of activity and liveliness. . A Russian servant is often idle, careless and roguish, but very seldom awkward or uncivil. These national features are the same all over the Empire ; and you may go, I understand, from Archangel to Astrachan without finding the least alteration in dress, language, manners or food. Their food, which consists principally of sour cabbages or cucumbers and water melons, is certainly very wholesome, and with their weekly use of the warm bath, preserves them from the scurvy and the cutaneous disease to which the Swedes and Norwegians are excessively subject. The baths are, however, by no means sufficient to keep them sweet ; and to pass to leeward of a Russian peasant is really so terrible an event that I always avoid it if possible. Experience only can give any idea of the bad smells united between his "kaftan," or long gown, particularly in winter, when it is composed of sheep-skins.

THE GREAT PALACE

Is a vast, tasteless pile of plastered brick ; and the marble place is tamely conceived, and its pilasters look like slices of potted beef or char. In the great palace are some good pictures. The Houghton collection is in the Hermitage, which is now under repair. What interested me most were

THE PRIVATE ROOMS

of the Emperor and Empress, which were remarkable for their comfort, neatness and simplicity. Alexander's private study and dressing-room, which, though not generally shown, we were permitted to see, was apparently just as he had left it, and answered completely my ideas of what a monarch's retirement ought to be. The table was heaped with books, which we were not allowed to meddle with or take up ; and round the room, which is small, were piled a great number of swords, muskets, rifles and bayonets of different kinds and inventions. In the window-seats were some books of finance. The whole was so carelessly and naturally arranged that I am convinced it was not intended for a show. In fact, his aversion to display of all kinds is the most striking part of his character, and it is even carried to excess.

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Czarsco-Zelo, remarkable chiefly for its great size and its profusion of ornament and gilding, was the favorite residence of Catherine the Second. She added greatly to it ; in particular a long gallery, with glass walls like a greenhouse, in which she used to walk in winter, and where is to be seen the bust of Fox, between Demosthenes and Cicero.

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The situation of Czarsco-Zelo is the most dirty and boggy conceivable. Its gardens are laid out in the English manner, and the gardener here, as almost everywhere throughout Russia, is of English extraction. One of the things that strikes a foreigner most in the Russian palaces is the immense size of the glass panes, which often fill up a whole window, being sometimes twelve or thirteen feet high by five or six wide.

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The winter palace is an immense building, profusely ornamented, and in a very advantageous situation, containing some good pictures and enormous looking-glasses. The private apartments of the Emperor and Empress are remarkable for their simplicity and good taste. There is another set of apartments very interesting, as having been occupied by Paul and being now preserved by his widow, the dowager Empress, in exactly the state they were left at his death. Not a book or article of furniture has been removed from its exact place ; one book, in particular, remains turned down, open on its face, to mark where he had left off reading. The table is covered with models for cocked hats and uniforms, and the walls with colored half sheets, representing the uniforms of the different Russian regiments. His clothes and linen are lying carelessly about the room, and are preserved with the same religious care. In an adjoining library were deposited regularly the standards of the different regiments in garrison in St. Petersbugh, and these have also been allowed to remain.

NATIONALITIES IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

There is a strange *melange* of nations here who appear to hate each other cordially. The Germans are very unpopular, and between them and the English there is a constant feud, from the superiority of the latter in riches and in interest with the great. . . . . The French are not very numerous, and are rather suspected people ; and yet the education of the nobles is almost entirely in their hands. . . These fellows [the French tutors] tell the most infamous lies of England, without the possibility of being contradicted, as the natives are all ignorant of what happens out of their own country ; and they have, no doubt, succeeded in many instances in exciting a most unfavorable impression of our nation.

CTOTHES-WASHING.

The washing of clothes in St. Petersburgh is very remarkable. It is done by women, who stand for hours on the ice, plunging their bare arms into the freezing water, in perhaps eighteen or twenty degrees of frost. They shelter themselves from the wind by means of large fir branches stuck in the ice, on which they hang mats. In general, the women seem to be more regardless of cold than the men.

THE POLICE

is very rigid. It consists of one General and several Deputies, and three or four troops of cavalry, who are employed exclusively for this purpose. They are armed with pistols and short sabres, and patrol night and day, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot. There is also a watchman stationed at the corner of every street, night and day, distinguished by a rattle, a wide coat, a leather helmet, and a kind of battle-axe. These men are relieved every six hours. They have a small box, not larger than our watchmen have, provided with a stove so that they are preserved from the cold. In every government town the same arrangement takes place on a smaller scale.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Emperor is not the only sight we we have seen, having been at Court, and at a grand religious ceremony of the Tartars. We have, as yet, only been to court as spectators, as there is, at present, no English Ambassador here to introduce us, but having a recommendation to the master of the ceremonies, he very kindly gave us an opportunity of seeing everything to the best advantage, and introduced us to a gentleman who explained their religious ceremonies, for all the levees and drawing-rooms begin with service in the Chapel. On our first entrance into the room we found it full of officers and foreign ministers, who ranged themselves into lines for the Empress to pass through from the inner room, followed by all her ladies to the Chapel. At the upper end stood the Senators and officers of State, then the rest of the spectators, and the lower end of the room was occupied by Cossack officers, wild, savage, looking fellows, whose long, black hair, bare necks, long, flowing garments and crooked scimatars, formed a striking contrast with the bags and powdered wigs of the rest of the party. The chapel was crowded and the singing the most beautiful I ever heard. No musical instruments are allowed by the Greek Church, and never was more delightful harmony produced by vocal performers. The effect was very grand when the singing suddenly ceased, and the vast folding doors of the sanctuary were thrown open, and

THE GILDED ALTAR

and the priests (who are all selected for their beards and stature) were discovered amid a cloud of incense. During the service the Empress stood on a step in the middle of the aisle, as no seats are allowed by the Greeks in their churches. But little attention was paid to the service by the greater part of the audience, though some continued bowing and crossing themselves the whole time. After the bishop had given the final blessing I was surprised to see the beautiful young Empress kiss his hand, which he returned on her hand and cheek, and his example was followed by the whole tribe of ecclesiastics; a race of as dirty monks as ever ate salt fish. The English clergy will, I fear, never be able to obtain a privilege like this.

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The Russian Church-singing is plaintive and very beautiful. Nothing is so striking as the repetition of *Gospodi pomillui* (Lord have mercy on us). There are particular churches at Moscow that are famous for their music, and are crowded by the idle and dissipated as places of amusement.

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We were unlucky to miss repeated opportunities of seeing

GREAT FUNERALS.

The body. as we understood, is dressed in its best clothes, with the face painted, and laid on an open bier. After the burial service is read, the relatives advance one by one and kiss the cold cheek as a last farewell. The Russians are said to regard death with great superstitious horror. I never myself saw any particular instances of it. . . . . Their churches are full of martyrdoms, and their houses of battle-pieces, to say nothing of the dead Christs and descents from the cross which often fill the corners of their rooms. In one of the corners a saint or a religious picture is always hung, and in religious families a lamp is kept constantly burning before it. The manner of worship, whether at church or at home, is by bending the body very low, sometimes touching the ground with the fingers in token of humility, crossing the head, breast and shoulders with the three fingers joined, and sometimes even striking the head against the ground.

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EASTER CEREMONIES.

Our stay in Tcherkask was much more interesting than we had hoped, from the return of the Attaman, a fine dignified old warrior, and from the celebration of the Easter festival, when all the great ceremonies and all the finery and merriment of the Cossacks were at their height. The elegance of a European ball-room produces, indeed, a very trifling effect in comparison with the gaudy and barbarous splendour of these remote provinces. The men were all in full uniform, with a profusion of silver ornaments. The dress of a Cossack girl consists of yellow morocco boots, silk trousers of the same color, or sometimes of pink and silver, a silk night-gown, generally pink or green, girt very gracefully with a silver cestus, which these in richer circumstances ornament with pearls.

The head is simply bound with an Indian handerchief, and the hair is plaited and hangs down the back. The midnight scene in the cathedral church of Easter eve, where some thousands of those gaudy figures were assembled, each holding a taper, the dim light of which served to harmonize what would else have been too glaring ; the soft, plaintive chant of the choir, and their sudden change at the moment of day-break, to the full chorus of "Christ is risen," were altogether what a poet or painter would have studied with delight. The saluations of the succeeding day were equally curious.

A LOVER IN DISTRESS.

As we stopped at a small mud fort in the wildest part of the frontier to change our horses and escort, we were told that a Circassian prince had just swam over the Cuban and was come to take shelter in the fort, being hard pressed by a victorious enemy. He was tall and thin, as the Circassians generally are, with a stern countenance. Though very lean, he had, however, strong muscular limbs ; his dress was plain, and he had lost his arms in the river. He had been in love, he said, with a girl whose relations asked a thousand roubles for her, a sum which he couldn't pay. Unable, however, to live without her, he carried her off with an armed force from her home and killed four of her father's retainers who attempted to resist him. His retreat to his own fortress was, however, cut off; his party put to the sword, and his mistress retaken. The girl would, he said, (and he cried bitterly as he spoke,)—would—be—sold—to—the—Turks—and—be—lost—to—him—forever. You will, of course, be anxious to hear whether the Circassian women answer the expectations which every reader of eastern tales or French travels will form. I have as yet seen none ; but from what I understand from others there is no great difference between them and the women of the neighboring nations. . . What rendered Circassia so celebrated for beauty was no doubt the circumstance of its inhabitants being great slave-brokers, and being the channel throngh which the Turks obtained their most beautiful females, who were, however, mostly brought from Georgia.

Correspondence.

☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.*

A Tenant's Complaint.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—Can you inform your readers why the Government do not purchase Mr. James T. Montgomery's estate? Mr. Montgomery has offered to sell his land on terms which a delegation of the tenantry has pressed the Government to accept ; and I believe it was announced by the Government that they had actually agreed with Mr. Montgomery. Yet we are still *tenants*. Our rents are accruing daily, and we are subject to be sued for arrears. With your leave, I purpose, in a short time, to address the Representatives of our District through your columns on this subject,—and if I speak to those gentlemen in *very plain* language, I hope their flagrant neglect of duties in regard to the position of their constituents, composed of the Montgomery tenantry, will be a sufficient excuse. Yours, meanwhile,

A TENANT.

Local and Other Items.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The first meeting of the Week of Prayer will be held with the Baptist Church, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Monday night next.

DISCHARGED. — The prisoner Joseph Steele, who was arrested for stealing fifteen dollars from Henry Green, tavern keeper, was this morning discharged by the Stipendiary Magistrate. The evidence given against Steele was not sufficient to convict him.

IN our Police Report on Wednesdap, the sentence which read "Edward Strain, drunk, on complaint of James Hennessy," should be reversed—"James Hennessy, drunk, on complaint of Edward Strain, fined $2 and costs or eight days.

TWO DRUNKEN INDIANS PERISH.—It is reported that, near Kensington, last evening, two intoxicated Indians perished from exposure. The body of one was found today. The person who supplied them with liquor will, if detected, be severely punished.

REV. D. D. CURRIE IN FREDERICTON.—Sabbath last was a field day at the Fredericton Methodist Church, being the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the dedication of the church. There was an anniversary Sabbath School service, in which Rev. D. D. Currie took part. In the evening he preached to an immense congregation, and gave an interesting description of the founding and up-building of the congregation. Mr. Currie related many of the hardships encountered by the Trustees to build the present church. He gave an amusing account of the difficulties Methodist preachers met with in the early days of Methodism in this country. Until a comparatively recent date no Methodist preacher could marry a couple in this Province; the first legal marriage by a minister of this denomination being in the year 1835, when the Rev. Enoch Wood united in the holy bonds of matrimony our respected townsman, S. D. McPherson, Esq., and his present amiable partner. * * * He very feelingly referred to the pillars of the church in Fredericton who had passed to their reward. The reminiscences were merely preliminary to the practical work of the day, which was the wiping out of the debt of $2,000 standing against the church. He announced that the debt would be removed there and then, and sent the pastor, Mr. Brewer, down the aisles to receive amounts which the donors might not wish to announce publicly. Judge Wilmot opened the ball with a contribution of $400; Lemont & Son gave $200; C. H. B. Fisher, $200; G. Fred. Fisher, $125; eight (including Sheriff Temple) subscribed $100 each; eight more gave $50 each; one $30; twenty-eight gave $25 each; three $20 each; thirteen gave $15 each; twenty-three gave $10 each; sixteen gave $5 each, and there was a plate collection of $30. The sum asked was $2,000 and the amount realized over $3,200. Altogether, Mr. Currie helped in the doing of a good day's work.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, the case of Mary Malone, for selling liquor without license, was adjourned till Monday. Mary Peardon, one of the witnesses, was sent to jail for contempt of court.

An American draughtsman has been employed in Woolwich arsenal for some days, sketching the latest improvements in the project. It is in virtue of permission accorded the American Minister by the British War Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITIZENS' SKATING RINK.

Grand Opening Night,

MONDAY, JANUARY 7,

AT 8 O'CLOCK—ICE PERMITTING.

GALBRAITH'S BAND

WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

SEASON TICKET, Gentleman,	$5 00
" " Lady,	3 50
For afternoon only,	2 50
Promenade,	1 50
Monthly Ticket, gent,	2 50
" " lady,	1 50
Visitor's Ticket, Band Nights, gent,	50
" " " lady,	25

RULES.

RULE 1. This Rink shall be open every afternoon, from 2 to 6 p. m. (Sundays and Thursdays expected); and every Monday and Thursday evening, from 8 to 10 p. m., ice permitting.

RULE 2. No intoxicating liquors shall be brought into the building, and no smoking allowed on the ice.

RULE 3. Children under the age of 13 shall not skate in the evening, and no boy shall be allowed to smoke inside the building.

RULE 4. Violent skating strictly prohibited.

RULE 5. The right of ticket-holders does not extend to Carnival nights.

RULE 6. Any violation of the above Rules and Regulations, or any unseemly or ungentlemanly conduct on the part of any ticket-holder or visitor, will be punished with expulsion and forfeiture of ticket.

☞ Tickets for sale at Apothecaries' Hall.

J. R. BRECKEN, Sec'y.

COAL! COAL!

ROUND & NUT at W. W. CLARKE'S.

Ch'town, Jan. 5—4w 2aw

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The School lately known as the

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL

will be Re-opened as a Public School, under the provisions of the "Public Schools' Act, 1877," on

MONDAY, 7th INST.,

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

By order of the City School Board.

ISAAC OXENHAM, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Jan. 3, '78—era pat li ex thur sat

Provincial Normal School.

The Winter Term of the Normal School

WILL BEGIN ON THE

THIRD TUESDAY IN JANUARY,

and all intending students are requested to make application to the Principal, who will supply them with all necessary information in regard to the entrance examination. Students who intend studying for a First Class License are specially requested to attend during the winter term, in order that special attention may be given to the subjects required for their examination. All students must be present on the day of opening.

JOHN HARPER, Principal.

Dec. 24, 1877—

Important Decision!

THE SEWING MACHINE AWARDS.

[From the Sewing Machine Journal.]

The Special Medal to Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

Extract from the Judges' Report :

"The recommendation we hereby submit :—

"The great advantage which it obtains in its distinctive feature, the Rotative Hook, over the class of machines using the reciprocating shuttle, is one which needs, to show it, no special demonstration ; it being apparent at once, not only to the educated mechanic, but to any intelligent observer."

The Report concluded :

"The tension is more easily adjusted and needs less regulating than any other that we know of. The range of work successfully performed by the apparatus known as the 'No. 6 machine' in our presence, was larger than we have elsewhere seen on any one machine, going from many thicknesses of tin and cloth together to the finest cambric, without stopping the machine, and the sewing all perfect, showing the perfectment of the tension device used. The machine is well made, all its parts being fitted to guage, and consequently interchangeable. It has already received from the American Institute all the awards and recognitions under the rules possible to a sewing machine. We consider the apparatus known as the No. 6 to be the most mechanical in construction and as attaining the best results of any machine we know of, and we do not hesitate to declare it, as in our opinion, at present the best sewing apparatus in the world ; we recommend for it the highest recognition under the rules that can be awarded—the Special Medal of 1877,

"J. G. BRONAHAN, U. S. N.,
"B. F. WOOD, U. S. N.,
"J. W. COLLINS, U.S. Rev. Mar. } Judges.

The prices of these Machines have been greatly reduced. **Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle,** Diamond Bookstore, is the Agent in this City.

Ch'town, Dec. 29—3i eod.

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.