

The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,
Manager & Editor

TUESDAY MORNING,

JUNE 12, 1877.

NO. 23

Murray Harbor Packet.

THE Undersigned intends running the Sch. "SEA BIRD" between

Murray Harbor and Charlottetown,

Once a week during the summer, calling at Little Sands going and coming if any freight offering and weather permitting.

AGENTS:—Hazard Bros., Charlottetown; Davies & McFayden, Murray Harbor South; James Cox, Murray Harbor North; Cartney McClure, Murray River.

JOHN HYDE.

Murray Harbor, June 6.

TEA. TEA. TEA.

—AT THE—

New York & Toronto Flour DEPOT.

The subscriber has received, by recent arrivals from London, and which will be sold either Wholesale or Retail—

50 CHESTS JAPAN TEA,

(GROWN)

50 Chests Chison Souchong Flavor.

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

Also, always on hand, a supply of

Fresh Ground Flour,

Imported weekly from Toronto.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

Charlottetown, May 30, 1877—2w eod

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.

No. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS' & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills } May 23, 77
St. John, N. B.

W. A. WEEKS & CO

—INVITE—

CASH BUYERS

FROM EVERY QUARTER

TO GIVE THEM A CALL

When Buying.

—THEIR STOCK OF—

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING & SUMMER.

Cannot be Beaten.

A FULL STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,
CRAPES, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
QUEEN STREET E.

May 22, 1877.

A. McNEILL.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

NO. 11 QUEEN STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

P. E. ISLAND.

—AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate charges.

May 21, 1877.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

Just received from Europe and elsewhere our SPRING SUPPLIES of

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

which we offer at lowest possible prices

MACEACHERN & CO.

May 21, 1877.—2m

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO BOSTON.

Steamers Carroll and Worcester.

BOTH Steamers are fitted with new Boilers, and their Passenger accommodation 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.

SAVING 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.

WELL BROS., Agents.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1877.

TURNIP SEED. Turnip Seed.

King of the Swede,
Improved Purple Top Swede,
Champion Swede,
Laird's Purple Top Swede,
Skirving's Improved Purple Top Swede,
Green Top Swede.

Just received, and all warranted fresh and good, wholesale and retail, for cash only, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

QUEEN SQUARE

The Swede Turnip Seed to which I gave the name of "McGILL'S PRIZE," not proving satisfactory last year, I will not again offer it to my customers.

H. A. HARVIE.

May 29, '77.

Universal Exhibition, PARIS

Intending Exhibitors will please

apply immediately

—TO THE—

Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,
OTTAWA.

For Printed Forms of Applications, General Regulations for Canadian Exhibitors, Classification, and any other information desired. A limited space only being available, application should be made as once, and not later than the 15th JULY, next. No application can be received after that date.

May 30, 1877.—2od till 15th July.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

To keep soldiers from flagging is one of the results which all commanders aim at. Some try coaxing and others try threatening. It appears that the Russians try singing. That may do for a while, and under pleasant circumstances, but we fancy that a rough campaign—marching and counter-marches—would soon knock the desire for singing out of most men:—

Russian soldiers upon marches sing to while away tedium, and the solos, always in a minor key and monotonous, are varied by very lively bursts in the chorus. The solo singer often improvises, and is usually accompanied by a man with a fiddle, a triangle, a clarionette, or by one who whistles. The ordinary uniform of the infantry consists of a kepi, a tunic, and pantaloons of dark green cloth the latter garment being inserted in the boots. The gray overcoat is carried in a roll at the back, from the right shoulder to the left hip. Two cartridge boxes are attached to the leather belt in front. A canvass haversack hangs at the right behind the bayonet, and the knapsack covers the back.

A CIRASSIAN SCOTCHMAN.

As an instance of the ethnological curiosities which the traveller may stumble upon unawares in this curious region, I may mention a strange acquaintance I made when travelling on the great plain which stretches from the Sea of Azof to the Caspian. I occasionally noticed on my travelling map the name "Schotlandkaya Koloniya" (Scottish Colony) near the celebrated baths of Piatigorsk. I was at that moment in Stavropol, a town about eighty miles to the north, and could not gain any satisfactory information as to what this colony was. Some well-informed people assured me that it really was what its name implied, while others asserted as confidently that it was simply a small German Settlement. To decide the matter I determined to visit the place myself, though it did not lie in my intended route, and I accordingly found myself one morning in the village in question. The first inhabitants whom I encountered were unmistakably German, and they professed to know nothing about the existence of Scotchmen in the locality, either at the present or in former times. This was disappointing, and I was about to turn away and drive off when a young man, who proved to be the school-master came up, and on hearing what I desired, advised me to consult an old Circassian who lived at the end of the village and was well acquainted with local antiquities. On proceeding to the house indicated, I found a venerable old man, with fine regular features of the Circassian type, coal-black sparkling eyes, and a long grey beard that would have done honor to a patriarch. To him I explained briefly, in Russian, the object of my visit, and asked whether he knew of any Scotchmen in the district. "And why do you wish to know?" he replied, in the same language, fixing me with his keen sparkling eyes. "Because I am myself a Scotchman, and hoped to find fellow-countrymen here." Let the reader imagine my astonishment when, in reply to this, he answered in genuine broad Scotch, "Od, man, I'm a Scotchman tae! My name is John Abercrombie. Did ye never hear tell o' John Abercrombie, the famous Edinburgh doctor?" I was fairly puzzled by this extraordinary declaration. Dr. Abercrombie's name was familiar to me as that of a medical practitioner and writer on psychology, but I knew that he was long since dead. When I had recovered a little from my surprise, I ventured to remark to the enigmatical personage before me that, though his tongue was certainly Scotch, his face was as certainly Circassian. "Weel, weel," he replied, evidently enjoying my look of mystification, "Qu'ra no far wrang, I'm a Circassian Scotchman! This extraordinary admission did not diminish my perplexity, so I begged my new acquaintance to be a little more explicit, and he at once complied with my request. His long story may be told in a few words: In the first years of the present century a band of Scotch missionaries came to Russia for the purpose of converting the Circassian tribes, and received from the Emperor Alexander I. a large tract of land in this place, which was then on the frontier of the Empire. Here they founded a mission and began the work; but they soon discovered that the surrounding population were not idolaters but Mussulmans, and consequently impervious to Christianity. In this difficulty they fell on the happy idea of buying Circassian children from their parents and bringing them up as Christians. One of these children, purchased about the year 1806, was a little boy called Teona. As he had been purchased with money subscribed by Dr. Abercrombie, he had received in baptism that gentleman's name, and he considered himself the foster-son of his benefactor. Here was the explanation of the mystery. Teona, alias Mr. Abercrombie, was a man of more than average intelligence. Besides his native tongue, he spoke English, German, and Russian perfectly; and he assured me that he knew several other languages equally well. His life had been devoted to missionary work, and especially to translating and printing the Scriptures. He had labored first in Astrakhan, then for four years and a half in Persia, in the service of the Bale-mission, and afterwards for six years in Siberia.—From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.

WRECKED AND BUTCHERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4th.—A survivor of the wreck of the steamship "George S. Wright" has been discovered at last in the person of an Indian named Coma. He was recognized on the street at Nanaimo, British Columbia, last Friday, and was arrested and brought to Vancouver's Island, yesterday. The *Colonist* of to-day says:—Since the disaster Coma has constantly evaded the police, and until quite recently it was not known that there existed a single survivor of the wreck. Coma has confessed to the Superintendent of Police, after being duly cautioned, that at night the boilers of the steamship exploded, and she began to sink at once. Captain Ainsley, with four United States officers and a passenger, got into a boat, and told Coma, who was on deck, to get in too. The rest of the people were in bed, or tried to escape by means of another boat. The Captain's party, seven in all, pulled ashore near Cape Caution. They were nearly naked, and the Indians gave them blankets to keep them warm. A day or two afterwards three canoe-loads of Indians came to the spot, and Captain Ainsley offered the leader \$500 to convey the ship-wrecked men to Fort Rupert. Four of the Indians were armed with muskets, with which they killed all the whites. They then tied stones to their bodies and sunk them in deep water. They robbed the bodies of all valuables, including the Captain's gold watch and chain. They spared Coma, but told him that if he ever dared to narrate the circumstances they would kill his father. Coma thinks all the people on board who were in bed at the time of the explosion were drowned, as the ship went down rapidly. The prisoner was to-day confronted with four Indians who were brought in as prisoners by the steamer "Rocket" and have since been in jail here, and identified two of them as belonging to the party of murderers.

The steamer *George S. Wright* was lost, as near as it is possible to determine, on the night of January 27, 1873. The place where she is supposed to have taken her last plunge is a point along the wild and rugged coast about forty miles north-east of the extreme northern end of Vancouver's Island, and nearly 250 miles from Victoria. On the evening of January 2, 1873, the *Wright* sailed from Portland, Ore, bound for Sitka and intermediate ports. She reached her destination and was on her return trip. As near as can be ascertained, about twenty passengers were on board at the time. A few fragments of the wreck were recovered and two bodies: one of the bodies was identified as that of Major John Walker, United States Paymaster, who was known to be among the passengers, and the other that of a small boy. The fate of the *Wright* was for years shrouded in mystery, though the conjecture of the murder of the survivors by the Flathead Indians has long been entertained, and this conjecture the present account makes certain. She was built at Port Ludlow, in 1863, and was a propeller, top-sail schooner rigged. Her length was 118 feet; registered at 215 tons, carrying 400. Originally the *Wright* was built as a tug, and after plying for some months between Portland and Victoria, she was taken to San Francisco and sold to Capt. Bulkeley, of the Russian and Siberian Telegraph Company, serving as transport in the two expeditions made by the company, first to Sitka and second to Petropaulovski, Kamtschatka, demonstrating the impossibility of erecting a shore line or laying a cable along the rocky coast. Subsequently the steamer was sold to Ben Halliday, who was the owner at the time the vessel was lost. The boiler, hull and machinery were inspected a few months prior to the time the *Wright* was lost, and also were pronounced to be in excellent condition. The boiler was low pressure, 18½ feet long, 8½ in diameter, constructed of boiler-iron 5-16 of an inch thick. At the time the *Wright* was lost she was well provided with all the necessary life-saving appointments, having, in addition to a number of life-preservers, two large life-boats.

LOCUSTS IN GREENBUSH, N. Y.

A singular story emanates from Greenbush, in New York State. It is stated that a locust called the seventeen year locust has appeared in large numbers in that quarter. These creatures first emerge from the ground in the form of a large grub. The wings soon appear, and the locust then takes up its habitation in the nearest tree. The noise made by the insects is described as a constant shrill humming. They do not eat growing crops, nor do they resemble the ravenous locusts of the West. They devote their time to working in the branches and twigs of all kinds of trees. They plough little grooves in the limes, the tender bark next the wood. Their perforations in trees kill the branches and foliage soon turns yellow. In 1860 the locusts did not appear till June, when the trees were in full leaf. In two weeks the woods looked as though they had been subjected to the frost of November. From all appearances the locust will be as thick as they were in that year. Stories of the poisonous nature of the sting of this curious insect, which did duty in 1860, creating much alarm, have been revived, but the seventeen year locust is harmless to man and beast. It is an inch and a half long when full grown. It comes out of the ground tail first and has on its head white marks forming a perfect letter W. In 1860, believers in signs and superstitions declared that the appearance of this cabalistic sign denoted war.

News of the World.

ROME.

ROME, June 6.—The Pope has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX. on President MacMahon and Count Larisch. The latter is the special envoy whom the Emperor of Austria sent to the Vatican to congratulate the Holy Father on his jubilee. The Pope, in receiving the Polish pilgrims, including cardinal Ledeschowski, alluded to the difficulties of their pilgrimage in consequence of the persecution to which they were subjected. He advised them to overcome the persecution by prayers, which, sooner or later, would fall like coals of fire on the heads of their persecutors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 5.—There were sixty-one deaths from small-pox in London during past week.

EDINBURGH, June 6.—A London correspondent says in ministerial circles there is a revival of the uneasiness which prevailed when Russia declared war, as to the part this country will shortly be called on to take. This feeling has been strengthened by the general conviction of high military authorities that Russia will be completely successful, and dictate her own terms to Turkey. At one or two regimental dinners last week, officers of the highest rank expressed fears that England would soon be at war, and that so far little had been done to prepare for the evil. The belief is also growing that our Government will be left to carry out and defend its own policy, that Austria, which is only a probable ally, cannot be depended upon, and therefore it would be wiser and fairer if the Premier and Cabinet would frankly declare what they will do if the Russian troops directly threaten Constantinople either in Europe or Asia.

UNITED STATES.

WELLAND, June.—The inquest on the body of John Boey, found in the canal, was continued up to last night. Seventeen witnesses were examined, and the verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death by blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury. Suspicions are very strong against a notorious thief, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, and if caught and identified, circumstances and conclusive as to his connection with the murder, for murder it is.

General Grant will in a few days probably visit his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, near Southampton, in which event the Corporation of Southampton intend to accord him a public reception.

The daughter of Mr. A. Anderson was poisoned by its mother administering ammonia by mistake to-day.

OMAHA, Neb., June 6.—A large water spout burst near Belle Creek, in the Elk Horn valley, yesterday, flooding everything for miles to the depth of twelve feet; damage considerable.

Secretary Everts this morning, alluding to the alleged outrage on the whaler "Ellen Rizpoh," by a Spanish cruiser, said while he was sensible of the friendly relations between Spain and the United States, he did not intend to allow an outrage on our flag, and while Spain would be held responsible for any insult to the United States, he would see that this Government fulfilled all its obligations to Spain.

A five story building, corner of Shawmut Avenue and Pleasant street, Boston occupied in flats by 25 people, was burned on the 6th. Mrs. Eliza Burr jumped from a third story window, and Mr. Dissell from a fourth, and both were fatally injured.

The female miser who recently died at the American House in this city at the age of eighty years had long been house-keeper there, but was supposed to be very poor. When her trunk was opened, however, it was found to contain a variety of dry goods notes for \$5,000, a bank book of the Blackstone bank, showing deposits of \$1,700, a small sum of money, and also a piece of paper having a trunk key wrapped up in it, and on the paper was a writing stating that the key belonged to another trunk, which could be found at the house of a relative in Milton. The second trunk was found in the place indicated by the deceased, and upon being opened was found to be loaded with valuables, among them being eighty-nine dresses, new and perfect, made of silk velvet, satin and all kinds of plaid silks, black and colored tibets, poplins, alpaca, brilliantines, cash meres, etc., three silk velvet cloaks, nine teen shawls from common to the richest Paisley and wrought crape; 106 skirts of all colors; 114 pairs of hose; undergarments too numerous to mention. All of these goods are perfectly new and in the best order, never having been used at all; and the original cost of these goods was probably not less than \$3000. The owner, it is said, when living went clad in the very cheapest apparel.—Boston Globe

CANADA.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Minister of Agriculture is now engaged in the preliminary arrangements for the proper representation of Canadian products and industries at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. These are pretty much the same as were adopted for the Philadelphia Exhibition. It has, however, been decided to sell all articles exhibited at Paris after the Exhibition closes, except such things as scientific collections and articles of more than ordinary value. The Dominion Government will provide free transportation, show cases, &c. The Minister of Agriculture has cabled for 40,000 feet in the main exhibition. The Commissioners have not yet been adopted. Correspondence has already been received by the Department from intending exhibitors, and forms of entry and classification will be ready in ten days, and should be applied for at the Department of Agriculture.