

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Vol. V.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1856.

No. 48.

MOON'S PHASES.—JUNE, 1856.

New Moon 2d day, 7h. 0m. evening. W.
First Quarter 10th day, 9h. 11m. morning. N. E.
Full Moon 18th day, 7h. 13m. morning. W.
Last Quarter 25th day, 5h. 38m. morning. S.

Poetry.

MY LADY WAITS FOR ME

Suggested by a Popular German Melody.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

My lady waits!—'Tis now the hour
When morn unbars her gates!—
My vessel glides beneath the tower
Where now my lady waits.
Her signal flutters from the wall,
Above the friendly sea!
I live but to obey her call!
My lady waits for me.
My lady waits—for me she waits,
While morning opens her golden gates.

My lady waits!—No fair flower
E'er decked the floral grove,
Than she, the pride of hall and bower,
The lady of my love!
The eastern hills are flecked with light,
The land-breeze curls the sea!
By love and truth sustained, her flight,
My lady waits for me.
My lady waits—for me she waits,
While morning opens her golden gates.

—Home Journal.

A CHILD'S BURIAL.

Fall roll'd the living tide through street and alley,
Earth's eager passion printed on each face;
As from their busy dwellings forth they sallied—
A moving mass—and find no resting-place;
But ever onward go, while black and grim,
The smoke wreathes upward from the factories dim,
Upwards, unheeded, points each cross-crowned steeple,
Like shrouded spirit clad in mantle gray;
The world-god reigns supreme, and those, his people,
Each for himself presses his onward way;
Nor dears, when strangely on the startled air
Too deep bells chant aloud as if in prayer
Amid the growing din; amid the fever,
That thus uprose unto God's Throne on high;
Mid sounds of strife and laughter shrill, that ever
Float through the air in jest and mockery;
While stronger, fiercer thronged the growing tide
And life was at its height—a baby died;
Died; and by white-robed seraphim was carried
On through the parted rose-tinted clouds,
With rapturous upward flight, that never turned
Till, past the misty veil that e'er enshrouds
The earth, is rested in the happy place
Where the All Holy shows his unveiled face.

NOW!

Arise! for the day is passing
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armour,
And forth to the fight are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you:
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard-fought field,
Of storming the airy fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future deeds of glory,
Of honor, (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! if the past detains you,
Her sunshine and storm forgo;
No chains so worthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle;
Rise! rise! for the foe is near!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle,
You will awaken and find it past.

Gleanings from late Papers.

THE WAR AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The *New York Herald* gives the following resume of the cause and object of the late war with Russia, and the results to which it has led, which places the whole matter before the reader in a very correct and intelligible light:—

The war began, as every one knows, with Russia's attempt to exact and exercise a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to interfere with the government of the Danubian Principalities. On one side, the Czar demanded that the Porte should grant to him a right to interfere in Turkey, and see to the proper and thorough execution of the firmans by which the Sultan promised liberty of conscience to the Christians; and on another, the Czar required that the arrangements effected by the treaties of 1829 and 1842 for the government of Moldavia and Wallachia should be modified so as to detach them from Turkey and attach them to Russia. Both of these demands were declined by the Sultan; and on the issues thus raised the war began.

After two years' fighting, where do we stand? Russia has withdrawn both her claims. The Christian subjects of Turkey are not placed under the protection of Russia. Their natural sovereign still exercises plenary dominion over them. The great Powers—that is to say, Russia, England, France, Austria and Prussia—are entitled to complain formally to the Sultan, if the firmans regarding the Christians are not carried out in good faith; but they are not entitled to interfere. Turkey, therefore, has completely carried her point on this head.

As to the Principalities, the treaty expressly re-affirms her sovereignty over them. By the last treaty certain rights amounting to a quasi protectorate, in relation to the selection of the hospodars, were secured to Russia; by this treaty those rights are tacitly done away with. The Principalities are to be self-governing States, under the sovereignty of the Porte. They are to choose a form of government for themselves; to maintain a militia, and to erect forts. Turkey is not to interfere with them with force of arms without the

consent of the contracting Powers. On this head, then, Turkey has obtained even more than she had before the war.

But this is not all. At the time the war broke out, Russia possessed on the Black Sea the finest seaport in the world, Sebastopol; many strong forts, such as Kinburn, Kertch, and the fort at the Kilia mouth of the Danube; a splendid fleet in first rate order and discipline; and the sole right in common with Turkey, of navigating the Black Sea—this latter right amounting in fact to a monopoly of that Sea, as the Turks have never had a decent fleet since Navarine. The peace finds the Russian fleet sunk, and the wonderful docks of Sebastopol destroyed. By the treaty Russia agrees not to fortify or retain fortified any strong place on the Black Sea; thus giving up the line of strong forts southwest of the Caucasian range from Mamai to Anapa, the works on the strait of Kertch, Kaffa, Sebastopol, Perkop, Kherson, the works at the mouth of the Dnieper, and those at the Kilia mouth of the Danube; whether Nicolaieff is included is not certain, but it probably is, as its retention would be in violation of the spirit of the treaty. Furthermore, she consents not to rebuild the fleet she has lost. She gives up her individual right to the Black Sea. That magnificent sheet of water is henceforth to belong to the world. Russia and Turkey are each to maintain a few coasting vessels, equal in number on either side, for the revenue service. Each of the great Powers is to maintain two armed vessels at the mouth of the Danube; except these, no vessel is to be built on or to enter the Black Sea except for purposes of trade.

So much for the sea. On land, Russia, like the Allies, restores what she took. But she yields, without compensation, the southerly portion of Bessarabia, so that she cuts herself off from the Danube. The territory taken is given to Moldavia, which thus comes into possession of both shores of one of the finest rivers in the world; and will, if fortune favor her, and her people be industrious, become, in the next hundred years, one of the leading Powers of Europe. Finally, in the Baltic, a secret convention has "regulated" the Aland Isles. That convention probably relates to their being neutralized, and to Russia's bargain not to re-fortify them, and has been kept secret in order to spare the pride of the Emperor.

Such, then, are the net results of the war. It is impossible even to glance at them without being forced to the conclusion that Russia over-estimated her own strength, and undervalued her enemies when she commenced hostilities; for so far as a nation can be made to feel that she has been beaten, without being positively humiliated, she must feel to-day. From whatever cause the result arises—whether Austria failed in her engagements to the late Emperor, or the financial difficulties of the war became insuperable, or a general European coalition warned Russia that she must yield while fair terms could yet be offered her, or the military and naval preparations of the Allies betokened a prosecution of the struggle on a scale which the empire felt incapable of coping with, or whether any or all of these causes co-operated to produce the result—that result is not the less plain and obvious. Russia has committed the fault of the century; and it has been followed by the appropriate penalty.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON, TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet on Wednesday, in the Mansion House, in honour of her Majesty's Ministers. As an indication that the banquet was designed to celebrate the re-establishment of Peace, the Russian flag was raised amongst the banners that decorated the hall. The healths of "The Queen and Royal Family" having been given and responded to, the Lord Mayor proposed the healths of the Emperor and Empress of the French.—Count Persigny, in returning thanks, expressed his hope that the alliance entered into between France and England during a period of war, would be continued in time of peace; that, through its instrumentality, the commercial interests of both countries would be advanced, and that it would also, in union with other nations, be made the basis for the improvement generally of international relations, and the promotion of the prosperity of Europe.—The Lord Mayor gave the healths of "Lord Palmerston, and her Majesty's Ministers."—Viscount Palmerston returned thanks: "The task which the Government had to perform in the conduct of the war was comparatively easy, in consequence of the noble spirit, determination and manly energy displayed by the people. It was not necessary to stimulate the courage that was already boiling over in their hearts; the Government had only to accept the means that were cheerfully and plentifully placed at their disposal; and they would be unworthy of the position they occupied, if they were unable to direct these means to the accomplishment of a successful issue (hear, hear). Though that Peace was not attended by the acquisition of conquered territories, or by the contributions levied upon a vanquished enemy, the Government believed that the more the conditions of the Peace were looked into, the more they would be approved of (cheers). While they looked back to the war with pride and satisfaction, they might, on the other hand, look forward to the Peace with confidence as regards the future. They had heard the noble and enlightened sentiments which the ambassador of France had expressed, not only on his own behalf, but on behalf of the great sovereign which he so worthily represents in this country; and the knowledge that these were the principles by which that great sovereign will govern his conduct must inspire them with still greater confidence in the duration of a Peace so satisfactorily concluded (cheers).—The Lord Mayor gave the health of Lord Clarendon.—The Earl of Clarendon expressed his thanks. The honour was the more gratifying, because it afforded the ground for assuming that they thereby put the stamp of approval on the treaty; that they considered the honour of England was not tarnished, and that an honourable Peace had been accomplished (cheers). It had been truly said that the Peace was not received with any signs of exuberant exultation, but he felt assured that when the grounds on which it was made were fully known, the sound, practical common sense of the English people would enable them to perceive that the objects of the war had been gained, and that the national honour of England had been vindicated (hear, hear). He begged, before concluding, to read for the company the following letter which he had that day received from General Williams:—"I have told your lordship of General Mouravieff's kindness to myself and party; but his humane and benevolent treatment of the poor famished garrison at Kars has won for him the respect of the civilised world, and must tend to lessen, if not to eradicate, the animosity which, for more than a century, has existed between the Russian and Turk, especially on the part of the latter." The reading of the letter was followed by loud cheers, amidst which the noble earl expressed his conviction that they were entering upon a state of peace under the most happy auspices.—The other speeches were of the usual routine character, and the company retired at ten o'clock.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIANS VISITING THE BATTLE-FIELD OF INKERMANN.

The strange feeling caused by the appearance of the Russians in our camps is now beginning to wear off, and the large forage cap and grey coat, or green tunic, is to be met everywhere. It is most remarkable and interesting to see Russian and English soldiers mixing together on the famous ground of Inkermann, both wearing their medals, which are carefully pulled about by both parties in the same friendly manner, and with a great desire to communicate freely on the subject. Perhaps it is as well that the insurmountable obstacle of different languages prevents the particular opinions entertained being made known to each other. The country where the great fight took place must appear much altered to those who have not visited it since the 6th November, 1854, the ground not having had for a very considerable

time, a particle left of the dense oak bush-wood with which it was then covered. Huge mounds there now are which mark the spots where hundreds of those who fell in the fearful struggle are buried, some of which are now being walled up, or planted with evergreens, and some fair attempts at monuments are also to be found; but for such evidence, it is almost impossible, whilst looking at those with whom, until so lately we associated only ideas of strife, and standing on ground that could never be visited without danger of round-shot or shell from the now silent and shattered Sebastopol, to believe the whole siege a dream.

THE LUNCHEON IN THE RUSSIAN GENERAL'S TENT.

The moment the Cossacks had gone by the four Commanders-in-chief rode to the marquee closely to take luncheon, and as by this time (2.45), the review having lasted fifty minutes, they had been nearly four hours on dusty ground, a glass of champagne was most refreshing. Witnessing this curious scene I noticed two Russian ladies in a carriage, one English lady, Mrs. Brine, on horseback, Sir Colin Campbell, Lord William Paulet, Generals Garrett, Barnard and Cameron, several staff, infantry and artillery officers, and rather a large number of Highlanders. The moment the Commanders-in-chief had entered the marquee, a crowd of Russian soldiers and mounted officers gathered round to listen to the three Russian hands, each about sixty strong, which played admirably, and look on at some dances got up by four Russian soldiers—a clarinet, tambourine, and pair of cymbals being the orchestra. One of the four, a Cossack, stood beautifully on his head, the others dancing round him. This feat was repeated twice after luncheon, before Sir William Codrington. Inside the marquee, about 48 feet long by 15, which was white-tipped with green, there were three tables—two rectangular ones, and between them, in the centre, a small horse-shoe table. At the centre of this table sat Gen. Luders, having on his left Marshal Pelissier, and on his right Gen. LaMarmora. Next to Marshal Pelissier sat Gen. Codrington. At the two other tables there sat Gen. Windham, Sir Hugh Rose, and all the staff. Sir Colin was asked in, but as he had come to the review uninvited he declined, until at a later time he was again sent for—when he made his appearance, apparently much to the delight of General Luders. The marquee was lined with crimson; in the centre, round the pole, were bright-barrelled muskets, which the Russians always have. At one end was a shield, made out of swords, with the spread eagle in the centre; and at the other end a similar shield, made out of bayonets. The tables were made of deal planks, covered with a white table-cloth. There were no chairs or benches, only camp stools. As the different toasts were drunk, the hands outside played suitable airs; but it always struck me that the soldiers cheered at the wrong time, although their guides were the four fellows placed close to the mouth of the tent. All the canteens and drinkables came from Bakhtchi-Serai, where Gen. Luders lives, and also the servants, who wore blank coats and white waistcoats. Marshal Pelissier, in proposing the Emperor Alexander's health, alluded to the brave armies that were enemies but are now friends. Two different kinds of bread were on the table—the black rye bread and the white bread, like cake. After the company had risen, cigars were handed round, and several officers who had been partaking of a capital luncheon just outside, at the end of the marquee, from the remains, together with others, were invited in. It was close upon 5 when General Luders and Marshal Pelissier, who was smoking, led, followed by General LaMarmora, Sir Hugh Rose, General Windham, &c.; Sir William Codrington and his aides-de-camps keeping in rear amongst the escort, which was the same returning as in coming.

SOLDIERS' RIOTS IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Presse d'Orient* contains the following:—"The day before the Thabor left the Crimea, an unfortunate circumstance occurred at the point of the bay where there was a closed barrier guarded by the French post of four men and a corporal. Some Englishmen introduced themselves into the battery to steal some fowls, according to the account of the sentinel, but according to their own account, to kill rats. The sentinel ordered them off, and threatened to fire if they did not obey. They went away, but in a quarter of an hour returned with a reinforcement, and seemed inclined to force an entrance. The sentinel fired, but in a manner so as not to injure them. They decamped, and the post thought they had finally departed, when some time after about thirty English, some of them on horseback, returned, when the French fired and knocked over two of the party. Fortunately, an officer of the Didon came down to the spot with some men, and persuaded the English, who said they had only come to explain matters to the sentinel, to retire."

ARMENIA.

Of Armenia, the late talked of theatre of the Asiatic war, the *Augsburg Gazette* gives a graphic geographical sketch, from which we quote:

"In Armenia, the lofty aerial island of mountains, that great natural stronghold, and fastness of nations, as the renowned geographer Ritter so aptly terms this highland, army movements are only possible from the beginning of June to the end of September. The Greeks of Xenophon, the Romans of Trajan, and more recently the Persians, under their great conqueror, Nadir Shah, learnt by sufferings and bitter experience to know what immense difficulties oppose military progress there during any other season of the year. The Roman soldiers became inwardly chilled by drinking the ice cold water, and the Greeks with their Xenophon waded through snow six feet in depth. They had ample cause for their joyous shouts when they caught sight of the green and gentle Euxine shore while they were descending the frightful winding paths from the Armenian highland above. At that time they had no correct idea respecting the elevation of Armenia, and the influence produced on temperature and climate, even in southern regions, by variation of altitude. The Romans coming as they did from the genial Pontic coast, and the remains of the ten thousand coming from Mesopotamia, were astonished at the extreme inclemency of the Armenian atmosphere.

"The influence over the world which has been exercised by the whole of the Armenian highlands by the relations of the east to the west, has been dwelt upon by Ritter, in the older edition of his celebrated work. He calls it the 'natural boundary stone of nations and empires,' and, when alluding to the Roman Byzantine (now the Turkish empire), 'the natural great frontier fortress against Iran.' The Armenian net of mountains is for the nations issuing from the East, according to an Oriental expression, 'the breast to be captured; for the kingdoms in the west, however, who have to maintain and defend their independence, the sword to be brandished.' When the great geographer at that period penned these remarks about the importance to the whole world of the Armenian highlands a great part of it was still geographically unknown. Respecting the country in which the sources of the Araxes rise, our knowledge was limited to the scanty information supplied by Xenophon. The entire south-eastern point of the Armenian triangle, as far as Xenophon's defile (the mountain rampart of the Kurds), including the large Alpine lakes of Van and Urmia, was still a terra incognita for us. Since then the geographical darkness has been greatly cleared up."

A company, on a very large scale, for promoting the working of minerals in France, is in course of formation. It is to be under French, English, and Belgian directors, and to be called the *Credit Hou-Ilouillier et Metallurgique*.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—In a communication addressed to the *Cork Examiner* the hon. member for Dungarvon states that the Duke of Norfolk "was restored on his death-bed, and in his last moments, to that fold which he scandalized by his temporary apostasy." And it is further stated that from the Rev. Mr. Tierney, the Catholic pastor of Arundel, the duke received the sacrament of extreme unction, in the presence of the Earl of Surrey and Lord Edward Howard. The remains of the late duke were consigned to the family vault of the Howards, in the private chapel attached to the parish church of Arundel, on Tuesday morning. The funeral was of a simple character, the mourners following the corpse on foot from the castle to the church; but the presence of a large body of the tenantry, coupled with the members of the corporation, and indeed the whole population of the borough, combined to give the ceremony an imposing effect.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.—The *Russian Military Gazette* contains some statistics relative to the ex-Black Sea fleet, which are so far interesting that they show its amount when the war commenced. The following are extracts:—Three-deckers, of from 110 to 120 guns, 4; liners, of from 80 to 100 guns, 14, including two reserves; in all, 18 ships of the line, bearing 1628 guns. Frigates, of from 52 to 56 guns, 12; sailing vessels, of from 6 to 10 guns, 40; steam frigates and corvettes, provided with mortar guns, 15; giving a total of 85 sail, carrying 2800 guns. How many of these remain, the fish of Sebastopol and the sea of Azoff can best calculate. The journal adds that, with the exception of 11 vessels at Odessa, some 20 at Nicolaieff and Cherson, and about 30 that have taken refuge up the Don, the whole Russian mercantile navy, consisting of several hundred sail, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff.

THE DANISH SUCCESSION.—A "copy of the protocol of Warsaw, relative to the Danish succession, and of the renewal of that document by Russia in 1852," has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. This document states that on the extinction of the male line now reigning in Denmark, the rights of inheritance will devolve upon Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and his male heirs, in whose favour the then Emperor of Russia (Nicholas) agreed to renounce his rights.

MUSIC AMONG THE TURKS.—A Constantinople correspondent writes, on the 14th ult.:—"M. Donizetti, brother of the celebrated composer, died at his house in Pera on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness. He was generally esteemed and respected by all classes, and displayed great skill and ingenuity in training the Turks and forming their military bands, which have now attained to considerable proficiency in the musical art. He had amassed a large fortune, and had been pensioned off by the Sultan a short time before his death, with the rank of Pacha."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—Several attempts have been made to blast the rocks in the bed of the Danube, at the so-called "Iron Gate;" but there is reason to fear that the operations of the engineers have not been attended with any great success. Major Derwent, of the Engineers, has been sent to examine the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and he is believed to have received orders to draw up a plan for the removal of the sand. The navigation of the Upper Danube has undergone a great improvement, for in future the Bavarian steamers will transport goods direct to Vienna and Pesth, and the vessels of the Austrian Steam Company will take wares on to Passau, Ratisbon, &c. In short, there will be no relapsing, as has hitherto been the case.—*Vienna correspondent of the Times*.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN BELGIUM.—The passengers who arrived at Maestricht on the evening of the 2nd from Liege by the boat brought the news of a dreadful crime. When the boat had reached within two leagues of Liege, they perceived on the bank a human body dreadfully mutilated, without either head or hands, leaning against a post. The body was quite naked, and, after a short search, the head was found in a ditch, not far from the spot where the body was to be seen. The features were disfigured, as if to prevent the possibility of recognition. The body was tied to the post by a cravat round the neck. As the body was certainly not there in the morning, the inference is that it must have been brought to the spot in the course of the day. An investigation has been commenced into this mysterious affair.

AN IMPATIENT WIDOW.—The *Durham Chronicle* has the following:—"The marriage of the Dowager-Marchioness of Townshend, aged 70, immediately on the death of her husband, to Mr. J. Laidler, of Fenton, near Wooler, we named a fortnight ago. The 'courtship' is a rather romantic affair. Laidler is about 40 years of age, was employed in a linen draper's establishment at the West End, where he attracted the attention of the old Dowager-Marchioness, so much so that in her matters of business she would not be attended to by any other assistant, or even by the principal himself. Nor would she allow any one to bring her purchases to her ladyship's residence but Mr. Laidler. On the death of her husband she made him an offer of her hand, which he promptly accepted."

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF PIRATE JUNKS IN CHINA.—Her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*, Captain Fortescue, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon from Ningpo, which she left on Tuesday last. On her passage she encountered two large west coast pirate junks, which she chased and ran ashore on the Volcanoes, when their crews landed and escaped among those rocky islets, Captain Fortescue deeming it not worth while to land his men in quest of the pirates. He sank the two large junks and some smaller ones, carrying six to eight guns each. The men on board are said to have been gaily dressed in blue silk, and any quantity of red turbans was discovered on board. Just prior to their being sighted they had captured a large trading junk, laden with rice, &c., and plundered it. The Confucius steamer took part in the attack, and rendered efficient aid in destroying the five junks. The steamer has brought up 11 men to Shanghai, taken out of another pirate junk off the Chusan group, who have been handed over to the Chinese authorities.—*North China Herald*.

SHIP TIMBER.—It is mentioned as a singular fact that ship timber is being sent from New York to the eastward to build vessels, many of which will hereafter be owned and employed in that city. One firm has sent seven cargoes to the port of Kennebunk, Me., within a short time, and is supplying timber for the construction of about a dozen ships. The supplies are obtained from extensive forests in Ohio, Canada, and Western New York.