

THE CAMPAIGN.

Prince County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

{ CORNELIUS HOWATT, Esq. }
{ EDWARD HACKETT, Esq. }

King's County—The Candidates.

{ AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq. }
{ DR. MUTTART. }

Queen's County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

{ HON. J. C. POPE, }
{ HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, }

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 26, 1878.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY

Full Text of the Document.

The following is the correspondence communicated to Parliament July 9th, giving the terms of a Convention between Great Britain and Turkey, concluded on June 4, 1878, and setting forth, in the following despatch by Lord Salisbury, some of the reasons for such a Convention:

"No. 1.

"THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY TO MR. LAYARD.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, May 30, 1878.

"SIR,—The progress of the confidential negotiations which have for some time past been in progress between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia make it probable that those articles of the Treaty of San Stefano which concern European Turkey will be sufficiently modified to bring them into harmony with the interests of the other European Powers, and of England in particular.

"There is, however, no such prospect with respect to that portion of the Treaty which concerns Turkey in Asia. It is sufficiently manifest that, in respect to Batoum and the fortresses north of the Araxes, the Government of Russia is not prepared to recede from the stipulations to which the Porte has been led, by the events of the war, to consent. Her Majesty's Government have consequently been forced to consider the effect which these agreements, if they are neither annulled nor counteracted, will have upon the future of the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire and upon the interests of England, which are closely affected by the condition of those provinces.

"It is impossible that Her Majesty's Government can look upon those changes with indifference. Asiatic Turkey contains populations of many different races and creeds, possessing no capacity for self-government and no aspirations for independence, but owing their tranquillity and whatever prospect of political being they possess entirely to the rule of the Sultan. But the Government of the Ottoman dynasty is that of an ancient but still alien conqueror, resting more upon actual power than upon the sympathies of common nationality. The defeat which the Turkish arms have sustained and the known embarrassments of the Government will produce a general belief in its decadence and an expectation of speedy political change, which in the East are more dangerous than actual discontent to the stability of a government. If the population of Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia see that the Porte has no guarantee for its continued existence but its own strength they will, after the evidence which recent events have furnished of the frailty of that reliance begin to calculate upon the speedy fall of the Ottoman domination, and to turn their eyes towards its successor.

"Even if it be certain that Batoum and Ardahan and Kars will not become the base whence emissaries of intrigue will issue forth, to be in due time followed by invading armies, the mere retention of them by Russia will exercise a powerful influence in disintegrating the Asiatic dominion of the Porte. As a monument of feeble defence on the one side and successful aggression on the other, they will be regarded by the Asiatic population as foreboding the course of political history in the immediate future, and will stimulate, by the combined action of hope and fear, devotion to the Power which is in the ascendant, and desertion of the Power which is thought to be falling into decay.

"It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to accept, without making an effort to avert it, the effort which such a state of feelings would produce upon regions whose political condition deeply concerns the Oriental interests of Great Britain. They do not propose to attempt the accomplishment of this object by taking military measures for the purpose of replacing the conquered districts in the possession of the Porte. Such an undertaking would be arduous and costly, and would involve great calamities and it would not be effective for the object which Her Majesty's Government have in view, unless subsequently strengthened by precautions which can be taken almost as effectually without incurring the miseries of a preliminary war. The only provision which can furnish a substantial security for the stability of Ottoman rule in Asiatic Turkey, and which would be essential after the reconquest of the Russian annexations as is now, is an engagement on the part of a Power strong enough to fulfil it, that any further encroachments, by Russia, upon Turkish territory in Asia, will be prevented by force of arms. Such an undertaking, if given fully and unreservedly, will prevent the occurrence of the contingency which would bring it into operation, and will, at the same time, give to the populations of the Asiatic Provinces, the requisite confidence that Turkish rule in Asia is not destined to a speedy fall.

"There are, however, two conditions to which it would be necessary for the Porte to subscribe before England could give such assurance. Her Majesty's Government intimated to

the Porte on the occasion of the Conference at Constantinople, that they were not prepared to sanction misgovernment and oppression, and it will be requisite before they can enter into any agreement for the defence of the Asiatic territories of the Porte in certain eventualities, that they should be formally assured of the intention of the Porte to introduce the necessary reforms into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these regions. It is not desirable to require more than an engagement in general terms, for the specific measures to be taken could only be defined after a more careful inquiry and deliberation than could be secured at the present juncture.

"It is not impossible that a careful selection and a faithful support of the individual officers to whom power is to be entrusted in those countries would be a more important element in the improvement of the condition of the people than even legislative changes; but the assurance required to give England a right to insist on satisfactory arrangements for these purposes will be an indispensable part of any agreement to which Her Majesty's Government could consent. It will further be necessary, in order to establish Her Majesty's Government efficiently to execute the engagements now proposed, that they should occupy a position near the coast of Asia Minor and Syria. The proximity of British officers, and if necessary, British troops, will be the best security that all the objects of this agreement shall be attained. The island of Cyprus appears to them to be in all respects the most available for this object. Her Majesty's Government do not wish to ask the Sultan to alienate territory from his sovereignty, or to diminish the receipts which now pass into his treasury. They will, therefore, propose that, while the administration and occupation of the island shall be assigned to Her Majesty, the territory shall continue to be part of the Ottoman Empire, and that the excess of the revenue over the expenditure, whatever it at present may be, shall be paid over annually by the British Government to the Treasury of the Sultan.

"Inasmuch as the whole of the proposal is due to the annexation which Russia has made in Asiatic Turkey, and the consequences which it is apprehended will flow therefrom, it must be fully understood that if the cause of the danger should cease, the precautionary agreements will cease at the same time. If the Government of Russia should, at any time, surrender to the Porte the territory it has acquired in Asia by the recent war, the stipulations in the proposed agreements will cease to operate, and the Island will be immediately evacuated.

"I request, therefore, your Excellency to propose to the Porte to agree to a convention to the following effect, and I have to convey to you full authority to conclude the same on behalf of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government:—

"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia, to take possession of any further portion of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce certain reforms (to be agreed upon later by the two Powers) into the Government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories, and, in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

I am, &c.,

"SALISBURY."

No. 2.

"SIR A. H. LAYARD TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

"THERAPIA, June 5, 1878.

"My Lord—I have the honor to enclose the Convention of Defensive Alliance between England and Turkey to secure the Sultan's territories in Asia for the future against Russia, signed yesterday at the Imperial Palace of Yeldiz by his Excellency Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and myself, as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

"I have, &c.,

[Signed] "A. H. LAYARD.

(Enclosure in No. 2.)

"Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, signed June 4, 1878.

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, being mutually animated with the sincere desire of extending and strengthening the relations of friendship happily existing between their two Empires, have resolved upon the conclusion of a Convention of Defensive Alliance, with the object of securing for the future the territories in Asia of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

"Their Majesties have accordingly chosen and named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable Austen Henry Layard, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte;

"And His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency Safvet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Imperial Majesty;

"Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in due and good form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

"ARTICLE I.

"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to

join His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.

"In return, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two powers, into the Government, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

"ARTICLE II.

"The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

"In witness whereof the representative Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Constantinople, the fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

"(L.S.) "A. H. LAYARD,

"(L.S.) "SAFVET.

"No. 3.

"SIR A. H. LAYARD TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

(Received July 8.)

"THERAPIA, July 1, 1878.

"My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose the original Annex to the Convention entered into between England and Turkey, for the occupation of the Island of Cyprus by the former, signed this day by the Grand Vizier and myself.

"Your Lordship will perceive that I have made the alteration in Article III. and IV., as instructed by your Lordship, to prevent the Porte from claiming as average revenue under the third clause the yield of land which it has let or sold under the fourth. The Grand Vizier insisted upon inserting in Article III. the amount of surplus of revenue over expenditures, but it is provided that the sum mentioned is to be verified hereafter.

"The Article providing that Turkey shall not be called upon in case of the evacuation of the island, to pay for improvements, &c., was withdrawn from the Annex on the assurance given by me to the Grand Vizier that your Lordship would cause a revised Article to be framed in the sense desired by His Highness, but at the same time meeting the objection put forward by your Lordship.

"I have, &c.,

[Signed] "A. H. LAYARD."

(Enclosure in No. 3.)

"ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION OF DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY, SIGNED JUNE 4, 1878.

"The Right Honourable Sir A. H. Layard, G. C. B., and His Highness Safvet Pasha, now the Grand Vizier of His Majesty the Sultan, have agreed to the following Annex to the Convention signed by them as Plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments on the 4th of June, 1878.

"ANNEX.

"It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties that England agrees to the following conditions relating to her occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus:

"I. That a Mussulman religious tribunal (Mehkemei Sheri) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

"II. That a Mussulman resident in the Island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkaf), to superintend, in conjunction with a delegate to be appointed by the British authorities, the administration of the property, funds and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

"III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of the revenue over the expenditure in the Island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.

"IV. That the Sublime Porte may sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arzali Miriye ye Emlaki Houmayoun) the produce of which does not form part of the revenue referred to in Article III.

"V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

"VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end.

"Done at Constantinople, the 1st day of July, 1878.

"A. H. LAYARD.

[Signed] "SAFVET."

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up, disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

(From the Moncton Times.)

DORCHESTER, July 24.

Dr. Allison was called this morning, and gave a full description of the clothing on the body of Dr. McCarthy as he saw them in the barn at Shediac last May, at the post mortem examination with Doctors Scott and Fleming. As to the mud on the body coat, rubber coat and vest, the overcoat had least. The vest had mud on the two lower corners, and the pants down to the leggings. The doctor then detailed the articles found in the pockets and the three stains on the shirt. Two were of a dark color, the middle darker than the outside. Down the bosom of the shirt were blood stains. The witness described the process of analysis of the stains, and produced some liquid used in the operation. He also described the other stains found which were caused by braces worn. Witness said that about 6 or 7 per cent. of blood is iron, and album is another component part. This being soluble in water was absent, and on examining parts of the shirt not stained, he found a negative result, which confirmed the stains as that of blood. He also produced a piece of the other shirt wrapped in paper which was stained with blood. Witness described the condition of the brain, which would not be from natural cause. In answer to Dr. Tuck, amid objections and the citing of "Taylor on Evidence" by Mr. Palmer, the witness said a blow from a hatchet might cause the results already mentioned, as the scalp is quite thick and a blow could be given sufficient to cause death without fracturing the skull; also that the deceased had no disease upon him to cause death, and from his opinion death was by mechanical violence, and not drowning or natural causes. He did not examine the tie or body clothing for blood, as there would be no chance to discover stains on dark surfaces. There was no appearance of injury on the skin of the scalp, but a small wound at right angles with the surface at the left eye was visible. It was caused by some hard substance coming in contact with the head. The doctor gave a full account of the post mortem examination and the analysis of certain parts of the clothing causing the results already reported. The main import of the evidence to-day goes to show death by violence.

McCarthy's hat and rubber coat were then produced. Witness identified the coat as the one taken from the body, but never saw the hat before. Cannot now discover blood stains on the hat. See one spot on it which it is difficult to decide upon. Witness then showed how the rubber coat was placed upon the corpse when viewed by him. The remainder of the clothing was also produced and their position on the body described. Witness identified the white shirt as the one from which he took the bosom for analysis. [Stone shown]. Two spots of lime on it I never noticed before. I made an examination of the stomach to ascertain if it contained poison and the result was negative. If there had been any I would have found it. [Boards shown.] Witness identified them as the ones given to him during the Court. Having examined them by two processes, I found evidence of blood upon them, particularly on board marked seven and a half, from which I took a small piece to experiment upon. Some boards were then produced which had been out from wagon, and witness pointed out what he styled as blood stains; says there is no way of distinction in analysis between blood of any warm blooded animal and human blood. In my opinion there are no standard works which give any distinction. Witness explained that this has reference to fresh blood.

At five minutes to four Mr. Palmer began his cross-examination. He dealt at length upon the doctor's statement regarding the distinction between human and animal blood, and also quoted a certain author on chemistry. Witness cannot say the author quoted is held as a standard author, and also says that, in order to make a chemical test of any properties, an arrangement to operate solely chemical is not indispensable.

Mr. Palmer then quoted "Naquette" in opposition to witness' views in above sentences, and witness, while differing with said author, does not pretend to place his opinion of chemistry on an equality with any standard works. Witness says the saline quality of sea-water would tend to preserve a dead body; also, if a body found by me, after being in the water seven months, began to decompose when first taken out, so that in fifteen minutes I could not recognize it, I would conclude that it had not been previously completely exposed to the air. My conclusion whether McCarthy was drowned or not is a matter of strong opinion. Witness said if a man died under water without an attempt to resuscitate he would not call him drowned. If a man should fall thirty feet and strike his head against a hard substance and fall in the water I should expect to find the brain ruptured as the one before mentioned. The rupture of several blood vessels in the brain is not a frequent occurrence in suffocation or drowning. A blow near the eye would be insufficient to produce the rupture of the brain as discovered, but one on the skull insufficient to fracture it would produce rupture.

Court adjourned.

Sole Leather.

60 ROLLS,

—CONTAINING—

600 SIDES,

No. 1 & No. 2.

BEST AND CHEAPEST

IN THE MARKET.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 21, 1878—pat m th tu fr 3w

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONED!

THE GRAND LOTTERY of a MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, advertised to take place on the 27th inst., is postponed till the 28th September.

JOHN McEACHERN, } Com.
S. BLANCHARD, }
Ch'town, July 23—31 law

PLASTER PARIS!

\$2.50 Per Barrel—Cash

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 26—pat 3w 2aw

MOLASSES.

50 PUNS. landing to-day from M. A. Starr—EXTRA NICE.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 25—1i

GOOD TEAS.

Es S. S. Prince Edward,

80 HALF CHESTS Prime Congou and Souchong TEAS, at lowest prices for cash or good paper.

WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

Ch'town, July 25—pat 3i

Lime Juice.

Es S. S. M. A. STARR,

15 cases, one dozen each, PURE JAMAICA LIME JUICE.

Will be sold low to close.
WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.
July 25.—pat 3i

For One Month, Only!

BARAINS! BARAINS!

CAN BE HAD IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR CASH

FOR ONE MONTH, ONLY!

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's, Women's, Girls', Boys' and Children's,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

For One Month Only.

E. W. SMITH,
Mrs. Stamper's Corner.
Ch'town, July 25, 1878—1m eod

THE CAMPAIGN.

A MEETING of the Business Committee of the Liberal-Conservative Party will be held in Allin's Hall on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

C. F. HARRIS,
Chairman.

July 25, 1878—

POGIES & CLAMS!

59 Bbls. POGIES,

20 " CLAMS.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 24—pat 3w 2aw

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until noon of

Monday, the 12th of August,

for the Erection of a CHAPEL for the Baptist Church, on the corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets.

The Committee are prepared to consider proposals for either a brick or wooden building, and each tender should plainly specify for which it is intended.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Thomas Alley, Esq., Prince Street.

Accompanying each tender must be the signatures of two solvent parties willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Baptist Chapel."

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

M. G. McLEOD,
Sec'y of Building Committee.

Ch'town, July 23, 1878—dy & sw p ar till 12

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Subscriber's Pasture, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, a BAY MARE, with white spot in centre of forehead, and a dent across her nose, weighing about 1,300 lbs., 7 years old. A suitable reward will be given for information that will lead to her recovery.

DANIEL GORDON.
Fitzroy Street, July 23—

EMPLOYMENT.—In every village and township of P. E. Island not yet occupied, ONE ACTIVE, intelligent Lady or Gentleman can obtain a most respectable and very profitable engagement. Address, with full particulars, D. DOWNIE & CO., Box 1964, Montreal.

May 25, 1878—

FARMER'S ARMS TO LET.

TO LET, the Saloon and Building known as the "Farmer's Arms," fronting on Queen Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. Mutch. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to the undersigned Trustees of the Estate of the late William Sneeston.

R. R. FITZGERALD,
B. ROGERS.

July 17, 1878—3w