

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

AN EPISODE IN THE RUSSO-TURKISH CAMPAIGN OF 1811.

In 1811 the opposing Russian and Turkish Armies stood facing each other on opposite banks of the Danube. During the night between the 8th and 9th of September the Turks succeeded by making a fire, and so attracting the Russians to a spot some three miles below the real point of passage, in throwing a force of 2,000 men and four guns across the river, a short distance from Giurgevo. The first attempts of the Russians to drive this small body back into the river were successfully withstood, reinforcements were rapidly brought over from the right and left bank, until finally 30,000 men and 50 guns were assembled on the northern shore. Every effort to advance further and drive back the Russian army, which had fallen back into an entrenched position, was however repulsed; the Turks themselves being obliged after a time to construct entrenchments, to withstand the counter attacks directed against them. Unable to drive back the invading force, the Russians desisted from any further active measures against it, but bringing a strong flotilla of gun boats up the Danube, to prevent supplies being carried across the river into the Turkish camp on the left bank, they quietly waited events. The provisions of the Turkish force, thus completely isolated, unable to advance because of the Russian force in front of it, unable to retreat because of the flotilla which effectually prevented any bridge being thrown across the river, soon began to run short. The weather became cold; but there was no fuel with which to kindle fires. Under these circumstances the sufferings of the men were very great. For some time there was horseflesh, but it had to be eaten raw, as even the tent-poles had been cut up and burned. Hundreds died daily, and their comrades had not strength to bury them. Disease was consequently soon added to famine, so that when finally, on the 8th of December, peace was concluded, but 4,000 men, who are described as living skeletons with scarce sufficient strength to stand upright, were let out of the 30,000 who three months before had crossed the river.

FIRES.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

How soon are we going to take effective measures to put a stop to the dreadful losses which this country suffers from fire? Are no warnings to be of use to us? Are we so infatuated as to continue in our old courses, and from fear of exposing individuals to comparatively trifling inconveniences, are we to risk all the little properties of hundreds of honest people, and hazard the destruction of hundreds of thousands of property? Or are we not sufficiently warned to make us determined on putting a stop once for all to the wanton collection of combustible materials, arranged expressly for the purpose of destroying property and putting life in jeopardy? In our paper of yesterday morning we had two more pertinent examples of the manner in which we sacrifice the public welfare to individual gain or individual greediness, call it which you will. Every passer by, who looked at the wood yards which were burned on Tuesday night in this city, knew perfectly well that if they took fire, they would, under circumstances of a high wind and dry weather, set on fire property many times more valuable than the lumber stored there. And we may almost add that every one knew as certainly that some day they would take fire, under just such circumstances, because all experience has proved that such things always do get burned up. Yet with all the fuss made about the public good, and about civic by-laws, dangerous nuisances of this sort are suffered all over the city with the most perfect indifference to consequences, until at last comes a calamity and scores of families are turned out, without clothes, and without those articles of furniture, which, of very little value in money, are of more essential consequence to their owner than three-fourths of the gim-cracks which fill the houses of the wealthy. The fact is that we shall never have any reasonable safety for the public property, until it is looked upon as a serious offence to endanger a whole neighborhood, and until it shall become impossible for any one, by the exercise of influence, or by representations of poverty, to be allowed to make provision for burning down their own and other people's houses. Such places as lumber yards ought plainly to be allowed only in particular localities, and surrounded with the utmost precautions. As it is, we see that highly inflammable material was piled up just in a place where, in case of fire, it could do most mischief. At Ottawa we have an example of another kind of mischievous preparation for certain destruction. A block of brick houses, the furniture it contained, and a valuable horse and sleigh have all been sacrificed because improper buildings have been allowed to do duty as stables. This is another crying evil in our own city. It appears that any man who pleases, if he can only get possession of the ground, is at liberty so far as civic regulations are concerned, to endanger two or three blocks of buildings by setting up stables, with all their extra hazards, in direct contiguity to the next property. That property may be worth thousands, and yet it may all be put to hazard of fire for the sake of a few trumpery sheds not worth nearly as many hundreds. Every one is aware of the danger which belongs to stables—that they ought therefore, to be built in the best manner, and in such a way as to secure that, in case of fire, the conflagration should be as nearly as possible confined within the walls where it may break out. Instead of that there is nothing in our civic regulations which makes it incumbent on the proprietor of a stable to have any better walls than the ordinary veneers, and when he has put up that shell he may fill it with hay and straw, which will blaze up in a moment if he drops a spark from the pipe which he always carries in his mouth when he is at work. Moreover, he may stick this villainous collection of combustibles right against his neighbour's house or wall, and though, at the best, the neighbour has at once to pay increased insurance, he has not the slightest redress

against owner of the stable. Partly on account of the inadequacy of our laws, partly on account of the partiality or inefficiency of the way they are administered, two thirds of the city is as about as a man-of-war against which the enemy has affixed a set of torpedoes. Every time a torpedo looses its natural work there is a week of talking about it, but the rest of them remain just as before, and the one that has exploded is replaced as speedily as possible.

Conundrums.

Why are Lawyers like what pottoes were one hundred years ago in Ireland? What is the difference between a fat little pig and a little fat pig? How many strokes with a hammer does it take to drive a well drove nail? How much is the one-third and a half one-third of sixpence? A boy going for beer met a boy coming, who said he had all; but would give him half. They had 8, 5 and 3 quart jugs. How did they manage to divide it?

Epitaphs.

Near San Diego, California, a tombstone inscription thus reads: "This year is sacred to the memory of William Henry Skaraken, who came to his death by being shot by Colt's revolver—one of the old kind, brass mounted, and of such is the kingdom of heaven." A stone-cutter once received, from a German, the following epitaph, to be engraved on the tombstone of his deceased wife: "My wife Susan is dead; if she had lif till next Friday, she'd been dead shust two weeks. As a tree falls, so she must stand. All things is impossible mit God." From a tombstone in Cornwall, England: "Father and mother and I, Lie buried here asunder; Father and mother lie buried here, And I lie buried off yunder." A tombstone at Saratoga bears the following: "Emma, dau'r of Abraham and Maltida C., and wife of Theodore S., died Aug. 10, 1868, Aged 26 yrs, leaves five children—married too young against her father's will. Single women, take warning!" In the church-yard at Childwold, England, is this stanza: "Here lies the body of John Smith, Buried in the cloisters; If he don't jump at the last trump, Call 'Oysters!'" Another in the same cemetery reads: "Here lies the remains of Thomas Woodben, The most amiable of husbands and excellent of men. N. B.—His real was Woodstock, but it would not come in rhyme.—[His widow." On a tombstone in South Carolina: "Here lies the body of Robert Gordin, Mouth almighty and teeth accordin'. Stranger, tread lightly over this wonder; If he opens his mouth you're gone, by thunder."

Facts and Scraps.

"Equality means," says a certain writer, "a desire to be equal to your superiors, and superior to your equals." A friend in knead—The baker. A friend in deed—the lawyer. "What's in a name?" About twenty-seven letters, if it's a Russian name. The people in Massachusetts valleys are getting so now that when a man comes into the neighbourhood and builds a dam they sell out and move to the top of the hill, and nail cleats up along the trunks of the highest trees. A man will carry five hundred dollars in his vest pocket, but a woman needs a morocco portmanteau as large as a fist, and too heavy to carry in the pocket, to escort a fifty cent script, a receipt for making jelly-cake and two samples of dress goods. A young woman from the rural districts entered a dry good store the other day, and asked for a pair of stockings. The clerk politely asked her what number she wore. "Why, two, you fool! Do you think I am a centipede, or that I have a wooden leg?" Two young brothers may be as devotedly attached to each other as were Damon and Pythias, but you will never hear of one snatching the scuttle from the hands of the other and insisting upon going down cellar to bring up the coal. A rich parvenu invited an academician whom he knew to dinner, and before dinner asked him to look over his picture gallery. The academician did so, but the collector could not get a syllable of criticism out of him. The R. A. did not care to risk his reputation by guaranteeing his hosts pictures. At last, in despair, the latter exclaimed:—"Well, at least you must admit that is a tolerable collection." "Tolerable, yes," allowed the academician, with a sardonic smile; adding, "but what would you think of a tolerable egg?" The oldest reigning sovereign of Europe is William, German Emperor and King of Prussia, who completed his eightieth year on the 23rd of March in the present year. The youngest is Alphonso XII., of Spain, who was nineteen last birthday, 28th of November. THAT REMINDS ME.—"Your visits remind me of the growth of a successful newspaper," said Uncle Jabez, leaning his chin on his hand and gazing on William Henry, who was sweet on Angelica. "Why so?" inquired William Henry. "Well, they commenced on a weekly, grew to be a tri-weekly, and have become daily, with a Sunday supplement.—Blade. Swift was one day in company with a young coxcomb, who, rising from his chair, said, with a conceited and confident air, "I would have you know, Mr. Dean, I set up for a wit." "Do you, indeed?" replied the Dean; "then take my advice and sit down again."

Miscellaneous.

Don't put me in the river bank, Among the fragrant flowers, Nor where the grass is watered by The early summer showers. But put me in the kitchen range, And open wide the damper, And then my vaporous remains Can up the chimney scamper. Lieut.-Colonel McLeod, of the North-west Mounted Police, is engaged in Montreal examining recruits for the force. The applicants are very numerous, and include men from all ranks of society, including two men of "B" Battery, Quebec. Those who are accepted, after having passed a satisfactory medical examination, will have to report themselves at Toronto on the 5th of June, when a free kit will be supplied, and the route taken up for headquarters in the Northwest.

"How noble! What a kind heart that girl has!" said an enraptured spectator at a party the other evening to a friend. "Do you not observe," he continued, "with what delicacy and devotion the beautiful girl devotes herself to the homeliest of her sex, who otherwise would attract no attention?" "Mister man," replied the person addressed, "she knows her biz. If I, whom am her brother, says it, who shouldn't? She is there every time. Why, when she sticks alongside of an ugly girl, it makes her look twice as handsome as she would beside a pretty one. I tell you her head is level, if it isn't her own hair she has on the roof of it. Don't give yourself away."

Sir William Grant, the very learned Master of the Rolls, was a native of the county Banff, and for a considerable time represented that county in Parliament. Though a most forcible and easy speaker, scarcely inferior to any of his time, at the bar in Parliament, he was a remarkably silent man. He was the most patient of judges. The story is well known of his hearing an elaborate and lengthened argument for two days on the meaning of an Act of Parliament, and when the counsel finished, simply saying, "Gentlemen, the Act is repealed."

They were out walking, enjoying the cool and refreshing air. The bright moon cast its rays over the lady, giving her an almost angelic appearance, and imparted to her flowing curls a still more golden hue. One of her soft white hands rested in his, and ever and anon she met his ardent gaze with one of pure love. Suddenly a change came over her features; her full red lips trembled as if with suppressed sighs; the muscles of her faultless mouth became convulsed; she gasped for breath, and snatching her hand from the soft pressure of his, she turned away, buried her face in her cambric handkerchief, and—sneezed!

The Paris Patrie gives some particulars about the "treasures of Islam." It says that all the pilgrims who visit Mecca cast an offering into the three sepulchres for the defence of Islam. The writer calculates that not less than \$3,000,000 a year are thus contributed, and adds that from one of the sepulchres, which was opened in 1829, immense sums were drawn. Another sepulchre was opened during the Crimean war, and now the Sheikh-ul-Islam has gone to Mecca to draw funds from the third, which has not been opened since 1415. Taking the three sepulchres together, it is computed that they must contain about \$120,000,000.

A philosophical observer has this to say about "the old maid of the period:—She don't snuffle round in 'skimpt' raiment, and awkward shoes, and cotton gloves, nor has she hollow cheeks. The modern old maid is round and jolly, two dimples in her cheeks, and has a laugh as musical as a bobolink's song. She wears nicely fitting dresses and cunning little ornaments about her plump throat, and becoming little knots and bows. She goes to concerts, and parties, and suppers, and lectures, and matinees; and she don't go alone. She carries a dainty parasol, and wears killing bonnets, and has live poets and philosophers in her train. In fact, the modern old maid is as good as the modern young maid; she has sense and conversation as well as dimples and curves, and she has a bank-book and dividends."

Emperor Alexander of Russia like his father, takes trouble badly. A correspondent who saw him at St. Petersburg some weeks ago, writes:—"His cheeks are sunken and his eyes are dull; his carriage has lost much of its firmness and dignity; he is prematurely aged. This may be caused by hard work as much as by anxiety, for he works now as hard as, or perhaps harder than, any of his ministers. Every morning he rises at seven, takes his walk on the Palace Quay at eight, and from that hour until nine at night, with the exception of one hour for eating, he is at work in his chancellerie."

Several years ago William Shaw wounded Poindexter Edmondson in a fight at Bloomfield, Mo. Edmondson had a younger brother, who was affected almost to insanity by the occurrence. Later, Shaw was murdered, and Poindexter Edmondson was convicted on circumstantial evidence as the murderer. The execution was appointed for May 16th, and several days previous the younger brother confessed that he was the criminal. He had nursed resentment against the assailant of Poindexter, whom he loved devotedly, and had finally gratified his desire for revenge. The elder brother had known the truth, but had resolved to be hanged rather than expose the younger. He came very near being hanged as it was, for a messenger had barely time to go the Governor and return with a reprieve.

A Shumla despatch says a great concentration of troops has been effected here, the number being estimated at 60,000 infantry and 5,000 horsemen. The troops are not in readiness, but their generals do not expect to be called into action for another month. The elite of the Turkish officers are assembled here, and appear anxious for a speedy encounter. A strong body was sent to occupy the defile at Plavady. The Varna and Rustchuk railway passes through it. The position is one of the greatest importance. The condition of the troops is satisfactory. Several thousand Circassian horsemen are now on their way here. The first number of a new satirical weekly periodical has just appeared in Amsterdam, entitled the "Dwarskijker."

New Ice Cream Saloon.

The Subscriber has fitted up and opened a FIRST-CLASS SALOON, And is prepared to supply the public with ICE CREAM, (made from Pure Cream) Also SOOIA WATER, LEMON-ADE, GINGER BEER, &c., &c. W. F. CARTER. Just Received—a lot of Oranges, Lemons, Pineapples, Rhubarb, Dates, Figs and New Onions. The above will be sold cheap. W. F. CARTER. Charlottetown, May 22, 1877.

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NOW SHOWING A Splendid Stock OF NEW GOODS. In every department, at prices which cannot be equalled. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO Millinery and Mantle Making. The favor of a call is most respectfully solicited. South Side Queen Square, } Ch'town, May 21, 1877. } 2w

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Parlour Sets, Bedroom Sets, Wardrobes. Patent Wire Woven Mattress, Patent Spring Bottoms, Side Boards, Cheffoniers, Escritoires and Book Cases, Sofas, Lounges, Cots, Cradles and Cribs. Chairs of every description very cheap, both American and home made. Brass Cornices of every quality and size. Cords, Tassels, Putnam Patent Rollers and the American Spring Rollers, Earth Closets, Refrigerators, Children's Carriages, Spring Mangles and Washing Machines, Walnut Office Desks and Canterbury's Extending Dining Tables, and every article required for general house furnishing. Looking Glasses of all sizes.

MACHINE WORK, Such as Turning, Planing, Straight and Jig Sawing, Fancy Furning, and every class of Screw Cutting, in wood and metal. Fret-work of every class. Please call and see before going elsewhere for your Spring Supplies. Terms:—Cash or short credit on good paper. Ch'town, May 30, 1877.—1mo

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.

PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN AND PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE, May 18, 1877. NOTICE is hereby given to all purchasers of Crown and Public Lands indebted to the Government, that in all cases where such purchasers have made NO PAYMENT FOR FIVE (5) YEARS PRECEDING THIS DATE, that on the 15th Day of NOVEMBER next, Precepts will issue against the said Lands, unless satisfactory arrangements are made with me before that date. JOSEPH POPE, Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands. May 22, 1877.—3w

Steamer HEATHER BELLE

Summer Arrangement. WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings. Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning to Orwell same evening at 3 o'clock. Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings at four o'clock. Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown at 7 o'clock, returning to Mount Stewart same evenings. Leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting; and every alternate SATURDAY will make a return trip. JOHN HUGHES, Agent. Ch'town, May 25, 1877.—3m wly

Prince Edward Island STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Nova Scotia. Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY mornings, at 5 o'clock, connecting there at 10 a. m., with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, \$4.10. Picnic Parties of Twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day for \$1.00 each.

Returning to Charlottetown.

Leave Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, about 2.30 p.m. on arrival of evening train from Halifax.

CAPE BRETON.

Leave Pictou for Hawkesbury every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with stage and Steamer "Neptune," to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake. Returning to Pictou same nights, connecting with 10 a. m. Train TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at SHERBAC with trains for each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of INTERNATIONAL CO. for PORTLAND and BOSTON. Also, leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning, about 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves SHERBAC every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside; connect there, without delay, with train for Charlottetown. Also, leaves Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock. Agents: ALMON & MACINTOSH, Halifax; NOONAN & DAVIES, Pictou; A. GRANT & CO., Hawkesbury; HANFORD BROS., St. John. F. W. BALES, Charlottetown, May 25, 1877.

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ALL sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured, should try Dr. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, a free trial box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of our curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton Street, N. Y. May 22, 1877.