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W. L. COTTON,
Manager & Editor

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HISTORICAL.

It was in 1321, about eighty years after the invasion of Russia by the Golden Horde, that the Ottoman Turks crossed the Bosphorus to make their first raid in Europe. It took them 130 years to conquer Constantinople, but before that final exploit was achieved they had overrun and mastered nearly all the country from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, from the Aegean to the Danube. The Moldavians and Wallachians, the Bulgarians, Servians, Bosnians, and others, most of them being of Slavonic blood, and all belonging to the same religion as the Russian Slavs, had made far greater advances in civilization than their northern kinsfolk, but perhaps this civilization made them more easily conquered, and they fell quickly under the dominion of the invaders. Of what nature that dominion was during the first three centuries or so we read in the dark pages of Turkish history, and in the records of travellers' visits to the country. What it has continued to be in those provinces left to the uncontrolled authority of the Turks, last years proceedings in Bulgaria and Bosnia show us only too vividly and painfully. Considerable modifications in the lot of the communities subject to the Ottomans have taken place, however, during the past century or more. In certain districts the improvement has been great; in others, the weight of tyranny, taken off from the more favoured districts, has become more oppressive than ever. This has been mainly due to the spread of civilising influences from Western Europe, affecting to some extent the Turks themselves, to a greater extent their rivals and enemies. Before the time of Peter the Great—that is, till about a century and a half ago—the eastern half of Europe was European only in name. Under his hand the huge unwieldy Russian Empire first took some sort of orderly shape, and since his day it has steadily increased in size, and yet more in power. One consequence of its development has been the havoc caused by it among the disorganized communities outside its borders. Turkey furnished one cluster of these communities, till then very loosely bound together under the central authority of the Sultans in Constantinople. The immediate effect of Russian aggrandizement upon the Porte has undoubtedly been to compel it to adopt a more vigorous policy—whether more prudent and statesmanlike, or more reckless and tyrannical, we need not say—towards the inhabitants in the several provinces, each under its own set of statesmen or tyrants; the next has been to cause a gradual breaking off of those provinces in which the aggravated misgovernment, instead of strengthening the allegiance of the inhabitants, has bred so much resistance and confusion that they could no longer be controlled by the central authority and, invoking and obtaining Russian aid, have secured their partial independence.

It is not to be supposed that the aid thus given by Russia to the Moldavians, Wallachians, Servians and Greeks has been wholly disinterested or based exclusively upon sympathies of race and religion, but whatever may have been the motives prompting the Tsars and statesmen, it is evident that sympathies of race and religion, joined with hatred and jealousy of the Turks, have always been powerful among the Russian people. From the earliest times of which we have records about them, the Slavonians in Russia have looked upon the whole country from the White Sea down to the Black Sea as theirs by right. As far back as the year 904, we find them invading Constantinople, and, before any separate Slavonic communities had been planted south of the Danube, aiming to gain possession of the district. When the Greek Empire had crumbled away, and the Russian grand princes became the heads of the Greek Church, their desire to gain the holy city of their religion gave new zest to their political ambition. Ever since they have freed themselves from Mahometan oppressors and have seen Constantinople in the hands of Mahometans, their ambition, religious as well as political, has been yet further intensified. Ivan the Threatening's triumph over the Golden Horde, and his expulsion of the Tartars from Russia, were followed, as a matter of course by Ivan the Terrible's victories over the Tartars in their own territories, and his invasion of the Crimea, at that time no part of Russia. All his successors who were not too much absorbed in internal quarrels carried on or tried to carry on the work and Peter the Great most zealously of all. Peter's most sacred legacy to the nation that he really burnt up was the overthrow of Turkey. Catherine II. conquered the Crimea in 1771, and acquired Azoff in 1774. What Nicholas did and attempted during his reign is well known. By the Treaty of Akermann in 1826, he obtained Russian protection for Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia. In conjunction with England, he secured the independence of Greece in 1830. He embarked on the Crimean war in 1853. That there should have been so long a pause as one-and-twenty years in the conflict between Russia and Turkey is the fact to be wondered at rather than that war should have been resumed so soon. It is a feud of races that, extending from time immemorial, can only terminate with the utter overthrow of one or other of them. As to which of the two is destined to be overthrown there cannot be a doubt in any sane mind.

FIENDISH ACT.

We regret having to chronicle one of the most diabolical attempts to destroy both life and property, that has ever occurred in this vicinity. On Wednesday morning when the masons, working on Mr. Jason Gould's building (Fort Henlock), near Smith's Fall's went to their work, Mr. John McCann discovered the end of a piece of fuse protruding from the side, and upon drawing it out found it to be about twenty inches in length. R. Locke, Esq., the contractor, immediately ordered a portion of the wall to be pulled down, when about thirty inches from the top was found buried in the centre of the wall a tin canister, containing 1-1/2 lbs. of diamond edge blasting powder. From the canister the fuse was laid, and the end doubled into the wall ready for future use. The fuse is reported to be of superior quality, and could not have been procured in this place. Of course the only conclusion that the public can arrive at is, that the powder was placed there for the purpose of blowing up the building and probably its contents, whenever a convenient opportunity presented itself.—Reorder.

A PROTECTORATE FOR MEXICO.

Certain parties at Washington are striving to quarrel with Mexico. They seize the moment when that country is distracted with civil strife, the pretence is cattle stealing and violent incursions from the Mexican Side of the Rio Grande. A large body of troops have been guarding that frontier for the last two years, and the outrages have diminished in number since the fabled bands of robbers have been taught by experience what they are to expect if found within the jurisdiction of the United States, or attempting to cross the river on raids. Behind the proposition of protection there is, according to the *Sun*, a design upon Mexican territory, which has long been regarded with covetous eyes, and to which may be attributed many of the exaggerations that have been invented to fire the American heart, and to inflame a passion of revenge. The Mexican Provinces, which are believed to abound in mineral and other wealth, and are separated from Texas only by the river Rio Grande, tempt the cupidity and the restless spirit of the frontier population, and of others, who, taking advantage of the situation, would willingly embroil the Government in a conflict to serve their pecuniary interests, under pretence of "vindictive national honour." Several interests are associated in this scheme of spoliation. The speculators who seek territorial aggrandizement are those having secured grants and privileges in the favoured localities and those who want to keep the army up to its present maximum standard, and to find an excuse for increasing it. The plan is to set up a Protectorate over Mexico, in which one of the defeated candidates for President of that country is to join. That means the annexation of Mexico and its subdivision into States. Time will show what groundwork there is for the stories on this subject. According to the Democratic papers the plan on foot is to organize three or four expeditions that shall converge on Mexico from the Gulf, the Mississippi and the Pacific Coast all together. Should the Government demand to know the meaning of this movement an evasive answer will be returned. Then when Mexico's turn comes to protest she is to be answered by the Government with a demand for the payment of damages by Rio Grande raiders.

70,000 PERSONS DIE ANNUALLY FROM DRINK.

At a meeting convened by the Society for Promoting Legislation for the Control and cure of Habitual Drunkards, held at 11 Chandos street, Cavendish square; Mr. Hutchinson, F. R. C. S., in the chair. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the question of habitual drunkenness and the practicability of checking the evil by legislation. Mr. Alfred then read a paper, which started with the assumption that habitual drunkenness must be treated as a diseased state of mind and body, rather than a vice. The law was powerless against such a state of things, and secret drunkenness was to be found in every class of society. 70,000 persons died annually from the effects of strong drink, and the metropolitan coroners stated that 74 per cent. of the inquests they conducted were the result of drunkenness. Still, drunkenness, although productive of so much crime, could not in all cases be called a vice. Strong drink affected different persons differently, but the habitual drunkard was often of a delicate nervous temperament, and suffered from a deficiency of vital power. The reader proceeded to discuss the question as a strictly medical one, and pointed out the effects of drink on different temperaments, concluding with suggesting as the most hopeful remedies whole-some food, healthy habitations, innocent relaxation, and discouragement of drinking customs by the influential classes of society. For existing dipsomaniacs there was no remedy but compelled and protracted abstinence from their habitual enemy. The experiment of inebriate institutions was at present under trial, and although there was no compulsion, it had already produced good results. Dr. Hoitehouse stated that of the patients he had received into his institution, six had been completely cured, 10 proved incurable, four were partially cured, two were still under treatment, and one had died. The loss sustained by the nation through drunkenness was estimated to amount to 270 millions sterling a year. A discussion followed the reading of Mr. Alfred's paper.

SPACE.	1 ins.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	5 ins.	6 ins.	7 ins.	8 ins.	26 ins.	52 ins.	8 ins.	104 ins.	130 ins.	156 ins.
1 inch.....	\$ 40	\$ 80	\$ 120	\$ 160	\$ 200	\$ 240	\$ 280	\$ 320	\$ 360	\$ 400	\$ 440	\$ 480	\$ 520	\$ 560
2 inches.....	1 20	2 40	3 60	4 80	6 00	7 20	8 40	9 60	10 80	12 00	13 20	14 40	15 60	16 80
3 inches.....	1 30	2 60	3 90	5 20	6 50	8 20	9 50	11 20	12 50	14 20	15 50	17 20	18 50	20 20
4 inches.....	1 40	2 80	4 20	5 60	7 00	8 40	9 80	11 20	12 60	14 00	15 40	16 80	18 20	19 60
5 inches.....	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	12 00	13 50	15 00	16 50	18 00	19 50	21 00
6 inches.....	2 00	3 20	4 80	6 40	8 00	9 60	11 20	12 80	14 40	16 00	17 60	19 20	20 80	22 40
7 inches.....	2 10	3 40	5 10	6 80	8 50	10 60	12 30	14 00	15 70	17 40	19 10	20 80	22 50	24 20
8 inches.....	2 20	3 60	5 40	7 20	9 00	10 80	12 60	14 40	16 20	18 00	19 80	21 60	23 40	25 20
9 inches.....	2 30	3 80	5 70	7 60	9 50	11 40	13 30	15 20	17 10	19 00	20 90	22 80	24 70	26 60
10 inches.....	2 40	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	24 00	26 00	28 00
11 inches.....	2 50	4 20	6 30	8 40	10 50	12 60	14 70	16 80	18 90	21 00	23 10	25 20	27 30	29 40
12 inches.....	3 00	4 40	6 60	8 80	11 00	13 20	15 40	17 60	19 80	22 00	24 20	26 40	28 60	30 80

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., for the past half year, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable at its Banking Office in Charlottetown, on and after this date.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.
Charlottetown, June 5, 1877—1w

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

W. A. WEEKS & CO

—INVITE—

CASH BUYERS

FROM EVERY QUARTER

TO GIVE THEM A CALL

When Buying,

—O—

—THEIR STOCK OF—

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING & SUMMER.

Cannot be Beaten.

—O—

A FULL STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

CRAPES, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

—O—

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, May 23, 77.

TURNIP SEED.

Turnip Seed.

King of the Swede,
Improved Purple Top Swede,
Champion Swede,
Large Purple Top Swede,
Skirring'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 at once, and not later than the 15th JULY, next. No application can be received after that date.
May 30, 1877.—eqd til 15th July.

FOR SALE

At Manufacturers' Prices:

- 50 DOZ BROOMS,
- 50 " PAIRS,
- 20 Zinc WASH BOARDS,
- 20 Nests TUBS,
- 50 Boxes SOAP,
- 50 " Toilet,
- 50 Boxes CRACKERS,
- 20 Bbls. Lard CHIMNEY'S,
- 200 Reams Wrapping PAPER,
- 20 Doz. LOOKING GLASSES,
- 100 Gross SH. E. BLACKING,
- 20 " PEARL BLUE,
- 30 Chests choice TEA

MACKENZIE & STUMBLER.

Ch'town, June

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,
St. John, N. B.

Consumption Positively Cured.

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 their 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 23, 1877.

News of the World.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch to the London *Times* states that 200,000 German colonists in Southern Russia have determined to immigrate to Brazil and other parts of America to avoid being placed under the Russian courts of law and drafted into the Russian army. Though they and their ancestors have been in Russia over a hundred years, and will be impoverished by emigration, abolition of their privileges, in consequence of the incessant demands of the National Party, has sufficed to drive them away. The emigration has already begun.

It is believed the Greeks will join in the war immediately that Russia has successfully crossed the river. There is no doubt she will make an attempt to cross the Danube on the date already fixed—the 7th or 8th inst.

CANADA.

The Canadian Government claims \$7,000,000 from the United States for advantages enjoyed by Americans fishing in Canadian waters, it being valued by them at that sum more than the reciprocal privileges Canadians have of fishing in American waters. Next month there will assemble at Halifax a Fishers' Commission, appointed by the English and American Governments, to pass upon the matter. There is no probability of the extraordinary claim of the Canadians being recognized by the Commission, as the statistics show that Canadian fishing interests have been greatly benefited by the agreement, while American interests have not.

UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS.—In the wheat growing counties of Butte, Tehama, Napa and Sonoma, the San Francisco *Commercial Herald*, of latest date, tells us there will be fall crops, but in Colusa, Santa Clara and other Southern counties that might be named, there will be very little grain harvested of any kind; while on the contrary nearly the whole of the northern counties, the islands in the river, and many large tracts of overflowed land in the foothills that were too wet last season to be cultivated, will this year bring forth bountifully. O. D. Reed, of Davisville, has made a tour of inspection of the wheat fields bordering Putah Creek and along the Vaca Valley Railroad from Winters to Madison and he says that the summer fallow wheat looks better now than he ever saw it, and that it will produce more bushels to the acre than it has for many years. The Marysville *Appeal* says:—Many fields of early-sown grain will be ripe enough to cut next week, and that the yield will be much better than was expected. We are disposed to look more hopefully as to the grain harvest of the State than do many others more or less interested to make things out as bad as possible. We will have all the wheat needed for next year's seed, all that will be required for home consumption, and have a surplus for export of at least 150,000 tons. Oregon will have as much more, and between us both we believe we shall have 400,000 tons of grain for export next season.

TURKEY.

A war correspondent of the London *News* describes the Cossack as a very unsavory gentleman. But Galatz is a fine place, he adds, for taking the edge off one's sensibilities regarding smells; and one can get to windward of the Cossack, which is more than one can do in regard to the Galatz drains. The Cossack is a little chap, about five feet five, even on his high heels, but at once sturdy and wiry. His weather-beaten face is shrewd, knowing and merry. His eyes are small, but keen; his mouth large, and between it and his pug nose—rather redder than the rest of his face—is tuft or wisp of straw-coloured moustache. His long, thick straight hair matches his moustache in color, and is cut sheer round by the nape of his neck. Below the neck the Cossack is all boots and great-coat. He is more armed than any man of his inches in Europe, and could afford to lose a weapon or two and yet be an average dangerous customer. Weapon number one is the long black, flagless lance, with its venomous head that seems itching to make daylight through somebody. He carries a carbine, slung in an oilcloth paper, on his back, the stock downward. In his belt is a long and well-made revolver in a leather case, and from the back hangs a curved sword with no guard over its hilt. His whip completes his personal appurtenances; he wears no spurs. He rides, cocked up on a high saddle with a leather band strapped over it, a wiry little rat of a pony.

GERMANY.

Some interesting statistics are furnished by the European press respecting the draining of the Zuyder Zee. A dam forty kilometres (twenty-four and three-quarter miles) long, fifty metres broad at its base, and one and one-half metres above the usual level of high water, is to be carried across the gulf. Upon this will be erected pumping engines capable of discharging 1,716,000 gallons a day. Estimating the average depth of the gulf at about four and one-half metres, it will take steady pumping for sixteen years to empty the inclosure. The cost of reclaiming the 500,000 acres now under water is estimated at about \$57,000,000. It is confidently expected that about 430,000 acres will be suitable for agriculture, and can be sold at an average price of \$800 an acre.