

# The Examiner.

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W. L. COTTON,  
Manager & Editor.

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NO. 20

## THE TURKS' FIRST SHOT.

HOW THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE WAS MADE A TARGET FOR TURKISH SHILLS.

We are allowed to give the following interesting extracts from a private letter received from the headquarters of the Russian Army on the Danube. It is dated Reni, May 10, and contains curious details about the first shot fired during the war, which was directed against the Russian Commander-in-Chief himself:—

Three days ago, before dawn, we arrived at Galatz. The streets from the station to the house prepared for the reception of the Grand Duke were brilliantly illuminated. And, notwithstanding the late hour, were filled with an excited crowd. Many houses seemed, however, to be deserted by their inhabitants, and the bustle and disorder of war were clearly visible everywhere. After having been jolted all night long in a crowded railway carriage, I hoped to snatch a few moments of rest; but *à la guerre comme à la guerre*. I had barely time for a hurried toilet, and with the first rays of sun we were summoned out to accompany the Grand Duke to Reni, the object being a survey of the Russian works at the mouth of the Pruth and of the mines dug under the bed of the Danube. All the works, and especially the mines, were found to be in excellent order, and will assuredly not fail to cause some trouble to our friends on the other side of the river. After a hurried lunch we were driven back into the railway carriage which was to bring us to Ibrail. I was indulging in a comfortable doze when my neighbor, our friend R., awoke me with an exclamation to which we will certainly get accustomed in a few days, but which possesses yet a peculiar, thrilling sound not easily forgotten—'The enemy!'

The train was running along at a tremendous pace upon a flat, open ground about half a mile from the Danube, and on the calm, clear waters of the latter were distinctly visible, with their broadsides turned towards us, three Turkish monitors, with the crescent waving from the flagmasts. A moment after a cloud of white smoke arose from one of them, a report was heard above the noise of the train, and two or three seconds later, on the opposite side of the train at about two hundred yards distance, a cloud of dust arose from the fields, indicating the place where the shot had struck. Our locomotive responded by a whistle, and we sped along undisturbed until we reached the station at Ibrail. On leaving the train the Grand Duke was received by a detachment of Cossacks and the infantry regiment of Kursk. While he was reviewing these troops a second report was heard from the Danube. Then a peculiar whistling sound came through the air, and a conical projectile of enormous calibre struck a coal-pile some twenty yards off from the place where the Grand Duke stood, and in the immediate vicinity of the last men in the file of soldiers he was reviewing. No attention whatever was paid to this incident either by the commander or the soldiers; not a man moved in the ranks, though if the shell had burst, which it happily did not, the damage might have been a very serious one.

The general disturbance and excitement were still more visible here than at Galatz. The town seemed almost deserted; the few inhabitants who remained glided about in the streets with uneasy countenances and keeping as close as possible to the walls of the houses; and the heavy reports heard from time to time, together with the peculiar whistling sound which seems to pervade the whole air around you, were not calculated to inspire much confidence to the peaceful citizens.

Here also the Grand Duke reviewed our works, which are not yet completed. The positions of the batteries seem to be chosen with great skill. It seems to me quite incomprehensible how the Turks could have committed the fault of letting our troops occupy all these positions along the river. A few score of men, destroying the bridge at Barbosh, might have done more to stop the Russian advance than a whole fleet of monitors on the river.

The *Canada Gazette* of the 26th instant contains the following statement of goods exported from the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia), for the month of April, 1877:—

Produce of the mines.....	\$ 407 7
Produce of the Fisheries.....	309 351
Produce of the Forest.....	553,534
Animals and their produce.....	370,566
Agricultural products.....	711 046
Manufactures.....	215,956
Ships sold to other countries.....	179,461
Miscellaneous articles.....	25,621
Total produce of Canada.....	2,466,245
Coin and bullion.....	108,000
Goods not the produce of Canada.....	106,387
Grand total.....	\$2,640,632

French comic journals are in despair. The present political situation has opened for them a magnificent field for satire; and now they are officially notified that no illustrations likely to prove obnoxious to any of the foreign governments will be tolerated.

## THE NEW AMERICAN DORADO.

(From the Monetary Times and Trade Review.)

To the Black Hills, as to California thirty years ago, adventurous miners are rushing in thousands. The undoubted richness of this new Dorado does not prevent much disappointment and suffering. Thousands of new comers arrive daily, and candid correspondents report that hundreds are walking the streets of golden cities and crowding the gulches in a state of starvation. All the good claims have been taken possession of; mining is an affair of capital, and men work in the mines for \$3 to \$4 a day. Men who have no money with which to buy land and work claims, or even to keep them till they gain experience, are not likely to find themselves in an enviable position. The Black Hills comprise a well-defined mountain mass, rising from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and presenting on approach the appearance of an almost perfect wall. They are situated in the midst of a wilderness of prairie, about equidistant from the two great trans-continental lines of railway, and cover an area of about 6,000 square miles.

As always happens when rich mines are discovered, the richness of the Black Hills, if not cruelly exaggerated, has been represented as taking a shape which offered the adventurer the chance of securing a fortune with all the ease of a lucky accident. The produce of the mines has been multiplied by the imagination a hundredfold. A candid estimate places all the gold taken out last year at from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000; and some sanguine persons believe, now that many as ten and twenty stamp mills are in operation, the yield will this year be \$25,000,000. The ore taken from the best mines is said to yield from \$25 to \$30 a ton, \$16 being about the average in California. But if the Black Hills country should prove only as rich as California, the economic result of its development may be very important. Of the 6,500 square miles which the Black Hills cover, much is incapable of being worked for want of water; for the mining is carried on by means of leading the water through flumes to an artificial channel going down to the bed of the rock. The gold-bearing earth being dissolved by the force of water, the gold escapes into what are technically called rills, whence it is taken out at leisure. Besides the want of water in places, there are several non-paying districts, where the streams are copious. The profitable gold-bearing regions are known as the Deadwood district, which has a width of about twenty miles.

We trust no Canadians will allow themselves to be allured to this new Dorado. It is a bad poor man's country, for there is no room for individual miners without capital who desire to work on their own account. The great want in the Black Hills is not labour, of which there is a super-abundance, but capital; very large fixed capitals being required to carry on quartz mining. Canadians have not capital for speculative ventures, especially in a foreign country; and in point of experience the Americans have a great advantage over us.

## EUROPE AND THE WAR.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MR. GLADSTONE AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Gladstone, at Birmingham the other day, received a great ovation. Business was suspended. At a meeting, 30,000 persons were present. Mr. Gladstone made a speech which consisted of an eloquent attack on the Turkish Government, but confined the same accusations as on former occasions. He justified popular agitation because the Government pursued a zigzag policy and were always ready to revert to the policy of supporting Turkey if popular pressure were withdrawn. He declared that the country entirely sided with the Liberal party. If the Government disputed the fact they should dissolve Parliament to disprove it. At the close of Mr. Gladstone's speech a resolution was unanimously passed, amid great enthusiasm, declaring that a wise and honorable policy would be for England to use her influence in conjunction with the united authority of the great powers to exact from Turkey effectual guarantees against maltreatment and oppression of Christians. Mr. Gladstone's reception at the meeting was most enthusiastic. Upon his appearance on the platform the whole audience rose and cheered some minutes uninterruptedly.

## GERMANY AND FRANCE.

CHARGE AGAINST VON BEUST BY A NEWSPAPER OF BERLIN.

The Berlin *Post* recently had another war article declaring that no confidence ought to be placed in the professions or intentions of the French Cabinet, and that hopes of peace rest chiefly on the prudence and sagacity of German statesmen. The article is full of insinuations against Count von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, of whose intrigues it gives a circumstantial account. It says he recently endeavored to cement an Anglo-Austro-French alliance, to be nominally concluded against Russia and Germany, but in reality against Germany alone. France and Austria were to have attacked Germany, while England would be left to deal single handed with Russia in the East. The English Cabinet, however, seeing through this plot, it came to nothing.

## MINING ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPACE.	1 inch.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	5 ins.	6 ins.	7 ins.	8 ins.	9 ins.	10 ins.	12 ins.	14 ins.	16 ins.	18 ins.	20 ins.	22 ins.	24 ins.	26 ins.	28 ins.	30 ins.	32 ins.	34 ins.	36 ins.	38 ins.	40 ins.	42 ins.	44 ins.	46 ins.	48 ins.	50 ins.	52 ins.	54 ins.	56 ins.	58 ins.	60 ins.	62 ins.	64 ins.	66 ins.	68 ins.	70 ins.	72 ins.	74 ins.	76 ins.	78 ins.	80 ins.	82 ins.	84 ins.	86 ins.	88 ins.	90 ins.	92 ins.	94 ins.	96 ins.	98 ins.	100 ins.																				
1 inch.	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760	800	840	880	920	960	1000	1040	1080	1120	1160	1200	1240	1280	1320	1360	1400	1440	1480	1520	1560	1600	1640	1680	1720	1760	1800	1840	1880	1920	1960	2000	2040	2080	2120	2160	2200	2240	2280	2320	2360	2400	2440	2480	2520	2560	2600	2640	2680	2720	2760	2800	2840	2880	2920	2960	3000

## 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

## CASH BUYERS

FROM EVERY QUARTER TO GIVE THEM A CALL When Buying.

## NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER. Cannot be Beaten.

A FULL STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, CRAPES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

QUEEN STREET. Charlottetown, May 23, 77.

## TURNIP SEED.

## Turnip Seed.

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

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

## HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

QUEEN SQUARE. The Swede Turnip Seed to which I have 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.—closed till 15th July.

## A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

NO. 11 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

## DAY FOR HOUSE, SOURIS EAST.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having leased the new building in Souris East, known as the "New Hotel," and having fitted it up in good style, is now prepared to give first class accommodation for permanent and transient boarders.

The Hotel commands a fine view of Souris Harbor and the beautiful scenery surrounding it. It is close to lakes, rivers and forests, which afford unrivalled facilities for fishing and shooting.

SEA BATHING may be obtained within a few hundred yards of the Hotel. First-class Sample Rooms provided for the use of Commercial Travellers. Carriages always in waiting at the Railway Depot to convey passengers to and from trains free of charge.

JAMES McDONALD,  
Souris, June 1, 1877.

## Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the only Medal, given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture, at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. Nos. 5's to 10's. White, Blue, Red, Orange, and Green.

Warranted full length and weight. Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp. No. 12's 4-PLY IN ALL COLORS. Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS & SON,  
New Brunswick Cotton Mills } May 23, 77  
St. John, N. B.

## News of the World.

### UNITED STATES.

New Haven, May 31.—Wednesday night, while the tow-boat *Hannell*, of and for New York, was steaming up Long Island Sound between New London and Clinton, all the crew save one being asleep, a fire, which it is supposed originated somewhere about the engine-room, or possibly in the cook's galley, caused the wood-work of the boat to ignite and the flames spread rapidly. The fire was not immediately noticed, and by the time the men were alarmed it was impossible to save the boat. There were five men in the crew, all of whom belong in New York. Each had time to hurry together a portion of his personal effects, and when off Clinton a boat was launched and manned by the crew, all of whom escaped injury. They were picked up by a schooner and landed at Clinton this morning. The boat burned to the water's edge, sunk in deep water and is a total loss. According to the story of the crew the *Hannell* left New York for the Kennebec River last summer in search of business throughout the season and during the winter she remained in that locality. Recently, in view of the dull season, it was determined to return to New York, and a start was made early in the week. There is no explanation of the disaster. The loss is stated at \$11,000 which it is thought is nearly covered by insurance.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITES.—The adjourned session of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites was continued Tuesday at the Temple Emanuel. Mr. M. S. Isaacs in the chair. After the Secretary's minutes of the meeting on the previous day had been read and accepted, the Committee on Statistics submitted their report, which stated that the earliest churches established in the United States were Shearith Israel, of New York, founded prior to 1684; Shomayim, of Lancaster, Pa., prior to 1706; Rodef Shalom, of Philadelphia, prior to 1780; Beth Chalom, of Charleston, S. C., in 1789; Mickre Israel, of Savannah, Ga., in 1790, and Beth Shalom, of Richmond, Virginia, in 1791. There were, as reported, from 174 congregations, out of 300 applied to, 11,507 members and 11,341 children. The value of the church property was \$5,897,400. The population was 189,576, to which 25 per cent should be added owing to deficiencies in the reports, making the number of Jews in the country about 250,000. There were 14 public institutions under the control of Jews and 15 newspapers and magazines devoted to Judaism. The Jewish secret orders or societies were four in number, comprising the I. O. of Bnai Brith, with a membership of 20,000, the I. O. of Free Sons of Israel, with 8,644 members; the Order of Keshar Shem Barzel, 10,000 members, and the Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel, 2,632 members.

Two attempts at suicide were made by women in cells at the Central Guard House, Washington, on the 28th ult. The first was by a low character from Baltimore, by trying to hang herself with a handkerchief. She was discovered just as she was choking, having tied the handkerchief around her neck and to one of the bars in the cell door. About two hours afterward another woman, who was in the opposite cell, set fire to her dress. She was not much injured.

General Comly, the editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, who has been appointed Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, is to receive his commission and instructions. He will leave for Honolulu in the course of a few weeks, and relieve Mr. Pierce, the present Minister there.

New Orleans, May 31.—Governor Nichols has signed the death warrant of Louis Bousseau, the murderer of Cyrus Brigrane. He will be executed June 8.

### RUSSIA.

A letter from within the lines of the Russian army of the Danube which has been courteously sent to us for publication informs us that the Grand Duke Nicolas had the honor of being the target of the first shot fired by the Turks, and the happiness, we may add, of seeing it go wide, though not very wide, of its mark. Still, in such a case, a miss is decidedly as good as a mile. We desire to be understood that this letter does not come from any regular journalistic source; and this in the present instance happens to make it worth printing. The regular correspondents of the press are having a sad time of it on both sides. The staff on the London *Times* consists mainly of military men who were selected in the hope that they may be treated, from professional consideration, more indulgently than regular men of the press. But no favors have been extended to them, and even so experienced a literary scout as Mr. Forbes, who made a reputation in the Franco-German war and who represents the *London Daily News*, is in despair at the sheer impossibility of finding out what is going on and where to go.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A strange series of fatalities are reported from Ilfracombe, England. Capt. Carr, a native of that town, recently found it necessary to put in irons a seaman who was very violent and threatened to stab him, but immediately upon his release he rushed upon a shipmate and killed him on the spot. The captain at once bore up for the nearest port and delivered the murderer into the hands of the authorities, but no sooner had he finished his deposition than he fell down and soon died. During his illness he was watched by a faithful seaman named Jones, who became ill an hour after the death of his captain and died in thirty minutes.