General Business.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

Commercial House,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Trimming Silks,
Satins and Velvets,
Plain and Watered Buttons,
Braids,
Linings,
Moire Ribbons,
Berlin Wools,
Fingerings and
Fancy Goods,
Working Canvas,
Splints,
Cardboards,
Gloves,
Corsets,
Hair Braids,
Switches,
Hoisery,
Etc.,
Etc.

BUTTRICK'S NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

W. B. HOWARD.

JUST RECEIVED,

60 CADDIES

AND

BOXES

W. C. MACDONALD

TOBACCO,

"Napoleon,"

"Prince of Wales,"

AND

"MARINERS'."

DAILY EXPECTED,

40 DOZ

Brown's AXES.

John McLaggan,
Public Wharf,
Newcastle.

MYER MOSS,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and ENGRAVER has opened a shop in the

BANNON CORNER

Water Street - - - Chatham

and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above line.

He has a complete sett of the most improved tools to execute fine

Watch & Chronometer Work

in the best manner. Gold and Silver Jewelry made to order of any description. Nautical instruments repaired and adjusted. Plain and fancy Engraving, monograms, Coffin-plates, etc.

A good assortment of Clocks; Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Plated Chains, Fine colored Gold Setts, Broaches, Earrings, Lockets, Plain and Set rings, Jet and rolled plate goods, etc.

Our stock of Silverware comprising—Tea Setts of six pieces, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Toast Racks, Breakfast Frames, Waiters, Mugs, Napkin Rings, Pickle Jars, Sets of Knife, Spoon, and Fork in Cases, Spoons and Forks all sizes, Eye glasses and Spectacles, etc., etc.

We ask the favour of your patronage and promise to do our best to please you.

Winter Fisheries.

We are prepared to supply the first quality

Smelt and other Nets,

made in a thorough manner, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

FISHERMEN will oblige us if they will make their orders through their HOME MERCHANTS.

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO.,
BOSTON.

COFFINS and CASKETS

J. PHELAN,

Undertaker and Joiner,

ST, FRANCIS ST., - - CHATHAM.

Funerals Furnished at MODERATE RATES and properly attended to. 7y1

BUSINESS NOTICE.

SCALERS' CARDS—Lumber Surveyors' Scale Card for all lengths up to fifty feet and all diameters up to twenty-four inches. There are two kinds—one printed on ordinary cardboard, at *five cents* each and the other, on heavy mounting board, at *ten cents* each.

SURVEY BILLS, giving no. of raft, block mark, no. of pieces, sup. ft. of spruce, pine and battens separately, totals, etc., at *twenty-five cents per dozen.*

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.—Executions for Debt for Road Taxes, for Poor and County Rates, School Rates; Summonses for Debt, for Witnesses in Summary Conviction cases, for Defendant do., Subpoenas, Capaises, Affidavit for do., Warrants for Arrest, Notices of Claim for Debt—*ten cents per dozen; fifty cents per hundred.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—Deeds, with and without Warranty, and Mortgages, *five cents each*, School Secretaries' Rate Bills, *fifty cents* per hundred or *ten cents* per doz.; Customs Blanks—"For Duty," "Free," "Warehouse" (all kinds,) Report Inward and Outward, Entry Outward, Ship Stores, etc., etc., *twenty cents* per dozen. Permits *fifteen cents* per dozen.

ANY OF THE ABOVE SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICES NAMED.

SHERIFFS' AND SUPREME AND COUNTY COURT BLANKS on hand or printed at shortest notice.

COMMERCIAL, AUCTIONEERS', SOCIETY, CLUB, BAZAAR AND OTHER PRINTING promptly executed.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Address D. G. SMITH, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - SEPTEMBER 21, 1882.

End of the Egyptian War.

The press despatches from Egypt and England—some of which were in our extra of last Thursday—show that the Egyptian rebellion is practically ended and lawful authority re-established in that country. The stirring events of last week mark the close of another campaign in which Great Britain reasserts her undoubted position as the greatest military power of the world. It also gives an unequivocal denial to the too-much-believed assertion of Gladstone's disposition to allow England to lose her high place above the other powers in this respect, while it confirms the national recognition in Wolseley of the great military genius of the day.

The other powers more directly interested in the maintenance of peace and good order in Egypt cannot congratulate themselves upon the attitude which they assumed throughout this brief but brilliant campaign, while Turkey, the nation really responsible for the maintenance of good government and the protection of life and property in that country, is again before the world as a weak and unprincipled power, unworthy of the trust reposed in her and unfaithful and dishonest towards her allies.—

The sentiment of the British people is one of impatience over the proposals made in some quarters for the re-admission—as a matter of right—of other powers to any appreciable control or direction of Egyptian affairs. British arms, at the cost of British blood and backed by British money, have crushed out a rebellion which threatened to seriously interfere with the commerce of a large portion of the world, and Great Britain will not be true to herself if she does not insist on retaining all the advantages involved in her great success. The advantage of the victory, to the other powers, should be measured by what it has cost them and the responsibility they saw fit to assume when Arabi's rebellion menaced their interests equally with those of Great Britain. They cannot now interfere in Egypt until Great Britain invites them to do so, notwithstanding Russia's impertinent intimation that England cannot be permitted to undertake the direction of Egyptian affairs alone.

Of Sir Garnet Wolseley's part in the campaign the London *Times* says,—

"It is impossible to conceive of an operation more successful and executed in a more masterly manner. The whole plan of the campaign was settled by General Wolseley, with the concurrence of his superiors and the hearty acquiescence of his chief advisers, before he left England. There never was any question about the canal being the basis of operations. Before he left England he put his finger upon Tel-el-Kebir, saying there Arabi would stand and we should attack him on the 15th of September. We mention the circumstance to show that a great deal, which to the outside observer seems chance, is really forseen, planned, or allowed for. General Wolseley has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous."

A London despatch says.—The complete success won in Egypt throws a reflection of glory upon the ministry at home. Mr. Gladstone has regained at a stroke a good deal of the popularity which he had gradually lost since his return to power. What is stranger, he is actually looked upon with favor in martial circles, though only three months ago he was regarded with special distrust and aversion by military men. The army had not expected to see active service again during the administration, and, indeed, had hardly wished to do so. The impression prevailed that, in his foreign policy, the Prime Minister lacked resolution. It was thought that he had not pluck enough to fight a quarrel out if it appeared to be turning against him. In this belief the army officers, for once in a way, dreaded rather than desired a call to the field. They feared that the laurels would be few and the chance of discredit great. As to opinion in the ranks, the private soldiers openly denounced Mr. Gladstone as unlucky. It must be admitted that, till the spell was broken in Egypt, the second premiership showed an all but continuous succession of humiliations to the British arms. No doubt Gen. Roberts had struck down Ayoub Khan, but then Roberts had been placed in command by Lord Beaconsfield, and this solitary success was overbalanced by an unparalleled series of disasters, by the rout at Maiwand, the calamitous sortie at Candahar, the surprise at Bronker's, and, above all, by the three defeats which the Boers inflicted upon Sir George Colley at Lang's Neck, Ingogo and Majuba Hill. The acceptance of repulse at the hands of a feeble people like the Boers had, indeed, been something worse than a humiliation to the British soldier. It had not only injured his prestige, but to an appreciable extent, it had sapped his confidence in his own prowess. Now Egypt has made ample amends for all. Both the army and the navy have had a chance to prove their mettle. The bombardment of Alexandria gave to the British war ships the most glorious opportunity that any European fleet has had since the sea fight at Lissa. The march from Ismalia to Cairo has lifted British generalship and soldiership to the old level of renown. At a stroke, England has recovered the ascendency which Lord Beaconsfield had gained for her, but which it was feared his successor's irresolution had dissipated. She has obtained control of the route to India.—She has re-established her predominance at Constantinople. She has secured a substantially indisputable claim to remodel the government of Egypt at her will. What is more, she has shown to three quarters of the world that she is still a great power, and that discontent in Ireland has not in the least affected either her ability or her purpose to guard her eastern interests with the sword. All this has been accomplished at a comparatively moderate cost, whether in blood or in treasure. The achievement is counted to Mr. Gladstone's credit, by all parties and in all circles, excepting by the immediate adherents of Mr. Bright and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the irreconcible followers of Mr. Parnell. Above all, it has won favor for the Prime Minister from the very classes which had been most suspicious of his foreign policy. Beyond question his administration possesses a more general and solid popularity today than at any other time since the end of the first session of the new parliament.

Kent Politics.

Political affairs are being agitated in a lively manner in Kent. Messrs. Wheten and Leblanc, who were returned by a large majority over the other Candidates at the general assembly election, having resigned, in perference to submitting to the tedious and expensive process of an election petition trial at the instance of Mr. Sayre, a defeated candidate, are again before the constituency and Mr. Sayre, it is said, is not only determined to do all in his power to defeat them, but is also preparing to go on with the trial of the election petition. His contention is that he can prove such acts in connection with the first election as will render them disqualified from sitting or voting in the House of Assembly of the Province for six years. He also presumes we believe, that the electors of Kent will accept this contention of his as correct; because he circulates printed notifications of the fact through the County. He gravely informs the electors of Kent that if they again return Wheten and Leblanc they will only be throwing away their votes because, when everything comes to pass which he promises, those gentlemen will not be able to sit in the Assembly and Kent will be unrepresented. He seems to think that if this does not happen he will be called upon to sit for the County. This is a patent-double-back-action-reversible-retrospective way of obtaining a Legislative seat. It is a simple process peculiarly adapted to the unsophisticated understandings of those to whom Mr. Sayre's circulars are sent, and a proposition worthy of Mr. Sayre when in his most jocular mood.

Goodness knows that poor Kent's representation has always been small enough, but as Mr. Sayre knows this and has frequently complained of it, why does he labor so strenuously to reduce her membership from two to nothing at all? It is clear that, however able Mr. Sayre may be, Kent is tired of him, just now, as a representative, and it is not easy to understand why he should take the position that if that County will not have him, it shall go unrepresented altogether. We fear, he is a huge monopolist in a representative way. He may be very unselfish in theory, but, in practice, he is hugely coveteous. Old Ahab only coveted Naboth's vineyard, but Mr. Sayre wants the whole County of Kent to himself, and if he cannot get it he is determined that no one else shall have it. He has, no doubt, done the County some service, as his adroit settlement of the Kent Southern Railway indemnity and other matters attest. He is strong in negotiation, stronger in procrastination and immense in the matter of representation, but we fancy his present scheme for rigging Kent's affairs to suit himself, will be treated as a joke, and although he may threaten the County with dire pains and penalties in the event of its not rejecting Messrs. Wheten and Leblanc, the electors will again return those gentlemen with a larger vote than before. If they do not, then Mr. Sayre must, hereafter, be permitted to retain "the cake" as the most successful political joker of the day.

A Railway Requirement.

The fact that the Conductor of the Express train from Campbellton on Saturday night might have arrested the men who robbed the Campbellton Post Office, had he possessed legal authority, suggests the desirability of some arrangement being perfected by which Conductors shall be fully authorised to make arrests at sight. The Conductors are, as a class, men whose characters are a sufficient guarantee that they would not abuse this authority, while the fact of their possessing it would tend to restrain the class of passengers who sometimes annoy or abuse others, simply because they feel that they cannot be summarily dealt with. It may be said that Conductor Olive, or any other person, could have arrested the suspected men. So they could, probably, and no harm could come to them if they secured the right parties, but, if otherwise, it might lead to disagreeable and, perhaps, expensive consequences. We hope the Railway authorities will give their attention to the matter and endeavor to secure what presents itself to us as a necessary protection for their officers and the public.

POLITICAL.—It is reported that the Hon. John J. Fraser will be appointed to the Legislative Council, and will enter the Executive Council as President.—*St. Croix Courier.*

If the above report be confirmed it will be proof of two things,—1st, the Government's sense of its own want of a respectable figure-head, and, 2nd, Mr. Fraser's simple and unaffected kindness of heart and indifference to self-sacrifice.

The most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by *Parsons Purgative Pills.* These pills make *new* rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

[From the "Advance" Extra, Sept. 14th.]

ARABI ROUTED!

Surprised by a Night March!

2,000 EGYPTIANS KILLED!

3,000 PRISONERS!

Fleeing Across the Desert!

ARABI RUNS AWAY!

KASSASSIN, Sept. 12.

Gen. Wolseley made a personal reconnoisance this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Generals Lowe, Willis and Wilkinson. He returned after gaining a clear idea of the enemy's position. This is the last reconnoisance before the battle.

KASSASSIN, 5.30 p. m.

A general order has been issued for a forward movement of the whole army. Tents and baggage will be transported by rail to the nearest point to the British encampment. No bugles will be allowed to be sounded after sunset.

KASSASSIN, 10.50 p. m.

The British army is now bivouacking at a point two miles beyond here along the line facing Arabi's front. Our most advanced line is about four miles from the Egyptian front.

The forward march will begin shortly after midnight, so that the force may reach fighting distance easily by dawn. Wolseley will attempt to get around Arabi Pasha and destroy the railway in his rear, communicating with Zagazig.

KASSASSIN, Sept. 13, 2 a. m.

The British are now marching on Tel el Kebir. The attack will probably begin before daylight.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.

The Khedive received a telegram Sultan Pacha saying the British attack on Tel-el-Kebir commenced at 4.30 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Alexandria correspondent announces that Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning.

Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit.

Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete, his infantry flying towards the desert.

The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers.

The Highland brigade bore the brunt of the action.

Reuter's Telegraph Co., has the following:

KASSASSIN, Sept. 13, 5.30 a. m.

The attack on Tel El Kebir began at 4.45 this morning. The main attack was directed against the enemy's extreme left, four miles north of the railway.

A heavy artillery and infantry fire is now proceeding. The British troops are advancing rapidly and evidently are turning the enemy's flank. The British armored train with a forty pounder Krupp gun which was captured at Kassassin and Gatlings has just came into action.

The fire of the enemy opposite the extreme right of the British is nearly silenced.

ISMALIA, SEPT. 13.

The *Times* has the following: Tel El Kebir was carried this morning with a rush. The first shot was fired at 5 o'clock. The position was taken in twenty minutes, we having surprised the enemy by a night march. The enemy are in full retreat.

The despatch to the Central News says the Egyptians opened fire when the British were within about a mile of Tel El Kebir. The place appears to have been finally captured by a rush.

The Indian cavalry are hotly pressing the fugitives on the south and the British cavalry on the north of the canal.

The enemy's killed alone amount to 2,000. The retreat of the enemy on the north is cut off. The cavalry are still pursuing.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.

The taking of Tel el Kebir causes great joy here. An extensive demonstration is organizing for to-night. Italians and Greeks have taken the initiative, but persons of all nationalities will participate.

Gen. Wood has received a despatch from Gen. Wolseley atating that Tel el Kebir was captured after 20 minutes assault, and that 3000 prisoners were taken. The enemy are flying and our cavalry are pursuing them.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.

The cut letting the sea into Lake Mareotis has been completed, and water is spreading rapidly.

According to news received from Zagazig, orders have been given to burn all property belonging to Europeans in the event of the defeat of Arabi.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Arabi escaped on horseback to Zagazig.

Gen. Wolseley's official report to the War Office, fully confirms the reports of the battle and its results previously telegraphed.

A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept 13.—A correspondent gives the following description of the battle, dated at Tel el Kebir, 9 a. m.: "The great battle is practically over. The rebels discovered our men when about a mile from their works, and opened a heavy rifle fire. Our men paused for a moment on the line of the sand hills, then with a gallant rush they were among the rebels. Acting on Gen. Wolseley's orders, they reserved their fire and went in with the bayonet. The slaughter for the time was very great. The rebels could not stand it and broke and fled, pursued hotly. I followed the Royal Irish regiment into the trenches before one of the forts. They were filled with Arabi's followers, dead and dying. The final rush was made over a distance of 200 yards, the men skirmishing and seeking cover until they reached this point. Several thousand Egyptians have been taken prisoners. Our own loss, up to this time, I should compute at 200 killed. The first fire of the rebels was very wild. It came from both infantry and artillery and passed over our heads, they being disconcerted by the sudden attack. With daylight the enemy's fire improved and became like a hailstorm. Many men fell, but not for a second did our advance stop. Our covering parties lay down and fired, while those in front pressed on. General Graham's brigade worked with gallantry. Nothing could surpass their cheer, which resembled a wild yell, and could be heard above the din of musketry as they charged up the steep slopes of the trenches. The Egyptians were terror-stricken. Many of them hid in the corners of the works, while others fled at their utmost speed, throwing everything from them. Our work, however, was not yet ended. A large inner redoubt on Arabi's left, well-manned and armed, still remained intact, but the British troops were not to be daunted; with another brilliant rush they were among the enemy, bayonetting the gunners at their guns and capturing the heavy artillery. Thus we captured the key of the position. In 15 minutes from the first rush we were its masters. The rattle of the enemy's musketry died away while our men forsook the bayonet and picked off any rebels who still showed fight in their retreat. On the South the enemy stood a few minutes longer, perhaps a quarter of an hour, but the appearance of our cavalry on their right flank soon quickened their movements. In a few minutes one rushing stream of fugitives was making from Zagazig, flying out of their entrenchments. A little later General McPherson's Indian brigade burst upon the flying foe from the South and the rout was complete. The artillery coming up at a gallop unlimbered and sent their shot and shell after the rebels, adding to the confusion. The cavalry had got right round the enemy's flanks before the fight began. My previous estimate of the number of rebels captured was under rather than over the mark. The Egyptian losses and the number of guns captured are also greater than at first mentioned. It is believed that the bulk of the rebel force will be captured and that a death blow has been given to Arabi. All the work was done by our troops in the first line of attack. The principal fortifications had been carried by the time the Guard, and the Fourth Brigade came up. Gen. Wolseley reports that among the officers of the Black Watch regiment, Lieut. Macneill was killed, and Capt. Cumberland and Capt. Fox were wounded. Gen. Allison's aide-de-camp, Capt. Hutton was wounded. Col. Stirling and the doctor of the Cold Stream Guards were wounded. Col. Balfour of the Grenadiers, was wounded in the leg. Three lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders were wounded and a color sergeant was killed.

GEN. WOLSELEY'S OEFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The following is Gen. Wolseley's official report of the battle at Tel el Kebir: "We struck camp at Kassassin Lock last evening and bivouacked on a high ridge above the camp until 1.30 this morning. We then advanced upon a very extensive and very strongly fortified position held by Arabi Pasha, with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70, guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight, with the troops I could place in the field, would have entailed very great loss. I resolved therefore to attack before daybreak, marching the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the darkness. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line at daybreak. The first division of the Second Brigade, under Gen. Graham, supported by the Foot Guards under the Duke of Connaught; seven batteries of artillery, numbering 42 guns, with a supporting brigade, the second division of the Highland brigade leading the Indian contingent, and the naval brigade on the railway advanced. Great emulation was evinced by the regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All of them went at them straight, the Royal Irish particularly distinguishing itself by its dash, and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All the enemy's works and camp are now in our possession. I do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but it is considerable. Several trains with immense quantities of supplies were captured. The enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our cavalry. Their loss is very great. Gen. Willis is very slightly and Col. Richardson severely wounded. Majors Colville, Underwood and Somerville, of the Highland light infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch, Lieut. McNeil was killed and Capts. Cumberland and Fox were wounded. Gen. Allison's aide de camp, Capt. Hutton, was wounded. Col. Stirling and the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards were wounded. Col. Balfour of the Grenadiers Guards was wounded in the leg, and the color sergeant was killed. The cavalry is now on its march to Belbeis, and the Indian contingent is on its way to Zagazig, to be followed this evening by the Highland Brigade. Three lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders are wounded. The canal is cut in some places, but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Ragheb Pasha and Ali Fehmi Pasha were wounded in the engagement of last Saturday.

Alexandria, Sept. 14. 5.20 p. m.—Arabi Pasha and Toulla Pasha arrived at Cairo last night. Both are virtually prisoners.

Port Said, Sept. 14.—The English advance guard has arrived at Cairo by rail. They were received enthusiastically. All personages of rank concerned in the rebellion have made submission.

Alexandria, 10 p. m.—Butros Bey, Recuff Pasha and Ali Pasha Roobi arrived to-day and proceeded to the Palace, where they presented the Khedive on the part of the inhabitants of Cairo, with an address, pledging loyalty and submission. Butros Bey told the Khedive that the rebel force at Tel El Kebir, at the time of the British attack, consisted of 30,000 regulars, 7000 Bedouins and 3000 volunteers.

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Tel-el-Kebir says the British casualties in Wednesdays battle were:—killed, 9 officers and 45 men; wounded, 22 officers and 360 men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 1500 killed and wounded.

London, Sept. 15.—The *Morning Advertiser* has the following:—

"Zagaizig, 9 p. m.:—English troops are now entering Cairo. Wolseley to-day, in reply to a deputation of chiefs from Tel-el-Kebir, who asked that the country be spared the humiliation of the further advance of the British, said he would occupy Cairo to-night and that in a few hours he would despatch his first train there with troops. This has since been done."

Alexandria, Sept. 15.—The Engineers report Kafr-el-Dwar abandoned. They saw many skeletons there. The rebels are supposed to have gone to the Aboukir forts. The enemy's troops from Mehallet, Aboukir and Kafr-el-Dwar will parade at the front here, those from Mehallet on Sunday, when they will surrender arms, be stripped of their military dress and disbanded.

The Egyptian guns at Kafr-el-Dwar were cleverly concealed. Four were as large if not larger than the British guns. The garrison consisted of Arabi's best troops, the Tel-el-Kebir lot being recruits of not more than twenty days' service.

After the arrival of the Khedive at Cairo, a regularly constituted court will be established for the public trial of the rebel chiefs, who will be allowed to engage counsel. An Egyptian doctor states that when Arabi was making off to Zagazig, he was fired at by one of his own officers.

Alexandria, Sept. 15.—Arabi Pasha was taken before the Khedive to-day. He presented a picture of grovelling servility. He swore he was not aware that he was fighting against the Khedive. The Khedive remained standing while Arabi was in his presence. When Arabi had concluded the Khedive ordered his removal.

Between Ismailia and Zagazig the maize and cotton crops are in splendid condition. The fellahs have been working quietly.

Telegrams from the Governor of Benha-el-Assal to the Governor of Zagazig, ordering him to cut he canal and flood the country, have been intercepted.

Roubi Pasha says Arabi was in bed when the attack on Tel-el-Kebir commenced, and was panic-stricken at its suddenness. Abeyd Pasha was killed in the battle.

General Wood, with the Ramleh troops, will take possession of Kafr-el-Dwar on Sunday. The Italian naval lieutenant who, it is supposed, joined Arabi, has been discovered in hospital at Kafr-el-Dwar, suffering from the effects of ill-usage. Arab officers declare that the British Artillery caused them little or no loss.

Alexandria, Sept. 15.—Mahmoud Baroudi and Suleiman Sami, who commanded a battalion which took a leading part in the burning of Alexandria, have fled to Upper Egypt.

London, Sept. 15.—A Constantinople correspondent denies that the Sultan telegrophed congratulations to Gen. Wolseley or requested him to stop the advance of the British into the interior.

Notwithstanding the collapse of the Egyptian rebellion, preparations in English arsenals up to last night were unrelaxed. Fresh orders were given yesterday for additional supplies for Egypt.

Dublin, Sept. 15.—A general movement is afoot here to present Gen. Wolseley with a sword of honor on his return from Egypt.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16—The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* says that to allow England to settle the Egyptian question without consulting the powers is not to be thought of.

Alexandria, Sept. 16.—The Khedive has learned that the commander at Damietta refuses to surrender. He has five thousand black troops.

Alexandria, Sept, 16.—Kurshid Pasha, cammanding at Aboukir, has sent in a message announcing his readiness to surrender.

London, Sept. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Mr. Gladstone has asked the Archbishop of York to direct that thanksgiving services be held in churches to-morrow for success in Egypt.

A despatch from Cairo says that some natives accused of murder, assisted by a mob, attempted to escape from the police station, but the native guard fired upon the crowd and quelled the disturbance.

Alexandria, Sept. 16.—Several of the prisoners who have been brought in have been identified as participators in massacres. All Egyptian soldiers who were at Mallaha have left that post and quit the army, the native troops having also disappeared from Kafr-el-Dwar. Gen. Wood occupied that position and Mallaha at one o'clock this afternoon. The naval brigade with their guns have re-embarked.

London, Sept. 16.—The *Times* says that if the lives of Arabi and his immediate followers are spared these men must be put once for all out of the way of further harm. They cannot be permitted to retire to Constantinople to become the centre of intrigues to overthrow the authority of the Khedive. The army must be disbanded and replaced by gendarmerie sufficient to maintain civil order. If troops are needed to defend the distant frontiers it is sufficient to maintain them on the frontiers and not keep them at Cairo.

Alexandria, Sept. 16.—Fort Aslan surrendered at 11 o'clock this morning to Gen. Wood in person. The commandant and twelve officers came forward to surrender. Gen. Wood immediately inquired for the Italian naval lieutenant, Paolucci, who is supposed to have espoused Arabi Pasha's cause. After some delay Paolucci was brought forward, wearing the uniform of the Egyptian officers, and was immediately placed under arrest.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—Lord Dufferin to-day informed the Porte that military operations of the British in Egypt had ceased, and that England is about to withdraw a portion of her troops. He left it to the Sultan to decide whether or not it was not necessary to sign the Anglo-Turkish military convention.

London, Sept. 16.—The *Daily News'* Cairo despatch says the homeward movement will begin shortly after the review, which will be held as soon as the Khedive arrives there. General Wolseley will not hold an interview with Arabi Pasha unless the latter requests it.

Alexandria, Sept. 17.—The surrender of Aboukir is fixed for to-day.

The report of the surrender of Damietta is unconfirmed.

Bedouins left Kafr-el-Dwar two hours before the arrival of British troops, taking arms and ammunition with them.

Alexandria, Sept. 18.—The following decree, proposed at the Council of Ministers, on Sunday, has been signed by the Khedive.

Article 1. The Egyptian army is dissolved.

Article 2. Officers guilty of rebellion will be prosecuted and punished according to military law.

Riaz Pasha, Minister of the Interior, states that as the restoration of order will be impossible unless capital punishment is awarded to the leaders of the revolt, he shall abandon the country if any milder sentence is passed against them.

The total surrender here consists of 6,000 men, 70 horses, 15,000 Remington Rifles and 50 field guns.

London, Sept. 18.—The *Times* Cairo correspondent says: The British troops are everywhere well received even in the native quarter. Numbers of Egyptian levies are still leaving for their homes, in many cases taking with them their Remington rifles.

The *Times* Alexandria correspondent says: Italian naval Lieut. Paolucci, who was placed under arrest on Saturday by Gen. Wood, states that he joined Arabi in a moment of folly, but that he had been in the hospital all the time since entering Arabi's service.

The *Times* Alexandria correspondent says: One of the Egyptian officers who surrendered explains that Arabi left his best soldiers at Kafr-el-Dwar. It is known that the Sultan has quite recently been in communication with Arabi through Damietta, and there can be no doubt that the resistance of the commander at that place originates from Stamboul.

The *Times* says the punishment for the crime of rebellion is death, and without vindictiveness it may be said that never was that punishment more richly earned than by Arabi and his chiefs.

Cairo, Sept. 18.—Arabi informed Gen. Lowe that he trusted himself to English honor as a soldier whose army had been defeated. General Lowe replied he could not discuss the questions of war. His only mission was to arrest him. Arabi considers that DeLesseps shamefully betrayed the national Egyptian party, who depended upon his assurance that he would prevent any landing of troops or war material by way of the canal.

Throughout the campaign the Egyptians had a complete system of spies in Alexandria and Ismailia. The rebels expected that the British would attack Tel-el-Kebir at midnight of the 12th, and they remained in their trenches all night. This shows that the attack was not a surprise.

Alexandria, Sept. 18.—The surrendered rebel officers are interned in the Khedive's palace. Two squadrons of cavalry from Mariout, after having been disarmed, were marched into Alexandria yesterday. Suleiman Bey, who is supposed to have instigated the burning of Alexandria, has been captured.

London, Sept. 18.—A despatch from Alexandria reports one of the participators in the June massacres was hanged to-day.

It is reported that gunboats and troops have been ordered to operate against Abdallah Pacha, who is still holding Damietta.

Train service on the railroad between Cairo and Alexandria has been resumed. All the stations will be occupied by English.

A despatch from Port Said states that the commander of Damietta also holds forts Dibha and Ghemileh. The Governor of Port Said sent an Arab to the rebel commander on Friday, but the messenger has not returned.

The British have occupied Tantah.

Alexandria, Sept. 18.—The fact of the capture of Arabi and the scattering of his forces does not seem to have reached all points in Egypt, as is shown this morning by an attack made by natives in and around Kafr Zayat on a train load of British soldiers and some Egyptian officers.

London, Sept. 19.—The *Times'* Zagazig despatch says the Khedive sent a despatch commanding that all respect be paid to British troops, who come as friends, and urging all persons to return to their usual avocations.

London, Sept. 19.—A despatch from Cairo to the *Chronicle* says Gen. Wolseley and Admiral Seymour are concerting a plan for a simultaneous attack on Damietta by land and sea.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—Abdellah Pasha, commander at Damietta, has requested that an officer be sent to inform him of recent events. This is considered as foreshadowing the surrender of Damietta.

Cairo, Sept 19.—A large body of Egyptian infantry with four batteries, supposed to be from Salihiyeh, appeared at Tantah and surrendered to a battalion of Highlanders.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—A troop of Indian Cavalry will leave Cairo to-day to escort the Khedive from Alexandria to Cairo on Thursday. The ministry of Interior will be transferred to Cairo to-morrow.

Abdellah Pacha telegraphed to-day stating he never intended to disobey the orders of the Khedive, and intimating his readiness to surrender. He says he awaits the Khedive's orders.

Iron clads "Minotaur," "Sultan," "Inconstant" and "Achilles" and gunboats "Falcon" and "Condor," sailed eastward this morning and are now anchored off Aboukir forts. They will be occupied by sailors and marines.

Altogether 2300 men from various ports have made submission at Kafr El Dwar.

Telegraphic censorship has been abolished.

London, Sept. 19.—The *Times* despatch from Cairo says Abdellah Pasha has surrendered.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—From 10 o'clock on Monday morning until late in the afternoon, infantry, cavalry and artillery poured in from Aboukir and surrendered their arms. There are many more to come.

A Fair Exchange.

Will you exchange a chronic case of Dyspepsia, or agree to break up a Bilious Temperament—to give your torpid Liver activity, and thus strengthen your Digestion, regain energy, comfort, health and spirits, all for 75c? A single bottle of ZOPESA will do this. A few doses surprise those who try ZOPESA. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia in their many forms ZOPESA is a Panacea, and is warranted to cure them. It acts speedly and pleasantly. Try a 10 cent bottle of it. MacKenzie Medical Hall, Chatham.

From "The Times."

Editor Times:—Seeing an article in your paper last week from Arnold Parker, I was impressed with the earnestness with which he appeals to you to continue to enlighten the world in regard to the means by which he was so miraculously cured of rheumatism and hip-joint lameness by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. The article to which he alludes, by Dr. Bates, impressed me so favorably with the real merits of this remedy that I tried it also for several blemishes on my horses and found it the most perfect cure I ever tried for spavins and other blemishes, as it completely removed the enlargement in every instance by continuing its use for several days after the lameness had subsided. The perfect success I have always had with Kendall's Spavin Cure led me to use it on my own person, and for all the family with the very best results as a family liniment. While several of the cures made by it have been almost miraculous, none have been more satisfactory than several cures which I made with it of foot rot and also sore teats as well as warts on teats of cows. I consider it a sure cure for sore teats or foot rot in either cows or sheep. With the satisfaction this remedy has always given in every instance, I cannot refrain asking with my friend Parker that you continue to make known to the world this, the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century.

Yours truly,
JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

Herkimer, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1881.

The above letter, with one published last week, encourages us in our efforts to make our paper one of the most valuable journals in the country and to all our patrons, and we now ask others of our readers who have been alike benefited by the letter published one year ago from Dr. Bates, that they send us for publication, statements which they may wish to make for the benefit of others.—[Ed.]

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: 'I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year.'

Fellow's Syrup of Hyphphosphites saved the life of my wife, after her case became apparently hopeless from Tubercular Consumption.
H. L. Harding, Nelsonville, O.

General Business.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 Half brls. bulk Pickles,
1,500 lbs. Confectionery,
50 Boxes Biscuit.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS DIRECT FROM LONDON:

25 Chests BLACK TEAS,
(CHOICE QUALITY,)
Retail Prices 30 and 40 Cents per lb.

D. CHESMAN.
WATER STREET.

Chatham, June 8, 1882.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

HAMILTON, MO., June 14th, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents:—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all it is recommended to be and in fact more too; I have removed by using the above: Calious, Bone Spavins, Ring-bones, Splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any bony substance I have ever used and I have tried many as I have made that my study for years.

Respectfully yours,
P. V. CRIST.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE,

NEW HAMBURG, ONT., Dec. 28th, 1881.

MR. F. H. MCCALLUM, Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure, bought of you last summer, gave me the utmost satisfaction and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare nineteen years old, belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. She was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again.

Yours truly,
J. F. ROTH.

From the Oneonta Press, N. Y.

ONEONTA, NEW YORK, Jan. 6th, 1881.

Early last summer Messrs. B. J, Kendall & Co., of Enosburg Falls, Vt., made a contract with the publishers of the *Press* for a half column advertisement for one year setting forth the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure. At the same time we secured from the firm a quantity of books, entitled Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are giving to advance paying subscribers to the *Press* as a premium.

About the time the advertisement first appeared in this paper, Mr. P. G. Schermerhorn, who resides near Colliers, had a spavined horse. He read the advertisement and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, although his friends laughed at his credulity. He bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and commenced using it on the horse in accordance with the directions, and he informed us this week that it effected such a complete cure that an expert horseman, who examined the animal recently could find no trace of the spavin or the place where it had been located. Mr. Schermerhorn has since secured a copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which he prizes very highly and would be loth to part with at any price, provided he could not obtain another copy. So much for advertising reliable articles.

FROM

COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, May 10th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL, & Co., Gents:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt that I prized very highly, he