

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

CONVERTED ELECTIONS.

It will be the duty of the Attorney General, when the Legislature next meets, to submit a measure amending the Act providing for the trial of petitions against the return of members to the Assembly. The Act as it now stands contains many objectionable features, and is singularly ill-framed in many important particulars. It is worth while to notice the two points upon which Judge Wetmore expressed an opinion yesterday in his judgments in the Albert County cases. The section of the Act which provides for the giving of security by the petitioner says that "The security shall be to an amount of two thousand dollars, and shall be given by recognizance to be entered into by a petitioner and two sureties." Judge Wetmore thought that this meant a primary liability of two thousand dollars on the part of the petitioner guaranteed by two sureties each for two thousand dollars, and it is certainly open to that construction. The form given to the Act seems to contemplate that the petitioner need only bind himself in the sum of \$1,000, with two securities each for \$500, which does not seem to meet the requirements of the Act. Again, the Act says that before the recognizance is entered into the sureties shall swear that they "are severally worth double the sums for which they are respectively bound by such recognizance, after payment of their just debts." The sureties in the Albert County cases swore to such a statement as this. Yet although the very words of the Act were employed, Judge Wetmore held that the recognizance had not been entered into the sureties were not bound for any sum by it, and had consequently not sworn that they were worth any amount whatever. It may be answered that they made exactly the oath the Legislature required they should make; but if this is correct it only shows that the Act needs amending all the more, because it would be absurd to permit men to be received as sureties who in point of fact might not be worth a sixpence. We instance these provisions in the Act because they have been brought prominently before the public attention by the judgments in the Albert County cases. Other provisions are necessary. An election petition ought not to fail because of a formal error in the initiatory proceedings. A time should be limited within which all objections to such proceedings must be taken and provision made for their amendment if faulty. The effect of a resignation of a member elect, as well when personal bribery is charged, as where it is not charged should be fixed, and a provision made whereby the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery should notify the Judge assigned to try the petition, of the fact that there had been a resignation, so as to avoid the holding of a court where there is nothing to be tried. As the law now stands, although a member resigns, the Judge can take no notice of the fact. He must attend to try the petition, and it is contended may make an order declaring an election void, after a member has resigned. There can be no objection in having such an order made, where the member resigns and no question of disqualification is raised. A provision ought, therefore, to be inserted in the Act providing that where a member resigns his seat, and no charges of personal disqualification were made, he may have the petition taken off file on payment of costs, and in default of his so doing his resignation, so far as it affects proceedings on the petition, should be of no effect. And it should be made plain that a member, by resigning cannot escape the consequence of acts which disqualify him from again offering as a candidate.

A despatch from Ottawa to one of the St. John papers announces that further changes are to be made in the North West land regulations and that colonization societies will be put an end to. It has required the failure of two hundred and eighty of them and the loss to somebody of a good many dollars to awaken the Ottawa government to the mistake made by them in over encouraging these societies in the first instance. However they served a purpose. They enabled Sir John to secure the support of a good many speculators through the elections, and they gave him a good canvass with those who said that the North West was to be a tremendous bill of expense. If the companies had carried out their plans and paid up their instalments, the fact would have been greeted with a great flourish of trumpets. As they have not come to time we suppose that the estimated surplus of the Finance Minister will receive a severe blow. It will be necessary to give the taxation screw another turn.

MADAWASKA.

A report is current upon the streets here that an arrangement has been effected in Madawaska County, by which Mr. Lynot is to allow Mr. Theriault to be elected without opposition, and that he is to receive, as soon as possible, a seat in the Legislative Council, when Mr. Lynot hopes to take the seat in the Assembly. We give the story for what it is worth, and do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion as to its correctness.

OUR CITY.

In a conversation with the writer recently a gentleman, who has been absent for some years from York County, during which time he has amassed a competency as well as gained considerable prominence in public capacities, asked the reason of the feeling of despondency which he said was observable to a painful degree in this city. The answer was difficult to give for two reasons, one of them being that we were not aware that the people of Fredericton were despondent over the future of the city. Yet the question is worth considering, because the mere asking of it shows the impression conveyed by the general tone of our little city upon at least one careful observer of men and things. Have the people of Fredericton lost faith in its future? If so, the fact is a serious one, for without a firm hopefulness to inspire enterprise, business must languish. Acting upon the idea suggested by the question, we conversed with many of the business men of the city, and found that there was, to say the least, a feeling of doubt and uncertainty as to the future. It seems to take this shape. That the chances for the rapid growth of Fredericton are extremely slight; that the establishment of new industries is imperative if a decline in the value of property is to be avoided, but that there is a general unwillingness upon the part of those who have a little money ahead to put it in speculative undertakings, that the large number of persons in retail trade prevents the accumulation of any large amount of capital by any of the traders which could be invested in producing industries; that the great progress of the west would draw away very many of the best people, who would take with them a great deal of ready money. A stranger, particularly one from the bustling, growing cities of the west, conversing with our business men and finding such ideas as these common, is justified in thinking that the tone of the community is far from buoyant, and is, from his standpoint, not wrong in characterizing it as despondent. But our friend did not stop at pointing out the evil; he suggested a remedy. He said: "It is surprising what you can do if you try to help yourselves. What you want is outside capital. This you can get if your people, who have a little of their own, before calling upon outsiders, show a disposition themselves to invest in industrial enterprises." In short, he thought the cure for the despondency he regretted to observe was a determination to improve the condition of the city, by first relying upon our own resources.

This is, indeed, the great secret of success in any of those cities whose property Fredericton regards with a jealous eye to envy. The people show a disposition and determination to help themselves.

The history of most all manufacturing towns is a history of "small beginnings." A few enterprising men with a little money, a good stock of industry, and an abundance of hopefulness, will be found to have been at the foundation of the wealth and magnificence of many manufacturing towns in England and the United States. There is no valid reason why this history should not repeat itself in the case of Fredericton. We have some facilities as a manufacturing centre, such as abundance of wood and cheap coal. It has already been shown in these columns that other advantages exist here which might be utilized. Probably our friend, whose question we quoted at the beginning of this article, is right, when he says that, what our city most wants, is that the people shall unite in a determined effort.

THE BRIDGE.

We hope our neighbors in St. Mary's will set the ball rolling in reference to the bridge across the river. It is about time somebody made a move in the matter. We have already pointed out that the cost of a highway bridge, over and above the subsidy, would be not very considerable, and that the parishes most interested could far better afford to pay the interest, than to pay for ferriage. It ought, in any steps which may be taken to secure a bridge at once, to be kept prominently forward that the giving of a bonus by the county and city is only in the matter of a temporary loan, which the government will be called upon to reimburse at an early day. There is no reason whatever why the people of York should pay a cent towards the construction of a bridge over the river, here, any more than why the people of Victoria, Carleton and St. John should pay for the bridge in those counties, or the West mainland people should pay for the bridge over the Petitcodiac; but the government, not having seen fit to treat this county like others, it becomes important, if our people want a bridge for them to put their hands in their pockets and make up whatever sum the subsidy offered falls short of the actual cost. We feel very sure that the Legislature will not refuse to put York upon the same footing as other counties in this matter; but as there may be some delay in securing an additional subsidy, and as it is generally admitted that the bridge should be built at the earliest possible day, we urge upon those most interested, that steps be taken at an early day to secure an expression of opinion upon the advisability of the city and county putting, say, \$30,000 into the work.

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

The collapse of about two hundred and eighty colonization societies, out of three hundred, by reason of their failure to pay the forty per cent due upon their respective allotments, on the 31st of August, is one of the most remarkable events of this the first year of the great North West land boom. This failure on the part of the societies represents very considerable loss to somebody, because it is impossible to organize a company without some expense, and in these land speculations the disbursements are not at all inconspicuously liberal. We give elsewhere the names of the societies, and will have to be satisfied with a general view of the facts rather than a hard blow to the land policy of the Government, although we have no doubt it will prove a blessing to the country at large. When the Liberal leaders objected to a land policy, which developed and encouraged speculative purchases of land, Government apologists said that it was this way only that the pledge of the administration to build the road out of the lands could be realized. Every notice of a company being formed was hailed by the Tory organs as an "event," a justification of the wisdom of the premier's land policy. The failure of the societies to complete their purchases, and the fact that so many hundreds of thousands of acres will now revert to the Crown, and will have to be sold over again if the proceeds are to pay for the railway, is a convincing proof that the land policy has been a signal failure. While in common with the whole body of taxpayers we may regret the loss of the price which was to have been paid for these lands, we cannot help thinking that the collapse of the companies which will prove in the end a gain. As has been frequently pointed out, the parceling out of the choice portions of the West among a horde of greedy speculators was a poor beginning for a country which was to be distinguished by the exceptional advantages it offered emigrants, and to become the home of a population of individual land owners. This policy, so much approved of by the Tory press, has received a rude shock, and one from which it will not very soon revive. The failure of ninety per cent of the associations will not be much of an incentive to the organization of new ones. The speculators having been unable in so large a majority of the cases to make good their propositions for purchase, the country will have to fall back upon the alternative of selling the land to actual settlers, thus either getting the benefit of the enhanced value of the land, or permitting the progress of settlement, or permitting the settlers to enjoy it. The true national land policy was well phrased by Mr. Blake when he said "the land for the settler, the price for the public." It seems as though the inexorable logic of events would compel Sir John Macdonald to follow in this matter the course pointed out by his distinguished opponent.

THE KENT ELECTION.

The strength of parties in the Local Legislature will not probably be affected by the result of the election in Kent to-day. We look upon the return of Wheten and LeBlanc as a foregone conclusion. Of these gentlemen, the latter has pledged himself to support the Government. The former made no promise on election day as to his future course, but we feel justified in claiming that his vote will be with the Opposition and in favor of good government and reform, although the Sun claims him as a Government supporter. One of the unfortunate features of the Kent election is that Mr. Sayre does not appear to show much disposition to forbear pressing his election petition. He is evidently bent upon making the political lives of the successful candidates a burden to them, and he can probably achieve a very fair amount of success in that direction. If Mr. Landry had not used such astonishing haste in bringing on the new election, if he had paid some little regard to the provisions of the law to enforce which it was his sworn duty as an adviser of the Lieutenant Governor, and had permitted the election petition to have been tried out to its conclusion before issuing the new writ, the members elect would have been relieved of much trouble, and the country would have been spared the spectacle of members being elected to the Legislature pending the determination of a question of their disqualification. It is immaterial whether or not Messrs. Wheten and LeBlanc would have been disqualified had they not resigned, or whether the Court has any right to declare them disqualified now. The fact remains that one or both of these questions remains to be tried out. It is impossible to justify the course of the Government in the premises, because if Mr. Sayre's view of the law is correct, the representation of Kent County is as much in doubt to-day as it was six weeks ago; and whether he is right or wrong cannot be determined by the slow process of a protracted lawsuit.

NOTES FROM RUSAGONIS.

A valuable young horse, the property of Mrs. Sinclair of Rusagonis, dropped dead at the residence of John Bolster, on the Wilsey road one day last week. As a young man lately in the employment of Mr. Patrick McSorley of Rusagonis was riding a valuable young horse belonging to his employer over the Rusagonis bridge on the great road, a plank gave way and both fore feet of the horse went through until his body brought up, throwing the young man off with great force. The horse was released with some difficulty. The young man was much frightened but not hurt. A horse of Squire Whitaker's, since then, came near sharing the same fate, in the same place. Why not repair or fence up this bridge? [We beg to call the attention of the Commission of Board of Works to the above statement, which is positively true.—Ed. Herald.]

BUCK CLAY.—Every one who visits the "pump well" asks "how deep does the blue clay go." The answer is that nobody knows. We are told that some years ago D. Scott started to have an artesian well bored up where Estey's mill now stands. He bored for one hundred and twenty-five feet through When alternate layers of blue and red clay, when that depth was reached the auger broke and so the question of how deep the clay goes remains unsolved. But the anxious enquirer after knowledge may derive some satisfaction from knowing that it goes deep enough to bury any building in the city, unless perhaps the Methodist Church and the Catholic spires would project above it, and until somebody bores deeper than Scott did that will remain unknown. Prof. Hind during his residence here expressed an opinion that this clay would be found to extend down a thousand feet or more and that if it were penetrated a never-failing supply of water would be reached. Probably it will now be a long time before the experiment is tried.

WAR IN EGYPT.

ed. Fifty remaining prisoners have been brought here. An expedition has started here to occupy Damietta. No resistance is expected. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. Abdallah Rouchdi Bey, a Maltese renegade and Minister of Finance in Arabi's last ministry, has been appointed by the Khedive president of the commission to prosecute the investigators of the outrages here in June. Officials and troops throughout Soudan and all parts of upper Egypt will profess loyalty to the Khedive. Thirty-six prisoners of war have escaped from the Citadel by means of a rope. LONDON, Sept. 22. The Daily News' Alexandria correspondent says: It appears that Abdallah is willing to surrender, but the black troops under his command refuse to do so. It is believed that the Egyptians are entrenched beyond the fort on the east side of the river. CAIRO, Sept. 22. Arabi and his accomplices, both military and civil, will be tried by court martial. PORT SAID, Sept. 22. The English have abandoned the earth-works they erected when they occupied the town, and the marines have re-embarked. LATER. LONDON, Sept. 22. A despatch from Alexandria, dated Friday night, says Damietta has surrendered. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. General Wood, on his march to Damietta, reached Chibrah last evening, and was to remain there until this morning. The railways are blocked by deserters from Abdallah's camp. General Wood telegraphs that Abdallah's troops continue to desert. Of 8,000 originally with him only 800 blacks remain, and they have plundered the barracks, the Governor's house, many private residences and exchange. Some of the Princesses of the Khedive's harem have been seriously compromised by the late revolt. It is generally believed that property valued at £1,000,000 will be confiscated and applied to the indemnification of sufferers by the massacre. The publication of the *Moniteur Egyptian* has been transferred to Cairo. DAMIETTA, Sept. 22. Gen. Wood, with two regiments, arrived at Damietta to-day. Abdallah surrendered at the Railway station. The troops are expected to surrender their arms this afternoon. The surrounding country is quiet. The crops are in splendid condition. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. On their arrival the negro garrison instead of surrendering, led, taking besides plunder, a quantity of ammunition. It is officially announced from Jiddah that the Grand Sherref of Mecca has been deposed and imprisoned at Taif, where Midhat Pacha was a prisoner. Abdallah Abricon has been named Grand Sherref. He is a brother to the Sherref who was murdered some time ago, as was then supposed by orders from the Sultan because he was favorable to the British. CAIRO, Sept. 23. Gen. Macpherson and staff arrived here last night. The Indian troops and mule battery will leave Zagazig to night to march hither. LONDON, Sept. 23. A correspondent at Constantinople reports the Russian ambassador as having renewed his proposal to discuss the question of the Greek frontier. The Italian ambassador has invited representatives of the powers to a conference to be held on Sunday. CAIRO, Sept. 23. The review of the British troops is now fixed for Saturday. The Khedive and his Ministers will hold their first meeting to discuss the appointment of a court-martial for the trial of rebels. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 23. The British ironclad *Minotaur* will go to Aboukir to-morrow to re-embark troops there. She then proceeds to Malta and joins the Channel fleet. CAIRO, Sept. 23. A collision occurred on the railway between Neifche and Maharah to-day, by which ten natives were killed. THE POST OFFICE ROBBERS. The men, supposed to be American experts) implicated in the Cambellion Office robbery, have been lingering in this vicinity, not caring to risk going home either by rail or water.—On Sunday P. R. Call, Esq., was informed, by a person anxious to obtain the reward, that the men wanted by Detective Skiffington were at Lyon's, Lower Newcastle, some nine or ten miles from town. Deputy Sheriff Forrest and Wm. Woods, constable of Douglastown, proceeded to the place named, and entered the house and the room in which the men were enjoying themselves with some companions. Wishing to be sure of his men before making the arrest, Forrest hesitated for a moment, but when the men heard the word "Sheriff," they made a bound for the back door before they could be prevented, and vanished through the opening, one of them placing his hand to his hip pocket, as if to have his revolver ready if needed. With so small a force Forrest was powerless to prevent the escape. Realizing the mistake that had been made, the Deputy returned to town, and although the rain was falling heavily, did his utmost to raise a crowd to assist in the capture of the robbers, but without avail. Had this been done some time ago, the men would now have been in safe keeping; for the following morning at dawn of day they came out of the woods, stole a boat from the quay at the shore, and were seen about six o'clock riding by Black Brook. Where they will next turn up it is hard to say. They are said to be hardy, active smart looking men, and have the appearance of brothers. They were dressed in black pants, blue shirts and felt hats; when first seen by Deputy Forrest. One of them has a scar on his cheek.—Advocate.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTION.

The gravity of the contest in King's county to-day, from a government point of view, cannot be overlooked. If Mr. Morton is defeated, or if he has failed to carry Mr. Flaveling with him, it is admitted on all sides that the government has received its death blow. Not that in such an event we should expect them to resign, but a knowledge of the political status leads us to feel safe in asserting that in either event it will be impossible for the government to maintain itself when the House meets, if, indeed, there would not be such an expression of opinion as would bring about a change at an earlier day. On the other hand, if the government have carried both seats, the position of the Opposition is not altered. It is a game in which the Government have all to lose, and the Opposition all to gain.

The people of Woodstock are about to open negotiations with the New Brunswick Railway Company to learn upon what terms they will erect their work-shops in that town. Our neighbors are wide awake. They think that they can give considerable as the taxable property of the town will be largely increased if the works are built there, and the amount of money which will be paid for wages will be an important addition to the trade of the place. We do not know that the company have yet indicated their intention to remove their machine-shops from Gibson and St. Andrews.

THE SURPLUS.

The calculations in Friday's *HERALD* based upon Sir Leonard Tilley's statements in respect to surpluses require qualification. The *Ontario Globe* from which we get our figures, represented that the Finance Minister had said that the surplus for the current year would be \$15,000,000. This appears not to have been correct, and that it was the aggregate surplus since his administration began of which the minister spoke. It is very annoying to fall into such an error, but the best we can do now is to correct it.

The citizens will be glad to learn that the water works committee expect to be able to introduce water works into the city at considerably less than the estimated cost, and that notwithstanding the increase by one half of the number of hydrants, and a large increase in the number of water-gates. When the system is completed, it will be possible, without using any very long lines of hose, to turn eight strong streams upon a fire in any part of the city, as there will be a double hydrant at every corner, and one midway between the cross streets.

The *Sun* says that an error, whereby an item from the *Toronto Globe* was credited to the *Mail* by the St. John *Telegraph*, is "a fresh development of that old hatred which leads the *Telegraph*, *Globe*, *Herald*, *Transcript*, and others who are warring on the Local Government, etc." What an awful combination the Liberal papers must be when the plot to make printer's errors.

NORTHERN PACIFIC preferred stock now stands at 97, and it is fully expected to reach 120 within a short time. The history of the rise of this stock is very interesting, especially to those of our people who invested in it, and at the time of the failure of Jay Cooke, sold out for what they could get.

With the straggler of Dalmaria which occurred on last night, the war in Egypt may be considered as ended.

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Under direction of Sultan Pacha wholesale arrests of the supporters of the national party is proceeding. All who signed the proclamation authorizing Arabi to continue war are being imprisoned. The arrests are being conducted entirely by the Khedive's government. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21. The tone of the Turkish press has completely changed during the week in favor of England. The *Vakif* has a violent article condemning Arabi. CAIRO, Sept. 21. An examination of the treasury at Cairo proves that £200,000 sterling were taken by Arabi Pacha, of which £18,000 have been discovered at the war office. It is probable that other deficits will be found in other departments of the interior. LONDON, Sept. 21. The *Standard* has the following dated Cairo, 11 a. m.—The Garrison of Damietta refuse to surrender. A Despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Port Said, says that Fort Ghemleah has surrendered. The Garrison was found to consist of only 80 men, the remainder of the force having gone to Damietta last evening. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. All the rebel officers below the rank of colonel confined to Ramleh have been released.

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CAIRO, Sept. 20. Arabi's house has been looted, chiefly by servants of Sultan Pacha. A large deputation of Ulemas assured Gen. Wolsley yesterday and warned him that no attempt would be made to excite the religious feelings of people against the British. Arabi again asked for an interview with Gen. Wolsley, but the latter declined to receive him.

The following general order has been issued to be read at the head of every British regiment on the successive paradises: "The General Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army upon its brilliant success crowned by the capture of Arabi Pacha and surrender of Cairo. The General feels proud to place on record the fact that the brilliant achievement of the campaign are to be attributed to the high courage and devotion of all ranks called upon to show discipline, and under exceptional privations, to give proof of fortitude in extreme toil, and to show contempt for danger in battle. The officers and men have responded with zeal and alacrity, adding another chapter to the long roll of British victories." PORT SAID, Sept. 20. A summons to surrender was to-day addressed to the commander of Fort Ghemleah. An expedition is to be sent by land against Ghemleah. If the garrison refuse to surrender, H. M. steamers Agincourt and Northumberland, which are lying broadside to Fort Ghemleah, will bombard the fort. LONDON, Sept. 20. The *Times* understands that Sir Edward Mallet, British Consul General at Alexandria, has been directed to inform the Khedive that no capital sentence passed on Egyptian leaders must be carried out without the consent of Great Britain. Steps have been taken to obtain the services of a competent English barrister to defend Arabi and other leaders of the late revolt. The *Times* Cairo despatches announce Abdallah Pacha, commander of Damietta, has been shot by his own soldiers. The *Times* Cairo despatch says that ridiculous rumors still prevail there, one of which is that Russia insists upon Arabi's release, and is sending an army to Egypt to drive out the entire English army. A proof that our authority is still required in Egypt. The *Times* Constantinople despatch says that Lord Dufferin informed Said Pacha that as the military operations in Egypt are practically terminated, there is no longer, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, any necessity for the conclusion of the military convention. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21. Letters received at the palace state that a procession passed through Cairo shouting "Allah protect Arabi! Allah destroy that Christian Mehemmed Tewfik!" The Khedive has appointed a special commission to inquire into and prosecute authors of outrages committed here in June last. The commission is composed of four Europeans and three natives and is under the presidency of a native. The foreign consulate will be represented at the sittings. These representatives may make communications which will have to vote. The Khedive has also appointed a similar commission to sit at Tanta to investigate into the crimes committed in other parts of Egypt during the rebellion. The report telegraphed from Cairo that Abdallah Pacha has been shot by his own soldiers has been confirmed. A train of immense length arrived here yesterday from Cairo, bringing several thousand natives, whom it is alleged Arabi forced to leave their homes. LONDON, Sept. 21. The Telegraph's Cairo correspondent says Arabi asserts all his acts were done at the instigation of the Khedive, and Sultan, and that he was unable to restrain the Egyptians from fighting. His pay office has been searched and important documents found. Thirty fanatical sheikhs have been placed in custody in the Citadel. Achmet Rifat Pacha, who was appointed Governor of Alexandria some weeks ago and removed because of the objection made to him by Europeans, has been again appointed Governor. The Khedive appointed Osman Ghaleb Pacha Prefect of Police of Cairo. The *Times* Cairo correspondent says the report of Abdallah Pacha having been shot by a soldier is unconfirmed. He simply sent to say he is willing to surrender. The Daily News' Cairo despatch says that people there are preparing for the illumination in honor of the Khedive's return. The city is fast filling up with returning refugees. Only one regiment, said to be cavalry, which is in Upper Egypt remains faithful to Arabi. Arabi shares his prison with Mahmoud Fahmy, who was his chief engineer and military adviser. Arabi is suffering from fever and diarrhoea. Crowds surround his prison to ascertain if he will be retained a prisoner, but no one is allowed to see him. CAIRO, Sept. 21. Under direction of Sultan Pacha wholesale arrests of the supporters of the national party is proceeding. All who signed the proclamation authorizing Arabi to continue war are being imprisoned. The arrests are being conducted entirely by the Khedive's government. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21. The tone of the Turkish press has completely changed during the week in favor of England. 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The English have abandoned the earth-works they erected when they occupied the town, and the marines have re-embarked. LATER. LONDON, Sept. 22. A despatch from Alexandria, dated Friday night, says Damietta has surrendered. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. General Wood, on his march to Damietta, reached Chibrah last evening, and was to remain there until this morning. The railways are blocked by deserters from Abdallah's camp. General Wood telegraphs that Abdallah's troops continue to desert. Of 8,000 originally with him only 800 blacks remain, and they have plundered the barracks, the Governor's house, many private residences and exchange. Some of the Princesses of the Khedive's harem have been seriously compromised by the late revolt. It is generally believed that property valued at £1,000,000 will be confiscated and applied to the indemnification of sufferers by the massacre. The publication of the *Moniteur Egyptian* has been transferred to Cairo. DAMIETTA, Sept. 22. Gen. Wood, with two regiments, arrived at Damietta to-day. Abdallah surrendered at the Railway station. The troops are expected to surrender their arms this afternoon. The surrounding country is quiet. The crops are in splendid condition. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22. On their arrival the negro garrison instead of surrendering, led, taking besides plunder, a quantity of ammunition. It is officially announced from Jiddah that the Grand Sherref of Mecca has been deposed and imprisoned at Taif, where Midhat Pacha was a prisoner. Abdallah Abricon has been named Grand Sherref. He is a brother to the Sherref who was murdered some time ago, as was then supposed by orders from the Sultan because he was favorable to the British. CAIRO, Sept. 23. Gen. Macpherson and staff arrived here last night. The Indian troops and mule battery will leave Zagazig to night to march hither. LONDON, Sept. 23. A correspondent at Constantinople reports the Russian ambassador as having renewed his proposal to discuss the question of the Greek frontier. The Italian ambassador has invited representatives of the powers to a conference to be held on Sunday. CAIRO, Sept. 23. The review of the British troops is now fixed for Saturday. The Khedive and his Ministers will hold their first meeting to discuss the appointment of a court-martial for the trial of rebels. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 23. The British ironclad *Minotaur* will go to Aboukir to-morrow to re-embark troops there. She then proceeds to Malta and joins the Channel fleet. CAIRO, Sept. 23. A collision occurred on the railway between Neifche and Maharah to-day, by which ten natives were killed. THE POST OFFICE ROBBERS. The men, supposed to be American experts) implicated in the Cambellion Office robbery, have been lingering in this vicinity, not caring to risk going home either by rail or water.—On Sunday P. R. Call, Esq., was informed, by a person anxious to obtain the reward, that the men wanted by Detective Skiffington were at Lyon's, Lower Newcastle, some nine or ten miles from town. Deputy Sheriff Forrest and Wm. Woods, constable of Douglastown, proceeded to the place named, and entered the house and the room in which the men were enjoying themselves with some companions. Wishing to be sure of his men before making the arrest, Forrest hesitated for a moment, but when the men heard the word "Sheriff," they made a bound for the back door before they could be prevented, and vanished through the opening, one of them placing his hand to his hip pocket, as if to have his revolver ready if needed. With so small a force Forrest was powerless to prevent the escape. Realizing the mistake that had been made, the Deputy returned to town, and although the rain was falling heavily, did his utmost to raise a crowd to assist in the capture of the robbers, but without avail. Had this been done some time ago, the men would now have been in safe keeping; for the following morning at dawn of day they came out of the woods, stole a boat from the quay at the shore, and were seen about six o'clock riding by Black Brook. Where they will next turn up it is hard to say. They are said to be hardy, active smart looking men, and have the appearance of brothers. They were dressed in black pants, blue shirts and felt hats; when first seen by Deputy Forrest. One of them has a scar on his cheek.—Advocate.