

POOR DOCUMENT

The First Day's Bombardment.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—We are ready to begin. The ships are ranged in order and every man is at his post. All eyes are fixed on the flag-ship for the signal. The American squadron has just steamed past, an exchange of international courtesies taking place. Salutes were exchanged; the British bands played "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," the American returning the compliment with "God Save the Queen."

POSITION OF THE VESSELS.

The armored ships are in the following positions:—The Alexandria, Sultan, and Superb are under way on a line north-east by east, and from 15,000 to 19,000 yards north-west of Enostos Point lighthouse. The Inflexible is in Corvets Pass, the narrowest channel leading into the harbor, and 3,700 yards north by west from the Marsh fort. The Temeraire is in the central channel 3,500 yards north by north-west of Marsh fort, and the Penelope, Invincible, and Monarch are now 1,000 to 1,300 yards west to north-west of the same fort. The unarmored ships are under way, working their guns to the best advantage. The torpedo depot ship Hecla has also just arrived.

THE WORK BEGINS.

7 a. m.—At last the ball is opened. The Invincible, as the flag-ship, claimed her rights, and began the fray from her position inside the reef. Both the Admiral and her Commander, Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C. B., were on the bridge, with Staff Commander Robinson and First Lieutenant Evans, Commander Castle being engaged steering the ship into action. At the word "Fire" she delivered a broadside, amid a rattling cheer from her crew. Of the solid shot four told with perceptible effect on Fort Napoleon, and one shell burst inside the earthwork in front, the other two flying overhead and bursting in the air. From the outside the Sultan, Superb, Alexandria, and Temeraire engaged the Ras-el-Tin forts, and the Inflexible acted on Fort Meks to the extreme south-west; the Monarch and Invincible attacked Fort Napoleon and the Gabbari forts just outside the inner harbour. The batteries at once replied, but their shots at first fell short of the ships, but in course of time, as the latter came nearer in shore, they got the range, and a few casualties resulted to the British, one shot having gone clear through the Inflexible, while the Invincible had been hit several times. The rest of the fleet then joined in and the action became general. After twenty minutes' cannonade two of the forts ceased firing. Fort Pharos appears to be much damaged. The ships except the Inflexible as far as can be perceived have not suffered any damage.

FIRST BLOOD FOR ENGLAND.

9 a. m.—The cannonade has now been going on for two hours, and the city is hidden behind a pall of smoke, so dense as to prevent us from seeing what damage has been done to the batteries. Two or three loud explosions have been heard, as if either some magazine had been exploded or some heavy guns had burst.

THE FIRST EFFECTS.

9.30.—A light breeze has partially dispersed the smoke cloud sufficiently to allow of our using our telescope. We can see that the Egyptians have suffered very heavily. Fort Marsh-el-Kanat has been blown up with all its guns and garrison. The top of the tower of Fort Pharos, close by the lighthouse, has been carried away and the greater part of its guns dismantled. Fort Adah, which lies close to the Khedive's palace, has well nigh disappeared, a shell having penetrated to and burst in its magazine.

INSIDE THE CITY.

11.15 a. m.—The streets are now nearly deserted. It is supposed the people have taken refuge in the cellars from the bombardment, which continues to rage fiercely. The guns are literally raining shot and shell upon the devoted forts, which are gradually being silenced. The Ras-el-Tin forts in particular have suffered terribly under the fire of the Alexandria, Temeraire, and Superb, all ironclads armed with very heavy metal. There are, however, no signs of surrender as yet, though since 8 o'clock the forts have hardly fired ten rounds an hour.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

12.15 p. m.—On all the forts the exposed guns—those en barbette and those in the embrasures—have been dismantled, and only those in the sheltered positions are now able to return our fire. Some of the forts are perfectly new. Marsh-el-Kanat was completed only a week ago last Sunday. The Pharos fort is dumb, and the Memorial battery no longer speaks. The Temeraire and Inflexible have done their work only too effectually.

THE END OF THE DAY'S WORK.

6.50 p. m.—The signal has just been given to cease firing for the day. The latest results cannot be reassuring to the Egyptians. The Khedive's (Ras-el-Tin) palace has been partially destroyed, above one-third being in absolute ruins. The

lighthouse has not come off unscathed, though as yet it has suffered but little. The Marmout works succumbed under the fire of the unarmored vessels at early as 11.30 this morning, and now all the forts have been silenced except the Goubarieh Fort and one or two smaller ones inside the harbour. These will be attacked at 8.30 a. m. to-morrow. Fort Napoleon looks as if its face were pitted with small-pox, and had besides its eyes, mouth and nose knocked into one undistinguishable mass. All the forts and batteries on the sea face are in ruins.

FORTS VERSUS SHIPS.

As this is the first time the new style of iron-clad vessels has been opposed to the fire of forts, the contest was watched with the greatest interest from on board our ship, the United States war steamer Quinque, which was anchored only some five cables off on the port beam of the Temeraire. So close was she to the scene of the combat that the shots from the forts frequently passed quite close to her. The forts themselves suffered terribly, but the effect of the enormous and heavy projectiles hurled against the earthworks by the 81-ton and other guns were disappointingly small. The ships themselves got off easily. The Inflexible's crew experienced a somewhat peculiar sensation when a huge spherical shot from a rifled gun passed clean through her from port hole to port hole. She likewise received five or six shots, which penetrated her armour, the armour of the Superb also being penetrated. The Penelope and Inflexible were the principal marks for the enemy, who, by merely firing round and spherical shot—they had no shell, it appears—from guns badly elevated, inflicted but little hurt comparatively. Thus, though the Invincible was closest within range, she was but seldom hit.

TYPICAL MODERN WARFARE.

The cannonading from the fleet, after it got fairly under way, was simply the most perfect specimen of naval warfare witnessed in modern times. The guns had been all shotted and trained for nearly twenty-four hours, but when the order to open fire was given the crisis made the gunners noticeably nervous. But this was only for a moment. Within twenty minutes from the first shot the men aboard the ships steadied to their work in such grand style that every shot did just what it was fired to do.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE ENEMY.

The Egyptians behaved magnificently, officers and men vying with each other in acts of bravery, the former after leaping upon the breastworks and parapets to mark the effect of every shot. They stuck to their guns to the last, and when a party of blue jackets and marines landed from the Invincible to blow up Fort Meks, they saw several dead inside the fort. Like the ships, the English sailors and marines behaved magnificently, and that there were so few killed was due chiefly to the splendid handling of the huge ironclads and the swifter gunboats and to the fact already alluded to that the Egyptians chiefly fired round and spherical shot, owing to a scarcity of shell.

THE HAVOC WAS ALL ON ONE SIDE.

The Ras-el-Tin Palace was in flames at the time of our despatch leaving Alexandria. Many of the shot and shell from the 80-ton guns flew high and probably damaged the city. The railroad to Cairo has suffered pretty badly, and is still commanded by the guns of the fleet. This, it may be added, effectually cuts off from Arabi Bey all possible chance of escape by that route or of despatching troops by the railroad. The Egyptians would have injured the English vessels more had not their aim been so wild.

JACK ABROAD AND ASHORE.

The excitement on board the vessels was most intense. Cheer after cheer burst forth as each ship fired her guns, and every shot was watched by the sailors with the utmost anxiety, shouts and cheers greeting each successful marksmanship. On board the Penelope this cheering was checked for a few minutes, owing to a shot from one of the forts dismounting a gun. When it was seen that Fort Meks was disabled, the word was passed for volunteers to go ashore to complete the work of blowing it up. This operation was not unaccompanied by danger as the troops might have been lying in wait. The guns, however, at least were to be spiked, and plenty of men volunteered to do the work. They were obliged to swim through the surf and they landed unopposed. Having done their duty they returned without casualty. After the action the whole fleet drew off from the shore as the vessels approached each other and officers and men gave three cheers for the Queen.

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

A British naval officer states that the bombardment commenced at 7.45 this morning. The ironclads Superb, Sultan, and Alexandria were engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the Light-house batteries at the entrance of Newport, and intend to dominate the approach to the harbor. The flagships Invincible, Monarch and Penelope took up commanding positions inside the reef and, assisted from the outside by the Temeraire, attacked with destructive effect the strong position of Fort Meks with the lighthouse and shore batteries. The Inflexible was stationed so as to command the lighthouse batteries,

Fort Pharos and Fort Meks, at the same time, and was thus in a position to cooperate both with the division outside the reef and that inside the reef. The gun vessels Bittern, Concor, Beacon, Decoy, and Cygnet attacked Marabout batteries at the entrance to the harbor and, taking a close destructive range soon silenced them, after which they ran in and shelled Fort Meks on the southern side of the entrance to the anchorage or outer harbor. The Invincible, under cover of her own guns and those of the Bittern, then landed a party of blue jackets and marines, who entered Fort Meks and blew up the heavy guns.

THE BOMBARDMENT PRACTICALLY CEASED.

At 6.15 on Tuesday evening the Helicon approached the Invincible with an official from Derwish Pasha, who was trying to find the flag-ship all night, with a letter from the ministry to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

THE BUREAU'S BILL.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of the War Office read the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 7.50 p. m.—The total number of killed is 5; wounded 27; distributed as follows: Killed: on the Alexandria, 1; Superb, 1; Sultan, 2; Inflexible, 1; Wounded: on Alexandria, 3; Superb, 1; Sultan, 7; Invincible, 6; Inflexible, 2; Penelope, 8.

After the Bombardment.

An eye-witness, writing from the fleet before Alexandria, describes the events of the day succeeding the bombardment in the following graphic manner:—The unfortunate city is given up to fire and sword. As if the flames caused by the bombardment were not a sufficient horror of themselves, the incendiary torch has added to the catastrophe. It is not too much to say that Alexandria is doomed, and that in default of outside assistance nothing can save the town from being utterly destroyed. Those who should naturally come to the front in the work of helping to extinguish the flames and put a stop to the pillaging and worse that has been going on for nearly a day and a half, the soldiers of the Khedive, have all disappeared. Deceitfully they have followed their leader, and under cover of the flag of truce have withdrawn hence, leaving the hordes of convicts let loose from the convict hulks and prisons to work their fiendish will on the city and its inhabitants. These have been joined by troops of Bedouins and by fellows of the lowest class and have made a clean sweep of the city. Wherever resistance has been offered, murder has ensued, and only a few Europeans, about one hundred, have been able to fight their way through the villainous rabble and escape to the beach, where they have been taken off to the ships in open boats.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

These tell a heart-sickening tale of outrages of the most diabolical sort. Women and tender girls have been maltreated and led to die in the streets. Their fathers, husbands, and brothers have been shamefully mutilated, old and young being butchered like cattle, and their yet palpitating and quivering bodies thrown wholesale into the burning ruins. With a refinement of cruelty some were spared, only to be tied hand and foot and cast helplessly into the deep waters of the harbor or the raging fires around. Others, male and female, have been subjected to unimaginable tortures and dragged into captivity. The sack of Alexandria will be in the mouths of men yet unborn, so fearful have been its horrors.

THE FORTS ABANDONED.

The first thing that met the eye this morning was the flag of truce still flying over the Ras-el-Tin Palace. All firing had long since ceased on the part of the forts and the question asked was, did it really mean peace? Not a few, including the Admiral himself, had a grave suspicion that all was not well, and that there had been deception somewhere. Accordingly the signal was given to the Helicon dispatch boat to fly a flag of truce in return and to lead into the inner harbour. This she did, followed by the Invincible, Monarch, and Penelope steaming slowly along. Outside the harbour the remainder of the fleet kept steaming round and about the batteries, cautiously as the sea was very rough, so heavy indeed as to forbid any chance of the bombardment being renewed to-day in any case. As the ships came in shore it was seen that the area of the fire had greatly increased and that the forts and the streets were empty of soldiers. Alexandria has been evacuated by its whole garrison during the night, and the wily Arabi had misused the flag of truce for his own ends,

leaving the Bedouins and convicts behind to pillage, burn and kill.

EXPLANATION.

A party landed from the Invincible after it was found that the Khedive's yacht, the Maroussa, lay empty in the harbour, to see what could be learned as to the fate of the Viceroy and the native Christian and European inhabitants. It was discovered that the European quarter (that on the New Harbour, between the Governor's house on the west and the Roman tower on the east), including the telegraph office and the Exchange, had been completely gutted and utterly destroyed. As many as could manage to escape after a hard fight had crowded on board the telegraph ship Chiltern (which had been moved farther in by the Admiral's orders, were carried out of danger by the boats of the fleet. They had passed a dreadful night of agony and suspense, and their thankfulness at being rescued knew no bounds. They had seen hundreds of their brethren massacred before their eyes, and had themselves barely escaped a similar fate. They said that the Ottoman Bank and in the adjoining buildings, then on fire, the dead lay in heaps.

WHERE IS THE ARMY?

They reported that the whole of the Egyptian army, with Arabi at its head, had marched outside the city, and were at Mohurran Bay and the suburbs. Others said that the troops were in full retreat to the interior, and were being concentrated there to oppose the British forces as they advance. If they do this with the same gallantry with which they fought the last four guns on Tuesday, the British soldiers will have work enough out for them before they reach Cairo. The work of the fleet is now finished so far as any fighting at Alexandria is concerned. The land forces must do the rest. It is hoped that a large number of Europeans and Christians have been able to escape in the direction of the Suez Canal, where they will be in comparative safety, if the troops of Arabi do not march in the same direction. This, however, is doubtful.

WHAT MET THE EYE.

The party which were conveyed to the shore from the Invincible by her steam pinnace, guided by the purveyor of the fleet, who was well acquainted with the localities, penetrated, at no little risk to themselves, a considerable distance into the city. All was quiet save for the roaring of the flames, which were consuming the whole European quarter and the Grand Square. They proceeded cautiously and tried, but in vain, to avert their eyes from the ghastly and mangled corpses which lay sweltering and festering in the heat. For more than a mile the fire was raging, every street of the Grand Square being in flames. The palace itself had suffered grievously. Independently of what had been burnt, it was in several places riddled by shot and had quite one-third of its roof crushed in by shells. The adjacent houses were in like pitiable condition.

New Brunswick RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 19th. Trains will run as follows:

9.15 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Grand Falls and Edmundston.

1.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Grand Falls for Woodstock, Port Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Grand Falls and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock and Grand Falls.

1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston for Grand Falls and Woodstock.

6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls for Woodstock and points North.

2.00 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Grand Falls and Edmundston.

Train arrives at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for points north remain until 8.40 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Arnsbrook, remain till morning at Arnsbrook, or will be carried to Port Fairfield free, where good hotel accommodation can be obtained.

Freight trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Grand Falls at 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.00 a. m., for Grand Falls, Port Fairfield, Cariboo, Presque Isle and Edmundston.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John and all points East, West and South, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamships.

Freight to be forwarded from Grand Falls by the 6.00 a. m. train must be delivered at the Freight House at Grand Falls before 4.00 p. m. the previous day.

Return tickets for sale and one-half of the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Co., and by the Railway Ticket Office, by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steam boats at their Office and on the boats.

A. J. MILLS, ALFRED SEELY, Master of Transportation, Agent, Fredericton, N. B., June 11, 1882.

FISH.

JUST RECEIVED—SUPERIOR LOT OF Fresh Salmon,

SEA SHAD, Halibut and Lobsters.

A good variety of FRESH SMOKED, PICKLED, AND DRY FISH ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge. THEODORE P. NOBLE, Fredericton City Hall.

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COAL. COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another car go to SUPERIOR SOF COAL.

For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

1247-81

CHAS. H. STERLING,

(Successor to C. L. Estabrooks, Esq.) DEALER IN FLOUR, MEAL, TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.

CHAS. H. STERLING, ST. MARY'S FERRY, YORK CO. St. Mary's Ferry, June 1

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my stock and trade to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successor.

C. L. ESTABROOKS, June 1, 1882—w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against George A. Hallett, Trader, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to JOHN HALL, Executor.

G. F. KNIGHT, Executor. Millville, June 1—w

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have added to our stock during April:

354 Packages Hardware, &c., 227 Bundles Hardware, &c.,

And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our

'SAMPLE ROOM.'

We are prepared to give satisfaction to all who patronize us.

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CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

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For sale cheap from cars or shed. JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

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40 CASES Rubber Boots and Shoes

lately received at

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store.

In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boys' and Children's sizes.

Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

Lime, Land Plaster, Bradley's Superphosphate, Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Alaska Seed, White Fyfe Seed Wheat, Seed Peas, Silver Hull Seed Buckwheat, Buckwheat Rough Seed, Black P. E. I. Seed Oats, White Russian Seed Oats, English, Portland and Newark Cement, Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.

Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall. JAMES TIBBITS.

May 4, 1882.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

CABBAGE, CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, CARROT, BEET, RADISH, SAGE, SWEET MARJORAM, PUMPKIN, SQUASH, TURNIP, ONION.

All varieties, put up by JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY, RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Neely's Superphosphate at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

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TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS.

WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.

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TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENO'S FRAGRANT LIME JUICE

An infallible remedy for all cases of Indigestion, Weakness, Spasmodic, Colic, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, arising from a disordered condition of the Liver, Gall Bladder, or Pancreas.

BEFORE TAKING: Universal Laxative. AFTER TAKING: Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Frequent Urine, and many other diseases that lead to Consumption and a Premature Grave.

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THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

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Z. R. EVERETT, May 25

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June 28