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WAR IN EGYPT.

Alexandria, July 17.—Americans did excellent service in checking the fire, arresting it altogether at several points.

It is thought the offer of rations Seymour made to the Egyptian soldiers who return to their allegiance to the Khedive will be a considerable inducement to loyalty, and will increase the staff available for pressing sanitary operations.

Calcutta, July 17.—The last mail steamer sailed with fifteen hundred commissariat tents and a large quantity of stores for Suez.

Paris, July 17.– It is reported the Cabinet has resolved to accept the invitation to protect the Suez Canal jointly with England.

Marseilles, July 17. — Six French transports have been ordered to get ready to embark troops.

Constantinople, July 17.—The occupation of Egypt in case of Turkish intervention is limited to six months instead of three months, as previously reported. The objects of occupation will probably be defined as follows:—Termination of anarchy; re-establishment of the *status quo;* re-organization of the army, and development of popular liberties. It is proposed that the Khedive shall supervise the work of the occupying troops.

Port Said, July 17.—There are an immense number of refugees here. Many more women and children are expected. Europeans are evidently armed with revolvers and sporting guns. They fear they will be attacked by a large force of Bedouins, who, it is stated, are as- [illegible] ere are also 1,000 [illegible], six miles hence, throwing up earthworks.

Three British, four French, two Italian men-of-war and one Spanish war ship are in harbor. The Governor is loyal to the Khedive, but an Egyptian colonel who commands 250 men is suspected of disloyalty.

Alexandria, July 17. — There were several fresh fires last night. Troops from the ship Tamar are disembarking, and will raise the total British force ashore to 6,000. The war steamer Helicon intercepted two regiments going to Port Said from Cyprus, and ordered them to Alexandria. Four sailors and two of the Khedive's body guard rode to Kair El Dwar last evening and reconnoitered Arabi's outposts. The party penetrated within three hundred yards of Arabi's lines. They found all quiet. The reports of the proximity of large bodies of Bedouins are untrue.

Alexandria, July 17.—The first reports of the extent of the devastation here were exaggerated, although long lines of streets are still burning and heavy smoke envelopes the city. The universal hope is that Arabi will stand firm at Kair el Dowar, so that a decisive battle may occur.

One of the Khedive's body guards, who rode to Kair-el-Dowar yesterday on a reconnoisance, galloped off and joined Arabi Pasha.

Several Arabs were killed last night for incendiarism. Three of the Khedive's grooms were killed by the English guard at Ras el Tin Palace by mistake. An Arab soldier was tied to a tree to-day in the square and shot before Arabs and Europeans. Despite these examples pillaging continues.

LATER.—Arabi Pasha's army is strongly posted. All Bedouins lately hovering around the city have disappeared.

Arabi has written a long letter in reply to the Khedive's demands, which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory. Arabi says he did not intend to make war, but as the Powers are determined to force attack, he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses his willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive induces the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this Arabi recommends him to send a Minister to camp to discuss the situation.

Alexandria, July 17.—It is stated that orders have been received from home, enjoining the British to content themselves with maintaining order.

Refugees from Cairo report that a holy war is being proclaimed, and that Europeans are being massacred in Tantah, Mansurah and Zagazig. A consul has been killed at Zagazig.

The ironclads Minotaur, Sultan and Temeraire have arrived off Aboukir, to prevent Arabi Pasha cutting the dykes. A white flag was hoisted directly the ships appeared.

Cairo, July 17.—Seven hundred and fifty Europeans, mostly Italians, with the Italian Consul and escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. German residents and the German Consul left on Friday. Both parties arrived safely at Ismalia.

Alexandria, July 17.—Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave town after sunset.

During the massacre soldiers fired the house of a timber merchant. A maid servant escaped to the garden, where the soldiers laughing at her agony, purposely preventing fatal injury, preferring to see her burn to death. Finally she rushed through the flames, and though wounded by bayonet thrusts succeeded in securing refuge in the ruins, where she was discovered by marines and handed over to the Americans.

During the alarm on Saturday night, 150 Bedouins at Gabarrel Gate fled before the attack of a midshipman and twelve sailors.

Alexandria, July 17.—The people of Egypt appear to be preparing for a great war. All strong men are leaving their families, and the old, the children and the women are moving towards the borders. The Arabs are flocking in to join the ranks of the fighters. A great number have joined Arabi's forces at Damlette, between Alexandria and Port Said. The forces of Arabi seem to be well disciplined and provided for fighting. Troops regularly marshalled may be seen drilling frequently. Strong earthworks are erected and great preparations being made for a military movement of some kind, believed to be offensive.

ALEXANDRIA'S BAR.

England's big ships of war cannot get over the Alexandria Bar. It has been the policy of the Egyptian Government to retain that bar as a protection against foreign fleets. Mr. Easton the well-known engineer, actually laid before Ismail a scheme for destroying the bar and keeping the passage free for ever. It was to cost only £100,000. The money was a mere fleabite to Ismail; but the old fox was not to be caught in that way. "I don't want great vessels with destroying guns inside my chief harbor," was the comment with which he refused the improvement. Ships of lighter draught were consequently sent to Alexandria.

"A FAMOUS VICTORY."

The Chicago *Times*, speaking of the Alexandria bombardment says:—This is the last of many famous victories. The Zulu king, Cetewayo, now in captivity, is a living evidence of British prowess. The King of Ashantee was dispoiled of his umbrella that it might be sent to her Majesty of England as an evidence that her Majesty's battalions were winning glory in the African bush. In the scientific correction of the frontier of India, as My Lord Beaconsfield, the real Jingo, put it, there was glorious butcheries of Afghans. With what precision England blew Sepoys from the mouth of the cannon in '57, and with what glory she triumphed over Abyssinia."

LONDON, July 18.—The *Post* says:—The behaviour of the American Admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Amid the diplomatic protests of European concerts and conferences and naval demonstrations of imbecility, it is refreshing to find a commander able and willing on his own account to say what he thinks and do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking, could not do much, but there's a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night of the alarm that Arabs were coming contrasts remarkably with that of the French and Italians.

Alexandria, July 18.—El Mehdi, the Prophet, supposed to be at least one thousand miles south of here, is rapidly advancing, in accordance with an understanding with Arabi, in the direction of Cairo. El Mehdi continues to swell his ranks by thousands. It is believed the whole population along his course northward will flock to his standard. It is thought Arabi's object is to delay operations till his ally arrives.

Arabi Pasha is still issuing orders and making appointments in the Khedive's name. Arabi's forces on the canal are estimated at ten thousand, including Bedouins who gave adhesion to Arabi four days ago. Wounded Arabs from Alexandria were sent to Cairo. The sight of plunder which was being sold in bazaars has stimulated the Caironese to imitate the Alexandrians.

A correspondent opened communication with the camp of Arabi, which the informant says consists of a little over six thousand men, intensely discontented, and surrounded by starving women and children. Recuits of the lowest class are still being enticed by Arabi with the promises of unlimited plunder. The force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all those returning to the city. Arabi and Touida have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment. Artillerymen were kept at the guns on the 11th inst., by infantry posted under cover.

The Khedive states that two hundred and five Europeans have been killed at Kair-El-Dwar.

Alexandria, July 18.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha is preparing to move. Disappointment and indignation are most keen at the great blunder of allowing the favorable moments for ending the revolt at one stroke to slip by while troops are retained in inactivity by orders from home.

The dragoman of Sir A. Colvin, acting British Consul-General, has arrived from Cairo, and reports that soldiers with requisitions were breaking open stables and seizing horses. No other act of violence had been committed up to the time he left the city.

GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS.

Philadelphia, July 18.—The *Record* will publish General Grant's views on the eastern question to-morrow. He sides with England and says that the people of Egypt are ten times worse off than the negroes of the south. He believes that an English protectorate would help to develope the resources of the country and improve the condition of the people.

THE REGIMENTS FOR ACTION.

The troops to be sent from Malta are:—1st Battalion the Lothian Regiment, 1st Battalion the South Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Battalion the Manchester Regiment, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 17th Company Royal Engineers. The troops to be sent from Gibraltar are:—1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 1st Battalion the Cameron Highlanders, 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment, 10th Company Royal Engineers, 21st Company Royal Engineers, 32nd Company Royal Engineers.

The troops to be sent from Cyprus are four companies of the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment. This force, assisted by the naval brigade, which will land with the field guns and Gatlings carried by the ships, is considered sufficient to seize and hold a point to serve as a base for operations, and as a port for landing supplies, &c.

The troops to be sent from India are:—1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, 72nd Highlanders, 1st Regiment Bengal Infantry, 7th Regiment Bengal Infantry, 20th Regiment Bengal Infantry, 55th Regiment Bengal Infantry, 13th Regiment Bengal Infantry, 1st Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, 13th Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, 5th Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, two Companies Bengal Engineers, two Native Regiments from Bombay, two Companies Royal Engineers from Madras, three Regiments Native Infantry from Madras. The number of troops to be sent from India will be seven thousand. At the same time the Mediteranean advance force shall be ordered forward, the main corps, now forming at home, will be immediately embarked. The troops from England, Scotland, and Ireland will consist of the following infantry battalions: 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, now at Cork, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, now at Dublin; 2nd Battalion York and Lancashire Regiment, now at the Curragh; 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, now at Dublin; 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment, Aldershot; 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Aldershot; 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Aldershot; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, Curragh; 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, Edinburgh. With the above infantry regiments there will be sent out the following mounted artillery:—1 Battery of Royal Horse Artillery; 2 Batteries field ariillery—13-pounder; 2 Batteries field artillery—16-pounder. The ammunition reserve for the infantry and Royal Artillery is in readiness; F Battery First Brigade Royal Artillery being ordered for this duty. There will also be a battery of 7-pounder (200 lb.) guns, and a battery of 7-pounder (400 lb.) guns; the gunners who will work them being drawn from the garrison batteries at Woolwich.

The only cavalry regiments which it is decided to employ at present are the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 19th Hussars.

The present sovereign of Egypt, Mohammed Tewfik, is nominally the viceroy of the Sultan of Turkey, of whose dominions Egypt is theretically a part. By various firmans or decrees he enjoys the privileges of an independent hereditary monarch, with the Persian-Arabic title of Khidiv-el-Misr. or King of Egypt popularly rendered by "the Khedive." As such monarch he and his predecessors have contracted various public debts, a large portion of which are held by British and French subjects, and for the better securing their payment Tewfik placed, in 1879 and 1880, the management of the Egyptian finances in the hands of two Comptrollers-Generals, one appointed by Great Britain and one by France, virtually constituting them his administrative officers. Against this management Arabi Bey, representing the native political element of the country, rebelled, and the Khedive has been unable to subdue him. The present military proceedings have been taken by Great Britain, therefore, for the purpose of overthrowing Arabi and restoring the power to the Khedive—that is, to the English and French officials to whom he has intrusted it.

Arabi Pasha has certainly shown that he can make Egyptian soldiers, whose performances in the Abyssinian and Russo-Turkish wars led the world to look upon them as cowards, fight with a valor and coolness that would do honor to the soldiers of any nation. The English fleet for a whole day poured a terrible fire, from the heaviest guns ever used in battle, into the Egyptian forts, some of which were too week to endure such a fire for an hour. The biggest and most distructive projectiles that the science of gunnery has been able to produce ploughed up the earthworks, smashed the Egyptian guns, and tumbled the shaky walls down about the ears of Arabi's men, and yet the latter fought on, hour after hour, amid the dust and smoke and ruin, like veterans of twenty wars. How coolly the Egyptian gunners handled their guns is shown by the fact that every one of the ships was repeatedly hit, and all were more or less damaged by the fire from the forts. The Egyptians had up-hill work from the start. They had no shells, and their first shots fell short of the British fleet, while the great guns of the latter sent their projectiles plump into the forts at every shot. But despite the storm of iron that burst upon them, knocking their guns from under their hands, the Egyptians persevered until they got the range of the enemy, and then made their round shot tell upon the thick steelclad sides of the British vessels. In the night, after the first day's bombardment, the British, turning their electric lights upon the dismantled forts, saw the Egyptians laboring at the hopeless task of repairing some of their battered works in preparation for the renewal of the battle. Some big projectiles were hurled from the ships at the workmen, who undaunted returned the fire with field artillery. After this it will not do to call the Egyptians cowards.

Dungannon.

Miss Jennie Disher is home for her vacation.

Mr. Wm. McKay is spending his holidays here among his old friends.

Mr. Charlie Young has come back from his Western trip, and thinks there are worse, and less profitable places than the county of Huron.

Mr. Fowler and wife, of Teeswater, are visiting friends in the village. Mr. Hiscocks, of the same place, is also spending his holidays here.

Mr. C. Witts, and his shadow producing apparatus, is paying us another visit this summer.

Mr. Runciman, of this place, has built himself a sail boat, in Goderich and proposes on Monday, 17th inst., taking a two weeks' cruise up the lake. We wish Mr. Runciman and party a pleasant trip.

Now that the holidays have commenced the school boys are jubilant at the release from their tasks, and no doubt, as usual, juvenile mischief will be at its premium for the next six weeks.

Last week a few of our citizens went to the lake for a day's fishing, when through the events of the day one of the party accidentally tumbled in the water and after some difficulty was "fished out" by the rest. We don't know whether this was the *only catch*, but we feel safe in saying it was the largest one.

HUNTING BRUIN.—Bear stories have been given the go-by by farmers and others in this vicinity of late. Many farmers are said to have seen one of these animals on their premises, but as no one had ever been known to capture one, the public receive the tall yarns related *cum grano salis*. Early on Monday morning the 10th inst. another report came in that a bear was seen only a short distance from the village. Excitement ran high, and notwithstanding the heavy rain quite a number of our residents armed themselves and started on what, of course, proved only a "wild goose chase"—they caught nothing but a cold—and as they came trudging along home one of the party was heard to remark that if the ablest of our young Nimrods and his hounds had been along we would no doubt have made a capture(?)

THE TWELTH OF JULY.—The celebration of the 191st anniversary of the battle of the Boyne which took place in this village was a very gratifying affair to all concerned. Everything passed off very pleasantly and without a ripple upon the surface. In the evening the choir of the C. M. church held a strawberry festival in Mr. Alex. Pentland's orchard, and which, by the way, is a most admirable place for such a gathering. There was a large number present, and after doing ample justice to the good things provided, they all retired to the house, where a treat in vocal and instrumental music awaited them. The performance was very good, especially that of Mr. Witts. After this the young people joined together in a few games among themselves. And if I had leisure now.

I would go over all their plays—
To tell 'bout their "marching to Quebec"
In their three-faced love crossed ways.
And of Dungannon girls who volunteer,
To stand in a long straight row,
And sing for the boys right and left to come
And charge on the smiling foe,

They played at "Pigeon" at "Jacob and Rachel,"
And remoulding of old wax candles,
And plows with a dozen handles.
Then they all pitched in when the plays were done,
To strawberries, the young folks manna;
And they ate and they ate till they couldn't eat more,
And ended with "oh Susannah."

Well, Mr. SIGNAL, I think the young folks up here,
When they reach the shining shore,
Will still be laughing at a little *tin cup:*
And crying "let fly" once more.
And when they enter the nearly gates,
From their playful earthly race,
I shouldn't be surprised if all start off
On an old-fashioned "wild-goose chase."

Brussels.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played here on Friday last between Blyth and Brussels, and resulted in favor of Brussels by two runs and three wickets.

Wesley Yeo arrived home from Manitoba on Thursday last, and gives a glowing account of the prairie Province. He intends going back shortly. He says John Leckie has been offered $20,000 for a piece of land he had recently taken up, but refused the offer.

ATHLETICS. — Archie Scott was last week away at Milwaukee, competing in the Caledonian games, and succeeded in capturing six first prizes, four seconds and three thirds. He defeated E. W. Johnston, champion athlete of the world, in all the jumps. A. Scott goes to Buffalo this week to the games there.

The annual Caledonian games take place in Brussels on the 14th of September, when among the many competitors will be the following noted persons: Donald Dunnie, D C. Ross, E. W. Johnston, A. Scott and M. McDonald. A large and extensive prize list will be made out, and nothing will be spared to make it the best that has ever been in Brussels.

PERSONALS.—The Misses Ronald and Miss Francis are away on a holiday trip to Deleware.——Miss Kate McDiarmond, from Durham, is visiting Miss Annie Oliver.——Mr. Struthers the new store keeper has arrived, and intends opening out his new store this week.——Mrs. W. F. Vanstone is visiting friends in Walkerton.——E. E. Wade and Dr. Holmes attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons last week in London.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last Henry James, bar-tender at the Tecumseh, received a very dangerous cut in the face. He was sent out to Robt. Dickson's, accompanied by James Connors, for Mr. Campbell's colts, and while leading one of them by the halter it kicked him in the face, knocking him senseless. He was taken home to Brussels, and Dr. Graham dressed the wounds. He did not recover his senses until next morning. He is now doing as well as could be expected.

Wingham.

Mr. Benj. Wilson has been appointed to Mr. Corbould's position in the Bank of Hamilton. The bank people are to be congratulated in securing such a good man. Mr. Wilson will close up his private bank and give all his attention to his new position.

A young son of Mr. Jas. Shaw, drover is laying dangerously ill at his father's residence. His illness was brought on through going into the water to bathe when in a heated condition. The doctors have no hope of his recovery.

Zurich.

SCARLET FEVER.—There are still a few cases of scarlet fever in and about this place, but the disease seems to be gradually dying out.

FOR THE WEST.—Rev. H. Dierlamm and Messrs. F. Moritz, and S. Rennie left on Tuesday last on a trip to Muskoka and the Parry Sound district. Mr. Dierlamm goes on a missionary tour and the others for recreation and pleasure. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return to their many friends in and around this, the capital of the township of Hay.

Garbraid.

Mr. Chas. Morris was last week laid up by illness, but has since recovered.

COLBORNE WINS.—A pleasant gathering was recently held at Gordonfield, the residence of Mr. Joseph Morris, principally composed of young people. Games and sports were indulged in, the most interesting of which was a quoit match between two young gentlemen from Goderich and Messrs. J. Morris, Sr., and J. Goldthorpe, Sr., of Colborne. The men of the township scored a decided victory.

IMPROVEMENTS. — The suggestions made in a recent issue of THE SIGNAL have brought out a petition signed by Mr. James Stewart, of Saltford, and others, and the township fathers in answer to their prayer have opened a nice foot-path around the hill. Some of our young ladies complain of the narrowness of the path in places, as sometimes they have their conversations interrupted to walk in Indian file around the blue bend. The Saltford councillor ought to take up the cudgel on behalf of the girls, with whom he is justly popular.

On last Wednesday, 12th July, the Orange and Green united in a picnic at Boston, the first of the kind in the country. The utmost harmony prevailed.

Goderich Markets.

GODERICH, July 20 1882.

Wheat, (Fall) ℔ bush	$1 20	@	$1 22
Wheat, (Spring) ℔ bush	1 23	@	1 23
Flour, ℔ barrel	6 15	@	6 30
Oats, ℔ bush	0 40	@	0 43
Peas, ℔ bush	0 75	@	0 00
Barley, ℔ bush	0 70	@	0 00
Potatoes ℔ bush	1 00	@	1 40
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Butter, ℔ lb	0 15	@	0 16
Eggs, ℔ doz. (unpacked)	0 17	@	0 18
Cheese,	0 11	"	0 12
Shorts, ℔ cwt	0 90	@	1 00
Bran, ℔ cwt	0 70	"	0 80
Chop, ℔ cwt	1 60	"	1 70
Wool	3 00	"	3 25
Wood	3 00	"	3 50
Hides	7 00	"	7 00
Sheepskins	0 40	"	1 50
Dressed Hogs	7 25	"	7 50
Beef	4 50	"	6 25

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Nova Scotian	June 3
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Sarmatian	" 17
Polynesian	" 24
Peruvian	July 1
Circassian	" 8
Sardinian	" 15
Parisian	" 22
Sarmatian	" 29
Polynesian	Aug. 5
Sardinian	" 12
Circassian	" 19
Peruvian	" 26
Parisian	Sept. 2
Sarmatian	" 9
Polynesian	" 16
Sardinian	" 23
Circassian	" 30
Peruvian	Oct 7

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