

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 22nd, 1882.

Ireland and Egypt are the two bogeys which are now in England creating commotion and alarm. Ireland, because the objects to English rule, and Egypt, because Arabi Pacha will not have his country fleeced by English money lenders, who have for years, through an irresponsible Khedive, drawn away the very life blood of the Egyptian nation. Every morning the papers are full of Fenian alarms; how this barracks is to be taken, and how that fort is to be blown up; how the police had the most reliable information of an attack to be made on a certain army, and how through their energy it was averted. Judging by the morning papers the entire country is in a state of the greatest nervousness and anxiety. One paper gives an account of how a cargo of munitions of war were landed on the coast of Clare, and the police and soldiers in that part of Ireland were on the alert to prevent a sudden Fenian attack on any given point. Another paper says extraordinary precautions were taken by the Admiral in command at Portsmouth dockyard to prevent the destruction of ships by dynamite. The finding of a somewhat large quantity of arms in Clerkenwell has tended to increase the alarm in the public mind. Detectives actually swarm in the streets, and every Irishman deserving of being called intelligent is a more or less marked man. Thomas Walsh, the person accused of hiring the stable in which the arms were found, is a carpenter by trade and said to be a man of quiet and unobtrusive habits. An attempt, however, was made to prejudice his case in the public mind by saying that his landlord on Saffron Hill gave him notice to leave on account of the quantity of arms brought from time to time into the house, but to this statement the landlord in question has made a very prompt denial in the public press, and on his behalf Mr. Peter O'Leary sent the following telegram to the Dublin Freeman's Journal:—

"The landlord on Saffron Hill emphatically contradicts the Press Association message to say that he gave Walsh notice to leave on account of the quantity of arms brought from time to time on the premises. During the eight months Walsh resided in the house on Saffron Hill the landlord did not see a gun, pistol, weapon, or contraband of any kind in the possession of Walsh. He left on account of a slight dispute between his wife and the wife of another tenant, and since his departure himself and the landlord have been on the most amicable terms."

PETER O'LEARY.

This telegram from Mr. O'Leary in direct contradiction to the press association message, has the effect of creating a kind of reaction in favor of the prisoner, and the general opinion is that if he keeps his mouth shut it will not be easy to convict him on the charge of treason-felony.

A telegram in two papers here this morning gives an account of the massacre of two hundred natives on the West Coast of Africa. The following is a portion of the telegram alluded to, and in the wording an evident attempt is made to lessen the enormity of the barbarity:—

"The natives were compelled to retire, with a loss, it is said, of 200 men killed. On the British side no fatalities occurred, though several men were wounded. The latest information from the district in question is that an attempt to retaliate will be made, the Martini people threatening an attack upon the town of Bardo. This place is being fortified in consequence by the white traders and the natives."

The other day when an English Consul was beaten and several English subjects driven out of Egypt the British forces by land and sea under Sir Beauchamp Seymour did not retaliate, simply because Arabi Pacha had at his back 15,000 well armed troops devoted to the national cause, and prepared, if necessary, to fight. The inner harbor of Alexandria was protected by heavy torpedoes, and the gunners with lighted matches stood to their guns in the forts, all of which had a very pacifying effect upon the terrible man-eating animal known as the British Lion. This animal did not know but what Bismarck stood in the rear of Arabi Pacha, and of course it would not do for even the British Lion to in any way raise a European rumpus with Bismarck in the centre. And so in the most conciliatory manner he has asked for a Conference to arrange the matter, but on the West Coast of Africa he went in and slaughtered 200 helpless natives—Good for the Lion. Charles Dawson, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, recently attended in his official robes at the Bar of the House of Commons to present a petition from the Dublin Corporation against the terrible Coercion Bill, now passing through the Legislature, and also asking that Ireland shall make her own laws in her own Parliament. This is a sign of the times truly; a National Lord Mayor bearing a message to London from the Corporation of the Irish metropolis to say that England was forcing coercion on Ireland, and that self government was the undoubted right of the Irish people. Formerly Dublin was the stronghold of the English pale, and the members of its Corporation a reflex of Dublin Castle; but here is a new departure, a manly declaration of Ireland's right to autonomy and an emphatic protest against the draconian laws made for her in London. The matter could not be entrusted to better hands than Charles Dawson's, as he has all through his public life stood by the cause of his country, and it certainly is an evidence of progress to see the Corporation of Dublin asking him in their name to protest, in his state robes, at the Bar of the House of Commons, against English rule in Ireland.

The Land League branches in London are adopting the plan of having weekly lectures upon different subjects, and in this way develop the intellectual faculties of the younger members. Nature has endowed us Irish with an easy gift as any race on the face of the earth, but from a progressive educational point of view there can be no doubt but what we are behind, indeed even in Canada and the United States. This morning I was looking over the names of members connected with the different Canadian and American scientific societies, and taking into consideration the number of Irishmen resident in both those countries, I was amazed at the scarcity of Irish names on the rolls of those organizations. The Land League, however, is a progressive body, and has in this city for some time given this question of intellectual development considerable attention with a view of effecting improvements. Lots of what may be called well educated Irish lads will know by heart all the sayings and doings of Horace, Ovid or some other licentious old Pagan, but will be entirely unacquainted with even the most elementary principles of geology; in fact, many of them do not know the existence of such a science. We positively waste years in the study of obsolete Greek and Latin roots and authors to the entire neglect of far more necessary and valuable branches, and then when we go out to fight

the battle of life we are left high and dry through want of the practical knowledge which only figures and an elementary acquaintance with science would give us. Many of our modern scientists are not University scholars, and if they were probably they would not be scientists, because in most of those high and privileged schools more attention is paid to routine and external polish than to intellectual development. It is truly lamentable how shallow are some of the young men we will sometimes meet in society, and I regret to say, more especially young Irishmen. This is not their fault, but rather of the system under which they are educated, with the result that, generally speaking, their names do not appear on the rolls of the scientific or higher literary societies of either Europe or America. In the matter of political and social education of Irish youth, the Land League has during the last three or four years, done wonders, and now in London it is beginning to direct its attention to the stimulation of a desire for general knowledge among the rising manhood of the Irish race. This it is doing by means of weekly lectures on scientific subjects, such as geology, astronomy, evolution, as demonstrated in physical geography, gases, and their relation to animal life, and various other subjects of a similar character. This step has not been taken an hour too soon, that is if we Irish are to hold our own in the future as an intelligent people, because at present both here and in America, we undoubtedly are behind. In a previous letter I mentioned that a carpenter of Ardagh, in the county of Limerick, was about publishing a book entitled "Uncle Pat's Cabin," to do for the poor Irish farm labourer what Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's great work did for the Southern slave. Mr. Upton just did me the honour to forward the advance sheets for my opinion of the work, and I must say that this workman author has struck out vigorously at the devilish system which made the home of the Irish labourer a very disgrace to Christianity and civilization. The following is a passage in which he alludes to the expulsion of the labourers of the land into the smaller towns:—

"The landlord rose and said: 'My friends and tenants, I think it is right to call your immediate attention to the question which gives rise to this fluctuating poor rate. This time last year it was moderately light, and now, why, bless my soul, it is doubled. What is the cause of this? Is it that while you have these confounded labourers hanging round your division of the Union, so long will you have a fluctuating poor rate, and constantly exposed to its effects. See what a large demand there has been made on the profits of your land, and of which I must pay half. You ought, gentlemen, to eradicate the evil by making those people reside in the towns.'"

"That's true for yer honour," replied Nick Cassidy.

"Yes, it is true, Cassidy, and it is for your interest if my suggestion is acted on; but let me ask each and all of you why do you give them work?"

"Shure, yer honour, we give em anny bare what we can help, but their wives and children beg from door to door, and that's the way they live most of their time."

"Cassidy, I am ashamed of you. Why do you encourage them? Don't you know that as long as they can they will. If you don't give them alms they must soon go into the towns, where there are plenty of rich shopkeepers who never care to study how much to the pound they pay for keeping in the workhouse unemployed labourers during the winter."

Mr. Upton has here probed a sore which most of our political doctors were afraid to touch, and what is more, he has with equal force struck at both farmers and landlords. Surely such a man deserves well of his country, not only for his excellent book, but for the noble literary example he has set to other workmen. The Catholic teetotallers of London have engaged the Crystal Palace for a gala day on the 28th of August, when they expect a gathering of from twenty-five to thirty thousand with fifteen or twenty bands of music. The Palace is seven miles south of the Thames, on one of the highest pieces of land around London, and is undoubtedly one of the finest places to spend a happy day anywhere in the neighborhood of the metropolis. The Catholic teetotallers of London are formed into one huge organization, called the "League of the Cross," of which Cardinal Manning is President, and Mr. Thomas Campbell, who went out to Minnesota with Father Nugent's Conventual emigrants, is Secretary. The League is in a very flourishing condition and doing an immense work in furtherance of sobriety among the Irish of London.

ANGLO-CELT.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE," OTTAWA, July 8.—The Canada Gazette of today contains the following appointments:—George Alexander Drew, Judge of the County Court of the County of Wellington, in the Province of Ontario, to be local Judge of the High Court, under the provisions of section 76 of the Ontario Judicature Act, 1881.

William Wedderburn, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, to be County Court Judge for the Counties of Kings and Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Joseph Ryan, of Portage la Prairie, in the Province of Manitoba, Barrister at Law, to be County Judge for the Central Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba.

The Hon. David Mair Walker, of the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, to be County Judge for the Western Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba.

Michael Patrick Ryan, of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

James Adamson, Clerk Assistant of the Senate of Canada, to be Master in Chancery of the Dominion of Canada to attend the Senate.

J. M. Burns, Collector of Customs at Northport, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be Harbour Master for the port of Northport in the said Province.

Clark Hamilton, of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

ST. GABRIEL ACADEMY.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

The closing exercises of the English-speaking pupils of St. Gabriel Academy was held on the evening of last Thursday in the hall of the building. The friends and parents of the scholars assembled in large numbers long before the opening of the exercises of the evening. The programme was a very entertaining and interesting one as evinced by the favor by which the several efforts of pupils were received by the audience. A choir by the senior pupils was the first place on the programme. Miss Anna Perkins followed with the song, "The Flower Girl." Mr. Townley, master of the senior boy pupils, then presented on the stage a drama entitled "My Uncle the Captain," the dramatic personae being taken by his class. Misses Perkins and Bourque then sang the duet, "A B C," the last young lady then giving "The Wood Nymph's Call" to the great delight of the audience. A dramatic charade, with the senior girls forming the cast, was then put on the boards, and listened to with admiring attention. Miss Alice Herbert then sang "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," followed by a recitation by Little Miss Lizzie Kennedy in her usual inimitable style. The junior pupils then sang a cantata, Miss Maggie Clancy leading. The valedictory followed, Miss Nellie McAulay delivering it. It was a remarkably good production. The English was perfect, and the ideas, clothed in the choicest language, showed a wealth of imagery not often found in one so young. Mr. C. J. Doherty, B.C.L., gave a short address, highly complimentary to the pupils, after which the names of the successful aspirants to the honor of a gold and silver medal were read out. They are as follows:—

MISS SHEEHAN'S CLASS.

Advanced Division—Gold medal given by J. Converse, Esq. presented to Nellie McAulay, for Excellence.

Gold medal given by A. Marois, Esq. presented to Mary Ann Lyons, for Excellence.

Gold medal given by Rev J. J. Salmon, presented to Alice Herbert, for General Proficiency.

A silver medal for Domestic Economy, presented by P. S. Murphy, Esq. drawn for by several pupils in Miss Sheehan's class, fell to Miss Alice Herbert.

Silver medal given by Dr. T. Rodger, presented to Nellie Croker, for General Proficiency.

Senior Division—Gold medal given by Dr. Gaherty, presented to Maggie Clancy, for Conduct.

Intermediate Division—Silver medal given by Rev J. J. Salmon, presented to Maggie Phelan, for General Proficiency.

Silver medal given by Ed Fanning, Esq. presented to Bridget Redmond, for General Proficiency.

Junior Division—Silver medal given by Rev J. J. Salmon, presented to Maggie O'Byrne, for General Proficiency.

MISS RUTLEDGE'S CLASS.

Gold medal given by Rev J. J. Salmon, presented to Lizzie Kearney, for Education.

Silver medal given by Mr. J. Sullivan, presented to Hannah Corcoran, for General Proficiency.

MR. TOWNLEY'S CLASS.

1st Division—Silver medal for Excellence, to Alex Marion and Patrick Salby, presented by Mr. James McMenamin.

2nd Division—Silver medal, for General Proficiency to James Cullen, presented by E. Asselin, Esq.

Silver medals, for General Proficiency, given by Rev Father Brown of Chelsea, presented to George Myles and Hugh Lennon.

3rd Division—Silver medal to Henry A. Sullivan, presented by Mr. Alfred McVey.

MISS STEVENS' CLASS.

Silver medal to Thomas Smith, presented by Dr. Gaherty.

Three music portfolios, given by friends of the institution, were presented to Alice Herbert, Annie Perkins, Alex Bourque, for Proficiency in vocal and instrumental music.

A fine collection of valuable books was presented to the other pupils on Friday afternoon.

Miss Mary O'Byrne presided at the piano with great skill and taste.

ACADEMY OF ST. LOUIS DE GONZAGUE, SHEERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The third annual closing exercise of this institution, which is conducted by the ladies of the Bon Pasteur, took place on Tuesday morning, and though the programme was somewhat lengthy, occupying from some three and a-half to four hours, the time passed without that irksomeness which is so often an objectionable feature on such occasions. The exercises opened with the vocal cantata "Glorie au Maître Suprême," with solo and chorus; the solos were sung by Miss V. Vincent (Worcester, Mass.), and chorus by the pupils en masse, who occupied the large stage of the hall, arrayed in spotless white and wearing the badges of their respective classes, designated by broad blue sashes and other insignia. At the conclusion of the cantata Miss Piche advanced to the front of the stage and read the elaborate programme of honours and prizes, consisting of beautiful gold and silver medals, expressly manufactured for the occasion, elegantly bound volumes and beautiful floral wreaths of exquisite natural and artificial flowers which were awarded by the Ecclesiastical Superior, Rev. Father Racicot, Rev. Father Harrel, the Rev. Mother Provincial and the Mother Assistant, who alternately crowned the brow of each fair recipient. The effect was very beautiful as each young lady presented herself, and knelt to receive the valued tribute and testimony of superior merit and standing in lady-like deportment and progression in science, in her respective class. The spacious and handsome hall of the institution was adorned with the art works of the pupils, in paintings, crayons and pencil drawings, tapestry and embroidery in Berlin wools, chevilles and silks, all of which would rival the painter's pencil, so perfect and beautiful was the harmony of the shades and colours. A long table occupied the centre of the hall, laden with needle-work of every description, both ornamental and useful. Among the many pieces of scientific work were two planispheres, beautiful specimens of scientific and pen work—the work of two of the young lady pupils, whose names, I regret, I cannot now recall—there were also several specimens of Herbariums in book form, admirably arranged and classified, facilitating so greatly the interesting study of Botany. The evening previous to the exhibition was occupied by a musicale, in which the compositions of many of the old and modern masters were rendered with such truthful fidelity that it was difficult to conceive that the performers were but students in that heavenly science. The faultless rendition of many of these difficult and complicated compositions would have gladdened the hearts of their inspired authors. Among the many who particularly signalled themselves and bore off testimonials of merit are Miss O. Leitzner, Miss

V. Vincent (Worcester, Mass.), Miss Piche and Miss E. Duclos. This latter young lady was the recipient of a very beautiful gold medal for "General Excellence." This handsomely engraved and unique testimonial of merit is in the form of an open book, with pin and other attachments, and was presented to the Institution by T. O'Grady, Esq. of Boston, Mass., whose accomplished daughter is a member of the community of the "Bon Pasteur," and one of the corps of efficient teachers of the institution and a graduate of one of the first educational institutions of Boston, Mass. It is to be very much regretted that the worth and capabilities of this most excellent Academy are in a manner secluded and withheld from the personal notice of parents and guardians, from the fact that the members of the Community of the Bon Pasteur are cloistered, which precludes the ingress of the outer world and leaves it in ignorance of the very many superior advantages it possesses. The Academy has grown rapidly within the past year, and closed with over one hundred and seventy-five boarders and a large number of day pupils, and the good religious and their pupils are to be congratulated on the very successful termination. The exercises closed with a happy and appropriate address by Rev. Father Racicot.

OBITUARY.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. A. D. Riviere, a well-known insurance agent of Quebec.

Mr. W. F. Costigan, brother of the Hon. Mr. Costigan, died in Ottawa on July 4th. He was a clerk in the Commons. Mr. W. F. Costigan was ill only three days.

The funeral of Major Brown, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, took place in Toronto on July 10th. The officers of the Queen's Own were in attendance as citizens.

Hon. Alex. McLeod Seely, President of the New Brunswick Legislative Council, and some years ago a prominent man in business and public affairs, died in St. John, N.B., July 10th, in his 71st year.

Carlos Gonzalez, who became famous in connection with the alleged robbery of the collar of the Gold-n-Piece from Don Carlos, died in the Military Hospital, Havana, Cuba, on July 10th.

The funeral of the late Mr. George Manly Muir took place at Quebec on July 10th, and was very largely attended. The deceased gentleman was honored with the Order of St. Gregory by the late Pope, for his many charitable deeds.

The remains of the late Mr. W. F. Costigan, of Ottawa, brother of the Hon. John Costigan, passed through Quebec on July 9th for Grand Falls, N.B., where they will be interred. They arrived by the Q. M. O. & C. Railway and left by the Intercolonial.

Mr. Costigan and four children accompanied the remains, and several Quebec friends joined the party to that city.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Leslie, whose name was associated with that of the distinguished Arctic explorer, Nordenfjeld. He published, in 1879, through Messrs. Macmillan & Co., a narrative of the Arctic Voyages of Adolf Eric Nordenfjeld, from 1858 to 1879. It was through his auspices that the same publisher afterwards brought out the English edition of the famous explorer's own account of "The Voyage of the 'Vega' around Asia and Europe," the translation of which was made by Mr. Leslie.

Mr. J. S. Ross, who for a number of years represented Dundas County in the House of Commons, died at Iroquois on Saturday, July 1st. Mr. Ross was of U. E. Loyalist origin, being the son of the late Captain Michael Ross, who was actively engaged in the campaign of 1812-13. He was a native of Stormont County, and was elected to the Upper Canada Legislature in 1861, re-elected in 1863, and returned by acclamation to the Dominion House of Commons in 1877. In 1872 he was defeated, but was returned in 1878. In politics Mr. Ross was a moderate Conservative. For many years he was engaged in general mercantile pursuits, being President of the Iroquois Milling Co.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN WINNIPEG.—DR. FENELTZ DEFEATED IN LISGAR.—RETURN FROM SELENIUM INCOMPLETE.

The elections passed off quietly in the city. The result in the city is as follows:—

	Scott.	Conklin.	Smith.
North Ward.....	142	88	8
South Ward.....	113	97	3
West Ward.....	150	133	14
East Ward.....	70	95	17
Port Rouge.....	14	1	1
Majority for Scott.....	489	384	73
Total vote polled.....	840		

MARQUETTE.

	Watson.	McDonald.
Portage la Prairie.....	19	..
Gloucester.....	45	..
Midwest.....	9	..
DeWinton.....	22	..
Rapid City.....	61	..
West Prospect.....	5	..
Burnside.....	4	..
East Prospect.....	3	..
Nacpaw.....	33	..
Westbourne.....	24	..
High Bluff.....	..	31
Poplar Point.....	..	13
Squirrel Creek.....	..	35
Majority Watson, Liberal, 111 vs far as heard from.	214	103

LISGAR.

	Schultz.	Ross.
Keewatin.....	39	..
Kildonan.....	35	..
Cook's Creek.....	3	..
St. Laurent.....	60	..
Meadowdale.....	20	..
Whittemouth.....	7	..
Stonewall.....	26	..
Selkirk West.....	63	..
Selkirk East.....	34	..
Brookside.....	33	..
St. Paul.....	12	..
Headingley.....	18	..
Springfield.....	12	..
Lyngton.....	7	..
Balmoral.....	12	..
St. Francis Xavier.....	31	..
Total.....	226	274
Majority for Ross, Liberal, so far as heard from.	48	

SELENIUM.

	Majorities.
Keewatin.....	39
Kildonan.....	35
Cook's Creek.....	3
St. Laurent.....	60
Meadowdale.....	20
Whittemouth.....	7
Stonewall.....	26
Selkirk West.....	63
Selkirk East.....	34
Brookside.....	33
St. Paul.....	12
Headingley.....	18
Springfield.....	12
Lyngton.....	7
Balmoral.....	12
St. Francis Xavier.....	31
Total.....	226
Majority for Ross, Liberal, so far as heard from.	48

SELENIUM.

	Majorities.
Keewatin.....	39
Kildonan.....	35
Cook's Creek.....	3
St. Laurent.....	60
Meadowdale.....	20
Whittemouth.....	7
Stonewall.....	26
Selkirk West.....	63
Selkirk East.....	34
Brookside.....	33
St. Paul.....	12
Headingley.....	18
Springfield.....	12
Lyngton.....	7
Balmoral.....	12
St. Francis Xavier.....	31
Total.....	226
Majority for Ross, Liberal, so far as heard from.	48

SELENIUM.

	Majorities.
Keewatin.....	39
Kildonan.....	35
Cook's Creek.....	3
St. Laurent.....	60
Meadowdale.....	20
Whittemouth.....	7
Stonewall.....	26
Selkirk West.....	63
Selkirk East.....	34
Brookside.....	33
St. Paul.....	12
Headingley.....	18
Springfield.....	12
Lyngton.....	7
Balmoral.....	12
St. Francis Xavier.....	31
Total.....	226
Majority for Ross, Liberal, so far as heard from.	48

SELENIUM.

	Majorities.
Keewatin.....	39
Kildonan.....	35
Cook's Creek.....	3
St. Laurent.....	60
Meadowdale.....	20
Whittemouth.....	7
Stonewall.....	26
Selkirk West.....	63
Selkirk East.....	34
Brookside.....	33
St. Paul.....	12
Headingley.....	18
Springfield.....	12
Lyngton.....	7
Balmoral.....	12
St. Francis Xavier.....	31
Total.....	226
Majority for Ross, Liberal, so far as heard from.	48

SELENIUM.

	Majorities.
Keewatin.....	39
Kildonan.....	35
Cook's Creek.....	3
St. Laurent.....	60
Meadowdale.....	20
Whittemouth.....	7
Stonewall.....	26
Selkirk West.....	63
Selkirk East.....	34
Brookside.....	33
St. Paul.....	12
Headingley.....	18
Springfield.....	12
Lyngton.....	7
Balmoral.....	12
St. Francis Xavier.....	31
Total.....	226
Majority for Ross, Liberal, so far as heard from.	48

SELENIUM.

	Majorities.
Keewatin.....	39
Kildonan.....	35
Cook's Creek.....	3
St. Laurent.....	60
Meadowdale.....	20
Whittemouth.....	7
Stonewall.....	26
Selkirk West.....	63
Selkirk East.....	34
Brookside.....	33
St. Paul.....	12
Headingley.....	18
Springfield.....	12
Lyngton.....	7
Balmoral.....	12
St. Francis Xavier.....	31
Total.....	226
Majority for Ross, Liberal, so far as heard from.	48

These are all the places yet heard from.

The rubber factory at Granby, Que., will, it is expected, commence operations about 1st August.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Fort Marse El Kanat and the magazine at Fort Adda blown up.—The forts gradually being silenced.—The Return fire weak and non-effective.—Ships prohibited from entering the Suez Canal.—International Courtiers.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 9.10 a. m.—The attack on the forts has now been kept up two hours. Smoke hangs over the town, along the line of shore batteries and among the ships, and it is difficult to see what damage has been done. It is certain, however, the Egyptians have suffered very heavily. Fort Marse el Kanat has been blown up by the fire from the other batteries. The forts are slackening fire. The top of the tower of Fort Pharos has been carried away and many guns have been dismantled on that and other forts. The flags of the Geneva Red Cross are flying over the hospital in the city. The Dutch and Greek flags are hoisted over the respective consulates. At the beginning of the bombardment, immense excitement was visible. Crowds were seen wandering their way toward the palace. The streets are now deserted, the people having fled or taken refuge in the cellars. There are no signs of surrender yet.

11.15 a. m.—The bombardment still continues, and the forts are gradually being silenced. The El Tin forts are suffering severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships "Alexandria," "Superb" and "Temesraie."

Port Said, July 11.—The British consul by order of Admiral Seymour, has stopped ships from entering the Suez Canal.

LONDON, July 11.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs: "The ships opened fire at 7 this morning. The return fire from the forts was weak and ineffective. An explosion in Fort Marse el Kanat had occurred by 8. The ships engaged are the 'Indefatigable,' 'Temesraie,' 'Penelope,' 'Superb,' 'Sultan,' 'Invincible,' 'Alexandria' and 'Mormach.'"

[LATER.]

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—The magazine at Fort Adda has been blown up.