General Business.

APRON FAIR.

THE LADIES belonging to the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Derby, intend holding (D. V.) an Apron Fair, on

Friday, September 1st, prox.,

—IN THE—

TEMPERANCE HALL.

Refreshments of every kind including OYSTERS will be amply provided.

The proceeds are to be employed in improving the Rectory premises.

Doors open at 2 p. m.

Tea served at 6 p. m., or earlier to accomodate passengers per "Andover" which on her regular trips arrives at Derby about 5.30 p. m. and returns to Chatham same night.

Admission 10 cts. - - - Tea 30 cts.

By order of the Committee,

AUG. F. HILTZ.

Commercial House.

NEW GOODS.

Plain and Watered Silks, Satins and Velvets

Moire & Plain Silk Ribbons,

Blk. & Colored Satin Ribbons,

PLAIN & WATERED BLACK & COLORED

SASH RIBBONS,

Corsets, Gloves,

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hose,

White Black and Colored Lace,

WHITE & COLORED

Embroideries & Insertions,

PRINTS,
COTTONS,
SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BUTTONS,
BRAIDS,
FRILLINGS,
TRIMMINGS.

Persian, Shetland, Andalusian and German Wools

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

W. B. HOWARD.

Chatham, 24th Aug., 1882.

MYER MOSS,

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

BANNON CORNER

Water Street - - - Chatham

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

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

Watch & Chronometer Work

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

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

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

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

GUARANTEED
CATARRH CURE

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A Local and Constitutional Treatment. Two Distinct Medicines, one acting on the Nasal Passages, Head, Throat and Lungs, the other on the Liver, Kidneys, and Blood.

INSTANTANEOUS, ECONOMICAL, SAFE, RADICAL TREATMENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, 75 cts.

If not found satisfactory, the price paid will be refunded. Some chronic or obstinate cases of long standing may require from three to six packages to effect a permanent cure.

THE SMITH MEDICINE CO.
MONTREAL & TROY, N.Y.

Auction!

Valuable Building Lot for Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, on Friday, the 25th day of August next at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Lot of Land situate in the town of Newcastle, and known as the Lot lately occupied by Mr. Shaw

It is a desirable site for the erection of a Private Residence or Public Hotel.

TERMS of sale ⅓ down, and the balance in one two and three years by equal instalements at 7 per cent. secured by Mortgage.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Sec'y Treasurer,
Co. Northumberland.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS

AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates.

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE,

NEWCASTLE.

SUMMER GOODS,

NOW IN STOCK

Dress Goods in Great Variety

PRINTS of the newest and most attractive designs.

Grey & White Cottons.

MY STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

large and will be found well assorted.

MY MOTTO IS,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, a fine Stock.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE GROCERIES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
JEWELLRY,
PARAFINE LAMPS,
OILS, ETC., ETC.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES BROWN.

COFFINS and CASKETS

J. PHELAN,

Undertaker and Joiner,

ST, FRANCIS ST., - - CHATHAM.

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

NEW RICH BLOOD.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make new Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 wks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Address D. G. SMITH, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - AUGUST 31, 1882.

The British Lion Turns Up Its Nose.

An article from the London *Times* in reference to the address of the Parliament of Canada to Her Majesty on the Irish question is reproduced on the first page. It is very direct and although the "trooly loil" press professes to believe that the *Times* does not correctly represent English sentiment towards Canada and Canadians, the article may, we think, be taken in all its contemptuousness, to represent such sentiment exactly. The *Times*, and the ruling classes in England for whom it speaks, are wont to butter us up and cater to our colonial vanity when they have a prospect of making anything by it, but their true feelings find expression when we cross them, as we have done through our parliamentary address on a burning question. That the *Times* article was, evidently, written under the excitement produced by the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke and when the exposure of the Government's bargain-making with the leading agitators in Kilmainham was irritating the great anti-Irish element of the British people, accounts for the vixen-like edge of its incisive sentences, but the sincerity of "the Thunderer's" deliverances is none the less apparent. Those, however, who despise the diplomatic cant with which we are too often dosed by representative Britishers in authority, and the ultra-loyal sentimentality so often expressed by colonial lips and denied by colonial tariffs, will thank the *Times* for its pointed candor. The people of England fully realise that we are under obligations to them and have the best of the alliance which exists between Canada and the mother country, although it is improbable that they are capable of comprehending the fact that we could possibly get along alone if we had but the courage to make the attempt. Because we have the best of the bargain just now the *Times* assumes that we deserve to be severely snubbed when we interest ourselves in a question which only indirectly affects us. England, according to the *Times*, desires to have a kind of control over us so that she may enjoy the traditional glory of an empire on which the sun never sets; she is willing that Irishmen who are discontented at home because of the alleged misrule of their country by her, shall raid upon Canadian territory and shoot Canadians in order to have revenge upon her, but she thinks we are very impertinent for suggesting the slightest sympathy with our misruled fellow subjects. As soon as we venture to indicate the direction in which we think the road to peace lies—peace for us as well as for the mother country—we are told by Lord Kimberley to mind our own business and by the London *Times* that we are a lot of nobodies, with no politics worth attention, that "this Canada of ours" is only an area of railway lots, that our Parliament does not go, in dignity, beyond the status of the Metropolitan Board of Works of "Lunnon, you know," and that our public men make a lot of guys of themselves when they visit the old country. It is the cockney's privilege to be born in London, to know all about London and to know little else. We do not say that the *Times* fills this bill, exactly, but it is not too much to say that there are some things which it has yet to learn in reference to Canada and its people, who have, on many occasions, had cause to be amused—if not amazed—over its ignorance of colonial affairs. It, however, truthfully, represents the prevailing opinion at home in regard to us in its ill-tempered article, and that is what chiefly concerns us in this connection. While we should not be angry over its candor we can enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that we are not, at least, ignorant of the fact that it might have couched its attack upon us in more dignified and courteous terms and expressed the contempt of the British public for Canada in a much less offensive manner.

Centenary Church.

The Methodists of St. John enjoyed a long-to-be-remembered day on Sunday last, when the new Centenary Church was dedicated. The building is, perhaps, the finest and most costly structure devoted to religious purposes in the Province and is in the gothic style, following Cathedral lines as far as the most correct ideas of such structures prevailing among that sect will permit.

The immense edifice was thronged at all the services, so much so that it was found necessary at the morning service to place chairs in the aisles. The eastern end of the church was adorned with rich and rare offerings, in cut flowers and blooming plants, the display around the pulpit being particularly chaste.

The services were conducted by the Rev. J. Lathern, pastor of Centenary in 1868, 1869 and 1870; Rev. Dr. Pope, pastor in 1873, 1874 and 1875; Rev. Henry Daniel, pastor from 1846 to 1849; Rev. Dr. S. Milligan, of St. Johns, Nfld., and the present pastor, Rev. D. D. Currie.

The service was opened by singing by the following choir, led by Mr. Joshua Clawson, with Miss Jessie Ennis as organist:—

Soprano—Miss Ella Clawson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. H. J. Thorne and Miss White.

Alto—Miss Alice Hea, Miss Minnie Hea, Miss Hattie Prichard, Miss Annie Turner.

Tenor—Dr. Daniel, Mr. Joshua Clawson, Mr. F. McInnis, Mr. W. Kain, Mr. Jas. A. White.

Bass—Mr. Hiram White, Mr. Henry Turner, Mr. S. Kerr, Mr. J. McKillop, Mr. J. Hale.

The choir, it will be observed, is a well-balanced one—the best, probably, in St. John. Rev. J. Lathern preached the dedicatory sermon. There was a Sunday School Mass Meeting in the afternoon and Rev. Dr. Currie, pastor of the church, preached a most effective sermon at the evening service. The *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* were among the pieces sung, the *Te Deum* being made a portion of the evening service. The ritual followed indicated a disposition towards Wesley's ideal of Methodistic practice and the occasion may be characterised as a favorable augury for the return of the Wesleyans—of Centenary, at least—to something approaching an attractive and devout church service.

Was it so very Desperate a case.

General Wolseley appears to be doing very well in Egypt, having things much his own way, so far, as shown by the press telegrams in another column. It is not very easy, however, to understand the exact meaning of his telegram of Thursday last, respecting his position near Mohutma. The words "I thought it inconsistent with tradition for the Queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops," appear to be rather in the nature of almost empty bravado, for judging from what followed it does not appear that there was any particular danger in remaining where he was. The gallant General says he had 10,000 men with ten guns in front of him and on his right flank, and that the precision of the enemy's fire was very good, while his horses were not entirely fit for service. With two thousand men, it appears he held his ground against ten thousand, while the battle raged, and yet came out with only two men wounded. The "precision of fire," when ten guns "all day long," backed by 10,000 men in front and on the right flank" only wounded two men could not have been good, and safe cover, as well as the glory of tradition, must, after all, have assisted the brave band under the great English General in determining to hold their ground.

Our Provincial Wimbledon.

Our returned marksmen are very favorably impressed with this year's Provincial Rifle Association Prize meeting at Sussex. The Northumberland team was composed of Major McCulley, Sergt. Jas. Pallen, Sergt. D. M. Loggie, Sergt. Russell, Bombardiers D. T. Johnstone, H. Pallen, and Russell and Private Clark. Bomb. Pallen returned home on Wednesday night and his place was filled by acting staff Sergt., Lieut. Smith. Our men captured the third prize in the Association match, the St. John Team winning first and the Kings Team second. They beat York, Charlotte and Westmorland. Sergts. Loggie and Pallen and Pt. Clarke did excellent shooting and it is probable that all of them will go to the Dominion Prize meeting at Ottawa. The Northumberland men's winnings were as follows,—

Prince of Wales Match.—Sergt. Loggie—cup, medal and $10: Sergt. Pallen—$4; Pt. Clark—$2; Bomb. Russell—$1; Sergt. Russell—$1.

All Comers Match—Pt. Clarke—$5; Sergt. Pallen—$2.

Association Match—Bomb. Johnstone—$5; Sergt. Pallen—$5; Pt. Clarke—$5; Bomb. Russell—$5; Sergt. Loggie—$5; Gunner Pallen—$3.

Domville Match—Sergt. Pallen—$5; Pt. Clarke—$4.

Association Match—Northumberland team, 3rd prize—$20.

Ladies Cup Match—Sergt. Pallen—$3; Pt. Clarke—$2.

Battalion Match—Sergt. Russell—$2; Sergt. Pallen—$2.

Grand Aggregate—Sergt. Pallen—$4.

Nursery—Pt. Clark—$2.

Consolation—Sergt. Smith—$3.

Major Parks, of St. John, discharged his duties as President of the Association most admirably, while too much praise cannot be given to the efficient Secretary, Major O. R. Arnold, who seemed to devote his best attention not only to his official duties, but to making the visit of the marksmen at Sussex an agreeable one. Col. Beer was on hand, as usual and is as popular as ever. His targets were used and gave every satisfaction. The shooting of the St. John men was remarkably good, showing what practice will accomplish. Altogether, the meeting was one of the best ever held at Sussex.

HON. J. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor General of the Province, died at his residence, Hampton, on Monday morning last. He was a young man of excellent character and very good abilities.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—The *World* says, "The Intercolonial Railway management is dismissing the engine-drivers belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and filling their places with firemen." It has been a complaint against the management that promotion to the position of Engine Driver has been unnecessarily slow on the Intercolonial. It is, therefore, probable that the *World* has been imposed upon by some undesirable member of the "Brotherhood" and that the firemen referred to are well qualified and deserving of the promotion they have received.

COUNTER-PETITION.—It will be seen, by reference to another column, that Mr. Turgeon and his friends are not having the election petition business all to themselves, Mr. Burns having entered a counter-petition against Mr. Turgeon. The petition against the latter gentleman charges corrupt acts, in consequence of which the Court will be asked to adjudge him disqualified from again being a candidate for the Commons, from voting at the election of a member thereof, or of holding an office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Governor in Canada. The latter result, if it follow the trial, will be a serious blow to Mr. Turgeon.

The "World" and the Salmon-tax Question.

The following are quotations from the *World's* columns in reference to the proposed abolition of the salmon net tax,—

Aug. 2—"The *senseless cry* for the abolition of the net tax is not, we believe, raised at the instance of the fishermen themselves."

Aug. 26—"We have not opposed and do not oppose the abolition of the net tax."

Aug. 2—"The fishermen are *too sensible* to make *so unreasonable a demand*."

Aug. 26—"The Government that wipes out this Liberal impost will do so with the approval of *everybody in this part of the country*."

Aug. 5—"We have no evidence before us of its being unsatisfactory to *anyone but the editor of the Advance*."

We cannot believe that it makes much difference to the salmon fishermen whether the *World* is consistent or not, or whether it deals intelligently with matters affecting their interests or not, although the sentiments expressed by that paper are of some consequence to them, because they are supposed to reflect the policy of its proprietors, for whom it is claimed that they largely control the action of the Ottawa representative of the County and of the Dominion Government in local matters. If this claim is based on fact, it is no wonder that our fisheries, as well as many other local interests administered by the Dominion authorities, are in such an unsatisfactory condition. We have, in the course taken by the *World* in reference to this salmon-net tax, a sample of the policy that has been pursued by those who own that paper and who have mainly controlled political affairs in the County for a good many years—a policy under which justice and proper consideration in public matters have been witheld from the Miramichi, lest they might have seemed to come through legitimate channels, instead of through those who have made a life-business of turning them to personal account and making of them means for promoting their own influence or aggrandizement.

A few weeks ago we learned that the Department of Fisheries had quietly abandoned the imposition of the salmon-net tax up-river and had endeavored to keep the matter a profound secret, knowing that, in all justice and equity, a similar course must be pursued down-river. We remembered the hard fight of the ADVANCE in 1875, when the Department first imposed the salmon-tax, and determined to make another effort to place the matter on its merits in our columns, in the hope that it might strengthen the hands of our representative at Ottawa when the question came to be dealt with by him. In our references to the tax we argued against it on grounds which seemed to us calculated to favorably impress fair-minded persons with its injustice. We made no references to one party or the other in politics and did not look upon the matter as a party one at all. This has always been our course in dealing with the fishermen's interests and it may not be amiss, just here, to prove what we assert, as the *World* appears to be under the impression that because the salmon fishermen were taxed under the administration of the Liberal Government, we must have been in favor of it. In May, 1875—before the days of either the *Star* or *World*—we said—

A great mistake has been made by the Department in imposing the annual tax on Salmon. * * * * Instead of our Government placing additional burdens on this industry at home, it should endeavor to remove all restrictions possible from it, in order that those engaged in it may be enabled to hold their own. * * * * The Government has acted injudiciously and unjustly in imposing the salmon-tax upon the fishermen, and no class of persons so much regret the course taken as those who are disposed to be the friends of the Government. * * * * Whether the late minister [hon. Peter Mitchell] planned the tax or not does not affect the question now, nor can it relieve the present [Mackenzie] government of *the entire responsibility* of having imposed it.

We think the above quotations from our columns will conclusively show that we made cause with the fishermen against the Government, as we do now, and it, therefore, comes with bad grace from the *World* to assert, in announcing a probable rescinding of the tax, that it was defended by the organs of the Mackenzie government, "including Mr. Snowball's paper." The ADVANCE is Mr. D. G. Smith's paper and not that of the gentleman named, and Mr. Smith begs to assure Mr. Call, Mr. Sadler, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Lawlor, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Swim, who advertise themselves as the proprietors of the *World*, that he is not afraid of any comparison of the records of his paper and theirs on the salmon-tax or any other question. He would be ashamed to oppose any proposition made for the benefit of the people among whom he lives, as they have done, simply because it was supported by a rival publisher against whom a "bitter war" had been declared by some of them. He would be ashamed to howl in support of the imposition of a tax on the second and fifth of a month and deny that he had done so before the month ended; and if he could not conduct a paper with greater consistency and decency than they conduct the *World*, he might be mean enough to do as some of them did with the *Star*—let its supposed editor run away so that they might cease footing the bills of the concern, as that is what the late paymaster of the *Star*—now of the *World* Publishing Company—did. In the above we hope we have made it clear to the gentlemen composing the *World* Publishing Company that if they will deal personally with the ADVANCE they must not bring up the names of gentlemen who have no more control over it than they themselves have. If they, however, continue in that course we shall put a stop to it by, perhaps, going further into certain *World* gentleman's relationships with the late *Star*, which, if they had been held by the proprietor of the ADVANCE, would have been proclaimed all over the country long ago.

The motive which induced these *World* gentlemen to oppose our proposition of a few weeks ago to have the salmon tax rescinded, is developed in a letter evidently written by one of them residing in Newcastle. It is in the *World* of last Saturday, as follows,—

Smith of the *Advance* still endeavors to mislead his readers as to your position on the merits of this matter. Those who occupy the salmon stands on our coast, in our estuaries, and in the tidal waters of our rivers, fully understand the legal aspect of the salmon tax, and they also understand that such stuff as Smith has been doling out of late will do their cause more harm than good. They have only to recall the effects of Smith's meddling with the fisheries ever since he constituted himself the fishermen's champion, to see that in every case he undertook he made matters worse for them. Even under the rule of Sir A. J. Smith, all his projects failed, and all his promises to fishermen were falsified. As it has been in the past, so will it be in the future, and the more he meddles with the salmon tax the worse it will be for those who now enjoy a virtual monopoly of the salmon fisheries in New Brunswick.

In other words, the *World* Publishing Company desire to intimate to the fishermen that, so long as that company can prevent it, nothing shall be done for them unless it is proposed through or by said Company or the clique it represents. If anyone else feels that an injustice is being done to the fishermen the fact that he makes his sentiments known must be the signal for the perpetuation of the injustice. The doctrine, that Smith of the ADVANCE must not succeed in anything he proposes for the public, must be preached and carried out to the fullest, no matter who is made to suffer thereby or how just the cause he advocates. That is the purpose for which the eight gentlemen who own the *World* are banded together. In this Salmon tax matter they will fail, for we assume that the representative of the County at Ottawa regards the fishermen's just claims as of greater importance than the put-down-Smith-at-any-cost policy of any half dozen sore-heads who may be making war against him.

The *World* says the ADVANCE "howls against the tax, so that it may say, in case of its abolition, 'See what we have effected.'" The ADVANCE is not desirous of securing any credit in the matter that it may not be justly entitled to. It is not given to the kind of boasting suggested by the *World*. If the Department will rescind the tax we shall look upon its action as evidence of an intelligence in dealing with Miramichi interests which it has conspicuously required for the last eight or nine years. If the fishermen present their claims properly to Mr. Mitchell, he will, we hope, seek to have them relieved of the tax, in spite of the position the *World* first took against such relief being afforded. Should he not do so and should the tax be continued, it will be disappointing to many who were induced to believe, only a short time ago, that the rule of the clique whose peculiar friendship for Mr. Mitchell caused his defeat in the County in 1878, was practically ended. We will still believe, however, that Mr. Mitchell will have the salmon-net tax abolished, because it is unjust, regardless of whether such action pleases or displeases the *World* and its most extraordinary combination of publishers.

The War in Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—General Wolseley, telegraphing to the War Office from Ismailia on Thursday, says:—"Water in the fresh water canal having been falling the last three days, I thought it necessary, although I had possession of Serapeum, to push forward and occupy a point on the canal seven miles west of Ismailia, where I had been warned the canal could be most seriously damaged."

General Wolseley in his despatch to the War Office recounts an engagement at Magfar on Thursday, in which he held his ground the whole day against 10,000 Egyptians. His forces numbered 2,000 men. General Wolseley says:—

"I advanced this morning before daybreak with the Household Cavalry, two horse artillery guns, 30 mounted infantry, 1,000 men from the York and Lancaster regiment and marines. After some skirmishing I took possession of the dam which the enemy had constructed across the canal between the villages of Magfar and Mohutma. During the operation two squadrons of the Household Cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found that the enemy were being very largely reinforced from the Tel-el-Kebir. I could see the trains arriving. I thought it inconsistent with tradition for the Queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops, and so decided to hold the ground, until reinforcements arrived. All day long I have had an Egyptian force of 10,000 men with 10 guns in my front and on my right flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery fire was very good, but fortunately they fired common shell nearly all day and when they did fire shrapnel their fuses were badly adjusted. The enemy had their cavalry regiments in line. Our horses having been recently on board ship were not in condition to gallop much.—The two horse artillery guns were served with pluck and ability. Our casualities have been slight. Capt. Hallam Parr was wounded through the leg; Lord Melgrand received a wound through the hand.—Capt. Parr's mounted infantry distinguished itself. All the troops engaged did well. To-morrow, Friday, I shall attack the enemy's position at Holenke and hope to take possession of the dam which they constructed there this morning."

In telegram despatched at 2 o'clock this morning, General Wolseley adds:

I omitted to say that I had with me yesterday 2 Gatling guns worked by seamen who did their duty admirably.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The War Office has received the following telegram from Gen. Wolseley:—

ISMAILIA, Aug. 25, evening.—I pushed on again this morning at daybreak. The enemy had a strongly entrenched position at Mahatta. They withdrew their guns, however, last night. They had 12 in action yesterday. The force at my disposal this morning was the first division roll of English cavalry, with sixteen guns. My intention was to pivot on my left at the dam we took yesterday, and swing round my right to take the enemy's position in the flank and drive them into the fresh water canal, sending the cavalry completely round their position to occupy the railway in their rear and, if passible, to capture their engines and rolling stock. This operation was carried out. All the heavy work developed on the cavalry and artillery, which were well handled by Major General Lowe. He attacked the rear of the enemy, who had a large camp at Mahsemah railway station, which he took, routing the enemy with considerable loss, taking five Krupp guns, 75 R. R. carriages laden with provisions and a large quantity of ammunition and rifles. Notwithstanding our horses being unfit for heavy work, and the long march which the reinforcements I ordered yesterday, had to make, I have every reason to be satisfied with what has been done. Although I did not intend advancing beyond Mahatta for some days, such has been the success of the cavalry to-day, that I intend to-morrow to occupy Kassasin, the lock of the Fresh Water canal. It is about two and a half miles west of Meshameh Station, and its position will secure to us a safe passage across the desert, lying between Ismailia and the cultivated land of the delta. The enemy seem so demoralized, and so averse to await the attack of our infantry, that it is possible they will not make the determined stand I anticipated, before we reached Zagazig. Our losses yesterday, were Household Cavalry, one private killed and five wounded and ten horses killed; the Horse Artillery, two privates and five horses killed, York and Lancaster regiment, one private killed and five wounded; Marine Artillery, one private killed; Mounted Infantry, two officers wounded. There have been forty-eight sunstrokes among privates, one fatal to-day. Major Bebby, of the seventh dragoons has been severely wounded. Admiral Seymour has organized a boat service along the canal, on which we shall have mainly to depend for supplies until locomotives get to work. The army owe the navy a deep debt of gratitude, for the assistance they rendered.

(Signed) WOLSELEY.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25.—On the enemy's left 500 men have been working the whole afternoon upon the new entrenchments across the sands between the railway embankment and Lake Mareotis. Thus his flanks are now covered by entrenchments to Lake Mareotis on one side and Lake Aboukir on the other.

There is reason to believe that the Egyptians have mounted a gun on the railroad track.

A large new camp has been observed on the plain, south of Lake Mareotis, probably contains reinforcements from Tripoli.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times* has the following despatch:—

ISMAILIA, Aug. 25.—This morning the enemy turned out of their strong position near Ramses station and retreated, leaving their camps behind them. They took some guns with them."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A letter from Prince Ibrahim, brother of the Khedive, to Lord Granville, is published, asking that he be allowed to serve with the British army in Egypt. Granville replies that the Government regret their inability to accept the Prince's offer of his service.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times* despatch from Alexandria says: "Cairo is still quiet. The Committee of Vigilance sits daily. All the members of the committee support Arabi except Butros Bey, ex-sub-Minister of Justice, and Latif Bey, one of the leaders of the first emeute against the Nubar-Wilson Ministry."

ISMAILIA, Aug. 26.—The enemy's loss in fighting, Thursday, with Gen. Wolseley is estimated by some as high as 400.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Standard's* Ismailia correspondent says: "The first shell fired by the enemy on Thursday passed a few feet over Gen. Wolseley's head and took off the leg of a horse ten yards behind him. The enemy, throughout the fight, declined to come to close quarters. The two gunners that were killed, were struck down by shrapnels near Wolseley's position. The troops behaved well. They were all day without water or food, after marching ten miles through heavy sand. The enemy's cavalry swept around the British right flank, but did not come within striking distance. The Egyptian fire was too hot for the Life Guards across the open towards them. The British passed the day lying down behind the banks and in ditches. After the engagement, Wolseley rode into Ismailia and returned late in the evening. Reinforcements arrived during the night, but the guns not until early next morning, having had great difficulty to get through the sand. At daylight it was found, to the great disappointment of our men, that the main body of the enemy had withdrawn. The Egyptian artillery fought well and fired much more accurately than at Kafr El Dwar. The infantry were contemptable and the cavalry little better. Many of both those arms were observed breaking from the ranks and dispersing under our fire of shells.

At 1.30 this morning the enemy approached our lines, apparently endeavoring to cut off the British outposts near Mahrimondish canal, but retired on the alarm being given.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Standard* says, "It has reason to believe General Wolseley has applied for more troops. This, it adds, probably means the third division of the army corps, mobilizing at Aldershot."

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26.—It is stated, on good authority, that two thousand Albanians have been enlisted for service in the Egyptian quarantine and other departments, as it is feared that native troops cannot be trusted. The troops are urgently required at the quarantine station at Moses Well, near Suez, as the attitude of Bedouins there is threatening. Blockade of Egyptian coast was established yesterday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—Lord Dufferin has promised that pilgrims to Mecca will be permitted to traverse the Suez Canal as usual.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—Lord Dufferin firmly maintains that the Turkish troops shall only be allowed to disembark at Rosetta, Damietta or Aboukir, and categorically refuses to permit their landing at Alexandria, Port Said or Suez.

MALTA, Aug. 26.—The transport "Teviot," with 20 siege guns, stores and 296 gunners, has proceeded to Alexandria. The transport "Lechmere," with railway plant, has sailed for Port Said. Two more transports with troops have arrived at Suez.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—The Cabinet, at a council held yesterday, decided to follow the same course as other Powers on the Suez Canal question.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26.—Arabi Pasha's armored train left the position of the enemy at 6 o'clock this evening and advanced about 300 yards, when two heavy guns on the Water Works Hill fired five rounds against the train. One shell fell in the enemy's trenches, and the train retired without replying to the fire.

Rameses and Birket el Mahsameh were oocupied yesterday by the British. The losses were small on both sides. The enemy retreated to Lake Maxama, and large numbers of Egyptians are entrenching southward of Meks, apparently with the object of preventing a flank movement by the British. A small reconnoisance was made last evening in that direction whereupon the enemy withdrew through the shallow parts of Lake Marieotis.

Two battalions of the enemy's infantry withdrew yesterday from Abouker to occupy the isthmus between Lake Abouker and Lake El-Ke, This is an important position, as if Abouker was once captured Kafr El Dwar could be turned by a force traversing the isthmus.

All troops except the Irish Fusiliers and three batteries of artillery have gone to the front. Two squadrons of Indian cavalry have arrived and also gone forward.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch dated Alexandria, Sunday evening, says, about 3 o,clock this alternoon two heavy guns recently placed beyond the water works hill opened fire on the enemy on the left bank of Mahmoudieh canal. About twenty rounds were fired and several shells exploded in the midst of the enemy's entrenchments, causing considerable damage. The enemy replied feebly. At about 5 o'clock a conflagration was observed in rear of the enemy's camps, about ten miles beyond Ramleh. The British man of war "Mintour" shelled the enemy's outposts in the direction of Aboukir this p. m. The shells appeared to burst in the midst of the enemy's position. The "Mintour" fired with increased rapidity until sunset. The enemy,s reply was weak. There was altogether very little activity in the rebel lines. The impression gains ground that the bulk of Arabi Pasha's men has been withdrawn from Kafr El Dwar.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 27.—Only six dead Arabs were found on the field of battle, but inside of Ramses were found several small pyramids of stones, freshly erected, beneath which the dead natives were probably buried. Though the engagement was not serious, so for as hard fighting is concerned the soldiers acted splendidly. The difficulties of the ground were fearful, while the heat of the sun defies exaggeration. General Wolseley's object has been achieved and we have gained so much more fresh water, for the canal has been carefully dammed at Ramses. We lost a good many horses and mules. The remainder are fatigned and sadly in need of a few days' rest. The railway has been repaired as far as Ramses. The native cavalry have arrived and gone to the front.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 27.—It is reported that several staff officers have deserted Arabi Pasha and have given General Wolseley important information.

CONSTANINOPLE, Aug. 27.—Said Pasha went to Therapia on Sunday evening, and informed Lord Dufferin that the Turkish Council of Ministers had resolved to publish a proclamation against Arabi Pasha and accept the military convention with England, conformably to Lord Dufferin's proposals.

PORT SAID, Aug 27.—M. DeLesseps has embarked for Marseilles.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 27.—All is quiet at the front. The British Cavalry has advanced to Kassassin. A lot of locomotives have arrived at Suez from Bombay.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 27.—The commander of the British ironclad "Achilles" reports that the Aboukir garrison is making an entrenched camp, on which several thousand laborers are working.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch dated Alexandria Sunday evening says: "at Meks this p. m. Bedouins appeared in large force within a short distance of the fort where the Malta volunteers had been relieved by the Derbyshire Regiment. After considerable firing on both sides the Bedouins retired. It is believed that many Bedouins were killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. It is rumored that the Bedouins will attempt to enter the town to-night at Gabari Gates and the barracks have been prepared accordingly.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Telegraph's* Alexandria correspondent says: We captured a spy and handed him over to the native authorities, who tortured him with thumb screws and ordered him to be shot. He said Arabi had only a strong regiment of artillery, 2,000 cavalry and a few infantry in front of us.

The *Times'* Ismailia correspondent says the rebel position at Tel el Kebir is very strong. There is an entrenchment right across and on both sides of the railway. The position is flanked on each side by water. Our losses Tuesday were about 50 killed and wounded, of which the cavalry lost 20 or 30 from heavy shell fire and from charging a squad of infantry. Our total force in Ismailia district, under Wolseley, is about 11,000 men, 2,500 horses and 27 guns.

The *Times'* Port Said despatch of yesterday says the steamer Calypse arrived on Saturday with 150 Turkish troops and moored inside the inner harbor, when the Monarch at once sent two armed boats, covered with a Gatling gun from the Monarch, to learn their errand. The Turks stated that they were the annual relief for a Turkish garrison at some fort on the Red Sea. During the night armed boats from the British fleet cruised around with orders to prevent the Turks from landing. The Calypse entered the Canal on Sunday morning, a steam pinnace from the Hecla accompanying her with orders to prevent disembarkation of the troops.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent telegraphs: Abdel Russek and four other staff officers escaped from Arabi. They were well received by the Khedive. It appears they have been some time in communication with the Khedive, through members of General Stone's army. They were entrusted by Arabi with the defence of Tel El Kebir, but abstained from making earthworks. They escaped and went to DeLesseps and asked his assistance to get away. DeLesseps tried to dissuade them, accusing them of want of patriotism. They finally sought Rear Admiral Hoskins, who forwarded them to Alexandria.

A despatch from Ismailia says that Mahmoud Fehmy examined at head quarters reports that much suffering and insubordination prevail in the Egyptian army. The difficulty of dragging supplies over the deep sand is very great; but few miles can be made daily. The weather is somewhat cooler and the health of the troops is excellent. The glare on the sands at noon is terrible.

A despatch to the *Times* from Ismailia says an officer has arrived here from the Governor of the district between Suakia and Massowah, on his way to the Khedive to declare his loyalty.

The Mohammedan High Priests held a meeting here at which several influential natives were present. The Priests abjured them to remain loyal to Arabi Pacha. The native Governor has ordered their arrest.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 28.—It is stated that the British intend to cut two dykes near Meks, so as to flood a portion of the dry bed of Lake Mareotis and prevent any attack from that side.

The garrison at Meks was re-inforced to-day, in consequence of the Bedouins having formed a camp on the opposite shore of Lake Mareotis.

Nothing was done at Ramleh to-day. It is thought that the last shell from a 7-inch gun, yesterday, disabled the large gun of Arabi Pasha's battery. Arabi Pasha is reported to be at Saliehah.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 29.—A boat supplying posts on the canal with provisions was fired on by the Bedouins near here to-day, and four of her Maltese crew were wounded and the boat plundered.

Gen. Wilkinson, of the Indian Division, arrived yesterday, to confer with Wolseley. Mahmoud Fehmy asserts that the troops cannot come from Kafr El Dwar to Tel El Kebir. Arabi holds several leading Bedouin chiefs as hostages for the good behaviour of their tribes.

The *Times* Alexandria despatch says report of the death of Toulba Pasha is confirmed.

The correspondent of Reuter's telegram telegraphs from Constantinople this morning that Lord Dufferin has not yet received a reply from Lord Granville to whom he submitted the Porte's acceptance of the military convention. It is considered doubtful in diplomatic circles whether Granville will agree to the acceptance by the Porte as the latter has been several times warned that it might be too late.

ALEXANDRIA,