excellent practice on the fort, whose shots fell thick round the boats and passed several times between the masts, but never even touched them. Its fire at last was silenced by the plucky little gunboats.

THE COMBAT THICKENS.

Meantime the ships of other divisions of the squadron steadily engaged Fort Pharos Ras-el-Tin and Ada, the Inflexible having gone to aid the Sultan, Superb and Alexandra with her fire. The Egyptian batteries replied steadily and rapidly and the roar of the guns was almost continuous while the rush of heavy projectiles through the air, resembled the low roar of distant thunder. The Egyptian officers set a capital example to their men, often jumping upon the parapets to see the effect of their fire. Fort Pharos early showed signs of the heavy battering to which it was exposed. One of the towers was knocked down and the fort soon ceased firing altogether, while the fire from the forts also greatly slackened.

THE KHEDIVE'S PALACE BURNED.

At half-past ten the Khedive's palace, called the Ras-el-Tin, or the Harem Palace, lying behind the forts took fire, and at the time I write is still burning. The fight was nearly over all along the line by twelve o'clock, although the ships all continued to fire in order to complete the dismantlement of the forts. Several small magazines in the course of the afternoon were blown up by our shell, a large one in Fort Ada being destroyed by a lucky shot from the Inflexible. At one o'clock volunteers were called for on board the Invincible to go ashore to spike the guns of Fort Meks, which the fire of the ship had failed to dismount. The work was dangerous, for troops might have been lying behind the fort. However there were plenty of volunteers, and twelve men were chosen for the adventure, Lieutenant Bradford being in command and Major Tulloch being lieutenant. Lieutenant Lambton accompanied him. This duty was skilfully and rapidly performed. To effect a landing the men had to swim through the surf, but no opposition was met as they landed. The guns were burst with charges of gun cotton, and the party returned on board ship without a single casualty.

THE FORT MEKS SQUADRON.

Of the ships engaged with Fort Meks the Penelope was struck five times, and had eight men wounded and one gun disabled. The Invincible was struck many times, but only six shots penetrated her. The foreyard was struck and the royal brace cut away. We had six wounded. The Monarch was not hit once, probably owing to her ability to shift ground, while, on the other hand, she was in movement and practice of her guns, inferior to the Invincible. Up till five o'clock the ironclads kept up an occasional fire, but the forts did not reply during the latter part of the afternoon. One wing of the palace is in ruins. This was inevitable. Since the palace lies behind Forts Pharos and Ada, those portions of the town in the line of fire must also have suffered. The Egyptian gunners fought their guns exceedingly well' sticking to them until the forts were crumbling ruins. The party who landed to destroy the guns of Fort Meks saw several dead lying inside, and the total loss of the enemy must have been heavy.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH.

The operations of the British fleet before Alexandria were almost entirely suspended on 12th—the day following the attack described above. The hurricane which was blowing rendered effective firing uncertain, and Arabi and his officers succeeded in frittering away a large portion of the day in negotiations apparently with the sole view of gaining time. The staff officer who conducted the negotiations reported that large bodies of Egyptian troops were marching out of the forts in heavy marching order, and subsequent events confirmed the belief than an evacuation of the more exposed defences was contemplated. The city was on fire in several quarters, and it was feared that the work of pillage and incendiarism commenced. In conversation a member of Arabi's staff acknowledged that their troops had lost heavily. Later despatches of the day report the hurricane subsiding, and that the bombardment will be renewed in the morning unless the white flag is again hoisted, which action Admiral Seymour notified the commander of the city he would regard as a token of unconditional surrender and act accordingly. The five British sailors killed in the action of the previous day were committed to the deep with imposing ceremonies. The day was spent in repairing damages, which appear to be somewhat greater than was at first supposed, though still very light compared with that inflicted on the enemy's works.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, in a spirited defence of the Government's Egyptian policy, pointed out that if the Alexandria massacre had remained unavenged the effect would be serious to all Europeans, and declared that the proceedings of Great Britain were not against the people, but against the *regime* of a military despotism.

THURSDAY, 13TH.

Despatches of this date show that great atrocities have been committed in Alexandria upon the European inhabitants remaining there at the time of the bombardment. As if the flames caused by the bombardment were not a sufficient horror of themselves, the incendiary's torch has added to the catastrophe. It is not too much to say that Alexandria is doomed, and that in default of outside assistance nothing can save the town from being utterly destroyed. Those who should naturally come to the front in the work of helping to extinguish the flames and put a stop to the pillaging and worse that has been going on for nearly a day and a half—the soldiers of the Khedive—have all disappeared. Debauched from their allegiance by Arabi Bey, they have followed their leader, and under cover of the flag of truce have withdrawn hence, leaving the hordes of convicts let loose from the convict hulks and prisons to work their fiendish will on the city and its inhabitants. These have been joined by troops of Bedouins and by fellahs of the lowest class and have made a clean sweep of the city. Wherever resistance has been offered murder has ensued, and only a few Europeans, about one hundred, have been able to fight their way through the villainous rabble and escape to the beach, whence they have been taken off to the ships in open boats.

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

"OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 13, 1 o'clock p. m.—After daybreak this morning a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water on the harbour, and glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered, and crews armed to the teeth started for the shore. They found about one hundred Europeans (many of them were wounded) who had gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and resisted desperately. They had maintained themselves there throughout the night. Towards daybreak their assailants drew off, and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi Pasha before he left with his troops, had the prisons opened, and that the convicts, joined by the lower classes and some Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill every Christian they could find, and set the European quarter on fire. From the part they were defending, the Europeans could hear shrieks and cries and reports of pistols and guns. Scores of fugitives were cut down or beaten to death in their sight. The European quarter is all in flames, and the great square is a mass of smoking ruins. All the public buildings are destroyed, and nothing European seems to have escaped the rage of the fanatics. Several shells have been fired within the last two hours into the portion of the city where the conflagration broke out, in the hope they may scare the pillagers. That many pillagers remain is evident by the fact that several fires have broken out in the last three hours. A British gunboat is lying close to Ramleh and two ironclads are cruising near, and will fire upon any men approaching the palace.

Arabi has retreated from the city at the head of the army and it is not easy to determine his whereabouts. One report is that he proposes to proceed to Cairo and there fortify his position until joined by the rebel commanders who are marching with men to aid him. If this be true the British forces will have very serious work before them.

FRIDAY 14TH.

The idea seems to prevail among the rescued Europeans that Arabi's troops have marched in the direction of Rosetta. If so, they can have but one object, namely, the destruction of the Suez Canal, which is but a short distance off. A wounded native officer, however, of Nationalist proclivities, asserts that the Nationalists proper will make no effort to destroy the Canal, but will leave that to the Bedouins. They themselves will cut the fresh water Nile canals, the result of which will be the flooding of the country, depriving Port Said and Ismailia of water, and reducing the depth of the Suez Canal.

The refugees, and especially the Nationalist officer already spoken of, advise that assistance be at once sent on to Cairo, where there is a large Christian population. It seems a matter beyond doubt that the scenes just enacted at Alexandria will be re-enacted in that city, where the Mussulman population is most fanatical, and ready at any moment to adopt the most severe measures against all who not only do not adopt their tenets, but also maintain an aggressive attitude towards them. Admiral Seymour, however, cannot afford at present to do more than look after Alexandria.

A London despatch says,—There is terrible excitement here mingled with doubt and fear as to the fate of the Christians and Europeans who were in Alexandria when the bombardment commenced. Of these no single trace can be found, though there is good grounds for believing that there were hundreds if not thousands of them in the city. Whether they have been carried off as hostages or whether they are doomed to slaughter in the desert by the fanatical Mussalmans none as yet can even guess. It is a piece of strategy comparable only with Arabi's cunning in safely evacuating Alexandria under cover of a flag of truce. For the successful carrying out of this piece of knavery, as well as for the disappearance of the Christians and Europeans, Admiral Seymour is held accountable by the English people. The denunciations of the Admiral by those who are opposed to the Government, as well as by many who have friends and relatives in Alexandria, are neither few nor sparing.

Admiral Seymour is being seriously taken to task on another score, namely, his allowing himself to be so easily taken in by Arabi Bey in the matter of the flag of truce. The comments on his conduct arose from the following despatch sent by the Admiral at 10:40 yesterday morning:—"Our terms were the surrender of the forts as at first demanded. The use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians is considered disgraceful." Admiral Seymour's line of action is considered to have been at least "very simpletonish," especially in view of his knowledge of Arabi's antecedents.

SATURDAY, 15TH.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.—Admiral Seymour had determined to land a force, but refugees informed him that nine thousand Egyptians occupied a position outside the city ready for attack, while Admiral Seymour could only land 300 men. He therefore instead of landing the men ordered the city to be fired over, in order to frighten the rioters. Twenty armed Europeans, who escaped the general massacre, were told by a Pasha whom they met on their way through the town, that the Egyptians killed numbered 500. The English and French Consulates were burned. A party of Blue Jackets landed at Fort Gobarrie and spiked 19 guns in position. This morning the "Monarch" fired at and destroyed another battery.

The *Standard's* Alexandria correspondent says:—"All the ships sent ashore every man that can be spared. The marines were landed at the request of the Khedive. Arabi Pasha sent away by railway women and children in thousands. All able-bodied men were ordered to join the army." Sailors occupy all the gates. They have been ordered to disarm all soldiers and to shoot looters, the populace being encouraged to return to their homes. The "Penelope" has sailed for Ismailia. The fire continues with unabated fury.

Admiral Seymour telegraphed at eleven last night that the fire in Alexandria was not spreading and that nearly all the looting had stopped. A party of Germans landed to protect the hospital, and a party of Americans to establish a consulate. Ironclad "Minotaur" has arrived. The bombarding of Tuesday almost exterminated the Egyptian corps of artillerymen, which was the best branch of the army.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent telegraphs: "I went on shore on Friday. All evidences prove the truth of the report that the Egyptian gunners were directed by French and Italian artillerists." Twenty-eight Frenchmen who were in the city of Alexandria during the massacre escaped.

SUNDAY 16TH.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Observer* says torpedo boats at Davenport have been ordered to prepare for sea. It is believed they will be used for patrolling the Suez Canal. It is intended to send to Egypt the reserve squadron under the Duke of Edinburgh.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16, 10 a. m.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha is awaiting reinforcements from Cairo. Firing was heard outside of the town during the night. All the available marines and sailors were sent to the front last evening in the expectation that Arabi Pasha would attempt to enter the city. It is rumored that fighting occurred at three this a. m. outside the gates. The night passed quietly. Orders have been given to send all maraunders to head quarters, with a written statement of their cases, to be flogged. Incendiaries will continue to be shot. Five rebel soldiers captured by the marines have been handed over to the Khedive and will be shot by the loyal Egyptian troops to-day.

The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the ministry of war. The fire continued. Whole families of Europeans disappeared. It is believed they were thrown into the flames.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The conditions of the Turkish intervention in Egypt are understood to be as follows:—The occupation of Egypt is to be limited to three months, at the expiration of which the Khedive can demand a prolongation; to cost to be defrayed by Egypt. No European commissioners are to accompany the Turkish troops. It is believed the Porte will refuse to despatch an expedition. Sandison, Secretary of the British Legation, visited the Porte on Saturday for the first time since the bombardment of Alexandria. He was cordially received.

Reuter has received the following:—*Alexandria*, July 16—9 p. m.—Arabi is still at Rafrdwar. His force consists of four regiments of infantry, 1,500 irregular troops and one regiment of cavalry, with 800 horses, thirty-six Krupp guns and twelve mitrelleuses. The British have cut the Cairo railway near Lake Mareotis. The Khedive has summond Arabi Pasha to Alexandria, threatening to treat him as a rebel if he refuses to obey. Advices from Cairo indicate that everything is quiet there.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphed from Alexandria at 8 p. m. that an engagement is imminent between the English and the troops of Arabi Pasha. The English sailors to-day flogged the Arabs guilty of arson, rape and pillage. Five men were publicly shot, four for murder and one as a spy. Hundreds of persons are homeless and starving.

In the House of Commons Saturday afternoon Dilke said the government has no information as to Arabi Pasha's position. Dilke, in reply to the question whether steps would be taken to intercept Arabi Pasha on the roads, said: "Our proceedings relate to Alexandria; the other matter is for the powers to take action upon."

The *Standard's* Alexandria correspondent says it is now possible to walk the streets without escort. Cafes and shops are re-opening and confidence is generally reviving.

A thousand more marines have been ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent says thirteen hundred Christian refugees were saved in the Coptic Church during the massacre. The fires in the town were undoubtedly directly instigated by the principal supporters of Arabi Pasha, if not by himself. After looting commenced the soldiers attacked the original plunderers and robbed them of their prey.—Arabi Pasha, during the fight, was at Fort Napoleon which neither fired or received a shot. After the firing ceased he rode through the town accompanied by Mahmoud Lami, and other ministers. Subsequently a party of soldiers set fire to the French consulate. Another party proceeded in the same systematic manner and set fire to three sides of the great square. The whole district is so ruined that even street openings are indistinguishable.

MONDAY, 17TH.

An Alexandria despatch says,—On Saturday night, in consequence of the reports of an intended attack by Arabi Pasha, Captain Fisher had mines sunk in front of the gates, doing the work in ostentatious way, in order to insure the fact reaching Arabi. Late at night all the posts on the fortifications were strongly reinforced. A Colonel and Lieutenant, deserters from Arabi's army have arrived here. They say his force consists of eight regiments of infantry, four batteries of artillery, one of Mstrelleuses. His cavalry are making requisitions in the country for horses. The officers say it is Arabi's intention to cut the fresh water canal which supplies the town. Arabi telegraphed yesterday the Khedive offering to come in with his army to subdue the fire caused by the English guns. Lord Beresford has, in consequence of the rumor of Arabi's intention to cut the canal, given orders for the filling of all tanks and cisterns.

It is stated that a Pasha is marching on Port Said with fifteen hundred men, and that a large force of Bedouins is apparently following them. The corpses of the slain Europeans, some those of women, are floating in the harbor. A detachment of Greek sailors saved the Greek Catholic church, the European hospital and the Italian consulate. The Khedive's government having lodged a complaint that the Greek sailors were committing outrages and shooting people, those sailors will be sent back to their ships to-day.

An American party of 100 men are again doing good work to-day.

A proclamation declaring the city under martial law will be issued to night under the authority of the Khedive.

Gen. Stone Pasha is giving Admiral Seymour the benefit of his knowledge of the country. The Khedive is about to send a staff officer to reconnoitre near Aboukir.

Captain Maude of the "Temeraire" is making a reconnoisance in the direction of Arabi's camp. The Americans are sending nearly all their marines back to the ships. Arabi's force consists of two regiments only, which are looting the entire country.

The road to Cairo is blocked. The Khedive believes the people of Cairo will not permit Arabi to loot that city.

Last night a strong band of Arabs entered Alexandria and killed a number of loyal Egyptian soldiers.

Refugee continue to be found.

Large numbers of dead were buried today.

Many houses were blown up by the English and Americans to stop the fire.

The English are laying telegraph wire all around the works.

Sir Auckland Calvin has issued a proclamation to the Bedouins hoping to save Cairo. Arabi has issued a proclamation declaring that the Arabs must pay all taxes to him.

Advices received state that Arabi has despatched his under secretary of war to Cairo to bring up immediately all available troops and that he is busily intrenching at Kafr El Dwar. He evidently means to fight there.

The foreign consuls-general have requested permission to land men to protect the property of their respective countrymen. Admiral Seymour replied that they were most welcome to do so, but that if the men were intended to patrol the streets they must be placed under the command of Lord Charles Beresford. The appointment of Beresford has given general satisfaction.

The Northumberland with 700 men, Tamar with 91 marines, and Salams and Agincourt have arrived at Alexandria. The marines will land at Gabari and two regiments at Ramleh.

The last mail steamer from Calcutta sailed with 1,500 commissariat tents and a large quantity of stores for Suez.

The Americans did excellent service in checking the fire, indeed they arrested it altogether at several points. All action taken is in the name of the Khedive, who only sanctioned the order for shooting and flogging of the incendiaries after considerable pressure.

The *Times* says the offer of rations which Admiral Seymour has made to such Egyptian soldiers as choose to return to their allegiance of the Khedive will be a considerable inducement to loyalty and will increase the staff available for pressing sanitary operations.

The *Times* Paris correspondent reports that a Cabinet Council resolved to accept the invitation to protect the Suez Canal jointly with England. Six French transports are being ordered to get ready to embark troops.

Troops from the troopship Tamar are disembarking, and will raise the total British force ashore to 6,000 men.

The war steamer Helicon intercepted two regiments going to Port Said from Cyprus and ordered them to Alexandria.

The Khedive has received news that a large number of Bedouins have collectod three miles from the railway gate, which is opposite the weak point in our defences; also 1,500 Arabs at Fort Guelani, six miles hence throwing up earth works. Three British, four French, two Italian men-of-war and one Spanish war-ship are in the harbor. The governor is loyal to the Khedive, but the Egyptian colonel who commands 250 men here, is suspected of disloyalty.

Ragheb Pacha, president of the ministry, to-day wrote a letter to Admiral Seymour stating the preparations that Arabi Pacha is making are against the will of the Khedive and the Government; that Arabi had been ordered to suspend them; that the Khedive decided to dismiss him, but danger of a repetition at Cairo and elsewhere of the fatal disorders which occurred in Alexandria induced the Khedive to temporarily defer publication of his decision.

Fears of an outbreak of natives in Cairo are increasing.

Very few houses are now (8.30 p. m. 17th) on fire. Refugees from Cairo report that a holy war is being proclaimed. Europeans are being massacred in Tontah, Mansural and Seagosi. The Consul has been killed at the last named place.

The ironclads Minota, Sultan and Temeraire have arrived off Aboukir to prevent Arabi Pacha from cutting the dykes. One of the two body guards of the Khedive deserted to Arabi Pacha.

Several Arabs were killed last night for incendiarism.

TUESDAY 18TH.

Arabi Pasha has written a reply to the Khedive's demands in a long letter which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory.

Arabi says he did not intend to make war but as the powers are determined to force an attack he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive will induce the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this Arabi recommends him to send a minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

Three Bedouin chiefs have come in and sworn allegiance to the Khedive.

Plenty of mules have been landed for the field batteries, which also have been landed, so that the British force is ready to move at a moment's notice. Large numbers of people are returning ashore.

Arabi's troops are about fifteen miles from Port Said. There are some troops near Suez.

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

Large numbers of Arabs are returning from the country.

Arabi Pasha has appointed Ali Feima, a notorious anglophobist, to the command of the Suez Canal.

The Khedive has found an officer willing to undertake to carry the decree for Arabi's dismissal to his camp.

Intelligence has been received from Cairo that the Prefect of Police declines to permit Arabi to enter the city.

Arabi Pasha has cut the telegraph which connected him with the palace, and by which the ministry had communication with him. Mounted messengers had also been passing to and fro with documents. British outposts stopped the Egyptian officer bearing the Khedive's dismissal of Arabi, which, therefore, has not reached him. The palace authorities allege that they can find nobody willing to convey the document to Arabi, as he would probably behead any officer bearing his dismissal.

No words can be too strong to eulogize the admirable manner in which all have united to repair the effects of the bombardment and to render the city habitable. The English, American and Greek sailors and marines vie with one another in doing good solid work.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says: The idea of the renewal of the close co-operation of France with England has forced itself upon the French government. The Cabinet has adopted a resolution to this effect. The resolution is conditional on three things, namely,—Turkey's reply to the identical note of the powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt, the decision of the Conference and the sanction of Parliament. Subject to these conditions the two Governments are now entirely agreed in regard to the terms upon which their forces will undertake to restore order in Egypt.

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 one pill a night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to second health, if such a thing is possible.

IT IS SO PLEASANT.—It is so certain and easy in its action. It invigorates the nerve, brain and muscle. ZOPESA does these things simply by giving active Digestion, and regulating the Stomach and Liver. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie Druggist Chatham.

Mr. H. F. MacArthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - JULY 20, 1882.

The Ottawa Fish Chowder.

It is not encouraging to those who wish to see the fishery interests of the country intelligently managed, to read, it the official reports of the different Departmental officers in charge of several leading branches of the service, attacks and counter-attacks upon each other which would, we are quite sure, not be tolerated under any other government in the British empire. Personal jealousies and antagonisms seem to occupy the attention of these gentlemen, to the damage of the great interests they are supposed to have under their especial care. The absence of Ministerial headship is manifested in the departmental blue books, which are marred by the washing of large quantities of dirty official linen. Those who know the Commissioner of Fisheries, W. F. Whitcher, Esq., regret that he has been forced by circumstances to become a party to these unseemly squabbles. He seemed, all along, to be making a struggle to keep aloof from the bickerings around him, but was not successful and the result seems to be a fire between officials all along the line. Mr. McLellen, who has been acting Minister for about a year, has shown himself to be entirely incapable of controlling his subordinates, who have been allowed to interfere with the work of the deputy heads, while the latter have been brought into collision with each other. Aspiring Accountants, "Secretaries," Inspectors and, even, Overseers have been permitted to have their say in high places, while Mr. McLellen has virtually said, "Gentlemen, you know "more than I do about these matters; "fight it out among yourselves." Whether Mr. McLellen—now that he is Minister—will develop sufficient firmness and ability to restore harmony in the Department, remains to be seen. It is bad enough to have the outside service in its present disgraceful and hopeless condition, without the existing state of things at Ottawa being allowed to continue.

The Political Professor.

Professor Weldon appears to have done very little good to the Sackville Institutions by taking the stump in the late election campaign in Westmorland. It is justly claimed that Mount Allison should have enough to teach within its walls without sending its professors out into the country to teach Protection in election contests. We presume that political economy strongly impregnated with protective ideas is taught by the Professor to the youth of Mount Allison—a feature which ought to attract the attention of Conservative parents who desire to have their children educated in their favorite political faith. The matter seems to have attracted the notice of the Methodist Conference.

The Fredericton *Herald* says:—"The Rev. Mr. Evans, on Wednesday, brought under the notice of the Conference, the report to which currency was given by the *Herald*, that a Professor of Sackville had taken the stump at the late Dominion election. Mr. Evans point d out that this was a very objectionable course for a person connected with an educational institution to pursue. His remarks seemed to meet with general approval; but upon an assurance being given to the Conference that the Professor in question would not give similar cause for complaint in future, the matter was allowed to drop.

The *Transcript* says,—

Professor Weldon was allowed to pursue, and did pursue, his partizan career as stump orator for the Tories, as long as he could be of any service to their cause. There can be no doubt that grave and permanent injury has been done by the conduct of Professor Weldon in the premises. It has, we are informed, in more than one instance, led parents who had intended sending their children to the Sackville institutions, to decide to send them elsewhere. As to the "assurances" which were given to the Conference that the offence would not be repeated, we have no means of knowing whether or not Prof. Weldon authorized such assurances to be made. At any rate it is rather a cheap way of getting out of a difficulty, by promising to do differently five years hence.

No doubt, the managers of the Institutions in question console themselves with the thought that if they lose the patronage of Liberals there will be a corresponding gain from the other side, although all right thinking people will agree that party politics should not be known in such places.

Who is Responsible?

War is honorable,
In those who do their native rights maintain;
In those whose swords an iron barrier are,
Between the lawless spoiler and the weak:
But is, in those who draw the offensive blade,
For added power or gain, sordid and despicable,
As meanest office of the worldly churl.

Jonna Baillie.

"Wisdom is generally averse to entering into warlike contests at all; yet when engaged it is likely to prevail over brute force, and to bear off the laurels of the day."—*Pope.*

The *World* complains that two of its proprietors, and "other gentlemen," are the objects of "nasty attacks" by the ADVANCE. It names the two—Messrs. Call and Sadler—and we presume the others are also its proprietors, Messrs. Whitney, Crocker, etc. It would be useless to request the paper published by those gentlemen to quote the "nasty attacks" referred to, for they know very well such attacks were never made upon them. If it be "nasty attacks" to publish *and prove* facts relating to the incompetency and mismanagement displayed by Messrs Call and Sadler in connection with the Valley Railway and to publish and prove that Mr. Call never made a contract or had a steamer for public service under construction, as stated by him in his paper, we must plead guilty, but as these are public matters, concerning which these gentlemen took the initiative in parading their own names before the public, why should they object to have the whole truth told and their misstatements corrected?

It is rather amusing to hear the paper owned by Messrs. Call, Sadler & Co. cry out concerning "attacks" made upon them when "the whole eight of them" have clubbed together and hired a swashbuckler of the press to write, while they publish most extraordinary attacks upon the proprietor of the ADVANCE. Not only so, but the President of the concern, Mr. Call, made himself very conspicuous only a few weeks ago as a kind of valet to the Surveyor-General and was always ready with a paper, a glass of water or a proposal for "three cheers," when that gentleman was, like Saul of Tarsus, "breathing out threatenings" against said publisher. If Mr. Call could not "attack" Mr. Smith, himself, he could hold "the bottle and sponge" for the man who was doing it; if he could not call Mr. Smith all the vile names in the vocabulary of the *World* Publishing Company, he could clap his little hands and cry "hear, hear" and "three cheers" when his *fidus Achates* was performing that congenial task; and, yet, it is in his behalf that his paper conjures up "nasty attacks," and charges them against the gentleman who has been the object of Mr. Call's malevolence. And, now, when the ADVANCE will not allow these gentlemen to have their own way in all things, and when its proprietor ventures to defend himself and friends against the *World* Publishing Company's attacks, the local public are edified with the spectacle of Messrs. "Call, Sadler and other gentlemen" posing in their paper as injured innocents. This organ, which has had an existence of about six months, told us last week, with the gravity of an owl, that,—

"Once upon a time the two parties, when the fight was over at the close of the polls, laid down their arms, and were friends once more."

That's exactly what the party represented by the ADVANCE did after the election of September, 1878. For three weeks after our victory on that occasion the ADVANCE'S columns showed that the policy of the victorious party in the County was one of conciliation. What was the policy on the other side? Who was it, "when the fight was over" stood by "their arms"? Who continued the fight? Did not Messrs. Call, Sadler, Whitney and Crocker—four of the eight publishers of the *World*—enter an election petition "when the fight was over at the close of the polls?" And, when they knew they could not succeed, and if they went to court that their own crooked ways would be exposed, to the shame of their party, were they content, then, to "lay down their arms?" We think not. Messrs. Whitney and Crocker, it is true, appeared to have sickened of their undertaking; but who was it continued the fight by going to Ottawa for the purpose of unseating the successful candidate on an imaginary Post Office contract? It was Messrs. Call and Sadler, of the election petition quartette, and Mr. Tweedie—another of the *World* Publishing Company.—Coming down to the present time, who do we find proclaiming the doctrine of war and persecution "after the fight was over at the close of the polls?"—Who was it, on Declaration Day at Newcastle,—with a majority of votes in his favor sufficient to challenge magnanimity and a spirit of conciliation from any christian—that declared, on the part of himself and friends against the ADVANCE and its editor," a war so bitter that they must be exterminated?" Who sat beside the man who made that uncharitable threat nodding his approval and clapping his hands? Was it not this same Mr. Call? And, who is it that is still threatening what he will do against a certain candidate's business interests at the coming Crown Lands Sales because of reference made by the candidate during the canvass to a certain public expenditure? Is it not this same gentleman whose paper now makes the hypocritical statement that, heretofore, "when the fight was over at the close of the polls the two parties laid down their arms and were friends once more." In defeat in 1878, and in victory in 1882 Mr. Call and his fellow-publishers have been the same. They have not shown a disposition to meet their opponents half way on the road to peace, but have kept up the warfare both openly and in secret, and they must not imagine that we do not understand the hypocritical and treacherous mask put on by them in the *World*.

It invites our pity and contempt when we hear of some of these gentlemen going, on the one hand, and influencing their business friends to withdraw patronage from the ADVANCE and on the other approaching our personal and political friends with a suddenly-awakened and deep solicitude for *their* welfare. With words "as soft as butter" they tell the latter that all would be love and harmony if it were not for the ADVANCE and that they must use their influence to have it silenced. It is stirring up strife in the community and, but for it, the lion and the ass would lie down together and the ears of the latter patient animal would never be seen. The sagacity of these gentlemen and their confidence in the credulity of the rest of the community are very refreshing at this season of the year. They are of the thin and gauzy character that has been a peculiar feature of all their great political and public plans and undertakings, and while the community would like to believe therein, just to please them, they cannot even make a pretence of doing so until "this cruel war is over." Now, if we had something in the direction of peace from these gentlemen in a practical way we should enjoy it. But black looks, frowns, threats and slander on the streets and in the business and private circle, do not accord with peace, proclamations which are almost yelled out under the lash of truth. So long as the gentlemen for whom the *World* speaks imagine that peace and friendship can go hand in hand with threats of "bitter war" and "extermination;" so long as they ask their opponents to purchase their friendship by treachery and ingratitude; so long as they think any influences but those of truth and honor can disarm the adverse criticisms of the ADVANCE and that there is any man who can warp its judgment or silence its voice when it should speak—just so long will there be no peace and friendship, however much we may desire it. The fight we have made against our opponents is one of which we are not ashamed, and as they have proclaimed the "bitter war" to the point of "extermination" we do not propose to be like those who "turn their backs in the day of battle."

Political Notes and News.

The report that Dr. Schultz (Tory) was elected for Lisgar proves to be incorrect. The Liberals have carried three of the five Manitoba seats by handsome majorities.

The protest against the return of Mr. Josiah Wood, in Westmorland, is being prepared. It is stated that proceedings will be taken to unseat the four local members.

The Woodstock *Press* (Conservative) has heard a rumor "that one of the members of the Government has signified his intention of resigning and going with the Opposition."

It is stated that M. Gagne, the Liberal candidate, has been elected in Chicoutimi, where a short time ago M. Cimon, Tory, was elected by a large majority. This is another Liberal gain.

On Tuesday of this week Mr. Chas. Masters of St. John, fyled with the Clerk of the Pleas, Fredericton, a petition against the return of the four members from St. John County, and Mr. D. Jordan fyled a petition against the return of Attorney General McLeod.

It is said that Sir A. T. Galt is to return to London and to the post of Canadian plenipotentiary. It is said that he refused to resume the heavy work and great responsibilities at the old salary, and that Sir John, anxious to keep him out of the way, has consented to give him $5000 a year additional. It is taken for granted that the newly elected majority will vote the increase without hesitation.—*Freeman.*

A second rise has taken place in sugars since the elections. The last advance was ¼c. in granulated and ⅛c. in yellows. Granulated now stands at 9⅜c. It paid the refiners to stand by John A. and sell cheap for a few weeks before election day. In the course of another year or two Redpath can buy another palace in England. If only those who voted for the N. P. had to pay for this swindle there would be no cause for mourning.—*Hamilton Times.*

The Fredericton *Herald* says,—"All sorts of rumors are afloat. The crowding out process is being applied to Mr. Crawford; but so far without any result. Mr. McLeod has been made to feel that his room is better than his company, and of late a horrible rumor has arisen that it is the Premier himself, the saviour of Fredericton, who is thought to be the Jonah. Another calamitous report is that Mr. W. E. Perley is to be discharged. In fact each day brings its fresh batch of rumors, just as each day adds to the strength of the Opposition.

Referring to the Surveyor-General, the Fredericton *Herald* says,—"This officer is giving a great deal of dissatisfaction to persons having business with him by reason of the extraordinary manner in which he attends, or rather does not attend, to the public business. He is a terrible man to procrastinate, and many matters which ought to have been decided long ago are still in abeyance. This causes a great deal of complaint, and people naturally ask what the Surveyor-General is for. He gets a salary and a pretty good one, about a hundred dollars a day for every day he spends in his office. The Legislature in creating the office and attaching a salary to it, intended that the incumbent should remain a reasonable part of the time in his office and discharge some of the duties. Mr. Adams, however, seems to consider that nothing of this kind is called for from him."

The *Freeman* says,—"There is still much talk about the position of our Provincial Government. Their friends continue to assert that they are sure of a majority, but nobody knows how it is made up, and there are rumors of reconstruction which go far to contradict what the members of the Government and their friends say so often and so loudly. The Speakership, it is said, has been offered to more than one of those on whom the Opposition are supposed to count, and has been refused. It has been rumored that Mr. Young was to retire in order to make room for some ambitious man, eager to fill his shoes—a thing not easily done—but few believe that story, as in Mr. Young the combination would lose pilot and helm. He is generally regarded as the most able of them all in intrigue. Other changes also are talked of, but the men who hold offices cling to them, and it is not easy to purchase even the smallest of the new men for less than a portfolio."

The expiring Local Government is attempting to prove, through its organs, that it behaved properly in appointing two members more than the law allows to the Legislative Council. They now say Mr. Kelly's seat has been vacated by non-residence, but Mr. Kelly, himself, thinks differently and expresses his intention of taking his place in the Council next session. The Government, we believe, also claims that Mr. Davidson has been appointed in Mr. Kelly's place and that if Mr. Kelly can retain the seat, Mr. Davidson's appointment will go for nothing. Where is the law for this? As we understand it Mr. Davidson is called to the Legislative Council by the Crown because the Crown has decided upon securing his services in that position, and the onus of fighting Mr. Kelly out in order to let Mr. Davidson or any other man in must rest on the Government. If the Government is dismissed or resigns—pursuant to the decision of the people at the polls against it—there does not seem to be a probability that the new government will carry out the wishes of their predecessors so discourteously expressed to Mr. Kelly. It is true that Mr. Adams and Mr. Davidson were both opponents of Mr. Kelly when the latter gentleman was a member of the Government, but they were not justified in so entirely ignoring his rights as a member of the Council or of treating him as if he had no political existence.

The Hon. Mr. Colter, head of the Board of Works department, is visiting Shediac and other points on the Gulf shore. He is said to be making an "inspection of roads and bridges," but as the last Commissioner was continually at that work, as he lived in that section of the Province, this new inspection is hardly necessary, or, if it is, is a sharp reflection on Mr. Landry's past work. The surmise is most natural that Mr. Colter is looking for support for his Government. It is telegraphed to one of the Government papers that he has made a most favorable impression in the County of Kent. This is a delightful piece of intelligence. We hope the country has made a favorable impression on Mr. Colter. We have heard it stated that he knows very little about the Province, one of whose most important offices he is suddenly called upon to fill. There is, indeed, a report that his experience has been almost wholly in the County of York; although there are some well-informed persons who positively allege that he had previously been as far as Woodstock, and that he had even been in Queen's County. But it is affirmed that his first visit to St. John was made a few days ago, and that the size, bustle and spirit of this city so frightened him that he had to go into the country for a day or two, to recover himself. If these statements are not exaggerated the Government have certainly given us a model Commissioner.—St. John *Globe.*

The *Monde* says that the Acadians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have acted like the French in the Province of Quebec, and have voted *en masse* for the candidates of the Government. This is not correct. In some of the counties of Quebec the French electors have elected Liberal candidates. In many others the majorities of the Government candidates were very small. The only county in Nova Scotia in which the Acadians are very numerous, elected a Liberal, and in New Brunswick hundreds of French electors supported the Liberal candidates in each of three counties in which the Acadians are numerous. The *Monde* rejoices in what it regards as the union of the French race, declaring it is the protection of their rights and the safeguard of their dearest interests, but a corresponding union of the people of other nationalities, which it says is threatened, it pretends in one sentence to ridicule as a vain menace, and in another as an attempt to set Province against Province, and to excite a war of races. Such a war, if excited, would produce the most disastrous effects. The French people in all the Provinces would have a right to combine if they chose, but, unless there were some grave necessity demanding united action on their part, the expediency of such combination may well be questioned, as others also have the right to combine, and one combination may lead to another, and such combinations are seldom actuated by patriotism or guided by prudence. In the Province of Quebec the Liberal party is nearly one half the whole population today. The Liberals of the other Provinces will endeavor to overcome some of the difficulties which now beset their path by strengthening that party, and will do nothing to excite the war of races which the leaders of the Quebec *Bleus* have done so much to provoke. To the Quebec *Bleus* the French of the Maritime Provinces owe absolutely nothing. There is not an instance in which that party, or its leaders, have made the smallest sacrifice or even the slightest exertion in the interest of the French people of the Lower Provinces or ever took the least trouble about them until they saw a prospect of turning their votes to good account, and then they strove to isolate them and place them in antagonism with the people of all other nationalities. Thanks to the efforts of several true friends of the Acadians, those intrigues were but partially successful.—*Freeman.*

A SIMPLE herb found on the s