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LONDON, April 18, 1882.

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My Dear Sir,—In September last I contracted a severe cold which settled upon my lungs quite seriously, affecting the left one. I had a very bad cough, accompanied by expectoration indicative of Pulmonary Phthisis. My strength decreased and spirits sank very low, and when I called upon you I was in doubt whether any medical treatment would avail in my case. Under your treatment I have already recovered my wonted strength and health. My strength has increased, my cough has ceased, and in every way I feel much benefitted by your treatment.

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Very sincerely yours,
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A Convict Killed while Escaping.

MONTREAL, July 12.—A convict who attempted to escape from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary to-day was shot by a warden and killed.

After the Battle.

The Fortifications Destroyed and Alexandria in Flames.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

An Unsuccessful Attempt at Negotiations.

HEAVY EGYPTIAN LOSS.

Gladstone Defends His Action in the House.

THE TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

Firing on Alexandria to be Renewed.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

Injuries to British Ships—The Khedive Safe—Turkey and England—Britain Fighting the Cause of Europe.

DETAILS OF THE FIRST DAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12—The gunboats yesterday played an active part in the operations, creeping close up to the forts and silencing several guns. The Inflexible made splendid practice firing at a range varying from five to three thousand yards. The Temeraire was ashore some time but floated at 8 a.m. The gunboat Condor ran within 1200 yards of Marabout fort, a single shot from which would have sunk her. Before the signal was given to cease firing she silenced three great guns on the fort, Admiral Seymour signalling, "Well done, Condor." A sailor has christened Arabi Bey "Horrible Pasha." The Superb has two holes inside. One of the officials from Dervish Pasha who brought a letter from the ministry to Seymour offering to dismount the guns, states that he and many others were not sorry that hostilities were about to begin, as it was the only way in which end could be made, and the fate of two parties, namely, one in favor of the khedive and order, the other of Arabi Bey and anarchy, could be decided. The officials were conveyed ashore after Seymour had given his decision in writing at 6.30 yesterday morning. When the order was passed around to load with common shell a gleam of satisfaction shone on the faces of the sailors. The wind and sun were both in the enemy's favor.

THE TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times says the Turkish ambassador in an interview yesterday with Earl Granville demanded that the order for the bombardment of Alexandria be countermanded. Granville replied that circumstances compelled the British government to take decisive action and its decision could not be revoked. We do not hesitate to say that the effect of England's determination has been to produce a most favorable impression both in public opinion and judgment. European statesmen and representatives of the three powers have already expressed satisfaction at the government's action. There is therefore no ground whatever for the assertion that the action of England is judged by Europe as high-handed or unnecessary. If the porte refuses to intervene in Egypt we shall gladly welcome the assistance of France. Signs are not wanting that De Freciner has shown timidity little to the taste of his countrymen. Gambetta, in his speech yesterday in the chamber, said the most serious feature was that England and France after having acted together at Alexandria in presenting the ultimatum, had parted company, and if the separation proved definite, never would France be in a more serious position. This is a sign of public opinion not to be neglected.

THE DEADLY EFFECT OF ELECTRIC BROADSIDES.

LONDON, July 12.—An Alexandria correspondent mentions the deadly effect of the electric broadsides from the ships which attacked the Pharos and Ras El Tin forts. The Inflexible, being further westward, was able to shell Mex's forts with one turret, and Ras El Tin forts with the other. After all the enemy's guns had been silenced the men-of-war continued shelling fortifications and used shrapnel probably at retreating soldiers. Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the party from the Invincible which landed to destroy fort Mexs burst three and spiked six of the guns. The wounded include Lieut. Jackson, severely; Lieut. Davis and Midshipman Lumsdell, both slightly.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

LONDON, July 12.—A correspondent at Paris says that the Golet, replying to Gambetta regarding Egyptian affairs yesterday, said that France had not co-operated in the bombardment because England's conduct did not seem to her justified, and France did not desire to emerge from the European concert. The correspondent adds that it is at least three weeks since England proposed to France to join in the occupation of the Suez canal, but as France raised objections England gave up the idea of French co-operation in that direction, and turned her attention to Alexandria. Since then she had constantly urged France to keep her company, and until the last moment she had not given up hope of an understanding.

CARING FOR THE "WIRES."

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—Admiral Seymour, considering the position of the telegraph vessel Chiltern insecure, has ordered a man-of-war to cruise around to protect her.

HEAVY EGYPTIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, July 12.—A correspondent on the Helicon telegraphs that the loss to the Egyptians must be dreadful. Numbers of shells repeatedly struck the works just above the guns and threw up vast columns of yellow dust. It was often thought the guns must have been demolished, but they appeared uninjured when the smoke cleared.

INJURIES TO BRITISH SHIPS.

The funnel of the Superb is pierced and a plate below the foremast torn away. One of the boats of the Inflexible is useless, and the others badly damaged. The Inflexible bore full front fire of the west end of Ras el Tin fort for three and a half hours. The Sultan was shot clean through her main mast, and another shot went through her funnel.

THE CANAL DESERTED.

A Suez despatch says: No merchant vessel has entered the canal for the last forty hours. All ships, including the Indian mail steamers, remain in the roadstead. The whole European population is afloat. The British consul, in pursuance of Admiral Seymour's instructions, hauled down his flag and went aboard a gunboat.

LONDON, July 12—Private advices indicate that the Suez canal will be re-opened to traffic on the 14th inst.

CANADIANS IN THE WAR.

Among the officers serving with the British fleet off Alexandria is Midshipman DeChair, who is attached to the flagship Alexandria. He is a son of Mr. De Chair, of Simcoe, and a nephew of Lt. Col. De Winton, the governor-general's military secretary. Mr. De Chair has another son in the navy, on board the Cleopatra now at Singapore.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—It is not anticipated that the trouble at Alexandria will have much affect on the markets here.

THE TORPEDO AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—A special commission of experts having reported that the torpedo defence nets now used in the English, French and other navies, and pronounced a perfect protection against the Whitehead, Lay and other systems of offensive torpedoes, are of no avail against the Berdan torpedo as recently modified, the sultan yesterday approved a contract for 200 Berdan torpedoes, General Berdan to supply the materials, the government to furnish the labor. The price agreed upon is $500,000. The sum has been deposited by the Turkish government with General Berdan's bankers. The sultan has given orders that the work of getting ready the torpedoes be carried on night and day. These torpedoes have twice the speed, twice the range and four times the accuracy of the Whitehead torpedoes. No ministerial changes have yet been made.

ALEXANDRIA IN THE MORNING.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—This morning Meks forts appeared entirely deserted. The weather is cloudy and the wind a hurricane, causing the ships to roll. The bodies of those killed in action yesterday were buried at sea to-day. The scene was gloomy, all the flags being at half-mast. There are about 50 vessels, including men-of-war, anchored off the breakwater. If the wind rises much more the smaller ones must weigh anchor. It has been impossible so far to communicate with the shore. It is likely that the European quarter of the city has been seriously damaged, as several shells from the Inflexible were seen to burst immediately over the centre of the town.

GLADSTONE DEFENDS HIS ACTION.

LONDON, July 12.—In the house of commons Sir C. Dilke said that as far as he was aware, Seymour merely cautioned merchant vessels that they would pass through the Suez canal at their own risk. He was unaware that torpedos had been laid in the canal. Gladstone said he had made communications to other governments with regard to the free navigation of the Suez canal, which he thought it his duty to make. Gourley (advanced liberal) moved an adjournment in order to obtain a satisfactory statement. Lawson (radical) seconded the motion, declaring the action of England atrocious, cruel and cowardly. Gladstone said the action of the government had been quite apart from the interests of the bondholders, adding, it would be unjust on his part to discuss the reasons for the course taken by France. He also said if those massacred at Alexandria remained unavenged and uninvestigated, the effect would be serious to all Europeans. The present Egyptian regime was one of military violence. The proceedings of Great Britian were not against the people but against their oppressors. Sir C. Dilke said it was utterly untrue that Arabi Pasha represents the national movement and he repelled the accusation of O'Kelly that the action yesterday was assassination. Austria and Germany expressed the opinion that it was perfectly legitimate. He believed that the European concert would settle the Egyptian question.

THE FEELING AT MADRID

MADRID, July 12—The news of the bombardment of Alexandria caused a profound sensation here. The action is unfavorably commented upon in some quarters.

SHORT TIME IN THE LANCASHIRE MILLS.

LONDON, July 12—At a meeting of the N. E. Lancashire cotton manufacturers association to-day the opinion prevailed that short time would have to be adopted on account of the disturbance of business by the Egyptian troubles.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRIA, 9 25 p. m., July 11.—A Turkish gunboat is anchored off Ramleh palace, to which the khedive removed his family previous to the bombardment.

Signals are now being made to the fleet from the Chiltern to obtain a reply from Seymour to a message from Queen Victoria enquiring after the wounded.

ALEXANDRIA EMPTY.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 9 p. m.—It is supposed that the Egyptian troops have evacuated the town, as the fires to-night are assuming large proportions. The town is reported to be almost empty and it is believed it has been left to low Arabs and possibly to Bedouins to plunder. At sunset the white flag was still flying. The darkness makes the conflagration in Alexandria appear very vivid. It is supposed the town is being reduced to ashes wilfully.

THE POSITION OF THE FLEET.

ALEXANDRIA, 9 p.m., July 12.—The fleet took up the following positions off Newport before sunset: Sultan, off Fort Pharos; and Superb Temeraire, Inflexible, Alexandria and Achilles to the eastward; the Invincible, Monarch, Penelope and all the gunboats are in the outer harbor. It is supposed this arrangement was made in order that the vessels may be in readiness to shell the forts commanding the town to-morrow in event of the failure of negotiations.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12—Said Pasha, president of the council has renewed the request that the bombardment at Alexandria cease. It is understood that England is unable to give effect to the request because Said Pasha can offer no guarantee that Arabi Pasha would acquiesce in Admiral Seymour's demand. A majority of ministers favor arrangement by the powers.

Earl Granville replied to the remonstrance of the Turkish ambassador at London, that England in bombarding Alexandria acted in the name of Europe.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ALEXANDRIA.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, Midnight, July 12.—The barracks, houses and windmills around Fort Mex have been shattered to pieces. A portion of Ras El Tin palace, recently inhabited by Dervisch Pasha, which formed a separate building from the khedive's residence, has been burned to the ground. The lighthouse is still standing, but a number of holes are visible in the masonry, and the light appears to be injured.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—The Bittern, after taking the flag and Lieut. Lambton aboard, proceeded to the harbor to learn the object of the flag of truce. Information was conveyed to the commander of the Bittern that Toulba Pasha, military commander of Alexandria, wished to communicate with Seymour. Lambton replied that as a preliminary condition to further negotiations, the forts dominating the entrance to the harbor must be surrendered. Toulba refused to accept those terms, and the Bittern returned to acquaint the admiral with his refusal. The Bittern ascertained that the khedive was safe, having gone with Dervisch Pasha to Romeh palace.

The Egyptians subsequently hoisted a second flag of truce, and the Helicon went in to obtain information.

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 12.—A correspondent on the Invincible telegraphs at 8 a.m.: The captains are now in council regarding the operations for to-morrow. The Monarch and Penelope went inside the harbor late last evening and fired a few shots at the forts. The enemy only replied by field artillery. It seems as if the batteries were deserted.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12. 11.40 a.m.—The Inflexible and Temeraire opened fire this morning on the Moncrieffe fort, which during the night was repaired. The first three shots greatly damaged the batteries. The signal has just been given to cease firing. The Achilles has just been sighted steaming toward the fleet.

BRAVERY OF THE EGYPTIANS.

OFF ALEXANDRIA (no time) July 12.—The Egyptians worked their guns until they were fairly blown from the batteries by explosion shells. The Monarch fired 200 heavy shells and 6000 pounds of shot from the machine guns. Some of the houses in Fort Mex, apparently of concrete, withstand the Monarch's heaviest guns.

THE BRITISH COMMANDER.

Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour sprung from a collateral branch of the Marquis of Hertford's family, both by tradition and profession, is identified with the royal navy. His father was the late Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K. C. B., M.P., and Sir Frederick, the present vice admiral, was born in 1821. After having been educated at Eton college, he entered the royal navy in 1834 as a cadet. In two years' time he passed as midshipman, and then, after having passed through the intermediate grades of mate, lieutenant and commander in 1847, obtained the rank of post captain in 1854. Meanwhile he had served with distinction in Burmah, as well as in the New Zealand wars of 1852-3 and that of 1860-1 being severely wounded in the last while commanding a naval brigade, and invalided for a time. For his services he was created a companion of the bath in 1861. From 1860-2 he was commodore in command on the Australian station. He held the office of naval aide-de-camp to her majesty from 1866-70. From 1872 to 1874 he was a lord of the admiralty under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, resigning the office on being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet. This important position he filled till 1877, when he was created knight commander of the bath. In 1880 he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, in virtue of which he is now in command before Alexandria. He was promoted to flag rank as rear admiral in 1870, becoming vice-admiral in 1876.

A SECOND ATTACK DEFERRED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—At 8 p.m. the admiral summoned the captains of the fleet to a consultation. The result was the decision that the sea was too rough for serious operations, as the rolling of the ironclads would unsettle the aim, and the town might suffer severely from shot thrown too high. Seymour therefore deferred his intended attack on Marabout forts, but directed the Temeraire and Inflexible to watch Ras El Tin and Ada forts. At half-past 10 the Temeraire signalled that soldiers were working at the hospital battery near Fort Ada.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—Two ironclads opened the firing with six rounds of shot and shrapnel. All took effect. The troops at work immediately abandoned and the firing ceased. While the flag was now hoisted at the lighthouse, the Bittern was sent in to inquire the intentions of the government. The hospital battery took refuge in the castmets close by. She saw about 160 men armed with rifles running towards the lighthouse fort. They carried bags. She also saw an Egyptian general, apparently Arabi Pasha, surrounded by his staff. Two 18-ton guns on the Alexandria were disabled by shot having passed through the port-holes. At three o'clock the Bittern steamed out and signalled: "Negotiations have failed. I have accordingly informed the authorities on shore that you will engage the batteries at 3.30." From this it seemed as if the officer and staff observed in the hospital battery finding themselves in a dangerous position and unable to escape, simply hoisted the flag of truce in order to get out of fire. There was great indignation expressed that five hours should have been wasted in abortive negotiations, while in the meantime the swell had increased so much that the fire from vessels would be ineffective.

NOTES.

At Suez the natives of all classes are sending their families into the interior, the government defraying expenses. The town is quiet.

The second battalion of the Royal Irish regiment has been ordered to Egypt within twenty-four hours.

The residence of Dervisch Pasha is surrounded with a cordon of Egyptian troops to prevent his being carried off, as was unsuccessfully attempted on Tuesday by Arabi's troops.

A telephone was attached at Malta to the Alexandria cable. The bombardment was plainly audible at Malta.

It is reported that the movements of Dervisch Pasha in Egypt are being watched by order of Arabi.

A large fire was visible at midnight in the direction of the British consulate at Alexandria.

Lynched But Not Killed.

DENVER, July 12.—Five miles from here this morning a mob captured Chas. Huff, a young cattle thief, and hung him to a tree. A squad of police attacked the mob and a desperate fight followed. Shots were exchanged and several were wounded. While the fight was in progress Huff was cut down and resuscitated.

Something Novel in the Church line.

STERLING, Ont., July 12.—The dedicatory services of the M. E. church which began here on Thursday last were brought to a most successful completion on Sabbath evening by Rev. Bishop Cameron, D. D The church is a very fine structure costing with its furnishings about nine thousand dollars. The proceeds of the dinner and tea amounted to three hundred and six dollars and the subscriptions footed up the handsome sum of five thousand three hundred, which with the previous offerings fully provides for the debt.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

WHERE WE WOULD BE IN THE EVENT OF A BIG WAR.

Left to Protect Ourselves—Garrisoning Halifax with the Queen's Own—Fenians in America—England with Her Hands Full with Ireland and Russia.

There is no little talk, especially among volunteer officers and volunteers in regard to the probability or at least possibility of their being called out in case a general war should burst over Europe. A World reporter yesterday, in conversation with an old army officer and who is an active member of one our best corps, gave in substance his opinion thus:

The Egyptian affair may be settled without much commotion in Europe, but there is also a prospect of

A GENERAL WAR RESULTING

therefrom. If Russia was not so much torn by internal dissensions, the plotting of nihilists and fear of her king of assassination, and the ignorance of her people, there is little doubt that the present crisis would have been seized upon by Russia as her opportunity, and she would have

MARCHED TO CONSTANTINOPLE,

long the object of her dreams and of all her movements. England, as a consequence, would then have been compelled to join issue with Russia and to have endeavored to prevent her from becoming

MISTRESS OF THE GOLDEN HORN

The upshot of it would be that Europe would be thrown into a general war; that England now with her hands filled with Ireland would have still more trouble from that unhappy island and the sympathizers of Ireland in America would give no small amount of

TROUBLE TO CANADA.

And it was just at this point where the interest to Canadian volunteers comes in. Were England at the present moment involved in a great war, Canada would be compelled to look out for herself. Our volunteers would have to garrison Halifax, St. John and Quebec. Toronto and Montreal would have to be strengthened and the entry to the Northwest in southern Manitoba would require a strong guard.

THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION!

is by no means dead in America, the fact that thousands and thousands of dollars are readily raised for the purpose of keeping up the agitation in Ireland is the best proof of this, and those who sixteen years ago subscribed money to assist in the invasion of Canada would not be slow to repeat their former acts if they saw the opportunity thereby of embarrassing England.

The gentleman then went on to say that from a conversation he had recently had with

AN ENGLISH OFFICER

it is apparent the most England can do for Canada in case of war would be to furnish us with some material in the shape of artillery for defence and rifles. The men we would have to furnish entirely ourselves, indeed England would look upon

CANADA AS A RECRUITING GROUND

for herself. All the Canadian volunteers would have to go into active service, and a full and complete enrollment of the reserves would also be made. He stated, further, that the English war office had a pretty accurate estimate of the military resources of Canada, and that only recently the commander of the forces in Canada had sent to England a report on the defence of the country.

But, said the reporter, "Is there not too much hypothesis in all these statements of yours?"

"You may think so," said the gentleman, "but remember that I am speaking as an officer and a soldier, and one who has seen a great deal of service. And wars spring up sometimes when people least expect them. I don't say that there is to be a war, but do not be surprised if you see the Canadian militia called out for active duty before six months have expired. We are on the eve of great changes."

A Thoughtful Sister.

WASHIOGTON, July 12.—It is said that the bouquet Mrs. Scoville endeavored to convey to Guiteau the day preceding hi execution has been analyzed. Enough arsenic was found in it to kill a dozen.

Drowned at the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 12.—A young man named John Jennings, employed as waiter in the Clifton house, was drowned while bathing in the old reservoir of the Clifton waterworks company this evening.

Russian Theory of Skobeleff's Death.

MOSCOW, July 12.—The belief that Skobeleff was poisoned by Germans has taken firm hold of the popular mind in Russia, though nothing justifies the report, and nothing suspicious has been discovered upon the woman in whose company the general happened to be at the hotel at the time of his death.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date.	*Steamship.*	*Reported at.*	*From.*
July 12	Anchora	New York	Glasgow.
July 12	Austrian	Liverpool	Halifax.
July 12	France	New York	Havre.
July 12	Helvetia	Queenstown	New York.
July 12	Comte de U.	Halifax	Brazil.
July 12	Circassia	Moville	

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

TORONTO, *July 13.—1 a.m.—Lakes, fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds; fair local rains; slightly lower temperature.*

WASHINGTON, *July 13.—1 a.m.—Lower Lakes—Local rains followed by clearing weather. Colder, westerly winds, higher pressure.*

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING;

Arrah Bi Bey B
In a bombard,
You'd better look out
Or you'll hang from a yard.
—Admiral Seymour.

I must send a letter of thanks to The World.—St. Gordon Brown.

I never was a member of the orange order but my father was.—Jas. Beaty the younger.

Chris., I hope it ill be dead when I come back from the seaside.—John Riordan.

THE WORLD WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

If Trevy Ridout really thinks he could govern Ireland better than Gladstone.

And if Gladstone really thinks Trevy has a good head.

How the peach crop is getting on.

If Sir John is having a good time at the seaside.

And if Mr. Blake is getting up a case.

If Mr. Edgar is going to petition against Robert Hay's election.

If the dean of University college residence has really gone over to England for a steward.

Why the said residence is not abolished.