

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LADDEN, EDITOR, AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDRICKTOWN, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1882.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In the interests of constitutional government and sound political morality, we are glad that the triumph of the Opposition in the Local Legislature is beyond a question. Certainly the public desire is that the best men should administer affairs and that a premium should not be put upon political intrigue and inconsistency. When a member of the Legislature becomes convinced that his duty to his constituents requires him to go into opposition, his proper place is in opposition until the government in which he has lost confidence has been displaced. An honest man will be unable to give his adherence to men whom he is satisfied are undeserving of his support. It follows therefore that, if this perpetual patching and reconstruction was to be continued there would be no place for men of integrity in politics, for such persons could not sanction the disreputable compromises which have disgraced local politics, and would therefore be consigned to perpetual opposition, while a set of unscrupulous schemers ruled the country. It is a fact that local politics were falling into contempt. A year or two ago business men used to treat the local legislature with a sort of contemptuous indifference, which was not to be wondered at seeing that the control of affairs had fallen into the hands of men who were bankrupt in political reputation and principle. A change, however, occurred within the last twelve months, and men who were accustomed to treat the local elections with indifference came to the front, and so strong was the expression of public opinion that in St. John five members were returned in opposition, and out of the whole Legislature not more than fifteen members, including those of the Executive itself, can be found to favor a continuation of the unsatisfactory and really disgraceful politics which have characterized the last dozen years. It is very significant of the force of public opinion in this direction that, although only a minority of the members elect promised on the hustings to vote against Messrs. Landry, Hanington & Co., a good working majority have already expressed themselves as in decided and uncompromising opposition.

It is also a subject for congratulation that the gentlemen in the Assembly, who will favor the new administration, have by long experience proved themselves able to lead public opinion and to grasp understandingly the necessities of the country. The names of the present members of the Executive are not associated with progress or reform. Their reputation is unenviable. Even those who claim that a government defeat is impossible, give as the grounds of their faith their belief in the purchasing and scheming power of the Executive. They say, we have seen a legislature corrupted before, and what has been done can be done again; they never say that the honesty of this gentleman or the ability of the other will command support. On the other hand, in the ranks of the Opposition are tried men who are recognized all over the Province as worthy of respect and confidence. A singular idea was started in the last issue of the *Carleton Sentinel*, which seems to have an impression that the members of the Legislature have no constitutional standing until they have been sworn in. This is certainly not correct in principle, nor is it acted upon in practice. The great beauty of responsible Government is that an administration is supposed to give immediate effect to the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls. Witness the resignation of the Bescomfield Government in England, and of the Mackenzie administration here. It is certainly the duty of the Westminster constituencies to recognize the result of the late elections, and to resign. Should they fail to do so, and should they escape the other dangers which beset their path, they will go down to posterity as the Government which lived just one half day after the Government sent the house down stairs to choose a speaker.

Our best abused man at Ottawa is the Auditor General. He has declined to certify the increase of salaries to clerks in the public departments who were promoted after June 1st, on the ground that there is no order in Council authorizing the payment of increased salaries. For this he has been roundly abused by the Tory press. The Auditor General is a sworn officer. His duty is to certify to the legality of all payments. If he certifies to any not provided for by Statute or Order in Council he violates his oath of office. Yet because he will not do this the Tories are abusing him. The fact is that the Government omitted to make an order; but the organs find it convenient to lay the blame upon the Auditor General who has committed the unpardonable sin of being a Liberal.

Thirty thousand immigrants went to Manitoba and the North West during the first six months of the year. The number for the twelve months will probably reach 40,000 which is a very rapid increase, although 2500 so great as many persons expected. The name El Mehdí is one which will be on every lip before many weeks have passed. It is the name of the prophet, who has arisen in Sudan and is now marching northward, with a vast army, to restore the glories of the Kalifate. He is described as a man of commanding stature, with a flowing beard and magnetic presence. His eloquence is said to be of the highest oriental type and he arouses in his followers an enthusiasm, such as History tells us attended the progress of the great Mahomet. As yet his person and plans and the extent and character of his army are shrouded in mystery. The war correspondent has not yet penetrated as far as Thebes, where El Mehdí now is, but a very short time will suffice to enable the van of the advancing force to reach Cairo, when the movement will probably assume a shape which will enable Christendom to estimate the possibilities involved in it. Enough is known to excite grave apprehension. The ground upon which El Mehdí recruited his army furnishes men well fitted by physique and reckless courage to accomplish great things, especially when led by a commander who knows how to arouse religious fanaticism. We know little of Sudan, except that it is peopled by a mixed race descended from Arabs and Europeans who have intermarried. The population is estimated at 20,000,000, and in the conflicts which they have had with the soldiers of lower Egypt, the Sudan warriors have invariably been victors. What ever may be the numerical strength of El Mehdí's army, and all accounts agree that it is very great, there can be no doubt as to its fighting character. The *New York Herald's* correspondent thinks it impossible to stop his advance. His men are trained to withstand all the privations and difficulties attending a march through a country, where the means of transit and for the support of life are only those which nature provides. He has already marched eight hundred miles, and although nearly a thousand miles yet separate him from Cairo, it is plain that no force can be brought, which would be sufficient to successfully oppose him. When Cairo has been reached, and El Mehdí's standard waves from its impregnable citadel, all Islam will be aroused. From the farthest shores of India to the Atlantic coast of Africa, millions of the faithful are expecting some great demonstration which will drive the Christians from the land conquered by Mahomet and his immediate successors; and it is easy to believe that they will rally in uncountable hordes to the standard of one whose progress seems irresistible, and who goes on with power to open the gates of Paradise of all who die fighting under his command.

To suppress Arabi Bey and his ill conditioned soldiers is a slight matter compared to the suppression of a Pan-Islamic movement, if it once fairly begins. Whatever the other European powers may do, Great Britain cannot stand idly by, and allow the Prophet to carry everything before him. The millions of Mahometans of India will subordinate their loyalty, if they have any, to the British crown than their fanatic fealty to a commander of the Faithful who appears to them to possess a divine commission. The Christians of the world will watch Egypt with anxious eyes. It is quite possible that a conflict is approaching, which in its magnitude and its consequences will surpass any which history has chronicled.

EL MEHDÍ.

The enormous bonus in money, land and constructed railway which is given by Parliament to the Pacific Railway Company was justified by the Government on the ground that it was intended to secure the construction of a railway from ocean to ocean. When it was objected that more money was given than would be sufficient to build the road the answer was that the construction of the line north of Lake Superior would cost a very large amount of money and its operation would entail a loss for many years to come. On the part of the Liberals it was pointed out that there was no reason to suppose that this portion of the road would be built until it was a commercial necessity; because no company would undertake to construct a line, which could only be run at a loss. The answer to this was that a guarantee of a million dollars had been exacted by the Government, and the Company would forfeit this if they did not fill their contract. On the faith of this assurance Parliament ratified the contract, and the million dollars was deposited by the Company.

There appears to be good reason to believe that the Company propose to sacrifice their forfeit and leave the eastern section of the road untouched. The *Montréal Witness* makes the following comments upon the subject: A continuous railway from ocean to ocean, such as the Americans have already by two lines and will soon have by three, was the dream of the country, for which it was willing to grant the most objectionable privileges. The value reserved for the enormous, unjust, and, probably unconstitutional, privileges, grants and emoluments conferred on the Syndicate was for this object, and failing its accomplishment the whole of these privileges should become null and void. It is our hope still that the Syndicate will turn out to be composed of honorable men who will fill their whole agreement to the letter, or failing that, they will give up the whole of their contract and resume the road if that be possible. But it is now hinted in official quarters that El Mehdí's boasted guarantee fund of a million dollars in case the road were not carried out will prove all for what would probably cost twenty millions to complete. The Government will get for what would probably cost twenty millions of advantages which would never have been given but in order to obtain a through road. The state of the case may be summarized as follows: A company obtains through political favor and other considerations a contract which gives it privileges and advantages over and above all its outlay on the profitable parts of the proposed railway company. It is now hinted in official quarters that the proposed road, but saddled with a provision that it shall construct a portion of the road in which perhaps twenty millions will have to be sunk unprofitably. And, according to present reports, the proposition now is that the Company shall retain all the fifty or a hundred millions of advantages, and be relieved from the twenty millions of losing expenditure, saving always the deposit of one million dollars that could be forfeited. Here, then, is provision for a fund sufficient to carry a majority of an election against the indignation of a whole nation, and to rule Canada, not for the public, but for the private interest, in all time to come.

One would suppose that it would be possible to discuss the school system of New Brunswick without getting into personalities; but the *Moncton Times* is evidently unable to do so, for it has to have a fling at some "rich men" who support the *Herald*. It has been claimed by the Opposition and admitted by the Government within the last five years that the school system is a fit subject for consideration by the Legislature with a view of making it more in accordance with what the country requires. It is not the rich who are asking for a change; but persons of limited means in towns and the great majority of the farmers, who want a system of teaching adopted which will be of greater practical benefit to their children, and less expense to the parents, than the present one. Indeed the *Times* itself, with a want of logic which is very apt to characterize the utterances of a person who goes out of his way to be insulting, answers its own charge against the imaginary "rich men" for it says:

The cost of teaching several things in the schools is not much more than the cost of teaching a few things, although, of course, there would be saving in the books. We do not dispute this; and if we needed an argument to show that our complaint is not made on behalf of the rich, we could not have a better one than the sentence we have quoted. The observations which the *Times* makes about the advantages which the present system offers to the deserving poor, are based entirely upon an imaginary state of facts. The present system is not calculated to produce the good results which our contemporary seems to imagine will flow from it. Let us not be mislead by the word. We are not objecting to taxation for schools, nor to liberal salaries to teachers; but to the system of education, which is a matter entirely distinct from the School law.

We will resume the consideration of this question again, and in taking leave of it now will express our pleasure that the home organ of Messrs. Landry and Hanington is so loud, we might almost say blarney, in its praise of a school system which those gentlemen so fiercely denounced.

The School System.

One would suppose that it would be possible to discuss the school system of New Brunswick without getting into personalities; but the *Moncton Times* is evidently unable to do so, for it has to have a fling at some "rich men" who support the *Herald*. It has been claimed by the Opposition and admitted by the Government within the last five years that the school system is a fit subject for consideration by the Legislature with a view of making it more in accordance with what the country requires. It is not the rich who are asking for a change; but persons of limited means in towns and the great majority of the farmers, who want a system of teaching adopted which will be of greater practical benefit to their children, and less expense to the parents, than the present one. Indeed the *Times* itself, with a want of logic which is very apt to characterize the utterances of a person who goes out of his way to be insulting, answers its own charge against the imaginary "rich men" for it says:

The cost of teaching several things in the schools is not much more than the cost of teaching a few things, although, of course, there would be saving in the books. We do not dispute this; and if we needed an argument to show that our complaint is not made on behalf of the rich, we could not have a better one than the sentence we have quoted. The observations which the *Times* makes about the advantages which the present system offers to the deserving poor, are based entirely upon an imaginary state of facts. The present system is not calculated to produce the good results which our contemporary seems to imagine will flow from it. Let us not be mislead by the word. We are not objecting to taxation for schools, nor to liberal salaries to teachers; but to the system of education, which is a matter entirely distinct from the School law.

We will resume the consideration of this question again, and in taking leave of it now will express our pleasure that the home organ of Messrs. Landry and Hanington is so loud, we might almost say blarney, in its praise of a school system which those gentlemen so fiercely denounced.

The Pacific Railway.

The enormous bonus in money, land and constructed railway which is given by Parliament to the Pacific Railway Company was justified by the Government on the ground that it was intended to secure the construction of a railway from ocean to ocean. When it was objected that more money was given than would be sufficient to build the road the answer was that the construction of the line north of Lake Superior would cost a very large amount of money and its operation would entail a loss for many years to come. On the part of the Liberals it was pointed out that there was no reason to suppose that this portion of the road would be built until it was a commercial necessity; because no company would undertake to construct a line, which could only be run at a loss. The answer to this was that a guarantee of a million dollars had been exacted by the Government, and the Company would forfeit this if they did not fill their contract. On the faith of this assurance Parliament ratified the contract, and the million dollars was deposited by the Company.

There appears to be good reason to believe that the Company propose to sacrifice their forfeit and leave the eastern section of the road untouched. The *Montréal Witness* makes the following comments upon the subject: A continuous railway from ocean to ocean, such as the Americans have already by two lines and will soon have by three, was the dream of the country, for which it was willing to grant the most objectionable privileges. The value reserved for the enormous, unjust, and, probably unconstitutional, privileges, grants and emoluments conferred on the Syndicate was for this object, and failing its accomplishment the whole of these privileges should become null and void. It is our hope still that the Syndicate will turn out to be composed of honorable men who will fill their whole agreement to the letter, or failing that, they will give up the whole of their contract and resume the road if that be possible. But it is now hinted in official quarters that El Mehdí's boasted guarantee fund of a million dollars in case the road were not carried out will prove all for what would probably cost twenty millions to complete. The Government will get for what would probably cost twenty millions of advantages which would never have been given but in order to obtain a through road. The state of the case may be summarized as follows: A company obtains through political favor and other considerations a contract which gives it privileges and advantages over and above all its outlay on the profitable parts of the proposed railway company. It is now hinted in official quarters that the proposed road, but saddled with a provision that it shall construct a portion of the road in which perhaps twenty millions will have to be sunk unprofitably. And, according to present reports, the proposition now is that the Company shall retain all the fifty or a hundred millions of advantages, and be relieved from the twenty millions of losing expenditure, saving always the deposit of one million dollars that could be forfeited. Here, then, is provision for a fund sufficient to carry a majority of an election against the indignation of a whole nation, and to rule Canada, not for the public, but for the private interest, in all time to come.

One would suppose that it would be possible to discuss the school system of New Brunswick without getting into personalities; but the *Moncton Times* is evidently unable to do so, for it has to have a fling at some "rich men" who support the *Herald*. It has been claimed by the Opposition and admitted by the Government within the last five years that the school system is a fit subject for consideration by the Legislature with a view of making it more in accordance with what the country requires. It is not the rich who are asking for a change; but persons of limited means in towns and the great majority of the farmers, who want a system of teaching adopted which will be of greater practical benefit to their children, and less expense to the parents, than the present one. Indeed the *Times* itself, with a want of logic which is very apt to characterize the utterances of a person who goes out of his way to be insulting, answers its own charge against the imaginary "rich men" for it says:

The cost of teaching several things in the schools is not much more than the cost of teaching a few things, although, of course, there would be saving in the books. We do not dispute this; and if we needed an argument to show that our complaint is not made on behalf of the rich, we could not have a better one than the sentence we have quoted. The observations which the *Times* makes about the advantages which the present system offers to the deserving poor, are based entirely upon an imaginary state of facts. The present system is not calculated to produce the good results which our contemporary seems to imagine will flow from it. Let us not be mislead by the word. We are not objecting to taxation for schools, nor to liberal salaries to teachers; but to the system of education, which is a matter entirely distinct from the School law.

We will resume the consideration of this question again, and in taking leave of it now will express our pleasure that the home organ of Messrs. Landry and Hanington is so loud, we might almost say blarney, in its praise of a school system which those gentlemen so fiercely denounced.

One would suppose that it would be possible to discuss the school system of New Brunswick without getting into personalities; but the *Moncton Times* is evidently unable to do so, for it has to have a fling at some "rich men" who support the *Herald*. It has been claimed by the Opposition and admitted by the Government within the last five years that the school system is a fit subject for consideration by the Legislature with a view of making it more in accordance with what the country requires. It is not the rich who are asking for a change; but persons of limited means in towns and the great majority of the farmers, who want a system of teaching adopted which will be of greater practical benefit to their children, and less expense to the parents, than the present one. Indeed the *Times* itself, with a want of logic which is very apt to characterize the utterances of a person who goes out of his way to be insulting, answers its own charge against the imaginary "rich men" for it says:

The cost of teaching several things in the schools is not much more than the cost of teaching a few things, although, of course, there would be saving in the books. We do not dispute this; and if we needed an argument to show that our complaint is not made on behalf of the rich, we could not have a better one than the sentence we have quoted. The observations which the *Times* makes about the advantages which the present system offers to the deserving poor, are based entirely upon an imaginary state of facts. The present system is not calculated to produce the good results which our contemporary seems to imagine will flow from it. Let us not be mislead by the word. We are not objecting to taxation for schools, nor to liberal salaries to teachers; but to the system of education, which is a matter entirely distinct from the School law.

We will resume the consideration of this question again, and in taking leave of it now will express our pleasure that the home organ of Messrs. Landry and Hanington is so loud, we might almost say blarney, in its praise of a school system which those gentlemen so fiercely denounced.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

There is probably a Government in New Brunswick. The *St. John Sun* says there is, although any one can see from the tone in which it speaks that it feels the hour of dissolution to be nigh. Constitutionally there is always a Government in the country, even if the members of it never attend to public affairs, and are such great strangers at headquarters that their clerks hardly recognize them. It is perhaps a matter of indifference to the public where the members of the Government keep themselves so long as the public service is attended to; but seeing that it is neglected it becomes important to enquire what they are doing. We know where the Attorney General was last week. He was at Hampton taking the evidence in a petty criminal case which Dr. Tuck was brought up from St. John to try. A student at law or a clerk on five dollars a week would have done the same work. We know where the Premier was. He was attending to the criminal business in West-Newton, at public expense, while the Solicitor General, who has had nothing to do for a couple of years, was comfortably located at home. The Surveyor General went fishing. He may have got home again, but we do not know. He has not made his appearance in Fredericton.

Meanwhile the lumber merchants of the Province wait with anxiety the determination of the Government in respect to Timber Licenses. It is a scandalous thing that this matter has been neglected. The business of the country may be paralyzed, but the Government cares nothing so long as there is enough money in the Treasury to pay their salaries and perquisites. The Sheriff has not been appointed. Nothing in short has been done which ought to have been done. Some one has said that country is happiest which is least governed. New Brunswick, if this be true, should be a veritable Paradise, for it is not governed at all.

SUBVERSIVISM.

Yes, friend Sun, "ordinary prudence" led the Opposition to take the necessary steps to ascertain their strength in the Legislature; and it was with a full knowledge of what had been learned by those steps that the *HERALD* announced, and now repeats, that a majority of the members elect have signified their determination to bring about a complete change of Government. As for the *Sun's* charge that the editor of the *HERALD* is a disappointed office seeker, will our contemporary be kind enough to be more explicit? We remember to have heard of a New Brunswick newspaper man, who wanted to be Governor of the North West, or Inspector of Customs in Manitoba, or in short anything, which would give him little to do, and plenty of pay, but we did not hear that it was the editor of the *HERALD*. Perhaps the *Sun* could illumine that subject with its beams.

THE "HOLY WAR."

ARABI PASHA has started a newspaper, the "Holy War." All difficulties are probably at an end. If Arabi is going to run that paper, he will have his hands sufficiently full without troubling the Suez Canal or attacking the British army. By the time he wrestles with the unpronounceable names of the various places which it is necessary to write about in conducting a campaign sheet in Egypt, he will feel more inclined to seek some shady corner and lay down and die than to buckle on his armor and go out against "the dogs of Christians." It is enough to make Mahomet's coffin tumble to the earth to have his degenerate imitator take to the paste pot and scissors.

The German papers told this story in connection with Baron Rothschild's death:—A meets B weeping and sobbing aloud. Says A: "Why do you weep?" "Because," says B, "as if his heart were breaking, because he is dead—the powerful, the rich baron." "But," replied A, "why do you cry so much? he is no relation of yours?" "That's just what I'm crying about," bawled B, "affected more than ever."

It is denied on the authority of Mr. McIntyre and other members of the Eastern section of the Pacific Railway that the construction of the line is denied in any way. Probably the denial is strictly accurate, and that the portion of the work has not yet been abandoned, but this is no guarantee that it will not be.

AMON DE COSSON can woo the Universe at his leisure, his British Columbia constituents having decided that he shall represent them no longer. The illustrious lover might put another storey on his name to express the transitory nature of popular esteem.

ONLY nineteen members of Parliament opposed the vote of credit necessary to enable the Government to carry on military operations in Egypt.

ON October 9th, Gladstone will have completed fifty years of Parliamentary life. It is proposed by his friends to celebrate the occasion.

SOME of the Western Colonization Companies are holding their land at 88 per acre.

Canadian News.

Dr. J. S. Benson, Coroner, who was sent for, summoned a jury and held an inquest on the remains. They were identified as those of Michael Brecken, a farmer of Douglasfield, Miramichi.—*World*.

Moncton is true to its progressive instincts. The latest start is the organizing of the "Moncton Forge Company." It is proposed to start as soon as \$20,000 is subscribed, though the whole capital stock will be \$100,000. Half the sum required was secured in a little while from a dozen men. The company propose to do all sorts of forging for locomotive and puddling, also by and by to start a rolling mill.—*Post*.

WHIRLWIND AT ST. ANDREWS.—On Monday, about 3 o'clock, p. m., the town of St. Andrews was invaded by a whirlwind of more than ordinary force. It approached from the eastward and as it crossed the bay it lashed the water into foam. Fortunately those in boats had such timely warning of its coming as to enable them to take measures for their safety. In the town it sucked up the dust from the streets in such quantity that for a few seconds the air was fairly darkened and one could not see three paces before them; clothes lines came to grief, and windows and doors were slammed with great violence. The rafters of the roof of a barn being erected by Mr. Alex. Paul were torn out and the structure wrecked.—*Bay Pilot*.

When the Chatham Branch train reached the Junction Tuesday morning, to connect with the Intercolonial train from the South, Conductor Alcorn saw blood on the end of the passenger car and brakes, and a portion of the mangled remains of a human being was seen on the rear of the tender. This proved to be the scalp, part of an arm, and a small portion of torn and bleeding flesh. It was placed in a box, and the train was run at a slow rate towards Chatham, a good lookout being kept for fragments of the remains or articles of clothing. When within a couple of miles of town a bloody vest was found across the rail, a mile nearer a pair of suspenders was picked up, and a few rods further along the trunk and legs of a man were found lying across the track. The legs were severed, but the lower portions were kept in place by the trousers. There was a terrible gash in the lower portion of the stomach, and the track for some distance towards town was strewn with portions of flesh and intestines, leading the railway men to believe that the man had been killed by the down train. The mangled remains, mangled mass of humanity was a horrible sight; and it was only by a strong effort that the train hands nerved themselves to lift it into the box. They gathered up the large fragments scattered along the track, and covered all up in a box. Near where the remains were found the men picked up a light felt hat, a new pair of ladies' slippers, and a nearly empty flask of whiskey, uncorked. The man, in all probability, had sat down on the rail to a drink, and became too stupid or too helpless to rise when the train was approaching. The remains were brought to the station and locked up in the freight house.

The Customs authorities, through their agents, are occasionally bringing to notice those persons who are engaged in the contraband trade. It is a criminal offence, and incurs a penalty of either imprisonment or a heavy fine upon offenders. In some cases violators receive both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Government. Along the border smuggling is largely indulged in, and, notwithstanding the shrewdness displayed by those engaged in the business, the Customs officers prove themselves equal to the emergency. But it would seem that this year more persons are suspected and accused of infraction of the law than for many years previous. Contraband goods have been discovered in Woodstock, Fredericton and Moncton, and perhaps in other places. In Woodstock C. E. Grosvenor was charged with having in his possession smuggled goods, and his case is now being, or will soon be, adjudicated upon. Bulloch Bros., of Centerville, Carleton County, have been suspected of "crookness" for some time, but a chance to make a raid was not afforded until Wednesday last, when the officers stepped into their store, and found lots of American goods, consisting of ladies' rubbers, cottons, ladies' leather boots, etc., all of which they confiscated. W. B. Jewett's jewelry store, in Woodstock, was visited by the officers on Thursday last, and goods therein found which were believed to have been smuggled. The estimated value is \$1,300. The goods are now in the Bank of Nova Scotia, in charge of the Collector of Customs.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Cudlip and O'Keefe came to Moncton, and acting on information, they stepped into Mr. D. R. McElmon's store on Main street, where they seized watches, clocks, ladies' and gentlemen's jewelry, which articles they believed were imported and the duty unpaid. The goods were removed to the Custom House, where, on examination of the invoices, the officers satisfied themselves that, so far as these goods were concerned, the transaction was a legitimate one, and accordingly released the goods.—*Transcript*.

LEXINGTON, July 28.—This is the heading of Mr. H. G. Wetmore's latest action notice.

ALXANDRIA, July 28, 4.55 p. m.—A strong expedition will start this evening to seize and occupy a position on the railway within two miles of Arabi's camp. Admiral Seymour having written to the Khedive asking what measures he would suggest with regard to the Aboukir Ports, which the Admiral said were standing dangers to the British position at Ramleh, the Khedive said he had sent Vice-Admiral Kiannam to summon the garrison to return to loyalty, and in the event of refusal would leave the measures to Admiral Seymour's discretion. If the garrison does not surrender it is believed that it will be bombarded on Monday.

WAR IN EGYPT.

Thursday's despatches from Egypt say a tremendous conflagration broke out in Alexandria at 2 o'clock that morning. As seen from the harbor, the fire seemed to be larger than any since the bombardment. An official telegram from the rebel government, dated Cairo, July 26th, says: Armaments continue on an extensive scale. Volunteers are arriving from Upper and Lower Egypt. The Egyptian soldiers at Aboukir refused to embark upon the Charhiak. At last reports the flag of truce was still flying there. As the vessel was leaving Aboukir a train was seen carrying troops into the forts.

The Times Alexandria correspondent confirms the report that Arabi is in regular communication with parties in England. The Khedive has ordered a commission of inquiry into the reports of the looting by the English. General Allison consents. British troops for Egypt will embark immediately.

A despatch from Constantinople says four Turkish iron-clads and five transports are ready for Egypt. In spite of these preparations doubts are expressed that the expedition will actually be despatched. Arabi Pasha has written to the Sultan as follows: "I trust it is false that, as the enemies of Islam assert (the Ottoman troops are coming to Egypt), as I should have to oppose them by force."

The garrison at Aboukir having refused to surrender, the forts there will probably be bombarded on Friday. It is rumored that Arabi Pasha has withdrawn with the bulk of his army to Damnahout, leaving the outposts at Kafe-el-Dwar. LONDON, July 28.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., dated 12.45 p. m., says:—"The sound of heavy firing is heard in the direction of Aboukir forts. Arabi Pasha sent a train to the junction and an armed engine and tender were sent out to meet it and a few shots were exchanged."

An unconfirmed report has been received that Arabi Pasha has proposed terms of peace, the conditions being voluntary exile and retention of rank and pay of Colonel for himself and nine colleagues. It is added that the Khedive had submitted proposals to Gen. Allison. The Commons, last evening, agreed to a supplementary vote for 10,000 men for the army.

ALXANDRIA, July 28, 4.55 p. m.—A strong expedition will start this evening to seize and occupy a position on the railway within two miles of Arabi's camp. Admiral Seymour having written to the Khedive asking what measures he would suggest with regard to the Aboukir Ports, which the Admiral said were standing dangers to the British position at Ramleh, the Khedive said he had sent Vice-Admiral Kiannam to summon the garrison to return to loyalty, and in the event of refusal would leave the measures to Admiral Seymour's discretion. If the garrison does not surrender it is believed that it will be bombarded on Monday.

ARABI PASHA has written a letter to all Mahrak Pasha, stating that he (Arabi) is the only general in command of the Egyptian forces—the provisional Government having been formed at Cairo, with a national assembly of 300 members. Fort Said is fully of men-of-war. There is no interruption to traffic on the canal, but public feeling is one of indignation at the conduct of DeLesseps in opposing measures for the safety of Port Said and the canal. He is believed to be in daily communication with Arabi Pasha. Europeans, including the French subjects not under DeLesseps' thumb, contemplate sending a communication to the Foreign office at Paris complaining of his intrigues.