ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. E. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Colin C. McPayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein.
Stephenson Taylor,	Dromore.
John McDonald,	Priceville.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, July 20th, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

There has been very little fighting since our last issue, but lengthy details have been received of the terrible carnage that took place at Alexandria in the beginning of last week. Arabi Pasha retreated to a place some 25 miles south of Alexandria, where he is said to be receiving additional forces. Cairo, Ismailia, and in many other cities it is expected there will be a general uprising against the Europeans, and much alarm is felt. Terrible atrocities are said to have taken place in Alexandria, and a large part of the City was destroyed by fire and many of the residents robbed and murdered. However order is gradually being restored by several hundred marines from the British Men-of-War, assisted by one hundred United States Marines from the American Vessels. The "Conference," appears to be making very little progress, and the reports from Constantinople are very contradictory, and we do not think it will amount to much. Mr, John Bright has withdrawn from the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, which while regretted, was expected, owing to his well known views in regard to Britain going to war. Troops are just beginning to arrive at Alexandria, and the principle Forts are occupied by the British. Before another week is over it is probably there will be many thousands of British troops in Egypt, as something like 20,000 are either on the way or under orders to go there. General Sir Garnet Wolseley will have command of the land forces. Much concern is still felt for the safety of the Suez Canal. Elsewhere will be found a condensed report of the details of the bombardment, and the after events.

Local and Other Items.

Haying is general just now. The crop will be light in this neighbourhood.

MR. T. DONAGHY has left for a trip to the North West, via the Lake Superior route.

The Conservatives of East Bruce have decided to enter a protest against the election of Mr. Wells.

MESSRS. JOHN Cameron, H. Parker, T. Jones, and others have had their premises repainted, and, they look more like business now.

IMPROVING.—We are pleased to notice that F. MacRae, Reeve of Glenelg, is able to walk without the aid of crutches, having discarded them for the first time on Tuesday last, since his leg was broken.

THE latest designs for visiting cards, and of excellent quality just received at the REVIEW Office, which we are prepared to print in the best style of the art. Fine paper for circulars, etc., also received.

WE received a visit on Tuesday last from Mr. Beeman one of the proprietors of the *Dominion Oddfellow* and the Napanee *Beaver*. The "Oddfellow" is proving quite a success although a recent venture.

THE Rev. Mr. Broley of Palmerston, who was on a visit to this neighborhood preached in the Methodist Church on Sabbath last. He is an eloquent speaker, and his discourse was listened to with deep attention.

THE regular meeting of the Knights of Maccabees, Durham Tent, No. 287, was held in the Orange Hall on Tuesday evening last. Several new members are expected to join at the next meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, August 15th.

THE Rev. Mr. Watt from Montreal Presbyterian College preached to Knox Congregation, Durham, for four Sabbaths. The Rev. Mr. McDiarmid of Latona preached to the same Congregation last Sunday, and will also preach next Sabbath in the same place.

MR. JAMES LAUDER, of Glenelg, had a horse badly gored in the breast by a bull a few days ago. A gash seven or eight inches long and very deep was made. The wound appears to be healing up, but it will be some time before the horse is able to work. Persons having bulls cannot be too careful in keeping them away from their horses.

THE FAIR.—On Tuesday last the regular Monthly Fair was held in Durham. There was a large number of cattle on the ground, a very large number of cows being offered for sale. Three year old steers sold from $35 up according to quality. Cows were sold from $25 to $40 each. Oxen per yoke from $100 to $120. Several large droves of cattle left town for the south. Agricultural Implement Agents were busy during the day exhiting their wares, and a good many sales were made. Some horse trading took place, but not many farmers remained in town for the afternoon.

EXCURSION.—A Grand Excursion, under the auspices of the "Dominion Oddfellow" will be run to Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway, and all lines connected with it, in the Western part of Ontario. Tickets will be good from August 8th to August 12th. Fare from Durham and return, $2.50; Varney $2.40; Holstein $2.25; Mount Forest $2.00; Elmwood $3.00; Hanover, Neustadt, and Ayton, $2.75. For $1.50 extra the Excursionists can go to Niagara and back to Toronto either by steamboat or rail. The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. will be in session in Toronto during that week. The excursion from Durham will leave at 10:50 a. m.

In Dundalk Messrs Hanbury and Bell have purchased Mr. Hewitson's store with lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, in Block E, for $2,000 cash, and resold lot 4 to Mr. Lamon for $700 cash.

Local and other Items.

A recount of the ballots in Muskoka has been demanded.

Mr. Neil's (Tory) election in North Bruce will be contested.

Drowned in the pond of Cartlige's woollen factory, near Arkell village, on the 14th inst., Isabella Ritchie, daughter of Andrew Ritchie, of Guelph, aged 21 years.

There are now forty-one Liberals elected to the House of Commons from Ontario. When the courts decide on the flagrant acts of partizan Returning Officers that number will be increased.

On Wednesday last week a man named Grisley, while walking on the T. G. & B. R. was run over by the mixed train near Mellville, about two miles from Orangeville, and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his loss.

A GRAND celebration was held in Mrs. Thomson's bush, between Maradale and Flesherton on the 12th. Six Lodges of Orangemen were present. A boy named James Keefer, from Flesherton, had a serious wound made in his leg by a base ball club slipping out of the hands of a player.

DUNDAS *Banner*:—The ignorance and stupidity or intentional injustice of Returning Officers in many of the constituences formed an important factor in securing success for Sir John in the late contest, and he no doubt calculated on this when he so changed the Election Law as to arrogate to himself the power to appoint partizan Returning Officers.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy named Willie Woods of Cedarville, on Saturday last, fell against a shingle saw, cutting his arm length ways from the wrist to the elbow. The wound was dressed by Dr. Halsted and although it was a very ugly one hopes are entertained that he will not lose the use of his arm.—On Friday a man employed in the yard of the T. G. & B. R. at Orangeville, by the name of McDonald, lost his life by being run over by an engine and tender.—*Confederate.*

THE "GRIP-SACK" IS OUT.—We have received from the publishers a copy of this new Comic Annual, the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Canada. In Typographical appearance it would do credit to any London or New York house, while in it is literary and artistic contents it is decidedly superior to most of the humorous publications of the day. It is profusely illustrated in *Grip's* best vein, and contains two full page pictures printed in colors. Amongst the many good things in the table of contents we may specify Mr. Bengough's burlesque narrative of adventure, entitled "Baron Munchausen, Jr., in Manitoba," as particularly mirth-provoking. The *Grip-Sack* may be had at any book-store for 25 cents.

FIRE IN GLENELG.—On Sunday afternoon last about four o'clock the barn of the Rev. Robert McIntyre, on con, 3. south of the Durham road, in Glenelg, a few miles from Priceville, was discovered to be on fire. Mr. McIntyre went to see if he could rescue anything from the burning building, but in a few minutes the house also caught fire, and both were soon in flames and consumed with nearly all the contents of each. Only the waggon being saved from the barn, and very little from the house. Besides implements, harness, etc., a quantity of Window sash, doors, etc., for a new house which Mr. McIntyre was erecting, and which was in the barn, together with about one hundred bushels of wheat were burned. The loss is a series one, and will be near a thousand dollars, on which it is said there is no insurance.

THE TWELFTH AT DUNDALK.—An immense gathering assembled at Dundalk on Wednesday to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. There were 8 Orange Lodges, and two lodges of apprentice Boys—the latter appearing to great advantage in their pretty uniforms. During the day an appropriate address was delivered to a large and appreciative audience by the Rev. Mr. Cochburn. Good accommodation was provided for the multitude. The hotels reaped a great harvest for which they were well prepared. The various tent holders and vendors of strawberries, ice-cream, &c., did a rushing business. There was also a considerable amount of dancing. This was about the largest gathering ever assembled at Dundalk, over 3000 being present. The proceedings terminated with a grand display of fireworks. —*Standard.*

Mr. John Bright has resigned his position in the Gladstone Government because it was committed by a course of action in Egyptian affairs which he could not approve. His resignation has been accepted. It is said that the feeling of the people is one of real sorrow. At the same time all appreve his conscientious course of proceedings. His resignation will not really embarrass the Government, as he will still give them a general support in other matters.

If you are going to build buy your Hardware and Paints and Oils at Mowat's, Lower Town, Durham, and save money. c225

Mr. Robert Watson, M. P. for Marquette is an old Galt boy. At one time he was employed in Goldie & McCulloch's foundry. Since removing to Manitoba he has become rich.

Mr. James Lowry, sr., late of Cedarville, who went to the North-West, in April, died at Flat Creek, Manitoba, on the 25th day of May, of inflammation of the brain.

For Builder's Hardware try Mowat's. Sign Circular Saw, Lower Town, Durham. c225

The Government has decided to prepare a case of the Boundary Award and submit it to the Courts. The profound Honorable John O'Conner is to prepare the case.

Mr. Gague, Independent Liberal, who was defeated in Chicoutimi in 1878 by 800 majority, has now been elected by a majority of 1,100.

Entrance Examination.

The following is the result of the Entrance Examination held in the Mount Forest High School, June 29th and 30th, showing names of the candidates who have been provisionally admitted by the local Board of Examiners. Sixty three candidates mede application and wrote, of whom thirty-four have passed and four have been recommended. Total Number of marks assigned. Minnimum number for pass 280:—

J. A. A. Kelly, 470, Durham, Gold Medallist.

M. E. Ferguson, 448, 10 Bentinck, 1st Silver Medallist.

Willie Doyle, 401, 5 Arthur, 2nd S. Medallist.

Alfred Cushing, 398, 3 Arthur.
John Smith, 398, 10 Bentinck.
Frank Asbury, 375, Durham,
Robert Reid, 374, 5, Arthur.
Davis Anderson, 368, Durham,
Gec. Davidson, 366, C. School Mt. Forest,
Michael Flynn, 366, 5, Normanby,
Alfred Ball, 363, 5 Normanby,
Lizzie Delmage, 359, 15 Rothsay,
Alex. Sinclair, 354, 7 Arthur.
Robt Morrison, 348, 11 Arthur.
Lizzie Edmison, 336, 15 Rothsey.
John McArthur, 346, Durham,
Carrie Barber, 345, Central Mt. Forest,
Jennie Fleet, 343, Central Mt. Forest,
G. M. Stunden, 341 5 Arthur.
Edwin Reynolds, 341, Central Mt. Forest.
Maggie Hunter, 327, Durham,
Jennie McKechnie, 328, Thorndale,
John E, Delmage, 326, 15 Rothsay,
Susana Haas, 319, 12 Egremont,
Mary Donnelly, 316, Central Mt, Forest,
Neil McCannel, 302, ———
Sophia Spark, 298, 2 Arthur,
Peter McNab; 295, Central Mt. Forest,
John Allen, 293, 15 Rothsay,
Doll Rombough, 283, Durham,
Mary H. Carroll, 282, St. John's S. Arthur.
Willie Trimble, 282, Central Mount Forest.
Clifton Elvidge, 282, Durham,
W. G. Lowry, 280, 9 Proton.

The following failed on one subject, but have taken the required 50 per cent. on the aggregate, or have shown such general knowledge of the subjects that the Board of Examiners have thought well to recommend them as having passed:—

Alice Brown, 306, 12 Egremont,
Teresa Acton, 275, 3 Normanby,
Minnie Whitmore, 267, Durham,
Thos. H. Lowes, 14 Rothsay,

We give below the names of teachers who have passed pupils at this examination and the number passed by each teacher:—John Anderson 4; George Allen 3; M. N. Armstrong 7; M. Berkman 1; J. Burrows 1; N. W. Campbell 2; Miss M. Coleridge 1; Miss A. Doyle 1; Miss R. Davis 1; Miss Harvey 1; Wm. Inman 1, J. J. Kelly 2; I. McDonald, 1; A. McLellan 1; D. Ross 1; S. B. Wesservelt 7.—*Advocate.*

Fire in Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, July 14.—About 12:30 a. m. the fire alarm was sounded, and flames were noticed issuing from the rear of W. Stephen's hardware store, Poulette street. Nearly the entire block on which it is situated, with a few exceptions, is frame, and is known as the Dominion block. It is almost certain that the whole street on wich it is situated will be totally destroyed. The Fire Company and Hook and Ladder Company were instantaneously on the spot and are working with a bold endeavour to subdue the flames. On the west side of the street a huge pile of goods are strewn hither and thither, consisting of the contents of the burning buildings and part of those already consumed. At this hour of writing it is impossible to give anything like full particulars of the losses. The following buildings are at present totally destroyed with the greater part of their contents:—W. B. Stephens, hardware; Creighton Bros., general dry goods; M. Forhan, jeweller; M. G. Gilson, saddler; Mrs. McCauley, residence; Mrs Bond, dressmaker; M. Gilson, residence; Mrs. John Shaw's fancy goods store. The fire is still raging with unabated vigor, and the citizens are working desperately to move the goods from the buildings in advance of the flames.

Later.—The following are the losses and insurances on buildings and stock destroyed by last night's fire:—M. Gibson, stock harness and stable, total loss, insured in the British America for $615. Creighton Bros. dry goods, building and stock valued at $9,000, total loss, stock insured in the British America for $1,000 and Standard $3,000, and the building in the British America for $800. M. Forhan, jeweller, building total loss, insured in the Gore Mutual for $700; stock, partial loss, insured in the Phœnix for $400. W. B. Stephens, hardware, total loss about $9,000; stock insured for $700 in the British America, $1,500 in the Lancashire; building insured for $1,000 in the Canada Fire and Marine. Mrs. Shaw fancy goods, total loss; insurance on the stock, $600 in the Lancashire. Crane & Urquhart, general store, and Miss Hannan, dressmaker, stocks badly damaged by water and removal, fully insured in the Lancashire, North British and Mecantile, and Canada Fire and Marine; Wooten, butcher, partial loss, fully insured in the Quebec; Butchart, Dominion Block, partly destroyed, insured for 2,000 in the Northern. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is generally supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

200 Irons White Lead just received at Mowat's, Lower Town, Durham, which is the best value and gives the best satisfaction. All Leads guaranteed as represented. c225

Buy your Scythes, Forks, Rakes and all kinds of Tools at the Circular Saw, Lower Town, Durham. c225

Do We Pay Tithes?

MR. EDITOR,—This question is discussed among other "things new and old" in a remarkable pamphlet which was recently published in Bentinck, by one James White, a writer of no mean powers of expression and marked originality of thought, and one, who, moreover, displays a profound acquaintance with the sacred Scripture, such as we seldom find in the experience of a layman. But this particular article is so extravagant in its views, and so slashing in its denunciations, that I deem it well to present another view of the subject therein discussed for the benefit of Mr. White, and all who h 11 similar notions.

The whole matter of tithes, we may fairly assume, was never intended to be a part of the Christian system of doctrine or practice. The new Testament clearly ordains that they who preach the gospel shall live by the gospel, and the manner of contributing to this object is, for each to lay by weekly a portion of his income, as the Lord hath prospered him. This may be one-fifth, or one-tenth, or less, or more than either of these ratios, according to the best enlightened judgement of the individual himself. There is this fair inference, however, to be drawn from the tithing system, viz,—That if God under a dispensation of shadows and imperfect manifestations, required at least one-tenth, he will hardly expect less under the full blaze, and superior advantages of Gospel truth.

The whole question as to what a christian man ought to contribute to religious and philanthropic objects, hinges on the question as to what constitptes income. Mr. White seems to thind that income means increase, that is, what a man saves over and above his household and working expenses for the year; and he places the income of the average farmer at $850. But a reference to the etymology of the word will give it a different meaning. It is not a heavy Greek word, about the shades of whose meaning there may be some dispute, but a simple Saxon word meaning that which comes in. A laborer who earns a dollar a day, has an income of six dollars a week. A school teacher's income is the amount of salary he receives during the year. These amounts are not obviously all saved. They may indeed be all spent. But the man who simply supports his family on what comes in, without saving a dollar, would not be said to have no income. The man who comes short during any particular year af supporting his family and has to run in debt to the amount of fifty dollars, could not be said to have had fifty dollars less than no income.

In estimating a farmers income then, the outgo must not be lost sight of. Clearly a thing must come in before it can go out. And the outgo in a farm house is in that we simply include the food supply of the family, aggregates no small amount during the year.

In a village or town where everything consumed has to be purchased it is found that a bare existence can be sustained on a dollar a day, say $300 a year. But can the laboring man on a dollar a day keep such a table as the farmer can and does? Can he consume the amount of fuel to make his home comfortable that the farmer can and does? Can he clothe his children in the comfortable flannel and full-cloth which the farmer always has at command? Can he send them to sleep at night on a bed of down loaded and groaning under the weight of warm covering of which every farm house has in abundance? He can't do it on three hundred dollars a year, and those who have six hundred, often find difficulties in making ends meet, to which the farmer is a total stranger; and never can afford to sit down to as bountiful a table, except when he is entertaining company, as that to which the farmer sits down at every meal.

From this it will be clear that the average farmer uses up at least six hundred dollars worth of good farm produce every year in supporting an average family, and if he does not save a dollar, his income is at least six hundred dollars. But if in addition to this he has an increase, or is able to save three hundred and fifty dollars as Mr. White admits is the case, then he has at least nine hundred and fifty dollars of an income. In addition to that the increased value of his property ought to be taken into consideration. In 20 years it has gained $2000 in value, or at the rate of $100 a year. If you add this to the $950 you get a net income to the farmer of over $1,000 a year. And if, as Mr. White claims, every farmer pays a tenth or possibly a fifth of his income then he will pay 100 or 200 dollars a year.

If you take the lower figure, even admitting that the tithe should include provision for school and all secular purposes, as well religious and benevolent, and divide it equally beween the secular and sacred, then the proposition each of thirty families ought to pay for church purposes is $50, or an aggregate of $1500 which is $200 more than he claims they actually do pay, even on the basis of his own extravagant calculati n. And so he must answer his own question in the negative.

Many of his friends will we doudt not be sorry to see that he allowed his feelings to run away with his judgement. How else could he have penned the idea that because many families contrive to live on less than ½ of $1000 a year, it ought to be possible for a minister to do so, if necessary. The minister who has a horse and vehicle to keep up requires $100 for that purpose, and the ministers wife who is expected to do as much pastoral visiting as her husband, and to take the lead in all church projects in which ladies take part, has usually to keep a hired girl to enable her to do so. That requires another $100 a year. Again, every subscription for the poor, or for a charitable or benevolent object has to be headed by a minister, and many of their giving in this way will amount to another hundred. These things take $300 out of his salary, and if you add the extra books he must buy and magazines and other literature in order to keep himself abreast with the times and enable him to feed his flock, it will be easily seen that it is absurd to put a clergyman on a par with the common laborer, as to the requirements of household.

But instead of paying 100 dollars a year as we have seen the tithes amounts to, there are scores of moderately well-to-do farmers who think eight dollars a year ought to make their minister rich, and there are multitudes who do not give half that amount. Clergymen are usually men of education, and social position at least equal to that of a doctor or lawyer, and to do them justice there are few of them, who if they were to charge for their professional services according to the standard of the professions we have named, who would not have a bill of $700 against the congregations every three months, instead of at the end of the year, and even when they get the amount in full, the margin left for their own individual and family expenses is not more than $400. And when, as is the case with many, there is a deficiency of one or two hundred dollars, they have to submit to straits which a little more generosity and forethought on the part of their people might well spare them from.

A. M.

Presbytery of Saugeen.

The Presbytery of Saugeen met in Durham on the 11th inst., at 11 a. m.

There were present, the Rev. Messrs. Nichol (Moderator), Auil, Young, Fraser, McMillan, Baikie, Morrison, Niven, Aiken, Park,—ministers; Messrs. McArthur, Moore, Bowie, Nichol, McGregor, Watson, Starrat,—elders.

The business was largely provisional and routine in its character. Commissions were received in favor of elders. Committees were appointed to attend to the following subjects in the Presbytery's work:—State of religion, Temperance, Examination of Students, Sabbath Schools, Statistics, and the different schemes of the Church, such as Home Missions, Foreign, Missions, Colleges, &c.

It was agreed that the ministers of the Presbytery preach on "The Necessity of Keeping Holy the Sabbath Day," on the first Sabbath in August or first convenient Sabbath.

Arrangement was also made to have the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper dispenced in St. Andrew's church, Proton and Black's Corners, they being both Mission Stations.

A call in favor of Rev. A. Nichol of Ayton, was pressnted from North Luther, and Mr. Fraser reported on said call that the usual steps were regularly taken. Messrs. Smith and Lennox were heard as commissioners from the Luther Congregation. The Presbytery then sustained the call as a Gospel call, appointed an adjourned meeting to be held in Knox church, Mt. Forest on the 1st of August, at 2 p. m., and cited all parties to appear there and then for their interests in the case.

Leave was granted to Knox church, Durham, to secure their own supply for the next six months, and the Presbytery adjourned to hold its next general meeting in St. Andrew's church, Mount Forest, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next at 10 a. m.—*Confederate.*

Presbytery of Owen Sound.

The Presbytery of Owen Sound met in Division Street Church, Owen Sound, July 4th, with a full attendance of members. The minutes of last meeting were read and sustained.

The Clerk explained that the special meeting for Rev. Mr. McLennan's induction, and agreed that it should take place at Lion's Head on 19th July, at 2:30 p. m. —Mr. Mordy to preach and preside, Mr Scott to address the minister, and Mr. A. McLennan the people. Against this decision Mr. Dewar protested, and appealed to the Synod of Toronto and Kingston, promising to give in reasons in due time, and craved extracts. The Presbytery decided to proceed with the induction on the day appointed.

Mr. Cameron was appointed Moderator of Williamsford and Berkely, with Messrs. McGill and Mitchell as assessors with Mr. Wallace in forming an interim session, and Rev. Mr. McDiarmid was appointed to dispense the Lord's supper on an early day.

The following were appointed to attend to schemes of the church:—Home Mission, Mr. Somerville; Foreign Mission, Mr. Scott; Colleges, Mr. McLaren; French Evangelization, Mr. Currie; Aged Ministers' Widows' and Assembly Funds, Mr. Stephenson. Home Mission Committee of Presbytery, Messrs. Somerville, Morrison, and Scott; State of Religion Messrs. Currie, McKenzie, and Stevens; Sunday Schools Messrs. Mordy, Cameron and Dr. Ross. Examiners were also appointed for the Presbytery:—Messrs. Cameron and Morrison for Latin; Somerville and Mordy for Greek; McLaren and Scott, Hebrew; Currie and McKenzie, Philosophy; McDiarmid and McLennan, Syst. Theology; Colter and McDiarmid, Church History and Government; Dewar and Stevenson, Personal Religion.

Mr. Somerville reported that Mr. McLean, a student of Queen's College, appointed by Assembly's H. M. Committee to labor in the bounds of this Presbytery, had failed to appear, leaving one of our fields unsupplied. The Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery were instructed to investigate and report to next meeting for action in the matter.

A communication from North Keppel Congregation was put into the hands of the Moderator of Session to make inquiry.

Messrs. McDiarmid and Morrison reported their attendance at the meeting of Assembly.

A telegram from the Presbytery of Bruce was read, intimating that a call to Mr. Mordo to Walkerton and Mildmay had been sustained by that Presbytery. The congregation of Lake shore and Leith were cited to appear at an adjourned meeting to be held in Division Street Church, 18th of July, at 7 p. m.

The largest stock and best qualities of White Lead, Paint, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes and General Painters' Materials at cheapest prices is at Mowat's, Lower Town, Durham.

War in Egypt.

Another Horrible Massacre in Alexandria.

(Condensed From the Globe.)

Off Alexandria, July 13, 10 a. m.—The unfortunate city is given up to fire and sword. As if the flames caused by the bombardment were not a sufficient horror of themselves, the incendiary's torch has added to the catastrophe. 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 the 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 Bedoins and by fellahs of the lowest class and have made a clean sweep of the city. 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 and 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.

THE FORTS ABANDONED.

The first thing that met the eye this morning was the flag of truce still flying over the Rasel-Tin Palace. All firing had long since ceased on the part of the forts, and the question asked was, did it really mean peace? Not a few, including the Admiral himself, had a grave suspicion that all was not well, and that there had been deception somewhere. Accordingly the signal was given to the *Helicon* dispatch boat to fly a flag of truce in return and to lead into the inner harbour. This she did, followed by the *Invincible*, *Monarch*, and *Penelope* slowly steaming along. Outside the harbour, the remainder of the fleet kept steaming round and about the batteries, cautiously as the sea was very rough, so heavy indeed so as to forbid any chance of the bombardment being renewed to-day in any case.

EXPLORING.

A party landed from the "Invincible" after it was found that the Khedive's yacht, the "Mahronssa, lay empty in the harbour, to see what could be learned as to the fate of the Viceroy and the native Christian and European inhabitants. It was discovered that the European quarter (that on the new Harbour, between the Governor's house on the west and the Roman Tower on the east), including the telegraph office and the Exchange, had been completely gutted and utterly destroyed. As many as could manage to escape after had crowded on board the telegraph ship "Chiltern" (which had been moved further in by the Admiral's orders, were carried out of danger by the boats of the fleet. They had passed a dreadful night of agony and suspense, and their thankfullness at being rescued knew no bounds. They had seen hundreds of their brethern massacred before their eyes, and had themselves barely escaped a similar fate. They said that in the Ottaman Bank and in the adjoining buildings, then on fire, the dead lay in heaps.

The correspondent of the *Standard* on board the "Invincible" telegraphs as follows:—

"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 daylight their assailants drew off, and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi Pasha before he left with his troops he opened the prisons, 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 shreiks and cries and the 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, two ironclads are cruising near, and will fire upon any men approaching the palace.

Germany and Austria telegraphed to Mr Gladstone thei approval of the action of the fleet.

Off Alexandria, July 14, 6:15 p. m.—The work of destruction is by no means complete even yet. Two miles of the city are in flames; the principal streets to the south, with those leading off from them, being simply masses of fire. How much property has been burned, and how much carried off, it is impossible to tell. The looters and incendiaries have not withheld their hands from anything that seemed to afford them the prospect of plunder. Not a few have been hung, whose dead bodies swaying to and fro in the doorways of the buildings in which they were caught looting tell of a justifiable application of military law. The chief offenders have been the Arabs, whose religious sensibilities have been worked upon to murder every Ghaour and spoil his goods. The fire has spread from the Rue Ras-el-Tin, which runs east from the palace of the same name, and then due south to the Great Square (the place Mehemet Ali), hardly a house being left unruined, not one unplundered. Throughout the European quarter desolation reigns, and its streets are strewn with *debris* thrown away by the looters. At this turning we stumble over the corpse of an Arab, still grasping in his dead and stiffened hands a valuable watch or a high chased silver cup. At another, just within the blackened and charred entrance to what was once a magnificent mansion, lies stretched full length the hideous carcass of a Nubian eunuch, his unclosed eyes upturned skywards, his swollen tongue protruding from between his blubber lips, while round his neck hidden in the fatty folds, is still fastened the cord by which he met his end. Amid all this ruin there stand the most melancholy ruins of the Anglican Church. Its alter still preserved intact, the only vestige left inside to tell of what purpose the sacred building had served. Shells, and not a mine, had accomplished the infernal work. Two of these had entered by the roof, and after burying themselves in the ground had exploded upwards and shattered the walls, and the mob then plundered and afterwards set fire to the edifice. Alone of all the stately piles that graced this quarter at present stand the Court House, the International Tribunal, and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. The Eastern Telegraph Office has not been spared, and the dead body of one of the operators, lying face downwards on the floor horribly gashed and mangled, told of the fate which had befallen so many other Christians. The total number of Europeans alone who were murdered on the night succeeding the bombardment was considerably over 2,000. Of those who escaped about one hundred and twenty were French. Many of these had a hard fight for their lives and fought at great odds. In one instance fifty-three Europeans, well armed, entrenched themselves in a house surrounded by a garden and a high wall on the Rue de Meidan, between the Rue Ras-el Tin and the Custom House. This was surrounded by a howling mob of Bedouins, Nubians, and mongrel Italo-Egyptians, all eager for the lives and property of the beseiged. Their number could not have been less than 800 or 1,000. The beseiged being well supplied with ammunition and repeating rifles, kept up such a constant and well-directed fire that in a short time their enemys lay dead in heaps. Considering that the time was ripe for escape, the Europeans made a sudden sally out by the back entrance leading down to the quays by the Rue de Port Vieux, and literally climbing over the slain, got clear off to the harbour, where they were taken on board the "Helicon." In the sally, so panic-stricken were their foes that they lost only three of their number, though several were wounded more or less severely. To-day it is learned that they killed nearly 600 of their assailants.

Admiral Seymour being determined to do his utmost to protect the lives of the citizens, the Europeans, and the Christians dis embarked yesterday a body of marines and blue jackets with gatling guns and light howitzers. The marines, numbering about 400, marched through such of the principal streets as were passible. They soon found their work cut out for them. At the North end of the Rue de Colonne de Pompee (Pompey's Pillar-street), which runs into the place Mehemet Ali, through the Rue de la Mosque Katarine, they came on an infuriated band of murdering robbers far outnumbering themselves. To have charged them with the bayonet would have been madness, as not a marine would have survived. The word was, therefore, given to fire on the ruffians. The Gatling gun was brought into play, and did fearful execution in their ranks, mowing them down in long swathes. They broke and fled, pursued by several rattling volleys from the rifles of the marines, which completed their discomfiture and added to the slaughter. In front of the Arsenal the blue jackets fell in with a similar crowd, on whom they opened with grape, firing several rounds, and dispersing the bloodthirsty rabble, many of whom in the course of their stampede plunged into the Arsenal dock, preferring the risk of being drowned to being mangled by the grape shot. This was the firing which was heard last night. It has been continued at intervals during the morning. This style of summary justice will soon clear the city of the scoundrelly crew of convicts, including those gaoled after the massacre of four weeks ago, Arabs, men and women, and others who infest it and are still busy looting whenever they have a chance. Except for the presence of these gangs of incendiaries and assassins the city is now entirely deserted.

Acting on the theory that even in adversity appearances must be kept up, the diplomatists attached to the Viceroy's Court are endeavouring to establish with the Khedive some sort of semblance of a Ministry and diplomatic *entourage*. Their well-meant efforts are somewhat provocative of laughter. When a city is burning it is hardly the time to play at royalty. Marines were sent ashore from the British ships at the Khedive's request, and every man who could be spared was sent.

Gibraltar, July 14.—The British troopship "Malabar", has arrived here, and proceeded east with the 46th Regiment on board, in addition to the troops she brought from Portsmouth.

Athens, July 14.—The report that the Government has expressed its readiness to join with a corps of seven thousand men in the intervention in Egypt is confirmed.

Alexandria, July 17 (noon).—Definate information is now to hand as to Arabi's whereabouts. He is entrenched at Kafr-el-Dwar, about twenty five miles from the city, and near Lake Mareotis. The strength of his army is var[illegible] ed; but at any rate it is st[illegible] accounts led us to suppose. [illegible] places his strength at four [illegible] fantry (1,500 regulars), [illegible] cavalry (with 800 horses), [illegible] and 12 mitrailleuses. Two [illegible] ters from his forces have ta[illegible] Cairo, and claim that he h[illegible] ments of infantry, four bat[illegible] tery, and one of mitrailleuse[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN ALEXA[illegible]

Although it is gratifying t[illegible] ports of the second massacre [illegible] ing of the city are scarcely b[illegible] close investigation, yet th[illegible] enough. Long lines of st[illegible] burning; clouds of dense sm[illegible] the city; corpses of slain Eur[illegible] ing many women, are floatin[illegible] harbour; thousands of pers[illegible] less and starving; and refuge[illegible] been hiding in the dismant[illegible] the ruins of the pillaged ho[illegible] to be found on all hands. [illegible] pestilence large bodies of me[illegible] ed in burrying the dead with[illegible] despatch. The Khedive is [illegible] the advice of Admiral Sey[illegible] re-establish order, and will [illegible] sue a proclamation declaring [illegible] under martial law. All en[illegible] martial law is under his na[illegible] British authorities act in his [illegible]

The grain market has betn [illegible] meet the demands of local [illegible] and the orderly inhabitants [illegible] vited and encouraged to resum[illegible] ual occupations. The Eg[illegible] flogged ten Arabs who had [illegible] committing arson and pillage; [illegible] publically shot. Four were [illegible] der, and one was a spy. A [illegible] some Arabs are still firing [illegible] cluded parts of the city; but [illegible] soon suppressed. Last night [illegible] Bedouins into the city took [illegible] number of loyal Egyptian [illegible] killed. The Bedouins were re[illegible] American marines were cordia[illegible] ating with our sailors in main[illegible] der, and appear to be the only [illegible] that is disposed to do more than [illegible]

Alexandria, July 18.—Plent[illegible] have also been landed. The E[illegible] is thus ready to move at a m[illegible] tice.

The "Northumberland" with [illegible] "Tamar" with 91 marines, a[illegible] ania" and "Agincourt" have arr[illegible] marines will land at the Gal[illegible] and the two regiments of th[illegible] Palace.

OUTSIDE ALEXANDRIA.

Port Said, July 17.—Arabi Pa[illegible] to be only fifteen miles from t[illegible] He is also said to have some tr[illegible] Suez and close to Ismalia. An[illegible] number of refugees are here. Ma[illegible] women and children are expec[illegible] sturdy Europeans are imperfect[illegible] with revolvers and sporting gu[illegible] ftar they will be attacked by a [illegible] of Bedouins, who, it is stated, a[illegible] ling in the desert. There are [illegible] Arabs at Fort Guelmi six mile[illegible] throwing up earthworks. Three [illegible] four French, and two Italian m[illegible] and one Spanish war ship are in [illegible] bour. The Governor is loyal to [illegible] dive, and the Egyptian Colonel, w[illegible] mands 250 men, is suspected o[illegible] alty.

Alexandria, July 17.—Bad ne[illegible] from the interior, the details of w[illegible] very meagre. The anti-European[illegible] cism is awakening all round, a[illegible] der is the result. Refugees from [illegible] port that a Holy War is being pr[illegible] and that the Europeans are being [illegible] cred in Tanta, Mansoora, and [illegible] where a consul has been killed.

The ironclads "Minotaur", "Suff[illegible] "Temeraire" have arrived off Al[illegible] prevent Arabi Pasha cutting the [illegible] dykes. A white flag was hoisted du[illegible] ships appeared. It is said th[illegible] Pasha has appointed Ali Femi, th[illegible] ious Anglophobist, to command th[illegible] intended to look after the Suez Can[illegible] intentions are evident.

SCENES IN CAIRO.

Cairo, July 17.—Seven hundred [illegible] ty Europeans, mostly Italians, w[illegible] Italian Consul and an escort of fo[illegible] diers left here on Saturday. The G[illegible] residents and the German Consul l[illegible] Friday. Both parties have arrived [illegible] at Ismailia.

Anarchy prevails in the provinces, [illegible] reported that eighty Europeans hav[illegible] massacred at Murtah.

London, July 18.—There is a tem[illegible] lull even in the tide of rumours, but in [illegible] the warlike preparations, unless, pe[illegible] a report that the Government has in[illegible] ed shipowners that it will not requ[illegible] hire any more transports. But the [illegible] ernment fleet of transports at prese[illegible] England is already large enough to [illegible] over an army of 20,000 men, incl[illegible] cavalry and exclusive of stores, siege [illegible] horses and amunition. The war ship[illegible] at Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus wi[illegible] utilized to carry the infantry and en[illegible] companies now at these stations to [illegible] various