

THE DAILY HERALD.

HARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 13, 1882.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The British fleet appears to have made short work of the Alexandria fortifications. A few hours cannonading seems to have been sufficient to demolish their structures and to place the city completely at the mercy of the British forces. A flag of truce has been hoisted. This result is very satisfactory. The power of England and her determination to act having been made manifest, Arabi Bey and his followers will probably prove amenable to reason. If, as is claimed, Arabi represents the National idea there is no doubt that a Liberal Government in England will feel bound to throw no obstacles in the way of the consummation of it, so far as is consistent with her obligations to the Sultan and the Porte.

The speedy success of the bombardment seems to establish the fact that the British fleet is able to maintain the prestige of the nation abroad. It is many years since the fleet has been called into action. During the Crimean war the part played by it was very unimportant, owing either to the timidity of the commanders or of the war office. In a few engagements even then the navy proved itself to have lost none of its power. At Alexandria they were confronted with armaments which were called formidable, but have been proved of very little value as against the heavy ordnance of the British ships and the superior skill of the gunners.

Educational Institute.

The Provincial Educational Institute, which is in session in this city, ought to, and we suppose does, play an important part in the educational affairs of New Brunswick. In its discussions a great many ideas of value ought to be elicited, and in the interchange of experience which it renders possible, the teachers should be able to improve, in a very high degree, their system of teaching. In common with other similar institutions, this labors under a serious disadvantage. The discussions are apt to be monopolized by a few: not because those who speak do not desire the others to take part, but on account of the diffidence of many who are well able to make suggestions of value. If we may be allowed to tender advice we would say to the teachers that they will never fully derive all the benefit they ought to from the Institute, which indeed will not reach its highest degree of usefulness, unless all take part in the consideration of the various questions which come up during a session. Properly worked, such a gathering of teachers should do a vast deal of good, and it ought not to be forgotten that however earnest the Chief Superintendent or Principal Crocket or the other officers may be, its full purpose can only be accomplished by the personal co-operation of all the members.

PARTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The experience of a good many centuries has been crystallized into an adage, and we are advised never to bid a certain personage good morning until we meet him. The *News* ought to bear this in mind when it sits down to discuss a Liberal, or as it call it a "grii," Local Government. No one yet has proposed to form a Local Government on strict Liberal lines; and until something of the kind is intended, to argue against it would appear to be love's labor lost. It would not, however, as our contemporary says, be impossible to form a Liberal Government in a House, the majority of whose members are Liberals; but it would be inexpedient to do so, seeing that other issues, than those usually understood as dividing the Liberal from the Tory party, present themselves for the consideration of the local Legislature, and that upon these issues many persons sympathize with the Opposition, although in Dominion politics they are supporters of Sir John Macdonald. The Government which will be formed when the Westmoreland combination goes to pieces, will, we have no doubt, be one which both in policy and *personnel* commend itself to progressive men, in both of the great parties, as calculated to secure an honest administration of affairs and the inauguration of those reforms which the condition of the Province so urgently demands. Until everything has been done in local politics which needs to be done, it is time enough to divide parties in the Assembly by the same line as they are divided in Parliament. The Tories themselves may force the adoption of another course, and if they do, nothing remains but for the Liberals to meet them upon their own ground; but it is in every way advisable to keep the affairs of the two Legislatures

as distinct as possible. No surer barrier can be set up against centralization than the division of parties in the Assembly upon local issues only.

A GRACELESS JOURNAL.

We fear that the *Toronto World* has fallen from grace. It heads an article with the following title: "My Lord Bishops on their Ear," and proceeded to discuss the Metropolitan question after this style:—

It is not a little ridiculous to see these mock ecclesiastical dignitaries quarrelling among themselves about their brummagem titles. How very careful the organs of high church episcopalianism are never to mention a bishop without dragging in the inevitable "my lord." And yet Hallam, the highest known authority on English constitutional law has emphatically declared that no colonial bishop has a right to the title "my lord." The English bishops are lords, simply because they are peers of the realm, because under the feudal system they hold lands and occupy the position of feudal barons.

After speaking of the probable determination of the "ecclesiastical Boss Tweed," as it calls the Archbishop of Canterbury, and berating church dignitaries generally, the *World* concludes as follows:

"Anglican" ecclesiasticism is saturated with intolerance and vanity, of which the proceedings at the Montreal synod are a typical example. While persons quarrel with each other about absurd titles and the Lord Bishop of Bankumville applies for an injunction to prevent the Grand Panjandrum of Fredericton from putting himself into "small caps" as "THE METROPOLITAN," let sensible men remember that the best weapon against three absurd pretensions to the Canadian and illegal titles by a clique of clerical snobs is a hearty laugh.

We think our contemporary is unnecessarily harsh. No one supposes that the titles of "Lord" and "Metropolitan" mean anything. As long as the present incumbents of the Canadian bishoprics occupy their positions there can be no harm in continuing to address them by their titles. We do not imagine that any discourtesy is intended to the bishops of Montreal or Fredericton, for whom the *World* must, in common with other Canadian journals, entertain that high respect which their great learning and exemplary lives entitle them to receive. Its attack is against the assumption of titles which legally do not appertain to the parties who bear them. In any effort which it may make to break down distinctions between religious denominations in Canada, the *World* will receive the sympathy of the great body of the people; but it should distinguish between ridiculing a system and speaking disrespectfully of individuals. We do not say that it has not done so in the article from which we have quoted, but many persons might think it has not.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The people of Rat Portage vote in the County of Algoma, Ontario, and the County of Lisgar, Manitoba. This is one of the results of the disputed territory muddle.

The Grand Trunk Railway will take possession of the Great Western on the 12th of August.

Work upon the highway bridge across the St. John at Andover, will be begun as soon as the water is low enough.

WAR IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.

Admiral Seymour recommenced the attack on the forts in the morning. The small effect of the 81-ton and other heavy guns on the earthworks caused some disappointment in the fleet. The *Inflexible* had four men wounded. The *Inflexible* was hit five times.

A British naval officer states that the bombardment commenced at 7.45 this morning. The ironclads *Superb*, *Sultan*, and *Alexandria* were engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the Light-house batteries at the entrance of New port, and intend to dominate the approach to the new harbor. The flagships *Inflexible*, *Monarch* and *Penelope* took up commanding positions inside the reefs and, assisted from the outside by the *Temeraire*, attacked with destructive effect the strong position of Fort Mex with the lighthouse and shore batteries. The *Inflexible* was stationed so as to command the lighthouse batteries, Fort Pharos and Fort Mex, at the same time, and was thus in a position to co-operate both with the division outside and that inside the reefs. The gun vessels *Bittern*, *Condor*, *Beacon*, *Decoy*, and *Cygnat* attacked Marabout batteries at the entrance to the harbor and, taking a close destructive range soon silenced them, after which they ran in and shelled Fort Mex on the southern side of the entrance to the anchorage or outer harbor. The *Inflexible*, under cover of her own guns and those of the *Bittern*, then landed a party of blue jackets and

marines, who entered Fort Mex and blew up the heavy guns.

THE BOMBARDMENT PRACTICALLY CEASED at noon, though some heavy guns were still shelling Fort Napoleon, a large work, situated at the southern angle of the inner harbor and dominating the town. The fort does not reply.

On the whole, the Egyptians fought the batteries with more determination than expected. Several earth works, behind which guns were mounted, were found to be mere heaps of sand.

A SENSATION IN PARIS—ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

PARIS, July 11.—The news that Admiral Seymour bombarded Alexandria this morning created a great sensation. The belief gains ground that England all along had a secret understanding with Turkey. It is said that Defreyne knows of a secret treaty between the two powers.

The popular feeling in Alexandria grows more hostile to Arabi.

FEELING IN VIENNA.

PARIS, July 11.—Despatches from Vienna say it is admitted in Government circles that England is perfectly justified in her vigorous action against Arabi Pasha's attitude of provocation, and as long as England pursues this line of conduct she will meet no opposition from the powers.

A despatch from Alexandria reports that the Egyptian Ministers were not aware, yesterday, of Admiral Seymour's ultimatum, because Arabi intercepted it.

THE PORTE WANTS THE FIRING TO STOP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—The Porte has telegraphed the following to the Turkish Ambassador, London:

The Porte has learned that Admiral Seymour has opened fire. It is superfluous to dilate upon the extreme gravity of this fact. In view of the urgency of this matter, the Porte confines itself to requesting you, without loss of time, to make pressing representations to Earl Granville to issue orders to cease firing immediately, in order to avert still greater misfortunes.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of the War Office read the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 7.50 p. m.—The total number of killed is 5; wounded 27; distributed as follows: Killed: on the *Alexandria*, 1; *Superb*, 1; *Sultan*, 2; *Inflexible*, 1. Wounded: on *Alexandria*, 3; *Superb*, 1; *Sultan*, 7; *Inflexible*, 6; *Inflexible*, 2; *Penelope*, 8.

Twelve officers and men landed from the *Inflexible* under cover of the fire from the *Condor* and *Bittern*, and destroyed with dynamite the heavy guns of Fort Mex.

One shot went clear through the *Inflexible*.

LONDON, July 12.—The "Standard's" correspondent on the *Inflexible* telegraphs that the forts and batteries on the sea face are a heap of ruins. The Egyptians stuck to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The aim of the Egyptian gunners was chiefly directed against the *Penelope* and *Inflexible*, and they fired principally round shot. Their elevation was bad. The *Inflexible* was seldom hit. The armour of the *Superb* was penetrated.

The Egyptian officers set a good example to their men, often jumping up on the parapets to see the effect of the fire.

The party which landed from the *Inflexible* to blow up Fort Mex, saw several dead lying inside the fort. The Egyptians had no shells, which accounts for the very small number of casualties on the British vessels.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE.

At 5.15 on Tuesday evening the *Heli-con* approached the *Inflexible* with an official from Dervisch Pasha, who was trying to find the flagship all night, with a letter from the ministry to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

Res El Sin Palace took fire during the bombardment and was still burning at the time this despatch was sent. The men were called for on board the *Inflexible* at 1 p. m., to go ashore and spike the guns of Fort Mex. Although the work was dangerous

THERE WAS PLENTY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Twelve men were chosen and placed in charge of three officers. The landing party was obliged to swim through the surf. They landed unopposed, and after bursting the guns with gun cotton, returned without any casualty. After the action was over the whole fleet drew off from shore and the vessels approached each other.

LONDON, July 12.—Despatch from a ship off Alexandria, says: At 12.40 o'clock a. m., *Inflexible* and *Temeraire* opened fire on Moncrieff fort, which had been repaired during the night. The first three shots greatly damaged the batteries. A signal has just been made to cease firing.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 1.30 p. m.—A flag of truce is displayed from the town. A steamer with a flag of truce is approaching the fleet.

LONDON, July 12.—The Turkish Ambassador yesterday demanded that firing should cease, but Earl Granville replied that could not now be done.

Recruiting is actively going on throughout England.

The gunboats did effective work yesterday. The *Condor* ran within 1200 yards of Marabout fort, a single shot from which would have sunk her, and before the signal had been given to cease firing, she had completely silenced three heavy guns on the fort. Admiral Seymour signalled "Well done *Condor*." The *Superb* had two holes knocked in her sides.

LONDON, July 12.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the party from the *Inflexible*, which landed to destroy Fort Mex, burst three and spiked six of the guns on the fort.

1882. Spring. 1882.

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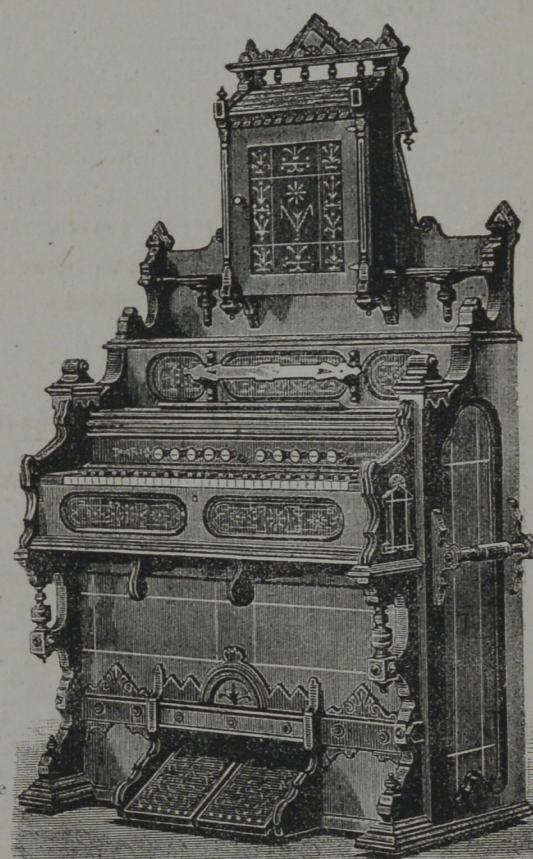
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