

500 men, one-third of whom are Sikhs, one-third Brahmans, Jats and Rajputs, and one-third Hindustani Mohammedans; also the 12th Bengal Cavalry, 8 officers and 500 men, half of whom were Sikhs and Pungabee and Frontier Mohammedans. He will have four companies of engineers from Madras, 12 officers and 400 men, together with five battalions of infantry. These are the 1st Battalion S. of H. Highlanders, 21 officers and 740 men; the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, 21 officers and 740 men; the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, 8 officers and 630 men, one-third of whom are Sikhs, two-eighths Hindustani Mohammedans, and five eighths Hindustani Brahmans, and Rajputs; the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, 8 officers and 680 men, half Sikhs, half Pathans (Mohammedans); and the 29th Bengal Native Infantry, 8 officers and 680 men, one-third Mohammedans of Bombay province, two-thirds Punjabees and B. of M. Mohammedans. The force will be accompanied by about 3,500 followers, including transport drivers, 1,700 horses, 840 ponies, and from 4,500 to 5,000 mules, of which half are for transport purposes. The total force, Indian and European, amounts to 19,223 infantry, 3,818 cavalry, 1,927 artillery, and 1,278 engineers, making with all the other branches of the service a grand total of 31,508 men forming the army in Egypt.

The Advance in Egypt.

Describing the difficulties of the march and of the transport service, a correspondent says:—I do not wish to flatter our army, but I must say that, although this engagement was anything but serious, so far as real hard fighting goes, I consider our soldiers have acted splendidly, and I am not speaking without experience in such matters. The difficulties of the ground were fearful, and the heat of the sun defies exaggeration. One's hands and face become literally roasted. It is like keeping them before a roaring kitchen fire for ten hours a day. Readers will perhaps smile incredulously when I say that this day made the stirrups literally burn my boots. A great many transport carts had to be unharnessed to drag the guns up last night, and I noticed them standing beside the railway line as I rode to the scene of action this morning, but everything is going to the front fairly well, considering the difficulties that have to be encountered. The only transport service possible in a country such as that through which we are passing would be one composed of camels, such as the enemy possesses. I rode out from Ismailia to Maxama (Mahamah) and back yesterday, and at Nefche found an armed train, commanded by officers of the "Penelope" and manned by blue-jackets, waiting to proceed. Troops are continually advancing, and it will not be long before Tel-el-Kebir is attacked. Between Ramess and Maxama, the Freshwater Canal is full of dead horses and corpses of Arabs, some having been thrown in by the Arabs and others shot or killed by shells while attempting to escape. The standing water at Maxama is so bad, owing to the dead bodies in the canal, that it has been condemned by the doctors.

Arabi's Message to Grant.

Incidents of the scenes attending the congratulation and occupation of Alexandria which at the time escaped the correspondents, continue to come to hand. One of the most interesting of these is in the shape of a written message from the ambitious Arabi to his "dear friend General Grant and to all Americans." Captain H. C. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps, who is one of Admiral Nicholson's staff on the Lancaster, is the possessor of an autograph album which has become very valuable by reason of the many distinguished names it contains. Wishing to have Arabi's sign manual added as a souvenir of the occasion the book was sent to the rebel chieftain with a card and a polite note. Captain Cochrane went to the arsenal in person on the morning of the day before the firing began, escorted by General Stone. Although it was rather early Arabi was at his post, and his office was surrounded by an anxious crowd of his dusky attendants of all grades, who seemed so dazzled by the impending danger and the bustle of the warlike preparations going on that they hung around their leader like frightened children. When the belligerent Paeba, who has always been friendly to Americans, heard of Captain Cochrane's presence he expressed a desire to see him and exhibited much cordiality when General Stone introduced him. After some conversation, in which he said that it had given him great pleasure to write in the book and that he had done more than merely write his name, he sent his secretary for it and then proceeded to read about what he had written, calling upon General Stone to translate it as he went along, which the General very kindly did. The following is the exact rendering of the message: "It is my own handwriting. I send it to my dear friend General Grant, the American, as a remembrance to him and to all Americans in general, and as a token of friendship and of the commercial relationship between the Americans and Egyptians, the 22nd Shaban, 1299, the date of the Hegira, corresponding with the 8th July, 1882, Christian era.

"ACHMET ARABI."

Artillery in Modern Warfare.

The artillery arm has been specially prominent in the wars of the East, and it is so to-day in Egypt. Lord Clive's great victory at Plassey, which gave Bengal to England, was almost entirely an artillery action, the Nabob bringing into the field against him a large train of heavy guns drawn by white oxen. The severe loss suffered by the English at Sobraon (1845) was chiefly inflicted by the Sikh cannon, there being no close fighting till near the end of the battle. During the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 the enemy's gunners, previously trained by English officers, caused so much annoyance that the batteries are now, as a precautionary measure, served exclusively by European soldiers. As Italians, Turks, and other nationalities are represented in Arabi's army, the question is an interesting one as to who are the gunners who seem to be making such good practice.

THE WAR! A BRILLIANT VICTORY

Three Cheers for Old England.

2000 Egyptians Killed.

ARABI IN FULL FLIGHT.

TERRIBLE HAVOC.

The Latest Despatch.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.

The report that an engagement was to be expected turned out to be correct. The British forces arrived in front of the enemy at half-past four o'clock this morning. The advance on Tel-el-Kebir was made with great rapidity, the men and the material being brought up in splendid order. At five o'clock in the morning the first gun was fired. This became the signal for a splendid rush. The patient waiting of the men could no longer be restrained. Firing took place all along the line; there was a brief time of unparalleled excitement, and then, in less than twenty minutes from the first firing of the gun, the position of the enemy was carried with a rush forward. The

EGYPTIANS LOST 2000 KILLED.

It is with regret that the loss of the British was found to be two hundred killed, including many of our most promising officers who were remarkably zealous in leading their men forward in the attack.

THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE

bore the brunt of the action, and displayed the true metal of the old-typical soldier.

ARABI ESCAPED

on horseback towards Zagzig in full flight, and narrowly escaped being captured himself. The Egyptians had been warned of the approach of the British, but not in time to make complete readiness. When the forces arrived in front of the Egyptians, there was evident disorder in the rebel camp. The officers were busy in getting their men into position, several of the Egyptian regiments had been hurriedly ordered up, and were approaching in hot haste, but were not in time to meet the first attack. Several British regiments rushed forward towards them and overwhelmed the advancing host with showers of shot and shell. This terrible rain of deadly fire from the artillery and the infantry was more than any force could stand. The advancing Egyptians wavered, the ranks were broken, and soon in all quarters the scattered host gave way. Then occurred a scene of great excitement, the terrified Egyptians gave way, disorganized, throwing down their arms making a regular stampede.

THE BRITISH RUSHED FORWARD,

and overtaking the stragglers, captured them as prisoners or struck them down when opposing. Then the order was given for the British cavalry to charge. These splendid fellows spurred their animals forward, soon overtaking those in retreat and riding them down with terrible havoc. The rapidity of this movement was very marked. The British followed so closely on the retreating enemy that both arrived at the inner entrenchments together. Here the crush of the many thousand armies was terrible; the English striving to reach the entrenchments and the Egyptians jammed close to the earthworks. The scuffle and mobbing completely disorganized the defenders of the entrenchments, who, being powerless to drive back the mixed throng, were by the same crowd driven from the positions defended.

OUR COUNTRYMEN

soon bounded over both the Egyptians and the entrenchments, and reached the interior entrenchments. Here the whole garrison became panic-stricken as the gaudy uniforms and the flashing steel of the British warriors glanced before their eyes. The rebels

DESERTED THEIR POSTS,

and fled with marvellous rapidity. It was a most sad and disheartening to see the cowards shot down as the ran. The bad stand made by the forces was not expected by our military men. They expected them to show better fight and do much more effective service with their artillery. Another surprise to the British was the weakness of the position held by Arabi. It was thought that the position was remarkably strong and effective, but on examination was found to be far less strongly fortified than was anticipated.

A Second Despatch

TO THE EXAMINER, says that another despatch has been received from Kassassin, and the correspondent believes that the

BULK OF ARABI'S ARMY

will be captured.

[The regular army of Arabi is estimated at 48,400 men, being nearly four divisions, thus estimated—one division at Abassieh, 11,300; two divisions at Kafr el Dwar, 22,600; 3000 infantry at Rosetta; 7000 infantry at Damietta; two regiments, the first and the third, at Cairo. All these were supplied with Remington rifles; were well drilled; the

cavalry had indifferent sabres; but good carbines and six chamber revolvers. The saddlery of the cavalry is said to be first class in every respect, and is of English make. The bulk of the army noticed in the telegram is evidently the 15,000 men said to be near Tel-el-Kebir, the pick of the Egyptian army, and the flower of Arabi's followers.]

The prisoners captured have given several accounts of the intended actions of Arabi, but very little credence is given to these accounts. A leading prisoner states that Arabi has

UNDERMINED A PORTION OF CAIRO, that the citadel will be blown up when the British forces approach, and that a general massacre will take place. The Egyptians are frenzied with excitement and the common rabble will break out in the same way as they did at Alexandria. Grave anxiety is felt here on account of the Europeans in Cairo. The Egyptian losses are

GREATER THAN SUPPOSED

at first. The more one discovers of the results of the action, the more the army felt convinced that Arabi has received his death-blow. The

VICTORY

is a magnificent one, and will form an honorable annal in the history of British warfare. From reports just obtained it is believed that Arabi's forces consisted of twenty thousand regulars, sixty thousand Bedouins, and was supported by seventy Krupp guns.

THE BRITISH FORCE

had eleven thousand bayonets, twenty thousand sabres, and sixty guns. The whole affair reflects the greatest credit on the military authorities, and the movement is considered one of the most brilliant in the history of modern warfare.

FROM WOLSELEY'S SPECIAL DESPATCH.

ANOTHER REPORT.

ZAGAZIG OCCUPIED.

[Received just before going to Press.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In General Wolseley's official despatch of to-day's engagement with Arabi Pacha, he says:—"The very strongly fortified position held by Arabi Pacha, with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars; my force being about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres and 60 guns, to have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in the field would have entailed very great loss. I resolved therefore to attack before daylight, marching the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the darkness. The cavalry and two battalions of horse artillery in the right had orders to sweep around the enemy's line at daybreak. The first division of the second brigade, under Gen. Graham, supported by the foot guards under the Duke of Connaught, seven batteries of artillery, with a supporting brigade, the second division of the Highland Brigade leading the Indian contingent and naval brigade in the roadway advanced, and all went at them straight, the Royal Irish particularly distinguishing themselves. All the enemy's wires and camps are now in our possession. I do not now know the number of guns captured, but it is considerable. Several trains with immense quantities of supplies were captured. The number of the Egyptian loss is about 2,000 and 2,500 prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

A despatch from Tel-el-Kebir says:—"Half the Egyptians opposed to us in the attack to-day were a rabble. We will push on to Cairo without delay. Arabi Pacha's troops are evidently delighted at the prospect of an end to the war.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Major-Gen. McPherson has telegraphed the War Office here that he made a forced march after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, and occupied Zagazig at 4.14 p.m. He seized five trains with their engines. The governor came in and surrendered to him, and the people have all submitted to his authority.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.

General Wood received a despatch from General Wolseley, stating that Tel-el-Kebir was captured after twenty minutes' assault. Three thousand prisoners were taken. The Egyptian loss was two thousand dead.

The enemy are flying and the British are pursuing them.

Steamer Ashore.

In the storm last Tuesday night, a steamer, supposed to be a man-of-war, was ashore on East Point Reef, where she still remains. Owing to high wind and heavy sea it has been impossible to board her. The sea is breaking over her and if the wind should increase it is feared that she may break up. She lies about half a mile from the shore.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Parties from East Point report a steamer ashore at the above place. She is about 1000 tons, and is supposed to be a man-of-war, or rather a tender with supplies. She was bound south and is close in to land—not more than 100 yards from the light house. The escape of the crew in the fearful storm last night is almost miraculous. She will probably go to pieces. It is still too rough for boats to land, but the wind is now going down.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.

THE VICTORY.

THE news of the great victory of yesterday which we publish in full to-day, will be received with thankfulness throughout the British Empire. War, however just and necessary—and this we believe is both—is wasteful and terrible, and the sooner it is over, the better. Such a blow as has now been struck will hasten the end of the war. Of the final result, there could from the first, be no doubt, but it has too often been the case, that in those wars with half-civilized countries, the British General, underestimating the foe, meets first with serious reverses. Sir Garnet Wolseley has made no such mistake. Steadily and unceasingly he made his preparations. Arm-chair critics, who imagine that an army can be moved as easily as a wheelbarrow, wonder why the advance was not made at once. The advance was being prepared for; supplies brought up; troops sent to the front; the positions made. While these things were being done Arabi's forces more than once bravely attacked the invaders, but could not drive them one step back, though they could delay the advance. At last all was ready, the stern, necessary work was done, and the British troops, as England expected of them, did their duty.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Wreck of H. M. S. Phoenix at East Point.

Special to the Examiner.

SOURIS, Sept. 14.

H. M. S. "Phoenix," eleven hundred tons burden, from Quebec to Halifax, stranded at East Point on Tuesday night. The ship has bilged, and is full of water. No lives were lost. All hands landed this morning, and are comfortably quartered in McInnis' lobster factory.

[The "Phoenix" is a Composite Steam Ship of 1137 tons, 900 horse-power. The following are her officers:—

- Commander—Hubert H. Grenfell.
Lieutenants—Edward N. Price, Southwell G. T. Bourke, Thomas W. Woodhead.
Staff Surgeon—Bradley Gregory.
Paymaster—James Cox.
Chief Engineer—Joseph Sharpe.
Cunner—Joseph Merritt.
Carpenter—John J. T. Honey.
Clerk—Frederick L. Krabbe.
Assistant Engineer—Frank W. Hawkins.

Narrow Escape of the Vice-Regal Party.

The St. Leger Races A SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.

News was received here to-day that the special train carrying the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise was run into by an engine, this morning, near San Francisco. The Princess is reported to have been slightly bruised and somewhat shaken. A later despatch says that "no one is injured."

The famous horse Dutch-oven won the St. Leger. Guinness was second, and Shot-over third. Frank Shanley, civil engineer, brother of Walter Shanley, civil engineer, died suddenly, to-day, of heart-disease, on the eastern train, near Brookville.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Sept. 14-10 a.m.

Moderate winds, fair weather, stationary or higher temperature.

NOTICE.

IMPORTERS from whose Stock samples of liquors are taken, from time to time, for the purpose of having the test required by law performed, are requested to call for them within ten days from the date each test has been completed, otherwise they will be destroyed.

By order of the Collector, JAMES F. CURTIS, Chief Landing Waiter and Surveyor's Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1882-61.

The City of Charlottetown, CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1882.

THE following resolution was passed at the last regular monthly meeting of the City Council:—

Resolved, That no articles be purchased for the City, unless a requisition has been first obtained from the City Clerk, and such requisition be countersigned and approved of by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, or other member of the Finance Committee, and that this Council will be liable only for such articles as are purchased on the authority of and under such requisition. By order, WM. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

WANTED.

THE people of Prince Edward Island to know they can have plenty of work of all kinds at good wages by coming direct to Mrs. A. M. Goodenow, Select Employment Office, 399 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass., who will provide a good home for all. Girls wages from three to seven dollars per week. se 14 wky

SEPTEMBER.

MORE NEW GOODS

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE,

Selected by our Mr. Stewart.

Phoenician, and Assyrian.

Now Opening, Ex Karr, Phoenician, and Assyrian.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Sept 11, 1882—wky

Sainte Anne, Ottawa River.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for work at Ste. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, instant, for the excavation of a channel—principally through rock—in the bed of the river on the up-stream side of the new canal works at Ste. Anne. A plan showing the position and section of the proposed channel and specifications of the work to be done, can be seen at this office and at the office of the resident Engineer, at Ste. Anne, on and after FRIDAY, the 8th instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are at the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$1,000 must accompany the tender, which shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines to enter into contract at the rates stated, in the offer submitted. The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective persons whose tenders are not accepted. This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dent. of Railway & Canals, Ottawa, Sept 5, 1882. Sept. 13, 1882. 2ms.

NOTICE.

Wishes to Sell or Rent His Property Opposite the Railway.

Dwelling House, Stables, and large Warehouse. The property fronts 170 feet on Water and 100 feet on Weymouth Street. Also, Horses, Carriages, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company have imported a fresh supply of Bray's Patent Burners, especially made to consume only three feet of Gas per hour with the tap turned full on. These Burners are intended for use in Halls, Bedrooms, Kitchens, and other places where a light from a small consumption of Gas only is required.

By regulating the tap, the Gas consumed can be reduced to any desired quantity less than three feet per hour. These Burners are so scientifically made that they will give a light equal to about ten candles at a cost of three quarters of one cent per hour. The price of these Burners to consumers of Gas will be ten cents each. [To be used.]

THE NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

ON KING STREET, adjoining the Ferry Store, is prepared to accommodate a limited number of boarders and lodgers. Apply to J. REDDAL, proprietor. [17] 18 t

Prince Edward Island Railway

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Charlottetown to Kingston between the 15th and 18th September inst., both inclusive, for \$21.10 each, to parties attending the

Dominion Exhibition,

which opens in that City on September 18th. These tickets will be good to return up to and including the 26th of September.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1882. 3in

COURT HOUSE CORNER

(Corner Queen & King Streets.)

THE subscribers will let a number of offices in their new Building, with direct and easy approach from Queen Street.

MACACHEEN & CO., Sept. 13, '82—2w 11

P. E. Island Railway.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Charlottetown to Montreal up to and including September 15th inst., for \$31.00 each, to parties attending the MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

Passes Tickets will be good to return up to and including 25th September, inst.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 13, '82—21

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Thursday and Friday Evgs, September 14th and 15th.

SHAFFER'S SWISS BELL RINGERS

—AND—

MUSICAL PARTY.

Introducing a chaste, varied and refined programme, comprising

New Songs, New Bell Pieces, Humorous Speeches and Cornet and Banjo Solos, Select Ballads and Trios, Character Sketches and Duets, Solo upon the Musical Glasses, Xylophone, Glockenspiel &c. &c.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES—Orchestra, 50 cents; Parquette, 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Tickets on sale at Dodd's Medical Hall, E. G. BRAYTON, OSCAR SHAFER, Manager. [To be used.]

HERRING!

JUST ARRIVED,

300 Barrels Prime, Large and Fat.

T. J. PARQUHARSON, Queen St., Aug 17, '82

WANTS, COSE, FOUND, &c.

WANTED a Boy for general work. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [To be used.]

FOR SALE OR TO LET, that pleasantly situated residence fronting on the South side of Kent Street and the West side of Cumberland Street, at present in the occupation of Hon. A. A. McDonald, adjoining the residence of Rev. F. W. Moore and George Macleod, Esquire, "Poplar Villa." Possession given 1st October 1882. For particulars apply to JOHN BAIL, Charlottetown. [To be used.]

WANTED immediately, a Waitress for Hotel, one who had some experience. Good reference required apply at this office. [To be used.]

TO LET—During the Winter months, a small furnished House, containing eight rooms. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [To be used.]

WANTED—A private Tutor, for a few weeks.—Apply at EXAMINER Office. [To be used.]

WANTED, in a respectable family as boarders, a few gentlemen, or a gentleman and his lady. Apply by letter to P. O. Lock Box 128, Charlottetown. [To be used.]

TO LET, a house containing six rooms. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, Spring Park Road. [To be used.]

TO LET, a Cottage containing nine rooms, with a good yard, garden and stable, pleasantly situated on Upper Hillsborough street, near the late residence of Mr. P. W. Hyndman. For terms apply to E. D. BRYANT. [To be used.]

WANTED for the private Ward for Ladies, at the Hospital for the Insane. Attend. Apply to DR. ELASCHARD. [To be used.]

WANTED, an experienced parlour maid. Wages, seven dollars, or higher, to one who thoroughly understands her work. Enquire at the EXAMINER office. [To be used.]

BOOK LOST—The master of the Profession who borrowed from Messrs. Bowen & Fitzgerald's office "Third's Joint Stock Companies" Vol. 1, will please return it at once and oblige the owners. [To be used.]

TO LET—The House situated on corner of Great George and King Streets. For further information apply at the office of EXAMINER of "New Era." [To be used.]

TWO OR THREE GOOD CABINET JOURNEMEN WANTED, at the P. E. Island Furniture Warehouses.—M. BROWN. [To be used.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS have about \$500.00 of the Bank of P. E. Island Notes on hand for sale. HAMILTON & SMITH, Shediac, N. B., 9th Aug., 1882. [To be used.]