

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

Cairo Captured.

JUST before going to press, the news has come that the British have entered Cairo. The rapidity of the forced marches will be noted in the history of military movements.

A Man of Metal.

WOLSELEY, the hero of the hour, deserves the lavish praise bestowed upon him by the press of the world. A man, popular with his men, but not so popular among the sinecurists and the red-tape sticklers of the Home Office, he emerges once more from a critical position, laurelled with the fame of success. His career has been an eventful one, and fortune has followed his many military movements. The General is the son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the Twenty-fifth regiment of foot, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, June 4, 1833, and entered the army as ensign in 1852. He first saw service, says the London Times, in the Burmese war of 1852-3, after which he distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was severely wounded before Sebastopol. He gained distinction also in the Indian mutiny and Chinese wars. As deputy quartermaster general in Canada he commanded the Red River expedition, and subsequently in 1873, was sent out to direct the operations against the Ashantee tribes. For his services there he received the thanks of Parliament. The next occasion on which Sir Garnet saw active service was in 1879, when he conducted the operations against Secoceni, whose stronghold he destroyed. Sir Garnet, besides his military employment, has held civil posts under the Colonial Office. In 1874 he was despatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony; in 1876 was appointed a member of the Council of India and in 1878 the Administrator of the Island of Cyprus. In 1879 Sir Garnet went out as High Commissioner of the Transvaal and Natal, and reorganized the affairs of Zululand. Coming home in 1880 he was appointed quartermaster general of the Horse Guards and lately succeeded Sir Charles Ellis as Adjutant General of the army. His command to the forces in Egypt was hailed with acclamation. His brilliant victory will add lustre to his bright reputation, and will gain for him the applause and honor of a grateful nation.

Editorial Echoes.

The St. John papers seem so determined to be on opposite sides that they can't even agree on time. The Telegraph said that Monday last was the 10th of September, and the Sun said it was the 11th. In Charlottetown, and in a good many other parts of the world, Monday was the 11th, but we are now not sure as to St. John, as the Scott Act was defeated there, and Sunday and Monday might have got mixed—by the Telegraph folks at least, as they were somewhat at sea on the subject of the Act. We shall take it for granted, however, that the Sun is correct as to the date in St. John, as it is right every time on the National Policy, Syndicate, the settlement of the North-west, and other important questions affecting the Dominion.

The artillery department is likewise being changed. It now consists entirely of steel, bronze being wholly discarded. Krupp has been reaping a harvest from Russia, but now the country is able to fully supply its own implements of war.

The late manoeuvres were the occasion of making a display of the new improvements, and were evidently carried on for the purpose of arousing some of the old military fire which now lies dormant in the Russian breast.

The Climate of the Nile Delta.

The military operations in Egypt have recently invested the climate of the Nile delta with so much interest that the results of a seven years' series of observations made under the auspices of the Austrian Meteorological Society in that region have been published in England. It appears from these reliable data that the hottest weather of the year occurs in the Nile delta at the end of September and in the first half of October, so that Sir Garnet Wolseley's troops have yet to pass through the most trying climatic ordeal of the campaign. At Alexandria the highest recorded temperature is 103 degrees, but at Cairo the maximum exceeds 116, and the daily alternations of heat, which, perhaps, most severely test the health of an army, are also considerably greater. "Though the coast of the Nile delta receives a few winter showers," says Keith Johnston, "there is only an average of thirteen rainy days in the year at Cairo, in the apex of the delta." The Austrian meteorological series shows that the average rainfall, while nothing at all in the three summer months, is scarcely appreciable in September even at Alexandria. It is, of course, useless for Arabi Bey to hope for any serious discomfiture of the British army by exposure to the severe autumn climate of Egypt. But, as the maximum rise of the Nile generally occurs in October at Cairo, and the British troops will increasingly suffer until then from the terrible heat, the decisive operations of the campaign may be considerably delayed. The Russian army in its advance toward Khiva, in the campaign of 1839-40, experienced vicissitudes of temperature from a heat of over 100 degrees to a cold of 45 degrees below zero, and Khiva owed its safety to the climate of the neighboring deserts. But the present case is very different, and the issue in the Nile Valley must be decided by other than natural forces.

The Troubles Encountered Between Alexandria and Cairo.

Some idea of the troubles to be endured, and the obstacles to be overcome by the gallant men fighting in Egypt may be formed from perusing the letters written by soldiers who have gone through an Egyptian campaign. Many of the extracts here given are from letters intercepted by Nelson's cruisers. A letter written on the 14th August, 1798, by Adjutant-General Lucette to his uncle in Paris, describes: "Forced marches in the desert under a burning sun and over more burning sands. Our want of water for five days, of bread for fifteen and of wine during three months. Our being continually under arms, exposed to a treacherous dew (d) which blinded all those who were not aware of it, (possibly the same lunar ophthalmia which the French suffered from in Malta)—all this is infinitely more terrible than battles and sieges. The Bedouin Arabs, now our only enemies in this country, are absolutely indescribable. Never were hussars engaged in so severe a service, no one even in our first Italian campaign." One Pistre writes, August 12, to a relative at Lyons, "of the dreadful first march of forty miles of desert between Alexandria and Cairo." The Bedouin, a kind of Banditti on horseback, who cut the throats of all who, exhausted by thirst, could not keep up with the main body." Writing from Cairo, which Napoleon's troops entered in July 82 years ago, he continues:—"The major part of the army suffers from diarrhoea; and although victorious, we shall terminate our career by perishing miserably. Many officers are resigning their commissions." Quartermaster Desirad tells "the citoyenne Adeline," of Marseilles, on the 17th August that "vast numbers of volunteers dropped down dead at our feet from mere exhaustion under a sun which sets the very ground on fire. In five or six days—I speak without exaggeration—we lost 600 or 700 men from thirst alone. After arriving at Cairo despondency was never at such a height before. We have had several soldiers who blew out their brains in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, exclaiming, 'Voila ton outrage!'" With the weapons of today, however, a very different account of the Bedouins would be given, and there is no probability that any English soldiers engaged in Egypt will have to send home such dismal stories as that of M. Pistre.

Bravo, Highlanders!

The important part that the Highland Regiment took in the last battle, makes anything connected with the history of the Regiment interesting. The Regiment has been in Egypt before. Its appearance there will doubtless be as great a surprise to the Bedouins of Arabi Pasha as to their grandfathers in 1798. When the Highlanders of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army landed at Alexandria in that year, the Arabs of the town, after a wondering survey of the stalwart Celts, ran to announce to their friends the arrival of a host of giants so huge that the clothes which they wore were all too short for them. In the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 the Highland regiments did priceless service both at Lucknow and Cawnpore, storming on one occasion a high-walled garden defended by five times their number of Sepoys, and annihilating the whole garrison. When Nana Sahib's soldiers first caught sight of the plaids and kilts they exclaimed joyfully that all the English soldiers must have been killed, and that the Sikar (government) had to call out the women. But after their first taste of a Highland bayonet charge they abandoned this belief once for all, and fell back upon the theory that these terrible fighters had adopted this female garb in order to remind them of the wrong which they came to revenge, viz. the massacre of the English ladies by Nana Sahib.

Wolseley on the Indian Regiments.

Four years ago Sir Garnet had formed a good opinion concerning the Indian Regiments. The following was written by him at that time:—"Since the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, we have been accustomed to hear a good deal of the Cossack troops, and of the advantages possessed by any army well provided with them. We saw them in the Crimea, and all who know our Indian Cavalry infinitely prefer the latter. They are more intelligent, are better armed, and in every way better men, mounted on much better horses. Should we ever be engaged in any great European war, we could easily send 10,000 of them from India, which, added to the 6,000 British sabres we could put in the field, would form a very imposing Cavalry force. The native Infantry we could draw from India would be practically unlimited in number. No European troops are such good marchers, and all who have learned, from personal experience with them in action, to appreciate their fighting value, will agree with me in thinking that our recent discovery of how willing, nay anxious, our Indian army is to fight in this hemisphere, will enable England to reoccupy the military position she held in the estimation of the world at the beginning of this century."

Special Notices.

HALF PARRELS No. 1 Herring for sale at F. S. MacNutt's. se 11 61 eod
DOMINION Boot and Shoe Store is now open. Great bargains in all kinds; good quality and low prices is the motto. Inspection solicited. —Next door to Fraser's Drug Store. s14 6in eod w'ly
ONE CASE Boot Uppers and Blocked Fronts, ch ap at the London House. se 9 21 w'ly
NEW TEA, extra quality, direct from London, at BEER & GOLF'S. [sep 12
CRANBERRIES and Digby Herring just received at the Family Grocery. R. K. BRACE. [sep 14
THEAETIC PAD ASSOCIATION.—We understand that Dr. Bennett, of the firm of Bennett & Lewis, of 119 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S., whose very remarkable cures by absorption without internal medicine have created such a sensation, will be in Charlottetown on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of this month. Consultation free. Parties desirous of such apply at the Rankin House. A first class Agent wanted. Small capital required. [Sep 12 dly & w'ly
EGGS—Highest cash price paid for Eggs at Beer & GOLF'S. [ju 22
SHIRTS, over 1000 coloured and white shirts, at 12 per cent. discount off former very low prices, D. A. BRUCE. [Aug 19, f7
ROYAL READERS, Arithmetics, Algebras, Geographies, Histories, Grammars, &c., at S. T. Nelles' Standard Bookstore, opposite Market, Charlottetown. au 16 w'ly lu

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Campaign Practically Ended.

Arabi's Papers Seized.

Indian Cavalry at Zagazig.

Honor to Wolseley.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

LONDON, Sept. 14. The opinion stated here, is that yesterday's success at Tel-el-Kebir practically ends the campaign. The movement is considered to have been a masterly one, and will completely frustrate the Egyptian designs of making anything like a formidable stand.

Arabi's papers were captured and the information gleaned from them show the hopelessness of protracting the struggle. These papers are of great importance.

Many of the Egyptians captured at Tel-el-Kebir allege that there will be terrible times in Egypt, if Arabi is completely conquered, Arabi had threatened, in case of defeat, to carry on a war of rapine and devastation, in the hopes of driving out the strangers by this novel mode of warfare.

News has been received that hundreds of fugitives are still surrendering to the British, and now the whole force seems so completely paralysed that it is possible that there will soon be an end to the whole affair.

The losses to the enemy are now considered to be much heavier than expected. The correct list cannot yet be given. So far it is gathered that the British casualties amount to not more than about one hundred and fifty, including 30 killed and the loss of eight officers.

The Indian cavalry are now at Zagazig, and the British forces have pushed forward to take possession of the direct line of railroad leading to Cairo.

The London Times and the press of New York are loud and lavish in their praises of Wolseley and the British forces.

Czar's Coronation Postponed.

Revolutionary Indications.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14. The coronation of the Czar has been definitely postponed till next year, in consequence of the discovery, by the Moscow police, of revolutionary indications. The postponement causes great discontent, and the papers are irritated at the prominence given to the indications.

Our Second Telegram.

Reported Capture of Arabi.

Negotiations of Surrender.

A FORCED MARCH TO CAIRO.

ENGLISH ENTERING CAIRO.

Special to the Examiner.

LONDON, Sept. 14. General Wood telegraphs the War Office from Alexandria as follows:—"An officer from Kaire-el-Dwar has brought a letter saying that all the military chiefs wish to submit to the Khedive.

Toulou Pasha has sent a flag of truce offering to surrender. A deputation from Cairo is at Kaire-el-Dwar waiting to come in. The natives will likely deliver up Arabi to the British.

A despatch from Alexandria says Arabi's officers have written, offering to surrender.

LATER.

A rebel officer has arrived at Ramleh, with a letter, offering to surrender the troops.

LONDON, Sept. 14. The Times' despatch says the enemy's earthworks were insufficient to check the advance of our troops.

The Times' Alexandria correspondent says as soon as the English troops reached the enemy's entrenchments Arabi got on a train and ordered it to steam off the scene.

The Telegraph's correspondent says our loss is one hundred and fifty, including thirty killed, eight officers. All of Arabi's papers were seized here. The Times warmly praises Gen. Wolseley. Gen. Wolseley telegraphed that sixty guns were captured. He says Arabi is at Cairo.

LONDON, Sept. 14. The Eastern Telegraph Co., has received the following:—

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14, 2.20 p. m.—It is reported that Arabi has been captured near Benla.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14. Negotiations for surrender are proceeding satisfactorily. They will be unconditional surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 14. General Wolseley telegraphs that the cavalry will push on to Cairo to-day, by forced marches, along the desert route.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 9 p. m. The English troops are now entering Cairo and will occupy the city to-night. The rebel force at the time of British attack consisted of 30,000 regulars, 7,000 Bedouins, and 3,000 volunteers.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.

The taking of Tel-el-Kebir causes great joy here. An extensive demonstration is organizing for to-night. Italians and Greeks have taken the initiative, but persons of all nationalities will participate.

Sir Garnet writes:—"All the enemy's works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but it is considerable. Several trains of immense quantities of supplies have been captured. The cut letting the sea into Lake Mare-

otis has been completed, and water is spreading rapidly.

According to news received from Zagazig, orders have been given to burn all property belonging to Europeans in the event of the defeat of Arabi.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. Engineer Melville and the other survivors of the Jeanette, and Lieut. Berry, of the Rodgers, arrived to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.

Great excitement exists in East St. Louis on the question whether colored children shall be sent to public schools where white children are taught. The schools are temporarily closed.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.

A true bill was found against Robert Sellar, proprietor of the Huntington Gleaner, for libelling Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, by charging the latter with being bought by the Conservative party during the late elections.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Sept. 15—10 a. m.

High winds and gales veering towards the westward, cloudy to rainy weather.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Sept 13—D Campbell, Summerside; Rev C Fraser, Lot 16; Rev H A McDonald, Cobourg Ont.; H McWilliams, West Cape; Geo Robertson, Kingston N B; Geo Munroe, Georgetown; J C McMillan, Halifax; Jas D Dewar, Brudenell; J B Brown, Halifax; Geo H Cutler, Montague; F M Campbell, Pownal; D Beator, Melville; John G McLeod, Selkirk, Manitoba; Miss B F Robinson, Worcester; Miss B Kennedy, do; Miss McLaren, Boston; Miss L McDonald, do; Miss S McDonald, do; Miss H Dewar, do; Miss E L Lovett, do; Mrs James Alliton, Salem, Mass; Mrs Wm Jones, do.

DIED.

At Summerside, on the 15th inst., of typhus fever, in her 60th year, Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr. George Doull, sister of Mr. Mark Batcher, of this city.

THE UNION HOUSE.

The Best Restaurant in the City.

RUN ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

THE above-named House having been recently refitted and tacked, offers special inducements to those who wish to partake of excellent refreshments. On hand and will be furnished at shortest notice. The freshest and best Oysters served in all forms; the choicest Beeves, Hams, Sausages of various descriptions, Pork and Boston Baked Beans, etc., etc. A New Stock of Cigars just arrived. Temperance drinks of all kinds. Prices moderate.

Sept. 15, 1882—tf eod

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company, OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

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CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.

JAS. DESBRINAY, General Agent.

Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

Wanted!

AN active young man having some business experience to serve as a Clerk in a merchants office. Must be a good writer. Apply by letter to B. K. P. O. Box No. 55, Charlottetown. [see 14 21, s1

TO LOBSTER PACKERS.

For London or Liverpool.

BRIGT. "CARITA" and Barkentene "EREMA" now on their passage to Charlottetown from England, due here about the 1st October, will carry Lobsters to either of the above ports, providing a sufficient quantity of freight offers.

Lobster Packers will please make early applications in order to secure room.

Warehouse receipts given, and advances made against consignments.

No charge made for storage.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Owners.

Sept. 13, 1880, 3aw

Horses for Sale.

1 Red Mare, a good worker.
1 " Horse do. do.
1 Roan " heavy draft, good family horse.
2 Roan "Mares, fairly matched, young and stylish, a good family team.
Apply to H. COOMBS.

Sept. 13, 3i eod

1 Single Barouche, a Victoria, comfortable.

1 Double Barouche, stylish and comfortable.

1 Light Hotel Cab or Bus, seats 8 persons.

All the above are good carriages in very good repair, and will be sold cheap.

1 very good set, nearly new, Set Double Harness, Plated.

Apply to H. COOMBS.

Sept. 13, 3i eod

COWS.

1 Grade, Short Horn, Hon. J. C. Pope's herd, young and very large.

1 Large Ayrshire.

1 Dry Fat Cow.

Apply to H. COOMBS.

Sept. 13, 1881, 3i eod

EXCELSIOR ORGANS!

REVOLUTION IN PRICES!

Best and Cheapest Organ Ever Sold on P. E. Island.

The Excelsior Has Always Taken First Honors Wherever Exhibited.

THE EXCELSIOR has no equal in the Dominion. A first-class Excelsior Organ—5 Octave Key Board, 2 full sets (122) Reeds, 5 Stops, for only \$75.00! Don't buy an Organ till you see the Excelsior. Very special rates to Churches, Chapels, Schools, &c. Call and see these Organs at the Agency of the Excelsior Organs, 4 Queen Street (Harvie's Bookstore) Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. All enquiries by letter promptly answered. Correspondence solicited. Address, Agency of Excelsior Organs, Box 85, Charlottetown, or EDWARD TURNER, Broadbaine, Travelling Agent for P. E. Island. Sept. 15, 1882—w, wkly pat s1 41

CLEARING SALE OF FALL GOODS

AT NO. 83 QUEEN STREET.

THE Balance of Stock being principally FALL GOODS, is now offered at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY,

in New Mantles, Frillings, Gloves, Laces, Mantle Cloths, &c.

In order to clear out balance of Stock on hand, we have imported several lines of NEW GOODS, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Don't Forget the Place, 83 Queen Street, Opposite the Market.

N. B.—Parties wishing to rent the premises will please apply at Store for terms, etc. se 15

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 such test has been completed, otherwise they will be destroyed.

By order of the Collector,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Chief Landing Waiter and Surveyor.

Chief Landing Waiter and Surveyor's Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1882—6j

SEPTEMBER.

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LONDON

HOUSE,

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OATS! OATS!

TUB BUTTER,

WANTED.

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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. RENDAL, proprietor. [jy 18

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Only ONE DOLLAR a year.

300 Barrels Prime, Large and Fat.

T. J. FARQUHARSON.

Queen St., Aug. 17, '82.