

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN:

Wednesday, July 10, 1882.

TERMS.

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Transient business notices in local column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements will be made to those desiring to advertise by the year, half or quarter year.

WAR IN EGYPT.

Trade of Europe Threatened,
The Suez Canal—Old Suez
Canal—Alexandria—Alexander the Great, an Instrument of Providence—
Alexander and the High Priest—Translation of The Scriptures—
Doctrines of Arius a Christian Presbyter at Alexandria—Disputes of the Arians and Trinitarians—
Execution of Disputants Under the Romans—Destruction of Paganism—Destruction of Libraries—Mohammedans Up-root Christianity in Egypt.

The Bombardment And Burning of Alexandria July 11, 1882—Aribi Bey Withdraws From The Burning City.

War was begun on Tuesday morning, July 11, 1882, between England, and Egyptian forces under an Egyptian revolutionary soldier named Aribi Bey. The Turkish king or Sultan, and his Governor in Egypt, have all been unable to check the growing power of Aribi Bey, who has made himself almost absolute master of the greater part of Egypt, and so seriously threatened the interests of European trade that passes through the Suez Canal, that the English government concluded to come to the rescue of their commercial people, and to the aid of the Sultan, and battle against the revolutionary military leader.

THE SUEZ CANAL

There are other interests, religious, and political in the contest, but the surface interest, or the interest that is easiest seen is the Suez canal, which is the nearest route for England and European people to ship through to their Asiatic possessions. A canal across the Isthmus of Suez, was long ago looked upon as of great political and commercial importance; 213 years ago, an Egyptian king dug a canal across the Isthmus, for commercial and war purposes, and kept a standing fleet of 400 ships in Red Sea. A backward movement in the civilization and commerce of that region caused the canal to be neglected, and filled up, and was lost sight of during several centuries. About 800 years before Christ an Egyptian king concluded to re-open the canal but when he consulted the oracle, he was warned not to do so for the reason that he would be only building it for barbarians, and strangers and strange as the warning seemed, it came true, for the king's son was dethrown by the Assyrian king Nebuchadnezzar, and Egypt passed under the yoke of a new king. The 2nd. Ptolemy opened the canal, about 100 years before Christ, and his canal port on the Red Sea, was at the town of Suez, just where the canal port on the Red Sea is at this date in the year of our lord 1882, at a period of time almost 2,000 years after the 2nd. Ptolemy. It is thus learned in a few brief lines, that the political, commercial and naval interests, centering about the Isthmus of Suez, have at intervals been considered of such importance as to command the enterprise and arms of the powerful nations of the Earth. The English have closed the canal at this time, but expect soon to open it. The place where the battle was fought on the 11th inst., is at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA

a city founded about 2,200 years ago by Alexander the Macedonian conqueror. What a grand instrument in the hands of Providence Alexander was. Judge before his time had become a Persian province, and when he broke the power of Persia by the sword, he sent word to Judea, up to Jerusalem to surrender to him. The Jews refused to do so, declaring themselves to be faithful subjects of the Persians. Alexander immediately marched his army under his personal command to Jerusalem to take vengeance upon the city. The High Priest clothed in his robe of office at the head of a procession of Priests and people, went out to meet the Conqueror. Alexander sat coldly on his horse, surrounded by his generals. When the High Priest came up, Alexander suddenly sprang from his horse, and to the astonishment of his friends prostrated himself to the earth. One of his generals made free to remonstrate with him. The King told the general that he worshipped not the High Priest but the name engraved on the breast plate that the priest wore, and, that in him he recognized the figure that appeared to him before he undertook the war with Persian. The conqueror spared Jerusalem, and became the friends of the Jews; conferred favors on them and induced many of them to settle in his new city, Alexandria, and thus he was the instrument used to carry back to Egypt the faith of the God of Moses. Alexandria is situated not far from the sea, at one of the mouths of the river Nile. It has a spacious harbor, and was, and is yet considered the key to Egypt. Alexandria under the patronage of its founder became a great city. In it were assembled many of the learned men of the world. The Ptolemies who succeeded Alexandria in the rule of Egypt till the Romans came, and carried out his policy of patronizing the learned men of their day and generation. Under Ptolemy the

2nd, the Hebrew Scriptures were translated at Alexandria into the Greek language, by 72 translators. The meeting of Alexander, and High Priest at Jerusalem, and the translation just mentioned were among the greatest events that have taken place in this world. They were the direct instrumentalities by which the religion of the God of Moses was spread abroad in the civilized world. Alexandria was one of the ordained places from which should radiate the truth, faith, and doctrines of the Old Testament.

For over a period of 300 years the Ptolemies the successors of Alexander ruled Egypt, and all that time Alexandria was the focal point of the learning of all the world. When the Romans became its possessors, it kept flourishing. It became the market place at which the grain was bought for the city of Rome. After Christ, it became the center of Christianity. As the Old Testament had been translated there and sent out to the world, so was the New Testament translated there and sent out to the world. It was there that scholars and writers visited and lived, so as to have access to the greatest collection of books. It was there that the greatest dispute about the Trinity or Godhead was started, and carried on for a century. It was there that Arius a Presbyter of the Christian Church taught and had an immense following, that the Father, and Son are not one; that the Son is a separate being, and inferior to the Father. The Holy Spirit he taught was created by the power of the Son. The Bishop of Alexandria took issue with Arius, and their disputes divided the Christian church in its fairest lands. The Roman Emperor Constantine had about that time espoused the Christian religion, and to settle the dispute between the Christians, he called the bishops, and fathers of the church together in a council at Nicaea 325 years after Christ. The Council adopted the doctrines of the Trinity as taught by the Bishop of Alexandria. Arius and his followers were excommunicated and forbidden the privileges of the Christian church, and banished. But when Constantine the 2nd, came to the Roman Throne, he recalled the banished Arians, and placed them at the head of the Christian Church, and in turn excommunicated, and banished the Trinitarians. It was a bitter bloody fight between the early Christians. One time it was the Arians that were driven out by fire and sword. An other time it was the Trinitarians that were driven out by fire and sword. The vicious party was always the party that their side. If Constantine had not united Church and State the contests would not have taken place, at least not to the shedding of blood, for the state would have preserved the peace between the parties. The bloody contests as recorded in the history of Alexandria teach a powerful lesson against a union of church and state. Both Trinitarian and Arius, were the enemy of Paganism, and when they were not fighting each other, they were fighting the Pagans. The superb temples of the Pagans at Alexandria were pulled down by the Christians. In one grand temple there 700,000 volumes or books were destroyed by fire. It contained a history of the past that could not be replaced. Christianity triumphed over all Pagan opposition, and the result is the Catholic religion, and modern Protestantism.

In the 7th century the Mohamadan religion uprooted the Christian religion in Egypt; in 641 A. D. Alexandria surrendered to the followers of the Koran. The religious fanatics of the Koran had not spared the Christians, and in turn excommunicated, and banished the Trinitarians. It was a bitter bloody fight between the early Christians. One time it was the Arians that were driven out by fire and sword. An other time it was the Trinitarians that were driven out by fire and sword. The vicious party was always the party that their side. If Constantine had not united Church and State the contests would not have taken place, at least not to the shedding of blood, for the state would have preserved the peace between the parties. The bloody contests as recorded in the history of Alexandria teach a powerful lesson against a union of church and state. Both Trinitarian and Arius, were the enemy of Paganism, and when they were not fighting each other, they were fighting the Pagans. The superb temples of the Pagans at Alexandria were pulled down by the Christians. In one grand temple there 700,000 volumes or books were destroyed by fire. It contained a history of the past that could not be replaced. Christianity triumphed over all Pagan opposition, and the result is the Catholic religion, and modern Protestantism.

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The English Sparrow is destructive to wheat, by and by, a premium will be paid for their skins.

Miss Crawford and Miss Knox, both of Pittsburgh, are visiting Mrs. Caroline Adams in Walker township.

All Lewistown extend their congratulations to General T. F. McCoy, as the father of twins just arrived.

Bedford county proposed to keep

the English Sparrow is destructive to wheat, by and by, a premium will be paid for their skins.

Frank Howard, who says that he

is a printer, from York State, fell

from a freight train of cars near McVeetytown, Mifflin county last week.

By the fall a knee cap was broken,

and his bone was cut. He was

brought to this station, and his injuries attended to by Dr. D. M. Crawford

Rev. Mr. Ross, in town on Saturday morning, on his way from his farm in Tuscarora valley, where he had been on a sojourn during the hay and harvesting season. He

preaches at Logan, Mifflin county, and on Saturday he had an appointment to fill at that place, at a teacher's meeting.

Kennedy, and Doty, will fill orders for coal, during the month of July and August at the following prices.

Broken Egg and Stove, \$5.00.

Chestnut—Hard, \$4.50.

Chestnut—Soft, \$4.75.

Pea—Delivered, \$3.50.

Pea—Yard, \$3.25.

Rags..... 14

Eggs..... 18

Lard..... 15

Oats..... 15

Rye..... 85

Clovers..... 4.00

Timothy seed..... 2.25

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MIFFLINTOWN MARKETS.

MIFFLINTOWN, July 19, 1882.

Butter..... 14

Eggs..... 18

Lard..... 15

Oats..... 15

Rye..... 85

Clovers..... 4.00

Timothy seed..... 2.25

MIFFLINTOWN GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly.

QUOTATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Wednesday, July 19, 1882.

Wheat..... 0.12 20..... New 1.25

Corn..... 1.25

Oats..... 1.25

Rye..... 85

Clovers..... 4.00

Timothy seed..... 2.25

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia markets—July 15, 1882.

One million, 18 thousand, 132 bushels received against 5,828,482 bushels

for the same time last year at \$1.27 to \$1.30.

Corn, 123,496 bushels against 3,854,736

bushels for the same time last year, at \$0.32 to \$0.35.

Live chickens at 12 to 20c per pound.

Butter, at 14 to 20cts per pound.

Eggs, 16 to 19cts per dozen.

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