

Generale and from the Credit Lyar-laise, these, with the manager, marched in a body to the Marina at 4 in the morning, after the mob, satiated with butchery, had retired. The soldiers and mob joined by hundreds of women sacked every shop and entered the houses of the Europeans and murdered the inmates. The marines who landed took rations for the day. The party detailed for spiking the guns landed at Fort Kuebe and dismantled the large smooth-bore pieces. Admiral Seymour wished to land marines to take possession of Fort Napoleon and march to Cameldik, but on learning that the fort was mined, and a large body of soldiers stationed at Cameldik, operations were postponed.

The Condor has gone to Port Said. The American admiral performed a graceful act. On Tuesday he steamed around the fleet and his men cheered each ship in succession.

The Queen has telegraphed to Seymour a dispatch congratulating him on his success.

News from Alexandria says the number of persons massacred by the mob is estimated at 2,000.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs: I have occupied Rais el Tin palace with marines, and spiked the guns in six of the batteries opposite. The city is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in the palace, which is garrisoned by 700 marines.

Another correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs: I went ashore today and found that Arabi Pasha had gone to Kefeldewar, about an hour's journey from Alexandria, here he is reported to be entrenching. The troops have blown up the railway between himself and Alexandria. Gen. Stone, American, formerly a great friend of Arabi Pasha, escaped with the Khedive, but left his family at Cairo.

A gunner on board the Alexandria, performed a gallant deed. A lighted shell fell on the main deck, when the gunner picked it up and immersed the burning fuse in a bucket of water. This is described as an act of wonderful devotion, and more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled. The gunner will be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

I interviewed the Khedive's private secretary after the Khedive got afloat, and he informed me that on the morning after bombardment Arabi Pasha suddenly ordered a detachment of soldiers to surround the palace where the Khedive and Dervish Pasha were awaiting the issue of events. Arabi Pasha first reported that the soldiers were only meant for the protection of the Khedive, but at the last moment he actually told the men to kill the Khedive. The soldiers, however, hearing the English approaching, deserted their posts everywhere.

It is reported that the German corvette Nyphm has been ordered to Egypt.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, 14.—Firing heard in Alexandria yesterday was by the marines and soldiers who were dispersing the plunderers with gatling guns. The small detachment first landed had to wait for reinforcements before they were able to push to the centre of the town.

There was some short sharp fighting. No water could be obtained owing to the stoppage of the works. Four hundred and fifty of the household cavalry leave England tomorrow week. Destination unknown.

The Times this morning says: By this last outrage Arabi Pasha has put himself outside the pale of humanity. He must be followed and his army dispersed. It is satisfactorily known that the British preparations are complete and that we are ready to carry out the will of Europe, if no other nation can be found to do the work. Should the Porte still hold back, Lord Dufferin will state in the conference that England is prepared to undertake the task, but will welcome the co-operation of any other government.

There are some French ladies among the fugitives rescued yesterday, also the Egyptian Prefect of Police, who succeeded the instigator of the massacre at Alexandria on the 11th of June. There are not enough sailors and marines to occupy all the streets of the city.

London, 14.—A Reuter's special from Alexandria says: Some field-pieces were landed with marines at Rais el Tin Fort. The Khedive's residence at Rais el Tin Palace was looted shortly before the marines arrived.

A whole battalion of Arabs were

blown up in one fort during the bombardment.

Alexandria, 4 a.m., 14.—The fire in Alexandria is still raging. At least two miles of houses are burning. More than one-third of the city appears to be in flames.

A crowd with a green flag passed the principal streets in the Arab quarter, shouting. The governor tells the people not to leave, but being in a panic-stricken condition, they pay no heed to him.

It is reported that six persons were massacred at the French consulate.

The Khedive will embark from Rais El Tin palace on board a Turkish ship. Rear Admiral Hoskins has transferred his flag to the Penelope and sailed for Port Said.

ALEXANDRIA, 14.—At present the city is one mass of living, solid fire. The unfortunate delay of 24 hours following up the hard but excellent work of Tuesday, can never be made up. Many foresaw the ghastly catastrophe that has occurred.

The war office has ordered a sufficient number of entrenching tools sent to Egypt for the use of the first body of English regulars that land.

John Bright has resigned in consequence of the bombardment of Alexandria.

On board the Invincible, Alexandria, 14th, 7 p.m.

The Khedive's arrival caused lively satisfaction, for the way is now opened out of the deadlock which before prevailed. It is at his request that our marines are on shore patrolling the streets and trying to stop the terrible chaos which has existed for three days. Streets upon streets have been burned. Many more Christians in hiding have escaped, and the stories are all of the same kind—murder and robbery. The first intimation that the Khedive was alive was given by three officers who came from Ramleh to ask that assistance be sent to the Khedive, whose palace was surrounded by Arab troops, who nominally came as his guards. The admiral promised to keep the secret and the officer said he would drive straight in if not hindered from leaving the palace by the troops.

In the evening proclamations, in Arabic, were issued in the name of the Khedive ordering the soldiers to leave their regiments and go back to their native villages.

LONDON, 15.—The Times says: Thirteen hundred Christian refugees were saved in a Coptic church during the massacre.

The fires in town were undoubtedly directed by the principal supporters of Arabi Pasha, if not by himself. After looting had commenced the soldiers attacked the original plunderers and robbed them of their prey.

Arabi Pasha during the engagement, was at Fort Napoleon which neither fired nor received a shot.

After firing had ceased he rode through the town accompanied by Mohamed Lomi and other ministers. Subsequently part of the soldiers deliberately set fire to the French consulate. Another party proceeded in the same systematic manner to set fire to the other side of the great square. The whole district is so ruined that even the street openings are undistinguishable.

There have been three heavy explosions on shore since noon.

The English consulate and quarters, containing the great grain and cotton stores, were not burned. No telegraphic communication with interior.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The conference to-day discussed the terms of the note to be addressed to the Porte demanding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke in reply to the question whether steps would be taken to intercept Arabi Pasha on the road said: "Our proceedings relate to Alexandria, the other matter is for the powers to take action upon." A thousand more marines are ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

It is stated that the Duke of Connaught will take command of the brigade of Guards in Egypt. The Household Cavalry do not take heavy kits for active service.

The Times says: Whatever conclusions the Khedive may form in regard to his duty in this great crisis, will be treated with respect, but we have no disturbance of opinion that evil will definitely sunder him from the men with whom he has been so long associated.

The Daily News believes that there is a growing feeling among the powers that the time for Turkish

intervention has passed and that the work will be sufficiently done by English and French occupation. Within the past two days France has shown an increasing disposition to undertake the joint occupation if invited to do so by the powers.

ALEXANDRIA, 15.—Admiral Seymour telegraphed at 11 o'clock last night the fire in Alexandria was not spreading. A force of Germans have landed to protect the hospital, and a party of Americans to establish a consulate. The bombardment of Tuesday almost exterminated the Egyptian corps of artillerymen, which was the best branch of the army.

It is now possible to walk the streets without an escort. The cafes and shops are reopening and confidence is generally reviving.

General Seymour telegraphed at 1.20 this morning: I am organizing a police force as fast as possible and I have occupied the gates and two forts.

The American marines occupy the Great square with headquarters in St. Mark's building. Captain Fisher, of the Inflexible commands the forces landed. All the gatling guns are ordered ashore.

A second visit to this city shows that many houses which were intact yesterday are to-day in ashes. Among the British consulate eye-witnesses relate that soldiers and others after plundering houses heaped up bedding, saturated with petroleum and then set the pile on fire. To-day there were no fresh fires, but the ruins are tumbling and encumbering the streets. Alexandria is still like the city of the dead, although a few more Greeks are visible on the streets. Germans, Americans and Russians are acting as police in the different districts, while the British occupy the forts and gates.

All the available marines and sailors with Gatling and Nordenfeldt guns are now ashore. They have taken 14 days' provisions with them. Four hundred men under Lord Charles Beresford, act as police. Arabi Pasha is believed to have been encamped within 20 miles of Alexandria, with a reduced and disaffected army. No Arab soldier in Alexandria is allowed to carry arms, and four who refused to give them up were shot. Altogether Alexandria presents such a spectacle as is seldom witnessed in history. Under the most favorable circumstances 20 years cannot restore it to its former state.

The American marines were the first to land to help restore order; the Germans following. Both were landed without any political instructions from their respective governments. All the vessels in the harbor, except those of Austria and Greece, landed men. A famine is apprehended. The offices of the Ottoman Bank escaped destruction. Arabi Pasha appropriated \$25,000 from the custom house before leaving, according to accounts of persons who remained in the city. Bands of murderers, during and after the bombardment, forced their way into almost every house. The plundering and burning began on the 12th. Scarcely any European dwellings were spared. It appears that large stores of petroleum were sent to Alexandria a week before the bombardment, especially to set fire to the city. Incendiaries state that they received orders to set fire to houses.

Nine more bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most all were burned beyond recognition. Twenty bodies were buried this afternoon. Business houses were all closed and the citizens generally attended the funeral. Up to date twenty-eight bodies have been removed and it is supposed a dozen others will be among the dead. Contracts for removing the debris preparatory to rebuilding are let.

The Times Alexandria correspondent says: I have carefully questioned the foreign naval officers and they are nearly unanimous in their praise of the fleet for the precision displayed in the firing. The Americans took careful observation of each shot and state that the result established the fact that on a calm sea a large ship is at no disadvantage against a fort. The German officers expressed similar opinions. The Austrians are much less complimentary.

A telegram from Port Said says: The Egyptian Minister of War has issued a circular announcing that a military government has been instituted. All revenues are to be embargoed for military purposes. The British ships are at the entrance to

the Suez Canal ready to enter at a moment's notice from home.

Advices from Cairo states that sanguinary rioting prevails there despite the endeavors of the authorities to maintain order. The German Consul is preparing to leave with his countrymen. The Italian Consul advises the Italians to go to Osmalla.

It is semi-officially stated that Spain is greatly pre-occupied upon the subject of the Suez Canal.

The American men-of-war Ports-mouth and Searatoga, passed Gibraltar to-day for Gonoa.

The Dargomans of six powers to-day invited the Porte to send troops to Egypt.

The troops at Durban are held in readiness to start for Egypt.

It is reported that a number of Arabian Shiaks have promised to support Arabi Pasha.

CALCUTTA, 17.—The last mail steamer sailed with 1,500 commissary tents and a large quantity of stores on board for Suez.

ALDERSHOT, 17.—A battalion of Munster fusiliers were ordered to sail for Malta to-day.

LONDON, 17.—The Observer to-day says: The torpedo boats at Devonport are ordered to prepare for sea. It is believed to patrol the Suez Canal.

It is intended to send to Egypt the reserve squadron under the Duke of Edinburgh.

ALEXANDRIA, 17.—General Stone rode, Sunday afternoon six miles in the direction of Arabi Pasha's camp, but saw nothing of his army.

The Khedive has received notice that a large number of Bedouins are collected three miles from the railway gate which is opposite the weak point in our defenses.

Lieut. Jackson, wounded in the attacks on the forts, is dead.

10 a. m.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha is awaiting reinforcements from Cairo. Firing was heard outside the town during the night. All available marines and sailors were sent to the front last evening in the expectation that Arabi Pasha would attempt to enter the city.

The report that Arabi Pasha was moving upon Alexandria caused Admiral Seymour, who did not credit the report, to take precautions. The night passed quietly, yet there was a rumor of fighting occurring at three this morning outside the gates.

Alexandria, 17.—The Northumberland with 700 men, Tamar with 91 marines, and Salames and Agincourt have arrived here. The marines will land at Gabari and two regiments at Kamleh.

Alexandria, 17.—Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian government, the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave the town after sunset.

Orders were given to send all marauders to headquarters, with a written statement of their cases, to be flogged. Incendiaries continue to be shot.

Five rebel soldiers, captured by marines, have been handed over to the Khedive and will be shot by loyal Egyptian troops. The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the ministry of war.

The fire continues and the aspect of the town is indescribable. It reminds spectators of Pompeii. Whole families of Christians have disappeared. It is believed that they were thrown into the flames.

PORT SAID, 17.—There is an immense number of refugees here; many more women and children are expected to-day. Being imperfectly armed they fear they be attacked by a large force of Bedouins which it is stated are assembling in the desert. There are also 1,500 Arabs at Fort Guelmi, six miles hence, throwing up earthworks.

Three British, four French, two Italian and one Spanish men-of-war are in the harbor.

The governor is loyal to the Khedive, but the Egyptian colonel, who commands 250 men here is suspected.

PARIS, 17.—The Cabinet Council resolved to assist the invitation to protect the Suez Canal jointly with England.

Six French transports have been ordered to get ready to embark troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—The Porte requested the ambassadors to attend the conference to-night, the Sultan presiding. The German agent at Cairo telegraphed on the 13th inst. that the city was quiet, and that he believed that Arabi Pasha was organizing resistance near Alexandria.

STAKE CONFERENCE.

MESA, Maricopa County, Arizona, July 3, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

Our quarterly conference commenced on July 1st, 10 a.m., under the direction of Councilors H. C. Rogers and D. G. W. Surrine.

President Macdonald had not arrived from Utah, but is on the road and expected here about the last of the month. We are having some of the hottest weather we have ever experienced since we have been here, the thermometer going as high as 112°.

After the opening exercises on Saturday morning the following Elders addressed the meeting: E. Bunker, H. C. Rogers and H. W. Brizze, on the position of the Latter-day Saints in connection with the House of Israel and the fulfillment of prophecy.

2 p. m.

After singing and prayer, Samuel B. Merrill bore a faithful testimony to this being the work of God.

A. F. Stewart spoke on the privileges of the Latter-day Saints if they would only live for them.

C. I. Robson read some portions of the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants showing what the Lord had promised to do for his people in the last days, and from the signs of the times these things are closer than we realize.

F. M. Pomeroy spoke on the situation of the Saints in this land and their bright prospects for the future if we live so as to enjoy it.

At 7 p. m. the brethren met in the capacity of a priesthood meeting where there was a good spirit enjoyed and some valuable instructions imparted to all and a great deal of business of a local character attended to.

On Sunday morning at 10 a. m., after the opening exercises Elder J. R. Steel addressed us, on the restoration of the Gospel, showing what it would do for all that lived by its laws. G. W. Surrine, bore a faithful testimony to this being the work of God.

2 p. m.

The House was full to overflowing, after the opening exercises the Sacrament was administered by Elder J. R. Turman and John Felschaw. The Clerk then presented the general authorities of the Church and also the local authorities who were unanimously sustained. When Elders H. C. Rogers and E. Bunker occupied the afternoon exhorting the Saints to live near to God and perform the requirements of the priesthood, when conference adjourned till the 7th day of October 1882 at 10 a. m.

Since our last conference we have organized two corporations. One for the taking care of our surplus cattle and another for mercantile purposes. Brothers Ruben Collett and E. Pomroy and others of our cattle men, report every thing favorable for a good Dairy 25 miles East of our settlement which they intend to have in working order as soon as possible. We have had a very agreeable visit from D. Bockholt clerk of Salt Lake County who left here this morning for home.

Yours truly,
CHAS. I. ROBSON.

A street urchin was captured the other day in New York, with a basket half full of old cigar stumps, which he had picked out of the gutters. To a police court justice he said that he sold them for ten cents a pound to a maker of cigarettes, and that a good many boys and girls were engaged in this industry. Yet even this explanation and a knowledge of how bad some cigars are, will not fully account for the vile odor of the average cigarette smoked on the platforms of street cars and on public corners.

The Sacramento Record-Union takes a sensible view of the Utah Commission and says: "We are inclined to the opinion that the President was justified in declining to take anyone from that Territory. The feeling between the Mormons and the Utah Gentiles is so bitter that it would perhaps be difficult to find one of the latter who would not be amenable to the charge of undue bias. Now it is clearly necessary that the members of such a Commission should be unprejudiced, and to secure an unprejudiced Board it was almost necessary to go outside of Utah."