

BY TELEGRAPH.

PEL WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20.—It is understood that the elections committee have decided not to call up any more contested election cases this session. There are four cases yet undetermined, those of Bessinghaus vs. Frost of Missouri, Cook vs. Cutts of Iowa, Buchanan vs. Manning of Mississippi, and Lee vs. Richardson of South Carolina. The report being in favor of the sitting members in two cases, those of Campbell vs. Cannon of Utah, and Smith vs. Shelly of Alabama, the seats have been declared vacant. In one a greenbacker has been seated and a democrat unseated, and in four more democrats have been unseated and republicans seated. This takes seven democrats from the role of that side, and increases the republican majority by four members.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill makes the following alterations: For Wilmington harbor, Cal., from \$125,000 to \$80,000; for continuing the improvements at Yaquina Bay, Oregon, from \$100,000 to \$80,000; for constructing a canal around the Cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon, from \$300,000 to \$285,000.

The citizens of New Jersey, now residing in Washington, extended a reception to-night to Governor Newell, of Washington Territory, who was at one time Governor of New Jersey, and presented him with a gold watch and chain.

In the Probate Court, this afternoon, a notice was filed by A. K. Browne, attorney, stating that Mrs. Scoville protests against the probating of any will of Guiteau, or any letters testamentary, or of administration on his estate, to any person but herself.

The President has nominated Geo. M. Sabin, of Nevada, for United States District Judge of Nevada, and Christopher Barnor, of Illinois, for receiver of customs at Galena, Ills.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Post master-General will establish free delivery offices at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Lincoln, Nebraska, by September 1st.

VICTORIA, B. C., 20.—A Chinese company is preparing to erect work shops and wharves here to manufacture clothing, boots and shoes, tin ware, cigars and other articles and enter into competition with white firms. The intention creates a serious feeling of alarm, as white labor cannot compete with Chinese.

LANCASTER, Pa., 20.—This section was swept by a storm this afternoon and many persons were injured by flying missiles. The circus tent was demolished and the spectators and performers drenched.

JACKSON, Miss., 20.—In Winston County last night, Noah Parks, a colored preacher, was hanged by a mob and left for dead. They said he stole corn.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 20.—The army worm has appeared in this vicinity in large numbers. Farmers are digging ditches around their gardens and filling them with tar and water.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 20.—There will be a lockout to-morrow of 163 establishments in the Manufacturers' Protective Association, because the labor combination to prevent the operation of one was only averted by an appeal of the business men for arbitration.

NEW YORK, 20.—A Washington special on the visit of Barrios says: It ought to be understood that behind the boundary question with Mexico, and a plan for reviving the old Central American Confederation, lurks the real purpose of the visit of Barrios, which is to feel the ground for a deliberate annexation of Guatemala to the United States.

Barrios has been meditating this operation for a long time. He has acquired a great number of Haciendas in Guatemala, by all sorts of means with a notion that when annexation occurs these lands will rise immensely in value and that he can be returned to the American Congress as Senator from a new State, which would suit him much better than watching for conspiracies as dictator of Guatemala. By the annexation of Guatemala, he thinks Mexico will be completely caught between the shears of the United States and can be cut as required. Wild as these projects may seem they are supported by sundry Americans like General Butterfield, who last year took a contract from Germans, Mr. Nanne and General Schlessinger, for the construction of

a railway from Escuinta to the capital of Guatemala, and have been obliged to suspend operations for lack of funds.

The Times says: The hesitation of the Porte at a moment when hesitation is fatal has forced the British government to the conclusion that the invitation to the conference has been virtually declined and nothing now remains for it but to carry out by its own efforts such measures as may be necessary to restore order in Egypt. There will be, accordingly, no further delay in carrying out preparations for military action in Egypt. Definite orders will be issued to-day for the dispatch of a force for pushing ahead the work which the Porte is held to have declined to undertake.

CHICAGO, 20.—Fifteen fatal cases of lockjaw caused by wounds from top pistols, July 4th, have been reported in the city and three in the county. Six cases at Burlington and three at Peoria.

"Millie Matches," the notorious crackman, who successfully burglarized the Galesburg bank, three years ago, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary yesterday.

PETERSBURG, Va., 20.—Three children of Mary Dickens, living in Northampton County, were fatally poisoned some days since by parties unknown.

DEADWOOD, 20.—A violent hail and wind storm visited the Belle Fourche, Big Bottom, Spring Creek and Lower White Wood Valleys, last night, doing great damage to crops. During the past week nearly half the crops in the Black Hills have been destroyed by hail.

SANTA FEE, 20.—The particulars of an Indian fight, which took place on the 17th inst. in the Apache mountains, has just been received. Captain Chaffe, with two companies of the Third and Sixth Cavalry, who have been scouting in these mountains, struck a band under the renegade Cibicu, chief of the Nantashche. The fight lasted until night. The result was that Lieutenant Morgan was seriously and Lieutenant Converse slightly wounded. One soldier and one Indian scout were killed. Five soldiers are wounded. Six dead Indians were found and others are supposed to have been killed. Three squaws, several and children, 60 horses and mules were captured. The rest of the band, numbering 20, escaped during the night.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—The Cass Avenue Planing Mill, owned by a joint stock company, burned early this morning. Loss, about \$100,000, insured. The cellar and first floor of M. M. Buck's railway supply house was severely damaged by fire this a.m. Loss, about \$30,000, fully covered by insurance.

A band of counterfeiters has been arrested by the police. Their names are Wm. Hall, alias Winkler, W. H. Perry, alias Weaver alias Feeny, Ben Southern, alias Bennet Clark, alias Bennet, alias Bassett, Mollie Hall, alias Newton, and Wm. Anderson. The gang is believed to be manufacturers of spurious coin.

LITTLE ROCK, 21.—A railway employe, who has passed under the name of Thomas W. Wells for years here, suicided to day. The coroner's inquest revealed the fact that his name is Thomas W. Scott, and that eight years ago he murdered a man in Mississippi.

COLUMBUS, O., 21.—Hon. J. B. Hall, a member of the legislature from Hamilton County, president of the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, and H. N. Henderson, secretary, were arrested to-day, charged with perjury, on an affidavit by the State superintendent of insurance, to whom a sworn statement of the condition of the company, made last January, when the assets of the company were reported at \$250,000, whereas investigation shows the assets are only \$100,000. Liabilities \$350,000.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Mr. Kasson, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported this morning a substitute for the Rosecrans bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The bill provides that the canal shall not be less than 28 feet in depth, 120 feet in width on water surface, and shall have locks not less than 600 feet in length, and that it shall guarantee for 20 years after the completion of the canal and the commencement of the passage of vessels through it, that the net receipts from its traffic shall not be less than 3 per cent. upon the total cost of the canal, which cost shall in no event exceed \$75,000,000; not more than \$1,000,000 to be deducted from the gross receipts to defray the expenses, management, superintendence, main-

tenance and operation of the canal. It also provides that charges for the transit of vessels through the canal shall not exceed \$2.50 per ton weight or 40 cubic feet measurement; but the company may at its option charge not exceeding \$1.25 per ton actual displacement of any vessel when in the canal. It also provides for a reduction in the rate when the net receipts shall exceed 10 per cent per annum on the capital invested, and that the government may at its pleasure occupy and manage the canal on payment to the stockholders of 5 per cent on the capital invested.

The political and commercial control of the United States over the work should be secured beyond a doubt or question.

It declares in favor of the Nicaragua route as against all others, according to the judgment of the commission of government engineers who made an examination of the route in 1870.

NEW YORK, 21.—W. J. Wilcox & Co., lard refiners, have failed. One of the partners said the failure was due to the heavy expenditures last year in the erection of new buildings in Vesey Street, the purchase of new machinery, and the absolute stagnation of trade with a heavy stock on hand. He could not give any estimate of the liabilities or assets, but thought the latter would be sufficient to pay all claims. Many letters had been received from friendly creditors, and he had no doubt the firm would resume in a few days.

James F. Walsh, the murderer of Barbara Graentel, was executed in the Raymond Street jail yard, Brooklyn, this morning, in the presence of about 300 people.

When the drop fell the knot slipped around to the back of Walsh's neck, and he died from strangulation.

DENVER, 21.—Judge Hallet, in the United States Court, to-day refused to entertain a motion for the injunction made by the Denver & New Orleans railroad against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, to compel the interchange of business at Pueblo upon the same terms and conditions as with the Denver & Rio Grande railway. It is regarded as a severe blow at the New Orleans road, and puts an entire new phase on the possible Colorado freight fight.

Bullion and ores for the National Mining Exposition are arriving in carload lots by every train. The commissioners are engaged in erecting their pavilions and arranging their displays. Some of the latter are very extensive. That from Lake County Col., makes four or five car loads, two of which are fine samples of ores, one includes ten tons of silver bullion, and another contains ten tons of refined lead and massive silver blocks. The pavilions and cabinets for valuable specimens are very elaborate in design and handsome in appearance. All the preparations are in a forward state and a magnificent showing will be made on the opening day.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The letter of Mr. J. J. Newhall to the judiciary committee in which he proposes to make startling disclosures relative to the Texas Pacific land grants and to prove that some 30 members of Congress were bribed, years ago in connection with the matter is a thrice told tale. Newhall has ordered his appearance a good many times before, and has never made out his case. He has had a great many startling things to propose but has fulfilled nothing.

Several Congresses ago he succeeded in inducing a committee to investigate the story which he sends here now as an entirely new revelation. The committee did investigate so far as Newhall supplied the facts, but nothing ever came of it and it is not altogether clear whether it is Newhall's purpose to expose some alleged robbery or influence the stock market. It is said the publication of his letter has already had the latter effect. The judiciary committee has not as yet, however, received any of those famous books, documents and papers which for so many years at intervals, he has threatened to make public.

The World has the following from a correspondent: A gentleman who lately came from Mazatlan via San Francisco, tells me that there were several passengers on the steamer who said that Barrios could not leave Guatemala alive if it were known that he intended to leave the country and take with him his ill-gotten wealth. One of his fellow passengers had been United States Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, and he told most shocking stories of

Barrios outrages. One was upon a young man from San Francisco, who took with him to Guatemala \$30,000 to invest in a coffee plantation. Barrios threw him, on the flimsiest pretext, into prison, and for a time refused to release him except upon his paying a large part of his money as ransom. This he positively refused to do, and finally, with the aid of the secretary, succeeded in getting his release and returned with his money to San Francisco. This secretary, the gentleman says, is going to Washington and intends to expose Barrios to the authorities there.

WASHINGTON, R. I., 22.—The Chase Cotton Mills were burned to-day. Loss, \$40,000.

COLLINSVILLE, Texas, 22.—J. McFain and O'Fallon fought a duel for the hand of a young lady, being rivals. O'Fallon was shot dead but McFain was unhurt.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, 20.—Arabi Pasha is trying to establish relations with the Arabs in Tripoli and southern Tunis.

There was an international conference yesterday, chiefly to consider temporary measures for the security of the Suez Canal. The idea which found most favor was that the protection of the canal be entrusted to England and France, in conjunction with a third power. There was no decision, owing to the want of instructions from the respective governments of the conference.

The Porte has sent imperative orders to Arabi Pasha not to make a movement.

De Lesseps has informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of men-of-war through the Suez Canal constitutes a breach of its neutrality.

The force of Arabi Pasha is increasing. He is regaining his influence by delay of the British troops. His scouts have been sent to within seven miles of Alexandria.

It is stated that the Spanish Ambassador informed his colleagues that Spain intends to station three gunboats at each end of the Suez Canal to escort the Spanish Manila mail steamers through. She also sends four ironclads to Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, 20.—A correspondent telegraphs from Alexandria that everything is at a standstill, and nothing is known of the Roman wells. They cannot be cleaned and filled in less than a fortnight. The fleet can condense sufficient water for the crews and troops, but not for the populace, who must go afloat or retire to the villages.

The Suez Canal and Port Said are considered most insecure. There is only a small gunboat in the canal, and there are 12,000 Europeans in Port Said with 7,000 Arabs; also several hundred soldiers, with field guns, under Mahmoud Samey, are at Fort Quemeli, six miles off. The town is literally at the mercy of the soldiers and people.

Two British corvettes have gone to Port Said. Arabi Pasha is calling in all the Bedouins in the neighborhood of Ramleh.

The telegraph line is cut near Kafir-el-Dewar. There is no communication between Ras-El-Tin and Suez.

The Governor of Suez receives all instructions from Arabi Pasha in the capacity of minister of war. The Governor's position is consequently one of great difficulty.

General Allison with several officers reconnoitered to within three miles of Arabi Pasha's position, which was found to be very strong.

According to a telegram from Alexandria, at noon Wednesday, the British were then preparing to dam the Mahmoudieh canal, in order to prevent the water from running off, in case Arabi stopped the supply.

CITY OF MEXICO, 20.—The earthquake shock yesterday afternoon lasted two minutes and thirty seconds. Many walls in all parts of the city fell. The national and municipal palaces and the chapel of the Cathedral were slightly injured. One lady was hurt, but nobody was killed. It was the heaviest shock since 1864.

LONDON, 20.—In the House of Commons Gladstone gave notice that he would, on Monday, ask for a vote for credit for strengthening the forces in Egypt. He stated that he would state the amount desired on Saturday. Gladstone announced that the vote for credit was agreed to. He would ask the House to proceed with the tax bill to meet the increased expenditure in connection with the dispatch of forces to Egypt.

At the request of Gladstone a number of questions relative to Egyptian affairs were withdrawn.

Gladstone confirmed the report that the Sultan had agreed to enter a conference, but stated that the Porte had not replied as to the sending of Turkish troops to Egypt.

The foreign secretary announced that the government had declared to the conference that they reserved the right with France of taking steps to preserve the Suez Canal. The English and French Ambassadors at Constantinople had informed the conference that they thought it desirable that any action in relation to the canal should receive sanction of Europe. France and England therefore proposed that Powers be designated who shall be charged, in case of need, with the protection of the canal. In order to save time, the Powers designated should be authorized to decide a mode of action which should be exercised in every case on the principle of the protocol de desinteressement.

Lord Northbrook, first Lord of admiralty, has expressed his regret of the excellent service of the boat Condor and her commander Lord Charles Beresford at Alexandria, which he added would be noted to receive some special recognition.

Trevelyn noticed the resignation of Col. Brackenbury as director of criminal investigation of the department and said he could not enter into an explanation or reason for the step.

Gladstone stated that Viscount Monk is to be the fourth land commissioner under the arrears bill.

LONDON, 20.—The crops in northwest of Ireland are in frightful condition. The hay is lying cut in fields surrounded by water, and potatoes are blighted. Several regiments of Irish militia have volunteered for service in the war office is considering question of utilizing them for garrison duty at Malta and Gibraltar.

A hurriedly convened meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon. It is stated that the meeting called to consider a telegram from Lord Dufferin, ambassador to Constantinople, and arrangements military operations.

BOMBAY, 20.—The ship owners Calcutta have been invited to tender for transportation to Egypt of 5,000 men and 600 mules. Prizes have been offered in Calcutta mosques for the success of Arabi Pasha.

SMYRNA, 20.—The fire here in seven hours, 1,400 houses were destroyed and 6,000 persons are homeless—but one life was lost.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Herod Alexandria has the following letter, after receiving the Khedive's letter, sent to Yacub Pasha ordering him to assemble the notables Seventy or eighty came together and were told by Yacub that the Khedive was now in the hands of the English.

Arabi's ministers were said to be in prison at Alexandria and guarded by the English. The chamber therefore asked to give advice as to what should be done under the circumstances.

Hussien Edwal, one of the notables, rose and said that as the Khedive had sold the country to the English, he ought no longer to be obeyed.

Acush Pasha got up and declared that he did not believe the statements made.

A great clamor thereupon arose, several officers threatened violence. Several others spoke, but those favoring the Khedive were afraid to express views. Finally a commission appointed composed of Ali Pasha, Moharrick, Achmed, Meshad, san, Moosack and others, adherents of Arabi, to proceed to Alexandria to inquire into the existing situation.

The chief magistrates of Giza, Menoofia, and Gahoubia, three of the seven provinces of Egypt, have been dismissed and replaced by men of Arabi's party.

In the villages all the Egyptians are being brutally murdered, the natives who have acted as servants are butchered.

Two Egyptian regiments been told off to defend Damietta and Rosetta. The Egyptian authorities join in a very half-hearted manner in the efforts to restore order and punish criminals. They seem anxious that the English should bear the odium of such measures. Among the officers the men composing the entourage of the Khedive are regarded with great suspicion and it may eventually be necessary