

ed under the control of the British authorities.

A telegram from Cairo says that 650 Europeans, mostly Italians, with the Italian Consul, and an escort of 40 soldiers left Saturday. German residents and the German Consul left Friday. Both parties arrived safely at Ismalia. The telegram adds that a panic prevails in Providence and mentions a report that the Europeans had been massacred.

PARIS, 18. — A correspondent of the Times says: The idea of a renewal of the close co-operation of France has now forced itself upon the French Government. The cabinet council has adopted a resolution to this effect. The resolution is conditioned on three things, viz: Turkey's reply to the identical note of the Powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt, the decision of the conference and the sanction of Parliament. Subject to these conditions the two governments are now entirely agreed in regard to the terms upon which their forces undertake to restore order in Egypt.

MARSEILLES, 18. — All French marines, retired from service, who have not served 51 months, are ordered to return to the navy.

DUBLIN, 18. — It is feared that another crisis is approaching. The weather threatens the utter destruction of what promised to be the finest harvest ever reaped in Ireland. Heavy and almost incessant rains have laid low many flourishing fields, and potatoes have suffered severely. If the weather improves there will still be hope of recovery.

ALEXANDRIA, 18. — Last night all was quiet. The lines are now very strongly guarded and fires nearly all extinguished. The police arrangements are thoroughly effective.

Arabi and Toulba Pashas have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment. The artillerymen were kept at their guns on the 22th inst., by infantry posted under cover. The Khedive states that 105 Europeans have been killed at Kasr Eldwar. The numerous executions at Alexandria excite some comment among the liberal party in press and Parliament.

Five Bedouin chiefs came in and swore allegiance to the Khedive.

8.30 p.m. — Refugees from Cairo report that a holy war is being proclaimed and that Europeans are being massacred at Taulah, Mausurah and Zagazig. A consul has been killed at the latter place.

6.30 p. m. — This morning the sailors drew up close to their gattling guns and the marines were ordered to get ready for an attack. Some scouts sent word that Arabi Pasha was coming. The English sailors communicated with the Americans and asked them to get ready and be prepared on hearing the alarm sounded. The seamen at the Palace of Justice and the American consulate prepared and, having got all their ammunition ready, waited the signal. They waited until 9 o'clock when they heard the alarm was false.

Arabi Pasha has cut the telegraph which connected him with the palace by which the minister constantly communicated.

Plenty of mules have landed for the field batteries which have also been landed so that our force is ready to move at a moment's notice. Large numbers of people are returning ashore. A force of Arabs is said to be about 15 miles from Port Said, and that some troops are near Suez. Intelligence was received from Cairo to the effect that the police declined to permit Arabi Pasha to enter the city.

Ramleh will not be occupied. Five hundred marines will occupy seven different centres guarding the whole town. The native police are organizing to aid the military and detectives are searching for suspicious persons.

ALEXANDRIA, 18. — It is stated that a dispatch has been received from home enjoining the British to content themselves with maintaining order. A large number of Arabs are returning from the country.

Arabi Pasha has appointed All Jerma, the notorious Angly Pest to command the Suez Canal.

Alexandria, 18. — The Palace authorities allege that they can find nobody willing to convey a document of dismissal to Arabi as he would probably behead any one who offered to bear it.

Later — The Khedive has found an officer willing to undertake to carry the decree for Arabi Pasha's dismissal to his camp.

LONDON, 18. — The Times has the following:

Alexandria, 9.30 p.m. No words can too strongly to eulogize the admirable manner in

which all have united to repair the evil effects of the bombardment and render the city habitable. English, American and Greek sailors and marines vie with one another in doing good solid work.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., 18. — The troopship Enphrates is ordered to be in readiness within 12 hours. She will take 2,000 men to Egypt.

MATAMORAS, 18. — Fifty revolutionists, under Emidiane Daniel and Alejo Zepdae, to-day captured Chiapas, and overpowered the gens d armes and released the jail prisoners and armed them as revolutionists. They subsequently retreated before 80 gens d armes and a number were killed.

ALEXANDRIA, 18. — Several Arabs were killed last night for incendiarism. Three of the Khedive's grooms were killed by the English guards at Rais El Tin Palace by mistake. The Arabian soldiers were tied to a tree in the square of Mehemet Ali and shot in the presence of the Arabs and Europeans. Despite these severe examples, the pilgrimage continues. Fears of an outbreak of the natives in Cairo is increasing.

The government has ordered the men-of-war, Barbaric, Celona and Rapid to hold themselves in readiness to escort the Italian merchant vessels through the Suez Canal.

Arabi Pasha's army is strongly posted. All the Bedouins that have been hovering around the city, lately, have disappeared. Arabi Pasha has written in reply to the Khedive's demands, a long letter, which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory.

Arabi says he did not intend to make a war, but as the Powers are determined to force an attack, he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses his willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive will induce the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this, Arabi recommends him to send a minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

A correspondent telegraphs as follows: Arabi Pasha is still issuing orders and making appointments in the Khedive's name. His forces on the canal are estimated at 10,000, including the Bedouins, who gave their adhesion to him four days ago. The wounded Arabs from Alexandria were sent to Cairo.

The last Englishman who left Cairo and arrived at Suez, describes the people as wild and threatening. He thinks the European portion of the city will be burned.

The Ulemas are preaching war for Arabi Pasha. Later it is said when the first shot of the bombardment was fired, all the principal traitors to his cause must be put away. There were only 40 and ten minutes would suffice. The loyal ministers naturally feel anxious.

Another correspondent telegraphs that Arabi Pasha threatens to cut the Mahmoudick canal, which supplies the town with water. He now prevents provisions entering the city, so that as a number of Europeans are returning, there is likelihood of a famine. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire Cairo, but was frustrated by the loyal governor.

LONDON, 17. — In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, under foreign secretary, said the identical note addressed by the Powers to the Porte, was still unanswered.

Campbell Bannerman, financial secretary of the war office, says the Government entirely approves the conduct of Admiral Seymour.

Drummond Wolff moved the adjournment of the House, and dwelt on the misleading character of the Government's replies. He believed that Admiral Seymour did not land the marines on June 11th, the date of the massacre, because he was ordered not to, and the Government remained inactive in order to allow Arabi Pasha to gather strength.

Gladstone said he had the full responsibility of Admiral Semour's action. The instructions to the land force at Alexandria were conditional, and it did not appear to him necessary to do so.

Northcote thought the question of Drummond Wolff relative to Admiral Seymour's authority to land troops were very natural in view of the grave events at Alexandria.

Gladstone said no instructions had been given Admiral Seymour bearing on the point raised, subsequent to May 15.

LONDON, 19. — In the Commons, this afternoon, the financial secretary of the War Office said efficient precautions had been taken to protect Port Said, Ismalia and Suez, but he could not enter into details.

Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said the identical note of the powers

to the Porte regarding the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt was still unanswered.]

The Times has the following dispatch:

Alexandria, 18. — Arabi Pasha's force is said to be increasing. The hesitation in attacking him at once is regarded as a fatal mistake by the authorities here, English and foreign.

It is stated that wounded natives have been paraded in Cairo for the purpose of exciting animosity.

SMYRNA, 19. — A great fire is raging here, and many hundred houses are destroyed.

WATERFORD, Ireland, 19. — A railway van, containing a large number of military rifles and a quantity of ammunition, was broken into here, and rifles and cartridges stolen.

ALEXANDRIA, 19. — The conduct of the Khedive causes much surprise. He has, for the last few days, allowed several persons to be at the palace who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pasha. The Khedive apparently trusts them, but it may be he is endeavoring to get them thoroughly into his power.

A telegram from the Porte for Dervish Pasha arrived shortly after he left here for Constantinople. Admiral Seymour sent after him and he is now returning. No Europeans remain in Cairo except 20 Germans, who refuse to leave. The consul who was killed at Zugazig was the Italian consul.

The natives state that during the retreat of Arabi Pasha, one of the shells burst in the midst of a body of soldiers and killed about 200 dragoons.

Sir A. Colvin, acting British Consul General, has arrived from Cairo, and reports that soldiers with requisitions were breaking open stables and seizing horses. No other acts of violence were committed up to the time he left the city.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It was a French woman who exclaimed, holding up a sparkling glass of fresh water: "Ah, if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would taste."

Small-pox is raging with fearful effect in the Indian Territory among the Crows. Many cases are likely to prove fatal and the scourge is spreading.

Lavater was a splendid judge of human nature. He wrote: "Suspect men and women who affect great softness of manner, an unruffled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow and deliberate."

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rules that the gas fixtures in a building are personal property. The court adds that the rule prevails even where the fixtures are put in the house by the builder and the house is then leased by him.

Some of Axtell's enemies are getting up a factious opposition to his confirmation as Chief Justice for New Mexico. If he were as great aascal as some Government appointees, his confirmation would have gone through without a jar.

An exchange tells of a new gas-burning locomotive which it is said has been built at Patterson, N. J., and which is about to be tested on the Erie Railroad. Instead of a coal tender, the new engine has a tank with a capacity of 500 gallons, in which naphtha will be carried.

The Sacramento Record-Union says: "A committee of the Council of San Jose has reported in favor of using electric lights for the streets of that city, but as it thinks improvements of great value will soon be made in electric lighting, it proposes to let the contract for but one year." — Good sense.

To remove bruises in furniture, wet the bruised spot with warm water; soak a piece of brown paper of several thicknesses in warm water, and lay it over the place. Then apply a warm flat iron until the moisture is gone. Repeat the process, if needful, and the bruise will disappear.

The Vesuvius Railway having been successfully accomplished, it is now proposed to make the ascent to the crater of Mount Aetna in Sicily equally easy by a similar plan. A company has been formed at Palermo for carrying out this project. The railway will reach almost to the summit of the mountain, whence a fine view may be had of Sicily, Malta, and a portion of the southern end of the Italian peninsula.

The Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript thus describes how a citizen of that town started in life: "One of South Holyoke's most well-to-do citizens laid the foundation of his wealth by the manufacture of Bologna sausage. Two dollars' worth of meat he ground into Bologna that brought him \$100, and by steady perseverance his sausage mill was made by him far more of a bonanza than many quartz mills in famous Western Eldorados."

The earth itself is the best of all disinfectants. This is owing to its antiseptic and deodorizing properties; it is porous in the highest degree, and readily transmits air through its surface, and so changes to healthy action the otherwise obnoxious fermentations. It does not act so rapidly, or rather its results are not so instantly apparent as those following the use of the chlorides; but its effect is more widespread and lasting.

It is a significant fact that the demand for labor in the South is not only stable but constantly increasing. The inducements offered are in most cases very strong, especially in Louisiana and Alabama. At Castle Garden numerous applications are daily received from Southern States asking for families of five or six, and emigration is tending southward more and more. There seems to be a general effort among the people of the sunny section to advance their industrial, commercial and agricultural interests.

Don't jump from a train in motion. If you expect to obtain damages for injuries received in doing so under any circumstances, you will find yourself mistaken. A decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Jewell vs. C. St. P. and M. R. R. Company is an illustration. Jewell jumped from a train in motion, the train not having stopped long enough at the station for him to alight. But the court ruled that he could not recover damages for being hurt.

After an experience of five years and exhaustive tests of twenty-five different systems, the Paris Tramway Company has abandoned the use of steam and reverted to the use of horses as a cheaper and more satisfactory motive power. Scarcely a week has passed without some accident on the steam line which proved costly to the company and led to complaints from the public. At last the authorities to bade the future use of steam, and the company were perfectly willing to acquiesce.

The July Century contains a suggestion which may be valuable for the preservation of wooden structures from decay through the action of the weather. The finished wood ready to be put together, is first submitted to heat to drive out the moisture, and is then placed in a hot bath composed chiefly of asphalt and carbolic acid. On cooling, the solvent of the asphalt evaporates, leaving a skin or coating of the asphalt on the surface of the wood, that resists water and keeps the antiseptic material securely locked within the pores of the wood. The exterior of the wood presents a smooth, black surface that does not need to be painted. The process is about to be tried on a large scale.

The New York Sun reports the murder of seven women by their husbands in a single day. At Jackson, Mich., a wife called in a policeman to protect her, whereupon the husband shot her, the officer, and himself. At Ridgetown, Ont., a wealthy farmer shot his wife as the climax of a violent quarrel. At Xenia, Ills., a husband committed murder and suicide because he was not prosperous in business. At Burlington, Iowa, a wife was stabbed to death by her husband in consequence of her refusal to provide him with whisky. At Canton, Ohio, a woman was shot in a manner that indicated that the crime had been perpetrated by burglars, but it has transpired that her husband did it. At Milford, La., a negro woman was poisoned, and at Adelphi, Tenn., a bride of a month was thrown over a precipice. Are these the fruits of monogamy? They certainly cannot be ascribed to polygamy even by the most fanatical of "Mormon" eaters.

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