

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The following army order has been issued to-day:

By the direction of the President the Military Department at West Point is to be discontinued August 20th, 1882; by the direction of the President, sections 1 and 2 article 1, of the general regulations for the United States Military Academy, are hereby amended to read as follows:

To the General of the Army:

Under your department you shall have the supervision and charge of the United States Military Academy, and shall watch over the discipline and instruction of the corps of cadets, and you will make reports thereof to the Secretary of War. The Superintendent, in his absence, next in rank, shall have immediate government and military command of the Academy, and shall be commandant of the military part of West Point.

Col. Wesley Merrett, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, is appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and will relieve Brigadier General Howard. General Howard is assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, relieving Brigadier General George Crook, who is assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, in place of Brevet Major General Orlando B. Wilcox. Colonel Wilcox, and his regiment, of the Twelfth Infantry, go to the Department of the Platte.

The War Department is preparing to begin the proposed new system of giving the alarm of an approaching storm by the firing of cannons at the towns reached by telegraph. The experiment is to be tried here and if found successful, is to be extended over the country. It is expected that it will prove a great benefit to agricultural districts.

LITTLE ROCK, 12.—A special from Texarkana says: About 6.30 p.m. a storm broke with heavy wind, rain and lightning. About 7 p.m. Thier's new building, a three story brick almost completed, was struck by lightning and fell in a mass on top of a frame building known as the Paragon saloon, burying everything beneath the ruins. It was raining in torrents at the time, and kept up in showers until about 10 p.m. The lamps in the saloon set fire to the ruins from underneath, and burned slowly upwards. Every man and water bucket in the town were brought into requisition. Water was thrown on the fire but it finally broke out beyond all control, and burned two frame buildings next to the Paragon saloon, and now, at midnight, it is burning inside the ruins. Two persons have been taken out. It is impossible to give the exact number burned in the ruins. Reports say there are between 20 and 30. Two or three different parties who came out of the Paragon only a few minutes before the accident, said there was at least 30 men in the building. The names of some well known to be in the building are Mayfield, Russel and Col. Mercer Hamper. Terrible excitement prevails. Men, women and children are looking anxiously for relatives and friends whom they cannot find in the immense crowd, and are afraid that they are killed. The loss of property is estimated at about \$15,000 or \$20,000. The loss of life cannot be estimated, but will reach 20.

12.30 a. m.—The remains of Mayfield, one of the proprietors, has been taken out. A man and boy who were attending the lunch counters are being taken out. The fire is now supposed to be under control. Three men have been taken out that are living.

St. Louis, 13.—A *Post-Dispatch* Texarkana special says: Eight corpses have been recovered from the buildings—Colonel, Mayfield, Ford, Smith, Johnnie May and others whose names have not been learned. More are wounded seriously and will probably die to-day.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Secretary Frelinghuysen says, in answer to inquiries as to the safety of our officials and countrymen at Alexandria: We have no consul in that city, but that the vice-consul, a resident of the position and an Israelite says that one of the members of the court at Alexandria, Judge Batcheller, is in this country on leave of absence. He understands that the other two American judges have gone into the country. About a month ago one vessel from the

Mediterranean squadron was sent to Alexandria for the protection of the American residents and as the difficulty increased two other ships were sent thither from the same squadron. About ten days ago inquiry having been made by the American board of foreign missions, Secretary Frelinghuysen telegraphed to the vice-consul asking as to the safety of our missionaries. He received an answer to the effect that they were all safe on our vessels or had gone to the interior. He trusts, therefore, that the American residents at Alexandria have not suffered.

An official communication from Admiral Nicholson states that there has been some destruction of property in Alexandria belonging to Americans, but no loss of life among them, so far as he has yet been able to ascertain.

WASHINGTON, 14.—A special says: The murder of Col. L. W. R. Blair in Camden, on July 4, is regarded by the South Carolinians here as a high handed political outrage.

Halle had said and circulated it that Blair had held a meeting with the negroes at night. Blair had pronounced the man who had said it a liar. This he would not retract. Halle was a party who should have withdrawn his utterances and retracted first; then Blair could and would have withdrawn his offense, and no man would have done so more readily. Blair made no demand on Halle and no threat against him. Halle shot him to death on his refusal; he shot five times in as many seconds with a Winchester rifle—16 shooter—taken from the Auditor's office, where it was conveniently at hand, ready loaded. Not being open for business, he unlocked the door, and entered. Blair did not follow him as he stepped into the office, nor did Blair advance on him or attack him as he came out with his murderous weapon. Blair was still standing in front of the Court House, awaiting for the assembling of the people to hold a mass meeting which had been duly advertised, and where Blair, as leader of the anti-Bourbons, was to have spoken.

There has been appropriated by the sundry civil bill, which passed the House, \$50,000 for the construction, maintenance and use of a military telegraph line on the Indian and Mexican frontiers and in the northwest, for the better protection of immigration and frontier settlements from depredations, especially in Texas and Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Indian Territories. Under the provisions of the act approved March 3d, 1875, and June 20, 1878, it is provided that out of this sum the Secretary of War be authorized to purchase in his discretion, the Black Hills Telegraph line running from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to Deadwood, Dakota, with the branch line running from Hat Creek to Fort Robinson, in Nebraska, and all the telegraph line material, instruments, batteries, repair tools and office furniture for the operation and repair of said lines, at a price to be fixed in his discretion, not exceeding \$15,000. It is also provided that all the receipts from private messages sent over the military telegraph lines may be expended for the maintenance of said lines, but an account thereof shall be kept and rendered to Congress.

Captain Payne, of Oklahoma, called upon Secretary Teller to-day. The Secretary told him as the law regarding intruders in Indian Territory remains upon the statute books he would do all in his power to enforce it, and it would be imprudent for the Captain to settle in the Territory himself, and perhaps disastrous to lead others there.

The Pennsylvania members are divided in opinion regarding a compromise, but the majority think it won't be had. Simon Cameron expresses himself against further action, and says the independents evidently want to ruin the party. Don Cameron expresses little hope of a compromise.

The Pennsylvania democrats are preparing to nominate L. C. Cassidy as senator to succeed Don Cameron in case they capture the legislature, as they hope to do at the next election. It is probable, however, that Randall would claim the place and force Cassidy out.

The independents propose, first, the withdrawal of both tickets; second, the candidates on both to pledge themselves not to accept a subsequent nomination.

This is signed by all the candidates except Col. McMichaels, candidate for Congressman at large, who

replies, declining the proposition of the regulars, giving as a reason the platform adopted by the independent republicans in the convention. He concludes thus: I will not withdraw or retire unless events hereafter shall give assurance that the necessary reform in civil service will be adopted, the assessment made upon the office-holders being returned and not hereafter exacted, the boss machine and spoils methods forever abandoned, and all our public offices from United States Senator to the most unimportant official shall be filled only by honest and capable men, who will represent the people and not attempt to dictate or control them.

The House, by a vote of 78 to 83, nonconcurrent in the Senate amendment making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses attending the sickness of President Garfield. A bill to pay Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less the amount paid to her late husband on account of salary, was introduced by Taylor, and by unanimous consent passed.

VICKSBURG, 14.—The store of A. Forkos, in the eastern suburb of the city was entered by negroes. Mrs. Forkos was murdered in bed, and her husband was chloroformed and bound, and the house was robbed and set on fire, burning the body of Mrs. Forkos to a crisp. Forkos recovered from the effects of the chloroform escaped. No arrests.

YANKTON, 14.—Thomas Egan was hung yesterday for the murder of his wife, two years ago. At the first attempt the rope broke, and at the second his neck broke. The condemned man went through the terrible ordeal without flinching. Life was extinct after eight minutes.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Orange County, Texas, says: John Goodwyn was killed by a man named Hindham, who followed Goodwyn and his brother into a low saloon and shot both dead, wounding himself, from the effects of which he died in an hour.

Collinsville, Ill., 14.—Nelson Cooper, suspecting John Dooley of improper intimacy with Mrs. Cooper, shot him dead in the street yesterday. All the parties are colored.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A Portland, Oregon dispatch says, a heavy fire is reported to-day at the town of Colfax, Washington Territory, no particulars yet. It is estimated that the loss will not fall short of \$250,000. The heaviest individual loss is \$35,000.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The transfer of General Howard from the command of West Point to the Department of the Platte has been a good deal commented upon here in army circles. The occasion for the transfer, however, seems to be found in the fact that affairs in Arizona have been in a very bad condition for the past year. The department has come to the conclusion to make an improvement. Secretary Lincoln said to-day that he was determined to stop the Apache raids and disorders in that Territory, and send an experienced and energetic officer to do the duty. In looking around for the officer it was found that Gen. Howard was the only one available, and the first intention was to send him to Arizona, but upon considering it was thought best to order Gen. Crook there and let Gen. Howard take Crook's place in command of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha. The changes would not have been made but for the condition of affairs in Arizona, and Gen. Howard's transfer to the Department of the Platte was absolutely necessary. After it had been decided to send Crook to Arizona, he being the only officer of high rank available, Secretary Lincoln said it would be necessary to make a change in the commandant of Cadets at West Point, as Col. Lazelle, the present commandant, had just been promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, and as the Colonel has a regiment, he was unfit for the duty.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs failed to get a quorum this morning to consider the report on the Nicaragua Canal. They will take the matter up again on Monday.

Chairman Page, of the commerce committee, to-day, read the following dispatch from the board of trade of San Francisco, and will have it read to the House:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.

To Hon. H. N. Page.

England's action in Egypt impresses upon us the necessity for an American Inter-Ocean Canal under American control. We pray Con-

gress to note the warning and act promptly.

(Signed)

BOARD OF TRADE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JACOB I. TABORPIST.

Anthony, from the committee on printing, to-day reported a bill to provide for the publication of the reports of the tenth census. The bill provides for printing 10,000 copies of the complete areas of the separate reports; 50,000 copies of the reports on population; 20,000 copies of the report on agriculture, and 10,000 of reports on manufactures and merchandise, and appropriates \$835,461 for this purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Nearly 300 Russian refugees just arrived, left for the west; 51 families will be returned to Europe, not finding support here.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Times* has the following: The Colorado pool became an accomplished fact to-day. Peter, of the Burlington road; Wheeler, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Clark, of the Union Pacific, agreed upon the salient conditions of the pooling arrangement, and decided the Denver traffic thus: Union Pacific, 51 per cent.; Burlington, 30 per cent.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 19 per cent. The percentage to the Union Pacific is for its two Denver lines, from Omaha and Kansas City. The smallness of the Atchison allotment is due to its having a line to Denver only over the tracks of the Denver & Rio Grande. The Burlington, besides receiving 30 per cent. for the Denver line, receives on its Omaha & Kansas City lines a considerable proportion of the percentage allotted to the Union Pacific and Atchison roads, swelling its total share of the Colorado business to at least 50 per cent. of the whole. Probably the Denver & Rio Grande should have been entitled to a small proportion of the percentage accepted by the Atchison company, besides the pro rata share of the through route. It is understood that either line may, upon 90 days notice, withdraw from the pool, and each company reserves the privilege of presenting a claim for an increase of the percentage of the traffic. The memorandum agreed to provide for the maintenance of the agreed schedule rates. The gross freight of all the lines is to be pooled the same. The minor considerations are yet to be agreed upon. This action puts a quietus on all speculation as to the chances of a war of rates between the great trunk lines west of the Missouri river.

DENVER, 15.—The *Republican's* Leadville special says: The mayor and city council were arrested to-day and fined \$250 each and ten days in jail for contempt of court. The police Judge and city attorney are removed and new men appointed in their place.

BISMARCK, D. T., 15.—News has been received that a terrific storm of wind, rain and hail swept the fertile and populous sections of the Black Hills known as Spearfish and Red Water. Two thousand acres of magnificent grain, nearly ready for harvest, were destroyed, and a section of the country four miles wide and thirty long, was devastated. No loss of life reported, but may be expected.

CHICAGO, 17.—A special from Musick's Ferry, near St. Louis reports that the negroes in that section were scandalized, because Henry Francis, a German laborer, was living with an unmarried negro, and essayed to regulate matters. Francis, seeing a crowd of angry colored men about his house at midnight, showed his musket through the window and fired. A. P. Rogers was killed and Geo. Morris believed to be fatally wounded. Francis has not been seen since, and it is reported that the crowd took him at daylight and drowned him in the Missouri river.

NEW YORK, 16.—Within the last 24 hours, 159 deaths are recorded, 86 being children, from cholera infantum.

PETERSBURG, Va., 16.—A duel between Jasper Addison, of Balto, and Richard Garland, of Lunenburg County, was fought at a distance of six feet. Addison's pistol hanging fire four times and only firing once, the ball hitting Garland in the wrist. Garland's pistol was fired five times, one shot taking effect—the last fired—and the bullet entered Addison's body near the naval, lodging under the skin of the back. Addison died at six o'clock this morning. The duel resulted from Garland telling a young lady who resides in Lunenburg County to whom Addison was engaged to be married that Addison was flirting with her.

FOREIGN.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, 13.—A few moments after a shot was fired at Fort Mex a white flag was raised. A dense smoke is rising over Alexandria from two quarters. Another fire has just broken out, and fears that the mob have begun to pillage and destroy are expressed. The Admiral is again sending ashore to inform the authorities that he accepts the flag of truce but that it will be the last truce to which he will agree and that henceforth he will consider the hoisting of a white flag an unconditional surrender and will accordingly. The *Helicon* is on point of steaming with the message.

The conflagration in the town are still extending. The flames are rising in various quarters and there is much anxiety on board the fleet. It is thought that the destruction of the town will take place. The weather has moderated, the wind abated and the sea is going down.

A correspondent says: I took an open boat and went close along side I found all the batteries facing the sea destroyed and the guns dismounted. An Arab informed me that many hundred persons were killed in Alexandria. An explosion occurred in the middle of the fort killing everybody inside. The light house will probably soon fall. An informed source that the noise of burning shells was like thunder and the declared that hundreds were killed in distant streets. They stated that the obstinacy of the defence was due to the fact that the batteries were manned by negro Mohammedans. They estimate the loss of life among the soldiers and sailors at 2,000.

Arrangements are being made to send 5,000 militia to take the place of the troops ordered from Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus to Egypt.

The admiralty have sent instructions to the senior naval officer at Suez that there is no objection to ships going through the canal, clear.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from the fleet before Alexandria: The *Achilles* and *Temeraire* will probably attack the Marsabou Fort and the *Inflexible* the Ras Tin works to-morrow. The *Alexandria* will probably have to go to Malta to get new guns.

The *Helicon* went to sea to-day in the evening bearing the notice of any application for truce must be made by a steamer, to be sent out to the fleet.

Lieut. Lampton, in his interview with Toulban Pasha, complimented him on his courageous resistance. Toulban Pasha said the fire from the fleet had killed some women and children. Lieut. Lampton saw no victims being released for the combat ships.

Unless the Egyptians accept the terms offered, the firing will be renewed to-morrow.

This afternoon a grand council was held of all the former ministers at a certain place to deliberate on the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt.

The Khedive is said to be surrounded by Egyptian troops. The position is thought to be critical.

The fire in Alexandria is greatly extending in the direction of the port.

The British gunboat *Bittern* is cruising off Remban Palace.

LONDON, 14.—The *Bedouin* murdered all the Christians he could find, and set the European quarters on fire. From the post they were defending the Europeans could hear the shrieks and cries and reports of pistols and guns. Scores of fugitives were cut down or beaten to death in their flight. The European quarter is all in flames, and the great square is a mass of ruins. All the public buildings are destroyed and nothing European seems to have escaped the rage of the fanatics.

Several shells were fired within the last two hours into that portion of the city where the conflagration broke out in hopes they may stop the pillagers. That many pillagers remain is evident by the fact that several fresh fires have broken out in the last three hours.

A British gunboat is lying close to Ramleh. Two ironclads are cruising near and will fire upon any Bedouins approaching the palace.

A dispatch from Alexandria says: The refugees who escaped were chiefly Greeks and Italians, there was only one Englishman among them, 27 of these came from the Egyptian bank whence they made an attack on the mob, and drove them away. The manager gave shelter to friends from the bargains.