

has dispatched 10,000 infantry and artillery and Gen. Darnes to the frontier.

London, 29.—Telegrams from Corea states that the uncle of the King has seized the throne.

Alexandria, 29.—Toulba Pasha was poisoned.

ISMAILIA, 29.—A dragoon signalling on the bank of the canal near Magonia was shot dead by Arabi. This shows the hostility of the people around here, and among the things captured on Friday was a tent, said to be that of Arabi Pasha, and two standards. During the fighting the Bedouins occasionally showed much courage, and several hand to hand encounters occurred. One man stood his ground alone and unaided. A trooper seized his sword and made two thrusts at an English officer before he was overthrown.

The Duke of Connaught's brigade remains at Mahmoud for the present. Major Bullock proceeded to the front, taking provisions and baggage on camels, in order to be independent of the commissariat. His orders are to advance with the most advanced guards, also feeling the enemy so as to keep General Wolseley constantly advised of their movement and position.

The boat supplying the post on the canal with provisions was fired on by Bedouins near here, and four of her Maltese crew wounded, and the boat plundered.

Gen. Wilkinson, of the Indian division, arrived yesterday, to confer with Gen. Wolseley. He was escorted by the Bengal Lancers, who rode from Suez in two days, a feat which peaks volumes for the condition of their horses.

Mahmoud Fehmy asserts that the troops cannot come from Kafr El Dwar to Sel El Keber, as Arabi Pasha holds several of the leading Bedouin chiefs as hostages, for the good behavior of their tribe.

Mahmoud Fehmy also says Arabi Pasha has two batteries of Krupp guns and three mounted batteries at Pal El Keber.

All important telegrams which have fallen into our hands from Arabi Pasha and his chiefs are addressed to Mahmoud Fehmy, and it is evident that he sent them fabulous accounts of the engagements with the English troops, since telegrams from Arabi Pasha, while at Cairo contained the most enthusiastic congratulations on the victory which Mahmoud Fehmy had reported.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs from Ismailia at 1.40 this morning, as follows: I have just received news from the front that Gen. Graham was heavily attacked last evening by a large force of Egyptians. The British cavalry from Mohsaneh went to his assistance, and has had brilliant success, taking 11 guns. Only a few British were killed, but over 100 were wounded. I am just about to proceed to the front.

Port Said, 29.—Jusuf Bey who recently escaped from Cairo, asserts that the Turkish and Circassian residents of Cairo are being arrested daily and never heard of again. The Turkish and Circassian Pashas with a few Europeans remaining in Cairo, are guarding the citadel, and they seem well prepared to hold their own until the British arrive.

in high spirits over their brilliant achievements. Many were missing. If the absurd stories, circulated by Arabi Pasha, of British atrocities were disproved, a majority of Arabi's troops would desert. A large force of Bedouins, of Kafr El Dwar, belonging to the tribe of Oulad and Al Salehek, and 15,000 belonging to the tribe of Tabaran Abu Sultan are remaining faithful to Arabi Pasha through fear. They are all prepared to lay down their arms when the British advance.

Alexandria, 27.—Those afloat in the harbor to-day witnessed the unusual sight of keel-hauling three Arab sailors on board an Egyptian frigate, for murder. They were first flogged, then tied with ropes and hauled up to the portyard arm. They were then dropped into the sea, dragged under the keel and hauled up to the starboard yard arm, where they soon died.

The transport *Nepaul* has been ordered to be ready to take on board the Forty-second Highlanders to-morrow.

London, 29.—General Wolseley telegraphs from Kissassin Lock as follows: Major General Graham, commanding this post was attacked yesterday evening by about 12 guns and 8 battalions. Our men behaved exceedingly well and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy. At first Gen. Graham had out five guns, two and a half battalions and a small detachment of cavalry and mounted

infantry. Being reinforced by another battalion he attacked the enemy in front, while the First Cavalry brigade, under Col. Sir Baker Russell, charged them in the flank, sabering a considerable number.

The *Times* says: We may soon hear that Major-General Sir Edward Hamley has been ordered to remove from Alexandria and his place to be filled by General Hammon.

The cavalry were well handled by Major-General Drury Lowe. General Graham's disposition was all that it should have been. His operations were carried out with that coolness for which he has always been well known.

Arabi Pasha was on the field during the action. The cavalry charged by moonlight, but were unable to secure the rebel guns, which the enemy withdrew during the night; they left, however, all their ammunition. Our killed are: Sergeant-major Shaw, six marines of the artillery, and one infantry lieutenant. Wounded, one major, a captain, two lieutenants and 56 men.

Port Said, 29.—Sultan Pasha has arrived, and it is understood he will reinstate the representatives of the Khedive in the districts successively occupied by the British. As his influence with the natives is great, hopes are entertained that this will do much towards the pacification of the country.

Constantinople, 29.—The Porte insists that the Turkish troops be permitted to land at Alexandria, and urges that Alexandria serve as a common base for British and Turkish operations.

The new ministry can only be a stop for the gap, and it is to be regretted that Cherif Pasha should have associated his name with it.

The influx of immigrants is causing the question of water supply to be seriously discussed. It is reported that an officer of the guards is missing.

M. Condourcete, the Greek ambassador, represented to Said Pasha that the collision was provoked by the violation of Greek territory by the Turks. Said Pasha replied that last month a party of Greek troops crossed the frontier and cut the telegraph communication between the Turkish military post and the village, and the Turks, requiring supplies, were obliged to pass through a part of the Greek territory. They were opposed and fired at by the Greeks, and retaliated by driving off the latter.

The Porte has telegraphed to the minister at Athens, instructing him to make representations to the Greek Government insisting on a cessation of hostilities.

Another engagement took place at Karalik Dervend last night, and the Greeks were again repulsed. To-day the Greeks made a third attack with artillery, the result of which is unknown.

BERLIN, 29.—Four German expeditions will soon leave Hamburg for America to observe the transit of Venus, being destined for different points of view on the northern and southern continents. Each of the parties consists of two astronomers, a student and an assistant. The points of observation allotted the Germans are in Connecticut, South Carolina, Costa Rica and the Straits of Magellan.

MADRID, 29.—The cable from Yokohama states that of 775 cases of cholera within two days at Yokohama, 572 cases proved fatal. At Tokio about eighty cases and fifty deaths occurred daily.

LIMERICK, 29.—A petition signed by upwards of 100 members of the constabulary has been forwarded to Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, asking that the dismissed men be reinstated. It is said that in the event of his failure to comply with the request a general strike will take place.

ISMAILIA, 30.—The British have now established their line of communication with Tel el Keber. A railway along the route is nearly completed and several trains have already been sent forward. Gen. Wolseley and the entire army are marching to the front.

Gen. Hawley, with a brigade of highlanders from Ramleh, is now embarking. A Greek ironclad left for Volos in consequence of a collision between the Turks and Greeks. Much uneasiness is felt owing to the existence of cholera on board a vessel now coming to Alexandria from Cairo.

A hail storm occurred near Pesh, on Monday, destroyed vineyards and maize fields and partly demol-

ished 50 houses. Many workmen were killed.

ISMAILIA, 30.—In describing the cavalry charge the report says: "When they halted they found themselves so close to the Egyptians that the shells went over their heads in quick succession, landing nearly half a mile in the rear of the position the cavalry had now gained. They could see the enemy close on the horizon in very large numbers. Whereupon Col. Russell dismounted the cavalry and ordered them to open a sharp musketry fire; but they found the enemy closer than they had anticipated. Then Maj.-Gen. Lowe dashed up and gave the word of command,

"Mount."

"Form in line."

"Charge." Scarcely had the words been uttered when the household cavalry and dragoons obeyed the order, and with suppressed but ominous murmurs swept on to meet the foe with drawn sabres and stern determination. In a very few moments the horseman charged the enemy with great bravery, and our guns having by this time ceased firing, they mingled with the Egyptians and cut them up seriously. By the bravery of the cavalry in charging the gunners as they passed and cutting down the flying infantry beyond them, the battle was ended at a stroke. A scene of wild confusion ensued. Some of the guns were still firing and bodies of infantry kept up the fusillade. Our infantry at Kassassin had a hot time. Hundreds of shells burst in a confined space. The shelter of the trenches afforded but insufficient protection. The Egyptians came on with great bravery, and in spite of the heavy fire of our men, were rapidly gaining ground, and would soon have rushed upon our entrenchments, when the rear of our guns on their left, followed by the rush of our cavalry, proved too much for them, and from that moment they thought only of flight.

About 10 o'clock the cavalry came in the darkness, but they will no doubt turn up in the morning. Upon their return from the pursuit, they were unable to find the guns over which they charged, but these doubtless will be discovered at sunrise.

A general rout ensued. Arabi's artillery men getting their guns away, while the infantry fell into a disordered mass upon the banks of the canal. A few dashed into the water to save themselves. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete success.

It is believed that Arabi Pasha brought up his infantry by the train from Kafr el Dwar for the attack on the British at Kassassin Lock.

The British artillery fire was most effective and prevented the enemy from advancing in close order, as they apparently, first intended. The loose formation of the enemy gave an opportunity to the cavalry. The Life Guards caused fearful havoc among the scattered fugitives. A train of wounded British is now on its way to Ismailia.

ALEXANDRIA, 31.—The Highland Brigade sails from here this afternoon. The transfer from Ramleh now only runs two hundred yards beyond the waterworks and many residents living beyond that limit are returning into the city. The enemy continue entrenching opposite M. ks.

VIENNA, 31.—The Greeks were the aggressors in the frontier affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31.—Evidence abounds that the Turkish population are favorable to Arabi Pasha. The *Vekih* announces that great victories have been won by Arabi Pasha. The *Djirile* states that the British lost 4,000 in the fight at Ramleh. Other lying reports are industriously circulated. Report said that Arabi Pasha had asked eight days armistice, which General Wolseley refused, but offered one day. Nothing will be done for several days unless Arabi again forces our hands.

Ismailia, 31.—It is reported here on good authority, that on Tuesday the governor of Zagazig asked permission to cross the British lines, and was taken under guard to Gen. Wolseley. He has since been in frequent communication with Sultan Pasha. The report adds that the governor has authorized Arabi Pasha to sue for an armistice preliminary to surrender.

ALEXANDRIA, 30.—Arabi Pasha is strongly fortifying his position at Damanhaur. All was quiet at Cairo up to the 28th inst.

ROME, 31.—Specie payments will not be resumed until April, 1885.

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