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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 5.—The Post says of the fall of Khartoum: "The situation now presented to the British Government and Lord Wolseley is well fitted to shake the courage and confidence of the wisest and boldest. Nothing like it in point of difficulty has presented itself to British statesmen since the rising in India in 1857. To retire foiled, leaving not only Gordon but Khartoum in the enemy's hands, would damage British military prestige in a way which would exert a very unfortunate influence on the various complications with foreign powers, and especially the Egyptian complication. The enterprise, as it now presents itself to Wolseley, is one of which he might well say, as Wolfe said when before Quebec: 'Its difficulties are enough to appal the stoutest heart.'"

The Commercial says: "El Mahdi's success will doubtless swell his force enormously at once. The problem of rescuing the rescuers promises to be not less difficult than was that of succoring Gordon. It is a melancholy story of incapacity, mismanagement and disaster. If Gladstone's government survives it, there must be a measure of vitality in the Liberal party surpassing anything of the kind known to British political history."

NEW YORK, 5.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day the question of inland transportation was referred to by Cornelius N. Bliss, who moved the reconsideration of the motion adopted at the previous meeting which recommended a change in the method of collecting customs in the interior. He thought, in the passage of the resolution, the chamber had stultified itself. Jackson S. Schultz, in speaking on the question, said he thought it probable they would hear something about their own custom-house within a week or two. "When our committee was in session," said Mr. Schultz, "I asked for an explanation of the manner in which goods were brought into the country, and a little fellow said: 'I will explain; I take a sample under my arm and go to different merchants and ask them for a price. When I get one, I cable Lyons and the goods are sent on.'"

Mr. Bliss—How is it that these foreign agents go home after five years in this country and buy a "Castle on the Rhine?"

Schultz replied that there was a sweating process.

Mr. Waters attempted to read from a pamphlet, when Bliss snatched it from his hand, saying he objected to its being read.

Bliss's motion to reconsider was then carried, despite the protests of Schultz, who claimed it was not right or courteous for fifteen members now present to undo the act of 150 to 200 members at last meeting. The text of the motion reconsidered is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber, the system of inland transportation within the United States is unjust to seaboard merchants and detrimental to the internal revenue, and should be abolished.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 5.—The republican senatorial caucus to-night, by a rising vote and by acclamation, nominated Gen. Logan for United States senator. Three cheers were given for the nominee, and a committee was sent to notify him of the action of the caucus. While the committee were out the caucus sang "Marching Through Georgia," and were singing it when Logan, escorted by the committee, appeared at the door. The music was kept up until he reached the chairman's desk and was introduced. He spoke with much feeling and expressed his profound gratitude for the honor done him by the caucus and of his indebtedness to the people of Illinois for honors received at their hands. He alluded to the fact that the Legislature was evenly divided, but said if all the republicans stood by him he would be elected, or would prevent the election of a democrat. When he was in the army he was opposed by an equal number of men, the enemy never got the better of him. He would not have any office unless it came to him honestly and honorably, and he intended to so conduct his fight as to meet the approbation of all honorable men. Logan was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech was cheered again and again. After some more speeches the caucus adjourned.

The President to-day transmitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the Japanese government's offer to donate a valuable piece of land at Tokio to the United States in fee simple for legation purposes. In his message of transmittal the President says: "I earnestly recommend that the Executive may be immediately authorized to accept the gift, in the name of the United States, and to tender his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government a suitable expression of this government's thanks for the generosity which prompted the presentation of so desirable a site of ground. This step cannot but be favorable to the United States in every honorable way, while the disinterested motives of a friendly government deserve from us proper and just recognition."

PORTLAND, Oregon, 5.—At a meeting of the Oregon and California Railroad to-day the following resignations took place: Henry Villard, president; R. Koehler, second vice-President; Geo. H. Andrews, secretary. The following were elected to fill the vacancies: Geo.

H. Hopkinson, London, president; Geo. H. Andrews, second vice-president, and W. W. Bretherton, Portland, secretary. Hopkinson represents the London stockholders. This changelets Villard out of the last railway enterprise with which his name has been connected. It is a noteworthy fact that the financial trouble of the Oregon and California under Ben Holladay's management first brought Villard to Oregon.

INDEPENDENCE, Kas., 5.—A cold-blooded murder near the village of Radical City, in this county, was discovered this morning. Frank Bonham, the oldest son of a widow living on a farm near Radical, on his return home after three days' absence, found his mother, brother and sister murdered, and to all appearances they had been dead a day or two. Sheriff McCrary and deputy have gone to the place and will make a thorough investigation tonight. No clue has yet been found.

O'Donovan Rossa rested comfortably last night. The doctors say if his condition continues to improve as it has for the past day or two, Rossa will be able to leave the hospital within ten days. There were quite a number of callers this morning.

NEW YORK, 6.—An interview with a leading member of the Democratic National Committee leads to the view that President-elect Cleveland will certainly appoint Senator Jones of Louisiana a member of his Cabinet, in deference to the wishes of members of the committee and the sentiment expressed in monster petitions from all parts of the south. Among those who called on Cleveland this forenoon were Gov. Carroll of Maryland, Senator Gorman, Mr. Warner of Ohio, Rosewell P. Flower, ex-Mayor Cooper, Gen. Sigel and Isaac M. Hunter. The latter is the colored orator who advocated Cleveland's claims to the presidency on the stump at the late election, and he waited on Cleveland to urge his claim to be Minister to Hayti. Senator Gorman called to perfect the inaugural plans.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—Most of the members of the executive committee of the Transcontinental Association who have been in this city for two or three days past, have gone home, but Mr. Kimball, chairman, still remains. The vacancy in the board of arbitration, occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Shattuc, of the Ohio and Mississippi, to serve, has been filled, but the name of the appointee is reserved till the approval of Messrs. Stubbs and Hannaford is obtained. C. W. Smith has not yet accepted or rejected the commission of the Association, but it seems to be the opinion of the committee that he will decline it.

NEW YORK, 6.—A large number of dynamiters were in attendance at the Tombs police court to-day to see the arraignment of Richard Short, who committed the assault on Capt. Phelan in the O'Donovan Rossa's office. Phelan was brought from the hospital and a moment or two later entered the court room and took his position before Judge Patterson. Phelan was pale and thin and his left arm hung in a sling.

"Yes, I feel pretty weak," he said to a reporter, "but I am mighty glad to get out of doors once more."

In the affidavit which the clerk of the court made out, Phelan states that: "Richard Short did wilfully stab and wound deponent with a certain dirk knife which he (Short) had in his hand; that deponent was so attacked by said defendant at, and within the office of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, that then and there he received eleven stab wounds in his body at the hands of said defendant."

While Phelan was making his statement, Short was led into the room and placed at the bar looking much paler than when committed to prison four weeks ago.

"Do you see the man in court who assaulted you?" inquired Justice Patterson of Phelan when the latter had completed his statement.

"That is the man," he replied, pointing at Short, who stood directly behind him.

"I shall hold you for examination, Short, under \$2,000 bail," said the judge to the prisoner.

"Judge, I should like to ask for the protection of the police while I remain in the city," said Phelan, with a show of hesitancy. "I do not feel safe from the attacks of that man," pointing to Short.

"I am sorry I cannot give you a body guard," replied Justice Patterson, "but I cannot."

"If you will give me the privilege of carrying weapons, I can defend myself," remarked the captain with some pride.

"Apply to the police, they will grant you permission."

The sergeant of the police court squad determined to see that Captain Phelan got home in safety; so he sent two police officers as a body guard to the Captain and his wife. The examination will take place to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—Fred Crocker, vice-president of the Pacific Improvement Co., has just received a dispatch stating that the steamer *San Pablo* arrived safely at Yokohama yesterday all well.

NEW YORK, 6.—General Hancock was welcomed with exceptional cordiality by the President-elect and was closeted with him fifteen minutes or more. Rumor has it that Hancock has already been tendered the war portfolio and is considering the offer. The General declined to converse with reporters. The World thinks the rumor improbable.

It is not the intention of Cleveland to visit Tilden at Greystone, as reported.

Among the delegations yesterday was one from Virginia, introduced to Cleveland by Roswell P. Flower. It was a strikingly impressive body by reason of the fact that all the members were ex-army officers, full of proper dignity. Cleveland welcomed the delegation, with customary cordiality and accommodated them all with an interview of more than half an hour. The delegates had come to press the claims of John S. Barbour for the Postmaster Generalship.

The Tribune says: Joseph Pulitzer editor of the World, had an unhappy experience. He presented his card to the call-boy while Cleveland was conferring with other visitors. It was the imperative rule that the door should never be opened except by Cleveland himself, and the call-boy very properly returned and told Pulitzer he would have to wait. "I am not in the habit of waiting for any gentleman," angrily exclaimed the Congressman-elect, and with that he walked down stairs and out of the building.

After Cleveland lunched he renewed his reception. Among the callers were Wm. Craig of California, W. H. Snowden of Pennsylvania, John Jay, Commodore Chandler, Capt. Browne of the United States Navy.

The President-elect attended the theater this evening.

GALVESTON, 6.—A News' San Antonio special says: A telegram from Carizo Springs, Dimmit county, says 100 armed Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande and are now en route to Carizo, to release several Mexican prisoners confined there. Captain Shelly of the frontier battalion, and the Deputy United States Marshal left for the scene to-night. The Mexican prisoners are charged with stock stealing, and are said to belong to the gang who recently made a raid in Dimmit county, when five of the number were killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 7.—At three o'clock this morning the extra freight train from Philadelphia, owing to a broken truck, stopped upon the bridge over the Raritan River for repairs. While waiting, the through southern freight, which left Philadelphia at 10.30 p. m., came dashing along through the city, and not until within 500 feet of the caboose of the extra did the engineer see it. Breaks were applied to no purpose. The engine of the freight struck the caboose of the extra, telescoping it, and struck an oil tank, of which there were four on the train, when an explosion followed immediately, and the burning oil and the wrecked cars were thrown over and down from the high bridge, into the streets below. The burning oil ran through the gutters down the streets into the Raritan canal. This being covered with ice, the oil ran over the ice down the canal to the wallpaper manufacturing establishment of Janeway & Co. This was totally destroyed. Seven dwellings opposite the immediate vicinity of the collision and just under the long railroad bridge building, used as a box factory by the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., were also destroyed. The flames then spread to the main factory of the company, which was wholly destroyed.

The fire was under control at six o'clock. It is thought that two brakemen on the oil train were burned to death. The loss is estimated at between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

Fire engines were sent to aid the burning city from Elizabeth and Jersey City.

Only one span of the bridge was damaged. The bridge was the finest on the Pennsylvania road. All travel on that road is greatly delayed, as long detours have to be made.

The loss on Janeway & Co's building stock and plant is \$175,000; insurance, \$61,000. The Consolidated Fruit Jar Co's loss is \$500,000, fully insured. The loss by the railroad cannot be ascertained for lack of willingness on the part of the officials to impart information. The loss on the dwelling houses is \$10,000.

FOREIGN.

CAIRO, 5.—Rumors have reached here that two thousand men were massacred at Khartoum. The news of the disaster has spread a gloom over the entire European colony in Egypt. The English garrison now consists of 1,200 men at Alexandria, 3,850 at Cairo and 150 marines at Suez. There are no forces at Port Said excepting one gunboat. The man-of-war *Monarch* is at Alexandria. The Arabs still hold Metemneh. The garrison there received the news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery. When Col. Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum it was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river bank of Halpneh to bombard the steamers. When the British force reached Omdurman numbers of rebels continued the fusillade. Things looked worse when they discovered the enemy was in possession of Tutti, just outside the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find that the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings, and the town appeared in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of the overwhelming numbers, the British were obliged to retire. Rumors concerning the fate of General Gordon are many and varied; but all agree that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. It is said that he—being left in charge of the ramparts—opened the gates on January 26th and admitted the enemy.

Some say Gen. Gordon was seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The majority agree, however, that Gen. Gordon was killed.

CAIRO, 5.—Gen. Gordon's defense of Khartoum ended on the anniversary of his 52d birthday. Military opinion in Cairo is that the whole force of the British army should be directed toward the capture of Berber, while 15,000 reinforcements from England or India should land at Suakim, to insure retreat or enable them to chastise the rebels.

LONDON, 5.—The council at the War Office this evening decided to advise the dispatch of 3,000 troops to Suakim immediately. Gen. Stephenson telegraphed that 5,000 men will be needed to clear the road to Berber, as news of the fall of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to join Osman Digna. Gen. Stephenson also advises that the present strength of the troops in Upper and Lower Egypt be maintained, and reinforcements be drawn from England and India. Gen. Wolseley has renewed his demand for an expedition to Suakim of 3,000 men under Gen. Greaves.

The cabinet ministers had an informal meeting to-night, but took no definite action. Nothing will be decided till the cabinet council to-morrow.

It is reported that Gen. Wolseley commenced his advance from Korti to-day for the relief of the troops near Metemneh, and that he sent orders to Gen. Earle to hasten his advance to Berber in order to assist in the relief. Metemneh is the objective point of all General Wolseley's movements now. Press messages from Sudan are greatly retarded. Several newspapers have made application to the War Office for permits to communicate instructions to correspondents, but have all received the reply that General Wolseley has sole authority in the matter.

Massowah, 5.—Abdel Kader, a shiek of the Benjamir tribe, has arrived here with excellent news of the besieged garrisons in the interior. He says the convoy of grain sent to Kassala will enable the garrison to hold out a long time. Abdel Kader hopes, with the assistance of the government, to keep the road to Kassala permanently open. The Hadenowas, who have been blockading it, have gone to reinforce Osman Digna. It is reported from Ghira, on Setit River, that the garrison made a successful sortie upon Takroori tribe, under Sheikh Saleh, aided by three Abyssinian chiefs and their followers. A great battle was fought in the Gallabat country with a large force of Bagarras rebels detached from Senaar. After a severe struggle the Bagarras were utterly routed, losing 6,000 men and four emirs, one of whom was a nephew of the Mahdi.

CAIRO, 5.—The occupation of Beulni, near Assab Bay, by the Italians some days ago, was forcibly made. The Egyptian Governor of the place protested, but without avail. The Egyptian garrison was forced to withdraw. The Khedive has notified the Porte of the Italian occupation.

OTTAWA, 5.—It was rumored in the lobbies to-night that the Governor-General has received a dispatch from the Colonial Office of the shooting of Lord Dufferin in India. There is great uneasiness and anxiety everywhere.

LONDON, 6.—General Wolseley telegraphs from Korti to the war office this afternoon that a courier has arrived from the British camp near Metemneh, who reports that the rebels at Metemneh have become defiant since hearing of the fall of Khartoum. The courier also says an attack on Gubat may be looked for at any moment, as the rebels expect reinforcements from Khartoum. Lord Wolseley states that he will remain quiet pending further orders from the government.

The Cabinet met at 11 this morning to consider what course should be taken in regard to the present Egyptian emergency. It was decided to send telegraphic orders to India for the dispatch of Indian troops to Suakim, and meanwhile reinforce the garrison at Suakim by drafts of troops from England and the Mediterranean. There was a consensus of opinion in the ministry in favor of an active and vigorous policy. The ministry will sanction any demand of Lord Wolseley, which will aid in the defeat of El Mahdi, and will secure the release of General Gordon if alive, or wreak vengeance upon the Arabs if slain.

The telegraphic line between London and Korti is entirely occupied with dispatches between the cabinet and Lord Wolseley.

LONDON, 6.—It is announced that Italy has replied formally to the protests of the Porte against the occupation of Egyptian ports along the Red Sea by Italian forces. In the reply, Italy admits the claim of the Sultan to suzerainty over the Red Sea, but declares she felt obliged to occupy certain ports in order to protect Italian subjects imperilled by the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons. Italy will, the reply concludes, allow the Egyptian flag to remain, side by side, with the Italian flag at every occupied point.

LONDON, 6.—Astonishment has been caused by the report that the cabinet, at the session to-day, considered a dispatch received from Wolseley asking instructions. In this dispatch Wolseley informs the government that he will be unable to reach Khartoum in less time than five weeks, when the hot season will have commenced. He assures the ministry that he feels still confident of his ability to successfully attack Khartoum and defeat the False Prophet, but says the operations necessary to achieve these results will now be difficult and hazardous.

LONDON, 6.—Advices from Korti state that a number of spies have been dispatched to Khartoum to ascertain the fate of Gen. Gordon.

LONDON, 6.—Wolseley telegraphs that he has been informed that Colonel Wilson had one man killed and five wounded while returning down the Nile from Khartoum. A messenger from the Mahdi summoned Col. Wilson to surrender, and at the same time stated that Gen. Gordon was wearing the Mahdi's uniform. It is the general opinion in military circles that General Gordon is dead.

Ten thousand British troops at stations in the Mediterranean are available for service in Sudan. These include eight regiments of the line, thirteen batteries of artillery, and five companies of engineers.

The Middlesex regiment, now at Dover, and sixty members of the commissary department at Adlershot have been ordered to prepare for active service.

It is stated that when Osman Digna heard of the fall of Khartoum there was no great excitement among the different tribes forming his command. Natives and foreigners are alike convinced that the fall of Khartoum took place long ago, being confirmed in this belief by the Zobeih's frequent assertions to that effect. A curious coincidence is that the fall of Khartoum occurred upon the anniversary of General Gordon's departure for Khartoum from Cairo a year ago.

A heavy stream of officers poured into the War Office all day yesterday, asking to be enrolled for active service in Egypt.

It is currently reported at Woolwich Arsenal that a new army corps of one hundred thousand men will be sent to Khartoum via Abyssinia.

Another Cabinet Council will be held to-day.

The Government has allowed till Sunday night for the transmission of news from the Sudan, when fresh restrictions will be imposed upon the telegraph service.

The Queen has sent a message of sympathy to the relations of General Gordon.

The War Office to-day summoned the heads of arsenals and other departments for consultation in regard to actual preparations. All the dockyard employes are worked over time.

LONDON, 7.—Before Colonel Wilson abandoned his attempt to reach Khartoum, his little steamer sustained a four hours' fire from 700 riflemen, eight Krupp guns and eight machine guns. The Arabs showed splendid practice in handling the large guns. The water on the Nile is rapidly falling and navigation of the river above Metemneh will soon be impracticable. The troops at Gubat are cheerful, but the officers are fretful and disappointed over the absence of reinforcements and of Wolseley.

LONDON, 6.—Arabi Bey seems to have had something to do with bringing about Gordon's downfall, if the story told to-day by a prominent clergyman of London is to be credited. This clergyman publishes a letter in the afternoon edition of the London Globe about meeting, in this city last November, an Egyptian who had been prefect of police under Arabi Bey.

The prefect and preacher had become well acquainted, and on Christmas last they had a long conversation concerning the Egyptian situation. The clergyman expressed the hope that Lord Wolseley would soon enter Khartoum. At this the prefect laughed and said Gen. Gordon was perfectly safe where he was, and that Wolseley would not enter Khartoum. Wilfred Blunt, the prefect continued, was the only living man able to effect for England a peaceful solution of the Sudan question. El Mahdi had confidence in him, and would accept him as mediator. So far as Lord Wolseley's expedition was concerned, the prefect said, El Mahdi had arranged to allow it to approach Khartoum without any regular opposition. The prophet might fight at or near Shendi, but if he did it would be merely for the purpose of tempting Wolseley on into further and greater risks. On no account, however, would El Mahdi fight a decisive battle until the British forces were massed in the vicinity of Khartoum. General Gordon, the prefect insisted, was already, at the time of the conversation, virtually a prisoner.

His so-called defense of Khartoum was a mere form, as the Mahdi was not engaged in any attack upon the town, because it was practically in his power and he could take it whenever he pleased. The prophet's plan was to allow Lord Wolseley's army to approach Khartoum, and then enter the city, take possession and fight Wolseley from that great point of vantage. The prefect always insisted that Gen. Gordon would not be killed by El Mahdi. The clergyman says he recalls this almost prophetic discourse by Arabi's prefect of police with the clearness of a revelation now, especially since it has been ascertained that the man, when in London, was an emissary of El Mahdi. The last thing the prefect said to the clergyman was, "Gen. Gordon will not be killed."

LONDON, 6.—Col. Wortley, in charge of the only one of Col. Wilson's steamers which succeeded in reaching Gubat from Khartoum, the two others having been wrecked, furnishes a detailed report of the movement of the expedition. This shows that the three steamers, in command of Col. Wilson, reached Khartoum January 28th, following the course of the White Nile. On reaching Khartoum they found it utterly impossible to land troops. Then follows a description of the firing by the rebels and the return of the steam-