

you from the office of minister of war.

The Khedive issued the following circular to the admirals:

On perusing the order of dismissal of Arabi Pasha from the office of minister of war, you will know the great motives that necessitate his dismissal. Henceforward he will have no authority over you; whosoever agrees with his designs and movements will have participated in his crimes; whosoever shows obedience and conforms to our rule will deserve honor, courtesy and good remuneration. You must be aware that the country is surrounded with dangers and perils, for the powers have agreed on Turkish intervention for the reform of the country, without damaging the privileged forms granted to Egypt. I am convinced you will conform yourself to my orders, which cannot have any effect other than the welfare of the country. He who obeys my orders will be rewarded. He who does not will have to blame himself on being punished.

(Signed) THE KHEDIVÉ.

It is considered certain that Arabi will destroy Cairo, unless defeated and captured. In reply to the proclamation of the Khedive, Arabi appointed a ministry of his own at Cairo.

Preparations are made to attack Aboukir. Arabi is moving portions of his forces in that direction. Dispatches for Arabi, brought by embargued mail steamers, were seized. It is stated that two of Arabi's colonel, acting as spies, entered the town disguised as dervishes. The Khedive has requested a steamer to proceed to Dulcigno to fetch 2,000 Albanians to act as his body guard.

The ministers have opposed the project, refusing to provide money therefor.

A mail steamer from Constantinople which arrived this morning has been embargoed and the captain arrested on suspicion that he was conveying letters to Arabi Pasha. The steamer is guarded by four steam launches from the British fleet.

The British have chartered two ships to convey 300 mules from Limesal to Cyprus. They will start for that port to-day.

The Mohandih canal continues to fall. It has fallen 14 inches in the last 48 hours.

Miscreants are still caught with cotton balls in their pockets saturated with oil.

The public water supply of Alexandria has been cut off since noon yesterday.

Admiral Seymour has ordered all the machinery of the cotton presses to be used in condensing water.

The Queen has expressed a wish that the Duke of Connaught participate in the Egyptian expedition.

The troopship *Orontes* sailed from Malta for Alexandria with 770 infantry, mules, carts and stores.

The Indian government replying to a telegram, stated that a contingent for the Egyptian campaign could be embarked within a fortnight or three weeks.

Measure at Paris, for the protection of the Suez Canal were discussed at the cabinet council yesterday, and necessary credit will probably be moved in the Chamber of Deputies.

De Freycinet, President of the Council, had a long conference yesterday with Lord Lyons, the British ambassador.

Last night, 500 of Arabi's cavalry, with one gun, raided through Ramleh and rode between the English outposts. They came boldly to the water works and then retired.

At 5 o'clock this morning, 5,000 Nubians, with eight guns, marched to Aboukir, under Abdallah Pasha, and immediately began to construct earthworks. Arabi now has 200 guns mounted on earthworks between Masallah and Kafrel Dewar. Stone Pasha informed me that unless England acts with at least 40,000 troops she will meet with a bull run.

Yesterday the *Billern* cruised off to reconnoitre, but did not approach within firing distance. The fleet has fifteen guns mounted. On the appearance of the *Billern* the men stood to the guns but did not fire.

At Aboukir there was a large number of guns and men. The flag of truce was flying but no English troops were landed to spike the guns.

The country is drifting into fearful anarchy, atrocities equal to any even perpetrated in Bulgaria are committed with impunity. Two Germans at Tuekh sheltered by the stationmaster until the train was ready to start, were caught entering

the trains, their heads held over the carriage door and their throat cut.

A dispatch from Constantinople says there is reason to believe that Arabi Pasha sent an ultimatum to the Sultan declaring he is acting to save Islam from infidels, and giving the Sultan notice if the Porte sends troops to co-operate with the unbelievers he will fight them and proclaim the Sherif of Mecca Caliph. It is believed here that Arabi has threatened to oppose the house of Osman and proclaim Jesad ruler in its place.

A dispatch from Alexandria on Sunday evening says the troop ship *Malabar*, with 1,108 men, and a battery of artillery, has arrived. According to the latest news from Cairo there are 8,000 starving, homeless persons, camping in the Esberh Gardens. There is great mortality among them.

Arabi Pasha yesterday massed 700 cavalry with a field gun at the pumping station of the Ramleh water works. It is supposed his intention is to destroy the station.

A dispatch from Port Said says De Lesseps arrived on Saturday, accompanied by an aide-de-camp of the Khedive. There are seventeen war vessels of different nationalities in the harbor, five English under Rear Admiral Hoskins, and five French under Admiral Conrad. The latter has consented to assist the English in keeping order in the town and in protecting the lives and property of Europeans. In the event of an outbreak the French say they are prepared to land 600 men; the English can land 400.

Regheb Bey, second officer of an embargoed mail steamer, has been arrested. Documents were found upon him showing that for months he had acted as agent for Arabi Pasha, carrying communications between him and the Palace of Pan Islam, to a committee at Constantinople. Regheb was taken before a tribunal, and upon being promised leniency if he fully confessed, gave a complete list of the persons with whom Arabi Pasha was connected. The list includes the names of several influential persons at Constantinople. Regheb also gave a list of Arabi's confederates in Egypt. A cipher letter to Arabi was found upon him.

There is enough water for three weeks, if carefully used.

Cheriff Pasha has escaped from Cairo and gone to Port Said. The Khedive has summoned him to Alexandria.

An eye-witness from Taulah says that 85 Europeans were tortured, disemboweled and torn to pieces, and that the women were violated and tortured. The soldiers participated in the atrocities.

Arabi Pasha's new government has issued a proclamation stating that every native molesting Christians will be shot. It is believed this is a mere form to cover themselves should they hereafter fall into our hands.

Cairo is denuded of troops. The reserves pour in from the provinces, but they are at once dispatched to Arabi's headquarters.

The infantry is ordered to watch the enemy's cavalry near Aboukir, and if they come within range, fire at them.

A dispatch from Alexandria says: It appears tolerably certain that Arabi Pasha's force is composed of 8,000 men, 36 field pieces, six galling guns and an unknown number of smoothbore taken hence and placed on earthworks in a front position.

An Alexandria correspondent gives the following account of the movement of Major General Allison to the direction of Arabi Pasha's intrenchments: A company of engineers started first on a train, with gun cotton and mining tools, with the object of blowing up the railway on the isthmus between Arabi's centre and Alexandria, thus preventing him from attacking us in any other way than straight before the Rosetta gate, where the men are very strong. Six companies of infantry, 24 mounted infantry and a company of rifles followed. As soon as we replied to the Egyptian fire, Arabi took to shelter. The latter was anxious to stop our work, but was afraid to advance. After the engineers had worked an hour, we got a single mine dug all around, when a great column of smoke arose, followed by a loud report. The isthmus was divided, the rails severed, and the work was done. The troops then returned to Alexandria. After the fight was over and we had retired, Arabi advanced on the Alexandria waterworks just outside the lines, and sent word that he intended to blow down the place, but having altered his mind, retired.

His men sacked a part of Ramleh during the retreat. We lost nobody during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is unknown. A scout reports that Arabi has three lines of intrenchments strongly armed with artillery. An Egyptian officer with dispatches for Arabi has been arrested.

The rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early yesterday morning. They stationed one galling and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry appeared and galloped boldly along the railway at 300 yards range, but fled upon a volley being fired. After a short time they reappeared with two guns, with which they opened fire ineffectually upon the British, who took to cover. By 2 o'clock the firing had ceased, but they are expected to reappear with reinforcements.

Arabi Pasha occupies an extended line from Merotis to Aboukir. His force is estimated at 70,000. The first skirmish lasted an hour. One or two English were hit, and several Egyptians were seen to fall. Arabi is again advancing. The Sixteenth regiment marched to occupy Ramleh this morning. A skirmish is now proceeding. No particulars. The Thirty-fifth Infantry have been ordered to support the Fifth. The bulk of Arabi Pasha's infantry is reported to be concentrated at Damietta. The troops at Kaf-el-Dewar are commanded by Chief-Inspector Cadastre. He reports the total force of rebels at nearly 100,000. He says a volunteer cavalry regiment is forming to attack Alexandria.

The fighting is finished. The casualties are insignificant. The British remain in occupation of Ramleh. Two of the deputation appointed by the notables have arrived and report that Arabi, on learning that troops were dispatched from India to Egypt sent his goods to Cairo.

LONDON, 24.—Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment: The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us, hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve the Egyptians from all treaties.

The contest will cause the property of Europeans to be confiscated; the canals destroyed and Jihad preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause the blood to flow through Africa and Asia the responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally England may rest assured that we are ready to die for our country.

It is not now believed that any European force will reach Alexandria under a fortnight. The diplomatic difficulties are entirely smoothed away, but the military are still uneasy. General Galt Wolsely's friends say that he accepts the command of the Egyptian expedition with some reluctance, desiring to sever himself from European warfare. He considers that a most favorable moment for crushing Arabi was lost from the troops not being ready after the bombardment. The continued delays in dispatching troops are not for want of men, but from want of stores. Such astounding blunders as shipping marines without ammunition and artillery without horses exasperates the public which begins to dread a repetition of the Crimean blunders. The smallness of the proposed vote of credit surprised the House when announced to day. The soldiers say that the war office certainly underestimates the work to be done.

Russia grows more and more diffident towards England, her policy in Egypt, and is decided by those who ought to know that it is by no means certain that Bismarck approves of the course, despite Sir Charles Dilke's confident assertions on the subject. Thus the opinion continues to gain ground that a big war, the outcome of which no man can predict, is inevitable, and that the country is powerless to help itself, but must drift upon the wild current into which it had been drawn.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24.—After being ten times countermanded, the preparations for the coronation of the Czar are being actively pushed forward. The ceremony will positively take place at the end of August. The sovereigns will only be represented by the envoys extraordinary, not by their relatives. The Emperor of Russia has been influenced

in fixing the date of coronation for August by certain proceedings of the party of the Grand Duke Constantine, which are beginning to develop themselves, and the phrase of "The deposition of uncrowned sovereigns" is frequently to be heard. Placed in the alternative of either losing his life or his crown, the Czar prefers to expose the first to save both.

No one pretends that the Emperor will proceed to the coronation with the intention of giving a constitution and proclaiming an amnesty. Those who know his character say that his only sentiment will be that of anger. We may soon expect in Russia grave events, for at the sound of the first revolutionary cannon that is fired, Germany without any preliminary form whatever, will occupy the Baltic provinces and then annex them. This has been told and repeated to the Emperor by a number of well-informed people.

There are people here who believe that the Emperor will sacrifice the landed proprietors to the peasantry and at his coronation will order a distribution of lands. Responding thus to the cupidity excited among the masses by the Nihilists, without destroying the Nihilist party, that of the Grand Duke Constantine, and thus the country will be hatching three distinct conspiracies.

PARIS, 24.—Defreyne, the president of the Council, conferring with a committee of the Senate on the national credit, declared if the Powers indirectly interested in Egypt remained neutral in regard to intervention, to other powers in Egypt, France would leave England to act and would confine herself to the protection of the Suez Canal. This declaration seems due to the refusal of General Billet, the minister of war, to undertake operations in Egypt, unless he had a force of 4,000 men, which would require the calling out of a portion of the reserve, and the government has refused to sanction such action.

ALEXANDRIA, 25, 10 a. m.—Military authorities are of the opinion that Arabi Pasha will not attack the British. He is, however, strengthening his position hourly. At daybreak this morning his men, many of them without uniform and driven like slaves, were seen working on the intrenchments.

ALEXANDRIA, 25.—The *Monitor Egyptian* has reappeared here with the heading, "The Official Journal of Government and of the Khedive." It contains a proclamation dismissing Arabi Pasha from the ministry.

The Inspector of Cadastre at Tautah, speaking of the massacre says: "I saw women carrying tied to bludgeons, the dismembered arms and legs of massacred Europeans. The soldiers and rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheikh with twenty Bedouins saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheikh saved myself and party."

The mob from Alexandria murdered three employees of Cadastre and their families and burned their bodies with petroleum.

The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied Viscera, one of the victims, to the tail of a dog and covered him with petroleum which was set on fire amidst cries of joy from the women and children. The mob was repulsed eight times. Finally two Sheikhs arrived and dispersed it. The Khedive has dispatched a vessel to Port Said to bring Cherif Pasha here.

Men are working on the entrenchments. The British experience great difficulty in moving the guns, without which it is impossible to assume the offensive, to Ramleh.

Directly a sufficient number of heavy guns is placed in position the attempt will be made to dislodge Arabi Pasha, without exposing the troops.

Guns and guns from the fleet are going to the front.

PANAMA, 25, Thos. Guardia, President of Costa Rica, is dead.

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