

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—A dispatch from the fleet says: The *Monarch* had silenced the small fort opposed to her, set fire to the building and dismantled the guns. She then moved against the formidable works of Fort Mex. The Egyptians in that battery still replied briskly; but, although several times struck, none of the shots penetrated our battery or water lines, where her armor protected her. The shot scattered showers of splinters through the ships. One shot struck the quarterdeck close to Lieut. Lambton.

By 9 o'clock our fire silenced all the guns in Fort Mex, with the exception of four rifled pieces, the sound of whose conical shot were easily distinguished. These guns gave us great trouble. They were all under cover and the gunners stuck well to their work. The *Temeraire* was therefore signalled to come to the assistance of the three ships already engaged. It was difficult to hit the exact locality. The guns were seen only dimly and occasionally through the smoke, but by half-past 10 only three maintained fire. The guns were concentrated on the *Invincible* and must have been worked by the best gunners, for they struck us every time and quite as often on the water line. Before they were silenced we had six men wounded, one with one foot taken off by a round shot, and the others by splinters. By 11 o'clock the fort was in ruins, with the guns all silenced. The *Monarch* was signalled to go close to shore and dismantle the fort thoroughly at close quarters. The Marabout, laying two miles away, had opened fire upon the ships engaged with the fort. The shots all fell short, and we took no notice of the attack, but Lord Beresford, commanding the gunboat *Condor*, stood in.

Of the ships engaged with Fort Mex, the *Antelope* was struck five times, and had eight men wounded, and one gun disabled. The *Invincible* was struck many times, but only six shots penetrated her. The foreyard was struck, and the royal brace was cut away. We had six men wounded. The *Monarch* was not hit once, owing probably to her ability to shift ground; while on the other hand, she was in movement, the practice of her guns was inferior to the *Invincible*. Up to five o'clock the iron-clads kept up an occasional fire, but the forts did not reply during the latter part of the afternoon. One wing of the palace is in ashes. This was inevitable, since the palace lies behind the forts Phareh and Ada. I have only been able to write fully of the doings of that portion of the fleet with which I was present. The grand total of casualties were five killed and twenty-seven wounded. This evening the whole fleet drew off the shore, and approached each other. Their first day's work was complete, and the whole of the batteries silenced.

The Egyptians stuck to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The aim of the Egyptian gunners was chiefly against the *Penelope* and *Inflexible*. They fired principally round shot. Their elevation was bad. The *Invincible* was seldom hit. The Egyptian officers set a good example to their men by often jumping upon the parapets to see the effect of their fire. A party of mariners, which landed from the *Invincible* to blow up Fort Mex, saw several dead bodies inside the fort. The Egyptians had no shells, which accounts for the small number of casualties on the British vessels.

At 5:15 in the evening, the *Helicon* approached the *Invincible* with officials from the Dervish Pasha, who had been trying to find the flagstaff all night with a letter from the Ministry to Seymour, to offer to dismount the guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

A dispatch dated at Alexandria says the Egyptians could have done much execution had their aiming been less excited. It is difficult to describe the excitement of the sailors. Each shot was watched with great anxiety and every good one was cheered. Some shots from the 81-tonner flew higher and may have damaged the town.

At midnight the barracks, houses and windmills around Fort Mex have been shattered to pieces. A portion of Ras-el-Ten Palace, recently inhabited by Dervish Pasha, which formed a separate building from the Khedive's residence, has

been burned to the ground. The lighthouse is still standing, but a number of holes are visible in the masonry, and the light appears to be injured.

Information was conveyed to the commander of the *Bittern* that Toulba Pasha, the military commander of Alexandria, wished to communicate with Admiral Seymour. Lieutenant Lambton replied that, a preliminary condition to farther negotiation, the forts dominating the entrance to the harbor must be surrendered. Toulba Pasha refused to accept these terms: the *Bittern* returned to acquaint the Admiral of it. It was understood among the officers that firing would be resumed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but no order to that effect was given. The Egyptians sent a second flag of truce and the *Halcyon* was thereupon sent in to obtain information. The *Bittern* ascertained that the Khedive was safe, having gone with Dervish Pasha to Ramlet Palace. The store-ship *Humber* leaves to-night with the wounded. A large fire is now visible in the direction of the British consulate.

A dispatch from Alexandria sent at 9:25 this evening says the vessels of the fleet took up the following position off Newport before sunset: The *Sultan* off Fort Pharos, the *Superb*, *Temeraire*, *Inflexible*, *Alexander* and *Achilles* to the eastward; the *Invincible*, *Monarch*, *Penelope* and all other gunboats are in the outer harbor. It is supposed this arrangement was made in order that the vessels will be in readiness to shell the forts commanding the town to-morrow in the event of a failure in the negotiations. It is supposed the Egyptian troops evacuated the town as the fires to-night are assuming large proportions. The town is reported to be almost deserted and is believed to have been left to low Arabs, possibly to Bedouins, to plunder.

The London *Globe* says: During the bombardment yesterday, a telephone was attached at Malta to the Alexandria cable and that it was impossible to communicate verbally. The bombardment was plainly audible at the Malta end of the cable.

The Spanish ironclad *Zerigo* has been ordered from Alexandria to Port Said.

There was no response to the firing from the forts to-day.

The natives of all classes at Suez are sending their families into the interior. The governor is defraying the expenses. The town is quiet.

The Turkish gunboat is anchored off Ramleh Palace to which the Khedive removed his family previous to the bombardment.

Signals were made to the fleet from the *Chiltern* to obtain a reply from Admiral Seymour to a message from Queen Victoria, enquiring after the wounded.

The darkness makes the conflagration in Alexandria appear very vivid. It is supposed the town is being reduced to ashes willfully.

ALEXANDRIA, 13.—The following bulletin has been received from the telegraph ship *Chiltern* off Alexandria:

July 13, 8:40 a.m.

Alexandria has been evacuated and the city is in flames. The telegraph ship *Chiltern* has been ordered to take up a position near the neutral fleets.

LONDON, 13.—In a telegram sent at 7:25 a.m., Admiral Seymour confirms his report of the evacuation of Alexandria. The entire garrison withdrew under a flag of truce, leaving the Bedouins to fire and pillage the town. The *Decoy* has gone to Port Said in order to ascertain the state of affairs there.

ALEXANDRIA, 9:48 a.m. — The Egyptian army is greatly demoralized and in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarter of the town, including the Exchange and Telegraph Offices is entirely destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts who committed horrible atrocities. The telegraph ship, *Chiltern*, is crowded with survivors who fought their way to the beach whence the boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night defending themselves desperately.

One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Ottoman Bank and adjoining buildings were massacred. Part of the fleet is now leaving for Port Said.

The whereabouts of the Khedive is unknown.

The *Standard's* correspondent on board the *Invincible*, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning says: The whole civil population and troops have withdrawn. The whole grand square is burned.

The *Helicon*, which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce, last evening, could discover nobody on board the Egyptian vessel *Mahrossa* or in the arsenal.

The correspondent accompanied an officer to the shore in the steam pinnace. The purveyor of the fleet who was one of the party and well acquainted with the town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance inland. All was perfectly silent but for the roar of the flames.

It is believed that Arabi Pasha has concentrated his forces beyond the city, opposite the British advance.

The work of the ships is now over. All further action must be ashore.

Fully half the town is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things and if possible render aid.

There will probably be three or four hours suspension of telegraphing in consequence of the *Chiltern's* change of position.

ALEXANDRIA, 8:30 a.m.—Bedouins are floating by thousands. The Europeans who fought their way down to the beach numbered 100.

LONDON, 13.—The British authorities are chartering a number of vessels to-day for the conveyance of munitions of war to Alexandria.

Five thousand mules have been purchased in Spain.

ALEXANDRIA, 13.—The *Chiltern* has moved into the harbor. The fire in the city is steadily increasing. It is reported here that Arabi Pasha is marching on Cairo.

LONDON, 13.—A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: He found many houses in the Arabian quarter badly injured and partly burned by the bombardment. The incendiary fire in the center of the European quarter, at the time of the telegraphing, covered an area of one mile square. A large part of the population have gone toward the canal.

A dispatch to the *Times* makes the statement that a body of marines and sailors was about to be landed.

The bulk of the Egyptian army is at Ras el Tin, 40 miles northeast of Alexandria and at Damanhour, 38 miles southeast of Alexandria. The soldiers had joined in looting the city before leaving it. The fire of the *Invincible* was very effective against Ras el Tin Fort. Two twelve ton guns were found reared on their ends in consequence of being struck by shells.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs this morning: The terms were the surrender of the forts as at first demanded, the use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians is considered disgraceful.

Nothing is known of the Khedive but it is believed that he is still at Ramleh Palace where his yacht is apparently waiting until the weather will allow his embarkation.

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Sailing from Liverpool, per S. S. "Nevada," Wednesday, June 21, 1882, Elder E. R. Irvine in charge.

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Nephi.

John and Betsy Braithwaite.

Juab.

Harriett E. Thorpe.

Provo.

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Milford.

Hyrum Astle.

New York Only.

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