

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

OMAHA, 13.—The American Woman's Suffrage Association convened in this city last evening. The opening address was delivered by Miss Amy Bittenbender, president of the Nebraska Association. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, of Boston, and Dr. Blackwell delivered addresses. Gov. Hoyt, of Nebraska, will speak to-morrow night.

The convention was largely attended again to-day. Addresses were made by Hon. E. M. Carrell, president of the Nebraska Association, Mrs. R. N. Hazard, of St. Louis, Mrs. M. W. Campbell, of Maine, Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Indiana, Mrs. T. Butler, of Illinois, Mrs. Laura Clay, daughter of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, Gen. Estabrook, of Omaha, Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore, of Omaha, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and others. There are delegates present from twelve States. Letters were read from George Wm. Curtis, Julia Ward Howe, Gov. St. John, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others.

BROWNVILLE, 13.—There were forty-seven cases to-day and one death. This city quarantined Matamoras to-day.

PENSACOLA, 13.—To-day there were 210 new cases and three deaths.

DENVER, 13.—This evening a dastardly assault was made upon J. W. Maddox, the local editor of the *Plain Dealer*, by the manager, Geo. Strate, the latter shooting at him with a revolver, but missing him. The trouble grew out of the settlement Maddox demanded and which Strate refused.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The District Attorney, acting on the information of foreman Dickson, will issue warrants for the arrest of Brewster Cameron and Henry Bowen, to answer the charge of attempting to bribe jurors. Merrick is busily engaged getting his information into a shape to present to the District Attorney, so we are evidently on the brink of a very unpleasant scandal, involving the charge and counter charge bribery and perjury.

The Criminal Court met this morning, Judge Wylie presiding, for the purpose of hearing arguments on the motions entered on Monday last for the arrest of judgment in regard to Minor and Atterdell, and an increase of the bonds of the defendants as to whom the jury failed to agree. Brady, Vaile, and J. W. Dorsey were present, and as soon as the Court was called to order R. R. Dell and Minor entered, accompanied by two sheriffs. The Court said the matter of bonds would be taken up first. He held that the substituting bonds would continue in force so far as the defendants as to whom the jury had failed to agree were concerned. Merrick concurred, but insisted that the Court increase Vaile's bonds, which the Court did, from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Hinkle argued that the verdict was inconsistent, and should be set aside.

The Court said the jury had been instructed that two or more must be found guilty. They found two guilty, acquitted one (Turner) who was not really prosecuted, and one who was dead, and disagreed as to the others. It was a mystery of the jury room what course the jury traveled in reaching this verdict, nevertheless. Though there were some more prominent conspirators and some tools, yet all of those found guilty are equally liable. The Court may, in apportioning punishment, distinguish between the leaders.

Hinkle said that the Court said during the trial that Brady was the keystone to the conspiracy.

The court replied if there was conspiracy Brady was the keystone. He was not an essential of it. The verdict was consistent with the theory of the indictment. Hinkle promised to present an argument for setting aside the verdict and then urged that defendants be released on bail till the motion for a new trial was disposed of.

The court decided to take up the motion for a new trial Friday. When this motion is disposed of the court will consider the question of releasing the prisoners on bail.

CHICAGO, 13.—A New York special says an attempt is being made by Messrs. Charles L. Wright & Co., shipbuilders, to establish a line of American steamships of a kind planned and patented by Capt. Sundborg, lately of the Swedish navy. The steamers will ply between New York and the European

ports, and be controlled entirely by American capital. According to the plans the new steamers will have a displacement of 11,000 tons, a length of 450 feet and four decks, two of which are for saloon passengers. Each steamer will be moved by two propellers worked by two compound engines of 4,500 horse power each. Capt. Sundborg claims to be able to obtain a speed of at least 20 miles an hour, and more in good weather. The time for quick passages to Europe will be five days.

BUFFALO, 13.—The State Labor Convention empowered a committee to reassemble the convention if necessary to consider the desirability of arranging a coalescence with other labor organizations, and then adjourned *sine die* without nominating a ticket.

CHICAGO, 14.—A Hartford special says: The Vanderbilt pair, "Early Rose" and "Aldine," made a mile yesterday, over the Charter Oak course, in 2.16½, without a skip or a break. The best time on record.

CHICAGO, 14.—A Leavenworth special says: It is learned for the first time, to-day, that on the 5th inst 19 \$1,000 bonds of Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Power were stolen from Adams Express Co., as they were in transit from Donell, Lawson & Simpson, of New York to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Company of Springfield.

They were stolen in Springfield. The loss falls on Adams Express Co. No clue to the thieves.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, 11.—It is learned from prisoners taken at Saturday's engagement, that Ali Pasha Fehmy led the attack of the enemy.

Two of the Household British soldiers have died.

Officers say that only 6,000 rebel troops are now at Kafr El Dwar, and most of them are worn out. Many are desirous of surrendering, but they are forcibly prevented.

The Khedive assured the British Consul General that he had given strict orders for the abolition of keel-hauling and other punishments which modern civilization condemns.

The last two days unusual movements were observed in the rebel camp, and there is heavy cannonading to-day in the direction of Aboukir and Klout.

Four of Arabi Pasha's officers surrendered this morning to the British picket at Ramleh. They state that full 800 of Arabi's men would do the same did they not fear the British would fire on them.

In the engagement yesterday besides the Egyptians who advanced from Tel El Kebir, a force of 1,500 men crossed the desert from Salihieh and operated on the right flank of the British.

These troops continued the engagement after the Tel El Kebir force had retired. They had a Krupp battery, which they handled well. The British heavy cavalry pushed them hard and finally captured one Krupp gun with the team and equipments and an Egyptian standard, which was taken from the hands of a dead standard bearer belonging to one of Arabi's crack regiments. The Salihieh contingent were routed, but the others reached Tel El Kebir in fairly good order. The British loss is comparatively small, perhaps 80 in all, killed and wounded. Arabi's plan was well devised but required better troops to carry it out. The rebels fought better than heretofore. One of the officers who surrendered at Ramleh states that the dissensions in Aboukir garrison consist in the refusal of 2,000 raw recruits to be drilled.

Kassassin, 11.—Saturday's repulse of Arabi Pasha is regarded as a complete success for the English, who had never calculated on his attacking them in such a manner. The enemy retire after the English infantry advanced. Arabi left about 200 killed and wounded. The wounded state that the English right was attacked by five battalions of infantry with five guns and 500 cavalry under command of Mahomad Pasha Iami from Salihieh.

The enemy had altogether 15,000 men. Saturday night passed quietly, the enemy having disappeared behind their entrenchments. At daybreak on Sunday the English began to throw up rifle pits around Kassassin, in order to prevent Arabi Pasha approaching near enough to shell their camp. The Thirteenth Bengal lancers charged a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, rode through them and killed ten men, losing one man. The enemy threw many

of their own wounded alive into the canal. The English loss during the engagement was fifty wounded, none killed.

Gen. Lowe's flank movement checked Arabi Pasha's forward movement. The English infantry, together with the superiority of the English artillery, forced the enemy's infantry to give way when the fight was virtually ended. An eyewitness of the battle states that the enemy's fire was tremendous and they wonder where their bullets could have gone. It was not through any fault of the rebel leaders that the attack was unsuccessful. For a quarter of an hour the position of the English force and camp looked exceedingly critical, as the infantry were in danger of being outflanked. The commanding positions were all in the enemy's hands, while lines of his cavalry and infantry were seen crossing the sand hills. General Lowe came to the relief of the infantry with a force of cavalry, and threatening the enemy's left, forced him to desist in his flanking movements. The rebel cavalry fell back and for half an hour each endeavored to get around the other. When the enemy saw their guns taken they halted and made a show of advance, as if to recapture them, but a volley from the marines dissipated the idea, and they continued their retreat.

Ismailia, 11.—The Highland brigade, which left Saturday, only advanced ten miles. The weather is extremely hot and the men suffered terribly. Two of them died from sunstroke and a few others are not expected to live. Two hundred men fell out of the ranks during Saturday's march. The Egyptians at Kafr El Dwar appear to have brought up one or two mortars of heavy calibre. The fire from them, however, is so inaccurate that they are practically inoffensive.

Constantinople, 11.—The police have confiscated a large number of photographs of Arabi Pasha which were offered for sale.

Calcutta, 11.—Orders are received for tents for 5,000 men going to Egypt from England, and camp equipage for 2,000 men.

KASSASSIN, 12.—The campaign demonstrated the vast superiority of Shrapnel over the Krupp percussion shells. The English fired without haste and, as the consumption of ammunition by the rifles showed, averaged eight rounds per man. The British soldiers showed great kindness to the wounded Egyptians. Many gave away their water bottles which, under such a sun, were a prime necessity for their own use. The prisoners all expected instant death.

MONTREAL, 12.—The city corporation has declined to take charge of the bequest of the \$15,000 tendered by Mayor Mills for distribution in bread to the poor.

Constantinople, 12.—A grand council was summoned yesterday to discuss the relations between Turkey and England, in which it was decided that the military convention must clearly indicate the landing place of the Turkish troops in Egypt.

Kassassin, 12.—The Indian cavalry horses are suffering from glanders. Owing to the fall of the fresh water canal the launches are unable to proceed.

Paris, 12.—The Russian actress Teyghite, shot herself in an apartment of the Duc de Morny. She is in a precarious condition.

Kassassin, 12.—General Wolseley has left camp in order to arrange for an attack. All the forces have now arrived.

Ismailia, 12.—Boats have gone up the fresh water canal through Kassassin lock to blow up the dams constructed by the enemy.

Alexandria, 12.—Lieutenant Commander Casper F. Goodrich, an American officer, detailed to accompany the English army in the Egyptian campaign has arrived and will report to Sir Garnet Wolseley at the first opportunity.

Portsmouth, 12.—A schooner anchored off here caught fire and was partly burned and sank. Part of the crew were rescued, the rest are in the rigging and the rescuers after them. The sea is very high.

Kassassin, 12.—Gen. Wolseley, by personal reconnaissance to-day got a clear idea of the enemy's position. A battle is hourly expected.

KASSASSIN, 12.—General orders are issued for a forward movement of the whole army. The tents and baggage will be transported by railroad to the nearest point to the British encampment. No bugles are sounded after sunset. The Royal West Kent Regiment, the 19th

Hussars and two companies of engineers will remain to guard the camp.

The British tents will be struck at 6.15 p.m., and the men will be formed into brigades and marched to the ground of bivouac. Each man will carry 100 rounds of ammunition. Gen. Nugent will remain with the force in charge of the camp.

The transport brigade will be formed at daybreak. A supply of ammunition equal to thirty rounds per man will be carried on the baggage animals, which will press on at night. A naval brigade will be attached to the transport corps. Forty-pounders and nine batteries accompany the advancing forces. Arabi Pasha will be a clever General if he escapes capture with his whole army.

The bulk of the English forces have arrived, and the camp has the appearance of a tent city three miles long by half a mile broad. The army is ready to move and will probably advance Wednesday morning. There is no doubt whatever that had they advanced Saturday they could have captured the enemy's position with great ease. Gen. Butler, who accompanied the cavalry, was actually in consultation with Gen. Drury Lowe, upon the expediency of the cavalry pushing forward to Zagazig, when Gen. Wolseley's orders arrived for the force to return to Kassassin.

The British line of communication between Ismailia, Refschie, Tel El Mahatta and Mahsaneh is held by detachments of infantry with one gun and a group of cavalry to each piece.

The British army are now bivouacing at a point two miles beyond here, along the line facing Arabi Pasha's front. Our most advanced line is about four miles from the Egyptian front and the forward march will begin shortly after midnight, so that the force may reach fighting distance at early dawn. Gen. Wolseley will attempt to get around Arabi's flank and destroy the railway in his rear communicating with Zagazig.

The British are now marching on Tel El Kebir, and the attack will probably begin at daylight.

The British troops have three days' rations, and transports have been ordered to follow the army along the north bank of the canal.

Ismailia, 12.—The hospital is ordered evacuated except by very serious cases.

Prisoners taken in last Saturday's engagement state that the Bedouins left the rebel camp in disgust.

Alexandria, 12.—The sincerity of the four officers who claim to have deserted from Arabi Pasha is doubted and their surrender is believed to be a ruse.

The Rothschilds presented the British army in Egypt with 12 tons of tobacco and 5,000 pipes, which the Kh. dive allowed to enter free of duty.

Constantinople, 12.—The Porte has ordered the release of the laborers in the service of the English army in Egypt.

KASSASSIN, 13.—The Egyptians opened fire when the British were within about one mile of Tel-el-Kebir. The place appears to have been finally captured by a rush. The Indian cavalry are hotly pursuing the fugitives on the south and the British cavalry on the north of the canal. The enemy's killed alone amount to 2,000. The retreat of the enemy on the north is cut off.

Ismailia, 13.—Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning by storm. The first shot was fired at 5 o'clock a.m. The position was taken in 20 minutes. We have surprised the enemy by a night march.

Alexandria, 13.—The Khedive received a telegram from Sultan Pasha saying: The British attack this a.m. on Tel-el-Kebir commenced at 4.30 o'clock a.m. Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning. Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit of Arabi's forces, who appear to be quite broken up. A dispatch from the front reports that the demoralization of Arabi's army is complete. His infantry are flying towards the desert. The enemy is in full retreat.

Kassassin, 13.—At the capture of Tel-el-Kebir the Egyptian loss is estimated at 2,000; our loss is probably 200, including many officers. The Highland brigade bore the brunt of the action.

Another account says the attack on Tel-el-Kebir began at 4.45 o'clock this morning. The main attack was directed against the enemy's extreme left flank four miles north of the railway. Heavy artillery and infantry fire is now

proceeding. The British troops are advancing rapidly and evidently turning the enemy's flank. The British armored train with the forty-pounder Krupp gun, which was captured at Kassassin, and the gatlings have just come into action. The fire of the enemy opposite the extreme right of the British is nearly silenced.

Alexandria, 13.—The taking of Tel-el-Kebir causes great joy here. An extensive demonstration is organizing for to night. The Italians and Greeks have taken the initiative, but persons of all nationalities will participate.

Gen. Wood received a dispatch from Wolseley, stating that Tel-el-Kebir was captured after 20 minutes assault, and 3,000 prisoners taken.

The enemy is flying and the cavalry in hot pursuit.

Tel-el-Kebir, 13, 9 a.m.—The great battle is practically over. The rebels discovered our men when about a mile from their works, and opened a heavy rifle fire. Our men paused for a moment on a line of sand hills, and then with a gallant rush they were among the rebels. Acting upon General Wolseley's orders, they reserved their fire and went in with the bayonet. The slaughter for a time was very great. The rebels could not stand it and broke and fled, pursued hotly. I followed the Royal Irish Regiment into the trenches before one of the forts. They were filled with Arabi's followers dead and dying. The final rush was made over a distance of 200 yards. The men were skirmishing and seeking cover until they reached this point. Several thousand Egyptians were taken prisoners. Our own loss up to this time I should compute at 200 killed.

As the 46th regiment dashed over the entrenchment their leader, Col. Hutchinson was wounded in the mouth and carried off the field. At half past six o'clock your correspondent rode with General Wolseley's staff some three miles behind Arabi's entrenchments. The Egyptians were in full retreat. I counted 300 Egyptians lying dead upon the field. The British cheered General Wolseley after the battle. On our right the Guards and Rifles carried all before them. The full extent of our losses is not known. The black Sudan troops on the Egyptian side fought bravely.

London, 3.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Arabi escaped on horseback to Zagazig. This official report confirms the accounts published.

Special to the *Telegraph*: Before Tel-el-Kebir, 10.45 a.m.—The Highland Brigade distinguished themselves notably at the redoubts of Tel-el-Kebir, all of which, along the entire enemy's line was carried at the point of the bayonet. At 5.30 this morning the Highlanders dashed in on the left, completely surprising the enemy. The latter, however, soon rallied from the surprise and pluckily replied with volleys of musketry and inflicted loss on their assailants.

The following officers fell: Major Colville, of the 74th Highlanders, Lieut. Somerville, of the 74th Highlanders. The British officers wounded were Col. Hutchinson, of the 46th Regiment, Capt. Kepta, of the 74th Highlanders, Capt. Cumberland, of the 74th Highlanders, Lieut. Midwood, of the 74th Highlanders, Lieut. Gordon Cary, of the 74th Highlanders. Lieut. Gordon in the melee killed three Egyptian officers with his claymore.

The cut letting the sea into Lake Mareotis has been completed and the water is spreading rapidly.

Alexandria, 13.—Zagazig advises say that orders were given to burn all the property of Europeans if Arabi was defeated.

Vienna, 13.—The Greek minister of foreign affairs has issued a circular saying that if the Porte does not immediately surrender four disputed points on the frontier Greece will resume hostilities.

TEL-EL-KEBIR, 13.—The black Sudan troops on the Egyptian side fought well and Arabi's artillery was well served, but the pure Egyptians on the right behaved cowardly. The British cavalry, pushing forward their right toward Zagazig, cut off the retreat of the Egyptians from Kafr-el-Dwar. The enemy retreated at full speed toward the desert and Cairo. The Highland brigade, while in action, presented the most martial sight imaginable.

The first fire of the rebels was very wild. It came from both infantry and artillery and passed over our heads, they being disconcerted by the sudden attack. With daylight the enemy's fire improved and be-