There are now public lands open to settlement in nineteen States and eight Territories. In the following land oftices are established, which are in charge of a register, where the land records are kept and where all applications concerning lands in each district are filed and inquiries answered:

Alabama—Huntsville, Montgomery. Arkansas—Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Dar-

danelle.
Arizona Territory—Prescott, Florence.
California—San Francisco, Maryville, Humboldt,
Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Shasta, Susanville, Bodle.
Colorade—Denver City, Leadville, Central City,
Pueblo, Del Norte, Lake City.
Dakota Territory—Mitchell, Watertown, Fargo,
Yankton, Blemarck, Deadwood, Grand Forka.
Florida—Gainesville.
Idaho Territory—Boise City, Lewiston, Oxford.

Florida—Gainesville.

Idaho Territory—Boise City, Lewiston, Oxford.

Iowa—Des Moines.

Kansas—Topeka, Salina, Independence, Wichita

Kirwin, Concordia, Larned, Wa-Keeny.

Louisiana—New Orleans, Natchitoches.

Michigan—Detroit, East Saginaw, Reed Cityl

farquette.

Marquette,
Minnesota—Taylor's Falla, St. Cloud, Duluth'
Fergus Falls, Worthington, Crookston, Benson
Tracy, Redwood Falls.
Mississippi—Jackson.
Missouri—Boonville, Ironton, Springfield.
Montana Territory—Helena, Bozeman, Miles
City.

City. Nebraska-Norfolk, Beatrice, Lincoln, Nio-brara, Grand Island, North Platte, Bloom-

New Mexico Territory—Santa Fe, La Mesilla.
New Mexico Territory—Santa Fe, La Mesilla.
Oregon—Oregon City, Roseburg, Le Grand, Lakd
Vlew, The Dalles.
Utah Territory—Olympia, Vancouver,
Washington Territory—Olympia, Vancouver,
Walla Walla, Colfax, Yakina.
Wisconsin—Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau
La Crosse, Bayfield, Ean Claire.
Wyoming Territory—Cheyenne, Evanston

There are two classes of public lands, one being disposed of at \$1.25 per acre and the other at \$2.50 per acre. The latter are the alternate sections reserved by the government in

the land grants to railroads, etc. If a person desires to purchase for cash, he applies at the land office, pay! his money, gets a receipt for it and a certificate of purchase, the complete title to the land being given by the commissioner of the general land office at Washington if the proceeding of the register is found regular; if not, the money is refunded. But cases of refunding scarcely ever occur, so that no anxiety is felt on that score if the certificate is once obtained.

Heads of families or citizens over twenty-one alone can locate under the pre-emption law. If such settle upon I do not wish to incur any really unquarter-section of unoccupied land necessary expense." they have the right of prior claim to purchase on complying with the proper regulations.

The homestead laws give to any citizen, or applicant for citizenship, over twenty-one years of age, who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land, 160 acres of \$1.25 per acre land, or half the amount of \$2.50 per acre land. The settler must occupy and cultivate his farm for five years before his patent will be issued. The fees will range from \$7 to \$34, and must be paid to the register.

In order to obtain a title to a timber claim on the public lands of the United States, according to the amended law, but ten acres on each quarter section need be planted to timber, or a corresponding portion on eighty and fortyacre tracts. The following are the conditions: Five acres on each quarter sec1 tion are to be broken the first year cropped the second year, and the additional five acres broken. The tree planting on five acres must be done the third year, at the rate of 2,700 to the acre. which means that the trees must stand four feet apart. The fourth year the remaining five acres must be put in in the same manner. Cultivation of the trees must continue for eight years, at the end of which time there must be 675 living trees per acre on each of the ten acres. The fees and commissions in timber culture entries range from \$13 to \$18. There has been some rethat should be planted, intended, of course, to make all efforts to obtain lands under this act legitimate to precommissioner named the species of latest decision is in effect that any kind the land is to be located. Of course, every one who desires to create a home for himself and family on one of these tracts is more deeply than any one else interested in informing himself upon this subject, and in securing the very best species and varieties obtainable.— Prairie Farmer.

Recent Changes in Niagara.

Geologists assert that ages have elapsed since the cataract of Niagara began to retreat toward its present position. But the following facts show that they have not made allowance for the rapidity with which the waters wear away that rocky dam. Says the Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York Ob-

One who returns to Niagara after a long absence notes the marked changes taking place in the face of the cataract. My first visit here was made in tive, though they are less active than the year 1844, thirty-seven years ago. Then the broad expanse of Table Rock was the platform on which successive thousands stood. Many crept softly to the verge and looked into the abyss. Others more cautiously lay on their faces and gazed at the crystal current as it broke into jewels and fell in a stream from the awful height.

Now the broad platform has fallen, and the work of undermining is going in 1798. When the Highlanders of still further on. In forty years more Sir Ralph Abercromby's army landed the present standpoint will be in the at Alexandria in that year the Arabs depths below. But more remarkable of the town, after a wondering survey. is the change in the shape of the Horse of the stalwart Celts, ran to announce shoe Fall itself. Then it was a perfect to their friends the arrival of a host heel of a horseshoe as to suggest the they wore were all too short for fitness of its name. Now vast masses of rock have been dislodged in the middle of the curve, making a sharp and wide diversion of the current, so that the torrent pours into a midway gulf from which the mist rises con-

This does not diminish, but perhaps enhances, the interest of the cataract. It breaks the circuit, destroys the perfect symmetry of the curve.

It proves that the recession of the fall is going on with far greater force than Mr. Lyell and his brethren in geology calculated when they supposed they had estimated the ages by the progress up-stream of the verge of Ni-

If in half the lifetime of a modern man such changes have occurred, what may not have been wrought by these mighty forces of nature in 5,000

One sheep owner in Utah lost 200 lambs last spring by eagles carrying other varieties which are not found in

Condensing a Telegram.

There was a big smash on the railroad at Dallas Center, Iowa. To anneunce his escape from a horrible death one of the passengers, a tall man with a thin neck, handed the telegraph operator the following message:

Tator the following message:

Mra. Sanah H. Follannenner, Dallas Centen, fowa.—My Dear Wife: I left the city early this morning, after eating breakfast with Professor Morton, a live man in the temperance cause. I expected to eat dinner with you at home. But we were delayed by a terrible railread accident on the tailread, and I narrewly escaped being killed; one passenger was terribly mangled, and has since ded; but I am alive. The conductor says I cannot make connection so as to come to Dallas Cepter this morning, but I can get there by 8 o'clock this evening. I hate to disappoint you, but cannot help it. With love for mother and the children, I am your loving husband,

The operator read it eviled and

The operator read it, smiled, and said: "You can save considerable expense and tell all that is really necessary, I presume, by shortening this message down to ten words. We have no wire directly into Dallas, and will have to send this message part of the way over another line, which adds largely to the cost of transmission. Shall I shorten this for you?"

"No, oh, no," the man with the shawl replied, "I'll fix it myself." The tall man with the short pantaloons went back to the desk with his message. It was a stunner, for a fact, and the man heaved a despairing sigh as he prepared to boil his "letter" down to ten words. He sighed again after reading it through once or twice, and then scratched out "Dallas Center, Iowa," as though everybody knew where he lived. Then he erased "early," and drew his pen slowly through "breakfast with" and "in the temperance." Then he scratched over "dinner with," and went on to erase "and narrowly escaped." And so he went on through the dispatch. Occasionally he would hold it from him at arm's length, after making an erasure, to get at the general effect. And at last, after much scratching and erasing and with many sighs, he came to the window and said: Here is this telegraphic dispatch to my wife. I have not been able to condense it into ten words, and do not see how it can be done without garbling the sense of the dispatch, but if you can do it you will oblige me greatly, as

And with that he handed the operator the following expunged edition of

his original message: MRS. SARAH H. FOLLINSREE—My Dear Wife: I set the city—this morning after eating—Professor Morton alive—cause I expected to eat—you at home. But we were delayed by a terrible railroad accident on the railroad. I—being killed—terribly mangled and since died; the conductor—cannot ballas Center—but I can.—I hate—mother and children.

ROGER K. FOLLINSREE.

The operator smiled once more, and in his quick, nervous way that grows but of his familiar association with the lightning, made a few quick dashes with his pencil, and without adding or changing a letter in the original message, shriveled it down to its very sinews, like this:

SARAH H. FOLLINSBEE-Dallas Center, Iowa-Left city 'smorning; delayed by accident; home 'smorning; delayed by accident; home Rogen K. Follinaber. "There, that is all right," he said, in the cheery, magnetic way these operators have. "Fifty cents, sir; only twenty-five cents if we had our own wire into Dallas, sir; we'll have one next spring, too; saves you several dollars, sir. That's right, thank you."

And the man with the thin neck and hin hair went and sat down on a hair by the stove, and stared at that merator until the rescuing train came long as though he was a worker of niracles.

The Howling Monkey.

We will begin with the howling tionkeys, which are the largest found striction as to the kind of timber trees | m America, and are celebrated for the oud voice of the males. Often in the breat forests of the Amazon or Orihoco a tremendous noise is heard in the vent fraud in securing them. The land | tight or early morning, as if a great assemblage of wild beasts were all roartrees that must be planted, but his ing and screaming together. The noise may be heard for miles, and it is loudof tree may be planted that is known or and more piercing than that of any to be valuable in the locality on which other animal, yet it is all produced by a single male howler sitting on the branches of a lofty tree. They are enabled to make this extraordinary noise by means of an organ that is possessed by no other animal. The lower jaw is unusually deep, and this makes room for a hollow bony vessel about the size of a large walnut, situated under the root of the tongue, and having an opening into the windpipe, by which the animal can force air into

This increases the power of its voice, acting something like the hollow case of a violin, and producing those marvelous rolling and reverberating sounds which caused the celebrated traveler, Waterton, to declare that they were such as might have had their origin in the infernal regions. The howlers are large and stout-bodied monkeys with bearded faces, and very strong and powerful grasping tails. They inhabit the wildest forests; they are very shy and are seldom taken capmany other American monkeys .- Popular Science Monthly.

The Highland Warriors.

The appearance of the Highland regiments which England hurried to the front from both sides of Egypt was as great a surprise to the Bedouins of Arabi Pasha as to their grandfathers segment of acircle, so nearly like the of giants, so huge that the clothes which them. In the sepoy mutiny of 1857 the Highland regiments did priceless service both at Lucknow and Cawnpore, storming on one occasion a high-walled garden defended by five times their number of sepoys and literally annihilating the whole garrison. When Nana Sahib's soldiers first caught sight of the plaids and kilts they exclaimed joyfully that all the English soldiers must have been killed and that the sirkar (government) had had to call out the women. But after their first taste of a Highland bayonet charge they abandoned this belief once for all, and fell back upon the theory that these terrible fighters had deliberately adopted this female garb in order to remind them of the wrong which they came to revenge, viz., the massacre of the English ladies by Nana Sahib.

> There are 112 species of woods in North Carolina. In the entire South ern States there are only fourteen

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States HERBERT SPENCER, the eminent English scientist, arrived in New York a few days since

from Europe. THE Hotel Hamarock, a new senside hotel at Marshfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The boarders, about 100 in number, escaped, many of them with only their night clothng. Many were obliged to jump from the apper part of the building to escape the

PRESIDENT ARTHUR called a meeting of the cabinet at his residence in New York the other day, all the members being present with the exception of Secretaries Teller and rlowe, of the interior and postoffice departments. No business of special importance

A Pirrishung (Pa.) dispatch says that the ong strike of the Pan Handle coal miners against a reduction from four cents to three and one-half cents has ended in their defeat. and all the strikers who could obtain work at the reduction have gone in. The struggle, says the dispatch, has been the most protracted and expensive ever known to that district. In the four and a half months since April 1, when the men laid down their picks, they have lost in wages \$250,000. The operators have lost their summer contracts and to some extent their footing in the market, and the railroad company has lost very beavily in freights.

THE Maine Independent Republicans have nominated Warren F. Vinton for governor. By a collision between two trains near Washington, N. J., a conductor and a boy were killed and two men were seriously in-

jured. Ar the Delaware Democratic State conven tion in Dover Charles C. Stockley was nominated for governor and Charles B. Lore for

Congress. A mysterious malady which affected several herds of cattle in Cayuga county, N. Y., was discovered after examination by surgeons to be the Texan fever, and a rigid quarantine was at once established against

A FIRE at Syracuse, N. Y., destroyed the main mill of the Syracuse iron works, causing a loss of \$200,000. At Keeseville, N. Y. the flames burned two hotels, Association Hall and other property, entailing a total estimated loss of \$100,000

A swimming contest for \$1,000 and the championship of the world, between the English champion, Captain Matthew Webb, and Thomas Riley, the champion short distance swimmer of America, took place at Hall, Mass., and was won by the former. Captain Webb made the distance (two miles) in one hour, four minutes and fifty seconds, and Riley in one hour, five minutes and ten seconds.

A FATAL accident occurred on board the United States steamer Tallapoosa just after she left New York harbor for Newport. The men were at exercise, lowering the life-boat, when three of them were thrown overboard. Henry Kratz, acting quartermaster, was probably stunned, and did not rise to the surface; August Ohlmsen, boatswain's mate, was res-cued with one arm disabled, and Oscar Westerholm, seaman, with broken ribs. Julian G. Baker, gunner's mate, who saved the life of Ohlmsen, was thanked on the quarterdeck, and substantially rewarded by Secretary Chandler, who was on board the Talla-

Chops in various parts of New England have been seriously injured by the protracted

drought. of the Harmony Mills operatives, which began on April 24, is virtually ended, most of the strikers having resumed work.

HENRY J. HALL, paying teller of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust company at Providence, confessed to being a defaulter in the sum of \$21,000. The stealing was begun in 1875 and the money was spent in extravagan

living. An explosion in the Erie railroad elevator at Buffalo blew off the roof of that structure. The building at once took fire and burned to the ground. The engineer and three other men were killed. The damage done is about \$250,000.

JAMES REDDEN (colored) was hanged at Newcastle, Del., for assaulting a twelve-year-

old white girl. Geonge Lee, of Newark, N. J., defeated Courtney, Wallace Ross, Hosmer, Riley and others at the Saratoga Lake regatta in the professional three-mile boat race. The amateur championship was won by F. Holmes, of Pawtucket, R I.

A FIRE at Newport, R. I., partially destroyed the Cliff house, a summer resort, and two adjoining cottages.

GENERAL CHARLES J. Powers, a prominent Rochester (N. Y.) lawyer, slipped and fell in the street sustaining injuries that caused his death. He was forty-nine years old and had served with distinction in the late war.

A Monne dispatch says that in Choctaw county, Ala., an organized plot among the colored population to kill the entire whites of the county was discovered; that a quiet meeting of the citizens was held and seven of the ringleaders were arrested; that subsequently a mass meeting of the citizens of all classes was called and brought together about 700 men, among whom were 150 negroes, and that after hearing the evidence it was decided that "Jack "Turner. one of the arrested men, was a turbulent and dangerous character, a regular firebrand in the community, and the public demanded his immediate death. He was accordingly presence of the assembled multitude. The plot is asserted in the dispatch to have been in existence since 1878, and the conspirators to number about 400.

SPECIAL correspondents in the West report that an enormous wheat crop is being threshed in Kansas and Nebraska and the growing corn is favored by good weather. AT West Las Animas, Col., a man named Rymer, charged with murder, was taken from jail and hanged by a crowd. At Rock Creek, Wyoming, a hunter named Gibson shot and killed Robert Aikens, a clerk. The murder occurred after 5 o'clock P. M., and between 9

hanged him to a box car. THE National Prohibition convention has been in session at Chicago, 341 delegates representing all parts of the Union, being in

and 10 o'clock citizens took Gibson out and

Two bales of new cotton, the first of the season, were received at Wilmington, N. C., from South Carolina, and were sold for ship ment to New York at sixteen cents per pound,

BEN HARRIS, a colored man living near Visalia, Cal., recently shot and mortally wounded his wife, killed his step-daughter, aged fourteen, and severely wounded another step-daughter, aged ten years, with an ax, and

THE Michigan Democratic State convention in Jackson adopted a resolution for fusion with the Greenbackers. By this proposition the Greenbackers get the governor, commissioner of the land office, superinten-

dent of public instruction and a member of the board of education. The Democrats have the lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer and auditor-general. This proposition was accepted by the Greenback convention in session at Grand Rapids, and that body nominated the Hon. J. W. Begole, ex-member of Congress, for governor. Both conventions nominated the rest of the ticket

in accordance with the agreement. ROBERT PARKER was hanged at Aiken, S. C., for the murder of his wife by poison.

Two of the desperadoes who robbed a stage in Arizona and murdered the express messenger and another man were lynched at Globe. At Madison, Fla., two colored prisoners, charged with murder, were shot and killed in a train by a crowd.

GOVERNOR CAMERON, of Virginia, has refused to commute the sentence of Mary Booth (colored), aged fourteen years, who is to be hanged on November 17 for poisoning Mrs. Gray and Travis Jones, of Surrey county, in the early part of April, by putting arsenic in their coffee. MANY new cases of vellow fever and numer-

ous deaths have been reported from Brownsville, Texas and vicinity. The quarantine guards extend along the Rio Grande from its month to Santa Maria, a distance of sixty miles. Business has been practically suspended in the afflicted region and much destitution prevails.

THE Hocking Valley Manufacturing company's works at Lancaster, Ohio, have been

destroyed by fire; estimated loss, \$135,000. Two men were instantly killed, another was fatally injured and several more were seriously wounded by the explosion of the boiler in a tile factory at Selma, Ohio.

DISPATCHES state that Ben Ficklin, a town in Texas, was all washed away except eight houses, and that forty persons were drowned. The majority of the victims were Mexicans.

Mas. J. M. STRATTON, wife of a successful lawyer at Leland, Ill., shot her husband and then herself, both dying immediately. They had been married only a short time, and it was supposed lived happily together.

From Washington,

WARRANTS for the payment of \$10,000,00) on account of pensions were issued the other

day from the treasury department. A COMMITTEE that has been investigating the management of the storekeepers' department of the treasury building has discovered that there has been a regular and systematic shortage in the amount of ice delivered to the treasury department, extending over two years. The amount of the shortage is estimated at 10,000 pounds of ice per month. Dunna July 65,010 emigrants arrived at

the various United States ports. By order of the President, Acting Postmaster-General Hatton has removed Mrs. Anne E. Thompson as postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., and appointed James H. Smith to the vacancy.

Foreign News.

SMALLPOX is spreading at Cape Town, South Africa, in an alarming manner, and the mortality is great.

A DEPUTATION of Irish members of parliament will be sent to America by the Dublin Mansion House committee for the relief and protection of evicted tenants to secure as-

A DISPATCH from Melbourne Australia, says that "Archbishop Goold, of the Roman Catholic diocese there, has been shot at and slightly wounded. His assailant has been arrested. He is named O'Farrell, and he is a brother to the man who attempted to assassiThe guards, under the Duke of Counaught,

TEN prisoners were identified by witnesses of the massacre of the Joyce family in Cong, Ireland, as having taken part in the murders. Advices from Central America state that at the Isthmus of Panama fever continues its ravages and old and well acclimated citizens are now falling victims.

FISHERY Inspector Kiel, of Canada, has stopped American fishing in Canadian waters. STEPS are being taken in London to place a bust of the poet Longfellow in Westminster Abbey.

MB. G. O. TREVELYAN, chief secretary for Ireland, at a reception given him by the citi-zens of Belfast, said that the government

would wage unrelenting war on crime. LIEUTENANT R. M. BERRY, who commanded the Jeannette search steamer Rodgers, and Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette, have had an audience with the czar of Russia, by whom they were cordially received.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna says that over one hundred women are on trial at Gross Becskerek, Hungary, charged with poisoning their husbands. The guilt of thirty-five of the women has been proved.

THE corporation of Limerick, Ireland, has unanimously voted the freedom of that city to E. Dwyer Gray, the Dublin publisher recently sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine for printing a letter denouncing the jury in a trial under the coercion act. THERE thousand ship-joiners at Glasgow,

Scotland, bave struck work. A REVIVAL of the attacks upon Jews is re

ported from the interior of Poland. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country in the vicinity of Athlone, Irehanged about 1:15 the same afternoon in the land, soldiers and police, on cars, scour it nightly.

> A Hong Kong dispatch says that four thousand natives have died of Asiatic cholera in a single Phillipine province, but the epidemic is now decreasing.

HUNTER, a notary of Montreal, Canada, swindled a large number of widows, orphans and ladies and then absconded to the United States. His liabilities are more than \$150,-000. He held a high social position and spent much money in extravagant living.

The Trouble in Egypt.

In an engagement at Shaluf, a town on the canal about ten miles above Suez, the British drove the enemy out of their entrenchments, killed and wounded about 100 of them and captured forty-five prisoners.
The London Daily News has the following account from its correspondent at Suez: "I have just returned from Shaluf, where I wit-

have just returned from Shaluf, where I witnessed the conclusion of a fight in which 250 of our men, including Highlanders. Blue-jackets and marines, brilliantly defeated twice their number of the enemy. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock this morning until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The firing of the Highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness. The Gallings in the top of the gunboats worked with admirable precision, and did much execution among the enemy, who advanced to within a hundred yards of the bank of the canal. The success was all step-daughter, aged ten years, with an ax, and then escaped.

Disparences from the Indian Territory say that the election of Overton for governor is a great triumph for the Stalwart Indian element as against outside influences and the violation of treaties. He has been governor for four years and the nation made giant strides during that period. Overton opposes the railroads.

who advanced to within a hundred yards of the bank of the canal. The success was all the more brilliant owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country, which abounded with low ridges and watercourses. Lieutenant Lang, of the Highlanders, gallantly crossed the fresh-water canal in the face of a hot fire and brought back a boat, thus enabling a company each of the Highlanders and marines to cross and take the earny on the right flank. The enemy fought bravely. Their sommander was killed."

The khedive has issued another decree to the authorities to implicitly obey General Wolseley, who he says, is authorized to restore

Wolseley, who he says, is authorized to restore order in Egypt.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley visited M. de Lesseps and explained the action of the British in regard to the Suez canal. He said everything would be over in a few days, but that the English must use the canal for the present. M. de Lesseps expressed himself as fully satisfied with General Wolseley's explanation, and said he regretted that there had been any misunderstanding on the subject.

ject.
The Seventy-second Regiment engaged the enemy at Scrapeum and repulsed them. Two of the British troops were killed and five wounded. The enemy lost 100 men and four

As the Austrian gunboat Nautilus, bound from Port Said to Alexandria, passed Aboukir, the commander, seeing the white flag flying on the forts, supposed that they were in possession of the British, and sent a boat ashore with an officer and twelve men, who asnore with an officer and twelve men, who were made prisoners by the Egyptians.

A dispatch from Port Said says: "The British have captured Ruchdi Pasha, formerly the khedive's minister of finance, and Zulfikar Pasha, of the khedive's household, who had espoused the cause of Arabi Pasha."

The military police have arrested nineteen Greeks who were nilleging in the Arab cause. Greeks who were pillaging in the Arab quar-ters in Ismailia. Ten of the prisoners were shot.

A dispatch from Kantara reports that the

A dispatch from Kantara reports that the British forces now hold the Suez canal throughout its entire length, and that they have an abundance of good water.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, in a dispatch to the war office, recounts an engagement at Magfar in which he held his ground the whole day against 10,000 Egyptians. His forces numbered about 2,000 men. In his details General Wolseley says: "I advanced this morning before daybreak with the Household cavalry, two horse artillery guns, thirty mounted infantry, 1,000 men from the York and Lancaster regiment, and the marines. After some skirmishing I took possession of the dam which the enemy had constructed across the canal between constructed across the canal between the villages Magfar and Mahatta. During the operations two squadrons of the Honschold cavalry charged the eneof the Household cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found that the enemy were being largely reinforced from Tel-el-Kebir. I could see trains arriving. I thought it inconsistent with traditions for the queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops, and so decided to hold the ground until reinforcements arrived. All day long I have had an Egyptian force of 10,000 men, with ten guns, in my front and on my right flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery ten guns, in my front and on my right flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery fire was very good, but fortunately they fired common shell nearly all day, and when they did fire shrapnel their fuses were badly adjusted. The enemy had their cavalry regiments in line. Our horses, having been recently on board ship, were not in condition to gallop much. The two horse artillery guns were served with pluck and ability. Our casualties have been slight. Captain Hallam Parr was wounded through the leg. Lord Melgund received a wound through the hand. Captain Parr's mounted infantry dis-Captain Parr's mounted infantry dis-tinguished itself. All the troops engaged did well. To-morrow I shall attack the enemy's position at Holenke, and hope to take posses-sion of the dam which they constructed there

this morning."
On the following evening General Wolseley

On the following evening General Wolseley telegraphed as follows from Ismailia: "I pushed on again this morning at daybreak. The enemy had a strongly intrenched position at Mahatta, and from the bold way in which they attacked me yesterday I hoped they would stand their ground to-day. They withdrew their guns, however, last night. They had twelve in action yesterday. The force at my disposal this morning was the First Division and all the English cavalry, with sixteen guns. My intention was to pivot on my left at the dam we took yesterday, and swing round my right to take the day, and swing round my right to take the enemy's position in the flank and drive them into the fresh water canal, sending the cavalry completely round their position to occupy the railway in their rear, and, if possible, capture their engines and rolling stock. This operation was very well carried out. All the heavy work devolved on the cavout. All the heavy work devolved on the cavalry and artillery, which were well handled by Major-General Lowe. He attacked the rear of the enemy, who had a large camp at the Mahsameh railway station, which he took, routing the enemy with considerable loss, taking five Krupp guns, seventy-five railway carriages laden with provisions and a large quantity of ammunition and rifles. Notwithstanding the fact of our horses being unfit for heavy work and the long march which the reinforcements I ordered yesterterday had to make. I have every reason to nate the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney in March, 1868."

Murch, 1868."

Murch, 1868."

Murch, 1868."

Murch, 1869."

The losses yesterday were: The Household cavalry, one private killed and five wounded and ten horses killed; the Horse artillery, two privates and five horses killed; the York and Lauenster regiments, one private killed. and Lancaster regiments, one private killed and five wounded; the Marine artillery, one private killed, and the Mounted infantry, two officers wounded. There have been fortyeight sunstrokes among the privates, one fatal to-day, so far as I have yet been able to ascertain. Major Bibby, of the Seventh Dragoons has been severely wounded. Admiral Saymour has organized a boat service along the canal, on which we shall have mainly to depend for supplies until the locomotives get to work. The army owe the navy a deep debt of gratitude for the assistance they have rendered."

An Alexandria dispatch says: "At about ?

o'clock in the afternoon two heavy guns, recently placed beyond the Waterworks hill, opened fire on the enemy on the left bank of the Mahmoudieh canal. About twenty opened are on the enemy on the left bank of the Mahmoudieh canal. About twenty rounds were fired. Several shells exploded in the midst of the enemy's intrenchments, causing considerable damage. The enemy replied feebly. The British forty-pounders at Ramleh cannonaded the enemy's lines to-day. At about 5 p. m. a configgration was day. At about 5 P. M. a confiagration was observed in the rear of the enemy's camp, about ten miles beyond Ramleh. The British man-of-war Minotaur shelled the enemy's outposts in the direction of Aboukir this afternoon. The shells seemed to burst in the midst of the enemy's position. The Minotaur fired with increased rapidity until sunset. The enemy's reply was weak. There was altogether little activity in the rebel lines. The impression gains ground that the bulk of Arabi Pasha's men have been withdrawn from Kafr-el-Dwar."

been withdrawn from Kafr-el-Dwar."
Only six dead Arabs were found on the field of battle at Ramses, but inside Ramses field of battle at Ramses, but inside Ramses were found several small pyramids of stones freshly erected, beneath which dead natives were probably buried. Though the engagement was not serious, so far as hard fighting is concerned, the soldiers acted splendidly. The difficulties of the ground were fearful, while the heat of the sun defice exaggeration. General Wolseley's object has been achieved, says a dispatch, and the British have gained so much more fresh water, for the canal had been carefully dammed at Ramses. The British lost a good many horses and mules. British lost a good many horses and mules.

Said Pacha informed Lord Dufferin, the
British ambassador, that the Turkish council
of ministers had resolved to publish the proclamation against Arabi Pasha and to accept
the military convention with England comformably to Lord Dufferin's proposals.

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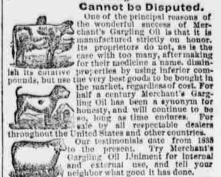


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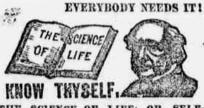


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