

WAR IN EGYPT.

WILD ROUT OF THE DERVISHES.

Wad-el-Jumi, the dervish leader, and 1,500 of his followers were killed in an engagement with General Grenfell and his Egyptian allies at Toski, Saturday. The battle took place at 5 o'clock in the morning. General Grenfell successfully drawing Wad-el-Jumi's forces to a point near Toski, where he had his troops concentrated, when a general engagement was at once begun. The dervishes fought with great fury, throwing themselves upon the advancing Egyptians frequently and refusing quarter. The forces under General Grenfell acted admirably, and completely routed the dervishes after seven hours' hard fighting.

The number of casualties suffered by the British and Egyptians is surprisingly small. The total loss is 17 killed and 131 wounded. A thousand dervish prisoners were captured.

The official report of General Grenfell, of the battle near Toski, has been received. According to this report the dervishes wore themselves out by desperate and repeated charges. The brunt of the assault was borne by the infantry line of the Twentieth Hussars, but the Egyptian cavalry and the Egyptian horse artillery rendered excellent service. The report places the number of fighting men brought into the engagement by Wad-el-Jumi at 3,000. The British troops will return to Cairo at once, there being no further need of their services on the threatened frontier.

For years the fighting tribes on the Upper Nile have been in a state of hostility toward Egypt, and since Great Britain has had troops in the country their quarrel has also been with the English. These people are now called dervishes, that is, fanatical Moslem warriors. The impulse that has driven them on is partly physical, partly religious. During Gordon's time they were led by the Mahdi. The Mahdi, whose followers killed General Gordon at Khartoum, is supposed to be dead, but the Khalifa Abdullah, through his rule is not accepted so implicitly, had enough strength and religious fanaticism to equip Wad-el-N-jumi and send him to invade Egypt with thousands of his followers. These men have an absolute, unreasoning, ineradicable faith in their mission, which is to conquer the world. In this task they know they must either kill or be killed. The dervishes are the true successors of those companions of the prophet and his successors for three or four generations who swept over the north of Africa and Asia with irresistible force. They carried all before them, but now civilization has found means, chiefly in the shape of breechloaders, to check and destroy them.

As to the strength of the dervishes the accounts are conflicting. The secretary of N-jumi's chief Emir, upon July 22, declared that they numbered 14,000, of whom 5,000 were fighting men; the rest were slaves or camp followers. As many of these disappeared later, it was estimated toward the close of July that the fighting force of the enemy numbered between 3,000 and 4,000.

THE STIMULUS OF GOOD CROPS.

TRADE BRIGHTENS UP ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. The country begins to feel the stimulus of good crops. New spring wheat began to arrive at Chicago on August 1, 10 days earlier than last year. The St. Louis corn market has no effect, an abundance is expected and business in all departments is gaining. In the iron regions a distinct increase in demand is felt, and orders for another 300 new locomotives have been placed during the week. The certainty of large traffic also has its effect upon railroad negotiations, which have made progress toward peace.

The fact that, under such favoring circumstances, the stock market had gained during the week only 40 cents on an average of prices, may be attributed to monetary uncertainties, and to the great volume of securities awaiting buyers, for the ill success of the inter-State agreement, and the recent legislation in western States have inclined many holders to sell, while projects for 50,000 miles of new railroad, and for a vast number of industrial trusts, have caused an unusual body of new stocks and bonds to be offered, of which but a small part has yet been placed.

Treasury operations have only added \$100,000 to the cash on hand for a week. The volume of trade continues to exceed last year's, at New York 12 per cent, and outside 12 1/2 per cent, according to clearings through banks. Exports for July from New York appear 11 1/2 per cent larger than last year, with imports 5 1/2 per cent larger. Pork products have all declined a little.

Sales of wheat reach 15,000,000 bushels for the week, of corn 7,000,000, and of cotton 19,000 bales. But coffee is three-quarters stronger, with sales of 25,000 bags. In oil only 3,700,000 barrels have been sold, and the price is about 1 cent lower. The woolen industry still hesitates. If the dry goods market does not soon improve a general yielding in wool would seem inevitable.

On the other hand, more encouragement is felt in the iron business. Bar iron is stronger, plates more active at fair prices, and rails strong, though at present without considerable sales. The coal trade is still sluggish. The general movement of prices in July was upward, averaging 1 per cent. for the month. The business failures numbered 210, as compared with a total of 216 last week, and 208 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 216.

COLLIDED AT A WASHOUT.

BAD SMASH-UP ON THE NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND.

A bad smash-up occurred on the New York & New England Railroad, about one mile east of New Britain, Conn. The passenger train leaving Newbury at 5:05 p. m. was delayed three hours by a washout at Newtown. When they were about to enter the New Britain yard, a freight coming west collided with the passenger train. The two locomotives were completely wrecked and the baggage and express cars of the passenger train went clear over the engines. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

Fred. Alter, engineer of the passenger, and his fireman were both badly bruised, and Express Messenger William Hewitt and Conductor Beers were slightly injured. William H. Ripley, of this city, messenger for the Adams Express Company, had one of his legs broken in three places and was injured internally.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

TWO MASKED MEN TAKE POSSESSION OF THE WABASH TRAIN.

One of the boldest and most daring train robberies ever perpetrated in Missouri occurred on the Wabash train, which left the Union depot, Kansas City, Mo., at 8:30 o'clock, p. m. The train which was made up of a smoker, two sleepers for St. Louis, an Illinois Central coach and the St. Paul coach, in the order named, had pulled out of Kansas City, where it was due at 8:35 and had run about a distance of four miles, when two men entered the rear door of the St. Paul sleeper. One of them had utilized a white handkerchief as a mask, and the other a red one. They ordered all the passengers to hold up their hands and enforced their order with a brace of Colt's revolvers. One of them approached each passenger and, while the other kept watch of the victims, took everything of value that could be conveniently found. There were only a few passengers in the car and the work of robbery was soon completed. As soon as all had been relieved of their valuables, amounting to \$175 in cash and two gold watches, the robbers backed out of the front door of the car, being careful to keep their shooting irons pointed toward the helpless travelers. They stepped on the platform and just as they were about to enter the Illinois Central coach, Conductor Roach came out of the door, being on his first trip through the train to collect fares. One of the robbers pushed his revolver under the conductor's nose, and with an oath ordered him to throw up his hands. The conductor supposed from the nature of their disguise that a number of railroad men who had taken passage on the train were playing a practical joke on him. With a laugh he attempted to push past them and enter the sleeper. Just then a gust of wind swept aside the masks of the robbers and then he knew the affair was one of dead earnest. He had no weapon, but he carried his lantern in his hand, and with that he dealt one of the men a vicious blow on the head, smashing the lantern's glass and extinguishing the light. Simultaneously with his assault the other robber fired a shot at him from his revolver. The aim was bad and the bullet missed its mark. The first robber had by this time recovered himself and he too took a shot at the conductor. His aim was no more precise than his partner's. The robbers then, with one more parting shot, swung off from the steps of the car. The train was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, too fast for any one, except under desperate chances, to jump off without injuring his life and Conductor Roach did not attempt it. He swung beyond the side of the car, however, and saw the robbers arise and make with all haste for the dirt road that leads to Kansas City. That was the last seen of them.

PHILADELPHIA FLOODED.

HIGH WATER CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The waters in the Schuylkill river attained the highest point reached at Philadelphia, for 20 years, involving destruction to property estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The park drives were submerged, boat houses flooded, and some of the streets near the river banks were under water to a depth of between four and five feet. The cellars of two paper mills and about a dozen houses were flooded.

The dam of the new Reading Railroad bridge, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, was washed away, entailing a loss of about \$5,000. All work at Manayunk and the Pennsylvania Works opposite was stopped owing to the encroachment of the waters. But one fatal accident was reported, the drowning of Samuel Dallas, aged 14 years, who, with three other boys, was playing in the water on a floating shanty.

Throughout the eastern section of the State the rainfall was very heavy. Many houses and mills along the Brandywine creek, in the vicinity of West Chester and Downingtown were flooded, and business was seriously interrupted. At Williamsport the bridges over the Susquehanna had to be ballasted with heavily laden coal cars. A large section of the Schuylkill Valley, in the vicinity of Norristown and Conshohocken, was almost entirely under water. Considerable damage was done, but no lives reported lost.

A GREAT EXODUS.

SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NEGROES LEAVE NORTH CAROLINA.

The committee appointed by the colored emigration convention which met in Raleigh, N. C., in April, to go to the West and Southwest, examine the country and learn what arrangements can be made for the movement of a large body of colored people from North Carolina, expect to leave here for the Southwest on Sunday. The committee say that over 75,000 names of those who will move have been snroled and that these have agreed to be ready to start in 48 hours after notice has been given, providing the Commission makes a favorable report.

It is said by the committee that the people in the Southwestern States have held meetings, composed of farmers, business men and capitalists, who have appointed committees to meet and confer with the North Carolina Commissioners and to offer such inducements as will direct the tide of immigration in that direction. If the conditions are favorable, and the committee shall so report, it is thought that at least 50,000 people will be moved next fall. Louisiana, Tennessee, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and California seem to be making preparations to increase their colored population at the expense of North Carolina.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

The Pacific Mail steamship San Jose arrived at San Francisco from New York via Panama. The Chilian papers say that a telegram has been received there from Castro confirming the reported loss of the steamer Rapel, bound from Valparaiso for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The Rapel struck on Huambin Island, in Chonos Archipelago, on the 20th of April and became a total wreck. Second Officer McLaughlin, Chief Engineer Schneider and Purser Elliott and eight of the crew were lost. Capt. Carnap, two officers and three of the crew succeeded in reaching Castro. The remainder of the crew remained on the island awaiting succor.

GENERAL JOTTINGS.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

A 3-year-old son of A. Brazey, of Hinton, W. Va., died Tuesday morning from the effect of a dose of rat poison, which he had found and drunk.

On Tuesday at Mannington, W. Va., Louis Crim, a farmer of 60 years of age, blew his head off while attempting to blow down the barrel of his rifle.

Credible excitement has been created in Ohio circles by the striking of a fifty-barrel well on the Winner farm, one mile east of the village of Sandy Lake. This well is a wildcat venture and will open up a great amount of territory that has hitherto been considered worthless for oil purposes. It is thought that this well is on what is known as the Raymilton belt. Operators are flocking to the new well and are offering big bonuses for leases in that vicinity.

A couple have been arrested at Meadville for swindling through the mails. Their plan was to decoy Western lovers into a marriage engagement and secure gifts of jewelry and money.

Harry Seybold, teller in the Bank of Wheeling, and George Hennig, also an employe in the institution, have been arrested charged with embezzling the funds of the bank. The parties named were taken into custody very late and are now in charge of the sheriff and his deputies. The amount of the shortage is large, reaching at least \$30,000, and perhaps exceeding that sum.

Two Mexican soldiers, who deserted from an army post at Ensenada, Mexico, were captured fifty miles from there, tied to horses, and compelled to walk rapidly the entire distance back to Ensenada. Both men died soon after their forced march.

Montreal city is in a perfect furor of excitement over the seizure of the sealing schooner Black Diamond. Expressions are heard on every hand that unless the vessel is released, and full indemnity paid by the United States, the Government must stand the consequence of what may follow.

An employe of Kelly & Jones of Greensburg, Pa., was struck by a freight train near that place and fatally hurt.

Robbers broke into the house of John Pile, living at Stringtown, W. Va., and secured \$1,000 in cash. Mr. and Mrs. Pile were absent at the time. There is no clue to the thieves, but parties living in the neighborhood are suspected.

The people of Baltimore are agitating for a high license law, as saloons have multiplied and degenerated in character. There is a local option law in Maryland under which several counties now have prohibition.

C. M. Hull, editor of the Bolivar County Democrat, and L. A. Weissinger, editor of the Bolivar County Review, both published at Roseville, Miss., became involved in a personal difficulty in which Hull was killed.

T. H. Davis, of Clarksville, Mo., was three times married to the same woman, his own temper and two divorces making this possible. His record breaking career was cut short on Tuesday, when, patience ceasing to be a virtue, his three times brother-in-law killed him.

As a sign of the importance to bee-growers has just been decided in New York. The neighbor of a farmer keeping bees brought suit against him for \$1,200 damages for annoyance to family and stock caused by the bees, and asked for an injunction restraining the defendant from any longer keeping bees, as they were a nuisance. The suit was decided against the bee-grower, the plaintiff being awarded a permanent injunction. The bee-keeper appealed from the verdict of the General Term, which also decided against him, and the case will now be carried to the court of last resort.

Treasurer Coleman, of Warren county, Ohio, is \$20,000 short in his accounts. The proposed new railroad from Greenville, Pa., to Cleveland, O., seems to be an assured fact. Joseph Filburn, an aged farmer of Dayton, O., was struck by a train and killed.

There is much suffering in Lon Chow China, caused by the late fire which destroyed three-fifths of the city. It is difficult for many of the poor people to find means to sustain life. Fortunately, however, rice is exceedingly cheap this year.

Heavy rains fell in certain districts of Japan last month. At Amagi and neighborhood, on the 10th ult., 565 houses were entirely washed away or knocked down and 20 people drowned. At Hita, on the same date, 290 houses were washed away and nine people drowned.

In the celebration of the completion of 1,000 miles of railway in Japan, a sumptuous banquet was given on the 10th ult. One hundred and eighteen students were graduated from the Imperial University of Japan last month.

An epidemic of bloody flux has appeared at Carthage, Ill., and 180 cases are reported, mostly all children.

Near Fort Wayne, Ind., Henry Beight, farmer, was thrown in front of the knives of a moving reaper and mangled so badly that he died.

The immigration during July was 3,374 less than in July, 1888. Every month this year has shown a gradual decline in European arrivals.

Frank Russell, aged 27, was found wandering along the Bowery, New York, crazed from the effects of excessive cigarette smoking. He was jailed for a medical examination.

WHERE MILLIONS LIVED.

RUINS OF PREHISTORIC CIVILIZATION DISCOVERED IN MEXICO.

Explorers who have returned from the State of Chiapas confirm and add to the remarkable reports concerning important archaeological discoveries. A fine, broad, paved road, built by prehistoric inhabitants, has been traced from Tonala down into Guatemala, and thence in a curve up again into Mexico, terminating at Palenque. All along this road are still to be seen the remains of ruined cities, and a careful estimate of the population of these places is about 30,000,000.

On that part of the road near Palenque the ruins are of great magnitude. Houses four and often five stories high have been found in the depth of the forest. Many of these houses are pyramidal in form, and so covered are some of them with vegetable mold that large trees are growing from the roofs. In some of the houses great employment has been made of stone beams of tremendous weight, and the architecture indicates a high degree of scientific attainments.

In some houses visited bronze lamps have been discovered, and the interior and exterior mural decorations of the more important houses consist of panelings filled with elaborately-carved figures, almost life size, two types of men and women being represented, some plainly Egyptian and other genuine Africans. In front of one of the houses the explorers found 14 sculptures of gods with folded arms. The work of exploration was one of extreme difficulty, owing to the density of the forest and the unwillingness of the Indians to enter ancient edifices, they averring that the buildings were inhabited by spirits.

Another discovery was that an enormous paved road extends from Palenque across Yucatan to the Island of Cozumel, and is continued on the island. The explorers went to Chiapas on private business, but incidentally became interested in the work of exploring the ruins, and they suggest that the Government fit out an expedition to make a complete map of this wonderfully interesting region, regarding which comparatively little is known even after so many years since the white men became aware of its existence.

Palenque explorers assert that they have discovered in the edifices before mentioned, examples of a perfect arch. One explorer is a scientifically trained man who has recently arrived from India, and by his account the region from Chiapas to Yucatan must have been the seat of a densely populous nation.

MONTANA'S FOREST FIRES.

THE SUN OBSCURED FOR SIX DAYS—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. The forest fires which have been prevailing in Montana for a week show no signs of abatement. From Helena, west, north and south a great black cloud of smoke hangs over the country, and for six days the sun has not been seen.

Granville Stewart estimates the damage at \$600,000. At Missoula, in Western Montana, the streets, buildings and sidewalks are covered with ashes, and the air is like a blast from a furnace. The atmosphere is filled with crisp embers that have descended like a light fall of snow. It is estimated that the loss in Jefferson county from forest fires this season will aggregate in the neighborhood of \$25,000, consisting of common wood cut and prepared for market, in addition to which an immense amount of standing timber has been destroyed.

The fire raging in Boulder Canon, near Bernice, has been most destructive of property. The larger part of the cordwood consumed in this place was contracted to the Anaco smelter. In the neighborhood of the great mining camp of Paulinsburg the damage has been immense, while the town of Granite is in imminent danger of being destroyed. The mountains about the city are all ablaze, and while no danger to the city is feared, the heat and stifling smoke are almost unbearable.

SULLIVAN GOES WILLINGLY.

John L. Sullivan was arrested on a requisition from Governor Lowry and brought to the District Attorney's office in New York. Sullivan waived all his rights and agreed to go back to Mississippi. Judge O'Brien at once turned him over to Deputy Sheriff Childs, of Mississippi. Delancy Nicoll, Sullivan's attorney, told in court that before the arrest was made Sullivan had made up his mind to go back voluntarily and surrender himself to the authorities of the State of Mississippi, feeling confident that he would be justly and fairly dealt with. He further said that when Sullivan entered into the compact of fighting Jake Kilrain he understood that the battle would be in the State of Louisiana, and it was not until the night before the fight that the place of fighting was changed to Mississippi, and Sullivan did not really know until at the ring side that he was in the State of Mississippi.

Jake Kilrain and his wife are at Old Point Comfort where, it is stated, they intend to remain indefinitely.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department shows an increase of \$1,017,311 during the past month of July. That there was an increase is due to unusually heavy disbursements during the month. Pension disbursements were three-quarters of a million heavier than in July last year, and expenditures for public works, such as river and harbor improvements and public buildings were nearly five millions greater than in July 1888. The total debt to-day less cash in the Treasury amounts to \$1,077,033,332; the net cash in the Treasury is \$ 5,857,000, against \$71,454,042 a month ago.

APPEAL FROM AN INDIAN TRIBE.

The Puyallup Indians, a tribe well advanced in education and intelligence, have sent a memorial to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, asking it to urge the passage of a law removing the restrictions contained in their deeds, so that they can sell or dispose of any part of their land in order to improve the remainder. Their reservation is near Tacoma, W. T., and will soon be within the corporation limits. The Indians, of whom there are 100 male adults, say they are now able to transact their own business and protect their own interests.

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS.

Miss Gwendoline Caldwell is Engaged to Prince Murat.

The recent report of the engagement in Paris of Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, of New York city, to Prince Murat, a grandson of Marshal Murat, who was one of the officers of Napoleon I., has been confirmed by a cable dispatch from Miss Caldwell.

Miss Caldwell is very well known in New York city, says the cable, for her gifts to Roman Catholic churches. She contributed



MISS GWENDOLINE CALDWELL.

\$200,000 toward the fund to build the proposed Catholic University of America, now being built in Washington. Her sister followed this gift up with a donation of \$50,000 for her share of the Caldwell estate.

The coming American Princess is petite in figure and not so noticeable in social gatherings as her sister, Miss Linda. She is fond of travel, and has spent a good deal of time in Europe. When in this country she lives during the summer at the Caldwell villa at Newport. She is at present in Paris with her sister and Miss Donnelly, a relative, who always accompanies them in their travels.

Miss Caldwell's mother was a Kentucky belle of the Breckinridge family. Her father was the son of an English theatrical manager, who made a fortune in building gas houses in Chicago, St. Louis and Mobile.

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

Crop reports in this country and Europe are so often manipulated by grain speculators, they don't do to rely on. The weight of evidence now is that we will have the largest yield of wheat this year ever known. It is estimated at not less than 500,000,000 bushels, larger by 50,000,000 bushels than any preceding yield. Corn is hardly up to the average, but the yield of oats and hay are also ahead of the record. At the South great crops of corn, cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco are promised. The reports from abroad are in serious contrast with this cheering outlook. There is hardly a break in the unfavorable showing made by the early harvests in the European fields. It is admitted in the Russian official reports that the wheat crop is the poorest in many years, and the same is true for the most part of Central and eastern Europe. The estimates for England and France have been greatly reduced within a few weeks. The reports from Australia are bad, and estimates from India show a shortage of 15,000,000 bushels, or fully 6 per cent. of the usual yield. All this looks like big prices for the big American crop; and, if the present conditions hold, it is evident that for the year now opened America will hold control of the market for the food supply of the world.

SUGAR TRUST BUBBLE.

A great crash in the Sugar Trust is impending. A foreign syndicate got control of 300,000,000 pounds of sugar which was stored at Madgeburg, running the market up to 28s per hundred at London, finally selling it to the American Sugar Trust at a presumably good profit. The contract with American purchasers called for the delivery in New York of sugar under 13 Dutch standard at which grade there is only moderate custom duties. The sugar was over the standard, and hence the duty was prohibitive. Then a plan was adopted of coloring the whole mass down to 13, by which process it loses one point in the polaroscope as well. The banks backing the syndicate, on account of the time and risk in coloring the sugar, refused to advance it more money, causing the syndicate to close its doors. The syndicate then got money advanced, presumably from the American Sugar Trust, but this is only a temporary expedient, and the great crash must soon come. The Madgeburg schemers tried to reduce the sugar to a grade where it only would be taxed 2.08 cents per pound while in its actual state it would have been taxed 3.5 cents per pound. The difference between these two gross amounts would be \$1,130,000, which would be what the Treasury would have lost if the plan had not gone wrong. The whole amount involved in the transactions is over \$5,000,000. The market has gone down to 23s.

JOHNSTOWN RELIEF FUND.

A detailed statement of the sources from which \$1,088,000 Johnstown relief funds were received by Governor Beaver illustrates the universality of the relief movement. Thirty-seven States, eight Territories and the District of Columbia contributed. This includes all the organized State and Territorial governments within the American Union, except the State of Virginia, whose contributions were all sent to relief committees operating distinct from the governor. In Governor Beaver's list are also included contributions from Ireland (which leads all foreign countries with \$147,578), Mexico Canada, England, Germany, Turkey, Italy and Austria. The total cash contributions received up to date are now stated at \$3,300,000. The history of the world has seen nothing like this.

OPENED HIS HEAD.

Herman Carman, the wealthy German of Chicago who put one bullet into his head last Sunday and another Tuesday noon, is alive and very much better than he was. He was put under the influence of ether, and Drs. Graves and Webster succeeded in extracting the bullet in his brain. They cut a circular hole in the top of his head with a trepan and removed the piece of lead that he fired through the roof of his mouth.

The paralysis of his right leg was immediately removed by the operation.

KILLED THE SEA SERPENT.

Captain William F. Smith, of the bark Nautilus, reports that when off Cape Berkeley, Golapo Islands, the sea serpent was seen about 30 yards from the vessel. Captain Smith estimated the serpent's length at 80 feet and he was twice as large as a barrel in the thickest part. The head was shaped like a snake's, only on the extreme end of the upper jaw there was a ridge or beak. The head was about three feet in length and about two feet back of the head was a mane of hair. No fins were seen. The tail was long and spreading, and shaped like that of an eel.

"We all had a good view of him," he said, "while he was slowly coming toward the ship. The mate and I loaded two bomb-guns and banged away at him, and for about 15 minutes there was quite a stream, the serpent lashing the water with his tail and running his head out four or five feet. At last he ran out his head, whirled around and sank, dead. Both bombs hit him. When he went down he was not more than 20 feet from the ship and so, of course, we had a good look at him."

CHRISTIANS PERSECUTED BY TURKS.—A wail of distress comes from the Christian population in Albania, whose eulies will soon be heard in the British Parliament. For years the Christians in that country have suffered the most revolting cruelties at the hands of their Turkish masters. When recently these became unbearable the oppressed people sent a committee to the Turkish Governor at Scutor, praying for relief. Every member of this committee, which consists of the most prominent members of the Christian community, was promptly put in jail by the Governor as they are there yet. Then the aggrieved people put their cases in the hands of an eminent lawyer, who undertook to lay the facts before the Government at Constantinople. This lawyer, Achmet Ali Bey, a Turk and a Mohamedan, when on the point of starting on his mission, was arrested by order of the Governor and has not yet been released.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns for various commodities like BUTTER, EGGS, POTATOES, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like WHEAT, RYE, OATS, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like WHEAT, RYE, OATS, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like FLOUR, WHEAT, etc. and their prices.

Table with columns for various commodities like CATTLE, SHEEP, etc. and their prices.

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