THE CANADA GAZETTE.

"United Service" Memorial to the Prince Imperial—Militia General Orders—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The *Gazette* to-day announces that a receipt for $199.82, subscribed by the Canadian Militia to the "United Service" memorial to the late Prince Imperial, has been received.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Among the Militia General Orders are the following:—

Royal Military College of Canada.—Under provision of an Order of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated 26th March last, each new cadet who joins the Royal Military College of Canada after that date will be required to pay, in advance, in addition to the deposit to cover cost of his uniform, books, &c., an annual contribution of one hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses incurred by the Dominion for his board and instruction. Therefore, the total sums required to be paid by a cadet joining the college after 26th March, 1880, will be:—Previous to his joining, $300 for the first year; and in every future year, $250 in advance.

Staff.—A step of local rank in the Army to the following officers, employed in the Royal military College of Canada, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War, from the dates specified:—

Captain Douglas F. Jones, Royal Artillery, to be Major, from 8th January, 1880.

Lieutenant Matthew H. P. R. Sankey, Royal Engineers, to be Captain, from 30th October, 1879.

1st Regiment of Cavalry, No. 2 Troop, London.—That portion of No. 3 of General Orders (6) 24th March, 1880, wherein the resignation of Captain and Brevet Major Frederick W. Peters was accepted, is cancelled.

2nd Battalion, "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Thomas Brown, M.S., *vice* Monserratte McLean Kertland, whose resignation is accepted. To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Private James Charters McGee, *vice* Eliot, resigned.

10th Battalion, "Royal Regiment," Toronto.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major George Alexander Shaw, M.S, *vice* Stollery, retired. To be Major: Captain Thomas Taylor Rolph, M.S., *vice* Shaw, promoted. To be Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon John Henry McCollum, M.D., *vice* Richardson, retired. To be Assistant Surgeon: Robert Allan Pyne, Esquire, M.D, *vice* McCollum, promoted.

12th Battalion of Infantry, "York Rangers," No. 7 Company, Sharon.—The resignation of Lieutenant Charles Corbinshley Bennett, is accepted.

No. 8 Company, Yorkville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, Henry Hatton Ardagh, gentleman, *vice* Saunders, resigned.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, Charles Sumner Scott, gentleman, *vice* Monck, resigned.

15th Battalion, "Argyle Light Infantry," No. 5 Company, Belleville.—No. 1 of General Orders (12), 21st May, 1875, is hereby amended, by permitting Captain and Brevet Major L. N. Fitzcy Crozier to retire retaining his brevet rank.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry, No. 2 Company, St. Catharines.—2nd Lieutenant George A. Sherrin having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry, No. 8 Company, St John, Arva.—The resignations of Lieutenant Charles Guest and 2nd Lieutenant Peter McNames are hereby accepted.

Confirmation of Rank.—2nd Lieutenant George Bruce Hood, G. S., No. 2 Battery, 1st Provincial Brigade of Field Artillery; from 3rd April, 1880.

Royal School of Gunnery—First-class "Short Course" Certificate—Lieut. G. B. Hood, 1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery.

Third-class "Short Course" Certificate—Gunner W. Tuck, 1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery.

Fourth-class "Short Course" Certificates—Quartermaster-Sergeant R. Shotreed, 1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery; Sergeant C. E. Cook, Welland Canal Field Battery; Bombardier W. Hood, 1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery; Gunner W. C. Smart, A Battery; Gunner H. Memberry, A Battery; Gunner W. White, St. Catharines Garrison Battery; Gunner E. M. Fillion, Kingston Field Battery.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st March last:—

	Amount.
REVENUE.	
Customs	$ 1,423,054 98
Excise	386,347 12
Post Office	75,900 50
Public Works, including railways	154,637 97
Inland revenue	10,698 60
Miscellaneous	41,990 34
	$ 2,086,029 11
Revenue to 29th February, 1880	14,081,534 37
	$16,167,563 48
EXPENDITURE	$ 954,550 56
do to 29th February, 1880	15,354,191 04
	$16,308,151 60

Lord Hampton, better known as Sir John Pakington, is dead at the age of 81. He was a member of several Conservative administrations.

Sims Reeves, the well-known tenor, has decided finally to retire into private life at the end of 1881. His first appearance was on the stage at Newcastle in 1839, being then but eighteen years of age.

A Paris despatch says Jules Strasser, cashier of the Rothschilds at Vienna, recently arrested for embezzling half a million of florins, lost money in speculations. His brokers have also been arrested.

A Berlin despatch says the contemplated meeting between the Emperor William and the Queen will not take place, in consequence of events in England having tended to hasten the Queen's return.

A Mongolian living in the town of Kuku-Khotan, somewhere to the north of the great wall of China, has been discovered in possession of a veritable Stradinarius. How he acquired the precious instrument, he does not seem exactly to know, but he has now assured himself of its value, and has made it over to some local missionaries on the condition that the proceeds of its sale in Europe shall be devoted to the erection of religious almshouses. It is easy to surmise that some European traveller, whose name history has not preserved, may have fallen a victim to Chinese or Tartar violence, and that among his effects was this violin, which passed from one savage hand to another, unvalued for its musical properties, but still respected as being "fetish" and full of strange noises on very little provocation.

London *World*:—"As to Mr. Joachim, our opinion of him is that he is the greatest violinist living, but neither the greatest artist, nor even the greatest violinist, that ever lived. A greater artist than he is Liszt; a more poetical, more artistic nature than his was that of Ernst, who had neither his immense tone nor his unrivalled superiority of mechanism, but had a distinction, a passion, a magnetic, attractive expression which charmed as much as Joachim imposes. Therefore Ernst brought the tears into your eyes, which Joachim never does. He is a faultless Greek statue, grand, cold marble, irreproachably regular, but just therefore we inexorably demand from him infallibility of pure intonation, because without pure lines there is no Greek bust; and he must be faultless, or he is nothing. Paganini, who drove the people mad; Liszt, who carried the women away to such an extent that on one occasion they tore one of his gloves to pieces and distributed the relics—these artists are at liberty to play false notes, because they pose not as statues. Certainly we defend not the demonstration of hysterical women to carry a piece of glove in your locket; but the artist who can drive people to such a degree of excitement has that rare electric spark of executive genius which, with his undeniable classical grandeur, Joachim has not."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Regicide's Fate Irrevocably Sealed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S INSULT TO AUSTRIA.

Expected Cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF DYING.

Nordenskjold's Departure from Paris.

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU,
LONDON, April 10.

Continental opinion on the result of the English elections is not reassuring. The uneasiness is not confined to Conservative journals alone, but prevails in all European capitals. Mr. Gladstone's studied insult to Austria is universally condemned as an unstatesmanlike and wanton disregard of courtesy. A few days ago Mr. Gladstone was interviewed by a trustworthy correspondent of the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and said in substance, regarding the Austrian incident, that he had been misrepresented.

Mr. Gladstone said that he understood perfectly well the difference between the old and the present *regimes* in Austria, but he hated Metternich, "and," he added, "I hate all that recalls in the slightest his system of interference in the affairs of the people who are working out their own freedom. The freed Slavish races should be permitted to build their future without molestation. Whoever among the Austrians knows the significance of the English expression, 'hands off,' knows my policy. I repeat, what I said about the policy of Austria I felt it my duty to say. I am the watch-dog that barks. If a watch-dog does his duty he gives warning and won't have sand thrown in his eyes. But," added Mr. Gladstone, laughing, "I am a watch-dog that barks for the honour, love, freedom, and fatherland of the Austrian people, and every free Cabinet of Austria. At the same time from other free people's property and land, 'hands off' say I. They talk of the Austria-German Alliance, of England's joining it. Let them talk; we must know much more about it before we sign a sanguine and light-minded certificate, as I have already said in the *Nineteenth Century*. To what I stated in that essay, the friends and foes of Russia have added nothing. The policy there propounded was ever my policy."

While Russia postpones the departure of General Skobeleff in the anticipation of some easier solution of the Austro-embroglio, Spain, imbued with a conviction of the usual peace-at-any-price policy of the Liberals, again casts envious eyes on Gibraltar. Castelar speaking before Congress in the discussion of a railway projected from Xeres to Algesiras, in place of one projected along the coast from Cadiz to the lines of Gibraltar, said:—"We cannot and will not renounce our claim to Gibraltar. Mr. Gladstone presents himself before the electors with a programme ceding Gibraltar, as he ceded the Ionian islands." Several Ministerial and all the Liberal organs of Madrid express their satisfaction with the result of the election, which are believed to close the active policy of England abroad. All the Spanish statesmen, Castelar and Canovas, Liberals and Conservatives, regard the fall of Lord Beaconsfield as a fortunate event for the Russian policy in Asia and the east.

In the Palace at Constantinople, there is great excitement. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:—

"It is admitted the elections in England have produced in all classes here a profound impression, and at the Palace almost a panic. Wild speculations are afloat regarding the consequences of the coming change in the British Ministry. The Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Christians generally have long regarded Lord Beaconsfield as their most powerful opponent, and rejoice at his fall. The more sanguine of them assume that Mr. Gladstone will immediately form a Cabinet and prepare to carry out his famous bag and baggage policy, that is, to turn the Turks out of Europe bag and baggage. The Sultan and his advisers are thoroughly alarmed. We already see one practical result of his fears in the signing of the trade settling the Montenegrin question. The Turkish public, as usual, is indifferent and apathetic. Lord Harington's recent declaration that the Liberals would do all in their power to create a European coalition for compelling Turkey to introduce reforms has produced much comment, and, it is said with truth, that for months past the Porte has been unintentionally doing all it could to create such a coalition. Never before has it shown such an arrogant and defiant attitude towards the Powers, and the consequence has been that we have at this moment the extraordinary phenomena of all the embassies and legations working heartily together in several important questions, including the case of Colonel Commaroff's assassin. Never since the time of the Constantinople conference has such unanimity been seen in the diplomatic world of Pera. It is confidently expected that the change in the Ministry of England will extend this unanimity to the Greek frontier question, on which the Porte has hitherto counted on British support. As a rule there is a general feeling that though Lord Beaconsfield used British prestige theatrically, yet he used it to some effect. The Liberals promised to follow the Conservative foreign policy, but by other methods, and will maintain the British honour and glory abroad. Yet Mr. Gladstone, even before his party assumes power, brings upon them the ill-will of a large empire by stirring up the hopes and ambitions of insignificant nationalities, which the Liberals are powerless to assist."

The Bonapartist paper of Paris, *L'Ordre*, skilfully compares England to a gambler who, after a run of luck, refuses to endanger his winnings. The Clerical *Monde* regards the elections as a sign of political decay. The Beaconsfield Cabinet, it argues, has been overturned by the very electors who overthrew Gladstone. In England, the masses mistake truth for argument. When the Liberals are enthroned, the air will be vibrating with the elaborate Opposition orations of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Cairns, Mr. Cross and Sir Stafford Northcote—with their eloquent outbursts, their invectives, their sarcasms; and the simple public who now exclaim, "this Cæsar was a tyrant. We are blessed that Rome is rid of him," will then shout, "most noble Cæsar, and will rush to avenge his death."

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S DECLINE AND FALL.

The *Times* says: "The Queen is expected to arrive in England by the end of next week. We may, therefore, expect a very few days will see the formal close of the Beaconsfield Administration. At Lord Beaconsfield's age, it is probable his active career is over, and he will not again wield power. His career has been an eminent one, and by the great majority of his countrymen he will not fail to be regarded with the respect due to one of the most distinguished of statesmen." The article concludes: "If Mr. Gladstone remains outside the Ministry, it will be impossible to constitute it on a thoroughly stable basis."

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU,
LONDON, April 11.

The *Herald's* Madrid correspondent telegraphs to-day as follows:—From eight to eleven last night, the Council of Ministers deliberated on the case of Otero, the regicide, coming to the unanimous decision to refuse the petition of his counsel, and to advise the King to let the sentence be executed. The Minister of Justice stated that he agreed with the judges and Procurator-General in considering that there were no grounds for a reprieve. The Prime Minister also declared to his colleagues that the frequency of the acts of regicide in Europe, and considerations of exterior policy, obliged him to propose to-morrow to the King to let Otero be placed in the Chapel and executed on Wednesday. The resolution of the Council was anxiously expected, and causes much comment in the press and in political circles. Most Liberals would have applauded a reprieve, though the regicide excites very little interest. To-morrow the leaders of the Opposition and the influential politicians intend to interpolate. In Court circles, I hear that Queen Christina has very earnestly pleaded in favour of a reprieve. The Court will not leave Madrid on account of the execution. The regicide yesterday was perfectly tranquil in his last interview with his relatives. He does not expect mercy.

GORTSCHAKOFF DYING.

The St Petersburg correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs this evening that Prince Gortschakoff is dying. The bulletin which his physician, Dr. K. M. Koslow, has just sent to the Emperor concludes by saying that the symptoms are alarming. Telegrams have been dispatched to his sons, one of whom is in Paris, and the other is Russian Minister at Madrid. It is doubtful if they will arrive in St. Petersburg in time to find their father alive. Notwithstanding his exhaustion, the Chancellor has preserved all his lucidity.

There is a terrible famine in Mosul, Turkish Koordistan. Four thousand inhabitants fled to Bagdad. Hundreds died on the road.

A St. Petersburg despatch says it is thought a naval demonstration may have a salutary effect on the Chinese, and that the step in partly due to the news that the reactionary party in China is gaining ascendancy, to the danger of all Europeans, whose respective Ministers have consequently asked for naval reinforcements in Chinese waters.

A Berlin despatch says the Reichstag concluded, the second reading of the Army bill, having adopted the remainder of the clauses without alteration. Amendments exempting the clergy from military service were rejected. The proposal of Von Berchler for a Congress to promote universal disarmament was rejected almost unanimously.

A Berlin despatch says Bismarck, in a letter to Buehler, who forwarded a copy of his motion to Congress, to promote a general disarmament, says:—"I am so occupied with the practical urgent business of the present that I am unable to devote attention to the possibility of the future, which I fear neither of us will see. Not until you succeed in winning over our neighbours to your plans, could I, in behalf of our ever defensive Fatherland, undertake the responsibility of such proposals, but even then I fear mutual control of nations over armaments of their neighbours would be difficult and uncertain, and it would be far from easy to create a forum which could effectively exercise such a control."

An Armenian journal publishes a telegram from the Russian Consul in Van Armenia appealing for aid to save the inhabitants of that district from utter destitution. The famine is increasing. A hundred and fifty persons have died of starvation at Ajbak. In the villages girls are dying. A hundred died at Van. The Russian authorities of Rastoff have forwarded 50,000 poods of flour to Van.

A telegram from Singapore confirms the report of the murder of M. Wallon by natives of the Island of Sumatra while engaged in a scientific mission for the French Government. The Governor of Acheen has gone with troops to recover the body and the effects of the deceased, and punish the murderers.

A railway collision occurred near Moscow on the 9th inst. Three persons were killed and six wounded.

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU,
PARIS, April 10.

The French Bishops are taking the lead in the movement against the decrees of 31st of March. Already protestations have been addressed to the President by the Archbishop of Tours and his four suffragans, and yesterday the Archbishop of Rouen followed the example. The *Journal des Debats* of this morning justly observes that it is singular to see the French Episcopacy availing itself of these decrees as a pretext to protest in favour of the liberty of the Church, when the Church itself does not seem to perceive that it is the prisoner and slave of the religious congregation.

Paul de Cassagnac is waging an unsuccessful war against Prince Napoleon and his pretensions. He says that his (Cassagnac's) Bonapartism can afford to wait for the realization of his hopes until death will have put an end to the Prince's control over his son Prince Victor.

Nordenskjold and his faithful henchman, Captain Polander, left Paris yesterday. By this time they are, doubtless, back in London. For their own sakes it is just as well they stayed no longer. Paris has an unpleasant way of dropping its favourites as suddenly as it takes them up, and with no more reason. In a week it had more than enough time to exhaust its rather unreal enthusiasm about Cape Tchelouatschin and the north-east passage. Frivolous journals were beginning to grow sceptical about the benefits likely to accrue to humanity from the Finnish explorer's discoveries. The *Gaulois* yesterday irreverently ventured to doubt whether anyone would care to use the north-east passage at all, and even went the length of pooh-poohing Professor Nordenskjold's courage. The *Figaro*, of the same morning, amply informed its readers that Capt. Cook existed long before Nordenskjold and the Vega. A week hence half the good Parisian bourgeoisie will have been fairly persuaded that they could have discovered the north-east passage themselves if they had only brought their minds to bear on it. It is the old story of Columbus and the egg over again. A statist calculates that during the past seven days Professor Nordenskjold and Capt. Polander while in Paris slept only twenty-two hours, attended thirty-one banquets and luncheons, heard one hundred and forty-seven addresses, and delivered twenty-four speeches or lectures. But for some days before his departure Professor Nordenskjold had been quite thrown in the shade.

A returned Communist named Gilbert has just been arrested here on a charge of attempting to murder his mistress in 1870 under peculiarly romantic circumstances. Gilbert loved the daughter of a police officer, who refused to consent to the marriage. The lovers eloped and took refuge in a lonely house on the banks of the Marne, where they lived for some time. But the constant dread of discovery and disgrace so preyed on their minds that they resolved to commit suicide. They adorned the room with sweet-scented flowers, and lay down on the bed to die together. Gilbert, with trembling hands, then pointed a pistol at his mistress' breast and fired. Next he turned the weapon against himself and lodged a ball in his head. The noise aroused the neighbours. Gilbert was arrested with the ball in his head. Strangely enough, both recovered. Gilbert escaped, but was recaptured. He got leave during the war to join the army on the condition of reconstituting himself a prisoner. He proceeded to Paris, where he was pressed into the service of the Commune, and was subsequently sent to Noumea. During his absence his mistress married. On his return to France the other day, Gilbert whose chief fault was to have loved not wisely but too well, was arrested, and now awaits judgment.

There is a great falling off in the quality of the horses now exhibiting at the show of the Societe Hippique Francaise at the Palais de L'Industerie. This is most noticeable in the half-bred Norman horses, which are clumsier in build and rather thinner than on former occasions. In this country, with large cavalry horses to mount, this question is of vital importance. The Government will, no doubt, endeavour to remedy matters without delay.

KING THEEBAU'S FOLLY.

UNSETTLED STATE OF THE KINGDOM OF BURMAH—FOUR HUNDRED VICTIMS REQUIRED FOR A PROPITIATORY SACRIFICE.

LONDON, April 10.

A Thyetmyo correspondent telegraphs that the public mind is very unsettled. Mandalay astrologers maintain that in order to remove evil influences a great propitiatory sacrifice is requisite. The victims are to be taken from all ranks to the number of four hundred. The priests are to contribute one hundred, and the remainder will consist of women and children. Numerous attempts have been made to secure a sufficient number from which to select the intended victims. The priests, who have hitherto enjoyed immunity from sacrifice, are quitting Mandalay in great numbers. A Roman Catholic convent was recently entered to procure victims from among the girls there, but the attempt was frustrated. The internal condition of the country is most unsatisfactory. The people, while seeing the folly of the King, are helpless to effect a change.

A Rangoon despatch says 700 men, women, boys, girls, priests and foreigners have been burned alive under the towers of the city walls as a sacrifice for the restoration of the King's health. The panic in Mandalay was frightful. Hundreds of people are leaving the city. The King's illness is said to be leprosy.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The Proposed International Park.

AN AMERICAN DELEGATION AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The party of American gentlemen including ex-Lieut.-Governor Dorsheimer, of New York State, and Hon. Messrs. Gardiner and Stoute, three of the Commissioners appointed by that State to inquire into the subject of Governmental control of the site of Niagara Falls, and the preservation of the neighbouring scenery, who visit the capital for the purpose of consulting with the Dominion authorities on the propriety of forming an International Park at the Falls, had interviews on Saturday with the Governor-General and his Ministers. The subject discussed was Lord Dufferin's scheme, sketched out by the late Governor-General in a speech delivered at the rooms of the Ontario Society of Arts in September, 1878, in these words:—

The Governments of New York and of Ontario or Canada should combine to acquire whatever rights may have been established against the public, and to form around the Falls a small public International Park, not indeed decorated, but in any way sophisticated by the puny art of the landscape gardener, but carefully preserved in the picturesque and unvulgarised condition in which it was originally laid out by the hand of nature.

Negotiations have been entered into. The New York Legislature has endorsed the scheme. In December last Hon. Oliver Mowat, representing the Ontario Government, made a report commenting favourably on the proposal, but setting forth that the preservation of the site of Niagara Falls was a national and not a Provincial object, and should consequently be assumed by the Dominion Government. It is with the view of forwarding the scheme that the delegates made the present visit.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner furnishes the following particulars regarding the movement now on foot:—The last Governor of New York, in a message to the Legislature, approved of the State taking possession of lands enough about Niagara to preserve the scenery. The Legislature referred the matter to the Commissioners of the State Survey for a plan and recommendations. The Commissioners have made a plan and report to the Legislature, and a bill has been introduced and progressed, appointing a special Commission with power to take the necessary legal steps to acquire the property. The Commission was now conferring with our Government in relation to the matter.

On Saturday the American delegation had an informal interview with the Governor-General, at which the particulars of the scheme were furnished. His Excellency expressed much interest in the project. In the afternoon, an interview took place between the delegates and the members of the Privy Council. The report of the New York State Board of Survey was laid on the table, and received the attention of the Ministers. The question of the establishment of an International Park was freely discussed, and the desirability of such a thing being consummated largely concurred in.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Preparations for the Monster Celebration at Quebec.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

QUEBEC, April 10.—The President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Quebec, has been advised that the festival will not be celebrated in Montreal on 24th June, but that the entire Society would come down here and join in the great celebration on that day with their bands. In such case, as it is estimated Montreal will contribute at least ten thousand persons to the Quebec display, it has not been regularly decided yet where the religious service is to be held on 24th June, but, according to usage, it is this year the turn of the Notr Dame of Upper Town, section 10, to have it within their limit, and, as it has also been claimed by them, it is probable that it will be held in the Upper Town. By many, however, the Basilica is considered inadequate to the accommodation of the immense crowd, and they accordingly favour an open air service either on the site of the Jesuit Barracks, the Cove Field, or the Plains of Abraham. It is believed that those in favour of the Jesuit Barracks site will carry the day, and that the local Government will have the ground properly levelled off in time for the ceremony.

FOREST FIRES.

Conflagrations Raging in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., April 10.—A fire started in the woods at the north part of the town at noon. The wind is blowing a gale and the fire is increasing with great rapidity. Fears were entertained for the seaside villages, but that extremity of the burning area which threatened the villages ran into the swamp and was extinguished. The fire is now spreading over a large area extending north and south, the southern end running towards this town. Gangs of men have been sent from here. There is a collection of houses in the woods north of the town directly in the path of the fire.

MILFORD, PA., April 10.—Forest fires are breaking out in Pike County, Pa. Considerable damage is reported in the back townships.

Missed Twenty Thousand Dollars.

NEWBURGH, N.Y., April 10. — Five masked men gagged and bound the watchman and attempted to rob the safe at Gomer & Co.'s print works at Haverstrwa yesterday morning. Two charges of powder were fired in the safe. The second explosion was heard by other watchmen. The burglars fled empty handed. To-day was pay day at the works and $20,000 was last evening deposited in the safe. It is supposed the burglars are New York experts.

A Doctor Charged With Forgery.

LEAMINGTON, April 11.—Yesterday Dr. G. C. MAXON, of this village, was arraigned before the Magistrate's Court here, on the information of Robert Fair, charging him with forgery. The charge was sustained, and Maxon was admitted to bail, to stand his trial at the fall Assizes.

THE BULLSTRODE MURDER.

Voluntary Confession of Cleophas Lachance.

HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

MONTREAL, April 10.—High Constable Bissonnette returned to-day from the scene of the Bullstrode murder with the confession of the wretched youth Cleophas Lachance in his pocket. It is as follows:—

THE CONFESSION OF CLEOPHAS LACHANCE TO HIGH CONSTABLE BISSONNETTE.

"On the 29th of March, after dinner, I took the road leading to Babineau's house. I met the deceased, Odelle Desilets, whom I saw from the garret at our place. She was about five acres from her home, near the well, where the murder took place. I asked her to kiss me. She refused and pushed me back, and I fell on the ground. I then got angry and, getting up, jumped at her, at the same time seizing her with my hands and throwing her to the ground and holding her by the throat. I drew my knife (which is the same one shown me by Mr. Bissonnette), and she took it from me, I holding her down with both my arms and legs. When she saw me pulling out my knife, she said, 'Oh, my God, he is pulling out his knife.' I succeeded in taking the knife from her again, and it was then that I cut my hands. When I took the knife from her, I

STABBED HER WITH IT,

and this was the wound that was visible at the inquest. After she was stabbed she tried to arise, but I pushed her to the ground and went for a piece of board on which there was nailed a hinge. When I stabbed her she was in the middle of the street. I then dragged her near the well after having stabbed her so that she could not escape from me. It was then that I broke the piece of wood and came near the girl, who was near the well. This piece of wood was a part of the cover of the well. I split the wood with my hands. I then approached the girl, who was lying on her right side on the ground with her head near the well and her feet on the road. I struck her with the piece of wood on the left temple near the left eye.

SHE GROANED SO LOUD

that if there had been any one in Babineau's house they would have heard her. I struck her again on the left side of the head, holding the piece of wood in both my hands. She then put her left hand on the wound on her head, and once more I struck her, and her hand remained in her hair. She did not stir then, so I took her and put her head first into the well. I pushed her legs on top of her body that she might not be seen. Her feet and a part of her legs were visible outside of the well still, so I pushed her down again. Her hat and her shawl were on the road, and I put them

INTO THE WELL.

I spread her shawl over her, and laid her hat beside her. I then took some lengths of board with which I covered her over. I afterwards took some fence rails which I stood on end on the body in the well. I left the body in the well, and went away in the direction of home. In about half an hour I came running to the well at two different times, and looked in to see whether she was moving. I then went home to the barn by the highway, and washed my hands. This was about eight acres from the road. On leaving the well after the murder, I perceived that my hands were cut, and that

THERE WAS BLOOD UPON MY CLOTHES,

and when I saw that my hands were bleeding, after having wiped them on the sleeve of my coat, I put them in my pockets. I washed my hands in a little trough in the barn, and then came on to the highway and went to my brother Joseph's barn. I waited there to compose myself. It was during that time that I saw the Cure Lessard pass. I am satisfied now that I have declared all, as for several days I have been wishing to make this declaration, but I could not bring myself to do so. I am happy now to declare this crime, so that no suspicions may be attached to any innocent person. I make this declaration that my conscience may be relieved of a great weight. I make the above declaration of my own free will, without any threat or promise whatsoever, but just on being asked to do so by Mr. A. Bissonnette, High Constable."

High Constable Bissonnette's task has not been a pleasant one, and he deserves credit for the manner in which he has performed his duty.

FORESTRY IN COURT.

A Quarrel in a Lodge Room Leads to an Action for Slander.

By Telegraph to The Mail.

LONDON, April 10.—A case was tried at the Assizes to-day in which the Foresters took a good deal of interest. It seems that among the Ancient Order of Foresters, Mr. E. T. Essery, a city barrister, held a high place. A member named Wm. Moore made some charges in the lodge meeting against one C. F. Cox, and it fell to Essery to occupy the chair on the evening the charges were to be tried. The meeting was stormy, and Moore, in the course of the evening, said that Essery was no lawyer and could be prosecuted for practising. This led to an action for slander laid by Essery against Moore. Essery conducted his own case, and he did it in such a violent way as to call for the highest reproof from the Judge, particularly where, in his address to the jury, he began to give a version of the case that had not been brought out in the evidence. Essery retorted that he had been sworn, and considered that all he was saying was under oath. This contention, his Lordship Chief Justice Wilson would not allow, reminding Essery that he must draw a distinction between himself as a barrister and himself as a Forester or a suitor. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Nomination of Candidates on Saturday.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The nomination for Chateauguay county took place at Ste. Martin on Saturday, when Mr. E. Holton, son of the late member, and Dr. Laberge, were duly nominated to the vacant seat. In the afternoon a meeting of about one thousand electors was held in the village, at which addresses were delivered by Messrs. Ives, M. P., Tellier, M. P., and Bergeron, M. P., in support of Dr. Laberge, and by Hon. Mr. Laurier, Dr. Laberge, M.P.P., Mr. Scriver, M.P., and Mr. S. Cross in behalf of Mr. Holton. The latter gentleman contented himself with the brief statement that he was a Liberal in politics, and that if elected he would follow his party leaders. Owing to the bad condition of the roads and wet weather, the audience was chiefly drawn from the vicinity of Ste. Martin, the home of the Conservative candidate, and was therefore largely in favour of Dr. Laberge, who in an excellent speech aroused great enthusiasm.

ONLY A PAUPER.

A Police Magistrate Censured for Sending a Sick Man to Gaol.

LONDON, April 10.—John Clark, the vagrant who died at the county gaol, was the subject of an inquest on Friday evening. The verdict rendered was that he died from general debility, but a rider was attached which set forth that there should be a detailed ward for sick prisoners, and the Police Magistrate was highly censured for sending the man to gaol when he was clearly a fit subject for the hospital.

Explosion of Dynamite in a Stone Quarry.

DOWNINGTON, PA., April 10.—A charge of dynamite exploded in a stone quarry here, killing John Powell, section boss, and Robert Taylor, workman. Ten other workmen were seriously injured.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

The Body of a Murdered Infant Found in a Church.

DEATH IN THE MILK JUG.

Practical Encouragement of a Home Industry—Failure of the Seal Fishery—Art Exhibition—Reduction in Passenger Rates.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.]

MONTREAL, April 10.—The Government supplies of coal oil and paraffine candles for the North-West Territories, heretofore obtained in the United States, are now being furnished by Waterman Bros., of London, Ont.

Col. McKay, Secretary of the Canada and Newfoundland Sealing and Fishery Company, to-day received the following very unsatisfactory despatch, intimating the almost entire failure of the Newfoundland Seal fisheries:—"Seal fishery a failure. The Ranger has arrived and reports the Eagle, Kite, Falcon, Lion, Wolf, Proteus, Iceland, and others all clean."

The town of Iberville is excited over a case of infanticide brought to light there on Sunday last. Madame Olivier Bourquet, of the town, while at grand mass had her attention attracted to the fact that there was a parcel under her seat, which on examination proved to be the body of an infant, wrapped up in a copy of a newspaper of March 12th. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the infant had been born alive and had been strangled.

The water in the river has fallen about three feet during the past twenty-four hours, leaving large quantities of ice on the wharves and shallow places, and dispelling all fear of a flood for this season.

The exhibition of oil paintings by Canadian artists at the Art Gallery next week promises to be unusually good.

Passenger rates from Montreal to New York will be reduced from $11 to $9 on Monday.

Ald. Allard stated in the Board of Chairmen yesterday that the Health Department had discovered a case of a milkman, residing at the Blue Bonnets, who had a case of typhoid fever in his family last fall, and that, upon examination among the milkman's customers, twenty in number, no fewer than nine deaths had occurred. He asked an appropriation of $40 to have certain milk and water analyzed by Dr. Girdwood, and it was granted.

The following members of the Toronto Gymnasium, accompanied by Haslan, arrived here this morning, and will assist at the entertainment of the Lacrosse Club tomorrow:—Messrs. J. D. Andrews, R. W. Sutherland, W. F. Dunspaugh, and Wm. Hurst.

The magistrates have granted saloon licenses to 266 persons in this city for the current year; 29 grocers' licenses have been also granted.

Mr. L. H. Frechette, ex-M.P.P. for Levis, has written a play entitled "Papineaux," the chief incidents of which are taken from the battles of St. Denis and St. Charles in 1837-38. It has been rehearsed and favourably received, and will form a feature of the great re-union of French Canadians in Quebec on St. Jean Baptiste day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Decline in Pig Iron—Proposed great Shipping Depot in New York—Success of American Cotton in China.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, April 10.—The Artisans' Permanent Building Society pays its 10th dividend of 6 per cent per annum.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has agreed with the city authorities upon the terms of the lease of land on the North River under water, comprising a thousand city lots, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-second streets. It is proposed to fill in the land and erect a great depot where western products may be transferred from the cars to European vessels. It is expected the improvements will be pushed to completion at once, and in a few years the entire freight for European ports arriving by the Central road will centre here, and six lines of steamers or elevators can discharge their cargoes of grain at one time into the holds of the vessels.

NEW YORK, April 10,—The decline in pig iron in the past three weeks from $7 to $10 a ton is attributed to the large stock on hand and lack of orders.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Mr. Denny, Consul at Tientsin, reports that within three years the consumption of American cotton goods has gained immensely over English. In 1877 the trade was equally divided between England and America. Mr. Denny imputes this almost wholly to the superior character of American goods.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The first three months of 1880 there were 1,400 failures against 2,500 in the first three months of 1879 and 3,300 the same period in 1878. The liabilities of the first quarter in 1880 are twelve millions against $43,000,000 in the same period in 1879 and $32,000,000 in 1878.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A lively competition is expected between the three steamship lines from New York to Havana after April 20th, when the present arrangement expires. Passenger fares on the Alexandre line will be reduced from $60 to $20, which reduction will undoubtedly be met by the other lines. Freight rates will also be reduced.

Mancelia Folsom, cheese commmission merchant, assigned yesterday. Folsom is a leading member of the Produce, Butter and Cheese Exchanges. The liabilities are not large, and the suspension will probably be only temporary.

ONTARIO ASSIZES.

Close of the Proceedings.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

WHITBY, Ont., April 10.—The Assizes closed here this evening. The Valentyne conspiracy case, in which Benjamin Barnes was prosecutor, and in which Lewis Gerow, James Powell, John Adams, and J. J. Valentyne, all of Port Perry, and Reach, were concerned, fell through. All were regarded by the Court as a "scaly" lot, who had discredited their own testimony. Mr. N. G. Bigelow appeared for the defence.

In the seduction case of O'Connor v. Brown, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff with $1 damages. Mr. Farewell with Mr. Greenwood, appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Ritchie (of Edgar, Ritchie & Malone) and Mr. W. H. Billings for defendant.

In the case of Thomas Cooper, acquitted on the charge of wife murder, and held to answer a charge of assault on a woman in pregnancy, has been traversed to the Sessions.

DECAPITATED BY A SAW.

Horrible Accident in a Mill at Parham.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 10.—On Friday a terrible accident occurred at the saw mill of Playfair Bros., near Parham, whereby John Lee, of Parham, was completely decapitated and one of his arms cut off. Lee, who was foreman of the mill, was engaged in fixing the guides of one of the circular saws, and by some means he fell against it. The machine was running at full speed and his neck, on touching the saw, was gradually drawn along and, before the saw could be stopped, the poor fellow's head was sawn off. It fell on one side of the bench, filling those present with horror. Besides his head, one of his arms was cut off from the shoulder.

The Scuttler's Bribe.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 10.—In the case of Captain Tower, charged with scuttling the barque Brother's Pride, evidence was produced to day showing that Captain Tower, the prisoner, after he returned home, received $3,000 from parties in Cuba. Counsel for the prosecution claim that this money was part of the bribe given Tower to scuttle the vessel.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Chilian Regiment Cut to Pieces.

The Huascar Again Badly Punished.

PANAMA, March 31.—It is reported the Chilian Minister of War, Satomayor, who is a lawyer, undertook to surprise the Peruvians near Moquegua, with four regiments of infantry, but was drawn into ambush by the Peruvians, and one of his regiments cut to pieces, the Chilians losing 1,300.

During the engagement off Arica, on February 27th, it is stated the Chilian ironclad Huascar suffered severely, losing twenty-five killed and wounded, including its captain and two other officers. Another Chilian ironclad bombarded Arica, demolishing several houses, and killing several women and children.

In 1877 the Peruvian Government assumed the responsibility of all paper money then circulating in compensation for the heavy debt due by the Government to the associated banks of Lima. The Government now orders the banks to redeem in silver