The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

THE DESPATCHES UNDERGOING REVISION IN THE DARK.

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LONDON, April 25. The excitement regarding the crisis in Afghanistan and Soudan continues unabated, notwithstanding the only bright spot in the difficulty with France. The events now past Egypt and Khartoum have been left behind, and the news of the Russian Government to make a complete and prolonged stay there was that of Baron Giers's administration, even when Mr. Gladstone was blowing about Lord Beaconsfield's taking of the rights of Parliament, only a portion of Sir Peter Lumsden's despatches have been published, and none from Mr. Gladstone, except those obtained by parliamentary enterprise. Thus the country is kept in ignorance of vital facts which will possibly overthrow us in war. The general impression from the published despatches is that the Foreign Office is but been left behind in the progress of the negotiations. Even the *Daily News* now admits that there is to be war, while the *Telegraph*, the popular organ of financiers, declares that there is nothing in the territory at issue to justify a fight; that Russia might get much of what she wants without particular harm, and that the question is really one of national pride on both sides. England declares that the attack on the Afghans was cruel and deliberate; Russia laughs at the idea of censuring Komaroff. From this dilemma there is apparently no escape but war. The idea that Germany and Austria will force Turkey to close the Dardanelles is most unlikely. It is believed that Turkey has already given her option in favor of England, on the promise of the latter's assistance in floating a new Turkish loan. The opinion in England is still virtually unanimous for war.

Mr. Gladstone artfully combined the Soudan and Russian questions in his demand for a vote of credit. The Tories wish to have these questions divided, to enable them to criticise the Soudan policy of the Government. They will probably attempt to compel a division of the subject when the vote of credit comes up for debate on Monday.

Last night's vote, by which the Government was defeated in its plan of charging the cost of Irish registration to the local rates, has complicated the situation, as it is one of Gladstone's favorite fads to oppose relief of local rates by imperial taxation.

Despite his worries, everybody remarks Mr. Gladstone's good spirits. His step is more jaunty and his air more dudelike than it has been in a long time. He visits the theatres often, interviews Miss Anderson in the green room, and he himself escorted Irving into the distinguished strangers' gallery last night. But his voice has grown very weak, the least exertion renders him hoarse, and he has lost much of his authority.

Many mysterious movements on the part of the Spanish Republican propagandists under the leadership of the distinguished exile, Señor Ruiz Zorilla, have recently attracted attention among the politicians in Spain, and have caused no little alarm in Spanish official circles. It appears from information carefully gathered in Spain that the Republicans were never more thoroughly in earnest, and never more hopeful of ultimate success. Their operations for the present are being conducted in a quiet way, which in itself is an indication of earnestness, and which, while it probably does not deceive the Government officials, enables them to prevent any widespread knowledge of the revolutionary movements. Even the Opposition newspapers have only occasional hints of the existence of the agitation, and it is evident that they have not been taken into the confidence of the leaders. It is believed that Señor Zorilla, who has been successively expelled from Spain, Switzerland, and France, is still living in London, and is actively directing the propaganda from this neutral ground. His exact location in London is a mystery, but an active search for him is being prosecuted by Spanish detectives, assisted by the London police and Post Office authorities.

The Spanish Government is chiefly troubled by the enormous circulation in Spain of republican literature, which seeks to excite the people against all dynastic rulership by pointing to the greater freedom and higher average of prosperity enjoyed by the French, the Swiss, and, above all, by the Americans, in the absence of monarchies. Every public calamity is utilized to point the moral that the people would be abundantly able to relieve their own distress if it were not for the sums wrung from them in taxes to support the grandeur of royalty. The royal bounty given to the sufferers by the late earthquakes is spoken of as but a tithe of what belonged to the people any way, and the pending epidemic of cholera is referred to as a quite avoidable scourge if the people had not been too far impoverished by kingly exactions to establish proper sanitary precautions. It is believed that this literature emanates chiefly from London, and this accounts for the active search for the great republican leader.

It has been ascertained that a general uprising in the northern provinces of Spain was arranged for last Saturday, the 18th inst., but that the leaders, learning that the Government had been informed of the plot, ordered its postponement. The orders, however, failed to reach several of the remote districts, and the result was that the programme was but partly executed. The demonstration was mainly confined to the province of Aragon, where many telegraph wires were cut and rails displaced by the revolutionists. The effect of the demonstration was most apparent on the railway line between Calatayuel and Caspe, where a considerable quantity of railway property was destroyed, and traffic was delayed for several hours. Many arrests have been made, ostensibly for malicious mischief, but it is well known that the stoppage of communications was merely a preliminary to the intended uprising.

A Zorilla pronunciamento is expected during the coming week, and there is an unconfirmed rumor that the deferred rising is to take place next Saturday, the 2d prox. A curious phase of the situation is that the Carlists are known to be secretly encouraging the Republican propagandists, although the openly avowed object of the latter is the overthrow of all dynasties. The agitation of the Carlists is that Republican success, although it would not directly aid them, would damage the Alfonsists; that the Carlists would somehow benefit by the confusion, and that their cause is desperate without such a cataclysm as that proposed by Señor Zorilla. The Spanish Government affects to believe that all this is merely the result of Bourse manœuvres, but there is ample reason to believe that this is not the real opinion of King Alfonso or his Ministers, and that they are far more seriously alarmed than they are willing to admit.

It is exceedingly difficult to obtain news from Russia respecting the war preparations going on there, owing to the stringent orders regulating admission to the various arsenals, dockyards, &c., and the extreme precautions taken to prevent the outside public from obtaining a knowledge of what is going on in the Government workshops. Great care is even exercised in the selection of workmen, and a spy system prevails to prevent their giving any information to strangers. But judging from the large force of men employed day and night in the arsenals and shipyards at Nicholaieff, Sebastopol, and other naval stations, the preparations for war must be enormous.

It has been learned on good authority that by the end of April the Russian authorities will have at least 55 first-class man-of-war, the armor-plated, six of them being heavy ironclads, after the pattern of the Peter the Great, and 100 torpedo boats and rams, ready at Cronstadt for active service.

The Russian Government is publishing the memoirs of the late Gen. Skobeleff. They are intensely patriotic, and are no doubt given to the public for the purpose of exciting a strong war feeling among Russians generally, as the events now transpiring in central Asia justify Gen. Kauffmann's warnings in relation to the importance of the Sarakhs River and Penjdeh as bases of supply in the event of an advance on Herat.

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STILL WAITING FOR WAR.

OPTIMISM IN LONDON THAT DOUBTS BREAKS IN FORCE A FIGHT.

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LONDON, April 25.—Twilight: the situation appears to be very serious. It looks as if Russia desires war, and as if England will be compelled to accept a challenge to fight. The anxious people of England, that is, those who read and know what is going on, seem to believe that there will be war. But they are less enthusiastic about it.

Russia is taking every possible precaution to prevent England from creating any secret service within the Czar's dominions in the event of war. Among other decrees toward this end the Government has issued one prohibiting all foreigners from serving in any capacity on any railroad within the Russian empire.

Gen. Kitroff, in the *Moscow Gazette*, has attracted attention by a skillful revival of the discussion, which was brought up at the time of the meeting of the Emperors at Skiernievice, about the question of that part of Russian Poland bounded on the east by the Vistula River, and including the capital of Warsaw, to Germany. The revival of this idea in a paper so official as the *Moscow Gazette* at this time is deemed very significant, and is looked upon as a strong bid for German support on the Afghan question. In some quarters it is thought that the discussion is opened under a secret understanding with Prince Bismarck, that the price of the Russian cession of this part of Poland to Germany is already agreed upon, and that it is to be no use than Germany's active aid in suppressing any Polish revolt which may occur against the Czar's authority if Russia goes to war with England, and, in case of necessity, active friendship as against the latter power.

British merchants are showing how keenly alive they are to the danger that the ocean carrying trade may be transferred from England to some other country, the United States being most favored from this respect, as the result of a protracted war in which Great Britain and Russia. They have already organized a movement having for its object the influencing of the Cabinet to undertake the insuring of war risks on shipping. It is argued that the Government could issue such risks at rates that would be less than the premiums charged for British vessels to people of neutral nations, and in this way carry on a war without serious detriment to England's greatest commercial interest.

A despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is believed in the French capital that the British Foreign Office has received a plain intimation from Russia that she will not accept mediation if any should be offered.

Despatches from St. Petersburg received here this afternoon state that the Czar has issued an imperial ukase sanctioning the raising of a large force of Turkoman militia by Gen. Komaroff.

The Russians are compelling the Sarûks of Penjdeh, who are friendly to the British, to construct military roads.

A St. Petersburg special despatch to the *Standard* says the negotiations continue between the Russian and British Governments. The frontier question presents no serious difficulty, but the Penjdeh affair delays the meeting of the Boundary Commission, headed by M. Lessar for Russia, and Sir Peter Lumsden for Great Britain. Russia says that she is willing to cede Zulfidar in return for Penjdeh. That accomplished, the Boundary Commission could probably arrange for a withdrawal of both Russian and Afghan troops from the disputed zone. This solution of the existing difficulty, it is reported, however, is only possible if England foregoes her claim for satisfaction from Russia for the Penjdeh incident. Satisfaction, continues the despatch, Russia will not give.

British transports at Woolwich have been ordered to load for India future, until otherwise instructed, all their war stores for the relief of Suakim. The Government has ordered the immediate construction of forty gunboats. These new gunboats are to be according to the Admiralty specifications of a new type of naval architecture. They will carry light shell guns for the purpose of destroying torpedo nets, and will have a coal storage capacity which will render them capable of steaming 1,000 miles without recoaling. The Government has also chartered the steamer Energia. She will be converted into an armed cruiser.

It is said that the Russian student residing there, but belonging to the Russian army, have recently left Paris in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg.

The Cabinet was in session for three hours and a half this afternoon. It is understood that its deliberations resulted in no improvement of the Afghan situation.

ROME, April 25.—The *Gazetta* says Signor Mancini, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Savile Lumley, the representative of Great Britain at this place, have arranged definitely for the future military and political action of Italy in the Red Sea and in Egypt. They have also arranged the details for a visit to Rome of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Prince Victor. The *Tribuna* and the *Monitore de Roma* say the Italian Foreign Office has been notified officially that the visit will be made early in May.

MADRID, April 25.—A Russian corvette anchored in the port of Almeria, on the Mediterranean, in Spain, last evening, and her commander hurriedly went ashore and hunted up the Russian Consul. After a brief conference the commander hastened back to his ship, which at once lifted anchor and proceeded to sea with her lamps unlit.

It was ascertained to-day that the commander of the corvette put into Almeria for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not war had yet been declared between Russia and England. He said he had run across a British man-of-war whose conduct was so suspicious as to induce him to stop and ascertain what the situation was, and what line of action on his part it would warrant.

FRANCE WILL WAIT A LITTLE.

Hopes Entertained of an Amicable Settlement of her Quarrel with Egypt.

CAIRO, April 25.—The departure of the French Chargé de Affaires has been postponed twenty-four hours, and there are now great hopes entertained that meantime an amicable settlement will be reached of the differences growing out of the seizure by the Egyptian Government of the French newspaper *Bosphore Egyptien*. The negotiations now in progress are being conducted through the Greek diplomatic agent. It is thought that France will accept Egypt's offer of compromise made yesterday. In this the Khedive's Government proposed to apologize for the forcible entry into the office of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, and to admit that the rights of domicile of the publishers had been violated, provided that France would permit the form of apology to go on record without any reference to "the seizure of the *Bosphore Egyptien*."

PARIS, April 25.—The French Government, it is said, is about to send its recent note regarding the rehabilitation of the *Bosphore Egyptien* to Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, to the powers in the form of a circular.

All newspapers here applaud the Government for its energetic action in the matter. The *Gaulois* publishes a report that France and England have agreed upon a compromise regarding the affair. In official circles, however, it is declared that France is determined to exact full reparation.

A special Cairo note was received to-day from from Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, reassuring the French Government of the Khedive's intention to act fairly in the matter of the demands with regard to the *Bosphore Egyptien* affair, and requesting that no hasty action be taken.

In his note, the Egyptian Foreign Minister says that all reparation consistent with the dignity of his Government will be made for the suppression of the paper.

On receipt of the note the Government immediately instructed its representative at Cairo to remain at his post and await orders.

ALEXANDRIA, April 25.—The French man-of-war which was lying in the harbor here has lifted anchor and taken a position outside the harbor just off its entrance.

A Boarding House Fired by a Crazy Woman.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—A boarding house run by a Mrs. McIntyre, in Appleton, Wis., was burned this morning. The place was fired by a crazy woman. Twenty boarders barely escaped with their lives, losing all their clothes and property.

Killing his Father.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Jack Clark shot and killed his father, Joe Clark, at Manchester, Ky., to-day. The two had a difficulty about hogs and the son went to his father's house and shot him without warning. The murderer has not been arrested as yet.

Special Treasury Agents Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Legare Pinckney of South Carolina and Geo. H. Parker of Iowa as Special Agents of the Treasury Department.

YOUNG CARD PROTHERS A QUARREL.

Narrowly Escaping a Shotgun Ball from Col. Egoff's Pistol.

THEY, April 25.—Some time ago, in a dispute between Capt. Belcher and Lieut. Jewett of the Fourth Battery, the members of the N. G. S. indulged free. But to interfere not entertained an order that had been made by Secretary of State Carr, the Major-General of the Division. At about the same time a letter from Troy, signed "J. E." was published in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, in which Gen. Carr was referred to in uncomplimentary terms. The authorship of the letter was attributed to Col. Egoff by Gen. Carr's friends, but the Colonel emphatically denied all knowledge of it, and unsuccessfully attempted to convince the old veteran. At about Six this afternoon Col. Egoff was seated in a saloon on River street, where he met William G. Carr, the General's son. Young Carr was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and soon began to abuse Egoff, and to accuse him of writing the objectionable letter. Egoff insisted that he was innocent, and as Carr continued to insist him, said:

"See here, Carr, I've stood all the abuse I intend to take from you, and I want you to stop."

"Would you hold up your right hand that you did not write that letter?" said Carr.

"Yes, I would if I had one," replied Egoff.

Then Carr removed his sleeve, and Egoff grabbed a poker and attempted to strike him, but he was prevented by persons present, and Carr was invited to leave the place.

At about 8 o'clock tonight Carr and Egoff met in the Troy House barroom, where the quarrel was renewed by Carr calling Egoff a swindler. [illegible] forbidding to the epithet with a blow in the face, which knocked the ashes of a cigar the Colonel was smoking all over his face. Col. Egoff's only hand was at his hip pocket in an instant, and when he drew it out it held a pistol, carrying a Bonaparte ball, which he pointed at Carr. The quarrel attracted several persons, all of whom retreated when the pistol was shown, except Mr. Paris, one of the proprietors, and L. H. Wager, manager of the billiard room, both of whom grabbed Egoff and threw him down. But the Colonel was determined to shoot, and fire he did, the bullet striking Carr sideways and tearing through his coat at the waist.

"I'm shot," exclaimed Carr, and he was immediately hurried to a room, where Dr. Schuyler examined him, and found that the ball had, after striking a button, glanced off and simply made an ugly bruise. It is certain that the interference of Paris and Wager saved Carr's life, as Egoff was within five feet of him and had the weapon in a line with the abdomen.

Col. Egoff was taken to the police station, but was immediately released. Col. Egoff is prominent in G. A. R. circles, and is the commandant of the Tilden Veteran Corps. Young Carr is a clerk in the Secretary of State's office. Young Carr has a bad wound over the eye, where he was struck with a poker. He says that Egoff began the quarrel by abusing his father, and that at the second meeting Egoff called him a — cub and a loafer.

SHE CHANGED HER ESCORT.

A Stout Cane Broken in Sixth Avenue on Some Young Woman's Young Man.

"Take that, and that, and that!" exclaimed a young man excitedly as he belabored with a cane another young man who was walking along Sixth avenue past the Standard Theatre with a slim lady dressed in a maroon-colored suit about 9 o'clock last night. The sudden attack and the shower of blows set the caned party in rapid motion, and he disappeared down Thirty-third street without leaving his address. The other young man took the young woman by the arm in spite of her protests, and walked down to Thirty-first street, where they boarded a Sixth avenue car bound down. The cane was broken in pieces. Manager Duff of the Standard Theatre and fifteen or twenty other persons who happened to be passing at the time witnessed the cane battle. The young man who made the attack refused to answer any questions. The stick was so stout and the blows so hard that the victim will scarcely be able to attend church to-day.

He Shot a City Marshal and was in Turn Shot by a Sheriff.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Last night Joseph Eaton, who lives near Fairfield, Clinton county, went to Warsaw and drank freely. He was wanted by the Sheriff, an indictment having been found against him a few days previous for the murder of Policeman Hall a year or two ago, also for carrying concealed weapons. Sheriff Newland, assisted by City Marshal Clay Jeans, went out early this morning to arrest Eaton. He refused to submit to arrest, and began to retreat, revolver in hand. Jeans, who was kept up for a quarter of a mile, the gap between the parties and the pursued growing narrower all the time. Suddenly Marshal Jeans fell to the ground, a bullet from Eaton's revolver having struck him in the temple, killing him instantly. The Sheriff, taking a good aim with the last charge in his revolver, lodged a ball in Eaton's abdomen. He fell, and will die before morning. Eaton was a desperate character, and had given the officials a great deal of trouble. He comes of a good family, but has led a wild life.

Enjoying a Planked Shad Dinner.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Gen. C. H. T. Collis and C. L. Levy to-night entertained a party of New York and Philadelphia gentlemen at a planked shad dinner at Thompson's Hotel in Gloucester, N. J. The New Yorkers were George J. Gould, a son of Jay Gould; Lawrence Jerome, Washington E. Connor, Cornelius Fellows, Alfred C. Cordova, Philip Burns, E. K. Willard, Edward S. Chapin, John Demott, and A. E. Bateman. The Philadelphians were Daniel Dougherty, David W. Sellers, E. P. Knight, Frank Comly, British Vice-Consul Crump, Dr. Howe, and Thomas Cochran. They did justice to the menu: little Neck clams, consommé, shad boiled, planked, and baked, lamb chops, with spring vegetables; waffles and champagne. During the dinner the modes of planking and cooking shad were discussed, and planked shad was voted a great dish. Daniel Dougherty, on behalf of Mr. Collis and Mr. Levy, welcomed the visitors in a humorous speech, and was sorry that Jay Gould had been unable to attend. The response was made by John H. Demott, who thanked the hosts for the great treat. After a short sail up the river the New Yorkers returned home on a late train.

Report on the New York Barge Office.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Collector Robertson a report of the comparative expense of examining passengers' baggage in New York before and since the establishment of the Barge Office. The report shows that the duties collected on passengers' baggage were $111,387 in 1880-1881, $102,470 in 1881-1882, $80,284 in 1882-1883, $99,078 in 1883-1884, and $71,543 since the Barge Office was established. The number of passengers in 1880-1881 was 30,225 and in 1884-1885 38,925. The decrease in these duties is ascribed to the Supreme Court's decision in the Astor case, which practically admits free all wearing apparel, old or new, brought by a passenger. The report adds: "The cost of inspecting baggage since the establishment of the Barge Office has been $60,101, of which amount $52,218 was paid to Mr. Starin and the remainder to laborers employed at the Barge Office. The number of inspectors employed at the port of New York has increased from 230 in 1880 to 312 in April, 1885."

An Irish Regiment for the Czar.

BOSTON, April 25.—It is reported, on apparently good authority, that a man formerly connected with the police of Lynn has been in communication for some time past with agents of the Russian Government, and will, should hostilities begin between England and Russia, try to raise an Irish regiment in Massachusetts to serve against the Queen. It is asserted that the men will be taken on board a Russian transport from a Boston harbor excursion steamer, on the high seas, and out of the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and, under convoy of the Russian man-of-war now lying at Hampton Roads, will sail for Odessa, on the Black Sea. The man who is engineering the expedition was with the Fenian raid into Canada under Gen. O'Neil.

Deserted by the Man with Whom She Eloped.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—A prepossessing young woman, apparently about 23 years of age, to-day applied to the Mayor of this city for pecuniary assistance. She gave her name as Mrs. Henry, and said that a short time ago she became acquainted with a man who said he lived in Baltimore. He induced her to elope with him, leaving her husband, who was a well-to-do mill operative in Taunton, Mass.

She accompanied him to this city, where he placed her as a boarder in a handsomely furnished house, and left her to go on a business trip. Soon after his departure she discovered that the house was a place of bad repute, and she escaped with only what clothing she had on. The Mayor's secretary, after investigating the case, gave her a pass for Taunton.

Receiver Appointed for a Railroad.

CLEVELAND, April 25.—This afternoon J. H. Cheney was appointed receiver for the Lake Erie and Western Railway by Judge Welker of the United States Circuit Court. The road runs from Sandusky, Ohio, to Bloomington, Ill. Gen. A. McCourtney of New York held a previous mortgage on the property of the road, C. K. Cummings, in August, 1883, for $320,000. The interest on the note at the rate of 7 per cent. was paid up to Nov. 1, 1884. To-day the road confessed judgment for the principal and unpaid interest, amounting to $330,820.93. The receiver was appointed at Mr. McCourtney's request, and there was no opposition to the appointment. It is understood that no change in the policy of the company will be made. Mr. Cheney is Vice-President of the road.

Foreclosing on the B. and M. Telegraph Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee of the $10,000,000 mortgage upon the property of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court for its foreclosure, alleging that the company is insolvent, has not kept the property in repair, and has encumbered it by the issue of $1,500,000 of receiver's certificates.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S FIGHT.

HIS ADVANCE HEARD COMING EVER THE ARMED PREPARATIONS.

The Battle Lasting Six Day Friday—Twelve Rebellions Killed and Some 50 Wounded—The Insurgents Heavily Shelled a Gun.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N. W. T., April 25.—Just before yesterday a battle took place, Middleton, with his staff, was riding out to the front with Bruton's cavalry, who were acting as escort. When about five miles from McDonald, where they had camped the night before, they came upon the enemy, between two small bluffs covered with timber. About twenty or thirty of the enemy's scouts opened fire, killing several of the horses of Middleton's escorts and wounding several men. Between the bluffs, which were about 300 yards apart, there was a piece of level and open prairie that extended back about 1,000 yards, across which were deep ravines, with timber in the bottoms. Here the rebels were stationed. After firing a volley from the bluff the scouts got under cover, and the General ordered up the advance guard of the Ninetieth Regiment under Capt. Clark. Two guns of a battery then came on at a gallop under command of Capt. Peters, the guns being supported by the garrison division under Capt. Peters. After firing a couple of shrapnels at the bluff beside the latter retired into the ravine, and the remainder of the Ninetieth were then sent up. Major Buchan commanding the right battalion, and Major Boswell the left. Company C of the infantry school, Toronto, being on the extreme right, had two or three hot brushes for the possession of the knoll about 500 yards in front of the ravine. Being ordered to retire from the knoll, it was taken possession of by the rebels, but the infantry drove them out.

While this was going on at the right, on the left a supporting battery and a company of the Ninetieth, under Capt. Forest, made a dash across the opening and gained the top of the ravine. The remainder of the forces were gradually worked up and kept closing on the ravine. Meantime the artillery were being moved from point to point so as to obtain the most advantageous position for shelling the rebels in the ravine. They drove them out of a number of houses and set the strawstacks on fire. The rebels were seen to leave the houses, seeking cover in the ravine.

When No. 2 Company of the Tenth Grenadiers arrived from Winnipeg they were sent over on the right flank and thrown out as skirmishers' order, so as to enfilade the ravine and relieve some of the troops who had been in action all day. About sixty rebels were seen to retreat on horseback, the remainder in the ravine being unable to do so, owing to their horses being either captured or shot.

Things remained unchanged up to 5 P. M., when there could not have been more than ten men in the rifle pits in the ravine. At this time Gen. Middleton had his troops drawn up preparatory to making a charge and capturing the men in the pits, which was expected to close the engagement, as he had ordered the teams to move about half a mile nearer the river, in the open, to camp for the night. During the afternoon the remainder of the Tenth crossed over, also one gun of a Winnipeg battery, and it is expected that all of the troops will cross to the east side to-morrow, when Gen. Middleton will press on to Batouche.

The Canadian loss is now put at 12 killed and 50 wounded. The rebels hardly missed a shot. To the killed must be added Lieut. Swinford and Private Hutchinson and Ellis, Ninth Battalion; Gunner Cook of Battery No. 1; Gunner Private Watson of C School of Infantry, Toronto; and Capt. Clarke and Private Wheeler of the Ninetieth Regiment.

As far as could be seen, the enemy left no dead on the field, though twenty-five of them were shot and about a dozen wounded. The rebels seem to be composed of about an equal number of half breeds and Indians. In all they are not more than two hundred, and are supposed to be under the command of Gabriel Dumont.

WINNIPEG, April 25.—A special from Clark's Crossing says: "Beyond a doubt it is a fact that the fight of yesterday was a reverse for Gen. Middleton, and that the volunteers were really forced to retreat. The rebels seem to have followed the troops to camp and defiantly awaited a renewal of hostilities.

"The rebel loss, if any, is said to be very small. The place for the fight was well chosen, giving the rebels great advantage over our man. The approaching scene is an open prairie, a mile in length, ending in a slightly inclined bluff running north. In the *Coulee*, The bluffs on each side are well wooded.

"On the north side of the ravine the rebels were intrenched. Thence they poured a deadly fire upon the volunteers, while the latter were unable to see the enemy, who were hidden behind trees and rocks. Meanwhile the rebels picked out their men with the greatest accuracy. Even the guns of 'A' battery failed to dislodge the enemy.

"The rebels reported to have gone in the direction of Batouche Crossing. Troops will have to pass the entire distance through a wooded tract of country.

"Gen. Middleton camped last night on the south side of the ravine about midway between the battlefield and the river."

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Consul James W. Taylor wires at Winnipeg sent the following to-day to Secretary Bayard:

"The battle with Riel's force at Fish Creek continued all day Friday. The Canadian loss was 12 killed and 47 wounded. Middleton retired about a mile to open a space near the east bank of the Saskatchewan. He was reinforced by a column from the other side of the river, but the number of troops still does not exceed six hundred. The rebel forces, including the scouting party engaged, probably number three hundred, but there are rumors of hostile Indians in the rear of Middleton. The situation is very grave. There was a storm of rain and a high wind last night. There is hope of the arrival of the steamer Northcote from Swift Current with a Gatling gun, but there is danger of her being intercepted by the rebels at the bend of the Saskatchewan. The rebel loss is unknown, on account of their advantageous position in Fish Creek in a wooded ravine. The insurgents were led by Gabriel Dumont. Their fire was most deadly, as nearly all who were killed were shot through the head or heart. The occupation of Battleford by other troops relieving the garrison and the settlers, may check further hostilities by the North Saskatchewan Indians. There is telegraphic communication with Battleford, but the battle field is twenty-five miles from the nearest station. News comes only by courier to Clark's Crossing. Gen. Middleton announces his purpose to the Ottawa authorities to advance immediately on Riel's headquarters at Batouche Crossing. His rear is now east or south of South Saskatchewan."

Business Troubles.

George W. Mann, wholesale dealer in fish and salt, at 201 Washington street, one of the oldest merchants in this line in the city, has suspended payment. He does not expect to be able to pay in full. After effecting a settlement it is his intention to retire from business. A few years ago he was supposed to be worth $150,000.

Ernst Finnen, dealer in furniture, at 166 First avenue and 184 Eighth avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Hanscho.

George W. Fowler, dealer in roofing slate, at 104 West street, made an assignment yesterday to Mr. P. Arnold.

Clark & Co., tanners and general store, at Chateaugay, have made an assignment. R. S. W. Clark of the firm was formerly Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and in March, 1878, was appointed Superintendent of Public Works at Albany.

Van Ness & Batterson's saw mill, at 128 Mangin street, made an assignment yesterday to Stephen J. Telford.

The New Hired Man Cut his Throat.

John Benz, oysterman at 2,232 First avenue, hired Jacob Krieg at Castle Garden on Friday to assist him in his restaurant. Early yesterday morning Krieg cut his throat, but not enough to kill himself. He explained in German that his wife was in Bethlehem, Pa., and that he had been sorely perplexed how to get out to her.

BROOKLYN.

The building boom reached high-water mark last week. The number of permits issued was 149, 27 more than in any previous week in the history of the city.

In a raid last night on a gambling house, 217 Tillary street, twenty-one white and colored men were arrested for playing poker. Among the prisoners was Country Conkling.

The Rev. J. W. Sparks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Hymond place, formerly the Church of the Mediator, has been formally recognized by Bishop Littlejohn. The recognition of Mr. Sparks was made conditional on the name of the church being changed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Casino Roller Skating Rink, in Lincoln, Neb., was burned yesterday. Loss, $7,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

The Olympic Roller Skating Rink, in Allegheny City, Pa., was destroyed by what is believed to have been an incendiary fire yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

A fire in Starkville, Miss., yesterday morning, destroyed six buildings on the north side of the town. The stores of W. W. Scales & Co., Hogan & Son, J. L. Chiles, and others were burned. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured $11,000.

The new breaker of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, at West Brookside, Pa., was burned last evening. The fire will cripple the company's most extensive colliery, the breaker having a capacity of 250 cars per day. The breaker was valued at about $60,000.

The Caleb Ray Mansion House, in Eskeville, Warwick, R. I., owned by the heirs of William G. Dearth and occupied by John Lawson and family, was burned yesterday morning. Mrs. Lawson and four children escaped in their night clothes and saved only a sewing machine and a stove.

GEN. GRANT DROPS HIS DOOR.

More Trouble with his Throat—Authentic Figures of his Wealth.

Gen. Grant had on Friday night the least sleep he has had on any night since his throat began to fill. Saturday. He dozed off after going to bed, and did not fall asleep until 1 o'clock in the morning, and then it was only under the influence of the anodyne of morphine. His rest after he fell asleep was broken and troubled until about 6 o'clock, when he fell into a sound slumber which lasted until 8. Dr. Douglas says that the General's throat was more inflamed and sore than it had been for some time. The morning examination, however, showed considerable improvement.

For the first day in a week the General did not go down stairs yesterday. He remained in his bedroom and study all day, enjoying the cool fresh air which came in through the open windows. He did not suffer more pain than it, by the evening a new electric light apparatus for examining the General's throat was brought to the house. The General's throat has become so sore that the old apparatus could not be used without causing him great pain. The new instrument is smaller and has a mirror attached to it, the invention said that the throat was inflamed and marked with what seemed blood-stained mucus.

Gen. Grant made the acquaintance of his new grandchild. "They are a funny set," he said to Charles Foster of Fostoria yesterday. "Now, you would think that the little matter of my getting weighed the other day would certainly get somewhere near the truth. When I was not sitting the thought occurred to me that I would like to be weighed. I sent on the scales in advance. The scales balanced at 116 pounds. Well, I read six newspapers the next morning. Six of them have got the same figures, and not one of them is right."

It is practically settled that Gen. Grant will go to Jaffy, if he is well enough, to Mr. McGregor, near Saratoga, and country Mr. Joseph W. Drexel's cottage. The family party will probably take Mr. Robert Butler's private car to Saratoga, and travel home in the monster cars by the Mr. McGregor railroad. Dr. Douglas will accompany them.

The Wall and Excess Building Afire.

A policeman in Park row saw a bright glare through the windows of the business office of the Wall and Excess building at No. 23, at 11 o'clock evening and sent out an alarm. When the first engine arrived the first, second, and third floors seemed to be in a blaze and smoke was coming through the roof and out of the windows on Theatre alley. When the firemen had smashed in the doors and large plate glass windows they found that the fire was confined to the woodwork in the ceiling of the first floor. The flames had crept up to the third floor along the combing of the shaft, the stream of water and a dozen axes soon put the fire in subjection. The damage was $2,000.

When the smoke spread to the fifth floor in the rear of which Janitor Paul Churin slept, he became alarmed and threw his trunk out of the window into Theatre alley. Then he carried his aged mother, Wolfgang Jacovic, aged 72 years, down to the street.

John Kelly's office on the second floor was not damaged.

The Hartheidt Fund.

The plan of individual street subscriptions adopted by the business men of Liberty street to raise funds for the Hartheidt statue pedestal is progressing satisfactorily. It is desired to close the subscription and turn over the collections by next Saturday. Persons desiring to aid the movement can send their subscriptions to Messrs. H. Dunnell & Co., 109 Liberty street, or H. L. Shippy, agent, John A. Roebling's Sons Co., 117 Liberty street, before that day. It is hoped the business men of other streets will emulate this action.

Col. J. Armoy Knox will delivery his lecture at Steinway Hall on Monday, May 4, on "The Humorous View of It" for the benefit of the Hartheidt pedestal fund. Prof. Bradford Williams will assist in the entertainment with imitations of Booth, Barrett, Irving, Beecher, Talmage, and other people.

Fire in Yonkers.

Late last night fire was discovered in the turning mill of J. M. Nesbitt & Co., in Nepperhan Creek, Yonkers, which spread to four adjoining buildings, all of which were destroyed. The following were the losses: M. Brady, saw mill, loss $3,000, insured $1,200; J. D. Seger, planing mill, loss $2,500, insured $1,800; J. M. Nesbitt, turning mill, loss $9,000, no insurance; T. G. Williams, planing mill, loss $4,500, insured $2,000; A. D. Ladue, turning mill, loss $1,000, no insurance. In every building considerable machinery was destroyed, which is not included in the above estimates. Two members of the Hudson Hose Company were injured. A roof fell in on them.

Mr. Foil Objected to Meddling.

Ada M. Craig, an agent of the State Charities Aid Association, complained at Jefferson Market yesterday that Frederick Foil had seized her office in University place, reproached her for meddling in his affairs, and struck her three times. It appeared that Mrs. Craig had tried to persuade a woman with whom Foil was said to be living at 170 West Tenth street to place her husband in London. He was held in $500 bail. It is alleged that he has a wife and grandchildren.

Playing Pranks on a Policeman.

George McNabb, John Rice, and John Donnigan, 15-year-old lads, tied a string across the sidewalk on West Fordeth street, near Tenth avenue, and when Policeman Fess came along, his helmet struck the string, and was knocked into the gutter. The boys were arrested, and Justice Gorman fined them $10 each, because they were bad boys, and added, "I've done the same thing many a time myself."

A Cartridge on the Car Track.

As a southward-bound Avenue B car passed the Franklin statue about 8¾ last night it exploded a cartridge that had been put on the track. The horses reared and the car jolted, and the woman who was the only passenger nearly fainted. The horses of a passing hack sprang to one side suddenly as almost to throw the driver from his box. Immediately after the explosion a man was seen running away across the Park.

Bargains in Furniture.

J. & S. Baumann, the well-known furniture dealers at Eighth avenue and Forty-sixth street, are offering many attractive bargains in new and choice designs of furniture and carpetings. Their credit system meets the requirements of those who lack the means to purchase for cash.

Gone Out of the Flower Trade.

When 16-year-old Isaac Ellsburg was arrested yesterday for selling flowers in Fourteenth street, Justice Gorman fined him $2. "That settles it," said Isaac, as he paid his fine. "I don't peddle no more flowers;" and he took his license, which expires in September next, from his pocket, and tore it up.

Obituary.

John Wylie Barrow died in this city yesterday morning at the age of 56. Mr. Barrow was appointed Commissioner of Accounts on Oct. 1, 1879, by Mayor Cooper, and held over until 1883. When Mayor Grace came in again he wanted Mr. Barrow to take the office again, but Mr. Barrow could not afford time. He accepted the office of civil service examiner.

Two Sisters Missing.

The police of the Fourth street station last night made search for Hannah Topski, 15 years old, and Mary Roski, 18 years old, who left their home, 390 South Fifth street, Williamsburgh, on Friday morning, to look for work. Each wore a green jacket with brass buttons.

Declines the Bolivian Mission.

JACKSONVILLE, April 25.—A despatch from Tallahassee to the *Times-Union* says: "Ex-Gov. W. D. Bloxham, after mature consideration, has concluded to decline the Bolivian mission, and has so notified Secretary Bayard."

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Lake Champlain is clear of ice, and navigation will be resumed next week from Whitehall to St. Johns.

Baron Tournell married Miss Mina Meenell, an American, in the chapel of the Passionist Fathers in Paris yesterday.

One body of the entombed miners at Raven Run colliery, Shenandoah, Pa., was found in No. 2 lift, yesterday. It was unrecognizable.

The Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo College have decided to suspend work in that institution at the close of this year until the invested funds provide ample support.

Toronto Bay was clear of ice yesterday, it having been closed for the longest time this year than is on record since 1823, with the exception of 1836, when the ice broke up one day later than this year.

Thomas Little, a wealthy planter of Cortland, Ala., was called to his door at about dusk on Friday night, and some one fired 24 buckshot into his breast. Samuel Livingston, his brother-in-law, is in jail charged with the shooting.

The wood pulp mill of the Sacandaga Pulp Company, in Conklingville, Saratoga county, has been carried away by the high water, and lies at the Glen's Falls boom, fifteen miles from its foundation. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

A prize fight for $350 a side