less the last word of the Czar has been spoken and war has been declared. The Czar intrusts me with the mission of accomplishing his will. We do not march to make conquests, but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake. I am convinced that each of you will do his duty and not dishonor the Russian name. All peaceable inhabitants, without distinction of religion or nationality, will be sacred in our eyes. You will take nothing without payment. I require that extremely severe discipline be maintained. We pass on our way through Roumania, where I am sure we shall meet with the same hospitality that our ancestors received. I demand that you respect the established laws of the country, and, if necessary, afford the Roumanians disinterested aid against the Turks.

WILL THE TREATY OF PARIS BE INVOKED?

There has been considerable talk of a renewed effort at mediation in London during the past two days, but there seems to be no serious grounds for believing that anything of the kind will be attempted unless England's interests are actually menaced. The Liverpool *Courier's* correspondent in the metropolis seems to have caught the spirit of the general talk upon the subject. His letter of yesterday is largely extracted from as follows:—

The British government have resolved to interfere between Russia and Turkey. I have the highest authority for stating that Her Majesty's government has just been called upon by Austria to fulfil her engagements under the tripartite treaty of 1856 for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that decision has been come to at a Cabinet Council to take action in accordance with the national obligation.

The Cabinet have resolved, as the first step, to make a formal request to the Russian government to state the object of the military operations now being undertaken against the Ottoman government and define the extent to which it is proposed to carry those operations. I learn from another source that the Austrian government has agreed to address an inquiry of the same purport to Russia. The third party to the tripartite alliance of 1856, France, has not been required by the other two Powers to take action at present in consideration of the strained relations between France and Germany. The treaty enables any one of the three Powers to act separately in fulfilment of its terms or to call upon either or both of the other Powers to fulfil the treaty by joint action. The moving Power now is Austria, and she has specific and obvious reasons for not embroiling France in the question, because any movement on the part of France would probably be counteracted by an opposite movement by Germany, that power being thereby compelled to act more or less in concert with Russia and, therefore, against Austrian interests. Yet Austria cannot longer hesitate, even in view of this danger, to take steps for resisting Russian invasion, and her appeal to the British government is not a matter of form but will soon appear to be a serious reality. Though Earl Derby was able to confidently state a week ago that this country was not likely to be called on to fulfil the tripartite treaty, yet within six days the British government has actually been required by one of the signatory Powers to fulfil its undertaking. The question of our active intervention may take practical shape before the end of next week. I know it is not expected in high quarters here that a decision will be pressed upon us so soon, though it is quite anticipated that the momentous alternative of declaring war against Russia will arise very shortly. The situation is regarded at Vienna as far more urgent than British statesmen seem to admit, and it should be remembered that the initiative of military action lies with Austria. I may say that the Ministry at London are very reluctant to attempt active interference, and if the Russian invasion can be definitely localized the tripartite treaty may remain in the background for the present. It was reported last night that Lord Napier, Governor of Gibraltar, has been instructed to go to Malta and that a portion of the Guards are ordered to embark for Malta immediately. These reports are believed to be premature, although it is understood that the strengthening of the garrison at Malta has been under official consideration since the government received from Vienna the requisition to fulfil the tripartite treaty.

ENGLAND MUST KEEP COOL.

The *Times*, in a leading article, deprecates needless panic concerning the war, and says:—

England may have to strengthen her fleet in the Mediterranean and send it nearer the scene of action. During the Franco-German war England had deep and real interests to guard, but the nation displayed no weak or noisy alarm. We assumed that we were perfectly able to defend our interests, if they were attacked, and meanwhile we maintained the strictest neutrality. We cannot do better than follow the precedent we then set ourselves. Our interests in Turkey are manifold and great, but it would be easy to exaggerate them so long as the war keeps within certain limits, and at present they cannot be compared in importance to those of Austria. No doubt the war might, both in Europe and Asia, roll to points of greater importance to us than to any other State, just as the war of 1870 might have rolled to Antwerp; but we have precisely the same security now as we had then in the self-interest of the principal combatant. Russia, whatever be her faults, has, at least, a peculiarly keen sense of her own interests. To presume she would absolutely court a collision with the greatest naval Power in the world is to presume she would suddenly become as infatuated as Turkey. It is sometimes assumed that Constantinople might be taken by a dashing attack; but, in reality, it is one of the strongest places in the world. The Turks might, so long as they command the sea, hold it single handed, and, perhaps, the knowledge of this fact adds emphasis to Russia's declaration that she will not besiege Constantinople. At all events it sufficiently rebukes cries of undignified alarm and undisguised appeals to ignorant passion. This country can afford to regard the present contest calmly, for the simple reason that it will be perfectly well able to defend its interests if, and when, they are attacked.

ENGLAND'S RIGHTS AS A NEUTRAL POWER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday afternoon in its leading article draws attention to Russia's threatened reprisals against Egypt taking the form of a blockade of Alexandria, and says:—

Russia would be acting entirely within her belligerent rights in cutting off the Egyptian troops or material of war in the Mediterranean if she can do so, or even blockading and bombarding Alexandria if she should see fit. Such action might inflict incalculable injury upon ourselves and upon all the other neutrals, but neither we nor they, so long as we remain neutral, have a right to resist. We might remonstrate, and if this was ineffectual and we saw our interests too severely jeopardized to make inaction longer possible, we might interpose to protect the coasts of the Porte and Egypt by force; but it must be remembered that to do this would be an act of war, and should be followed, if not preceded, by a declaration of war.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung*, in its last evening edition, has a report that England is negotiating with the Porte for the cession to her of the Suez Canal.

THE GREAT QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Lord Stratheden asked how far the government concurred in the statement of the Russian circular that the Czar represented the views and interests of Europe.

Earl Derby replied that England is in no way bound by the expression of opinion in the circular. As a matter of fact, the government does not accept or adopt either the conclusion or arguments embodied therein.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he will ask on Monday whether the government intend to issue a proclamation of neutrality.

Mr. Howard, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave notice for Monday of a question regarding the prospective policy of the government.

Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in reply to Mr. Gourley, said that Mr. Layard had telegraphed that Turkey is about to issue a proclamation respecting the search of neutral vessels for contraband of war.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated, in reply to a question, that a Russian officer had been allowed to visit the dockyards. He said there was no object at present in altering the regulation, nor would there be any so long as reciprocity exists.

ONLY NINE DAYS.

A private telegram received at Newcastle-upon-Tyne from Constantinople says:—"Nine days' notice will be given before the Black Sea ports are blockaded." The trade of the Tyne is being affected for the worse by affars in the East. The excitement among shipowners has subsided.

THE VON MOLTKE SPEECH.

It now transpires that when Count Von Moltke, some time ago, directed the attention of the German government to the numerical disproportion between the German and French border garrisons Prince Bismarck strongly supported his representations, but the German Court did not, however, approve any measures likely to cause displeasure in France.

REALLY CANNOT INTERFERE.

It is stated in Berlin that a German Cabinet council has resolved to decline to act upon the Turkish note asking for the mediation of the Powers.

THE MONTENEGRIN REBELLION.

The Montenegrin delegates, who were recently in Constantinople, left Vienna yesterday for Cettinje. It is stated in Constantinople that the Turkish commanders at Scutari and in Herzegovina have commenced a simultaneous offensive movement against Montenegro. General Vukovitz, the Montenegrin leader, has been ordered to Grahovo, where a strong advanced guard of Montenegrins is stationed. Another leader has been sent to Drobniak, with 1,600 men, to assume the offensive in the direction of Berane. A third Montenegrin leader yesterday occupied Sestane, in Albania.

General Degenfeld, who went to the frontier to greet the Czar for the Emperor of Austria, has returned to Cracow. He was received very cordially by the Czar, who repeatedly laid stress on the excellent relations existing between Austria and Russia. A despatch from Cettinje to the *Political Correspondence* announces that the Czar has sent to Prince Nicholas the military order of St. George.

TURKEY'S LAST ROOST.

The Porte has issued another manifesto, which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian and Herzegovinan insurrections and the Servian and Montenegrin declarations of war were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to death for independence. The object of the Sultan's mission to Cabul is to ask the Ameer to form a confederation of the Semitic States. Admiral Hobart Pacha arrived at Rustchuck on Tuesday, and Abdul-Kerim Pacha, the commander-in-chief, on Wednesday. A council of war was being held. There was great excitement among the civil population. By a decree of the Porte all Russian subjects must quit Turkey immediately. The *Standard's* Vienna special says the Porte has resolved to await the further development of events before pressing its claim to occupy portions of Servia. It has arrived at this decision through foreign influences. Large consignments of arms for Roumania have been stopped at several railway stations in Galicia.

ROUMANIA'S ALLIANCE.

Public feeling in Bucharest inclines more and more to an alliance of Roumania with Russia. It seems likely that the Chamber will vote absolute confidence in the present Ministry and will indemnify them beforehand for any measures they may choose to take. The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* despatch from Bucharest states that the Czar's Adjutant General has arrived there with an autograph letter from the Czar to Prince Charles, explaining and apologizing for the entry of the Russians into Roumania before the meeting of the Chambers. The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill authorizing requisitions for the army. The government will probably refer the political question to the Chamber to-morrow with the view of eliciting its decisions.

A GIGANTIC PRIVATE LOAN.

The well known Berlin bankers, the Bleichroders, have contracted with the imperial government at St. Petersburg to take up and place a Russian loan of 100,000,000 of roubles at 79—equal to $80,000,000.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Dockyard authorities at Portsmouth have received instructions to use all possible expedition in refitting and completing the Minotaur, Hercules, Triumph, Active and Inconstant for sea. The *Times* says the Minotaur could be sent to sea at once. The Active would require months of preparation. The Inconstant and Triumph are also in a very backward state, but the Thunderer and double turret ship Boadicea are quite ready. It is thought the destination of the Urgent, which is about to proceed to sea, will be changed to the Mediterranean. It is stated the government have also ordered the speedy completion of all men-of-war building in the Clyde. These include the Nelson and Northampton, iron-clads, which are to be armed with four eighteen-ton, eight twelve-ton, and six torpedo guns, and six steel corvettes and two gunboats. The last are in a forward state. The Nelson and Northampton would, under ordinary circumstances, take about a year to complete; the others are not yet launched. Within the last few days additional hands are being engaged and working extra time on all these vessels.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association in its weekly review of the cotton trade says:—"The cotton market was active on Friday and Saturday and a large business was done at advanced rates, but the demand on Monday fell off and has since continued limited, with declining prices. American was in active request on Friday and Saturday and advanced ½d.; it has been dull and irregular since, and closes generally 1-16d. below last Thursday's quotations. For Sea Island there has been a more general inquiry, but prices are without change. Futures opened in good demand, with a limited supply offering and prices advanced 1-16d. to 3-32d., but since Monday the market has been flat and there has been a considerable desire to sell, amounting at times almost to pressure. The decline from the best points of the week is 9-32d. for nearer and 11-32d. for more distant positions."

THE GRAIN TRADE.

A leading Liverpool grain circular says:—"The declaration of war by Russia has caused much excitement in the wheat trade, and prices have daily advanced at all the markets of the Kingdom, the average improvement from the beginning of the week to yesterday being 4s. a 5s. per quarter. The leading European markets have advanced quite as much. This market to-day was well attended, and a large business was done in wheat at an advance of 1s. per cental on the currencies of Tuesday. Flour was 5s. per sack and 2s. 6d. a 3s. per barrel dearer. Maize was in active demand, and an advance was quoted at 3s. per quarter."

TENTS NOT ON THE BEACH.

A firm at Arbroath, Scotland, has just received a very large order for canvas from the British government, understood to be for tents. This is supplementary to another recent order.

THE JAPANESE INSURRECTION.

The uncle of the Emperor of Japan, who has been studying in the Prussian War Academy, has been summoned home from Berlin to take command of the army against the insurgents.

THE UNITED STATES MUST CO-OPERATE.

In consequence of an interview with the Commissioner General of the French Exposition the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Paris has sent to Washington a report in favor of American participation in the exhibition.

WILL BOTH ENDS MEET?

The Spanish Minister of Finances read the budget yesterday. He estimates revenue and expenditures for the coming fiscal year, both at 735,000,000 pesetas. Great excitement exists at Bilboa because General Quesada has abruptly dissolved the Biscayan Juntas for refusing to accept the fueros law.

BEER COULDN'T SAVE THEM.

In the Bankruptcy Court yesterday application was made for the appointment of a receiver to the estate of Thomas Kitchin, hop and seed merchant, of the firm of Kitchin, Sons & Co., of London, and also of the firm of Kitchin & Son, of Hull. The liabilities are stated to be $2,100,000.

FREE TRADE FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Parliament was dissolved on the 25th. The general elections are fixed for the 11th of May. The Ministry announce policy in the direction of free trade.

KNIGHTED FOR HIS SERVICES.

The Queen has signified her intention of knighting Mr. Sandford for his services as Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

ONE HUNDRED SENSIBLE MEN.

The German Parliament yesterday rejected the bill for imposing compensatory import duties on iron and iron goods by a vote of 211 against 111.

A BRIGHT SPRING DAY.

The weather in the metropolis on yesterday was fair.

CONSTRUCTION OF WAR VESSELS.

WHEN AND HOW THE NAVIES OF EUROPE ARE BUILT—ENGLAND THE LEADER AND MODEL OF THE NATIONS—THE MISTAKE OF AUSTRIA AND HOW SHE IS RECTIFYING IT.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1877.

Chief Engineer J. W. King, of the United States Navy, who has recently made a very exhaustive report upon recent construction and mechanical appliances for ships of war in Europe, gives in that report much that is of very great interest. All the navies of Europe, he says, have been recently undergoing reconstruction, and there has never been a time during peace when such large expenditures for naval purposes were made as at present, and such radical changes effected in the construction of ships of war, in steam machinery, in machinery for working guns and for various other purposes on board ship and in offensive torpedo warfare.

SHIP BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

The introduction to the report mentions that England is in the forefront as the leader and model to all European naval powers. In addition to their magnificently equipped public dock yards, the patronage of the government has sufficed to keep in existence and to increase the supplemental resources which relieve and aid the national establishments in time of peace, and which in time of war would be to them of priceless value. It is owing to this patronage and to foreign orders for ships of war, in no small measure, that on the Thames, the Mersey, the Clyde and the Tyne are found unrivalled establishments, fully equipped with expanded and developed resources requisite for modern war-ship construction. Nearly every considerable naval Power, except the United States and France, have employed English designers, English builders, engineers and gun manufacturers. Chief Engineer King continues:—

It was here that the Konig Wilhelm, Kaiser, Deutschland and other ships for the German navy were built. Turkey obtained from the Clyde and the Thames a large proportion of her armored fleet, including all the most powerful vessels. Russia, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, Chili, Peru and Japan—all come to England to have armored ships of war constructed. The Sheffield works not only supply armor plates for these ships but also plates and materials for war vessels built in continental countries. The Elswick works and Whitworth manufacture guns solely for foreign orders. Besides this all the nations above named are customers of English ship yards and engineering works to supply vessels for the mercantile marine. In London may be found naval attaches of nearly all important nations observing the progress and chances in naval construction.

In consequence of these facts, and for the additional reason that comparatively little of value new or novel originating with Continental navy architects or engineers was found on the Continent, the larger part of Mr. King's time abroad was employed in Great Britain.

AUSTRIA'S NAVY.

The naval authorities of Austria, the report mentions, in common with those of other European countries, have paid dearly for the error of building wooden armored ships. The Kaiser Max, the Prinz Eugen and the Don Juan D'Austria constituted the early iron-clad fleet of Austria. The decay of the wooden hulls, insufficient strength, and the advancement made in defence as well as offence of the modern fighting ships some time since rendered these vessels useless. As a matter of economy, however, it was decided to reconstruct them, with the view of utilizing as far as practicable the machinery and materials. They were accordingly taken to pieces, and the replacing of the wooden hulls with hulls of iron proceeded with, advantage being taken of the superior lightness of the iron hull by providing a considerable increase of armor strength in vital places. The original engines and most of the fittings of wooden ships are being used in the iron ones, and this object is being carried into effect, it is said, with economy. The latest design and the most important fighting ship of the Austrian navy will be the armored ship Tegethoff, now under construction at the works of the Stabdilimento Tecknico, at Trieste. The Tegethoff will be a broadside, central battery ship, in which the batteries project over the sides of the vessel, as first introduced in the upper batteries of the British Audacious class. Turkey can show a fleet of twenty-four fighting ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 65,000.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

WOODCOCK WINS THE GREAT SANDOWN HURDLE RACE.

LONDON, April 27, 1877.

This was the second day of the Sandown Park second spring meeting. The chief event was the great Sandown Hurdle Race (handicap) and was won by Lord Dupplin's Woodcock, with Palm second and Scamp third. The latest betting was 4 to 1 against Woodcock, 10 to 1 against Palm and 3 to 1 against Scamp. Miss Lizzie, the betting on whom was 4 to 1, came in second, but was disqualified for missing one flight of hurdles. Ten horses ran. The following is a summary:—

The Great Sandown Hurdle Race (handicap), of 25 sovs. each, 10 forfeit, with 500 sovs. added; the winner of a hurdle race after publication of the weights (March 29, at ten A. M.) selling races excepted, to carry 5 lbs.; of 100 sovs., 7 lbs.; of 300 sovs., 9 lbs.; of 500 sovs., 12 lbs., and of 700 sovs., 14 lbs. extra; the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes and the third to save his stake; the winner to pay 20 sovs. toward expenses; entrance 3 sovs. each to the fund, to be the only liability if forfeit be declared by a day to be named when the weights appear; about two miles and a quarter. Closed with 54 subscribers.

Lord Dupplin's ch. h. Woodcock, by Marsyas, out of Typhoon, 5 years, 173 lbs. 1
M. G. Brown's Palm, aged, 162 lbs. 2
Sir J. D. Astley's b. h. Scamp, by The Rake, out of Lady Sophie, 6 years, 175 lbs. 3
M. Gerard's br. f. Miss Lizzie, by Solon, out of Lizzie, by Windhound, 4 years, 150 lbs. 0

THE WINNER.

Woodcock had been before the public eighteen times previous to this season. He ran ten times as a three-year-old, winning twice, and eight times in his four-year-old form, scoring three victories. He was started at Croydon on the 6th of last month in the Great International Handicap Hurdle Race, with 172 lbs. on his back, and landed third, Scamp and Lottery being in front of him. He carried a steadier of 173 lbs. in the above race, proving himself a weight carrier of the first class.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 27, 1877.

In the Commons last night the bill to further secure the independence of Parliament was read the third time and passed. The Tariff Resolution bill also passed the final reading. A motion to reduce the duty on malt to one cent per pound was lost on a division.

Hon. Mr. McKenzie stated that the House would be prorogued on Saturday.

The Northern Railway resolutions were adopted in committee, and the bill founded upon them passed to the final reading. The resolutions are to the following effect:—That the Northern Railway Company shall within one year from the 1st of May, 1877, pay to the government £45,000 sterling, cash, with interest at five per cent per annum; also, $27,458 87 in satisfaction of sums improperly applied by the company out of moneys payable to the government of Canada, and also assign the mortgage now held by the company on the Couchiching Hotel for the moneys advanced thereon.

CANADIAN TROOPS FOR THE EASTERN WAR.

MONTREAL, April 27, 1877.

Colonel Labranche, at present in command of a French-Canadian regiment, has asked leave of the government to organize a regiment in Canada for service in the imperial army in case England should be involved in the Turco-Russian war.

DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.

The death of Mr. Rose, of Huntington, of Quebec, father of Sir John Rose, baronet, is announced, at the age of eighty-five. He was one of the first settlers in the country.

LABORERS' STRIKE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 27, 1877.

The laborers on St. Peter's Canal have struck for the money due them and also for higher wages.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A boiler exploded at the Lingan Colliery, near Sydney, yesterday, killing the man in charge and another, named Nessing, and fatally scalding a third. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM ABLAZE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 27, 1877.

At half-past twelve o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and speedily the entire building was filled with smoke. The inmates, thirty-five in number, were taken from the upper stories by ladders. No lives were lost, and the fire was extinguished before reaching the main portion of the building.

RAILROAD REPORT.

TORONTO, April 27, 1877.

The following cable despatch was received from London by the *Globe* yesterday:—"The half yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada took place to-day, Mr. Childers in the chair. Mr. Broughton was present. The proceedings were quiet. Mr. Childers briefly referred to the negotiations for an amalgamation with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. A majority of the shareholders present expressed themselves in favor of the arrangement and the report was adopted."

MURDER.

TORONTO, Ont., April 27, 1877.

A negro named Jenkins, who was assaulted by one Bell, a cooper, in Western, a few days ago, died this evening. The latter will be held on a charge of murder.

THE INDIANS.

RED CLOUD BRINGING IN THE CHEYENNE BANDS—CRAZY HORSE COMING WITH HIS VILLAGE—SITTING BULL GONE NORTH.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, April 26, Via CHEYENNE, Wy. T., April 27, 1877.

Nine Cheyenne warriors surrendered here this morning. They report that thirteen lodges will follow them in a few days. These will make twenty lodges that have come in since the main body of Cheyennes arrived. It is also reported by these Indians that forty lodges of Cheyennes are moving toward the mouth of Tongue River to surrender there.

CRAZY HORSE COMING WITH A LARGE VILLAGE.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, April 27, 1877.

Messengers arrived here this morning from Red Cloud bringing a letter signed by that chief, the purport of which is that Crazy Horse is across the South Cheyenne and will be here in eight days. His village consists of 446 lodges, the proportion of warriors being unusually large.

The only Indians now in the country between the Black Hills and the Yellowstone River are about thirty lodges which split off from the party that came in with Spotted Tail. They intend to make one more hunt of buffalo, and then go into some agency.

SITTING BULL GONE NORTH.

Sitting Bull has gone north of the Yellowstone, and is variously reported to have from two hundred to five hundred lodges.

ARIZONA INDIANS SURRENDERING.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27, 1877.

A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, says Agent Clum arrived at the Hot Spring Agency on the 21st inst. Next day Geronimo and two other prominent renegades came in, and accounted for 434 more to come in. The Indian police force act efficiently.

Troops were to arrive next day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PENSACOLA IN COSTA RICA—ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1877.

Rear Admiral Murray, commanding the North Pacific station, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, on the 12th inst., on the Pensacola, his flagship. All well on board.

Lieutenant F. H. Delano is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Supply, at New York. Chaplain Richard Hayward is detached from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to the Tennessee, Asiatic station.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty with the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain region, in charge of J. W. Powell. First Lieutenant J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and ordered to report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Platte, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that department during the absence of Captain Dutton.

SENTENCED FOR MURDER.

LANCASTER, N. H., April 27, 1877.

Johnson G. Kimball, of Dalton, was yesterday sentenced to prison for thirty years for the murder of his wife.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

David Beck Hanged for the Murder of William Shanlin.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE GALLOWS.

"Indulgence in Strong Drink and Bad Company Led Me Here."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SUMMERVILLE, VIA ROME, GA., April 27, 1877.

The first execution, for over twenty years, in this county took place to-day. David Beck was hung, for the murder of William Shanlin, in the presence of an immense crowd.

THE CRIME.

Shanlin, who was a constable, arrested Beck on some trivial charge and held him for some time before he was released on bond. While Beck was under arrest, Shanlin made a trade with him, giving him a certain amount for his crop, then growing in the field. He paid him about one-third of the amount promised in cash. When Beck recovered his liberty, Shanlin met him and told him he was ready to complete the trade. Beck thereupon asked him for the balance of money due. Shanlin offered him his notes for the balance, stating that he did not have the money, and had not agreed to pay all cash. Beck refused to receive the notes, and told him that he would not deliver the crop, except for cash. From this point the two men quarrelled for several days, each abusing the other pretty freely. At length Shanlin said that he could take a knife and drive Beck all over the county; that he was not afraid of the cowardly dog and intended to go and take possession of the crop himself. Beck told him that if he attempted such a thing he would kill him. One day Shanlin did enter the field and began to gather some corn. Beck discovering that he was there went to the house, loaded a single barrelled shotgun with thirteen lead balls, and hurried to the field where Shanlin was at work plucking the corn. Approaching within easy distance of him he deliberately drew down on him and fired. Shanlin fell dead in his tracks, being literally riddled.

Beck was arrested, convicted and sentenced. After several motions for a new trial he has at last been brought to the gallows, the most persistent efforts having been made to secure a commutation of his sentence from the Governor.

BECK'S LAST DAY.

The morning dawned gloomy. A little after daybreak a steady rain commenced that continued incessantly throughout the day. At eight o'clock your correspondent repaired to the jail, where he found Beck calmly smoking his pipe, and, apparently, perfectly composed. Beck, in speaking of his spiritual condition, said:—"My sins have been great, but I believe the prayers of my friends and myself have been heard, and that I will be saved." In alluding to the execution he said:—"I still have hopes of a commutation, but am prepared for the worst. I will continue to hope until the last moment, unless I get news that my last appeal for Executive clemency is refused."

THE WIFE'S ADIEU.

At nine o'clock his wife, who had been staying in his cell for the past ten days, came to bid him a last farewell. Then, for the first time since his confinement, he lost control of his feelings, and in a broken voice, with his eyes overflowing with tears, commenced talking to her. By request of the jailer every one left the cell to let him part with his wife without witnesses. At half-past nine she, almost overcome by grief, was carried from the jail by sympathizing friends.

ADVICE FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

At twelve o'clock the prisoner, in charge of the Sheriff, with a posse of twenty-five citizens of the county, left the jail for the gallows, one mile from Summerville. On their arrival at the gallows, he with a steady step mounted the scaffold, accompanied by the Sheriff and his deputies and the preacher who officiated. On being asked if he had anything to say he said:—"I see a great many young people here. To them I would say, This is the inevitable result of keeping bad company. To the ladies present I would say, Take this as a warning as to how you raise your sons. Keep them away from strong drink and bad company." After hesitating awhile he said:—"I don't dread dying—nary bit, nary bit. I have nothing more to say. I am ready."

"MY SENTENCE IS UNJUST."

When Mr. Christian, the minister under whom he had professed religion, bade him good-bye, for the first time after leaving jail the condemned man showed emotion, and wept like a child. Regaining his composure he asked Mr. Harden, an old friend of his, to come to the stand, and requested him to take charge of his remains and see that he was buried at his old home in Lumpkin county. Then turning to the crowd he said:—"Boys, this is a mighty hard case. I would take it harder if it was just; but God knows it is unjust."

AN APOLOGIZING SHERIFF.

The Sheriff then said:—"It is my unpleasant duty to now execute Mr. Beck. While he was a prisoner under me he was kind, obedient, uncomplaining. I hope that the young people here will take this as a warning. This is the inevitable fruit of the shotgun system, and if any of you are on the line you had better change your programme." He then secured Beck's hands and feet and put the black cap over his head.

"I HOPE TO MEET YOU IN HEAVEN."

Beck then, turning to the crowd, said:—"My friends, I hope to meet you in heaven. I don't dread death, nary bit. I only hate to leave my wife destitute." These words were scarcely out of his mouth when the trap fell, and the sentence of the law was executed. Beck had paid by his death the penalty for his crime.

FIGHTING FOR A RAILROAD.

SUIT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 27, 1877.

Rush R. Sloane, the great railroad operator, was legally captured here this morning by a summons served by the Sheriff of Clark county, in a civil and criminal suit brought by the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, of which he is now President, against himself, Thomas M. Sloan, and James D. Lea. Sloane was passing through here quietly in his parlor car, on his way from Cincinnati to Sandusky, when he was served by the Sheriff. The petition in this suit, which calls for $200,000 damages, charges Rush R. Sloane, Thomas M. Sloane and James D. Lea with confederating and contriving to injure the plaintiff, the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, and to seize its property and revenues, and thereby deprive it of the means of performing its contracts and maintaining its credit and business, and that they fraudulently, unlawfully and stealthily procured an order appointing the said James D. Lea a receiver, at night, in a tavern and without notice to the plaintiff or any of its codefendants in said suit, and under color of said order fraudulently and forcibly took possession of the railroad and all its property. The petition also charges that the defendants in pursuance of their unlawful conspiracy have maliciously and forcibly discharged a large number of the agents and servants of the plaintiff; have broken and blown open its safes, have taken possession of its moneys and other property, have prevented it from performing its valuable contracts, have impaired its credit and destroyed the value and usefulness of its property, and put it to great cost and expense, to the damage of the plaintiff in the sum of $200,000.

This is a change of basis in the conflict between the Sloane faction and the Boston Managers of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad. Sandusky was a little too much in favor of Sloane to encourage the demands of justice. The case will be heard in the Clark County Common Pleas Court, May term, which begins May 14.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BISMARCK, D. T., April 27, 1877.

General Stark, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, accompanied by General Rosser, chief engineer, and other officials of the company, and by Colonel De Graff, a well known railroad contractor, arrived here this morning and proceeded up the Heart River, under escort of a company of cavalry furnished by General Sturgis, to examine the surveyed route, with a view to the extension of the road westerly beyond Bismarck.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27, 1877.

At five o'clock this morning Abraham Cope, a huckster, of Middletown, in this county, was attacked by two men while driving through a bridge, dragged from his wagon, beaten to insensibility with a billy and robbed of a small amount of money. When discovered he was lying on the bridge with his pockets turned inside out. The huckster had a considerable sum of money hidden under a couple of bags of oats, which the footpads did not find. Hopes are entertained of Cope's recovery.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY CENSURING THE KEEPERS OF THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1877.

The Coroner's jury in the inquest on the victims of the Southern Hotel fire closed their labors this afternoon and rendered a verdict. From the testimony the jury reached the conclusion that the fire originated in the basement of the hotel in their opinion in the storeroom, but possibly in the wine cellar, but, in either case, near the bottom of the baggage elevator which carried the smoke and flames almost instantly to the upper floors and roof of the building.

As to the cause of the fire the jury say they have no testimony sufficient to base an opinion on. As to the appliances of the hotel for extinguishing fires they say they were complete, with the exception of pipes and nozzles being wanted on the floors above the parlor floor, but, from a lack of system and want of men to use the appliances, and of rules for their guidance, they were not put into service on the night of the fire, except for a few minutes, in the basement, and the fire had then gained such proportions that the slight efforts made there by the engineers and firemen of the hotel were futile. The Fire Department and Salvage corps did their duty with efficiency and promptness, as also did the Police Department.

PROPRIETORS OF THE HOTEL CENSURED.

The lessees of the hotel, in our opinion, are censurable in several particulars:—

First—While providing the necessary material for extinguishing fires they had provided no means for their use.

Second—In keeping in the storeroom and wine cellar a large amount of inflammable material without adequate watching.

Third—In removing from their office the gong necessary to alarm the inmates of the hotel in case of fire.

Fourth—In employing only one watchman, and he a very inefficient man, and supplementing his duties as such with other matters.

Fifth—In the lack of rules and instructions to the employés as to their conduct and duties in case of fire.

Sixth—In their making no efficient efforts on the night of the fire to awaken their guests and employers, saying, however, no stress on the expressions of one of the gentlemen as to the fire having been extinguished and that there was no danger, as there is no evidence that any of the guests were endangered thereby.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion the jury make some suggestions looking to the avoidance of such calamities in the future, which may be summed up as follows:—That no hotel or public building should be unprovided with means for extinguishing fires; that a sufficient number of watchmen should be employed to detect fire and drilled in the use of appliances for its extinguishment; that in all large hotels gongs or bells large enough to be heard through the house should be rung continuously until the safety of every guest and employé is assured; that the stairways and elevators should be placed as far apart as possible, and that the elevators should be closed automatically or otherwise as the platform goes up or down; that the storerooms, wine cellars, carpenter's shop, &c., should be made fireproof and carefully watched day and night; that no gas meter should be allowed inside of such buildings and that none of the size of the largest one in the Southern Hotel should be permitted at all; that in all large cities the duties of building inspectors should include the inspection of all appliances for extinguishing fires and see that the men employed in their management should be efficiently drilled.

ANN ELIZA'S SUIT.

A DIVORCE REFUSED—ONLY A POLYGAMOUS WIFE.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 27, 1877.

The decision in the famous divorce case of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young was rendered today by Judge Schaeffer. He finds as follows:—That the defendant and plaintiff were married April 18, 1868 de facto, but not de jure. That at the time of the de facto marriage plaintiff was competent to enter into a valid contract of marriage, but the defendant was not, because he had a lawful wife then living. The person, Sidney Rigdon, who performed the marriage ceremony between the defendant and Mary Anna Angell, in Kirkland, Ohio, in 1834, had no license authorizing him to perform such ceremony. None was needed to make the marriage valid. The plaintiff and defendant cohabited together as husband and wife for several years after their de facto marriage. The defendant deserted, ill-treated and neglected the plaintiff, but such de facto marriage was induced and effected by undue influence and coercion.

The decision concludes as follows:—The plaintiff is not entitled to a decree of divorce. The alleged marriage was and is polygamous, and therefore null and void. During the time plaintiff was with defendant as his polygamous wife she was serving him as a menial servant, and would be entitled to reasonable compensation for her services; but having received in this instance, in the form of alimony *pendente lite*, more than such services are shown by the proof to be reasonably worth, she should go hence without further compensation.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27, 1877.

Two propellers from the lower lakes arrived safely yesterday. They report heavy ice in the Straits of Mackinac as yet, and that sail vessels are having a hard time.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 28—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, cooler northerly to easterly winds and rising, followed by falling barometer and partly cloudy weather, with rain in the southern portion.

For the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain, with easterly to southerly winds, increasing in force, no change in temperature and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and light local rains, with falling barometer during the day.

For the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather and rain, with east to south winds and falling barometer, followed in the western and southern portions by cooler northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and clearing weather.

For the Southwest, cooler, clear or fair weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, light rains, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather, and in the southern portions with rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds.

For the lake region, generally cloudy weather and rain, with fresh and brisk northerly to easterly winds, falling barometer in the southern and eastern portions and stationary or slight fall in temperature.

The Lower Mississippi River will rise slowly. It has reached the danger line at Vicksburg, and is eighteen inches above at Helena. The Tennessee, Cumberland and Arkansas rivers will rise rapidly.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

| 1876. | 1877. | | 1876. | 1877. |