

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

INDIA EXCITED.

A Punjab Population at War—British Executions Suspended.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE.

Bismarck Responsible for the Government of Conquered French.

DEATH ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE.

The Prince of Wales's Festal Reception in Portugal.

DISEASE IN BAGDAD.

INDIA.

THE GHOSEKOB-MARGARY MISSION A COMPLETE SUCCESS—THE PLAN OF WHOLESALE FURNISHMENT ABANDONED—TROUBLE IN THE PUNJAB—THE EXCITED POPULATION READY FOR FIGHT.

A despatch to the Times from Calcutta says the troops sent to escort the Grosvenor mission have arrived at Bhamo, and will march thence to Maunwe, where the Chinese escort stops.

Colonel Dunes, Political Agent at Mandalay, accompanied the troops.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IDEA ABANDONED. The rumor that seventeen men were to be executed May 6, at Bhamo, for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary, is not confirmed and probably is premature.

The mission is said to be a great success.

THE PUNJAB POPULATION BECOMING EXCITED. Affairs on the Punjab frontier look less favorable than last week.

Two Afghani clans have sent away their families to places of safety, proclaimed war and made several raids, in which they attacked a village five miles from Peshawar and carried away 120 head of cattle.

Other mountain tribes are said to have joined them. A strong force will be sent from Peshawar.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT. Owing to a recent blockade the tribes are short of provisions, but are apparently determined to fight, and unless strong and speedy measures are taken the affair may give much trouble.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENTARY ATTENTION TO THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE. LONDON, May 1, 1876.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Henry James asked whether there was any objection to place before the House the papers in the Winslow case.

Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in reply said the papers would be submitted in due time, but Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, believes that their presentation now would not be in the public interest.

THE MURDER OF MRS. PORTER—FURTHER AGAINST THE CORNER. The coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Porter, held at No. 46 Mand grove, Chelsea, was concluded today.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against William Wallace and his wife, and warrants have been issued for their apprehension.

BREADSTUFFS—THE CORN TRADE DURING A WEEK. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week, says that the inactivity caused by the Easter holidays is not yet over.

Transactions are still limited to supplying immediate requirements. This and the absence of anything like speculation has tended to contract operations, supply keeping pace with demand, and stocks diminishing slowly.

The Continental demand continues, and has taken several cargoes which arrived at calling ports, but has not shown itself to any extent in our local markets except for oats.

ON THE CONTINENT. The stocks in parts of Germany and France are reported short, but lately purchases have been made by several grain markets from Russian and American stocks, whence direct shipments are being made.

STATE OF TRADE. Trade is inanimate. Fine weather depresses the market. In some instances holders have yielded slightly, but the decline is scarcely quotable. Mats is lower under increased supplies.

The French demand occurred very opportunely for sellers of oats.

In the country markets flour is fairly steady, but the London trade is dull. There has been no important change in any department during the week.

Things generally remain in statu quo.

THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL—A NEW CLAUSE FOR THE REGULATION OF DECK-LOADING.

LONDON, May 2, 1876. In the House of Commons last night the Merchants' Shipping Bill was considered in committee. A new clause, introduced by Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, was agreed to.

It imposes a maximum penalty of \$500 on the master or owner of any British or foreign vessel sailing between October 1 and March 16 which shall arrive at any port in the United Kingdom with heavy timber on deck so dealt and battens exceeding three feet above deck.

TURKEY.

A TRIUMPHANT PACHA SUBROUNDED BY INSURGENTS—THE PEACE OF EUROPE TO BE PRESERVED. PARIS, May 1, 1876.

The Sûde asserts that Moukhtar Pacha, after relieving Nisic, was surrounded, near Presjeva, by the insurgents.

RUSSIAN CONSOLATION TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS. The Messenger of Paris states that before the end of May the Emperor of Russia will take an opportunity of affirming that the peace of Europe must not be placed in doubt. The declaration will be made with such solemnity as to dispel all distrust.

GOVERNMENTAL AID TO EXILES RETURNING TO HERZEGOVINA. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1, 1876.

The Porte has received an official despatch from Ragusa, stating that 600 families who took refuge in Austria have asked permission to return to their homes in Herzegovina.

The Porte is taking measures to help them to return.

FRANCIS JOSEPH NOT GOING TO BERLIN. LONDON, May 2, 1876.

The Vienna telegram to the Daily News denies that the Emperor of Austria is going to Berlin.

ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR NISIC. The same despatch reports that after the relief of Nisic another battle took place, the result of which is not known.

BAGDAD.

A CONSOLING THEORY CONCERNING THE SUPPOSED PLAGUE. LONDON, May 1, 1876.

A special despatch from Vienna to the News says that a German physician, Dr. Heck, has telegraphed

from Bagdad that the disease prevalent there is not the plague, but an epidemic fever curable by quinine.

GERMANY.

DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONQUERED FRENCH PROVINCES. BERLIN, May 1, 1876.

In consequence of Herr Delbrück's resignation the Departments of Justice and of Administration of Affairs in Alsace-Lorraine, and some others, will be detached from the Imperial Chancery and placed under separate chiefs, Prince Bismarck retaining the responsibility.

FATAL EXPLOSION—THIRTY PERSONS KILLED. RUDERSHAIM, May 1, 1876.

The boiler of a steam ferry boat, plying between this place and Bismarck, on the left bank of the Rhine, exploded yesterday.

It is believed that thirty persons were killed.

BAVARIA'S ROYAL COMPLIMENT TO BISMARCK. LONDON, May 2, 1876.

The Times' Berlin despatch reports that the King of Bavaria has given permission for the erection of a colossal statue of Bismarck in Kissingen to mark the spot where Kullman attempted to assassinate the Prince.

FRANCE.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION. PARIS, May 1, 1876.

M. Rollin, republican, was elected yesterday to the Chamber of Deputies from St. Amant.

QUESTIONS WASTED TO GO HOME. Semi-official journals assert that General Cisneros has petitioned President MacMahon for pardon and permission to return to France.

SPAIN.

THE RELIGIOUS TOLERATION QUESTION A CAUSE OF BITTER DEBATE. LONDON, May 2, 1876.

A Madrid despatch to the Times says the debate in the Congress on the religious question is very heated and bitter, and will continue through the week.

Senor Carriera yesterday spoke in defence of the toleration clause of the constitution.

Senors Castelar and Sagasta and six members of the Cabinet were present.

PORTUGAL.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DECEPTION—AN IBERIAN FESTIVAL. LISBON, May 1, 1876.

The Prince of Wales and suite arrived here from Madrid by railway to-day.

Special excursion trains have been arranged from Madrid to Lisbon for the festivals to be given in honor of his Royal Highness.

BRITISH OARSMEN AND THE OLYMPIAN.

THE CAPTAINS OF THE OXFORD BOAT CLUBS IN COUNCIL—THE QUESTION OF A REPRESENTATION IN AMERICA. LONDON, May 1, 1876.

The Standard states that at a meeting of the captains of the various college boating clubs at Oxford to-day, the invitation to participate in the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia was discussed and referred to a committee.

There was a feeling in favor of accepting the hospitality of our American cousins provided Cambridge and the Dublin University also send representatives.

YALE'S INVITATION DECLINED BY THE ENGLISHMEN. LONDON, May 1, 1876.

The Daily News states that at the meeting of the Oxford Boat Club captains yesterday the invitation of the Yale University boatmen was respectfully declined.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S WILL.

JUDGE STERNE ADMITS IT TO PROBATE—DEBEQUISTS AND ANNUITIES. NEWPORT, R. I., May 1, 1876.

At last the will of the well known actress, Miss Charlotte Cushman, has been admitted to probate. J. Young Scammon, the "missing" witness, put in an appearance this morning at the Probate Office, and accordingly Judge Sterne admitted the document. It is somewhat surprising that no public bequests are made, as it was generally understood that a high school in Boston, named after her, would be remembered.

PROVISIONS OF THE WILL. According to the terms of the will Miss Cushman gives to the trustees named in a certain conveyance executed at St. Louis December 20, 1872, all property, real and personal, belonging to her at her death, and not then held, ten years, or the persons therein named as trustees, to act with the powers and discretion previously defined. The expense of the management of the trust is to be paid out of the income. Out of the net income sums and annuities are to be paid as follows: her brother, Charles A. Cushman, \$1,500 yearly; after his death to his widow yearly, \$750; to each of her nieces, Rosalie and Mabel Murpitt, of Liverpool, England, \$750 yearly, until her marriage, after which, \$1,000, or if her marriage demand it, \$1,250, all payable in gold, to the three children of a half nephew, Alexander Cushman, name, Susan, Charlotte and Alexander R. Cushman, each \$325 23 yearly; to a half sister, Mrs. Isabella Weld, \$5 per week during her life; to a friend, Emma Stebbins, \$500 yearly; to her faithful servant, Sadie Mercer, \$500 yearly and the use of a house in Philadelphia free of rent. The use of her mansion in Newport is given to her friend Emma Stebbins, her servant Sadie Mercer, and her nephew, Edwin C. Cushman, and his family. Whenever they may desire it the expense of maintaining the house and servants to be paid by the trustees from the income of the estate. After providing for the care and education of the children of her nephew, Edwin C. Cushman, until their majority, the trustees are to pay the remainder of the net income to him, any balance which he shall not draw to be applied to the principal of the estate. The estate is finally after the expiration of the trust to be divided equally among the children of her nephew, Edwin C. Cushman, after his death.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A WHOLE FAMILY THROWN FROM A WAGON INTO A RIVER AND PERISH. PORT JERVIS, May 1, 1876.

The intelligence of a painful occurrence has reached here from Fisher's Eddy, on the east branch of the Delaware River, near Hancock. Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning, Oran Boyd, a well known and wealthy citizen of Red Bank, was crossing the river at that point with a two-horse wagon. When about in the middle of the stream one of the horses attached to the wagon suddenly fell forward and dragged the other down with him. This accident caused the wagon to overturn, and the entire party, consisting of Boyd, his wife and two children, were thrown into the river and perished.

None of the bodies of the unfortunate have been recovered but that of Mrs. Boyd. One of the horses swam ashore, but the other was drowned. The party had considerable money with him at the time of the casualty. The event has occasioned much excitement in the usually quiet section of country where it occurred. As this report is closed, it is learned that Boyd had considerable money with him at the time of the recovery of the bodies.

RAILWAY RATES INCREASED.

OTTAWA, May 1, 1876. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Canada Central railways have entered into an agreement to advance passenger and freight rates between this city and Prescott and Brockville. An increase of nearly fifty per cent has been made in some cases.

BOSTON TERMINAL FACILITIES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1, 1876. In view of the necessity for additional terminal, warehouse, elevator and dock facilities in Boston a company is to be formed of Boston capitalists to take the Constitution and Battery wharves and adjoining property, the whole area contemplated to be controlled for the terminal purposes in view being about ten acres. Free and bonded warehouses, immense elevators, crane sheds and large dockages for steamers, are among the contemplated improvements. Arrangements with most of the Northern roads have been concluded.

JAIL DELIVERY.

FERRISBURG, Ont., May 1, 1876. Three prisoners, confined in the County Jail here to await trial, escaped last night. It is supposed the escape was made by the aid of a confederate, who gained access to the jailer's apartments and abstracted the keys.

THE TRAVELLING EMPEROR.

A DETENTION AMONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—SINGULAR CASUALTY. PROMONTORY STATION, Utah, May 1, 1876.

The Emperor, Don Pedro, is detained here by a singular accident. A freight train is off the track half a mile west of Blue Creek.

AN UNSUBDUED NATIVE. A bull, standing on the railroad, overturned the engine and eleven cars, which are completely wrecked.

DEATHS AND CASUALTIES. Two tramps, who were riding free, were immediately killed and the fireman and a brakeman were severely injured.

ROYAL STOICISM.

The Imperial party endure the delay with philosophical equanimity and are making the best of what accommodations this wayside station affords. All are well.

EMIGRANTS ON THE TRAIN. The train which was smashed up had seventy-five emigrants on board. None of them were injured, as they were in the rear cars, which remained on the track.

CUBA.

A RAILWAY TRAIN ATTACKED BY INSURGENTS—COMPLETELY DESTROYED AFTER A GALLANT DEFENCE—MANY ESTATES BURNED—FLIGHT BY NEGROES. HAVANA, April 30.

Intelligence from Sagua la Grande states that on the morning of April 25 the train from Las Cruces was attacked by 200 insurgents at Cifuentes station.

A GALLANT BUT INEFFECTUAL DEFENCE. Ten soldiers and one officer, who were on board, made a heroic defence, but were compelled to succumb. The engineer, conductor and many passengers were wounded.

The insurgents burned the Guadalupe estate, and the negroes and mulattoes have plundered the San Jorge estate, within two miles of the village of Sagua la Grande.

IN THE JURISDICTION OF COLO. In the jurisdiction of Colon the insurgents have lately burned the estates of Buena Ventura, Santa Susana, San Juan, Regita and San Francisco.

ONE THOUSAND SPANISH SOLDIERS LANDED. HAVANA, May 1, 1876.

A steamer from Cadiz arrived here to-day with 1,000 cavalry.

THE SCENE OF THE INSURGENT OPERATIONS. The activity of the Cuban insurgents is forcibly illustrated by their recent raid on the railroad line between La Encrucijada and Sagua la Grande, at Cifuentes station, and which resulted in the complete destruction of a train of cars and the defeat of the military guard in charge.

The despatch erroneously places Cifuentes on the road between Las Cruces and Sagua la Grande, for the station is really on the line above named, which penetrates the country south-eastward of Sagua in an easterly direction, forming a junction with the Las Cruces line at a point about fifteen miles southward of Sagua, and near the bank of the river that divides the country.

Cifuentes is an important station in the great plain which extends northward to the coast from the Cuban mountains, in the vicinity of Villa Clara, and in the territory which may now be claimed to belong to Cuba Libre. It is in the centre of a great sugar growing district, which is now, owing to the unrelenting policy of the revolution, wasted by the torch and practically a desert. Until quite recently the Cuban patriots have refrained from attacks on railroad trains, unless they were believed to contain important passengers or munitions, but the policy of leaving the usual line of transit free has not been maintained.

But now that the Cubans have penetrated so far to the westward in the central department as Colon, and even Malinalza, the policy of preserving the railroads in the occupied territory is no longer a sine qua non, because these roads would form the only means open to the Spaniards of penetrating in force into the territory of the revolution.

It is each garrison for itself and God help the weakest.

THE INSURGENTS HAVE BURNED THE GUADALUPE AND the other estates of Buena Ventura, Santa Susana, San Juan, Regita and San Francisco.

IN THE COLON JURISDICTION. The work of burning the estates has been steadily carried out by the revolutionaries. A tax of 25 per cent has been levied on the planters, and the Cubans feeling that while they received only 25, their enemy, the Spaniards, received 100, they have determined to destroy the means of the Spaniards to carry on their operations.

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WASHINGTON.

Practical Abrogation of the Extradition Treaty With Great Britain.

WINSLOW TO BE RELEASED.

Another Assault on the Resumption Act Repealed.

HALLETT KILBOURN'S OFFER TO SPEAK.

The Mary Merritt Investigation Approaching an End.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1876. OUR EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND PRACTICALLY AN END—WINSLOW TO BE UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED—ATTITUDE OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

It is thought certain here that Winslow will be released to-morrow in London, the time then expiring during which he can be held, and the British authorities refusing to grant his extradition, except upon the agreement by this government that he shall not be tried for any offence except that on which his surrender is asked, which agreement the United States refuse to make.

It is said that a Cabinet Council was held in London on Saturday, at which the subject was considered and Winslow's release determined on. This decision will put an end for the present to the extradition of criminals from either side, and England will remain in possession of four or five forgers and three murderers who have fled to her borders from this country, and whose extradition has been asked by the United States. All of them will probably be released at once, or within a few days. This government intends to adhere strictly to the provisions of the treaty. It has been ready for several years to conclude a new extradition treaty with England, but the terms urged by the British government have not been of a nature to gain acceptance here.

THE KILBOURN CASE BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE—PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE EXISTING LAW TOUCHING RECURRENT WITNESSES.

The Judicial Committee will consider the Kilbourn case to-morrow. Some of the members desire to make a change in the statute, so that the Speaker shall be instructed not to certify a case of contempt over to the District Court until the close of the session, or until the House directs him to do so. It is also proposed that the House shall appeal from Judge Carter's decision to the full Court of the District, and from that, if it shall be necessary, to the Supreme Court. It is believed that Judge Carter expected that an appeal to a higher court would be taken from his decision.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1876. ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. Holman brought up once more to-day a resolution for the repeal of the Resumption act, but as two-thirds did not vote to admit it it went over. The vote stood 115 to 111, and was substantially the same as on the previous occasions, except that to-day Mr. Payne voted with the majority for the first time, and the change attracted a good deal of attention in the House.

THE NEW ARMY BILL—OFFICERS OF BANK INCREASED BY ITS PROVISIONS—OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE.

The Army bill, which has been prepared by the Military Committee of the House, is set apart as the special order of business for Wednesday next. Though it provides for a "gradual reduction" of the United States Army it actually increases it by two brigades of general, one lieutenant colonel, two majors and two captains. The increase made among the brigadier generals is found in sections 2 and 14 respectively, which provide for a chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadier general, and that the Paymaster General of the Army, whose rank now is that of colonel, shall be a brigadier general.

The bill creates one original vacancy of lieutenant colonel of artillery. There are only twenty majors now, and the number is fixed at twenty-four, making an increase of two. These, when filled by seniority, as the bill provides, create two original vacancies in the rank of captain.

Senator Logan will not favor it, and it will meet with strong opposition in the Senate.

THE MARY MERRITT SCANDAL—CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY—EVIDENCE THAT SECRETARY BRISTOW HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE.

Secretary Bristow appeared before the Committee on Treasury Expenditures to-day and made a very full and complete statement under oath concerning the bark Mary Merritt case, showing that he never had anything to do with the case after he became Secretary of the Treasury, and that he did not know that it was being settled during his absence by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Conant. Mr. Conant was then sworn and testified that during Secretary Bristow's temporary absence he took up the case, and that he decided it and remitted the sentence without the knowledge of the Secretary, and that he did not let Mr. Bristow know anything about it when he returned. He was asked by Mr. Ely whether he knew of any previous instance where a case, having been decided by the Supreme Court and passed upon afterwards by a Secretary of the Treasury, as in this case it was originally by Secretary Richardson, was then taken up and reversed by a subordinate officer of the Treasury. Mr. Conant replied that he thought there were such cases on record, though he could not just then remember any.

The committee has closed the examination of the case, and the testimony is admitted on all hands and by the committee to show that Mr. Bristow had nothing to do with the case, and that the charges against him are false.

FREEDMAN'S BANK AFFAIRS—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It is stated that the Attorney General has signified his opinion that the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank cannot be turned out of office; neither can they resign the duties imposed upon them by act of Congress except by special enactment of Congress, as they were appointed to perform certain specified duties which have not yet been fulfilled, and for which they have given bonds from which they cannot, it is also said, be released. Mr. Douglas, chairman of the committee on investigation of the Freedman's affairs also concurs with this view of the case, and has already had a trying time with the Commissioners of the bank, conspicuously Messrs. Furrow and Lovelady, who want to be relieved and get out of the dilemma.

THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE FEDERAL OFFICES OF LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Committee will be composed of Randall Gibson, chairman, and Messrs. Blackburn, New, Vance, Sanderson, Reilly, democrat, and Charles Foster, Crapo and Darrell, republicans. Messrs. Gibson and Darrell are both from Louisiana. The committee expect to start for New Orleans within a few days, and will be to complete their investigation in less than three weeks. It is said this evening that Mr. Foster will be asked to be excused.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPACHES.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1876. HALLETT KILBOURN WILLING TO SPEAK—HIS COMMUNICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Speaker Kerr laid before the House to-day the following communication from Hallett Kilbourn, the late recalcitrant witness in the real estate pool investigation—

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 1, 1876. Hon. MICHAEL KERR, Speaker of the House of Representatives— Sir—I have the honor to respectfully inform you,

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THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 1876.

Number for MAY, 1876, just ready, contains—

1. OPHELIA. From a Painting by James McNeill Whistler. 2. THE ROSETTE. From the Pictures in the Sheshpashan Collection. 3. THE BRIGADE. From a Drawing in the possession of C. W. Samuel Lewis, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. II. ARTICLES.

1. COLORADO. 2. With Illustrations by J. D. Wood ward. 3. THE HORNS OF AMERICA. 4. Illustrated. 5. THE WORKS OF JOHN T. PELLE. Illustrated. 6. THE BRIGADE. 7. THE ROMANCE OF GREAT ARTISTS. 8