The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.

The Steubenville *Herald* contains an account of a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co., held at their office on North street in that city. The object of the meeting, as reported, was to authorize or reject the issuing of $10,000,000 income bonds, secured by mortgage, to be used in paying off the present existing $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds and accrued interest thereon, and for the transaction of other business. It appears that it was ascertained after the adjournment of the last meeting that the $10,000,000 of income bonds then voted were illegal from the fact, that the law required thirty days' notice for a meeting of this character, while only ten days were required for the annual meeting, and this was the notice that had been given, consequently the meeting had been called to correct the error. A resolution was offered to the effect that the company issue $10,000,000 income bonds, due in fifty years from April 1st, 1875 bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent, to be paid out of the net earnings of the company, with which to reseem the $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds with accrued interest, and relieve other liabilities of the company. As a result of this resolution quite a spirited discussion was held, in which serious objections were made to the resolution. A protest was finally read by Mr. James, on the ground that the issue of such bonds would be illegal, and prejudicial to the stockholders, and further advising the officers of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. that they would be held responsible for the consequences growing out of such an act. A second protest was read by Mr. McClelland in reference to the action of the meeting and the resolution passed by it, condemning the whole as illegal, invalid and fraudulent.

A vote was taken and a ballot was had with the following result: In favor of issuing bonds 135,601 shares, opposed 8,017 shares, leaving a majority in favor of 127,587.

Arrangements were then made to have the resolutions carried into effect. No very satisfactory result could be had of the meeting, in as much as a committee was appointed to report at the next meeting. We will look with some degree of interest for the coming issue of the decision.

THE municipal election in Indianapolis on Tuesday, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* resulted in a decided Republican success. This is as gratifying as it is unexpected, and as deserved as gratifying. It is due largely to hard work and thorough organization. The Republicans of that city have set an example that should stimulate Republicans everywhere. They had a great deal to contend against, but instead of setting back on their oars, they went to work and kept working, working all through the canvass, and on the day of election. Here in Cincinnati there was only a half-hearted struggle. Men in the Republican Executive Committee sold out to the oppofition. Then, on election day, there was no effective work done at the polls. Repeaters were allowed to get their votes in unchallenged. Fraudulet votes were cast, and no effort was made to keep them out. Legal voters were driven from the polls, and no earnest atempt was made to secure them in their rights. Intimidation was resorted to, bribery was practiced, official power was shamelessly prostituted, and not only was no resistance made, but the city has settled down under these outrages without uttering a word of remonstrance or rebuke. They manage these things differently in Indianapolis. It is to the shame of Cincinnati that they do. Had a tenth part of the work been done here that was done in Indianapolis, the April election would have resulted far differently.

There is no use in crying over spilled milk. The business is neither philosophical nor profitable. But it is well to be reminded that the success that has been achieved in Indiana can be won here by the use of the same means that were employed there. It is not too early to begin.

Other elections in Indiana were also favorable to the Republicans. They have made a pretty clean sweep. We propose three cheers for Indianapolis, and the other Republican towns of Indiana.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio has just rendered a decision which will bear with special weight on the Roman Catholic Church. It will be recollected that the Treasurer of Hamilton county held that only church and school property was exempt from taxation, while Archbishop Purcell contended that the dwellings of the clergy were included. The Superior Court decided in favor of the Archbishop, and the case was carried up on a writ of error. The Supreme Court holds that residence property must be taxed, while that used exclusively for worship or educational purposes is not taxable.

THE Republicans of Maine have decided to hold their State Convention at Portland, on June 15th. General Selden Connor will in all probability be their nominee for Governor.

HON. HENRY G. DAVIS will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "United States Official Postal Guide."

THE course of the Secretary of the Treasury in selling $5,000,000 of gold during the present month is amply justified, by the condition of the Treasury, compared with a year ago. On April 30, one year ago, there was in the Treasury $58,591,952 gold belonging to the United States. On Saturday the Government owned $72,222,369.23 gold. This is an excess of gold in the Treasury, owned absolutely by the Government, of more than $15,631,000. The currency balance a year ago was $5,258,074.02. This year it is $1,096,375.76. The Treasury has, therefore, nearly eleven and a-half millions of dollars more in its vaults than it had on the last day of April, 1874. The Treasury, during the first ten months of the last fiscal year, reduced the public debt less than $2,000,000. During the first ten months of the present year the reduction has been $11,778,809. 25. The prospects of the customs and internal revenues for the rest of the fiscal year are also very avorable.

The Upper Air--Fatal Balloon Ascent in France.

The two Parisian balloonists who recently came to an untimely end were not killed by a fall, as first reported but by suffocation. They were engaged in determining the properties of the upper air, and one fact was certainly proven beyond a doubt by the melancholy result of their experiment, namely, that the atmosphere is so highly rarified at the distance of four miles above the surface of the earth that it cannot be breathed by human beings. The melancholy fate of these enthusiastic scientists ought to be a warning to all aeronauts to check their upward flight before they get into the ethereal zone, in which organized life cannot exist. We must only aspire to dwell in "the blue ethereal dome" in a figurative sense. When our bodies are literally transported there they perish for want of the grosser elements that nourish and maintain our physical being.

The voyage of these adventurous Frenchmen is the most wonderful on record. They probably attained an altitude that has never before been reached by any breathing creature. At 8,000 metres (about four and eight-tenth miles) they all lost their reasoning faculties, and unless the instruments which they carried with them were self-registering, it will never be known how high the balloon went before it began to descend. It was prophetically named the "Zenith," and it made a nearer approach to that uncertain point in space than any air-ship that ever before "mounted upward." Happily, one of the aeronauts survived to tell the tale of the voyage, although he was unconscious while in the upper zone, and during a greater portion of the downward trip was not in a condition to make observations, or even to make the proper preparations for anchoring the balloon. The aeronauts were Captain Sivel, M. Croce Spinelli and Gaston Tissandier. The first named were robust men, in perfect health; Tissandier is a slightly built man, possessing but little physical strength, but he is the survivor. The strong men perished for want of oxygen to nourish the blood—the weak one lived to relate his marvellous experiences in the inhospitable regions above the clouds. All three were practical aeronauts of large experience, although Tissandier (the survivor) was the only one who might be considered a man of science. He is the editor of a French scientific journal called *La Nature*. They carried with them the best instruments for measuring altitude, for detecting moisture in the air, and for ascertaining its constituent elements at various altitudes. They also carried bags with them containing certain gases, which they expected to inhale when the air became so highly rarified as to threaten asphyxia.

Captain Sivel had charge of the ballast, and it was his recklessness in cutting away the sand bags that occasioned the disaster. When about seven thousand yards above the earth he let three bags of ballast drop, and instantly the balloon shot up to an unknown height; all the aeronauts lost consciousness, and for half an hour the air-ship floated about in the upper currents, while the voyagers slumbered in the car below. Spinelli woke up and found that the balloon was descending rapidly. His mental faculties were paralyzed, and he began throwing everything out of the car in order to check what he supposed to be the perilous descent of the balloon. He threw away the ballast and the vessels containing the breathing gas. Tissandier was partly conscious and saw what was going on, but could not articulate a word of remonstrance. Relieved of this weight the balloon went up again; Tissandier became completely unconscious, and knows nothing of what occurred in the next two hours. When he woke up the balloon was approaching the earth; his companions were dead, and he had just strength enough left to throw out the little ballast that remained, and to prevent a sudden collision with the earth. The balloon struck a tree and collapsed, and Tissandier descended from the basket. As soon as he reached the ground he fell into a swoon, and remained unconscious for an hour or more. As the stupor came over him he imagined that he was going to join his dead companions in the spirit world.

It will be seen that the disaster to these aeronauts resulted from feebleness of the human intellect when the body is subjected to abnormal conditions. Probably the oxygen gas which they carried with them, and inhaled when breathing became difficult, helped to unsettle their minds. Sivel threw away ballast with the frenzy of a madman, and his companions acquiesced in the reckless proceeding; Spinelli did the same thing, and Tissandier, who had the clearest head in the party, was too feeble to make any protest. Hereafter, when aeronauts go up to the altitude of six or seven miles, they ought to remember that they may become the instruments of their own destruction, and that there is as much danger from temporary abberation of the mind as there is from asphyxia, and that the one is likely to result from the other.

DAILY journalism in Atlanta is not without its trials. Having been somewhat annoyed by strikes, Mr. Alexander St. Clair Abrams, of the *News*, unburdens the story of his struggles in a four column paragraph. "Every time I yielded to the despotism of the printers," he says, "the despotism increased in severity. One day the office was 'struck' for four dollars and fifty cents. There was neither legal nor moral claim on me to pay it. I am not ashamed to state that as we were unusually pushed for money, rather than have a scandal about so small a sum, I went home, took from my wife all the money she had, and paid the demand." Mr. Abrams announces that he intends to stick.

THERE are thirty-two dividend-paying mines in California, Nevada and Idaho, which are on the San Francisco stock list. These mines paid dividends, up to and including March, aggregating $58,961,200. Assessments levied by them aggregated $17,151,330; net profits, $41,809,870. The mines are thus classified: In California, five—assessments, $63,000; dividends, $2,419,000. In Nevada, twenty-four—assessments, $15,788,080; dividends $55,967,200. Idaho, three—assessments, $1,300,000; dividends, $575,000.

"I shall soon die, Cuffy—I must soon set out upon a long journey," said a sick man to his old servant. "Berry well," replied Cuffy, "I guess massa hab good going, 'cause it be all way down hill."

Missing Steamers.

QUEBEC, May 5.—There is no news as yet of the steamship Polynesian and the other missing steamers. It is stated that the Polynesian has at all times provisions enough on board to last at least two months, and no doubt the other steamers are equally well provisioned. The Polynesian is stated to have thirteen hundred persons on board.

A Centennial Appropriation.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The City Council this evening appropriated $6,000 to defray the expenses of the Fifth Maryland regiment to Boston to the Bunker Hill Centennial.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The displacement of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass, was a surprise to that gentleman. Yesterday afternoon Secretary Bristow called upon Douglass, saying that he did so at the request of the President and to perform the disagreeable duty of informing him that ex-Senator Pratt had been tendered and accepted the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Douglass made one inquiry only, following this verbal communication, and it was whether his integrity as a man and officer had been in any manner impugned, to which the Secretary replied, "Not in the slightest degree." With this Douglass expressed himself satisfied.

J. G. Hester, special agent under the Department of Justice, and known in connection with the political arrests in Alabama, has been dismissed.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—8:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in the South Atlantic, Gulf and Middle States, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather and light rains, followed by cooler northerly winds in western New York, Pennsylvania and southwest.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley and Lower Lakes, southwest winds and rain, followed by northerly winds, colder, clearing or cloudy weather and rising barometer, northerly winds veering to northwest and southeast, rising followed by falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and higher temperature, succeeding light frosts Thusday morning.

The Lower Ohio and Missouri will fall, but the Mississippi will rise between Vicksburg and Cairo.

California Crop Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Crop reports received here to-day from various parts of the State show that in the Sacramento Valley the yield of wheat will be from a half to three-quarters of an average. In Solon county the prospect is good for a fair crop; same in Napa and Sonora valleys. In San Joaquin valley the crops are very bad, and in many localities will not produce the seed; the whole valley will probably not average over a quarter crop. San Jose valley will produce a good half average. In Salina valley the wheat is in splendid condition on the the higher land, covering about seventy-five thousand acres, but on the river bottoms a half crop is the extreme estimate. In the southern counties the grain is generally in good condition, and the increased area planted will probably afford the usual surplus.

Associated Press Meeting.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Western Associated Press held their eighth annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day and elected officers for the ensuing year. The greatest harmony prevailed and the reports of the committees showed that the Association was in a good condition. Resolutions were adopted expressing a hearty appreciation of the fairness, promptness and liberality of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company in their observance of the contracts, and recognizing with thanks the services of their agent in Chicago, William Henry Smith, who has been engaged to act as agent the coming year.

Organization of the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, May 5.—The Legislature to-day organized by the election of C. B. Bowers President *pro tem* of the Senate, and Charles Durand, of Derby, Speaker of the House. The inauguration parade was not as large as usual. Ex-Governors Jewett and Hawley and Congressmen Barnum, Phelps and Landers participated in the ceremonies. In the afternoon Governor Ingersoll read his message to the Legislature.

Meeting of Stockholders.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad was held to-day. The following directory was elected for the ensuing year: Mr. Burritt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, R. L. Crawford, S. F. Barger, John Burrell, all of New York; H. B. Pogue and Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland; Wm. L. Scott, Charles M. Reed, and Judah C. Spencer, Erie; Albert Keep and J. C. Smith, Chicago.

Supreme Court of Hepsatophs.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 5.—The Supreme Court of Hepsatophs assembled here to-day, the Hon. W. E. Foster presiding, and the representitives from a large number of States and Territorial grand bodies were in attendance. A temporary organization was effected and the standing committees appointed. The conclave then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Wholesale Retrenchment.

PORT JERVIS, May 5.—The tax-payers of this village yesterday voted down all but a few tax appropriations, including those for the salaries of the different officers, policemen, lighting of street lamps, gas, printing and everything necessary to run the village. The town was in complete darkness last night. This evening the Board of Trustees meet to discharge all the policemen.

Decided in Favor of the City.

BOSTON, May 5.—The suit against the City of Boston, by Administrators of the estate of Armstrong & Co., to recover for loss by their building being blown up during the great fire, to prevent the spreading of the flames, has been decided in favor of the city.

Fire Record.

POTTSVILLE, May 5.—The breaker at Douty & Baumgardner's colliery, near Shamokin, was burned last night by an incendiary. Loss $100,000. Twenty men and boys are thrown out of work by this fire.

Municipal Election.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 5.—In the municipal election yesterday the Democrats elected the Mayor and City Clerk, and the Republicans elected the Treasurer and Marshall. The city is Republican in Councilmen by a small majority.

Pass Opened.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The ship Marlborough was put to sea this morning, raising the blockade of the pass Acoutre. The steamship Yazoo is still on the bar, with her machinery disabled, and will return to the city for repairs.

Death From Chloral.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 5.—Dr. H. W. Cloud, a distinguished druggist and proprietor of special compounds, died to-day from the effects of chloral taken to mitigate pain. He stood high as a chemist and citizen.

BEECHER TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Stephen Pearl Andrews drew but a small audience at the scandal trial this morning. The defendant was absent.

Mr. Andrews' testimony was as follows: I was present at a gathering at Mrs. Woodhull's house on the occasion referred to; my wife was also there; she was a spiritual medium; among those present were Deacon Freeland and his son; I am acquainted with Victoria Woodhull; after my wife's death, on May 6th, 1871, I took up my residence there.

The witness was asked who frequented the house during the period of his residence there.

Mr. Evarts objected to this evidence, as being improper on the rebuttal.

Mr. Fullerton argued that an attempt had been made to cast an aspersion on that house, and the Court ruled that the witness could answer the question.

The witness answered: Wm. Orton, Whitelaw Reid, Benj. F. Butler, General Geo. W. Julian, Orville Grant, General Dent and others. Among the ladies were Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Davis, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Gage, Miss Kirk and others. I recollect when Theodore Tilton became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull, and I saw him there; I never observed any undue familiarity between them; she sometimes called him Theodore; the scandal article was composed by Mrs. Woodhull originally; I contributed to the writing of the article within a few days of its publication; it came to my house in the form of a recital, but from the beginning to the end of the article was my composition; Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood brought the manuscript to me; so far as my knowledge is concerned Mr. Tilton knew nothing about the publication of this article and it was a surprise to him when it appeared; I only remember one occasion when Tilton stayed at her house he was preparing the life of Mrs. Woodhull; I first heard of the scandal from Mrs. Stanton and Mrs Woodhull was told the facts of the scandal by Mrs. Stanton in my presence on either the 3d or 4th of the month, a week or ten days before Tilton was intoduced to Mrs. Woodhull; I was in the Rossel procession and walked with Mrs. Woodhull, Col. Blood and Mr. West; I didn't see Tilton until the procession broke up; Tilton was not in company with Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull; neither of the ladies were in the carriage until the procession broke up.

On the cross-examination Andrews said he was sometimes the editor in charge of the *Woodhull Weekly*, but without salary; I have often heard persons address Victoria as "Vickey;" I don't think I ever heard Tilton address her in this way; Mrs. Woodhull told me about the scandal early in the spring of '72; the material for the article was brought to me on the 26th of October, and printed on the 28th of that month.

The witness marked a portion of the article written by him for identification and it was offered in evidence.

Mr. Beach objected, and Judge Neilson said he would take the matter into consideration.

Witness continued my ideas accorded with Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of social reform.

At the close of Mr. Andrews' examination the Court took a recess.

After recess the attendance was greatly increased, the impression prevailing that Henry C. Bowen, subpenaed by the prosecution, would be called. That gentleman came in court with his son. Frank Carpenter, the artist, was with the Tilton party.

Mrs. Martha A. Bradshaw was recalled and testified: I am acquainted with Bessie Turner; I remember two visits she made me at my house; the first on the 9th of December, 1870; I made a record of the day; I had a conversation with her in which she told me Tilton charged his wife with adultery.

Evarts objected to this and Fullerton read from Bessie Turner's testimony to show she denied Mrs. Bradshaw's statement, and that Tilton charged his wife with adultery with Beecher.

The Court decided to admit the testimony in evidence.

Witness then continued: This conversation lasted at least two hours, and Bessie Turner during it told me Tilton charged his wife with committing adultery with Henry Ward Beecher; I made a request of Bessie Turner at that time.

The witness was asked what was the request she made.

Evarts interposed an objection, and another argument ensued on this point between Evarts and Fullerton.

Judge Neilson allowed the question, and witness said in substance I told her not to tell any person about it.

This finished the witnesses testimony and she was not cross-examined.

The next witness was John Wood. He testified: I am a printer; I know Victoria Woodhull, Col. Blood and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton; I printed a newspaper called the *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, and began in May, 1870, and ended in February, 1872; when the publication was resumed in the fall of 1872, the type was set up in my office; this was in the last week of October, 1872; I am positive as to the date; the forms were taken from my office Saturday, October 26th, prior to this no part of that article had been put in type to my knowledge.

Cross-examined: The paper containing this article was set up from Monday till Saturday of that week; I set up the Beecher article last; the speech delivered at Boston by Mrs. Woodhull was set up in my office about two months before; I did not print any of these papers from February, 1872, until this paper was published.

BOWEN ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Henry C. Bowen was then called by Mr. Fullerton. He testified: I have lived in Brooklyn for thirty years, and am publisher and proprietor of the *Independent;* I have been acquainted with Theodore Tilton about eighteen or twenty years, and have known Beecher twenty-eight or thirty years; I remember a note I took from Tilton to Beecher on Monday, December 26, 1870; I delivered this note at the house of James Freeland.

The counsel called the attention of the the witness to Beechers' testimony, that it was at Beecher's home the letter was delivered.

The witness continued: I met Beecher at Freeland's by appointment, and am positive that I delivered the note to him there about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I did not tell Beecher that I was ignorant of the contents of this note.

The witness was asked if Beecher gave him any advice about the retention of Tilton on the *Independent*, which caused a long argument. The Judge ruled that the witness might answer whether Beecher gave him any advice.

The witness said: Beecher did not say anything about dischaging Tilton from the *Independent;* I do not remember that anything was said about his retention on the Brooklyn *Union*, nothing about his fitness as editor or contributor to either paper was said on that occasion. The witness was asked if anything Beecher had said to him had influenced him in removing Tilton from the *Independent*. This was objected to by Evarts and another argument ensued. The witness said: At Freeland's house on that night I presented the letter to Beecher; he read it and put it in his pocket; I asked him what reply, if any, there was, and he said something like "the man is crazy;" he asked my feeling toward Tilton, and I said I was not unfriendly to him; I told him that I had cacelled the engagement with Tilton, and he said he could tell something about Tilton's family which he thought I ought to know; he asked me to call at his house the next day and see Mrs. Beecher; he said he had letters from Tilton from Ohio which he desired me to see as they contained statements of a damaging character; I did know the contents of the note I delivered that night, but Beecher did not ask me if I did; I did not say to him that I brought this letter from Tilton and did not know what was in it; he did not hand me the letter, nor did I read it; I stated to him that Tilton and I had some differences, and told him I had cancelled his appointment as editor of the *Independent;* I do not remember that he spoke of the chrrges of Bessie Turner against Tilton; I received a letter from Beecher early in January 1871, and have it with me. The witness here produced the letter and handed it to Fullerton. The draft of this letler was stated to be already in evidence. I remember the tripartite agreement and the payment of $7,000; there was no connection between these two matters; I was always willing to arbitrate with Tilton; I don't know that Beecher *had any connection with the arbitration;* I drew a check on April 3, 1872, and it was dated the following day; the arbitrators sat at Moulton's house; I was present the whole time; I do not recollect that anything was said about Beecher's affairs there; there were written submissions of affairs between Tilton and me; I have got them with me now, they are signed by Tilton and me, Fullerton obtained these documents and offered them in evidence. He read the paper agreeing to submit the matter to Freeland, Storrs and Mrs. Claflin.

The witness continued: The award was made the same evening when I was present; there was nothing said about burning the papers between Beecher and Tilton, I drew a check that night and gave it to Tilton; I went away with Storrs that night; I do not reccollect where the other arbitrators went; the tripartite agreement was executed in 1872; I was waited upon by Claflin with it who wished me to read it and sign it; I told him I could not and would not do it; he urged me to sign it and still I refused; he asked me if I made some alterations would I sign it; he left it and I made some changes in the agreement and under the circumstances I signed it. Bowen was asked what the conversation was between Claflin and himself on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts objected and an argument ensued which had not been closed when the court adjourned.

THE TURF.

BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, May 5.—To-day up to one o'clock was very unfavorable for the races, a light rain falling at noon and the track being very heavy. There was a fine attendance, the ladies stand being full to overflowing.

First race, Nashville cup for all ages, $50 entrance, P. P. Association added $600, dash two miles and a quarter, closed with eighteen entries. Wm. Jenning's br. h. Balankeel, 1; Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 2; Jackson's ch. c. Oxmore, 3; Fink's b. h. St. George, 4; Logan & Bruce's ch. f. Georgia Bowman 5; Elliott's ch. m. Orphan Girl, 6. Time—4:18½. The pools sold on this race averaged: Balenkeel, $225; Arizona, $50; Orphan Girl, $20; field, $8.

Second race, Association purse $300, mile heats. Chalsham's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 2, 4, 1, 1; Elliott's ch. c. Modoc, 1, 3, 3, 2; Ford & Co's ch. c. Bally Shannon, 3, 1, 1, 4; Williams & Owings' b. c. Fairplay, 4, 2, 2, r.o. Time, 1:58, 1:54½, 1:56½, 2:00.

The pools sold on this race previous to the first heat averaged: Vanderbilt, $250; Fair Play, $105; Modoc, $75; the field, $25. After the first heat, Modoc, $75; the field, $25. After the second heat, Modoc, $350; Billy Sharron, $161; Fair Play, $85. After the third heat, Vanderbilt, $120; Modoc, $145; Billy Sharron, $85.

Third race—Association purse $150; mile dash: Lewis' ch. c. Verdigrist, 1; Elliott's ch. c. Brakesman, 5; Charles Prince's b. c. Natchez, 3; Hardings b. f. Vocalist, 4; Johnson's ch. f. Vaultress, distanced; Morgan's b. c. VonMoltke, distanced; Rice's ch. c. Vortex, distanced. Time, 1:51½.

The pools sold on this race averaged: Brakesman, $250; Vaultress, $155; Verdigris, $130; the field, $105.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

GALVESTON, May 5.—Jockey Club races—Sixth and last day. First race—Club purse $700; three mile heats. First heat—Harper, 1; Falmouth, 2, Nelligan, 3; Sandusky, distanced. Time, 5:48½. The second heat and race was won by Harper, under a strong pull, Falmouth second, Nelligan third. Time, 5:37½.

The second race, consolation purse, for beaten horses, mile and a quarter dash, was won by Sweet Boy, easily beating Nannie F. and Austin. Time, 2:16. There was a large attendance, including many ladies. Weather delightful. This was the most successful meeting yet held in the State.

Meeting of Railroad Men.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Representatives of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Atlantic & Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, California fast freight railroads, are in consultation here for the purpose of making a uniform classification from Chicago, New York and all other Eastern points to California points. They are also attempting to establish rates from the principal points in California to the East.

Another Revolution.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, via HAVANA, April 5.—A revolution broke out in Port au Prince Sunday. General Brice was dragged from a church and shot. Forty foreigners have been killed. Among the victims is the servant of the British Consul General. Buildings were fired and every species of disorder prevailed. A state of siege has been proclaimed. A British gunboat is there and another will be sent to-morrow. Steamers were not permitted to enter the harbor and have landed their cargoes here.

Banks Meeting.

COLUMBUS, May 5.—The banks of this city held a meeting to-day, to meet J. E. Printor, manager of the banking department of the Centennial exposition. A resolution was adopted pledging hearty co-operation in the scheme, and appointing a committee to carry out the plans suggested by the exposition manager.

Steamer News.

FARTHER POINT, CANADA, May 5.—Setamer Prussian, from Liverpool signald.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 5.—Arrived—Steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived—Steamships Erie and City of Paris, from Liverpool and American from Havere.

MONTREAL, May 5.—Steamer Prussian, from Liverpool arrived; her captain reports that he steamed through seventy miles of ice; saw two steamers twenty-eight miles north of Bird Rocks steaming west; one of them supposed to be the Polynesian.

Proceedings of the American Medical Association.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—The American Medical Association reconvened at Public Library Hall this morning. A large number of delegates have arrived since yesterday.

A report of a portion of the proceedings of the Canadian Medical Association was read, embracing a resolution declaring it to be the unanimous opinion of that society that an International Convention of the American and Canadian Associations would be of benefit to both Associations.

A resolution requesting Congress to take immediate steps forgranting to physicians and surgeons connected with the army and navy the titles proposed to be bestowed on them was adopted.

The following paper from Dr. Seguin, of New York, relating to the International Convention to be held at Brussels was read:

To the American Medical Association:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—You have twice sent delegates to the British Medical Association and kindred European societies to unite to concert a plan of uniformity of methods, instruments, scales and records for chemical observations. This proposition has become more opportune since the meeting in Paris of the convention for the adoption of uniform weights and measures by all nations, in which convention Professors Henry and Hilgen represented the United States, but in which the special wants of unity of measures of our profession are not considered. It was advocated by Sir Wm. Jenner, M. M. Reynolds, Gibson Stewart, Squire Sysiney, Ranger Wilson and Tilbury Fox in England. On the Continent by Morey, Charcott, Lorain, Petain, Lipine and Ollies, all ready to open a commission in Paris and a subcommission in Lyons, in order to concur in your plan of uniform observations. This plan embraces the unity of clinical thermometers and thermometric scales and charts, &c. A uniform gradation of the spygomograph nyograph, spryograph oestestiometer, momometer, globulimeter, ophthalmoscope, thermoscope and other instruments of precision used in diognos. A uniform method of measuring and registering the hearing of the velocity of other sensory impressions, the regularity of co-ordinate movements as the walkard, a uniform registration of all clinical cases according to their kinds. Of this plan the International Medical Congress meeting at Brussels the 19th of September, proximo, proposes to carry out only one part of the uniform measurement, concord of hearing by all nations. It is therefore important that the American Medical Association be represented this year in Brussels in order to represent the original plan of uniformization of clinical observations in its integrity and entirety.

Dr. Seguin then offered a resolution:

Therefore the American Medical Association resolves to nominate new delegates commissioned to again advocate, in Europe, the unity of clinical observations and changes and to report in brief at the next meeting in 1876.

The report of the Committee on International Medical Association was read and referred to the Committee on Nominations. The report recommended the establishment of such an association in this country, but at the same time thought it advisable to defer the matter for a time, sending delegates to the convention to assemble at Brussels, and thought to be the most expedient plan to meet the wants felt by the members of the American Association.

At 11 o'clock Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, arose to deliver his address and was received with cheers. He announced his subject to be one the of lost arts' of "blood letting considered as a therapeutic agent." He spoke at some length of the recent discontinuance of this practice, and dwelt upon its former popularity, which had continued unabated for two thousand years, in the face of its once supposed efficiency in aiding the cure of certain forms of disease. He said, in substance, that it behooves us to inquire whether there is not some wrong in the discontinuance of the practice, and whether we have not fallen into the opposite error. Extremes are always dangerous, and they are especially dangerous in the practice of medicine. It behooves us to be on the watch. If this new way is right, the old way was certainly wrong. The lancet is now an obsolete instrument. The office of cupping has departed, and blood-letting is emphatically a lost art. He then proceeded to consider the causes of the loss, which were four, viz: First, the influence or tyranny of fashion; second, the indiscriminate use of the lancet; third, the acquirement of a more accurate knowledge of disease; fourth the knowledge of medicines hitherto unknown. These causes were considered at length. The doctor averred himself an advocate of blood letting for many diseases, and especially for diseases of an inflammatory character, the bleeding to be in all cases at the beginning of the disease. He predicted that bleeding would again be recognized as a therapeutic agent, but that it would not be practiced indiscriminately. At the conclusion of his remarks he was loudly applauded.

In the afternoon Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, read a paper on "The History of Crime," in which he discussed the question whether criminal acts are the natural results of disease.

Ninety-seven new delegates registered, making 475 members in attendance.

To-night the Committee on Nominations selected a candidate to be presented before the Convention to-morrow for election as President, but has not made known its choice. It is believed that Dr. Marion Sims, of New York, will be presenied.

Louisiana Investigation.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 5.—J. S. Perrin, late Republican member of the Legislature from Wilcox county, testified as follows before the committee now investigating the means by which Spencer secured his election to the United States Senate: Troops were retained in Alabama before the election on the requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to put at the disposal of the revenue officers where intimidation was necessary. These troops accompanied by the United States Marshals who had fictitious warrants with citizens' names prominently displayed, and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties. I shot a hole in my hat and reported that I been attacked by Ku-Klux, and I sent troops to arrest the mythical assailants. I kept the troops as long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to secure the Legislature at all hazards, and elect Spencer. A number of witnesses testified to the use of money to effect the same purposes.

Fire at Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The *Enquirer's* Springfield, Ohio, special says: A fire at 11 o'clock to-night destroyed the furniture factory of Barker & Christy. Loss on building and contents about $15,000. The building was valued at $6,000 and owned by E. R. Hosterpillar & Co., and insured for $2,000 in the Lycoming of Pennsylvania. Baker & Christy's loss $9,000; insured for $4,000. Companies not ascertained. Peter Sintz foundry was also badly damaged, but the amount of loss unknown. One fireman was fatally injured. Cause of fire incendiary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 5.—Heinrich Ewold, the German philosopher, is dead.

The importation into Findland or Russian territory of American potatoes, or sacks, or any other articles which contained them, is prohibited.

The Christian Convention met to-day in the Hay Market theatre. Moody, the American revivalist, was chosen chairman. Many hundred delegates, representing the principal towns in the kingdom, were present. Rev. Kelman, of Edinburg, in an address stated that the results of the work of Moody and Sanky in that city were truly marvelous; 3,000 persons had been converted, and the number of drunkards who had been reclaimed was remarkable. The delegate from Rome gave an interesting account of progress there. Addresses were also delivered by other delegates from the continent.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a fresh note from Germany has arrived in Brussels, in connection with the extremely violent pastoral recently issued by the Bishop of Namur.

LONDON, May 5.—The race for the Chester cup was run to-day and won by Freeman.

The steamships Weser from New York and Parthia from Boston have arrived out. The schooner Pamlico, from Queenstown for Chicago, has been spoken, returning to Queenstown under jury masts.

The *Globe* says there is reason to believe that the *Daily News* report of the intended resignation of the Earl of Pembroke is unfounded.

LONDON, May 6, 5:30 A. M.—A special to the *Times*, reports that the working engineer, residing in the suburbs of Berlin, has been arrested, while prowling around the mansion of Prince Bismarck. A loaded pistol was found in his pocket. He is temporarily lodged in the lunatic asylum.

LONDON, May 6.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that uneasiness prevails in well informed circles in Paris. The most serious minds believe that danger is impending. Politicians from abroad, as well as those claiming to be well informed at home, assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor. No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military, feels that the late treaty was to lenient; that the indemnity paid has already returned to the French coffers; that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army for any alliance with other nations; that Germany is no richer than before the war and her finances and social organization cannot long support the expense of the present armaments, and she cannot disarm in the face of France. The military party in Germany are convinced that never was there a moment more propitious than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity and peace. War ought to be promptly undertaken. It is necessary to march on Paris and take up a position, when a new peace can be signed, which takes Belfort from France, and limits her active army and exact ten milliards in 20 years. Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign. All the powers have confined themselves to timid friendly representation with regard to the Belgium notes, which shows that to finish with France is her duty to Germany and humanity. Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of a treaty which leaves France ready to revive and re-enter the struggle is unrectified. What may be promptly executed at an insignificant sacrifice would in two years cost oceans of blood. Russia must be convinced of this necessity.

SPAIN.

BILBOA, May 5.—Fresh risings of the partisans of General Cubrerra against Don Carlos are reported in Valencia and Catalonia. It is stated that the Carlist Chief Polo has joined them. An organized body of Cubererra's followers, under command of Aquirre, is making progress in the neighborhood of Vera.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 5.—There is no truth in the report that Belgium has received a fresh note from Germany.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 5.—Michel Levy, the well known publisher is dead.

From the Indian Border.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A Kansas City special to the *Republican* says dispatches from Wallace, Kansas, state that the Indians continue their attacks on the hunters and herdsmen. A gentleman named Francis, with an outfit and three men, was driven in this morning after a lively skirmish near Landsman's fork, 50 miles north of Wallace. He was shot at several times and has a dozen bullet holes in his clothes. His escape was miraculous. Reports say the Pawnees, Cheyennes and Sioux are crossing the road and moving northward. The government has ordered troops to the protection of the settlers.

The State Constitutional Convention met at Jefferson City to-day and organized by electing as President Waldo P. Johnson, who was expelled from the U. S. Senate in 1862, and subsequently served in the Confederate Senate by a vote of 42 to 21 over James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis. N. W. Watkins was chosen Vice President by acclamation and G. N. Nelan, Secretary. Mr. Johnson briefly returned thanks for the honor confered upon him.

After the appointment of two business committees the Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

The Convention consists of 69 members, of whom 63 are set down as Democrats, 4 Republicans and 2 Liberals. Some of the ablest and most prominent men in the State are in the body.

New Board Organized.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—The new Board of Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad organized this afternoon by reelecting all the old officers.

At meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad the following officers were elected: Vice President, James Farmer; Secretary, La D. Clark; Treasurer, S. T. Ernett; Chief Engineer, P. H. Dudley. The election of President was postponed until the return of Mr. D. L. King from Europe.

Vice President Wil