

The Intelligencer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Company's Report for 1875.

We are indebted to L. M. Cole, Esq., General Ticket Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio road, for a copy of the Company's report for the year ending September 30th, 1875.

According to this report the surplus of the company at that date had increased to \$34,069,791 98, as against \$22,144,100 15, at the same date in 1874. The entire mortgage indebtedness of the company is put down at \$27,716,334 53, which means that the surplus of the company is \$5,353,457 45 in excess of its bonded liabilities, thus leaving it clear of all liabilities, but with an addition thereto of nearly five millions add a half of valuable assets. Is this a reliable statement? According to a late number of the Rail-way World it is not. Why is it not? For the following reasons:

Because, among its assets, are put down at their par value, the following securities: The stock of the Central Ohio road (\$24,822 88), on which the company made a loss last year of \$293,072 39. The stock and bonds of the Parkersburg Branch (\$8,208,650 05), on which a loss of \$263,633 14 was sustained. The stock and bonds of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville road (\$6,949,472 40), on which no net earnings are reported. The investment of \$2,144,032 50 in the Marietta road, on which no interest is earned. Various other investments of like character, such as the Washington county (Md.) road, the Winchester & Strasburg road, the Valley Road, &c., &c., none of which are reported as earning anything, and several of which are reported as netting a loss to the company.

These investments, all told, amount to over twenty-nine millions of the company's reported surplus of thirty-four millions. The question is, What are they worth? What would they bring in case the mortgage debt of twenty-eight millions had to be paid? Would there remain any surplus whatever, or would the capital stock of the company be seriously impaired?

The stock of the company is now selling at over 70 premium, in the expectation that some day there will be a large stock dividend; in other words, on the theory that all these investments will be capitalized, and a yearly dividend paid on them equal to that now paid on the seventeen millions of stock.

The sum of the companies capital and surplus is now \$15,157,022 10, which, if capitalized, would require a dividend of over five millions as now paid on the present capital. The net earnings of the company last year, available for dividends, were, in round numbers, say three and a quarter millions of dollars, which is short of the requirement in case the stock should be increased. It would therefore seem that the stockholders must await such a time as the investments representing their thirty-four millions of surplus shall become dividend earning before venturing to capitalize them.

A melancholy letter from General Gideon J. Pillow is published in our dispatches this morning. He is now 70 years old and has just been put through bankruptcy by his creditors. He says that gaunt poverty stares him and his family in the face, and he alludes to his record as a soldier in the Mexican War and, subsequently, as a Confederate, in a way that shows great bitterness of feeling towards his Southern friends. Some weeks ago he claimed that he was being peculiarly sacrificed on account of acts done as a rebel officer during the war, for which he ought not to have been held personally accountable.

General Pillow distinguished himself in several battles during the Mexican war, particularly at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded, but is more especially remembered for his quarrel with General Scott, who had him arrested and tried by court martial for insubordination. Pillow was acquitted and retired to private life, devoting his attention to the management of a large estate, which it now appears has disappeared.

The marriage of Prof. John Tyndall, the renowned English scientist, is announced this morning. He was born in 1820, and is consequently 56 years old. Having acquired fame, he proposes to enjoy domestic happiness hereafter. It will be seen that Carlyle, Huxley, and other distinguished men, honored the occasion by their presence, and that the Dean of Westminster, who has a weakness for scientists, performed the ceremony. Con- way, being on a mission to America to kill off the devil in the minds of the people, was not able to be present.

Greenback Convention Called. New York, March 1.—The Executive Committee, consisting of G. J. Tucker, Richard Salt, William H. Hightman, ex-Speaker McGuire, Wheeler, Briggs, Rufus F. Andrews, and others have called a Mass Convention of the Democrats at Syracuse, for March 15. The call included all who desire to be in harmony upon the currency question with the Democrats of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and Western and Southern States, and who are in favor of a currency which will allow a national bank currency, and the substitution thereof of greenbacks.

A Law Declaring Greenbacks Receivable for Duties. The report of the specie resumption act. The Convention will take such action as may seem necessary.

Railroad Suit. St. Louis, March 1.—A suit was brought to-day in the circuit court by Amos H. Schultz, for himself and other stockholders of the St. Louis Company Railroad Company, against ex-Mayor Brown, Col. James O. Brodhead and the administrators of the estate of F. C. Sharp, to enjoin the voting of 419 shares of stock. The petition alleges that a fraudulent compact was entered into by Wm. McKoon, Mayor and Co. and Sharp, Brodhead and others for the purpose of transferring these shares to themselves without legal compensation. The matter has caused a good deal of feeling, and further developments are expected.

Public Debt Statement. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the public debt statement issued to-day:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and Amount. Includes items like Six per cent bonds, Five per cent bonds, Total coin bonds, etc.

DAVENPORT, IA., March 1.—The National Butter and Egg Association met in their third annual convention in Davenport, Iowa, at noon to-day. Some two hundred delegates were present. Mayor Ross, on behalf of the city and Board of Trade, delivered an address of welcome, tendering the hospitalities of the city, which was responded to by the President of the Association, C. H. Gooch.

Cincinnati Pork Business. CINCINNATI, March 1.—Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, made the following report to-day: Total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati from November 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, not including butchers' hogs, 544,045; same time last season, 540,334; total cut by butchers who cut over 1,000 hogs, 19,317; same time last season, 19,330; total for the same time last season, 563,352; for the same time this season, 563,352. The aggregate packing of last season reaches 3,200,000, against 3,500,000 this year. In regard to weights (Chicago being estimated at 17 pounds gross increase), the average increase at the six cities is about 10 pounds net, or about 5 per cent; last, about 3 pounds increase per head. These averages, however, may be somewhat changed by the official returns, when completed. At all points in the West the shortage approximates 700,000. Including the decrease in shipments to the seaboard cities, the hog crop shows a shortage of about 1,100,000, as compared with last season.

Preparing for an Indian War. OMAHA, March 1.—An expedition of ten companies of cavalry, two companies of infantry, 25 scouts and 150 pack animals, with rations for six weeks conveyed by 80 wagons and 400 pack mules, left Ft. Pettegarn this morning to operate against the Sioux Indians whose bands have been for the last several years and are now again every-where. Some six raiding parties have been sent out to operate against the bands operating on Platte and Laramie rivers in defiance of the troops and settlers. They openly boast that as soon as the grass grows they intend to break out all along the line. They claim to have laid in a supply of arms and ammunition from the agencies in the past year with the Arapahoes, who have been living near Fort Cooper, and who are moving to the Red Cloud agency. All the persons connected with this expedition are armed and are expected to do active duty. The wagons and pack animals will be parked at some point beyond Reno in charge of the infantry, from which the cavalry will penetrate the country north by rapid marches and strike the Indians wherever found. Gen. Crook accompanies the expedition, and is determined to strike decisively while the cold weather lasts.

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By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

PACIFIC RAILROADS. Mr. Young (Tennessee), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a resolution authorizing the committee to adopt the necessary measures to secure the proper ventilation of the Hall of the House. Adopted.

Mr. Dunham offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for its interest in the liability of the Pacific railroad companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to the payment of the principal; also to what extent the rates of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress, so as to make them less burdensome to the public. Adopted.

The Speaker then called on committees for reports. Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Centennial Celebration, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint Centennial Commissioners for Texas in the place of those now acting. Passed.

Mr. Hardenberg, from the same committee, reported a bill recommending that the people of the several States assemble for the Centennial celebration, and to cause the approaching Centennial, and to cause to be delivered a speech on the history of the country or town from its formation, copies of the same to be filed in the county clerks' offices and in the library of Congress, so that a complete record may be had of the progress of the Republic. Passed.

Mr. Metcalf, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, reported a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expenditures for the New York postoffice, with power to employ a clerk and to send for persons and papers, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Foster from the Committee on Appropriations reported a bill transferring the custody of certain Indian rights to the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the United States. Passed.

Mr. Kasson from the Committee on Pacific Railroad reported a bill amending the act to the act to file reports of the railroad companies. Passed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely to the Senate bill providing for the Department of the Interior to acquire the Rocky Mountain locust or the so-called grasshopper, which was indefinitely postponed. He also reported from the same committee favorably on the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture from injurious insects, which was passed.

After debate the Senate passed without amendment the House bill appropriating \$700,000 for the purchase of material, and continuation of the work on the building for a custom house and post-office at St. Louis. The bill provides that the appropriation shall be used for certain iron work.

Mr. Morrill, in presenting the bill, said it was intended that the amount appropriated shall be deducted from the appropriation for that building for the ensuing fiscal year.

Mr. Goldthwaite submitted a motion instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether any person is now exercising the office of Register in Bankruptcy in a judicial district for which he is not appointed. Agreed to.

Mr. Cooper, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the Custom House at Nashville. Passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair laid before the Senate an unfinished business bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad act.

Mr. Morton moved that it be postponed until the Senate proceed to consider the resolution for the admission of P. P. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. Agreed to.

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WASHINGTON.

The Schenck Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Lyon again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters, to which allusion was previously made. The witness reiterated his testimony of yesterday, to the effect that Senator Morton did not receive any more nor had he anything whatever to do with him and Senator Stewart in connection with the suit of the witness in the Utah court.

The witness then referred to the telegram sent to London in 1871, that Senator Blair had introduced a resolution calling for an investigation into Gen. Schenck's connection with the Emma mine. In a conversation with Park the latter said he had fixed the matter with the General, whom he had induced to give him (Park) a note for stock, and then to write to him a letter saying that if his note and stock were not sufficient security, he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. Park said he had certified this statement to Stewart, and if Stewart would do something it would dry up the resolution.

The committee caused to be read a correspondence between S. P. Moffatt and Gen. Schenck. A letter of July 9, 1873, Moffatt wished Schenck to give him certain information about the Emma mine, and repeated the rumor that Schenck did not bona fide pay for his shares. Whether this was true or not, a countryman of Schenck's, then in London, said that he had induced Schenck to float Emma stock, and that Stewart reserved 2,000 shares to become a director of the Emma Mining Company. Moffatt wanted to know whether these things were true, and in conclusion charged Park and Stewart, with having nefariously obtained from him and other confiding shareholders large sums of money. He asked whether Schenck indorsed the acts of these men, and said if an answer should not be given he would furnish a full statement to be published in the New York papers and also call the attention of President Grant to the matter. To this letter Schenck replied July 10, 1873, saying that he had responded to the previous letter because it was respectful in character, but as he had subsequently attacked him in public prints, the publication being accompanied by insinuations, he could take no notice of it.

Mr. Lyon, however, had no objection to giving Moffatt all the information in his possession, and he would call upon him at 10 o'clock on the next Sunday, his engagements being such that he could state no other time for an interview. The witness (Lyon) then stated that Moffatt had written Mr. Lyon making demands on ex-Senator Stewart for \$200,000 under a threat of publishing his (Lyon's) story. They also say this story is impeached in very material assertion by every witness and document in litigation now pending in England.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUDGET. The bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects as amended by Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Agriculture, to-day, provides for the appointment of one committee instead of three, who shall investigate and gather information relative to the Rocky Mountain locust, chinch bug,essian fly, potato bug, and other destructive insects, in order to devise successful methods for their destruction. The results are to be reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and transmitted by him to Congress. The Commissioner is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute and the Commissioner of Agriculture are to serve one term at a compensation of four thousand dollars and expenses.

The Kellough Impachment Business. NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—At the opening of the House at 10 A. M. the Speaker presented a written communication announcing that since the adjournment of the House on Monday he had, as authorized by a resolution of the House, appointed a committee of five to act the articles of impeachment against Wm. P. Kellough of the Senate. The committee consisted of Messrs. S. V. White, J. W. Brooks, and others. The committee members that the resolution by the House on Monday did not authorize the appointment of managers. The Speaker, after referring to the Journal, struck out the words "and to act as managers" from the resolution. A warm debate then followed to the presenting of the resolutions of impeachment de novo, in the midst of which the House took a recess till 1 P. M. On their reassembling the Secretary of the Senate was announced and presented an order of acquittal passed by the Senate on Monday night, stating that he was directed by the Senate to present this as the final action of the Senate in the matter of the impeachment of Wm. P. Kellough.

Schenck Denounces Lyon's Testimony as False. NEW YORK, March 1.—The Telegram has for the first time published a dispatch from Washington giving the gist of Lyon's testimony yesterday before the committee appointed to inquire into the Emma mine scandal. We have the best authority for stating that Minister Schenck will tomorrow publish a letter denouncing Lyon's evidence as false, and announcing his intention to sail for New York on the steamship Abyssinia on Saturday next. It is also understood that the Minister has obtained leave of absence for the special purpose of vindicating himself before the committee and the world.

Schenck this forenoon telegraphed his attorney to proceed to Washington immediately, to retain the services of William M. Evans, and to have Park and Stewart summoned to appear before the committee for examination. One of the Minister's daughters will accompany him on his return to America.

Ohio Legislature. COLUMBUS, March 1.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to modify the law of last winter fixing the rates for freight on railroads.

In the House the bill to place banks and other corporations on the same footing as individuals under the interest laws was passed.

The committee appointed to investigate the prices charged by the newspapers of the State for publishing the constitutional amendment submitted their report, which was ordered printed. The committee recommended a material reduction of many of the bills.

Suffocated by Gas. PROVIDENCE, March 1.—Gas from a leaky main penetrated two houses on Weyckenden street last night, and this morning the occupants, nine persons, were found insensible. All are now out of danger.

Political Matters. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—The Republican State Convention will be held March 23d.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—The Republican State Convention is called for May 17th.

DEATH OF GENERAL SPENCE. NASHVILLE, March 1.—General D. H. C. Spence, of Governor Porter's staff, and aid-de-camp to General Breckinridge at the battle of Murfreesboro, died at his residence at that town this afternoon.

Railroad Matters. NEW YORK, March 1.—The representatives of the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, Hudson River, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and Fort Wayne railroads met this morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel to decide on some plan for a general adjustment of freight rates for the coming spring. The meeting was private.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Quincy, Ill., Mining Company, to-day, the following directors were elected: Thos. J. Mason and J. E. Wallis, New York; Henry Perkins and John Brown, Boston; and J. Carey, resident director at the mine.

Episcopal Matters. PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Indiana was Bishop Dominic, of Pittsburgh, returning from Rome where he has been since last autumn. He brings all the necessary documents for a division of the Pittsburgh diocese, and the investiture of a new bishop.

FOUND GUILTY. The Clark Newcomer, of the Bingham House, prosecuted by Rev. Cook, colored, of Virginia, for a violation of the Civil Rights Bill, was found guilty to-day.

Cable Repaired. NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer Faraday successfully repaired the Direct Cable to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Marriage of Prof. Tyndall. LONDON, March 1.—The marriage of Prof. Tyndall to Miss Louisa Claud Hamilton took place yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Paul's. Mr. Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir F. Pollock were present.

AFTER WINSLOW. Mr. Dearborne, an officer from Boston, who has the necessary papers for the extradition of Winslow, has arrived in London and visited the American Embassy.

The Times special from Rome contains the details of the forgery of bills of exchange purporting to have been drawn by the King. The Marchese Mantegazza was always hitherto regarded as a gentleman worthy of all confidence. He was an actor that he has been employed by the King in financial operations, and has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by that confidence. In March, last year, the Marchese Mantegazza negotiated a loan of six millions francs for the municipality of Naples, and received the money under his own control from Paris bankers, who placed the loan.

GORDON'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION. The Times has a letter from Alexandria containing the following: It is stated on good authority that Col. Gordon, the African explorer, is returning to Cairo. Various reasons are ascribed for this step, among which are the following: His struggles with the rebellious tribes have thinned his forces; the Egyptian troops do not thrive at the Equator; the blacks are not always readily received; and also want of harmony between Col. Gordon and the Egyptian administration for the permanent control of Equatorial Africa. It is probable that Egypt will temporarily abandon the development of her Equatorial possession.

SPAIN. PARIS, March 1.—It is reported that the noted Comte M. Blanqui is dead.

Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—1 A. M. PROBABLE WEATHER. In the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, northwest winds, rising barometer, colder and partly