

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

THE COLORED CONVENTION AT NASHVILLE.—So far as we have seen, the proceedings of this body at Nashville last week did not amount to much. We were at a loss before hand to see what could be done, and we are at a loss now to tell what has been done. The position of the colored race in the South does not admit of settlement, nor even perceptible change, at the hands of a Convention of their race. Their status is, in the main, already unalterably fixed by their necessities. Their ignorance and their poverty have much to do with this status. Until these two drawbacks are surmounted to something like a general extent, the race cannot possibly take any higher position than they now occupy. The white race is the possessor of the intelligence and the property of the South, and must and should be the governing element. The duty they owe to the colored people, and the duty we all owe to them, is to see that they receive full protection in the exercise of their rights. They must be thoroughly shielded by the law from every vestige of oppressive discrimination, and this is substantially the case now. There are many exceptions of course at various places in the South. The disposition of the whites is, in too many instances, to ignore the rights of the negro and treat him as a political inferior. Seeing that he is really their intellectual inferior,—seeing how childish and improvident he is,—seeing how unreliable he is as a laborer, they cannot bring themselves to tolerate his political equality, and still less to permit him to exercise a potent voice in the destinies of the State. This feeling of the white race in the South is altogether natural. The only thing to do is to hold it under proper control and give the negro all the chance to rise that the nature of the case will admit of. The negro race in the South, that is the leaders of them, have an idea that they are entitled to much more than they have received in the way of political and social recognition. And to this end they call conventions to set forth their grievances and demand redress. Underlying their calls are the personal and political schemes of such fellows as Pinchback. We must look out for them. The carpet-baggers and the negro politicians of the South are suspicious characters as a rule. Those who know them best are not filled with admiration. It is not to the interest of the negro race to give them their ear to any great extent, but to rely on the justice of the government, as in the past, for proper protection, and give their principal attention to the every day work that appertains to the proper support and education of their families.

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING IN THE SCHOOLS.

—We have before us a copy of the 31st annual report of the School Commission of Rhode Island, a volume of over two hundred pages. We notice in it the following remarks on the subject of industrial drawing in the public schools, a subject in which considerable interest is felt here and elsewhere at this time. It is from the pen of the Superintendent of Schools at Bristol, Rhode Island: Attention to this department of education is not required for the purpose of making artists of the pupils, but that they may be better qualified to become mechanics, designers, architects, or for many other pursuits in life. This study refines the mind, develops the perceptive faculties, cultivates the tastes of the pupils and fits them for greater usefulness in after life. It may be the means of inducing some to become skillful mechanics who otherwise might have selected some other occupation for which they were not so well adapted and in which they would not prove as useful members of society. It is now very unusual to find an American citizen who is not a designer of things much to be regretted. Society will not be in a healthy condition when we become entirely dependent upon foreign labor; any thing which will counteract this state of things should be encouraged. We believe that the more generally industrial drawing is taught and attention given to instruction in this department the sooner we shall obtain results that will prove of great service to the scholars, giving them more and better opportunities for success in life, and making them more valuable members of their community. The following extract is taken from the report of the Drawing Committee of the public schools of Boston: "Many of the children of the public schools of Massachusetts must have learned their daily bread by trades and professions which demand an elementary knowledge of the art of design, while the artisans and mechanics who avail themselves of the opportunities for instruction in free-hand drawing, so freely offered to them, acquire a knowledge which will double the value of their labor in the market. Few studies offer such advantages to the young, since it promotes their physical, moral and intellectual growth, and at the same time increases their material prosperity. There are two objections sometimes raised to the introduction of drawing into the public schools, one is, the expense attending it; and the other, the loss of time for other studies. We find by the statement of those educators who have tried the experiment, that neither is well founded. All teachers of ordinary intelligence and capacity, with a little preparation, so fit themselves that they can instruct their pupils in this branch with advantage to themselves and with profit to their pupils. With regard to the other objection, loss of time for other studies, we find that the drawing exercise is looked upon by the children of the primary school, as well as those of the higher grades, not as a task, but as a pleasure. In the former case their minds have been rested and invigorated, and in better condition to take hold of their arithmetic, their grammar or their geography, than if the lesson in drawing had been omitted, so that quite as much is accomplished in those studies as would have been the case had the department of education should not be confined to the evening schools are entitled to this opportunity of becoming better mechanics and more useful citizens. The people of Massachusetts fully appreciate the importance of this matter and have fully represented it. The State has already established evening schools for the sole purpose of teaching industrial drawing, not to the young only, but to mechanics of different kinds and all ages. There is no State in the Union where instruction in the department of education is so essential to its welfare as Rhode Island, with its vast manufacturing and mechanical interests. There is certainly no time to be lost, in giving that attention to this subject which its importance demands. THE TURKARAW VALLEY RAILROAD.—An informal conference took place at the St. James Hotel last night between Seth Chamberlain, Dr. Streator, and other parties, representing this road, and a number of our leading citizens on both sides of the river. The object of the conference was to talk over the present condition and prospects of the road as regards its extension this way from Ulrichville, its present terminus. The road to that point is doing well. It is paying expenses and earning interest on \$30,000 of bonded indebtedness. The project, as it is well known, is to extend it, via Flushing, to this point, but preliminary to so doing, its present managers ask a subscription of \$500,000—the right of way. On the basis of such a subscription and such a grant, they think they can bond the fifty miles at a million and a half, and with this and the subscription finish and stock the road to this point. This would make the whole capital and bonded debt of the road about six millions, or say \$4,000,000 per mile. The people along the line of the road have manifested a great deal of interest in securing its completion. Something like \$300,000 in one shape and another has been pledged to it between Ulrichville and Bridgeport. Two hundred thousand more is wanted. Whether it can be obtained in these times of dullness and depression is the question. The road will traverse an exceedingly desirable section of Ohio when finished—a section rich in agricultural and mineral wealth—and should become an important avenue of local trade between this city and all points along its line. DOGS AND THEIR COST.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has been making some calculations from recent statistics on this question, and sums up in reference to Missouri as follows: "Our 400,000 dogs furnish one of the most important economic considerations now affecting the State. In the first place they militate against the mutton crop annually to the extent of at least \$5,000,000; secondly, the cost, at an average of twenty-five cents a week each, \$1,500,000—enough to run all our common schools, and leave a large surplus; thirdly, they slay annually through hydrophobia, at least one hundred and twenty persons, which, at \$5,000 each—the average price paid by railroads for the very best of workmen—amounts to the further sum of \$500,000. Here is a direct expenditure of nearly \$7,500,000 for dogs, not to mention the fines, costs, and more remote law suits about dog fights, and severances of friendship between the owners of combative curs. Capitalized, our dogs represent an amount of \$80,000,000, and invested at compound interest, their worthlessness would pay off the national debt before 1907."

Sunday Night Spiritualism in New York.

[From the Week.] Modern Spiritualism has come to be a regular Sunday night show. The phantom jugglers have taken possession of all the unoccupied halls, and purpose, we perceive, to furnish us with what, for want of any better name, we suppose, be called a solemn variety entertainment, though there is variety in us we fail to understand, for all the feats have been done over and over again from the day the magicians of Pharaoh's Court imitated Moses, down to the generation of wizards and witch-hunt, Emma Mines, vingar litters and prize packages. The sooner the whole thing as we now have it is recognized as a mere variety entertainment, the better it will be for whatever remains that has a germ of truth in it. Honest men will hardly resort to the impudent announcements which on Sunday last drew howling crowds to the halls where these bungling necromancers displayed their incompetency. Charlatanism is known, or will be presently, by the advertisements it writes. And there is such a yawning chasm between the promises of the materializing people and their performances, that the public will sooner or later learn to treat them as they deserve. When that time arrives, all attempts to investigate the future by means of ropes and banjos will be voted futile by the most ardent and accomplished mediums. STEWART'S FORTUNE. [Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Enough data was secured to-day to show that the popular estimates of Mr. Stewart's wealth, as in the case of all very rich men, are greatly exaggerated. Many persons will be slow to accept the statement that his property, personal and real estate, will not exceed thirty million, and that his estimated net worth is only \$10,000,000. On an assessment roll in the tax office among the real estate held by Mr. Stewart appears the following: Wholesale store, Broadway and Chambers street, \$50,000; Metropolitan Hotel, 900,000; Retail store Broadway and Tenth street, 1,000,000; Real estate, Thirty-fourth street, 500,000; Working-boys' home, 415,000. The above figures, of course, represent the assessed value of the property mentioned. In addition, Mr. Stewart owned considerable real estate leased to tenants, who paid the taxes, and consequently it did not appear on the tax record in his name. This is estimated not more than \$250,000. The assessed value of the real estate, Mr. Stewart's real estate foots up a little over \$6,000,000, upon which he paid a tax last year of \$180,000. Property in this city is supposed to be assessed at two-thirds of its market value, which would make Mr. Stewart's real estate worth about \$8,400,000. GREY EYED MEN make the best sportsmen; amber eyed men make the best mechanics; hazel eyed men make the best critics; blue eyed men make the warmest poets; red haired people make the best billiard players; brown haired people make the best cooks. POLITICAL NOTES. PORTLAND, ME., April 12.—A Democratic State Convention is called at Bangor, June 13th. NEW YORK, April 12.—The election in Jersey City yesterday resulted in the choice of Charles Seidler for Mayor, the first Republican elected to that office for years. LYNCHBURG, April 12.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. The State was fully represented. Peter J. Carter, colored, was elected temporary Chairman. There was an angry discussion over the Committee on Credentials and no result has been reached. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 12.—In the Republican State Convention last night nothing was done. On this morning the Committee on Credentials made their report, excluding all contesting delegates. A minority report in favor of these delegates was submitted by Gov. Chamberlain. The question was discussed all day with great acrimony, and much personal abuse. The majority report was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority. The delegates to the National Convention will be unpledged. OIL TANKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. PARKER LANDING, April 12.—At 8:30 a twelve thousand barrel tank, belonging to Grandin & Neyhart, situated at Bear Creek Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was struck by lightning, bursting the upper rings of the tank and throwing oil over two adjoining tanks. The oil tank, valued at \$200,000, at half past two o'clock this afternoon the three tanks are still burning, involving a loss of about 45,000 barrels of oil, 10,000 of which belong to Grandin & Neyhart, the remainder to the Union Pipe Company. Should the wind shift to the east, our other tank, holding two thousand barrels of oil, belonging to the Union Pipe Company, will also be consumed. Persons having credit balances in the line will be assessed pro rata according to the loss sustained. The tanks now burning are valued at \$200,000, and the oil lost will amount to \$30,000. Should the other tank take fire the total loss on the tanks will be \$25,000, and oil \$125,000. A twenty-five thousand barrel tank at Beaver's Station, belonging to the Atlantic Pipe Company, was struck by lightning at 4:30 this morning, and after burning four hours was extinguished. The loss will probably be \$20,000. Light on the Washington State Burglary. NEW YORK, April 12.—An interview with George E. White, alias Miles, the Barre, Vermont, bank robber, now in the Vermont State prison, is published. Miles appears to have been very communicative, and said he was attracted by Mr. White to call on Nettleship for a job was taken by Nettleship to Washington where he was informed that the job was cracking a safe in the District Attorney's office. They struck a bargain, and Miles employed Senton to assist him. Was introduced to Harrington by Nettleship, and had an interview on the subject with Harrington at the latter's house, at which Gen. Babcock was present. The latter assured Miles that Harrington's promises should be carried out. Miles speaks of a prominent politician who knew what was going on, and who gave additional assurances of security to the burglars. The name of this official was given to the reporter in confidence, but is not printed. Miles also hints at a knowledge of other parties connected with the plan, whose identities he accidentally discovered. Whisky Sentences. MILWAUKEE, April 12.—Judge Drummond pronounced sentence this morning on C. F. J. Moeller, ex-gauger, convicted of making false returns. He was sentenced to one year imprisonment in the State prison and fined \$250. Reynolds, the rectifier, convicted of conspiracy, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail and fined \$250. Five Per Cent Dividend. BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company declared their semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the stock of the main stem of the road, payable by the first.

By Telegraph ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER CONGRESS.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, April 12. KILBOURNE. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House informed Chief Justice Carter to-day that he held Kilbourne subject to further orders of the House, and the Judge postponed further proceedings until the writ of habeas corpus until Saturday. Mr. New offered a resolution referring the subject of Kilbourne's detention to the Judiciary Committee, to report not later than Saturday. Adopted. CREDIT MOBILIZER AND OTHER SUITS. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what steps have been taken for properly representing the interests of the United States instituted against the Credit Mobilizer and others, under the provisions of the act of the 2d of March, 1875, and also whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not forfeited its charter, and whether the same should not be repealed, because the company has resisted the recovery in its behalf of its capital stock wrongfully withdrawn by means of fictitious construction contracts or unlawful dividends. Adopted. FOREIGN POTESTATES. Mr. Cox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider what action should be taken to enable the President to receive and entertain the Emperor of Brazil and the President of Peru, who are soon to arrive in this country. Referred. SUNDAY BILLS. The House then took up the deficiency bill, Mr. Carter, who had an explanation as to the bill. The bill was amended in various minor particulars and passed. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the duty on the Bureau of advertising duties on imports; made the special order for the 26th of April. The House then went into committee of the whole (Blackburn in the chair) on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the Department of the Interior, as heretofore provided. The postage on mail matter of third class shall be at the following rates: for all distances one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof. Every package of third class mail matter shall bear the post mark of the post office from which it is mailed for transportation. Sec. 3. That postage on third class mail matter shall be prepaid by stamps. If, however, the postage on third class matter mailed at any office shall be unpaid, the full amount above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known such sender shall be notified of the fact and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail. In case the sender is not known, the postage shall be the evident intention of the sender so depositing the package to place less than the full postage thereon, such package shall be forwarded and double the amount of deficient postage shall be collected from the party to whom it is addressed or delivered at its proper destination. Sec. 4. That the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name and address thereon or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write the name of the publisher, printer, number and names of articles enclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which the subscription therefor has been paid. Sec. 5. That transient newspapers and magazines shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of 1 cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and 1 cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof. Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1876. The Senate then took up the bill to repair Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, pending the discussion of which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. The New Steamboat Bill. WASHINGTON, April 11.—The steamboat bill passed the House to-day by a large majority. This bill was introduced by Mr. Sawyer, of Cincinnati, who deserves great credit for the energy and skill he has manifested in securing the passage of the bill through the House. The liability clause having been changed by the committee, vessel owners, to-day restored an originally prepared by the author of the bill, and now provides that for damages sustained by a passenger or his baggage, the total liability of such vessel, or owner, shall be in no case exceed the amount or value of his or their interest in such vessel and freight then pending, and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or willful misconduct of any master, mate, engineer or pilot, or any other person in charge of the vessel, governing the navigation of such steamers, may sue such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, and such officer may also be imprisoned not exceeding three years. The clause in regard to the transportation of cotton merely provides that it shall be in good merchantable condition. Throughout the bill, moieties are generally abolished, all patent-right provisions are left out, and owners are free to use them at their own discretion. Any life-saving apparatus may be introduced by the Board of Inspectors, after receiving six months' testing on three vessels, and upon approval by the Secretary of the Treasury. A certificate of inspection is made prima facie evidence in a court of the facts which it sets forth. Engineers and pilots are recognized as officers, and only citizens of the United States can be licensed. All foreign vessels, the manufacturer, and all boiler vessels, except government vessels, are subject to the navigation laws of the United States. Oil and spirits of turpentine, and all varnishes, may be carried in iron boxes or casks, or in iron-bound barrels, at such a temperature as it will not ignite, lower than 160° Fahrenheit. If in iron-bound barrels, not lower than 110°. If in hermetically-sealed metallic cases, it may be carried in such parts of passenger steamers as the local inspectors shall designate in writing. Fire at Fulton, Mo.—No Insurance. ST. LOUIS, April 12.—A fire at Fulton, Mo., early this morning destroyed twenty business houses. No individual loss over \$5,000, but the aggregate amounts to about \$75,000. No insurance.

WASHINGTON. GONE TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the House the bill to supply the deficiency in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department came up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in without debate and without division. The bill now goes to the President. NATIONAL BANKS. The delegation representing the National banks, including Falls, of Cincinnati, and English, of Indiana, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day and advocated a repeal of the provisions of the National bank law imposing taxes on capital and deposits. They spoke in favor of legislation forbidding imposition of municipal and State taxation at a greater rate than the par value of bank shares, and argued for a repeal of the two cent stamp tax. A QUESTION OF VERACITY BETWEEN THE OUT AND IN. Gen. Babcock pronounced false the story of Miles, a convict in the Windsor, Vermont, prison, published to-day in which he declares that the General was acquainted with all the details of the safe burglary. WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION. General Hedrick was examined by Mr. Clymer to-day. His evidence was to the effect that he is interested in the post-trailerships at Fort Buford, Fort Lincoln and Fort Porter. He has a one-third interest in each, but never put any capital in either. He helped to secure these post-trailerships, and was a personal friend of Secretary Belknap. It was no part of a consideration for a one-third interest that General Hedrick should use his influence with Secretary Belknap for any appointment in the post-trailerships. He would not have interested himself in this matter if he had not had a personal interest in the business. He had received nothing from Fort Lincoln, and from the others perhaps \$10,000. Gen. Hedrick was examined at great length as to the capital invested at several points, but he could not give any information. He said he had not drawn out all of his profits, but did not recall how much was still in the business. Prior to the Fort Porter matter, Layton and he secured posts at Fort Griffin and Fort Couch. He had a one-third interest in the profits and he got about \$2,000. He never got any profit out of Fort Laramie. He secured the appointment at Camp Supply for his brother, brother-in-law and self. Reynolds took him into partnership with one-third interest in the profits and he got about \$2,000 out of this post. He never received money from any one for appointment as post trader other than those mentioned. From all his post-trailership business he has received less than \$15,000. He could not recall asking Gen. Belknap for a post-trailership when he was refused. His influence with Belknap was due to serving in the same regiment with him for four years and his applications were strongly endorsed. Gen. Belknap never knew that he (Hedrick) knew of any of these posts. Hedrick never received any benefit, past, present or prospective. James Trainor, a post-trader, was recalled. He reiterated the charge that he had paid Simon Wolf, recorder of deeds at Washington, \$250 for assistance in getting his post. EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION. J. W. Park was recalled before the House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day, and testified that his acquaintance with General Schenck did not begin until after the commencement of his negotiations with Coates for the sale of the mine. Byron Grant was not induced to take part in the underwriting by the information that General Schenck would become a director. In answer to a question, Park said he should have acted toward Gen. Schenck as he did even if Schenck had not been American Minister. Adjoined. CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION. The Committee on Civil Service continued the investigation in the case of Representative William H. Hunt, of Florida, testified he was appointed timber agent in Florida and Purdue obtained the appointment for him. He told him he would get forty-one dollars per month and have nothing to do. He never performed any duty as timber agent, and never knew where the timber reservation was. Attempt to Rob a Train. FORT SCOTT, KS., April 12.—A bold attempt was made about 1 o'clock yesterday morning to rob an express and mail train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad at Blue Jacket Station, just over the southern border of Kansas in Indian Territory. The officers of the road had known for some time past that a gang of daring desperadoes had organized for this object, and the company had taken steps to frustrate their designs by sending out a small detachment of men. Three of the detectives had joined the gang and learned their plans, which included the robbery of this train. As the train was run on a side track by the misplacement of the switch, a guard with the engineers, becoming excited and losing his presence of mind commenced firing at the robbers as they approached the train, at the same time giving the signal to the others in the train to come out. This gave the robbers a chance to retreat, and they did so, but they were in haste. Two of the gang were captured at Chetopa, Kansas this morning, and lodged in jail, and it is thought that the others cannot escape. Weather Report. (OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13—4 A. M.) PROBABILITY. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley falling barometer, south winds, clouds and rain, followed by colder northwest wind, and in the western portion, rising barometer. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Upper Lakes, stationary or rising barometer, north winds and partly cloudy and clearing weather. For Lower Lakes and Middle States, east winds, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy weather and possibly light rain. The Mississippi river will continue falling at Cairo and Vicksburg. Cautionary signals ordered for Galveston and Indianola. Distillery Confiscated. CHICAGO, April 12.—A special to the Times from Dubuque, Iowa, says: A distillery owned by James Cusing, ex-Mayor of Dubuque, and operated by Isaac Brinkman, has been confiscated by the Government for alleged illegal traffic in high wines. The fullest proof of the guilt of the parties is in the hands of the revenue officers. Reduction of Freight Rates. CHICAGO, April 12.—The committee of the pool lines leading from Chicago met to-day and agreed to reduce the rates on grain to New York, 35 cents on flour, to 70 cents per barrel, and on fourth class freight to 40 cents. Rates to other eastern points are reduced correspondingly. This is a reduction of 5 cents per hundred.

FOREIGN NEWS. ENGLAND.

—The St. Lawrence river is clear of ice and navigation seemed open. —The Ohio General Assembly adjourned yesterday morning. —The Senate of the University of Prague prohibits the attendance of women at lectures. —McDonald, Moody & Co., of Montreal, wholesale notions and furriers, have assigned. Liabilities about \$175,000. —It has been agreed to close the New York Stock Exchange on Good Friday, and also from the 1st of the 6th of July. —Twenty thousand colliers are on a strike in Yorkshire, England. The miners agree to a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, the masters want 16. —The extradition of Brent of Louisville, Wm. E. Gray of New York, and Winslow of Boston, all forgers, awaits the decision of legal questions. —The bursting of a wheel in Hill's paper mill, at Middletown, Ohio, yesterday morning, injured Peter Neumann so badly that his life is despaired of. —It is the U. S. Court at Chicago, yesterday morning, the jury in the Freisinger & Seaverns whisky case returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence postponed. —At Minneapolis, Minn., the extensive planing mill of Smith & Parker was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$5,000. —James M. Lambert, of Indianapolis, proprietor of the Hay House, hung himself yesterday morning. The cause of the act is supposed to be financial troubles. —A McGreggor, Iowa, special says that a perfect torrent of rain fell in that city last night, inundating cellars and flooding the streets. The water did damage to the extent of \$50,000. —The House Committee on Territories has so amended the bill making New Mexico a State, as will prevent the New State from taking any part in the Presidential election. —Three hundred delegates from abroad attended the fifth annual Convention of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions at Indianapolis. Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting. PANIC ON THE FRENCH BOURSE. The Message of Paris, discussing yesterday the panic on the Bourse, says, were we apprehensive of immediate action, an Evreux report says it is reported there that the Danubian Principalities are likely to form an insurrection. FRANCE. PARIS, April 12.—President MacMahon has pardoned several inhabitants of Marseille who were imprisoned for participating in the Commune. PANIC ON THE FRENCH BOURSE. The Message of Paris, discussing yesterday the panic on the Bourse, says, were we apprehensive of immediate action, an Evreux report says it is reported there that the Danubian Principalities are likely to form an insurrection. RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Magdeburg Zeitung declares that the incontestable that the Czar has declared his intention of abdicating as soon as Russian interests necessitate war. The Political Situation in Europe from a Russian Standpoint. ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The official Vedettes, reviewing the political situation in Europe, says: The relations of the great Powers to each other leave many things to be wished for. England and Russia distrust each other, and Austria are not clear. Andras's position is rumored to be ambiguous, but a new ministry would make friendship between Austria and Russia very doubtful. An understanding can't be considered satisfactory, if it depends on this or that person, who may hold the helm. Germany's demeanor in regard to the eastern question is not sufficiently manifest to enable the people to know what part she will play in the future. Russia has declared her intention to leave the initiative in Turkish affairs to Russia and Austria. There is no reason to conclude that the Berlin cabinet will remain passive when the decisive moment arrives. Russia estimates German friendship at the same value that Germany does Russian. It must not be overlooked how easily, under such circumstances, the eastern question might provoke a conflict between these two Empires. Russian optimism and Germanophobia vainly point to the bond of friendship that exists between Russia and Austria, and the latter's thankfulness for Russian aid in restoring German unity, but thankfulness is unknown to diplomats. Bismarck is not given to sentimental policy. The Czar states that the foreign intervention in Turkey will meet with Russia's energetic opposition if directed against the Slaves and their righteous requests. The interests of Russia require above all things maintenance of peace, but Russia, nevertheless, cannot ignore the claims of the Turkish Christians for the sake of any alliance, no matter how elevated, or friendship however intimate. The initiative hitherto left to Austria is now left to Russia. The latter will reach the aim sooner than the former. Combination Broken. NEW YORK, April 12.—The Times tomorrow will announce that in consequence of a reduction in the rates of freight by the New York Central Railroad, to meet any rate made by New England, Mr. Pickens, manager of the Grand Trunk, has declined to consider himself bound to observe the agreement existing between the roads, and will make whatever rates in freight he may deem proper. At a meeting to-day of the representatives of the Chicago post lines the Michigan Central, Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne and Lake Shore and Michigan Central, Mr. Jay, President of the Michigan Central, becoming dissatisfied with the proceedings left the room, and the meeting was at an end. The course taken by Mr. Jay breaks the pools on east bound freight in Chicago and also destroys all existing agreements in regard to the rates on east and west bound freights among the great trunk lines and a general railroad war may be expected. Advertisements are received from Chicago that tickets to New York over the Michigan Central and Erie roads are being sold at two dollars less than the regular rates. The reductions will be promptly met by the managers of the New York Central and other trunk lines which will no doubt follow their example. Marine Intelligence. NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamships Gellert, from Hamburg, Baltimore, from Liverpool, and Bolivia, from Glasgow, have arrived. LONDON, April 12.—Arrived—Steamship Holland, from New York. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Arrived: Pacific Mail steamer City of New York, via Panama. Sailed: British steamer Lotus, for Hong Kong. A London letter says that the Spanish press and pulpit are virulent and violent against the government, and the Pope threatens immediate withdrawal of his Nuncio in case Article 11 of the Constitution is adopted. —The city of San Diego, California, has brought suit against the Texas Pacific Railroad for the recovery of land grants, the conditions of said grants not having been complied with by the railroad company. The amount involved is \$500,000. —Judge Speer of the Supreme Court of New York grants an injunction restraining George B. Prescott, Thomas A. Edison and Samuel A. Serrall from prosecuting application for patents for Edison's Duplex Instrument for Telegraphing.

Eye & Ear.

DRS. McDOWELL AND BRINTON. Would give notice to the citizens of Wheeling and vicinity that they have taken up at the McLEOD HOUSE, where they will remain a limited time, to treat medically and surgically all who may be afflicted with any of the following diseases: Catarrh of the eye, having had extensive experience in private practice, and as attending Surgeon to the large EYE HOSPITAL, and as attending Surgeon to the EYE and INFIRMARIES of Baltimore City, which are universally acknowledged to be second in rank to the only standing, graduates of one of the oldest and best medical schools in the world, we propose to treat all diseases of the EYE and EAR. On purely scientific principles. Thus presenting to the citizens of Wheeling and its environs all the facilities for the treatment of this class of disease that could possibly be obtained by visiting a great metropolis without the attending expense which such a journey would necessitate. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the APPLICATION OF GLASSES. To all ailments, and to correct all defects of refraction remediable by glasses. It is a fact commonly known, that thousands of eyes are annually injured by the injudicious use of spectacles, selected either by the patient himself or by the incompetent doctor. These eyes might have been accurately adjusted, and accuracy can only be insured by having the eyes examined by a specialist, who will make an accurate measurement of the focal range of the eyes. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. 607 Ladies entrance on 12th street. W. M. McDOWELL, M. D., late Physician to Out Patients Maryland Unit. Dispensary. Late Attending Surgeon to the Baltimore Eye and Ear Infirmary. WILMER BRINTON, M. D., late of University Hospital, Baltimore, Md. MAKE YOUR FORTUNE! GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY (INCORPORATED 1858). Takes Place April 29, 1876, AT NEW ORLEANS. Positively No Postponement, POSITIVELY NO SCALING. Capital Prize \$100,000. \$500 Prizes, amounting to \$100,000. ALL PAID IN GOLD! One Prize to Every six Tickets! Only 20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each. United States Currency. TENTH AND TWENTIETH COUPONS IN PROPORTION LIST OF PRIZES. One Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....25,000 1 Prize.....10,000 2 Prizes of \$5,000.....10,000 1 Prize of \$2,500.....2,500 20 Prizes at \$500.....10,000 50 Prizes at \$200.....10,000 120 Prizes at \$100.....12,000 200 Prizes at \$50.....10,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes at \$20.....\$20,000 400 Approximation Prizes at \$10.....4,000 1000 Approximation Prizes at \$5.....5,000 \$300 Prizes in all, amounting to (gold) \$600,000. Tickets for sale by all regularly appointed Agents, and by the Louisiana State Lottery Co., mfg-newadaw P. O. Box C 2, N. O. Depressing Maladies. Dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, as well as disorders of the nervous system and the organs of circulation, result by a degree upon the brain, frequently causing a sympathy of mental depression, and ultimately akin to insanity. The surest way to banish the "blues," thus produced is to use that unfailing agent to bodily invigoration and gloominess of mind, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of the great corrective tonic promptly removes the maladies above specified, as well as restores the cheerfulness and vigor of the system. It is a characteristic virtue of the constitution which is its sure safeguard against disease, and the best guarantee of a long life. The special infirm, as well as the sick and convalescent, derive incalculable comfort and benefit from its use. —oldsway DYE FLOUR. 156 barrels pure Dye Flour, made from Pennsylvania Blue, for sale by the Louisiana State Lottery Co. LIST, A. VERFORD & PARKS. COFFEE. 100 bags prime to choice Coffee, in store and for sale by M. KELLY.