# GENERAL JACK.

The Modoc Chief Outmancuvres the Army.

STRATEGY OF THE SAVAGE.

An Extensive War on the Settlers Apprehended.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GILLEM

Death of John Schonchin by a Peace Policy Bullet.

EXCITEMENT AT TULE LAKE

Alarm of the Citizens and Butchery Expected.

COURIERS AFRAID TO TRAVEL.

The Indians Supposed to Have Left the Lava Beds.

CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

The War Department in the Dark and Anxious for News.

GENERAL SHERMAN ANGRY.

He Says Bah! to the Soothing System Statesmen.

THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES.

War in the Southwest and the Herald's Prophecy Fulfilled.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18, 1873. The latest despatch from Yreka to-night says that eight Modocs are known to have been killed n the fight yesterday. The cavalry and their Warm Spring Indian allies, mounted, have been unished with three days' rations and sent in purbuit of the Modocs in a course southeasterly from The lava beds.

WHAT JACK MAY DO.

It is feared that Captain Jack's band will divide up and do great damage to the settlers. A party will leave Yreka in the morning to re-

cover Eugene Hovey's body and some to join the cavalry in pursuit of the savages. THE PEACE MAN'S BULLET.

A captured squaw says that John Schonchin, who was wounded by Commissioner Meacham, died of

The Army Despatches Brief and Worth-

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1878. The War Department, this morning, received two brief despatches from General Schofleid, dated the 15th and 17th, but they contain nothing new in addition to the press accounts of the fight with the

## LATER.

The Whole Country Alarmed-Reinforcements Going Forward.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1873. A courier arrived at Yreka at three o'clock P. M., but brought only government letters.

The whole country is alarmed, and couriers refuse to come out or go in, fearing the Modoca and the fate of Hovey at their hands. News is anxiously looked for. It is feared that

Jack's band has escaped from the lava beds. General Schofield is sending forward reinforcements with all possible despatch.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN TULE LAKE COUNTRY. There was intense excitement in the settlement of the lava bed and Tule Lake country. The murder of Hovey, which occurred within a mile of the place, by a party of Modocs, indicates the escape of some of Jack's warriors. Messengers have been sent in every direction to warn the settlers.

## LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Movements of Troops-Fears of a General Outbreak.

SAN PRANCISCO, April 19, 1873. patches from Reading, Cal., this evening, say that Colonel Mendenhall's battery, with two officers and sixty men on foot, and Captain Hasbrouck's battery, with three officers and seventythree men mounted, accompanied by a battery, left at one P. M. to-day for Fort Crook, in the portheastern part of the county, about eighty-five miles from that point. There are

FEARS OF A GENERAL INDIAN OUTBREAK in that country should the Modocs make their escape to that section. The troops will be ready to pursue the Indians and protect the settlers. A daily line of couriers will be established.

THE KLAMATH INDIANS POSTED. A despatch just received from Yreka is as fol lows:-"J. K. Luttrell arrived last night from Orleans Bar. He says the Indians on the Klamath and Salmen Rivers seem to be fully posted on the Modoc war, and even better than the whites. One Indian told him that he had seen a Modoc, who had told him all about the fight. It is evident that Modoc runners have visited all the tribes in Northern Califorma and Southern Oregon. The people of Kla-

math and Dei Norte counties, however, apprehend no outbreak at present. Thirteen armed citizens left for the front this morning to bring in the body of Hove

STORY OF A RELIABLE GENTLEMAN. From a strictly reliable gentleman who has been through the lave country, we learn there is a large cave six miles from the late Modoc stronghold, in a southeasterir course, the direction taken

by the Indians. The cave will be harde from shells; is amply supplied with wood, but, according to his recollection, is nearly half a mile from water. There are a great many lesser caverns and crevices, but no water. He believes it is almost certain the Modocs, or a portion which succeeded in escaping, now occupy

The Modocs are believed to be running short of provisions and ammunition, and are evidently much demoralized.

#### WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The following despatch was published in the Evening Telegram of yesterday:-

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873. Press despatches are far in advance of the official news received at the War Department, and up to soon General Sherman has received only the accounts of the first and second day's fighting. When asked if the troops had behaved as gallantly as he expected he replied, with a nervous twitch of his

"Gallantly! Of course they did gallantly. What else would you expect? That is what they are paid for, but I am uneasy. The red devils have escaped and have no doubt scattered like partridges, fleeing to the mountains to evade the army." "It is rather serious business," said your corre-

spondent.
"The country will begin to think so before we get through with the Modoc campaign. The Klowas and Comanches are getting ready for a raid into Texas, and just as sure as the grass grows the army will have desperate work in that part of the country. Why, just now, when the President and Department are asking the Governor of Texas to release the murderers Santanta and Rig Tree, comes a report to me from the Inspector or the Department of Texas, advising that the Comanches and Kiowas are already to raid Texas under the expected leadership of these savage Indians, and those preparations going on, too, while a delegation of the tribe is waiting for the release

on such a policy." The General resumed his writing, his face betraying angry emotions at the condition of affairs on

of the prisoners, with no end to their promises to

forever live in peace and behave themselves. Bah!

In another part of the room sat Acting Secretary of War Robeson, with his spectacles adjusted for long range. In reply to the question whether any news had been received from the front he blandly

"Not a word, sir; not a word, sir, more than is printed in the San Francisco despatches to the morning papers. Don't know anything more than you do about what has been done since Thursday." Which information was supplemented by your correspondent with a "Good morning, Mr. Robe

#### THE INDIAN QUESTION.

General Sherman on the Proper Treatment of the Savages.

Personal Experience in the Indian Territory-The Army Should Have Charge of the Tribes-Citisens in the Territories Should Have Protection-Sound Views Ably Expressed.

The following letter from General Sherman written to a friend in Washington, will be read with the deepest interest at the present moment:-

HRADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1873. DEAR SIR-I have your letter of this date, and am unwilling in a private letter to express my opinions on all the questions you make.

The army has no "policy" about Indians or anything else. It has no voice in Congress, but accepts the laws as enacted and the interpretation thereof by the proper officials, and executes them with as much intelligence, fidelity and humanity as any other body of citizens. From the organization of the government up to 1850 the Indians and Indian Bureau were under the War Department, so that nearly all the civilization and Christianization of the Indians thus far accomplished occurred under army supervision. To-day, in case an Indian suffers a wrong, I believe he will be more likely to appeal to the commanding officer of the nearest military post than to his own agent; for in the one the kind. In like manner I believe the annuities to treaty Indians would reach the parties in interest quite as surely through army officers as through civilians. And when Indians have committed depredations—as is very common—and the annuities are chargeable with the amount of damages, such stoppages could more safely be made by a com-manding officer having soldiers at his back than by an agent afraid of his life—as too many of them are and have reason to be. The present Indian agents, as a class, are very good men; but they lack the

force, the power, which savages alone respect.

The existing policy, usually called the peace
policy, is to gradually assemble the wandering
tribes en reservations, with boundaries clearly defined, and then, through civilians, to instruct them in agriculture and the ruder arts, and educate them as far as possible. To this I think no army officer objects. And further, when the Indians leave their reservations to steal, murder and plunder, they fall under the jurisdiction of the army. This is the theoretical condition of things, but it would require ten times our present army to make a cordon around the reservations, so that murders are done, the stealing of cattle, horses, &c., perpetrated, and the Indians quickly escape to their reservations, where the troops cannot follow them: so that in fact these reservations help them in their lucrative business. I am sale in saying that half the horses and mules now owned by the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, &c.—all treaty Indians, all at peace, with agencies and annuities—bave been stolen from the United States or from citizens. I have myself seen, at the Kiowa and Camanche agency, and at several of the Sioux agencies, horses and mules branded U.S. led up to be packed with annuity goods, and I never heard of an agent demanding the restitution of one for that reason; and though murders are of frequent occurrence, I do not hear of the murderers being surrendered, as is required by the treaties. Again, ties of surveyors who go rightfully to work within as though actual war existed. All I will venture to assert is, that the army has a much more difficult task now than if we were actually at war, and could anticipate depredations and follow the perpetrators to their very camps, as I did in the case of the Kiowas two years ago. Then the Texas people were constantly complaining that the treaty in-dians were depredating on their property, killing their people and taking refuge on their reserva-tions. I would not believe it until I went in person, and was actually near by when Satanta killed seven poor teamsters in Texas, one of whom was found burned, tied at the wagon wheel, and a few days after he came to the agency at FortSill, boast-ing of the deed. With the approval of the agent. Mr. Tatum, I arrested him and two others and sent them to Texas for trial. Now I am told that Satanta is to be turned loose again, although I believe he has committed fifty murders, and has notoriously

violated every promise hitherto made.

No general rule will answer for the government of every tribe, but each must be treated according to their conduct, and I think the army officers are better qualified to judge than the average of citiough I am by no means anxious that this disagreeable duty should be imposed on us. If the Christian agents can better control the wild say. ages, I wish them all success, but surely the white people who venture into the wilderness to labor and toil are entitled to the protection of their uyes

and property, and it is natural that they should feel the greatest interest, although it is the exclusive privilege of Congress to devise the best mean Many good people residing east of the Alleghanies

who have of late years brought millions of acreunder cultivation and produced fifty or sixty mil lions of dollars of gold and silver, where, twenty years ago, a white man dared not venture. These people are of the same kind as settled Ohio, Indi ana and lowa; they are as good as we are, and were we in their stend we would act just as they do. I know it, because I have been one of them. The now pay their full share of taxes and contribute to our national wealth and power. As a rule the emigrants do object that the Indians should forever remain non-producers, beggars and robbers, if not worse. If the Indians are willing to work, as they used to in the gold mines of California, nobody will prevent them. So to-day, if the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas will utilize the beautiful pastoral land assigned them in raising stock, they will soon become the richest people in the South-west; but this they have not done, and it looks as though they never will. And the question will surely arise, and that very soon, how long must the government continue to clothe and feed them without any assurance of self-support? The pres sure of white seitlements on the borders of Indian reservations is nothing new. It has gone on for two hundred years, and must go on, and the Indian must conform. In some instances they will do it without resistance, in others they will resist, and lu some cases injustice will be done; but surely our government can never admit to practice the principle that one wrong justifies another; and a greater, that because the soldiers in New Mexico chase and kill a few Cheyennes near Fort Bascom, vation to steal horses, they can go and kill the surveyors near Camp Supply engaged in a lawful sursome murderer on the Republican, they must demand of the government an indemnity in pontes, else his death must be avenged on any stranger. These are not supposititious cases, but cases actually pending, and illustrate how far we have thus tar progressed in the great work of civilization.

The affair with the Modocs is not regarded as an exceptional case, nor has it any connection whatever with the affairs of the Apaches. Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas, that wander over a region of country four or five times as great as the whole State of California. The Modocs are a small remnant of what used to be called Pitt River Indians or Rogue River Indians, with whom there have been several wars. They are familiar with the habits and customs of the whites, have seen gold dug from the canyons of their mountains and have participated in it: have seen

the wild valleys where they used to hunt and fish converted into prosperous farms and ranches, but in this they seem not to have imitated their white neighbors. Whether they have sustained wrongs or not is not in question, but they have taken refuge in a natural fertress, have defled the civil and military agents, and lastly, under a flag of truce, killed General Canby, who was their best friend; and this was not an isolated fact, for about the same time they decoyed Lieutenant Sherwood within reach of their rifles at another and distant part, and also stealthly attacked Colonel Mason's camp on the opposite side from that where General Canby and the Peace Commissioners were shot. All the Modocs are involved, and do not pretend that the murder of General Canby was the individual act of Captain Jack. Therefore the order to attack is against the whole, and if all be

have invited it. The place is like a fortress, and during an assault the soldier cannot pause to distinguish between male and female, or even discriminate as to age; as long as resistance is made death must be meted out, but the moment all resistance ceases the firing will stop, and survivors turned ever to the proper Indian agent. This whole matter must be left to the officers on the spot, and these must be sheltered against the howl such as followed Major Baker after the Piegan attack, as also General Custer after his attack on Black Kettle's camp There is not much danger of too much harm being must involve the terrible; enough to impress the

swept from the face of the earth they themselves

kindred tribes of Klamaths and Pi-Utes. I believe the civilians and soldiers wish the same end, and, in fact, do not differ much as to the process. All Indians must be made to know when the government commands they must obey, and until that state of mind is reached, through persuasion or fear, we cannot hope for peace.

I am yours, with respect, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

Governor Davis Declines to Liberate the Klowa Murderers Just Yet—The Legislature of Texas Will Have Something

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873. Superintendent Hoag forwarded to the Indian Bureau in this city a copy of the following despatch received by him :-

Austin. Texas, April 14, 1873.

Letter received. Would prefer to delay release of Indians Satanta and Big Tree until 20th May, when Legislature will have adjourned, and I can visit Fort Sill myseif.

EDWARD J. DAVIS, Governor.

This despatch is in answer to a request from Friend Hoag to Governor Davis, asking for the re-lease of Satanta and Big Tree, the Klowas; and Co-manches having returned all their white captives and stolen property.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Funeral of Dr. Thomas-Suicide of Lieutenant Dennison-A Murderer Exe-

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1873. General Canby's funeral took place at Portland

The funeral of Dr. Thomas was attended by an immense concourse of people. General Schofield

and a large number of mintary officers attended; also the members of the Masonic fraternity.

Lieutenant E. Dennison, of the United States steamer Saranac, shot himself in the head at noon to-day. He was the son of ex-Postmaster General Dennison. His wife is in this city. Domestic difficulties are the cause given for the suicide.

The murderer of W. J. Donehue was executed at Red Bluffs to-day.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20-1 A. M.

The barometer continue to rise on Sunday over the Middle and Eastern States, but fall somewhat in the Southwest; for the lake region, Middle and Eastern States partly cloudy and clear weather, with northwesterly winds; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States clear weather, rising temperature, southwest and

increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport, Me. Current reports are very generally missing from the Northwest, the upper lakes and the Pacific

The following record will show the changes in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 42 43 3 P. M. 62 45 6 A. M. 43 42 6 P. M. 61 45 9 A. M. 47 56 9 P. M. 55 43 12 M. 57 54 12 P. M. 54 42 Average temperature yesterday 46 Average temperature for corresponding date last year 52% Average temperature for corresponding week last year 47 3-7 Average temperature for past week 44 5-7

## SAD BUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

FREEHOLD, N. J., April 19, 1873. Miles Cooper, a respectable farmer, fifty-five years of age, living two miles from here, was killed last night by his team running away. When found his body was entangled underneath the wagon and his neck broken.

#### AN INDIAN MOSES.

The Existence of a New Religion Among the stake the character of the emigrant population Indians Deadly to Civilization.

> The Death of General Canby the Fulfilment of Nature's Prophecy"-The Prospects of a General Indian War-The Strength of the Indian Nations.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The events of the past few days are my justifica tion for asking your serious consideration of the views herein presented as to the probabilities of a general Indian war west of the Rocky Mountains The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872 makes the following estimates of the numbers of Indians in these several States and Terri-

Vashington Territory.... daho. Montana. 97,512

regon and California, and the Indians are but a handful, yet they have succeeded in killing the only man in the army they feared, except Crook, and they know he is too iar off and too busy to inter-WHY CAPTAIN JACK KILLED GENERAL CANBY. To any one acquainted with the present temper of the Pacific Coast Indians the reason for the

The present seat of war is on the line between

massacre of General Canby by Captain Jack is ob-A belief exists among the tribes and bands in the States and Territories heretofore named that the time of their deliverance from the demination of the white race is close at hand. It has long been predicted by the old warriors and their medicine nen, and within the last three years has gained an almost universal acceptance. When questioned however, by those sustaining official relations with them most of the Indians deny any knowledge of these beliefs or traditions, Nevertheless the fact that the belief has become almost universal is well known to all intelligent men having friendly

relations with the Indians. On page 363, Commissioner's Report for 1872, are some statements on this subject, by N. A. Cornoyer, agent in charge of the Umatilla Reservation Oregon, to which Superintendent T. B. Odeneal, of Oregon, at the conclusion of his report (on page 362, same book), makes the following reference:-

A STRANGE AND DANGEROUS RELIGION.

The Indians mentioned by Agent Corneyer in his report as being on the Columbia River, numbering, in his opinion, two thousand, are a source of considerable anneyance to the agents at Warm Springs and Umatilia. They have a new and peculiar religion, by the doctrines of which they are taught that a new God is coming to their rescue; that all the Indians who have died heretofore and who shall die hereafter are to be resurrected; that, as they then will be very numerous and powerful, they will be able to conquer the whites, recover their lands and live as free and unrestrained as their fathers lived in olden times. Their model of a man is an Indian; they aspire to be Indians and nothing else. About four hundred of them belong at Umatilia Agency, one hundred at Warm Springs and the remainder in the Territories of Idaho and Washington. I understand that repeated theffectual efforts nave been made to induce them to return to their reservations. It has not been practicable for me to confer personally with them. It is thought by those who know them best that they cannot be made to go upon their reservations without at least being intimidated by the presence of a military force. A STRANGE AND DANGEROUS RELIGION.

WHO SHALL BE THE INDIAN MOSES? This belief, substantially the same as officially stated above, has led the Indians in that belt of country situated east of the Cascade and west of the Rocky Mountains to longingly look for the coming of their deliverer and to hall all unusual atural occurrences as indications of his speedy advent. No chief knows but that he may prove to be the chosen one, and Captain Jack in his success will be greeted as such by great numbers of braves. The same idea that inspired the first gun of the rebellion, namely, to "fire the Southern heart," actuated these Indians. The treacherous assault in which General Canby was sacrificed would never have been made had not Captain Jack and his associates been guaranteed the co-operation of the great tribes of all that section. It was the one thing needed to fire the Indian heart. The fact that General Canby and other men were slain is as well known to-day to the Indians about Fort Benton as to the people of Yreka. The earthquake which shook Oregon and Washington Territory last December was accepted by the Indians as prophetic of a great event in their favor. This bloody massacre will be to them the failiment of Nature's prophecy. Such is the meaning of the lava bed catastrophe.

OTREE CAUSES OF WAR.

First—Settlers have come into these sections in a rapidly increasing ratio for the past five years. No Indian consenting to a treaty understood that he was to be confined to a reservation. On the contrary, it was always expressly stipulated that he could hunt, fish and gather roots and berries prove to be the chosen one, and Captain

he was to be confined to a reservation. On the contrary, it was always expressly stipulated that he could hunt, fish and gather roots and berries everywhere, except on private property. The exception had no meaning for him in those days when white settlers were few, and he consented. But the tides of emigration have overnowed and touched the edges of the reservations. If he goes of in any direction he trespasses and the impatient settler complains to the agent. The treaty Indian is conscious of an uncomfortable restriction, which is daily grewing worse. The greater freedom of the non-treating tribes makes his own bond more galling. This is a constant topic of conversation among the tribes and their speech-makers draw vivid pictures of the freedom of their ancestors before any "Bostons" found their way to that coast.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WHITE OUTLAWS.
Second—Scattered among all these tribes are
white men with squaw wives and haif-breed families, who profit by such relations. Too many of
these men are desperadoes of the worst kind, who
foriested the society of their kind and were ferced
to seek Indian shelter and associates. To all such
men a general Indian war means rich plunder and
abundant gratification of vengeance and lust, and
they are artiul and persistent in fanning it to a
fame.

they are artiul and persistent in fanning it to a fame.

Third—As bad as the last named, more numerous and more subtle, are the illicit indian traders, supplying whiskey, guns, ammunition and other things, and encouraging their customers in the idea of a speedy deliverance from the white race.

THE PEACE POLICY REGARDED AS A JOKE.

Pourth—The Indians have no taith in Americans, and believe that all official promises are alike. While under President Grant's system there are few frands practised upon them, and they receive, in fact, everything for which the appropriations provide, they (smarting under past wrongs) look upon the present liberality as a shrewd bribe to keep them quiet under the increasing restraints of which reference has already been made, and they accept the goods, but mistake the motives of the givers.

A BETTER FRONTIER DEPENCE NEEDED.

they accept the goods, but mistake the motives of the givers.

A BETTER FRONTIER DEPENCE NEEDED.

Fith—There are comparatively few soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains compared to the forces formerly stationed on that coast. The number of isolated settlers is very large, and there are almost countless herds of horses, sheep and cattle entirely unprotected. The Indians are better supplied with good arms and ammunition than ever before, and have an abiding faith in the truth of their "dreamers" prophecies. They believe that the time appointed for their redemption is at hand.

These five reasons are sufficient incitement to the savages, but there are others that will probably hasten a general war.

HATE WHICH NEVER DIES.

All over the Pacific Slope are multitudes of men who burn for revenge upon red men. Some lost near relatives or friends in other wars; others have been driven from mines and cattle ranges by them. Still others, a numerous class, hate them instinctively, as men do rattlesnakes, and desire their destruction.

LOVE OF MONEY.

Hangdreis of men in safe places hunger for the

Oregon ......Idaho.....

shows a very formidable foe. Scattered here and there, well mounted and well armed, there is no military organization to prevent them from swooping down upon the defenceless settlers and perpetrating those nameless horrers which blacken the pages of all our frontier history.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT MUST INTERPERE. It is the duty of the government to exert every energy to punish the guilty and protect the innocent, whether Indian or white, and to set in operation at once such agencies as wil best accomplish this work. Especially should immediate official warning be given to the settlers on the frontiers to organize for mutual defence, and to establish a system of watchfuiness against any sudden outbreak. This ounce of prevention overlooked, and the cure will be costly in treasure, misery and death. Forewarned is forearmed.

B. S. PARDEE. R. S. PARDEE.

## CUBA.

Spanish Report of a Severe Battle and Defeat of an Insurgent Force.

Twenty-five Men Killed and Many Wounded-The Abelitionist Movement-Blackmail and Gambling.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An official telegram announces the defeat of th nsurgent band of Calixto Garcia on the 15th by the Spanish troops.

General Riqueime states that twenty-one insurgents and four Spaniards were killed and thirteen Spantards wounded. ABOLITIONISM.

The Junta appointed to superintend the partial bolition under the laws of 1868 met vesterday.

BLACKMAIL AND GAMBLING. gensdarmes have been arrested and imprisoned in Cardenas, charged with an attempt to

extort money from planters by violence The police of Cardenas have arrested a number ninent citizens of Cardenas for gambling. Among the number was the principal Judge of the

OCEAN TRLEGRAPHY. The steamship Dacia, with the new Key West cable on board, is expected here dally.

#### WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873.

Senator Boutwell and Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Senator Boutwell, who was at the Treasury Department to-day, emphatically contradicted the recent statement by Phelps, Dodge & Co. that the sum of \$271,000 was forced out of them by way of compromise in their recent difficulty with the Department. He said when the charges of fraud were brought against that firm they filed a statement at the Treasury asserting their innocence, and offering to pay the \$271,000. Mr. Boutwell, who was then ecretary of the Treasury, declined to receive the money, and notified the firm that the Courts were open, and if they were innocent of the charges they should go into Court and prove their innecence. Upon this notification they with-drew the assertion of their innecence, and it was then their offer to compromise was entertained. The Department in no case accepts money of any party charged who claims to be innecent, being allowed by law to compromise with offenders only after guilt is admitted, and it was on this distinct understanding that the compromise with Phelps, Dodge & Co. was made. Never while Boutwell was at the head of the Treas ury Department was any compromise made with

The New York Central and Collector Bailey.

Under Sheriff Brandt to-day offered the complaint and other papers in the suit of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. John M. Bailey, United States Collector for this district, for flie in the County Clerk's office. The Deputy County Clerk declined to receive them on the ground that the case had been transferred to the Circuit Court.

AN OIL TRAIN ON FIRE.

Collision on the Lake Shore Line-Thirteen Loaded Oil Cars Bestroyed.

CLEVELAND, April 19, 1873. The second section oil train on the Franklin branch of the Lake Shore Railroad ran into the rear of the first section, near Hadley station, last night, resulting in the wrecking of one locomotive, the burning of thirteen loaded oil cars, the caboose and a wagon road bridge half a mile distant, which caught fire from the burning oil floating down the stream. The conductor of the train was slightly burned about the face and hands.

## THE GRAPHIC.

THE GRAPHIC.

The novel experiment of publishing a daily illustrated paper in this city is aiready one month old, and the Daily Graphic has thus far met with a success unprecedented in the history of the New York daily press. The venture was a success from the very first, which is something that could hardly be said of any other daily paper that has ever started here. All of them have had to struggle up from small beginnings, through all sorts of difficulties. We know what a time Bennett had with his Herald, what a lob Greeley had with his Triune, what trials Raymond had with he stockholders of the Times, and what fortunes were sunk in the World before it was got on its feet. We know how many attempts to establish daily papers have failed, though they had money at their back and energetic men to push them. But the Graphic was launched under fortunate circumstances in a lively breeze, and has been sailing along gaily ever since. I learn that the daily sales have reached as high as 20,000, and on an exciting day, such as that of the Foster execution, they go still higher. Even thus far it has very nearly paid its expenses. The concern has an abundance of capital, sixty per cent of which was paid in at the start; but far more than this will be expended, if necessary, for the enterprising capitalists who have formed the combination are interested in the start; out far more than this will be expended, if necessary, for the enterprising capitalists who have formed the combination are interested in the paper. A full page picture of the Graphic can be made in an hour, or more rapidly than the same measure of type is ordinarily "set up" in a daily paper.—Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Old Insect Banes Are Played Out. The only standard article recognized by housekeepers as certain death to every species of insect vermin is KNOWLES INSECT DESTROYEE. KNOWLES BELLOWS, \$1.

Pollak's Meerschaums. The finest assortment constantly on hand. Stores 27 John street, four doors west of Nassau, and 1,109 Broadway, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-firth streets. Repairing done. Boiling, 51.

A.—The Most Tasty and Graceful Har for gentlemen's wear is manufactured and sold by ES PENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A .- Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 and 252 Brond way, corner of Murray street. A.-Who Wants a Hat Go To Dougan, Manufacturer, 102 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A .- Smoke Surbrug's Golden Sceptre, a A.-Dr. Fitler's Rhoumatic Remedy-Depot and office, 21 John street. Sold by all druggists. Advice gratis daily, and circulars free.

minds of the people is the new method of curing Rup-ture. The ELABTIC TRUSS retains the Rupture abso-lately, inspite of the most violent exercise; is worn with ease and comfort night and day, and not taken of at all ill a cure is reached. Sent by mail everywhere by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, New York, who send circulars free on application.—New York Inde-pendent, April 17, 1873.

A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE POOD for infants. DELLUC & CO. 636 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufactur ers. Paris agents, ROBER'S & CO., Place Vondome.

A.—Lace Curtains at Manufacturer's stock preparators to removal; several rolls saved.

Slo Broadway, opposite Tenth street.

A .- If You Are Afflicted with Soreness, Irritation or Itching of the Head, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York, and be cured.

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