

GENERAL JACK.

The Modoc Chief Outmaneuvers the Army.

STRATEGY OF THE SAVAGE.

An Extensive War on the Settlers Apprehended.

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He Says Bah! to the Soothing System Statesmen.

THE KIWAS AND COMANCHES.

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General Sherman on the Proper Treatment of the Savages.

Personal Experience in the Indian Territory—The Army Should Have Charge of the Tribes—Citizens in the Territories Should Have Protection—Sound Views Aply Expressed.

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by the Indians. The cave will be harder to approach and will protect them much better from shells; it 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 this stronghold.

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

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

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873. Press despatches are in advance of the official news received at the War Department, and up to noon 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 body:— "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 our correspondent.

"The country will begin to think so before we get through with the Modoc campaign. The Kiowas 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 Interior Department are asking the Governor of Texas to release the murderers Santana and Big Tree, comes a report to me from the Inspector of the Department of Texas, advising that the Comanches and Kiowas are already raiding Texas under the expected leadership of these savage Indians, and these preparations going on, too, while a delegation of the tribe is waiting for the release of the prisoners, with no end to their promises to forever live in peace and behave themselves. Bah! on such a policy."

The General resumed his writing, his face betraying angry emotions at the condition of affairs on the border.

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 answered:—

"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 our correspondent with a "good morning, Mr. Robeson."

General Sherman on the Proper Treatment of the Savages.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873. The latest despatch from Yreka to-night says that eight Modocs are known to have been killed in the fight yesterday. The cavalry and their Warm Spring Indian allies, mounted, have been furnished with three days' rations and sent in pursuit 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 recover 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 his wound.

The Army Despatches Brief and Worthless. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873.

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

LATER. The Whole Country Alarmed—Reinforcements Going Forward.

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 Modocs 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.

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.

Despatches 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 seventy-three men mounted, accompanied by a battery, left at one P. M. to-day for Fort Crook, in the northeastern 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 KIAMATH INDIANS POSTED. A despatch just received from Yreka is as follows:— "J. K. Luttrell arrived last night from Orleans Bar. He says the Indians on the Klamath and Salmon 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 California and Southern Oregon. The people of Klamath and Del Norte counties, however, apprehend no outbreak at present.

Thirteen armed citizens left for the front this morning to bring in the body of Hovey.

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

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 means to secure them.

Many good people residing east of the Alleghanies mistake the character of the emigrant population who have of late years brought millions of acres under cultivation and produced fifty or sixty millions 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, Indiana and Iowa; they are as good as we are, and were we in their stead we would act just as they do. I know it, because I have been one of them. They 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 Southwest; but this they have not done, and it looks as though they never will. And the question will surely be asked, and that very soon, how long will the government continue to dole out the land without any assurance of self-support? The pressure of white settlements 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 in 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, who are more than a hundred miles off their reservation to steal horses, they can go and kill the survivors near Camp Supply engaged in a lawful survey; and because "Whistler" has been killed by some murderer of the government on the Indian side, his death must be avenged on any stranger. These are not suppositions, cases, but cases actually pending, and illustrate how far we have thus far 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, and in this they seem not to have imitated their white neighbors. Whether they have sustained wrong or not is not in question, but they have taken refuge in a natural fortress, have defied the civil and military agents, and lastly, under a flag, have 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 point, and also stealthily attacked Colonel Mendenhall'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 swept from the face of the earth they themselves 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 over 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 which followed Major Baker after the Pagan attack, as also General Canby after his attack on Black Kettle's camp. There is not much danger of too much harm being done. To be effective and exemplary the blow must involve the terrible; enough to impress the kindred tribes of Klamath and Pit-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 that 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.

SATANIA AND BIG TREE. Governor Davis Declines to Liberate the Kiowa Murderers Just Yet—The Legislature of Texas Will Have Something to Say.

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 18, 1873. Letter received. Would prefer to delay release of Indians Santana and Big Tree until 20th May, and the jury will have adjourned, and I can visit Fort Sill myself.

EDWARD J. DAVIS, Governor.

This despatch is in answer to a request from Friend Hoag to Governor Davis, asking for the release of Santana and Big Tree, the Kiowa and Comanches having returned all their white captives and stolen property.

THE PACIFIC COAST. Federal of Dr. Thomas—Suicide of Lieutenant Dennison—A Murderer Executed.

General Canby's funeral took place at Portland to-day.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas was attended by an immense concourse of people. General Schofield and a large number of military officers attended; also the members of the Masonic fraternity.

Lieutenant E. Dennison, of the United States steamer Saratoga, 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 infidelity was the cause given for the suicide.

The murderer of W. J. Donohue 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.

Probabilities. 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 westerly winds; for the Southwest falling barometer, rising temperature, easterly winds 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 coast stations.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson'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. 56 43

12 M. 54 12 P. M. 54 42

Average temperature yesterday 46 43

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 46 43

Average temperature for corresponding week last year 47 37

Average temperature for past week 44 37

SAD RUNAWAY 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 from his body was entangled underneath the wagon and toll are entitled to the protection of their lives

AN INDIAN MOSES.

The Existence of a New Religion Among the Indians Ready to Civilization.

"The Death of General Canby the Fulfillment 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 justification for asking your serious consideration of the views herein presented as to the probability of a general Indian war with the Rocky Mountains.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873 makes the following estimates of the numbers of Indians in these several States and Territories, viz:—

California 22,000 Oregon 12,000 Washington Territory 14,000 Colorado 10,000 Montana 32,413 Utah 11,300

Total 97,712

The present state of war on the line between Oregon 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 far off and too busy to interfere.

WHY CAPTAIN JACK KILLED GENERAL CANBY. To any one acquainted with the present temper of the Pacific Coast Indians, the reason for the massacre of General Canby by Captain Jack is obvious.

A belief exists among the tribes and bands in the States and Territories, heretofore named that the time of their deliverance from the domination of the white race is close at hand. It has long been predicted by the old warriors and their medicine men, 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, and by T. B. Ottenal, of Oregon, at the conclusion of his report on page 362, same book, makes the following reference:—

A STRANGE AND DANGEROUS BELIEF. The Indians mentioned by Agent Cornoyer in his report as being on the Columbia River, numbering, in his opinion, two thousand, are a source of considerable concern to the agents at Warm Springs and Umatilla. They have a new and peculiar religion, by the tenets of which they are taught that a new God is coming to their aid, and that he 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. About the year 1860, a hundred of them belong at Umatilla Agency, one hundred at Warm Springs and the remainder in the territories of Idaho and Washington. I understand that repeated ineffectual efforts have been made to induce them to return to their reservations. This has not been practicable for me, and personally 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.

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 hail all unusual 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.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the news inspired the first gun of the rebellion, namely, to "fire the Southern heart," actuated these Indians. The treacherous assault on General Canby not Captain Jack and his associates been guaranteed the co-operation of the great tribes of all that the Pacific Northwest has seen since the Indian heart. The fact that General Canby and other men were slain is as well known to-day to the Indians as it was to the whites at the time of the attack. The earthquake which shook Oregon and Washington Territory last December was accepted by the Indians as prophetic of a great event in their favor, and the destruction of the great fulfillment of Nature's prophecy. Such is the meaning of the lava bed catastrophe.

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 confine his relations to the reservation, and he was always expressly stipulated that he could hunt, fish and gather roots and berries over the whole of the reservation. To many of these men a meaning for him in those days when white settlers were few, and he consented. But the tides of emigration have overflowed and the Indian reservation has become a mere strip of land in a rapidly growing world. The greater freedom of the non-treating tribes makes his own bond more galling. This is a constant topic of conversation among the Indians, and what a host of vivid pictures of the freedom of their ancestors before any "Boston" found their way to that coast.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WHITE OUTLAWS. Second—Scattered among all these tribes are white men with squaw wives and half-breed families. These are the most objectionable of the race. These men are desperadoes of the worst kind, who for the sake of their kind and were forced to seek Indian shelter. To all such men a general Indian war means rich plunder and abundant gratification of vengeance and lust, and they are ardent and persistent in fanning to a general outbreak.

Third—As bad as the last named, more numerous and more subtle, are the illicit Indian traders, supplying the great demand for the most objectionable and encouraging their customers in the idea of a speedy deliverance from the white race.

THE PEACE POLICY REGARDED AS A JOKE. Fourth—The Indians are better informed, and believe that all official promises are alike. While under President Grant's system there are few new treaties, and the Indians receive the fact, everything for which the appropriations look upon the present liberality as a shrewd bribe to their expense. The Government has made, and to which reference has already been made, and they accept the goods, but mistake the motives of the giver.

BETTER FRONTIER DEFENSE NEEDED. Fifth—There are comparatively few soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains compared to the forces of the States east of that range. The most isolated settlers is very large, and there are almost countless herds of horses, sheep and cattle entirely unprotected. The case is the same with good arms and ammunition than ever before, and have an abiding faith in the truth of their "dreamers' prophecies. They believe that a general uprising of the white race against the Indians will be sufficient incentive to the savages, but there are others that will probably hasten a general outbreak.

HATE WHICH NEVER DIES. All over the Pacific slope are multitudes of men who burn for revenge upon red men. Some live near relatives of friends in other ways; 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. Hundreds of men in safe places hunger for the few dollars which white traders and others will resort to any method to bring in. On these several classes of citizens will not wait for declared hostilities, but will avail themselves of the intense desire being caused by the recent massacre to gratify their thirst for blood and plunder, by attacking even peaceful Indians when they see an opportunity. This will excite even the well-disposed tribes and bands to take arms in self-defense, and the end no one can foresee.

THE SAVAGE WILL ENITE. It has been stated that the savage population of the two States and four Territories named is about one hundred thousand. There is no danger of a general outbreak of those of Pigeon, and so that they have severely punished some fifteen years ago that they will never again, as tribes, engage in war. But in case of a general uprising they would send across the mountains about sixteen hundred young men to take part with the O'Ranagous, Kickiat and other warlike tribes.

THE FUTURE. Familiar with these people make the following estimates of their war strength:— Washington Territory (East), aided by British Columbia Indians, 3,200 Young braves from Puget Sound 1,200 Oregon 2,100 Idaho 1,200 Montana 1,200 California 3,800 Utah 2,000

Total warriors 20,900

This estimate underestimates their strength, but it

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

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT MUST INTERFERE. It is the duty of the government to exert every energy to punish the guilty and protect the innocent, whether Indian or white, and set in operation at once such agencies as will best accomplish this work. Especially should immediate action be given to the settlers on the frontiers to organize for mutual defence, and to establish a system of watchfulness against any sudden outbreak. This course of prevention overtook and the cure will be more in the treasury, misery and death. Forwarmed is (reformed). B. S. PARDEE.

CUBA.

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

Twenty-five Men Killed and Many Wounded—The Abolitionist Movement—Black-mail and Gambling.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, April 17, 1873.

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

General Riquelme states that twenty-one insurgents and four Spaniards were killed and thirteen Spaniards wounded.

ABOLITIONISM. The Junta appointed to superintend the partial abolition under the laws of 1868 met yesterday.

BLACKMAIL AND GAMBLING. Two gendarmes 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 of prominent citizens of Cardenas for gambling. Among the number was the principal Judge of the city.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY. The steamship Dacla, with the new Key West cable on board, is expected here daily.

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 fled a statement at the Treasury asserting their innocence, and offering to pay the \$271,000. Mr. Boutwell, who was then Secretary 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 innocence. Upon this notification they withdrew the assertion of their innocence, 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 innocent, 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 Treasury Department was any compromise made with persons who claimed to be innocent.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND COLLECTOR Bailly. 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. Bailly, United States Collector for this district, for file 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 Destroyed.

CLEVELAND, April 19, 1873. The second section of an 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 novel experiment of publishing a daily illustrated paper in this city is already one month old, and the Graphic has had time far more than a success unprecedented in the history of the New York daily press. The venture was a success from the first, and has done 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, and have had to make their way with their Herald, what a job Greeley had with his Tribune, what trials Raymond had with the stockholder, and what a host of other papers were sunk in the World before it was got up to its feet. We know how many attempts to establish daily papers have failed, though they had money at their back and energy to push them. But the Graphic was launched under fortunate circumstances in a lively breeze, and has been sailing along rapidly ever since. The circulation has 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 great feature being 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 Graphic is a paper that has 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 Pinned Out. The only standard article recognized by housekeepers as a sure remedy for all the various kinds of insects, including the most troublesome, is the "KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER, KNOWLES' BELL LINDS, & Co."

Pollak's Nervechambers. The first assortment complete on hand. Stores 27 John street, fourth floor west of Nassau, and 1109 Broadway, between Fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Retailing done.

A—The Most Tasty and Graceful Hat for gentlemen, wear is manufactured and sold by ESFENSCHILD, 113 Nassau street.

A—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 21 and 22 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A—Who Wants a Hat Go To Douglas, Manufacturer, 113 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A—Smoke Naburg's Golden Sceptre, a pure and delicious Tobacco. Depot 121 Fulton street.

A—Dr. Piller's Rheumatic Remedy—Depot and office, 31 John street. Sold by all druggists. Advice gratis and free, and circulars free.

Among the Matters Now Stirring the minds of the people is the new method of curing Rupture. The ELASTIC TRUSS retains the Rupture securely, inspite of the most violent exercise, is worn with ease and comfort, and does not take up as much as all the