The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVII. WHEELING, WEST VA. FRIDDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1869. NO. 154.

Professional.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid

Will visit the following points as follows:

AT THE

McLURE HOUSE,

Wheeling, from Monday, February 22d, till Wednesday noon, February 24th.

AT THE

FULTON HOUSE.

Washington, Pa., from Saturday evening, February 6th, until Wednesday evening, February 10th.

AT THE

UNITED STATES HOUSE,

Steubenville, O., from Thursday, February 10th, till Saturday, February 13th.

AT THE

SWAN HOUSE,

Parkersburg, West Va., from Monday, Feb. 15th, till Saturday, February 26th.

AT THE

FULTON HOUSE,

Washington, Pa., from Wednesday evening, February 24th, till Saturday morning, February 27th.

ON

NASAL CATARRH

AND ITS EFFECT UPON

THE SYSTEM.

Catarrh consists of inflammation beginning behind and a little above the veil of the palate, and extending upward into the nose and air cavities of the face. It creates a perpetual desire to swallow, and causes a feeling as if something was sticking in the upper and back part of the throat. As the disease becomes chronic, the matter concreted into hardened lumps, the matter secreted becomes puriform, the breath is offensive, and the voice assumes a nasal twang, while, on rising in the morning, great effort is required to clear the head and throat. There is often a feeling of pressure across the lower part of the forehead, causing headache, dizziness, and confusion of thought and loss of memory.

The sense of smell becomes impaired, the eyes are weak, and, as the inflammation extends up the eustachian tubes into the internal ear there is partial deafness with throbbing, humming or ringing noises in the ear. In sleep the Catarrhal matter is unconsciously swallowed, which, in time, deranges the stomach and impairs digestion, causing dyspepsia and a multiplicity of discordant symptoms, which are often mistaken for other diseases. To the foregoing, add the fact that every breath of air drawn into the lungs is drawn over the diseased surface, festering with Catarrhal matter, and who can deny the assertion that to *neglect* Catarrh is to invite Consumption.

Consumption is the one prevailing disease, at the present day, with which the young and middle-aged die. And yet very seldom do the lungs receive the primary shock it is first "a cold in the head," which resolves into Chronic Catarrh, from which the sufferer feels no alarm, until, step by step, it reaches the lungs, when all attempts at cure are little better than blind experiments.

With every incentive to enjoyment and usefulness, there are hundreds all around us dying in the morning of life, of Consumption, who can look back six months, a year, or longer, as the case may be, to a time when it was "*but catarrh.*" Neglected at a time when (*properly treated*) a cure was possible, silently and almost imperceptibly it has transformed the bright, ruddy features of youth into the dull, wan listlessness of premature age, as it has drunk up the vitality from the blood and fluids of the wasted frame, and now, when hope is dead, and the life forces one by one are ebbing away, the mind turns mournfully backward to "what might have been," and tremblingly forward to what soon must be,

CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECT.

Those who indorse the stupid assertion that "Catarrh will get well of itself," or is curable by snuffing or inhaling the nostrums in common use, will do well to remember that the *local* disease depends always upon a *fermentative condition of the blood.*

Medical writers are wont to speak of Catarrh as a simple local inflammation, and both its importance and rational treatment are either wholly ignored, or receive but a passing notice from the general practitioner; and thus Catarrh as surely predisposes to Consumption as does the day precede the night, and is in fact the prelude to that disease in eight cases out of ten.

The disease is everywhere prevalent; people resort to such means as always fail, then give heed to the popular fallacy that it is incurable, and settle into a sort of mental apathy, encouraged by the belief that the family physician knows all that is known on the subject, and thus matters stand, while the disease progresses until hope is dead, and life becomes a mockery, when comes the stereotyped and hackneyed advice of "a visit to the country," "a change of climate," "a sea voyage," "a return of health in the spring, etc.; but, alas! the country referred to is that which lies beyond the confines of the festering grave, and the spring is that season which blooms eternal when life's fitful fever is over.

Let those who doubt this portrayal of Catarrh question the poor consumptive, whose sun of life is going down at noon, or watch its progress upon those who neglect its timely and judicious treatment. A little while and we miss their coming; youth and health have faded from lips and cheek, the light from the eye has gone out, the hands are foldedly peacefully over the still heart—they are gone.

DR. LIGHTHILL

Attends to all Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT & LUNGS.

His speciality embraces the cure of

CHRONIC CATARRH,

Throat Affections, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Complaints,

DEAFNESS,

Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

And all other Diseases leading to

CONSUMPTION,

And to the destruction of

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. LIGHTHILL has formed a co-partnership with the celebrated and renowned

Dr. J. Anderson Reid,

Who devoted his exclusive attention for the last fifteen years to all diseases arising from impurity of

THE BLOOD.

His speciality embraces the cure of all diseases of

THE SKIN,

IMPURITY OF THE COMPLEXION, TAN SPOTS, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, TUMORS, ERUPTIONS AFFECTIONS OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

And derangements of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM

CONSULTATION FREE.

TAKE NOTICE.

Patients are hereby informed that after the first visit they can take the treatment home and use it until cured, without pain or interruption to their usual vocation.

REMEMBER THE TIME.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID can be consulted from Monday, February 22d, until Wednesday noon, February 24th, at the

McLURE HOUSE.

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The Intelligencer.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1869.

Prayer by Rev. J. L. Irwin.

Mr. Drummond, from the Committee on Townships, reported back the Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Ceredo, in Wayne county, recommending its passage.

Mr. Boreman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing S H. Patrick, of Mason county, to practice law without taking the test oath.

Mr. Davis, by leave, introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Mineral county to change the name of townships in said county.

Mr. Hoke presented a petition signed by Stephen B. Mead and others, citizens of Berkeley county, praying compensation for losses sustained during the late war. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Hoke,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the general corporation law as to allow the chartering of Mutual Assurance Societies, against losses by fires in this State.

Mr. Doolittle was granted leave to withdraw the petition of the citizens of Marion county, asking that a portion of Fairmont township be made an independent school district.

Mr. Leonard was granted leave to withdraw the certificate of the Recorder of Wirt county, concerning the taxes due from the New York and Hughes River Oil Company.

Mr. Workman was granted leave to withdraw the petition of Hiram Christian and John T. Sarrett.

The following Senate bills were passed:

Authorizing Thomas H. Harvey, of Putnam county, to practice law without taking the test oath.

In relation to tolls on turnpikes in Brooke county.

Authorizing Wm. W. Brown, of Putnam county, to practice law without taking the test oath.

A message from the House by Mr. Lamb, announced that that body had disagreed to the substitute proposed by the Senate to House bill No. 4, In relation to the printing and distribution of the Code.

The Senate receded from its said substitute. The bill as passed is substantially the same as the one passed by the House at the extra session

The following Senate bills were laid on the table:

A bill for the relief of Wendell Youchem, of Meigs county, Ohio.

A bill preventing the running of deer by dogs, in Pocahontas county.

A messege frome the Honse by Mr. Carroll, announced the passage of House bill No. 38.

A bill legalizing the proceedings of a meeting of the board of supervisors, of Wayne county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15th, 1869.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kincaid, member from Fayette.

Mr. Scofield rising to a privileged question, said he found in the published report of yesterday's proceedings in the city papers, this remark, following the vote on the passage of the bill locating the Capitol at Parkersburg—the bill having received 28 yeas:

"Twenty-nine votes being required to pass, the bill failed by one vote."

And that afterwards by a change of votes, the yeas were increased to 29 and the bill passed. He only desired to enter his protest against this statement. He did so because the gentlemen reporting for these papers had been admitted to reportorial privileges here, and this report goes out to the country as under the sanction of the Legislature, and semi-official. He protested against the idea that 29 votes were required to pass a bill, and against the statement that the bill failed, having received but 28.

The Speaker said that no protest could be entered on the Journal unless there was some motion.

Mr. Pinnell said the question whether in the present composition of the House 28 or 29 votes were required to pass a bill was one about which there was room for difference of opinion. A large portion of the House believed 29 votes are required; and he thought the reporters might be excused, for expressing a like opinion.

Mr. Ballard was allowed to record his vote in favor of the bill locating the Capital.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Smith, of Kanawha, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the following cases:

On changing the times of holding Courts in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

On the petition of the securities of E. T. Stout, Sheriff of Gilmer county, asking relief.

On the petition to relieve H. F. Gibson, Constable of Roane county, from the operation of the statutes of limitation.

On the petition to relieve Hoy McLean, late Sheriff of Randolph county, from liabilities incurred in 1859 60.

The reports were adopted.

He also from the same committee reported the following bills:

A bill relating to town and village and licenses.

A bill relieving Chas. P. Jones, of Randolph, from the lawyers' test oath.

A bill relieving Jas. H. Speer, of Marshall, from the lawyers' test oath.

A bill relieving George T. Wilson from the teachers' test oath.

Mr. Allison from the Committee on Education, reported adversely on the petition of citizens of Nicholas county praying the abolishment of the free schools in that county, and on the petition of citizens of Hampshire county praying to have that law amended. Reports adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Morgan, from the Committee on Counties, &c., reported adversely on the petition of citizens of Newburg, Preston county, praying an amendment of their town charter, and on the petition of citizens of McDowell county, praying a re-enactment of lands. Reports adopted.

He also, from the same committee, reported a bill relating to road tax and labor of John W. Wylie and W. W. Wylie, of Hancock county.

Also a bill to alter and define the boundaries between Mineral and Hampshire.

Mr. Bowyer, from the Committee on Roads, &c., reported adversely on the petition of citizens of Brooke county, praying the establishment of a ferry opposite Steubenville; on a petition of citizens of Braxton county, praying the removal of the milldams from Elk river; on the petition of citizens of New Martinsville, praying an appropriation to build a bridge over Fishing Creek at that place; and on the petition of citizens of New York and Philadelphia on the subject of the improvement of the Great Kanawha river. Reports adopted.

Mr. McClaskey from the Committee on Claims, &c., reported a bill making an appropriation for the 134th Reg., Va. militia.

The bill for the relief of Gustavus Cresap, of Preston county, was returned from the Senate with an amendment. Concurred in and the bill passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Scofield—Directing the Committee on Claims to ascertain and report the facts touching the claim of Geo. L. James against the State for services during the war, under the call of the Governor for one year troops. Adopted.

By Mr. McClaskey—A joint resolution setting forth in preamble that it is represented the Penitentiary at Moundsville, will involve an expenditure of at least $500,000; and it is believed there are several points where a penitentiary can be built for a much less sum, and resolving therefore that the work be suspended and a special committee of the two Houses be appointed to investigate the subject and report by bill or otherwise. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Dils.

By Mr. Putnam—A joint resolution re-adopting and re-affirming the joint resolution adopted Feb. 20, 1868, instructing our Congressmen to press upon the attention of Congress the national importance of the early completion of the central line of water communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, by the way of the Great Kanawha and James River; and declaring that this State earnestly desires the completion of this line in such manner and under such control as will promote and secure the best interest of the whole country. Adopted.

By Mr. Martin—Directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether it is expedient to change the time of holding the Courts of Wyoming and McDowell so as to not conflict with those of Boone and Logan. Adopted.

By Mr. Tyson—Directing the Committee on Taxation, &c., to consider the propriety of authorizing the Auditor to prescribe the time and mode of making returns to the Auditor's office when not provided by law. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Charleton—Of A. S. Hayden and eight other members of the bar of Marion county, praying that no change be made in the terms of holding the courts in said county.

BILLS ON LEAVE.

By Mr. Dils—A bill in relation to public record.

By Mr. Harrison of Lewis—A bill exempting Wm. E. Lively from the lawyers' test oath.

By Mr. Smith of Kanawha—A bill incorporating the Elk River Land Improvement Company.

By Mr. Edwards—A bill amendatory of chapter 30, Acts of 1866, in regard to the oaths of attorneys.

PRIVILEGE OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution setting forth that it appears from the Auditor's last report that H. H. Dils, a member of this House from Wood county, is in arrears with the State as Sheriff of Wood county to the amount of $4,891 73, and resolving that a special committee of five be appointed to inquire whether Mr. Dils is not disqualified under the Constitution from holding his seat (the Constitution providing that "no person who may have collected or been entrusted with public money, whether State, county, township or municipal, shall be eligible to the Legislature or to any office of honor, trust or profit until he shall have duly accounted for and paid over such money according to law.")

Mr. Dils said he had been sheriff since 1859. In 1862 he settled with Auditor Crane, and one of his credits was for commissions, $1,1000 00. Some 15 months ago Auditor McWhorter found an error in his credits of some ten or eleven hundred dollars. About 12 months ago he settled with the Auditor as he considered it. An allowance had been made him by the Legislature on account of licenses with which he was charged with but never received. The Auditor was directed to allow him such credits as he was entitled to. When here about a year ago, he paid the Auditor some $2,000 or $2,500. This morning, in examining, he found he had not been credited with that money. At that time he left some claims with the Auditor; and afterwards made a settlement with the Auditor who was to send Mr. Dils a statement. The statement was sent, saying Mr. Dils was due $1,300. He had left claims with the Auditor to about that amount, and was to have had credit for them. He knew from the statement the Auditor had failed to give him credit for some $600 or $700 of the claims referred to. When he came here he paid the Auditor what he supposed to be the balance due, $1,300. This morning he understood there was some little excitement about this matter, and went to the Auditor and wanted to settle the matter. He had not his papers here to show what his credits were. He had obtained a statement from the Auditor showing that there is yet a settlement to make between him and that office; and so far as he owed the State anything he was able to pay it. He thought he had paid the Auditor when he came here the amount due. If he was not entitled to his seat he did not want it. He did not come here of his own seeking. If he was in arrears he was perfectly willing and able to pay.

Mr. MARTIN expressly disclaimed offering the resolution out of any ill-feeling. He had heard this thing spoken of for several days and this morning in examining the Auditor's report he found that Mr. Dils, sheriff of Wood county, was in arrears as follows: For 1861-2, $1,084.80; 1863, $1,125.23; 1865, $96 84; 1866, $1,632.18; 1867, $552.62. It was not himself or any other gentleman to say whether the gentleman really is in arrears or not; but this official document shows he is; and it became the duty of the House to inquire whether the fact shown by the Auditor's report was true. It would look very badly to refuse to go into the investigation.

Mr. Pinnell presumed the member from Wood had no objection to the investigation. He hoped it would be allowed to take that course. The Auditors report was certainly good ground for the resolution. He thought justice to Mr. Dils required it and he supposed Mr. D. would desire it.

MR. SCOFIELD opposed the resolution. What was the object of it or effect? It was to brand with infamy an honorable, upright man. That would be the effect—brand him with dishonesty—impugn his integrity. There was not a more honorable man on the soil of West Virginia than Henry H. Dils, and he could draw his check for $20,000 on any bank in Parkersburg. The speaker had some feeling in this matter. He thought it unkind, unjust and wrong, to introduce a resolution of this kind at this time. He moved to indefinitely postpone.

MR. MARTIN thought this or any other was a proper time to introduce a resolution where such a state of facts exists. He had not the least desire to injure the member from Wood. But seeing the deficiency in the Auditor's report for six different years, he thought it a proper matter for the consideration of the House. He had not any idea the gentleman from Wood would take offence at it, but had expected it would meet his approbation. The Auditor had told him the statement in the report was correct, and it would be wrong under such circumstances for the House to refuse to make an investigation.

Mr. DILS said he did not understand this thing. This report had lain on the members' desks several weeks and why was not the resolution offered before? There must be some object in view. It would take him a week to get his papers here, and he did not like to be thus hurried into trial without time to prepare for it. He never heard of it till last night. It was unfair to urge the matter under the circumstances.

Mr. JACON, of Hampshire, said the question thus raised about Mr. Dils' right to his seat was in effect contesting his seat, for disqualification is one of the grounds of contest. The statute governing such cases prescribed certain formalities—such as notice in writing so many days ahead, statement of the ground of contest, &c. This case must be governed by that law, and the investigation or trial must proceed, if at all, in the mode prescribed by it. The adoption of this resolution would establish a precedent, that at any time without notice the seat of a member may be contested. He deprecated setting such a precedent, and therefore as the action would be irregular and unprecedented, trusted the resolution would not be adopted.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 36 to 11.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The bill authorizing the townships on the east side of Monongahela river in Monongalia county, to subscribe to the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad.

The bill to provide for filling vacancies in county and township offices.

The bill relating to official oaths.

The bill establishing a vaccine agency at Lewisburg.

The bill amending the charter of West Union, Doddridge county.

The bill for the relief of the Board of Education of Falling Springs township, Greenbrier county.

The bill legalizing the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Wayne county, held January 15, 1869.

The bill appointing trustees and authorizing them to sell and convey Bethel Church, Lewis county.

The bill extending the time for county and township officers in Grant and Hardy counties to file their official bonds.

BILL REJECTED.

The bill to incorporate the Holliday's Cove Presbyterian Church.

SENATE BILL PASSED.

The bill for the relief of John T. Sarrett.

Senate joint resolution authorizing the refunding of direct taxes in Jefferson and Berkely counties to parties who had lost receipts, was adopted.

A large number of Senate Bills were put through first and second readings.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Miller until Tuesday next, on motion of Mr. Gold.

Adjourned.

THE remains of John Wilkes Booth were exhumed at an early hour on Monday evening from their resting place in the Arsenal grounds at Washington. Strict precautions were taken to prevent publicity. An hour or so before dark Mr. Weaver, the Baltimore undertaker, proceeded to the Arsenal grounds to obtain Booth's remains. With the assistance of a couple of laborers employed in the Arsenal the body was soon disinterred, and placed in a handsome black walnut coffin. The remains were in a fair state of preservation considering the time they had been buried. The coffin was placed in a wagon in waiting, and taken directly to the Baltimore depot, where it was transferred to the baggage car of the train leaving at 7:30 P. M. Atzerodt's remains, taken up at the same time, were conveyed in the box in which they were originally buried, to Plant's undertaker's establishment, on Seventh street, where they were placed in a handsome coffin, and interred at Glenwood Cemetery, north of this city. No persons were present except the mother and brother and two or three other relatives or intimate friends of the deceased.

NINE hours were spent in the Senate Wednesday in a wrangle over the proposed Constitutional Amendment. The House on Monday rejected the Senate proposition. This obliged the Senate to recede or ask a Committee of Conference. Just before dark, by a vote of 33 to 24, the Senate receded from its own proposition, and then about eight o'clock, by a decided majority, refused to agree with the House proposition. There was nothing to do then but begin back at the beginning and take up the original proposition reported by Mr. Stewart. This was done, and an effort is now to be made to do something with that. The prospects for sensible action are unfavorable.

A CHICAGO journal, alluding to Garrett Davis's resolution censuring Butler, suggests that "in case Butler is found to deserve *severe* punishment, he be sent by the Senate to hear one of Davis's speeches." Such a proposition could only emanate from a heart dead to human feeling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, February 18.

The *Herald's* special says an arrival from Kingston reports that the American steamer Estrella has been seized for money advanced for repairs. The second telegraphic cable, the end of which was lost last summer, has been picked up and is now working.

A steamer from Cadiz arrived with two Generals and five hundred regular troops. Mr. Roberts, the newly appointed minister of Spain to the United States, is a passenger.

Six hundred insurgents are surrounded by troops in Cochino Swamps, and are endeavoring to escape in detail. Diario has advices from Villa Clara, dated the 15th, which assert that in spite of the presence of the rebels in that district, the majority of the population are loyal.

News from Santiago of the 9th inst., report five deaths from cholera in that city, and that the epidemic was increasing in violence in the surrounding country. The negroes destitute of food are returning to the plantations. There were frequent desertions from the volunteers on account of the men fearing the cholera.

General Marinal has gone to the western department. Five hundred troops have been sent to Palma Soricans.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, February 17.

The Quebec Legislature adjourned yesterday for the want of a quorum, only twelve members being present. A snow storm prevented the members from reaching the Capital. The snow in the streets here is eight feet deep, and some of the streets are almost impassable. The roof of the drill shed fell in this P. M., owing to the weight of the snow. Trains from the east and west are very much delayed.

A statement published, show that the fall of snow this winter so far, is about 118 inches, which exceeds by 38 inches the total fall in any year for twenty years.

Several extensive merchants in Ottawa district have closed their operations for the winter, owing to the difficulty of getting provisions into the woods for the men.

OTTAWA, February 18.

The Newfoundland Legislature by a vote of 20 to 8, have adopted an address in response to the Lieutenant Governor's speech recommending the union with Canada.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.

A resolution passed the Kansas Legislature yesterday, asking Congress to ratify the Osage treaty, which provided that the settlers on the lands should be allowed to purchase at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

R. T. Lenard, of St. Joseph, has accomplished the feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-four consecutive hours. He commenced at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, and finished at eleven o'clock and thirty-five minutes last night. He walked on a brick pavement half a mile long. The last mile was made in eleven minutes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.

John W. Coleman is under arrest here, charged with absconding from Baton Rogue, Louisiana, with the funds belonging to the Freedman's Bureau, with which he was formerly connected at that place, he denies his guilt, but the proof is said to be strong against him.

AMHERST, Feb. 18.

The Legislature to-day, visited the State Agricultural College here, in a mass.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 18.

The Cortes has requested Serrano to reorganize the cabinet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The Minister of the Interior announces the intention to repress all the abuses of privileges conceded to public meetings.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £62,000.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments, the House bill providing for the election in Virginia.

Mr. Trumbull also reported adversely on the following:

Mr, Henderson's bill to establish a department on home affairs;

Mr. Robertson's joint resolution proposing by constitutional amendment to establish an Electoral College Tribunal.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably, with a verbal amendment, the House bill relating to captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi river in May, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate took up the resolution to authorize the payment of Senators from the reconstructed States, from the commencement of the 40th Congress.

The matter was fully discussed, and then, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Me., was postponed, and the Indian Appropriation bill taken up.

The Committee on Appropriations reported and explained the various amendments recommended by them, which were generally agreed to, and the consideration of which occupied the time until half-past 3, when, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after took a recess.

HOUSE.

Several petitions were presented.

A bill providing for the term of the U. S. District Court in Vermont was passed:

The Election Committee reported against Thos. A. Hamilton's claims to a seat from Tennessee. Ordered to be printed.

The vote laying the Bank bill on the table was reconsidered.

Mr. Pomeroy moved the bill be recommitted with instructions to report back forthwith the first three sections of it.

The House refused to second the previous question, when two more amendments were offered and notice given of others.

The question was then taken on Mr. Pomeroy's motion to recommit to the Committee on Banking and Currency with instructions to report forthwith the three first sections as amended by Mr. Coburn, to include his fourth section, and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. Pomeroy immediately reported back the bill as instructed; the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered on its adoption as a substitute for Senate bill. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost. The bill as amended was then passed.

Mr. Pettis, from the Committee on Elections, called up the New Mexico contested case, and was addressing the House in advocacy of the report of the committee, when at half past four the House took a recess.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 18.

The trial of Collector Thorne and his sureties at Trenton, New Jersey, for alleged frauds on the revenue, was concluded yesterday. A verdict of $100,000 was rendered for the government.

In the inquest on the alleged malpractice case in South William street, yesterday, the jury found a verdict implicating and censuring Dr. Walker, who was held to bail in the sum of $2,500.

Thomas Capon, Jr., was convicted las week of manslaughter, in killing Joseph Herbang. He was sentenced to-day, to the State prison for one year and also to pay a fine of $500. A motion for a new trial was refused.

Weaver, the Baltimore undertaker, says no crowds were allowed to see the remains of the assassin, Booth. No blankets were cut to pieces by curiosity hunters and no demonstrations attempted.

Counterfeit twos on the National Bank of Kirkwood, are in circulation.

Beecher continues confined to his room.

It is stated that nearly all of the trades' unions in this city, are organizing for a combined strike this spring, for eight hours and full pay.

Snow set in here this A. M.

A Rio Janerio letter of the 8th, gives an account of the assault and defence of Augustina.

Lopez had been formerly called upon to lay down his arms, but indignantly refused.

Minister McMahan it is said advises Lopez to continue to fight.

A Santiago Cuba letter of the 8th inst., says, there has been a few cases of cholera in town, but in the neighborhood Colonel Ahren lost nine out of twenty attacked by the disease, and numerous other deaths have taken place.

INDIANA.

EVANSNILLE, Feb. 18.

As the steamer Glendale, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, full of freight and people, was passing Green River Island, seven miles above this city, at 2 P. M. to-day, a fire broke out in her pilot house. The boat was run ashore and the women and children safely landed. In the meantime Capt. Hare and crew, with most of the male passengers, by vigorous efforts got the fire in check and finally extinguished it, with a total loss of the pilot house and a portion of the texas. Capt. W. Faller stood at the wheel enveloped in flames till the boat was landed; he had his eyebrows, whiskers and clothes scorched, and inhaled some hot air, but is all right. Capt. Hare and the chief engineer and Wm. McClintock are highly extolled for coolness and address in their perilous condition. The boat was full of passengers, including women and children, but no panic ensued. Of the freight only a few empty demijohns were destroyed. Capt. Hare enters a protest here, rigs a temporary wheel, and will proceed to St. Louis.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

The Legislature re-assembled at Springfield to-day. The Faller railroad bill was called, and after much opposition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Great numbers of lobbyists from Chicago are present, and the excitement about the lake front bill is increasing.

The Wisconsin Senate this morning, adopted a resolution to submit to the people a Constitutional amendment reorganizing the Supreme Court, increasing the number of Judges to five instead of three, and extending the term to ten years.

The Minnesota Senate yesterday passed a bill donating $5,000 to the Red River Relief Fund.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations, this morning agreed to recommend a favorable action of that body on the naturalization treaty with England, and also a treaty leaving to the government of Switzerland arbitratment of the San Juan island dispute.

The committee came to a conclusion to recommend the rejection of the Alabama claim treaty.

An effort will be made to-morrow to go into an executive session to consider these reports.

The President nominated to-day, General M. F. Smith, to be Consul General at Havana and Horatio Fox, Consul at Trindad, Cuba.

The following is the Banking bill as it passed the House:

Be it enacted &c., That every National Banking Association selected as a depository of public moneys under the provisions of section 45 of the act entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, &c.," shall deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such deposits, and whenever the public moneys deposited in such Association shall exceed 90 per cent. of the bonds so held by the Treasurer as security, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer forthwith, by draft or otherwise, to reduce the amount; such amount not to exceeding 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited as hereinafter specified. Any National Banking Association in the city of Washington or in any city or town where there is an Assistant Treasurer of the United States or a depository of public money, designated under the act of August 6th, 1864, shall not be selected as public depositories; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall require all public moneys collected in any such city or town to be deposited by the officers having custody of such money with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer or depository in such city or town, under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, and if any officer or agent of any Association designated as a depository of public moneys shall pay or offer to pay any money or other valuable consideration directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining deposits of public money's, or if any officer or agent of the government shall receive any money or other valuable consideration directly or indirectly for making such deposits of public moneys, such officer or agent shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction in any Court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 2, *And be it further enacted*, that section 42 of said act, be so amended as to provide that within ninety days from date of the notice served upon the Comptroller of Currency by any National Banking Association that its share holders have voted to go into liquidation as provided in said section, the said association shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States and take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the treasurer for the security of its circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned the bank in the manner specified in the 19th section of said act. In default of which, the Comptroller of Currency shall sell said bonds to the highest bidders at public auction at the Stock Exchange in the City of New York, and from the proceeds thereof shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States in lawful money, an amount equal to its outstanding circulation of such association, and shall pay over any surplus remaining to officers of the association and any association which has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of section —, to which this is an amendment, shall pay into the treasurer, lawful money equal in and to its outstanding circulation within 90 days from the date of the passage of this act; in default of which its bonds shall be sold as above provided and from that time the outstanding notes shall be redeemed at the treasury, and said association and share holders thereof shall be discharged from all liabilities therefor, provided that any association dividing up its affairs for the purpose of consolidation with another bank, shall not be compelled to pay to the treasurer the amount of its outstanding circulation in lawful money, nor shall its bonds be sold as above provided.

SECTION 3. Refer to the appointment, the duties, &c., of Receivers.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, To insure a better distribution of the National Banking Currency, that there may be issued circulating notes to Banking Associations, organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their pro rata above, as herein authorized, shall, within three years if required, be withdrawn pro rate from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the Act, entitled An Act, to amend An Act entitled An Act to provide for a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof; approved March 3rd, 1865; to ascertain which the comptroller of currency, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury make a statement showing the amount of the circulation to be retired by each of such banks, and shall, when circulation is required make a requisition for such amount on such bank, commencing with the banks in States having the largest excess of circulation and reducing only the circulation of those having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed those having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced, and thus continue to make the reduction having an excess until the circulation of such bank shall be as nearly as possible equalized among the States and Territories according to the appraised value of all property, real and personal, within such States and Territories; the same to be ascertained by the certified statement of the Governors of such States and Territories, made by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided that this act shall not apply to over one hundred and fifty million dollars of said circulation, which shall be distributed according to the representation in Congress and upon the failure of such bank to return the amount so required within one year, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, (having given twenty days notice in a newspaper printed in Washington and New York City,) an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so many notes of said bank as may come into the treasury, as will equal the amount required from it; provided the circulation herein authorized shall be issued as the circulation is withdrawn, so that the aggregate of circulation shall not at any time exceed three hundred millions of dollars.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.

James Grant, who has been out on bail since the murder of Pollard, was to-day committed to await trial.

J. Phillips, under sentence of death, whose case involves the loyalty of the Virginia Courts, and is to be heard in the United States Supreme Court, was to-day respited by the Governor until the 10th of March.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.

The House to-day passed a bill loaning State bonds to the amount of $600,000 to the Mexican Gulf Canal, taking the first mortgage.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 17.

The House of Representatives to-day refused to confer with the Senate on the interest question, so the legal rate will remain at 6 per cent.

PORTLAND, Feb. 17.

Captain Pierce, late master of the ship Southern Eagle, arrived here to-day on the charge of swindling her owners out of $20,000 while in the Japan sea.

Consolidation of Railroads.

OSWEGO, February 18.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have purchased the Morris and Essex and the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroads, and have obtained a perpetual lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroads, thus forming an independent direct route by rail from the seaboard to Lake Ontario.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.

Weather clear; thermometer 30°. Monongahela 11 feet, 3 inches and falling.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

Weather cloudy in part; thermometer 46. There was some snow this forenoon.

FLORIDA.

KEY WEST, Feb 18.

One hundred and thirty-seven Cuban refugees arrived here yesterday, and more are coming. The city is overrun with refugees.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CONTRACTION OF OUR CURRENCY.—No subject was ever more free from all complexity or doubt than the condition of our currency at the present time. Congress, as a supposed necessity, authorized the issue of notes as money in excess of the natural volume of currency, and of course beyond the power of the treasury or banks to convert into specie. This caused suspension and depreciation. All this is plain; and such being the cause of our difficulties, the remedy is obvious—contraction must follow expansion. There can be no other remedy *possible*. The project of accumulating gold sufficient to form a basis for the redemption—including the obligations of the government payable on demand—of thirteen hundred and ninety-five millions of immediate cash liabilities, is preposterous, while the idea of waiting a whole generation for the country to 'grow to it,' as is often contended, is absurd. The manufactures and trade of the nation cannot afford to do either, and neither is necessary or reasonable. But the difficulty is, our statesmen do not dare to pronounce the word CONTRACTION. The whole immense speculative interests of the nation are in hostile array against any movement in that direction. The people are fleeced of their hard earnings by the present system to the extent of some three hundred millions per annum, and that is too large an amount of plunder to be quietly resigned. It cannot be repeated too often or with too much emphasis, that *Contraction* is the only means by which the currency and the credit of the nation can be restored, and that contraction will never take place except by the compulsory action of Congress.—OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, *Lippincott's Magazine.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 18.

COTTON—Dull at ¼c lower; sales of 3,600 bales at 29c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Closed dull, at 10a15c lower on medium and good grades.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and 1a2c lower, with only a small milling and export demand. Rye—Nominal at $1 45 for western. Oats—Dull and heavy, at 74½c for western in store. Corn—Dull and lower, at 89a90c for new mixed western; old do, nominal at $1 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet, at $32 50a32 75 for mess, cash and regular. Beef—Dull and without material change. Cut Meats—Steady and in moderate inquiry. Bacon—Dull and unchanged. Lard—Quiet, at 19¾a19⅞c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Closed steady, at 22a24c.

DRY GOODS.

The market is a little depressed so far as printed calicos are concerned, the Oriental and Conesato being reduced to 12½c; the Amoskeag are also ½c lower: and Waumsutta are reduced to 10c. Unbleached and bleached muslins are steady and in limited demand, as are most of the other classes of cotton goods. Woolen fabrics are a little more active aud steady.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MONEY—Market easy at 7 per cent on call loans, which occasions cheerfulness] and buoyancy in the stock exchange. [There is no reason to expect a glut of money in the immediate future, but if there should be no locking up of greenbacks the supply will be equal to any demand that can reasonably be expected.

STERLING—A shade better: prime bankers 108¾a109¼; short sight 109½a109¾; transactions are large though the demand from importers is light.

GOLD—Lower; opened at 134¾ and closed at 134¼; cash gold is abundant and loans made at 1-32 and at 6a10 per cent. carrying. It is believed that the emobination operating for a rise has partially unloaded.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Opened dull and a fraction lower; the recent weakness in exchange being checked by foreign purchases, but in the afternoon there was a better demand, especially on issues of 5-20s, and the market was firm closing steady. Coupons of '81, 113¾a111¼; do. '62, 114½a115; do. '64, 111a111¼; do. '65, 112½a112¾; do. new, 110¼a110¾; do. '67, 110¼a110⅝; do. '68, 110¾a111; 10-40s, 109¼a109½. Stock market opened steady except for Pacific Mail which sold as low as 105 with large business. The New York Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and St. Paul, were the features and advanced; miscellaneous, dull and steady. Express shares were active with the Adams as the leading stock