The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVII. WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1869. NO. 159.

Professional.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid

Will visit the following points as follow::

McLURE HOUSE

Wheeling, from Monday, Narch 22d, till Saturday, March 27th.

AT THE

VALENTINE HOUSE,

Washington, Wednesday, February 24th, till Saturday morning, February 27th.

AT THE

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

Steubenville, Monday, March 8th, till Wednesday evening, March 10th.

AT THE

VIRGINIA HOUSE,

Wellsburg, Thursday morning, March 11th, till Saturday evening, March 13th.

AT THE

SWAN HOUSE,

Parkersburg, West Va., Monday, March 15th, till Saturday, Mareb 20th.

ON

NASAL CATARRH

AND ITS EFFECT UPON

THE SYSTEM.

Catarrh consists of inflammation beginning behind and a little above the vell 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 concretes into hardened lumps, the matter secreted becomes purriform, the breath is offensive, and the voice assumes a nasal twang, while, on rising in the morning, great effort is required to c ear 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 eustacelan 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, ranges 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 subject 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 on 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, but 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 alway s fail, thus 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 peaceably 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.

jeb8

The Intelligencer.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 25, 1869.

Prayer by Rev. C. G. Currie.

The amendments made by the House to the Senate bill creating a school district in Fairmont township, were adopted.

The House bill to locate the Capital came up as unfinished business, the question being on the adoption of the substitute, with the name of Belington filling the blank.

Mr. Chapline moved to amend the substitute by striking out Belington and inserting Buckhannon. And on this motion Mr. Chapline said that the people of his section wanted that the Capital should be permanently located. That it is a matter of small importance to them where it is located. This question has had something to do with all the legislation of the State. It is true that different sections have made different propositions, but it mattered not as to the amount of money proposed to be donated. He had no doubt that any place would donate a large amount towards building the Capital if it were located there. The great question was, whether it should be located in the central or border portion of the State. He had been supporting the central portion of the State. All he asked was, if it can't be located there, locate it somewhere else, but he appealed to the Senate if it would not be better for the interests of the State, to have a central location, and hence he nominated Buckhannon If Belington could get a sufficient number of votes to fill the blank, he would vote for it. The people around Buckhannon were pleasant and hospitable, the location was fine and they had a good hotel there. If the capital is located, there would be inducements for railroads to be built. He came prepared to locate, and thought it now time for them all to put their shoulders to the wheel for that purpose. Letters from Congressmen had been received, saying that it was absolutely necessary to have a location. Let gentlemen give up their personal preferences, Let the people of the world know that West Virginia is not too poor and too *delicate* to have a capital.

Mr. Young hoped it would be the pleasure of the Senate to sustain what it did on yesterday. The general government had spent some $60,000 in macadamizing and repairing the turnpike leading to Belington. It was but 24 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of the most natural route for the proposed railroad through the Tygart's Valley. But he did not think the location of the Capital would be any more of an inducement to build a railroad, than a big white oak tree. He thought the magnanimous offer of the people of Barbour should be an inducement. The people were now groaning under taxes. The people of Barbour offered to donate land worth half a million dollars, more than ten times as much as any other place. In addition, they propose to give $40,000 in cash, and say that they will give more if necessary. All the requisites for building purposes are found at Belington.

Mr. Drummond said that Buckhannon had been and is still his first choice, but as the Senate on yesterday had filled the blank with Belington, he hoped it would be their pleasure to sustain their action.

Mr. Farnsworth, (Mr. Phelps in the Chair) seconded the nomination of Buckhannon. He was not disposed to trespass on the time of the Senate, nor did he intend to. No one could describe the beauties of Buckhannon, so well as to go and see it. The citizens proposed to donate ten acres of land, and the alternate acre of 180 acres more. And he believed the land they proposed to give was worth more than any other as yet offered. They also proposed to furnish rock sufficient to build the Capital, and would not have to be carried across hills, but could be easily conveyed on a tram road. If Senators thought $100,000 cash is better than the land mentioned, he was prepared to say that it would be raised. He was glad to hear his colleague say that Buckhannon was his first choice. The country around there would vie with any other, in point of fertility, and the richness and abundance of its minerals. There were veins of coal twenty-four feet thick, and iron ore in the richest abundance. The hills abound in rich minerals, that have been tied up, and all that is needed to develope them is friendly legislation. The West Virginia Central is sure to be built, and when built will run through Buckhannon. If the Capital is located at this place, the building of said road will be aided and facilitated, and foreign capitalists will then take hold of it. The country is as rich in minerals as any of the Kanawha Valley. He asked if 'twas fair to thus lock up the centre of the State? If the policy of West Virginia would be to locate the Capital on the Ohio River or on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, it would be tacitly to acknowledge that nothing would be done to develope the great central portion of our State, and hence, capitalists would fear to risk their money in that section. He, therefore, hoped that the Senate would take all these matters into consideration, and give the central portion of the State a chance.

Mr. Dawson said that Buckhannon had always been his first choice. He had been there and knew of its situation, and beautiful surroundings, but he had come to no decision as to what he had best do under the circumstances.

Mr. Doolittle said that he was for Buckhannon as against Belington. He had voted for Grafton, but as he could not get it, was willing to vote for somewhere else. Wouldn't Charleston meet them half way, and thus compromise the matter.

The vote was then taken, and resulted in favor of Buckhannon:

YEAS—Messrs. Farsworth, (President,) Applegate, Boreman, Chapline, Cather, Dix, Dawson, Davis, Doolittle, Ramsdell, Werninger, Wilson and Workman—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Burley, Drummond, Foster, Hoke, Humphreys, Leonard, Phelps and Young—8.

Mr. Burley then moved to strike out Buckhannon and insert Moundsville, but the motion failed.

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider said bill, and after several ineffectual ballotings therein, the Committee arose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate again resolved itself into Committe of the Whole, to consider said bill, and after several ballotings, the Committee rose, and Mr. Hoke reported that tha Committee recommended that Buckhannon be stricken out and Charleston inserted.

On the adoption of the report the yeas and nays were ordered, ahd the report adopted:

YEAS—Messrs. Applegate, Boreman, Dix, Foster, Hoke, Humphreys, Leonard, Phelps, Ramsdell, Wilson, Workman and Young—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Farnsworth, (President,) Burley, Chapline, Cather, Dawson, Drummond, Davis, Doolittle, Price and Werninger—10.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to so amend the substitutue as to provide that the question shall be submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted in the rejection of the amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Farnsworth (President,) Applegate, Boreman, Cather, Dix, Davis, Doolittle, Price, Werninger and Young—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Burley, Chapline, Dawson, Drummond, Foster, Hoke, Humphreys, Leonard, Phelps, Ramsdell and Workman—11.

On motion of Mr. Boreman, the substitute was amended, by providing that it should not go into effect until the 15th of April, 1870.

On the adoption of the substitute, with Charleston inserted, the yeas and nays were taken and the substitute rejected:

YEAS—Messrs. Farnsworth, (President,) Applegate, Boreman, Cather, Dix, Price, Phelps, Ramsdell, Werninger, Wilson and Workman—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Burley, Chapline, Dawson, Drummond, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Hoke, Humphreys, Leonard and Young—11.

Mr. Drummond then offered a substitutute locating the capital at Belington, in Barbour county, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

Prayer by Rev. R. A. Arthur, of the M. E. Church.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Smith, of Kanawha, from the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the petition of John S. Fisher, asking compensation as prosecuting attorney of Upshnr; on the petition of E. E. Cooke, of Jefferson county, to be relieved from the lawyers' test oath; on the petition asking the incorporation of Farmington; on the petition to relieve B. W. Byrne from the lawyers' test oath; and on the petitions asking relief for O. P. Lewis from the same.

He also from the same committee reported it not expedient to change the provisions of the Code relating to interest, or to prevent suits on the official bonds of officers in Mercer county, who were prevented from performing their duties during the war. Report adopted.

Mr. Gibson, of Preston, from the Committee on Temperance, on the petition of Mary Prichard and others, reported it inexpedient to legislate further in regard to intoxicating liquors. Adopted.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

By Mr. Pinnell—Of Alexander F. Matthews, of Greenbrier county, asking relief from the lawyers' test oath.

By Mr. Howes—Of Lewis and 294 other citizens of Barbbur county, asking relief for T. A. Bradford from the lawyers' test oath.

By Mr. Mahon—Of Lewis Perry and 40 other citizens of Jackson county, praying amendment of the act declaring Mill Creek a public highway so that all the Creek in that county shall be included. Tabled.

By Mr. Duffey—Of John Liggett and 71 other citizens of Grant county, praying that mill owners on Capon river be compelled to build sluices in their dams.

BILLS PASSED.

House bill to relieve John Brannon, of Lewis county, from the lawyers' test oath.

House bill legalizing the election of officers in Nicholas and Summersville townships, Nicholas county, (the vote rejecting this bill yesterday having been reconsidered.)

House bill amending section 15, chapter 124, acts of 1863.

House bill establishing a mill dam in Hacker's Creek, Lewis county.

House bill to divide Mercer county into two assessment districts.

House bill incorporating the town of Mason, Mason county.

House bill relating to town and village licenses.

House bill relating to road tax and labor of John Wylie and W. W. Wylie, of Hancock county.

House bill relieving James H. Speer, of Marshall county, from the lawyers' test oath.

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

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

House bill to relieve C. J. P. Cresap, of Randolph county, from the lawyers' test oath.

House bill to abolish the test oath for teachers.

House bill in relation to public records.

House bill to exempt Wm. E. Lively from the teachers' test oath.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Scofield—Directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if it is expedient to amend the Code so as to allow boards of supervisors to levy for the repair of roads and bridges, giving option to citizens to pay the tax either in money or labor. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED ON LEAVE.

By Mr. Vance—Incorporating the New Creek and Mill Creek Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Wright—Amending the Charter of Guyandotte.

By Mr. Smith, of Kanawha—For the relief of James L. Carr.

By Mr. Snodgrass—Authorizing the boards of supervisors to exempt attorneys from the test oath.

By Mr. Scofield—For the relief of George L. James, late a member of the Independent Scouts in the service of the State.

By Mr. Kincaid—To provide for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Tyson for the remainder of the session; also to Mr. Allison until Saturday, and to Mr. Williams for eight days.

The bill to provide for the expense of the pending litigation between the State and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was called up by Mr. Martin.

Mr. Smith, of Morgan, moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Carroll moved to adjourn. Refused.

Mr. Carroll moved to lay the bill on the table.

On this motion the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bowyer, Carpenter of Monroe, Carroll, Core, Davisson, Dils, Duffey, Flick, Garrison, Gibson of Pocahontas Gold, Harrison of Jefferson, Hutton, Mahon, Mann, McClaskey, Powell, Smith of Morgan, Snodgrass, and Wright, 20.

Nays—Mr. Fleming (Speaker.) Ballard, Charlton, Cunningham, Edwards, French, Harrison of Lewis, Haymond, Hervey, Jacob of Ohio, Kincaid, Miller, Pinnell, Putnam, Reynolds, Rollins, Smith of Kanawha, Snider, Stifel, Tabler, Thomas, Tyson, Vance and Williams, 26.

So the House refused to lay it on the table.

Adjourned.

A Card.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 25.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

I am happy to be able through the medium of your paper to inform your numerous readers, as well as the citizens of the State of West Virginia generally, that Mr. Charles Hooton, who unceremoneously hauls me over the coals for my vote on the Capital question is a very small portion of the constituency of Preston county, which I have the honor to represent.

When necessary I will not shrink from an explanation through the columns of the "Kingwood *Journal*."

J. H. GIBSON.

IN Boston women are taxed on $28,000,000 of real estate, and $13,000,000 on personal property.

Tar, Rosin and Roofing Cement.

20 BBLS NORTH CAROLINA TAR.
10 " low No. 1 Rosin.
30 " Roofing Cement.

Pure Pine Tar put up in one gallon cans, and warranted to be as represented, on hand and for sale low.

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No. 15 Quincy street.

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MANUFACTURERS' LABELS.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS

DRAY TICKETS AND BILLS OF LADING

PROGRAMMES AND POSTERS.

CHECKS, NOTES, RECEIPTS.

SHOW BILLS for Country Merchants.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 25.

The vote in the Cortes, thanking the retiring Provisional Government and authorizing Marshal Serrano to form a new ministry, stood as follows: For 180; against 62.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March.

The Prussian Diet closes its sessions on the 6th.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

Senate bill amendatory of an act exempting manufactories of the Government naval machinery from Internal tax, was taken up and passed 36 to 25.

The army appropriation bill was resumed.

Recess until evening.

HOUSE.

The House resolutions passed notifying the Secretary of State of the passage of the copper tariff bill over the Presidents veto.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction reported the evidence taken before that Committee in the case of Georgia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the bill reported by him last evening, from the Committee on Coinage, for the coinage of nickel copper pieces of 5 cents and under. The motion was agreed to and under the operation of the previous question the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the House insisted upon its form of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and asked for a new Conference Committee.

Mr. Boutwell submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the suffrage Constitutional Amendment. The report recommends the House to recede from its amendment and agree to the Senate proposition.

Mr. Boutwell demanded the previous question on agreeing to the report.

The conference report was adopted by a vote of 143 to 43.

The proposed amendment is as follows:

Be it Resolved, &c., That two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths, then it shall be a part of said constitution.

ARTICLE 15. That the right of the citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. That Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. Butler, from Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of discharging the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the Legislature appropriation bill.

The rules were suspended and the committee discharged; the bill and amendments being before the House.

Mr. Poland renewed his amendment offered in Committee last evening, increasing ten per cent the salaries of Clerks in the departments at Washington.

Mr. O'Neill offered an amendment to Mr. Poland's amendment, that the employees of the Philadelphia post office shall be included.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, then demanded the previous question on the bill and pending amendments. The House proceeded to a separate vote on the amendments made in Committee of the Whole. They were agreed to so far as reached, including the amendments making the compensation of female clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States equal to the pay of male clerks of first class and giving the same compensation as male clerks of higher grades when called upon to do similar work, the latter amendment was adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Farnsworth from the Committee on Post Office's, reported the annual post route bill, which passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Price, of Iowa, in the chair.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.

Brig. Gen. Ekin has been appointed Chief Marshal of the division of the Inauguration procession to be composed of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Central Grant and Colfax Club; Printers' Grant and Colfax Club; German Soldiers' and Sailors' Union; Irish Republican Association.

At the annual meeting of the Washington National Monument Association, the following were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing term: Gen. U. S. Grant, Second Vice President; Wm. W. Corcoran, 3d President; J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer; James Carroll Brent, Secretary. The President of the United States is President of the Society, and the Mayor of Washington is the First Vice President, *ex-officio.*

The President sent a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, among them Col. Mathew W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster General, to be Paymaster General of the Army, vice Gen. Brice retired; Lieut. Col. Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General, to be Assistant Paymaster General; Major Benj. Alvord, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General; Col. Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General, vice Lorenzo Thomas retired; Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, vice Townsend promoted; Lieut. Colonels Morris S. Miller and Langdon C. Easton, Deputy Quartermaster Generals, to be Assistant Quarmaster Generals; Lieut. Col. Chas. H. McDongal, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Chief Medical Purveyor, vice Saterlee retired; Lieut. Colonel Henry B. Chitz, 7th Infantry, to be Colonel of the 10th Infantry, vice Alexander retired; Lieut. Colonel Samuel W. Crawford, 3d Infantry, to be Colonel of the 16th Infantry, vice Sibley retired; Lieut. Colonel William H. Wood, 1st Infantry, to be Colonel of the 17th Infantry, vice Heintzleman retired.

The following letter explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869.

To Hon. J. J. Blaine:

MY DEAR SIR—Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us, that I should communicate this determination at the earliest moment. I am truly yours,

(Signed) H. L. DAWES.

It is understood that the entire New England delegation will cordially support Mr. Blaine, and there being no other candidate he will, it is believed, be nominated in a Republican caucus by acclamation for Speaker.

Acquitted.

AUBURN, N. Y., 25.

The trial of several of the leading members of the Catholic Church of the Holy Family, for disturbing divine service Sunday last, resulted in acquittal.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, Feb, 25,

Weather cloudy; Thermometer 42°.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 25.

The *Tribune* says it being known that Mr. Rollins would positively withdraw from the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner. The friends of Mr. Delano suggested and recomended him to Gen. Grant for the place. Yesterday, Mr. Delano had a long conversation with Gen. Grant, during which it is understood the office was offered to him, and that he signified his intention to accept.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is doubtful if the bill which passed the House providing for the strengthening of public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of gold, can pass the Senate. Senator Sherman is on record against it, and he can easily smother it in the Finance Committee. Gov. Morton will also be a formidable opponent of the measure, and will surely fight it on the floor of the Senate.

John Eckerson died on Tuesday, in Rockland county, of hydrophobia, having been bitten a month ago.

A woman was found dead in a room, in Jersey City, yesterday, having been locked in and starved to death by her husband.

The steamship Ville has arrived.

The tobacco factory of John Maguire, in Franklin street, was seized last night, and about $6,000 worth of stock delivered into the custody of Collector Bailey.

The *Herald's* Washington special says General Grant, in conversation yesterday with Senator Pool, of North Carolina, expressed himself particularly anxious for substantial reconstruction in the South. North Carolina and Alabama, he said, were among the best reconstructed States of all, and when the rest were as safely and pleasantly back in the Union, he thought ours would be the happiest country on the globe.

It is deduced from a conversation that General Grant held with General Terry and another gentleman yesterday, that all the Southern military commanders removed by President Johnson will be replaced.

A Washington special says that among the callers at General Grant's Headquarters, to-day, was Mr. A. K. McClure, of Pa.. Mr. McClure asked the General directly if he would not appoint Governor Curtin to a place in his Cabinet. The General replied that it would be impossible to do so. Mr. McClure then said in that case he felt compelled to say that to give satisfaction in Pennsylvania, an appointment must be given to some man who has been prominently identified with the Republican party—an active politician. To illustrate what he said, it must be no such man as Geo. H. Stuart, Smith or West. Gen. Grant instantly replied that he could not see what objection any loyal man could have to such a man as Geo. H. Stuart, who had done so much for the country, and was so well known.

Mr. McClure then made some remarks about the prospects that if such an appointment was to be made, the Republican party would be defeated in the Pennsylvania election for Governor next fall.

General Grant replied: I am not myself, a representative of any political party although a political party elected me. He concluded: I would not have you to understand that Mr. Stuart is the man selected. The interview has been much talked of about the Capital to-day.

Mr. McClure says he has no doubt from what was said, but that Mr. Stuart is the man selected for the Cabinet.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.

Yesterday afternoon in the Illinois House of Representatives a bill was passed providing for a general system of railroad corporation, by dividing the directors into three classes. It was in the interest of the Rock Island road to enable the present managers to continue in power two years longer. The members contended that the bill was necessary so as to prevent Wall street speculators from gaining the control of all of the western roads; it would hinder consolidation and aid competition. The vote on its passage was 54 to 22.

Foley won the $1,000 billiard match about two o'clock A. M. The score stood: Foley, 1,502; Frawley, 1,202. Foley has announced that he will not, in the future, play with push shot allowed.

The will of the late Jonathan Burr, bequeathed three hundred thousand dollars to local charities and fifty-five thousand to his relatives.

Fuller's Railroad Restriction bill was reported back to-day, shorn of the objectionable features preventing the granting of commutation and excursion tickets. A motion to make it the special order for to-morrow failed.

The County Treasurers safe, at Minneopolis, was robbed of $1,500 in money and a lot of checks, on Tuesday night.

Last evening the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution was voted down in the Minnesota House of Assembly.

The House also passed a bill, removing the State Capital to Kandigohi county, which act the Governor will veto.

At a ball in Fosterberg, near Alton, Ill., given a few nights since, five or six persons drank of poisoned liquor, two of whom are young men, are reported dead this morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.

A fire this evening gutted the first floor of store No. 5, on the wharf, occupied by W. H. Kimball. There was forty barrels of Kerosene oil in the store, which was destroyed, also the Millinery store of P. W. Conners, No. 145 Court street, which was entirely destroyed: Mr. Conners loss is $5,000, insured for $3,000. The upper store adjoining the store that was burned was peopled by a colony of dress makers whose danger for a time was imminent; three of the ladies were rescued from the third story window by firemen.

BOSTON, February 25.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College, have agreed to the creation of a new officer for the under graduates department with a salary of not less than four thousand dollars per annum, who shall be one of the instructors of the college and a member of the College Faculty.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

The firm of Moorehead & Co., produce and commission merchants have failed. Liabilities $10,000.

PITTSBURGH, February 25.

On Friday last Mr. E. W. Tower formerly of Pittsburgh, R. J. Williams his son-in-law, of Monongahela City, William Larwell of Wooster, Ohio; Burkwith Sears of Morgantown, and Stockton Hervey of Monongahela City, left Mergantown, W. Va., in a skiff for Geneva, and have not since been heard of. They are supposed to have been drowned, as the skiff has been found floating bottom upward, and the hat of one of the parties was found with it.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Feb. 25.

The Legislature yesterday passed a bill establishing an insurance department in the State. The Governor has recommended the abolition of the whole system of transit duties levied upon the passenger and freight railway travel through the State, substituting therefor a uniform tax upon all railway corporations.

Died.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 25.

Rev. Charles H. Platt, a prominent Free Mason, died to-day.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.

The fire last night in New England row, Pittsburgh street, destroyed six or seven frame stories, in which were small retail stocks. Loss about twenty thousand dollars; insurance small. Charles Ankins, a fireman, was mortally injured by the falling of a building.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 25.

COTTON—Heavy and lower; sales 5,000 bales at 29¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Closed quiet and steady for low grades, and dull and declining for middling and good grades.

GRAIN—Wheat—Heavy and 1a2c lower, with a limited export demand for spring: Rye—Dull at $1 40a1 43 for western. Oats—Dull at 73½c for western in store. Corn—Quiet at 90a91c for new mixed western; $1 00a1 02 for old do in store and afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Firmer and quiet at $32 00 for new mess, cash and regular: $32 25 for future delivery. Beef—Dull and drooping. Cut Meats—Dull. Bacon—Quiet and without decided change. Lard—Firmer; 19a19½c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 23a25c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Market dull but steady for staple fabrics; there is an improved demand, however, for seasonable fabrics, in small quantities, to meet the wants of trade; in prices there is no important change.

MONEY—Market without new feature and offerings liberal but demand not excessive. Call loans at 5a7c; prime paper at 7a8c. The treasury is largely supplied with currency its balance being about $20,000,000. The Erie Railway announces that it will do its own express business on and after the 1st of March.

STERLING—Steady but quiet at 1 09 al 09¼.

GOLD—Irregular; opened at 1 32¾, and advanced to 1 32¾ and under rise of bonds in London fell to 1 32¼a1 32½. At the close loans were made at 2½a4 per cent. for carrying. The great feature of Wall street to-day was government bonds, which was the cause of great excitement and bouyancy in London, consequent on the passage of Mr. Schenck's bill by the House and the probability of concurrance of the Senate, stimulated a demand here and prices are fully 1a1½ per cent. higher than they were yesterday, closing with a strong excitement. Printed despatches quote 5-20s light at 81¼ in London, and say they closed at 81.

Coupons '81, 115¼; '62, 116½a117; '64 112½a112¾; '65, 114¾a114¾; new, 111¼a111¾; '67, 111⅞a112; '68, 111¾a112; 10-40s, 110½.

STOCKS.—The market was firm during the morning but not especially active except on Pacific Mail, which rose from 100½ to 103¾ on heavy purchases by a leading broker to cover speculative short sales on account of customers. The company is about to reduce their trips to $3 a month from New York. In railway lists the principle dealings were in Michigan Southern, Wabash, New York Central, North Western and Rock Island. Miscellaneous shares steady. Express, unsettled but rather higher. On favorable reports in the afternoon, the railway market was steady with Wabash, Michigan Southern and Pitsburgh as the feature. Miscellaneous higher except Pacific Mail, which closed at 102. Expresses steady.

5:30 Prices: Pacific Mail 102a102¼; Western Union Telegraph 37⅝a37⅞; New York Central 164½a164¾; Erie 36¼ 36½; Hudson 136½a137; Reading 92⅝a 92⅞; Terre Haute 38½a39; Wabash 67½ a67¾; St. Paul 66¼a66⅞; Fort Wayne 122¾a123; Ohio & Mississippi 34⅞a34¾; Michigan Southern 97a97½; Illinois Central 141a143; Pittsburgh 92¼a92¾; Toledo 105½a105¾; Rock Island 126¾a 127; Northwestern 82¼a82½.

EXPRESS SHARES—Wells Fargo & Co., 30; American 41¼; Adams 59½a59⅝; Merchants Union 17a17¼.

Cincinnati.

FEBRUARY 25.—FLOUR—Firmer and demand fair; family at $6 75a7 00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer and No. 1 higher; red winter at $1 40a1 50; holders asking 2a3c higher at the close. Corn—1c higher, closing at 65a66c for ear and shelled. Oats—Quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 67a68c.

Cotton—Dull and nominal; middling could have been bought at 28c.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c; demand good.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Nominally unchanged and no demand. Shoulders—Held at 14c, and sides at 16¼a17¼c for clear rib and clear. Sugar Cured Hams—19a19½c, with moderate demand. Lard—Dull and no inquiry, but Teld at 19½c.

BUTTER—Scarce and in demand at 33 a37c for good to prime, and 38a40c for choice yellow.

EGGS—Dull at 19c.

OILS—Lard oil easier at $1 60a1 65. Linseed oil unchanged at $1 20.

PETROLEUM—35a36c for refined.

GOLD—132½, buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady.

MONEY—Market close and considerable pressure for loans from speculators in pork.

Chicago.

FEBRUARY 25—FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $5 25a6 50 for fair to good spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat—In fair request and less firm, sales of No. 1 at $1 21a1 25 for regular and fresh receipts; No. 2 at $1 15a1 15¼ for regular and $1 17a1 17½ for fresh receipts, closing with buyers at $1 15¼; seller at $1 15¾ for regular, sales this afternoon at $1 15. Corn—Quiet and steady and ¼c lower; sales at 57¾a58c for new and 58a56½c for no grade, closing firmer at 58c for new, sales of No. 1 at 70c seller last half April, and 67½c seller May; No. 2 63a 63½c seller May, and new at 59c buyers March; nothing doing this afternoon. Oats—Moderately active and ¼c higher, sales at 54c for regular and 54¾a55c for fresh receipts; No. 2 closing easier at 54c for regular and 55c for fresh; sales at 54c seller March, and 54¾c seller last half March. Rye—Firm, buoyant and 1a1½c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 21a 1 23; No. 2 at $1 20, and rejected at $1 10, closing at $1 22a1 23 for No. 1. Barley—In good demand and firm, sales at $1 85a1 88 for No. 2.

HOGS—Dressed Hogs—In better request and firmer at $11 50a13 00, closing steady at $11 50a12 50 for light and heavy. Live active and firmer at $8 40a8 75 for common to fair; $9 00a9 75 for medium to good and $10 00 10 50 for choice to extra.

Cleveland.

FEBRUARY 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; stock full and demand moderate; city made XXX white at $10 50a 10 75; XX amber at $8 75a9 00; XX red winter at $7 50a7 75; X red at $6 75a7 25; country made XX red and amber at $7 25a8 00; XX spring at $6 50a7 24; XX white at $9 75a10 25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Something more of an inquiry, but transactions limited and market unchanged; $1 58 for No. 1 red winter; $1 45 for No. 2; spring is quiet and nominal. Corn—Firmer and better; new shelled brings 69c; new ear on track held at 65c. Oats—Steady, unchanged and quiet; No. 1 state held at 62c. Rye—Demand moderate; held at $1 28a1 30 for No. 1 state and western. Barley—No sales; nominal at $2 15a2 20 for No. 1 state and Canada; $2 00a2 05 for No. 2 do.

OILS — Petroleum — Firmer under more active inquiry, and more favorable advices; refined held at 32½a33c; standard white at 31½a32c for prime light straw to white in large lots; retail lots 2a3c advance.

Milwaukee.

FEBRUARY 25.— FLOUR — Dull and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull at $1 18a1 20 for No. 1 in store.

FEBRUARY, 25.—FLOUR—Low grades declined 25c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and drooping and not much doing. Corn—Dull and unchanged at 67a70c. Oats—Firmer and better at 64a66c. Barley—Unchanged at $1 85a2 30 for spring. Rye—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork—$31 25ca 31 25c. Bulk Meat—Firm but nothing doing. Bacon Shoulders—13¼a 14. Clear Sides—17¼a17½c. Lard—Jobbing at 19c.

WHISKY—Unchanged at 92c.

Toledo.

FEBRUARY 25.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Amber 1c lower, and active; sales at $1 60 for No, 1; white Michigan at $1 83; regular do at $1 62½. Corn—Firm at 68½c for new; 66½c for rejected; 63c for condemned. Oats—Firm at 63½c asked; 63c bid. Rye—Quiet at $1 28a1 29. Barley—Steady.

Hogs — Dressed Hogs—Dull at 12a 12½c dividing on 180 lbs.

Buffalo.

FEBRUARY 25.—Nothing doing except sales of a thousand bushels Canada Barley at $2 10, delivered to malt house, and a thousand bushels do. on cars for Cincinnati.

The Capital and the Wheeling Proposition.

What the People Think of It.

From the Fairmont West Virginian.

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The citizens of Wheeling were, at that very time, we believe, endeavoring to relieve the State of a proposed heavy expense, and to keep it free from that expense for several years to come. We refer to removing the location of the Capital. A committee of citizens were in conference with a committee from the Legislature, and the two committees had under consideration what seemed to us a fair proposition as made by the Wheeling authorities, and the adoption of which, in our judgment