The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVII. WHEELING, WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1869. NO. 229.

Business Cards.

AUCTIONEERS.

HUBBARD BRO., Cor. Quincy & Market streets.

ATTORNEYS.

HEATON & PARKINSON, Attorneys at Law, Market St, below McLure House.

STANTON & ALLISON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 4th st., east side, north of Monroe.

WM. P. HUBBARD, Attorney at Law, 114 Market St., below McLure House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALEX. H. FORGEY, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, No. 120 Main Street.

S. J. BOYD, Wholesale Dealer in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 59 Main street.

EDWARDS & STONE, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 74 Main street.

MCCLELLAN & KNOX, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 65 Main street.

BANKING.

BANK OF WHEELING, G. Lamb, Cashier, D. C. List, Pres't, Main Street.

FIRST NAT'L BANK OF WHEELING G. Adams, Cashier; G. K. Wheat, Pres't, No. 25 Monroe street.

MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK of West Va S. Brady, Cashier; J. N. Vance, Pres't. N. E. cor. Monroe & Main sts.

NATIONAL BANK OF WEST VA., J. Wagner, Cashier, C. Oglebay, Pres't, S. W. cor. Main & Monroe sts.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, S. P. Hildreth, Cash.; Thos. H. List, Pres. No. 65 Main st.

PEOPLES' BANK, J. F. Updegraff, Cash.; J. Reid, Prest., No. 69 Main st.

BOOK SELLERS.

JOSEPH GRAVES, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, No. 30 Monroe street.

CLOTHING.

A. M. ADAMS, Clothing and Merchant Tailoring, 38 Water street.

JOHN H. STALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, No. 25 Monroe st.

THOS. HUGHES & CO., Clothing Emporium, 35 cor. Monroe & Water sts.

CORDAGE.

CHAS. H. BERRY, Hemp & Manilla Cordage, Twine, &c., 18 & 19 Water st.

DRY GOODS.

BRUES & SANDERS, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 114 Main Street.

GEO. R. TAYLOR & CO., Fancy Staple Dry Goods, 108 Main street.

HENRY ROEMER, Dry Goods & Notions, 36 Main st. Centre Wheeling.

J. H. SMITH, Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, 152 Main Street.

JOHN ROEMER & CO., Dry Goods Emporium, 31 & 33 Main st., Centre Wheeling.

J. S. RHODES, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Peterson's Block Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

E. BOCKING, Druggist and Prescriptionist, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall.

LOGAN, LIST & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Bridge Corner.

SILVEY & LIST, Druggists and Prescriptionists, corner opposite the Post Office.

THOS. J. FINNEY, Pharmaceutist, cor. Main & Webster sts., Centre Wheeling.

GROCERS.

D. K. IRWIN & CO., Fancy Groceries, 75 Main street.

R. J. SMYTH, Family Groceries, Corner Market and Quincy streets.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

JOS. SPEIDEL, Wholesale Grocer, 48 Main street.

BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Corner Monroe & Water sts.

LIST, MORRISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Corner Main and Quincy street.

PAXTON & OGLEBAY, Wholesale Grocers, 54 Main street.

HATS AND CAPS.

HARPER & BRO., Wholesale Hats and Caps, Main street

S. N. PRATHER, Wholesale Dealer in Hats and Caps, Two doors below People's Bank.

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, C. M. Coen, Secretary, 29 Monroe street.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, John Bishop, Secretary, 26 Monroe street.

AETNA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE Company, S. P. Hildreth, Sec'y; JOHN R. MILLER, Ass't Sec'y, 63 Main street.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., J. C. Hervey, Secretary, Office next door to M. N. Bank.

MUSIC.

W. H. SHEIB, Pianos, Organs & Sheet Music, 189 Main street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

BROWN & HIGGINS, Photographers & Dealers in Chromos, 127 Main Street.

A. C. PARTRIDGE, Photographic and Stock Depot, 117 Main Street.

PRINTING.

FREW, HAGANS & HALL, Steam Job Printers, 15 Quincy street.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

THOS. O'BRIEN, Real Estate Agent, Office, Custom House.

SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, No. 35 Monroe Street.

WHOLESALE TOBACCO.

W. T. SINGLETON, Wholesale Tobacco, 83 Main Street.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

J. A. LASH, Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware. 182 Main street.

OXTOBY & DUFFIELD, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, 103 Main street.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN, Jewelry, Watches, &c., 104 Main street.

LIST, MORRISON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Lard Oil, Etc.,
Corner Main and Quincy Streets,
jan29 Wheeling, W. Va.

Professional.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid

Will visit the following points as follows:

McLURE HOUSE

Wheeling, from Monday, May 10th, till Saturday, May 15th.

AT THE

SWAN HOUSE,

Parkersburg, West Va., Monday, April 26th, till Saturday Evening, May 8th.

Where they can be consulted

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 concretes 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 eustacean 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, derranges the stomach and impairs digestion, causes 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 most 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 suiect 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, and say, 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 trembingly 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 faded, 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 folded 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.

feb8

The Intelligencer.

Senator Wilson on President Grant.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, prints in the *Independent* an article on "Gen. Grant's Administration," in which he commences by saying that the two months he has been President have been "months of trial such as he has never known. From all sections of the land," says the Senator, "came an earnest, persistent, vehement pressure for place such as no President had ever encountered. Perhaps the pressure for office was for a few days in 1861 quite as strong; but the pending civil war checked it." It soon happened that a vast array of disappointed applicants made their way back to find fault, and perhaps denounce the President as ungrateful. We quote Senator Wilson's language:

Several appointments have been made that were "not fit to be made." The truest friends of the President see this; but they confidently hope that these errors will be speedily corrected, that these errors will be admonitions in the future. In spite, however, of the mistakes, for which the President is not alone responsible, the new appointments have been, as a whole, marked improvements. Four-fifths of the appointees are abler and purer men than the men whose places they take. * *

Whatever may be the merits or the demerits of the appointees to office, there is and there will continue to be for some time, expressions of disappointment, unfriendly criticisms, and carping censures. But the patriotic and liberty loving masses that made Gen. Grant President should not allow themselves to be blinded by the dust nor prejudiced by the clamor raised by the disappointed applicants for place. In the multiplicity of his appointments the President has sometimes failed "to put the right man in the right place," but he has not failed to firmly maintain the patriotic, liberty-loving, just and humane ideas, principles, and policies which made him Chief Magistrate. Never before has the nation been so exalted. Never before has the Government been administered for sixty days so in harmony with the demands of patriotism, liberty, justice and a humane and christian civilization.

Reference is made to the success that has attended the efforts of the President to bring the several branches of the Government in accord and inspire hope, confidence and good will among the people. Says the Senator:

He joins Congress—or, rather, he leads Congress—and his loyal countrymen in the grand work of restoring the Union, and in making the nation one in affection and purpose. Inspired by his words and acts, tens of thousands of his countrymen in the States lately in rebellion are now striving to restore the unity of the nation on the basis of loyalty and equality of rights. Patriotism applauds the firm, wise and practical action of President Grant for the restoration of the States, and the unity of the people.

General Grant's Conversations with Mr. Bonner.

We printed yesterday Don Piatt's account of a ride behind Dexter and his conversation with Mr. Bonner about Grant. Referring to this, Mr. Bonner addresses the following to the New York *Times*:

I notice in your paper of to-day an extract of a letter from General Don Piatt, giving a report of conversation with me about General Grant. I have no doubt that General Piatt intended his account to be correct. But the truth is that General Grant's talks with me have been of a confidential character, and whatever he said I had no right to repeat—and, of course, would not repeat—to General Piatt or any one else. The real point of my reply to General Piatt's question was to avoid particular reference to what General Grant had said to me on different subjects. He "talked horse" when behind Dexter, the same as General Piatt did; but those who suppose that General Grant cannot talk quite as well on other subjects know very little about the man. ROBERT BONNER.

New York, Friday, May 1st, 1869.

DU LUTH is the name of the town on the western end of Lake Superior, which is proposed as the future rival of Chicago. It will be connected with the head of navigation on the Mississippi river—St. Paul—by rail, early next year. A paper has just been started there called the *Minnesotian*, and in its first number gives the following as to the climate of the Lake Superior region: "During the past winter Lake Superior, at Du Luth, was closed with ice, so as to obstruct navigation, only about four weeks, and that at the latter part of the winter. The ice finally cleared from the outer harbor of Du Luth, at its lake pier, on the 6th of April—the day after it cleared from the harbor of Cleveland, on Lake Erie. We have heard that the harbor of Marquette, down the South shore of Lake Superior, opened on the 1st of April."

OUR DANGER.—It appears that the men are greatly in the minority throughout the civilized world. According to the last census, in a population of 1,200,000 in Massachusetts, there were 40,000 more women than men. It has been ascertained that of every 100 women in Great Britain above 20 years of age, 57 are wives, 13 are widows, and 30 are spinsters. Of a little under 3,000,000 women, between 30 and 40, in England and Wales, 1,248,000 are unmarried. There is good reason to believe that the women outnumber us by millions; and should female suffrage become universal and the sexes be arrayed in opposing parties, our rights would go by the board, and we should be helpless at the feet of our conquerors!

A CURIOUS STORY.—Michigan papers state that a young man named George Denslow, living at Rome Centre, in that State, dreamed on the night of March 13 that he was deaf and dumb, and on awaking was horrified to find that he could neither speak nor hear. From that time till the 4th of May, he remained totally deaf and dumb. On the evening of that day, while returning from the field where he had been at work, an odd feeling came over him, and he was obliged to lean against the fence for support. Presently he heard a bird sing, and he found also that his voice had returned to him. During this suspension of hearing he had enjoyed uncommonly good health.

SOME absurd stories are afloat concerning the President's health, and it is represented that the pressure upon him is resulting to his injury physically. The pressure is indeed very great, and it is of a character such as General Grant has never before endured or encountered, as well as being calculated to wear upon the nerves and physical forces. But the President's self-control and even temperament are more than a match for it. On being asked recently as to the state of his health, he replied that it was never better; that it had always been his ambition to weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, and that he now exceeded that figure.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

—Gold closed yesterday in New York at 142¼.

Governments still higher. Sixty-two's above 122; the new issues over 120; Ten-forties 110.

—Minister Hale has at last been suspended and Sickles appointed his successor.

—The Washington Postmaster, contrary to rumor, has surrendered to his successor without contest.

—Resolutions were introduced Monday night into the Chicago Common Council, proposing to test the constitutionality of the law passed last winter by the General Assembly of Illinois, conveying the Lake front to the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads.

—The Methodist Clergymen of Chicago met Monday and passed resolutions strongly protesting against the ceremony of the decorating of soldiers graves being performed on the Sabbath day.

—Major-General Hancock and staff arrived at St. Paul Monday to take command of the department of Dakota, headquarters at St. Paul.

—Louis Hissing, who was arrested some weeks ago at Burlington, Iowa, on the charge of murdering a step child two years ago last July, and taken to St. Peter, Minnesota, for trial, was on Saturday evening convicted of murder. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. The prisoner was deeply affected by the verdict, covering his face with his hands he wept bitterly and could not be composed.

—The trial of the New Ulm, Minnesota, murders who were the authors of a bloody tragedy two years ago last Christmas, has been again postponed.

—On Monday, Wm. Halgren was instantly killed at Watertown, Minn., under the following remarkable circumstances: He had been hunting and was leaning on his loaded rifle with the muzzle of his gun against his breast, while in this position his horse kicked at him and his hoof striking against the cock caused a discharge of the gun. The charge passing through his heart.

—A farm house near La Crosse, Wis. owned by C. Olison, was undermined by water and fell in on Saturday night, instantly killing a little son and so seriously injuring Mrs. Olison that her recovery is doubtful.

—The Farmers' Hotel at La Crosse was burned Monday. Anson Olison, was burned to death while trying to save some of his property.

—The McConnell murder trial will commence at Jacksonville, Ill., next Monday.

—A meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago passed a resolution, 9 to 8, that women should not be allowed to become members of the Association. Brother Moody, the President, gave the casting vote.

—A Richmond dispatch says that owing to extensive sales of land in small portions to white emigrants, negro laborers are going further South for employment. Over three hundred recently left and hundreds are preparing to follow.

—A row boat, containing five men, capsized near Port Morris, N. J., Sunday. Three of the men swam ashore; the other two were drowned.

—The formal opening of the library of the colored Normal School, of Baltimore, took place Monday evening. Addresses were delivered by Judge Bond, Archibald Sterling and others.

—A printer of the firm of Rockwood & Rollins, job printers, Boston, committed suicide this morning, by cutting his throat.

—It is said Walter Brown contemplates visiting England with intent to accept the challenge offered in single scull rowing for the championship of the world.

—John Clark, who assisted rioters in Brooklyn, Monday evening, in assaulting an officer, when the latter shot Clark and threatened the others with a revolver, thus dispersing them and took Clark to the hospital.

—George Gibson, of Cedar Creek, California, died suddenly at a hotel in the Bowery, New York, Monday morning. His effects, consisting of $30,000, have been taken possession of by Coroner Flynn.

—A special from Omaha says the wagon train of the Fifth Cavalry arrived at Fort McPherson, Monday, under command of Lieut. Forbush. They report that seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under Gen. Carr, while moving from Kansas toward Fort McPherson struck a camp of about 500 Cheyennes on the 15th. A fight ensued, in which the Indians were badly defeated, leaving 21 warriors on the field, and carrying off a large number of wounded. Gen. Carr lost three men killed and one officer and two privates wounded. The Indians abandoned their camp. Gen. Carr was still in pursuit when last heard from, near Medicine Lake Creek.

—The owl-train from Albany, Tuesday morning, collided near Chester Mass., with a delayed freight train. Geo. F. Porter, of Charlestown, and Mrs. E. L. Headstrow, of Buffalo, N. Y., were the only persons seriously injured. The wounded were taken to Springfield.

—Day, Jobson & Chase's planing-mill and lumber yard, in Springfield, Mass., were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Loss about $20,000; partially insured.

—At the billiard tournament in Boston, Monday, Williams beat Brooks by 500 to 316, and Colby beat Flack, 500 to 434. In the evening the last two games of the tournament were played Flack winning the first one over Williams. Wilmouth takes the champion cue and $250. Flack and Williams play to-day for the second prize, they being tied.

—On Tuesday morning the steamer Grecian of the Royal Mail line, struck on Split Rock, Cedar Rapids, in the St. Lawrence river, and sunk in 20 feet of water. No lives were lost.

—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Miners at Hyde Park, the Pennsylvania Coal Companies Miners at Pittston, and the Delaware and Hudson Miners at Oliphant, numbering altogether more than five thousand, are and have been steadily at work.

—The 53d anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated Tuesday afternoon in thirty-two churches.

—Jas. B. Gibson, a grocer of St. Louis received an invoice of Japan tea Tuesday, via the Union Pacific Railroad, only thirty days from Yokohama.

—A large number of Presbyterian clergymen have gone from St. Louis to attend the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church South at Nashville, Tenn.

FRED. DOUGLASS is to be appointed as postmaster in western New York. In New York and Boston no difference will be made on account of race in revenue nominations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

REVERDY JOHNSON DECLINES A DINNER.

LONDON, May 18.

Reverdy Johnson has written a note to the authorities of Southampton, declining the proposed banquet on his behalf. He took occasion to express his gratification of the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. He was assured that the people of both countries regard war as a direct calamity.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Standard* of to-day in an article on the Alabama Claims treaty, says the idea of awaiting further expression from Parliament and Congress, commits the business to indefinite postponement. England's sentiments have been clearly pronounced. She is still prepared to submit to a proper tribunal the question of wrongs and damages, but only attempt to re-open the controversy on preposterous grounds, whatever the American sentiment may be is absurd, from this position England cannot recede.

IRELAND.

AN ARCHBISHOP ON THE RECENT OUTRAGES.

DUBLIN, May 18.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Rev. Dr. Patrick Leby, in a pastoral letter refers to the recent outrages committed in the south of Ireland. He considers it lamentable that the acts of a few desperadoes should tarnish the fame of Tipperary, and emphatically denies the existence of an agrarian conspiracy. The outrages, he says, were the result of the unhappy relations existing between landlord and tenants, and a settlement of the land question in Ireland would be sure to diminish the number of such unfortunate occurrences. The pastoral bids the dissatisfied tenants to look for hope to the Imperial legislature, and points out the danger of estranging and disgusting England by the commision of such outrages as have recently been perpetrated.

FRANCE.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, May 18.

The elections in this vicinity are likely to result favorably to the opposition, but the general result throughout the country leaves little hope for that party.

The negotiations for the conference between France and Belgium have been completed, and the session of the commission will open in this city in a few days.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.

The Viceroy of Egypt, sailed from here yesterday, on a tour through Europe.

ST. LOUIS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.

A Salt Lake dispatch of yesterday, says: At 10 o'clock this morning, Brigham Young broke the first ground on the Utah Central Railroad, near the Weber river, immediately below Ogden City. It is expected that the road will be completed to this city by October next

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

An Omaha telegram says Gen. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, to-day received a dispatch advising him of a fight of seven companies of the 5th Cavalry, under Gen. Carr, while coming from Kansas toward McPherson. They encountered a camp of 500 Cheyennes, which they attacked. The Indians left 25 dead on the field and hurried off. A large number of wounded, and the entire camp and camp equipage were captured. The General is still pursuing them. When last heard from he was at Medicine Lake Creek. Three soldiers were killed, two men and one officer wounded. Probably another fight will take place within a day or two.

Several hundred men recently employed at grading and track laying have returned here.

THE AUGUST ECLIPSE.

Professor Austin, of the Smithsonian Institute in Springfield, Illinois, with his assistants, has taken observations for the purpose of establishing a new meredian line as a base of observation of the eclipse in August.

General W. S. Harney and his Secretary Col. J. C. Ocouney, leave to-day for the Sioux reservation on the upper Missouri, fourteen miles from Fort Sully. The General will have the care of 12,000 Indians, composed of the Ogallalos, Brules, Minecongous, Sansaries, Uncapapas, Yonktonais, Two Kettle, Blackfeet and Catheads. These bands are located between Forts Randall and Rice. A quantity of agricultural implements and wagons have been shipped for the reservation and the General is anxious to get the Indians to work. He goes up with instructions direct from the President.

The distillery of Kline & Snyder was seized by the United States Marshall for violation of the Revenue law.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Missouri State Publishers Association will meet here to-morrow. Several editors from the interior have already arrived; a banquet to-morrow night, will be given by the St. Louis Press, and an excursion to Iron Mountain on Thursday, will be the main features of the occasion.

Fight With Indians at Fort Hayes.

CHICAGO, May 18.

Lieut. Mason Carter, writing at Fort Hayes, Kansas, May 10th, gives an account of the killing of some Indians who were confined at that point. The chiefs were ordered to remove in care of the guard from the coral to the guard room. When they gathered in their tents they began the death hoop, and taking out their knives went for the soldiers. Cardigan attacked the sergeant of the guard, and was knocked senseless by a blow with the butt of a musket, Saltic, a ferocious squaw, wielding a knife tried to sheath it in the body of an officer, when one of the guard shot her dead. Big Head looked with scorn on the circle of bayonets surrounding him and stabbed Sergeant Hazen, dangerously wounding him in the back. A guard shot him dead. Dull Knife tried to stab everybody near him, and he was pricked severely by bayonets. He and the senseless Cardigan were then disarmed and placed in the guard house.

Reports from various parts of Minnesota say that the wheat crop never looked more promising. A much greater breadth has been sown than ever before.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURGH, May 18.

Monongahela 6 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool. Thermometer 40°.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

River fallen 7 inches; 24 feet 11 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 62°.

WASHINGTON.

THE DYER COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The opinion of the Court in the case of Gen. Dyer, chief of ordnance, was promulgated in the general order from the War Department, which is that no further proceedings are necessary. The report and opinion were approved and confirmed by the President, and the court dissolved.

Judge Edmunds entered upon his duties as City Postmaster this morning. His predecessor, Col. Alexander, did not as stated he would, claim the benefit of the tenure-of-office act.

It has been concluded to appoint Cyrus A. Eastman, of San Francisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Treasurer of the branch mint in that city. Preparations are being made by the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, and his assistants, towards reducing the force of the Secretary's office. About 50 dismissals will probably take place.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, decides that velocipede rinks are liable for the special tax on exhibitions, and on gross receipts from such exhibitions the same as theatres.

Revolution in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, May 18.

Late advices from Porto Rico state that that island is in great consternation. The principal street of Ponce has been burned by incendiaries. Business is demoralized, and fever and vomito are carrying off hundreds of families, and the hospitals are overflowing. All the houses of Spaniards were marked with a red flag and circulars distributed. All who were able were fleeing from the island. Soldiers who stray into lonely places are assassinated. Overseers of neighboring plantations and white laborers have been conscripted by the authorities, and a general uprising is momentarily expected. The revolutionists were becoming more bold, and were only awaiting the yellow fever and vomito to continue a little longer its deadly work to give the signal. The negroes of late had displayed much dissatisfaction, and many had left their masters and escaped to the mountains, where the revolutionists are fast congregating in large numbers. By this time war reigns supreme over the island.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 18.

The reports previously received from both the Spanish and insurgent sources greatly exaggerate the proportions of a fight at Los Minos, on the 3d inst. More reliable accounts now at hand reduce the affair to a skirmish.

The Spanish and rebel troops in the interior are suffering equally from fever, and it is said many of the latter are dying from the want of shelter and medical attention.

Trains are again running on the Pueto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad.

Cane grinding has again been interrupted on the north and south coasts by heavy rains.

The United States gunboat Penobscot arrived to-day.

The Cuban Revolt.

NEW YORK, May 18.

A Trinidad letter of a late date states that the Spanish troops attacked a body of Patriots near there on the 18th, but were routed.

A Spanish convoy was captured at Los Tunis on the 15th.

Several of the troops were retreating to that town, from whence they rallied to attack the Patriots again. The Patriots, however, made a detour upon the town, capturing the garrison. They immediately took possession of the fort and found some artillery, among them two fine field pieces, with which they armed two fortifications, which were immediately erected. On their arrival there they were reinforced by 250 men.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

BOSTON, May 18.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union was held to-day, Rev. Dr. Caswell, President of Brown University, presiding. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts of the year are nearly $197,000, and the expenses, including the debt of last year $210,274. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Price, delegate from Wales, and Rev. Mr. Hervy, delegate from Ireland, and several other clergyman made addresses.

The Schooner Grapeshot.

NEW YORK, May 18.

One of the men who enlisted for Cuba on the schooner Grapeshot, returned here from Beaufort last night, reports that the vessel is still at Beaufort, detained by United States authorities at the instance of Minister Roberts, and by order of Secretary Fish. There were 50 men who enlisted here on the Grapeshot who are now wandering about the streets of Beaufort, to whom the Cuban Junta here will send relief.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 18.

COTTON—Quiet and drooping; sales of 1,800 bales at 28¾c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Closed quiet and slightly in buyers' favor.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm for spring, and quiet and rather heavy for winter. Rye—Dull at $1 28 for western in store. Oats—Steady at 77c for western afloat. Corn—Dull at 78a84c for new mixed western; and 88a89c for old mixed western in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet and steady at $31 12a31 15 for new mess. Beef—Dull and unchanged. Cut Meats—Steady and quiet. Bacon—In limited request and unchanged. Lard—Steady at 18¼a18⅝c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Quiet at 15a17c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Inaction and depression continue the predominating features in this department of trade. The Roxbury A 36 inch brown sheetings are reduced in price to 14c; Appleton A do. to 14½c; Clarks do. to 15c; Atlantic H to 14½c; Lyman E to 15c; Lawrence P to 14½c; Trowbridge to 9c and Pemberton A awning stripes to 29c. This break in prices will bring the mills producing sheetings to a stand-still, as the goods are now selling below cost, and dull as trade is there must be a reaction, unless cotton declines materially in price.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MONEY.—Easy at 6a7c on call; discounts unchanged.

STERLING—Quiet but firmat $1 09⅞a 1 09¾.

GOLD—Firmer, and though quieter in the forenoon, was active and excited in the latter part of the day. A rumor of the failure of another German banking house, ran the market up, which was followed by a reaction, when the rumor proved unfounded; then the report that Grant had decided to take a firm stand on the Cuba and Alabama questions, and that a rupture was likely to take place between him and the Secretary of State, again occasioned an advance, from which there was but little decline at the close. Prices opened at 141⅞, and closed at 142⅛; rates for carrying 7a2 per cent. No new developments concerning the Schepeler failure, except that it is a bad one, and that very little will be paid as the losses fall on wealthy houses here and abroad, who are able to sustain them without endangering their own solvency.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Are again active and higher, the figures being the highest yet reached. German and English houses are free buyers of all descriptions, while some shorts have covered and some new speculations have been induced; the short interest is, however, the largest ever known. The supply here is very small and Europe can draw but a meagre amount this season, which will necessitate purchases in their own markets and appreciate prices and prepare the way for funding at lower rates of interest.

Coupons '81, 122¾a123; do. '62, 122¼a122¾; do. '64, 117⅛a117¼; do. '65, 118¾a118⅛; do. new 120¼a120¾; do. '67, 120¼a120⅝; do. '68, 120¼a120⅞; 10 40s 110a110¼; Pacific 107⅞a108.

5:30 Prices: Pacific Mail 94⅝a94¾; Western Union Telegraph 43⅞a44; New York Central 183½a183⅝; Erie 29⅝a29¾; Hudson 156⅜a156⅝; Harlem 148½a149; Reading 96¼a96¾; Chicago & Alton 156a157; Terre Haute 39½a40; Wabash 74¾a74⅞; St. Paul 77¾; Fort Wayne 153½a153⅝; Ohio & Mississippi 33⅜a33¾; Michigan Central 126; Michigan Southern 106⅞a107⅛; Illinois Central 146¾a147; Pittsburgh 93a93¼; Lake Shore 106⅜a106½; Rock Island 125¾a126; Northwestern 91⅜a91½; Dubuque & Sioux City 116; Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central 45.

EXPRESS SHARES—Wells, Fargo & Co. 34⅝a34⅞; American 40a40¾; Adams 61¼a61½; United States 65¼a65¾; Merchants' Union 15a15½.

Cincinnati.

MAY 18.—COTTON—Firm and in fair demand; low middling 25¾a26½c, and middling uplands 27a27½c.

TOBACCO—In active demand; sales 282 hhds at $4 to $21; the demand has been fully equal to the receipts.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Unchanged. Corn—Better supply and lower, closing at 65a66c for ear. Oats—Unchanged; No. 2 and 1 68a70c. Rye—Dull at $1 34a1 35.

WHISKY—In demand at 96c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and generally tend upwards. Mess Pork—Advanced to $31; sales 700 bbls. Bulk Meats—Held at 12c for shoulders and 14¼a14½c for sides. Bacon—13a16¼a16¾; demand light. The rate for clear sides is a shade above the views of buyers.

LARD—Not offered to any extent; sold at 18c, but could not have been bought to any extent at this rate.

BUTTER—Unchanged and supply better; fresh 35a37c.

CHEESE—16 to 19c; good supply and fair demand.

EGGS—16a17c, the latter rate for recounted.

OILS—No change.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Steady and in good demand; New Orleans 13½ to 15c. Molasses—Firm at 75a80c. Coffee—Firm at 20 to 26c.

POTATOES—Dull at 25 to 30c per bushel and 90c to $1 25 per barrel on arrival.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull under a large supply and 25c lower; common $4 50 to $5 25, medium $5 25 to $6 00, extra $7 00 to $7 50 per cantal gross.

SHEEP—In better supply and hardly so firm; sales 2690 head at $4 00 to $6 15 per cental gross. Wool off lambs brought $2 to $4 per head and in better supply.

HOGS—Firmer demand and good supply at $8 to $9 75 gross.

GOLD—141½ buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady.

MONEY—In good demand at 9a10 per cent for best paper.

Chicago.

MAY 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and a shade stronger, sales No. 1 at $1 17½a1 18; No. 2 at $1 14a1 14½ cash, and $1 13¼a1 13¾ seller for the month; since change at $1 13a1 13¼; Corn—Firmer; No. 2 declined ¼a¾c; sales No. 1 at 63¼c; No. 2 at 57½a58c; rejected at 50½a51c, closing at 63¼a63½c for No. 1, and 57½a57¾c for No. 2; sales No. 1 at 63a63½c seller May; No. 2 at 57½a58c seller May; 58½c buyer May; 55½a55¾c seller June; nothing doing this afternoon. Oats—Dull and weak for the present, and on delivery ¼a¾c lower, but active at 59½c seller the month; 60c buyer month; 58¼c seller June for No. 2; sales in store at 59a59½c. Rye—Dull and almost nominal at $1 14½ for No. 1. Barley—Dull and nominal at $1 50a1 55 for No. 2.

HOGS—Quiet, closing dull and drooping at $8 50a8 75 for common; $9a9 12½ for fair to medium; $9 25a9 50 for good to choice. A few extra lots at $9 70a 9 75.

CATTLE—Dull at $5 87½a7 25 for light to good steers.

Cleveland.

MAY 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 red winter held at $1 45; No. 2 do. at $1 29; Milwaukee spring at $1 30. Corn—Held at 70c. Oats—Sales of 1 car at 68c.

OILS—Petroleum—Refined held at 28a29c for large lots of standard white; retail lots at 30a31c.

Toledo.

MAY 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Ia2c lower; amber closed at $1 41 on spot; $1 40, seller June; $1 40½, seller May; $1 41, buyer May; No. 1 white Michigan $1 75; No. 2 red $1 30; No. 2 spring $1 20. Corn—1c better and firm; No. 1 70c; No. 2 67c. Oats—Held at 70c for Michigan. Rye—In request at $1 17; none offering. Barley—Dull and nominal.

St. Louis.

MAY 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady at $1 12a1 13 for No. 2 spring. Corn—Stiff at 66a70c Oats—Better at 67a70c. Rye—Quiet at $1 16a1 20.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c, but held at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged; Pork—$31 00. Bacon Shoulders—12¾a 13c; clear sides 16¾c.

LARD—Dull at 17a17½c.

Buffalo.

MAY 18.—Market generally dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Sales 1,500 bush No. 2 Chicago spring at $2 32, and 2 500 bush No. 2 Milwaukee club at $2 32½. Corn—Sales 9 cars and several small parcels of new. Oats