The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVII. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1869. NO. 245.

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. 26 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, Pres't., No. 69 Main st.

BOOK SELLERS.

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

CLOTHING.

A. M. ADAMS, Clothing and Merchant Tailoring, 36 Water street.

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

THOS. HUGHES & CO., Clothing Emporium, 25 cor. Monroe & Water sts.

CORDAGE.

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

DRY GOODS.

BRUCE & 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. ROCKING, Druggist and Prescriptionist, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall.

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

SILVEY & LIST, Druggists and Prescript'onists, 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. Coon, 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, 139 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. 132 Main st.

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, Wheeling, W. Va. jan29

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

The great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from all alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters,

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the stomach then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for the cure of his case, purchasing only that which he knows from his investigations and inquiries, possesses true merit, is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases: In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

Hoofland's German Bitters,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Thirty-five years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

DEBILITY.

Resulting from any Causes whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system; the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests properly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well established fact that fully one-half the female population of our country are subject to debility, or to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note, and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS:

Hon. George W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

"I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a VALUABLE MEDICINE in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

From Mr. Chas. W. Hallar,

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Sept. 11, 1868.

From a conviction of benefit arrived from the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Tonic, although in general averse to Patent Medicines, I cordially recommend the "Tonic" to all suffering with Dyspepsia, as no other medicine afforded me such prompt and permanent relief."

C. W. HALLAR.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Phila.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St

From Rev. E. D. Fendall.

Assistant Editor of the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofian's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours, truly, E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " half dozen 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine,

FOR SALE BY ALL

DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS EVERYWHERE.

LOGAN, LIST & CO., Wholesale Druggists WHEELING.

Wholesale Agents for West Virginia novl7-deod&weow

The Intelligencer.

The Sinking Fund.

Since Secretary Boutwell commenced obeying the plain dictate of common sense as well as the peremptory demand of the law, he has been met with all sorts of abuse and arguments against such a proceeding. The law of February 25, 1862, provides that the coin received from duties on imports shall be applied: "First, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. Second, to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct. Third, the residue thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

That the law was not obeyed sooner is partially explained by the fact that during the balance of Mr. Chase's term of office after the passage of the bill, and during Mr. McCulloch's term, the government was a heavy borrower, and there were no surplus revenues with which to begin a sinking fund. Why Mr. McCulloch did not obey the law, during his last year of service as Secretary of the Treasury, is probably better known to himself than anybody else. He left $70,000,000 in gold and $45,000,000 in currency in the Treasury, and might have done the country good service by simply doing his duty in the matter of establishing the sinking fund as directed by law, instead of wasting his energies, disturbing business and injuring the credit of the government, by his bull and bear operations in Wall street. It is estimated that the government will owe the sinking fund on the first of July next, about $187,000,000. Mr. Boutwell will doubtless pay the debt as fast as a judicious use of the revenue will allow, and thus steadily diminish the outgoes of the Treasury. In reply to all fault-finders, he has but to point to the plain statute from which we have quoted.

THE NAVAL BALL AT ANNAPOLIS.

Distinguished Visitors—Great Day Among the Middies—Joke on Boric.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 4.

A very brilliant party was that, on the midnight trip on the steamer Tallapoosa, from Washington to this city. The steamer arrived here this morning at 9:30. There were on board President Grant and wife, Miss Nellie and Master Jesse Grant, Secretary Cox, Postmaster General Creswell and wife, Attorney General Hoar and son, Bancroft Davis and wife, Miss Nellie and Miss Lizzie Sherman, daughters of General Sherman, Judge Dent, General Dent, General Ramsey, and a large number of other noted people of Washington. The trip was brilliant and lively, none seeming to enjoy it more than the President. Supper and breakfast were served on board, and until a late hour last night the company were engaged in dancing to the music of the Marine Band. A member of General Sherman's staff and Mrs. Grant led the ball, and General Michler danced with Miss Nellie.

The evening was delightful, and between dancing there was promenading and general amusement. The occasion was most enjoyable. The President was often requested to join in the dance, but declined. He seemed to enjoy himself the best when on deck smoking his cigar, and conversing about the western campaigns with two or three friends who surrounded him.

Upon the arrival at the wharf the party was received with the President's salute of twenty-one guns, and Admiral Porter conducted the President and family to his own beautiful residence in the Academy grounds.

The party to-day generally complain of fatigue, but all admit that the trip here was a most delightful one.

A bad joke is being retailed here by the "Middies," to-day to the effect that the only person on board the steamer, who was at all sea-sick, was Secretary Borie, who is represented to have thrown up everything except his Naval Secretaryship.

The complimentary ball given by the officers and Midshipmen of the Naval Academy, to Admiral and Mrs. Porter, to-night, is at this writing in full flood height, and is one of the most brilliant social events of this or any other locality. The ball is occurring in the old battery known as Fort Severn, and the vast room afforded has been decorated with flowers and evergreens, with navy pistols and cutlasses interwoven in the most unique and extordinary manner, and the breeze from the river and bay flowing in affords a delightful coolness, as salubrious as mid May. There are about 1,500 guests present, yet there is no overcrowding, thanks to ample space. Among those present are Admiral and Mrs. Porter, President, Mrs Grant and daughter, Admirals Goldsborough and Paulding and ladies, many officers of the army and navy, and the entire Boards of Visitors with their wives. The toiletts are an eye feast, but at this hour it is impossible to specialize or describe them. All the beauty of Washington and Baltimore appear to be present, with delightful additions from the Northern cities, and the heart havoc they work among the mellow middies is distressing to a humane mind.

Since 10 o'clock the dancing has been going fast and furious, according to the appended Terpsichorean bill of fare: First, Quadrille; second, Polka Redowa; third, Deux Temps; fourth, Lancers; fifth, Gallop; sixth, Trois Temps, seventh, Aria; eighth, Redowa Waltz; ninth, Quadrille; tenth, Gallop Grand March; eleventh, Waltz; twelfth, Lancers; thirteenth, German.

The Academy Band and the Marine Band of Washington are discoursing most superb music, and there are no thoughts of going home before the 7 o'clock bell sounds for breakfast. The affair, whether as a tribute to Admiral and Mrs. Porter or as a social event, is a great success.

"THE *Telegraph*," published at Kenosha, Wis., says:

A Good Medicine.—It is not often that we say much in favor of Patent Medicines, because it is hard distinguishing between the humbug and the really valuable medicine. But we go out of our general custom to say that *Hoofland's German Bitters* is no humbug. We have tried it, and we *know* it to be almost infallible in cases of indigestion, disarrangement of the Liver, &c. It has cured us of the most obstinate case of Jaundice, after every other remedy had failed. And in no less than half a dozen instances, where we have recommended it to our friends for the same disease, it has proved alike efficacious; and we have yet to hear of the case wherein it has failed.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is entirely free from all Alcoholic admixture.

Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others. d&w

"SEE here, mister," said a lad of seven summers who was driven up a tree by a ferocious dog, "if you don't take that dog away I will eat up all your apples."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

—The ball Friday night, at Annapolis, in honor of Mrs. Admiral Porter, was a fine affair. The President and wife, Secretary Borie, the Secretary of the Interior, General Sherman and many other distinguished persons were present.

—Charles Springer, the bond robber, who broke jail at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, returned Friday night at midnight, and gave himself up to the sheriff.

—A submarine diver named Robert Spencer, was drowned at the Southwest Pass, Louisville, while wrecking the steamship Pantheon. The glass of his armor broke and he became fastened among the timbers, and it was impossible to haul him up. A man named W. E. Buck descended in 25 feet of water, without armor, and recovered the body.

—C. Maxson & Co's. planning mill at Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

BY MAIL.

—Rust has appeared in the wheat in the vicinity of Richmond, and the crop will be shortened about one half.

—The committee appointed to destroy the old plate upon which the United States currency was printed having completed the inventory, the work of mutilating the metal took place last Friday. There were twelve tons of it, and it was all melted at once, at the Navy Yard, by putting it into two furnaces.

—It has been discovered that in the bill passed by the New York Legislature giving Brooklyn a paid fire department a clause was inserted by the Tammany ring which places the New York City Fire Department under the control of the city authorities. Politicians are much excited over the discovery.

—A conspiracy to flood the country with counterfeit money, with headquarters in Canada, has just been discovered. The plan was to scatter them in all the principal cities of the North and West, and have the money put in circulation simultaneously. The fourth of July was the day fixed for the operation, and the intention was to distribute as many spurious notes as possible between sunrise and midnight. One man has been arrested for complicity in the affair, and has made a partial confession.

—The uneasy feeling in the New York money market has subsided, and the strong position of the banks is such as to check any attempt to make money artificially stringent. The amount of Government bonds offering is small, but they find ready purchasers, the feeling being in favor of higher prices in the future. There appears to be little foreign demand at present, the exports of the past week having reached about $3,000,000.

—The Indian troubles in Kansas would appear to be of a more serious character than generally supposed, from the interest felt on the subject by the Government and the citizens along the frontier. The President received a telegram from the Governor of Kansas Thursday, requesting that orders might be issued to the proper officers, requiring a force of troops, sufficient for the work, to be sent into southern Kansas to protect the Cherokee neutral lands, which the Governor fears will be overrun with hostile bands. He also fears an insurrection among the settlers.

—Officers of the State Department deny the report that the contemplated publication of the correspondence of the two Governments with reference to the Alabama claims and other matters, will fill sixtden volumes of seven hundred pages each. It is now said that there will be not exceeding ten volumes of smaller dimensions than stated, and the matter will be much that has already been printed, but it will be mostly composed of compilations from the British Blue Book, and some highly interesting facts not heretofore published in either country. The preparations are rapidly going forward but the publication will not be finished for several months.

—An expose is threatened in Cincinnati showing that a certain ex-member of Council had received, when a member, $500 for voting 'aye' on a particular measure.

—The order of the Government for the employment of colored bricklayers was enforced Friday in the Navy Yard, and resulted in a strike of the Bricklayers' Union. There does not appear to be any intention on the part of the Navy Department to accede to the strike and turn out the colored laborers

—Senator Sumner is in Washington and it is reported that he has been very busy for the last few days in endeavoring to learn officially if the newspaper reports are true, that the Administration did not take for the basis of Motley's instructions his speech on the Alabama claims treaty. Thursday and Friday Mr. Sumner had interviews with Secretary Fish, and feels quite satisfied that the reports in question are true, but he intimates that this is just the reverse of what he had reason to believe a few weeks ago.

—The announcement that J. Russell Jones has been appointed to Belgium, in place of Mr. Sanford, creates a good deal of dissatisfaction among Mr. Sanford's friends. They say the President promised not to make any change until after the meeting of Congress. Every Senator in Washington, including Sumner, opposed Jones' appointment.

—Leonard Choate, the Newburyport "fire bug," is under $5,000 bonds on each of the indictments which charge him with offences punishable by life imprisonment, and under $3,000 bonds on each other offence, making a total of $62,000.

—Information from authentic sources shows that thirteen expeditions in all have left the United States for Cuba. Seven have gone from New York, three from Baltimore, and three from Florida. Three expeditions were on steamers, and the rest in schooners and brigs. The largest number of men carried was four hundred and fifty, and the smallest twenty-eight. There were five batteries of artillery, and arms for fourteen thousand men. An ex-Major of the United States army is about to leave New York with another expedition, but the point of departure is not yet fixed. Nearly four million dollars have been expended in New York in the Cuban interest, though it is believed that much of it has been appropriated by the parties handling it.

—A servant girl at Newburg, New York, was too much for a burglar last week. She poured a gallon of hot water over him, and he left in a hurry.

—In Brooklyn, near Cleveland, on Wednesday evening, Charles Nicholas, aged about eighteen, had the whole top of his head kicked off by a horse. He approached to catch the animal, when it wheeled suddenly and struck him upon the head with both hoofs.

—Senator Sprague, who has just returned from the South, estimates the next cotton crop at two millions or two millions and a quarter bales. Owing to the uncertainty of negro labor, it has become unprofitable to carry on large plantations, and most of the crop is now furnished by farms that yield from one to five and so on, up to fifty bales. He recommends a reduction of the tariff on imports, and that the Government take the business of banking into its own hands and lend out money accumulated in the Treasury in such manner as to afford capital for new enterprises, and set people everywhere to work.

—Last Thursday Secretary Boutwell received official letters from San Francisco Custom House marked May 29, being only six days in transit. This is the quickest time ever made.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Claims---Comments of the London Journals and Debate in Parliament.

LONDON, June 5.

The temperate speech of Mr. Clarendon in the House of Lords, last evening, on the subject of the Alabama treaty, has elicited the following comments from the London journals this morning:

The *Times* says: For our part, considering the demands of America and the ready concessions of England, we wonder how the latter got off so well. The rejection of the treaty was more a lucky chance than a result of the firmness of anybody engaged in behalf of Great Britain.

The *Standard* says the negotiations for the Alabama treaty failed, because America never intended them to succeed. If England now admits that it is her duty to renew the effort for a peaceful settlement, it is without hope. Our honest desire for such a settlement will not be appreciated but by a small section of the American people. Meantime, until the details of Mr. Motley's mission are known, we should fold our hands and limit our compliments to him as a great historian.

The *Star* says: Americans can no longer doubt our willingness to do them right, and our determination to preserve our national character and credit.

LONDON, June 6.

A meeting of conservative peers was held yesterday, to determine what course should be pursued in regard to the bill for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church. Lord Cairns urged that opposition be made to the bill on the second reading, and that it be finally rejected. He said the leaders of the party did not wish to dictate, and were anxious that the judgment of each peer should remain unfettered. He felt, as the country had never pronounced on the present bill, and as the feeling of the House of Lords was so opposed to it, the most consistent and best course to pursue under the circumstances would be to repudiate the measure.

Lord Salisbury deprecated the course recommended by Lord Cairns. The agitation which would follow the rejection of the bill would be most disastrous to the country and would do nothing to save the Irish Church. It would be better to accept the bill and modify it in Committee than to renew ill feeling and excitement.

Lord Carnovan supported the recommendation of Lord Salisbury. He urged upon the Chamber of Peers, now that it was able, to make terms for the Irish church; they might not have an opportunity hereafter.

Lord Derby was in favor of the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no one from doing right.

The majority of Lords present approved of Lord Derby's remarks, and it was agreed that the second reading of the bill should be opposed. It is estimated there will be a majority of 80 against the Irish Church bill on its second reading in the House of Lords.

Some arrests have been made in Paris within the last two days in consequence, it is reported, of the discovery by the police of a new political conspiracy. Details of the affair are yet unknown.

SPAIN.

The resignation of Gen. Dulce.

MADRID, June 5.

Admiral Topete read Gen. Dulce's telegrams announcing his resignation as Captain General of Cuba, before the Cortes last evening. Great excitement prevailed. Marshal Serrand asked for a suspension of judgment until the arrival Gen. Dulce, and until the particulars in the matter could be made known. It is rumored that Dulce was recalled on count of leniency to Cuban insurgents.

FRANCE.

The Ecumenical Council at Rome.

PARIS, June 5.

Lavellotte has officially declared that the warlike rumors published in the newspapers recently, are without foundation.

PARIS, June 6.

It is rumored that there is a crisis in the Council of the Ministers at Rome; but no changes are announced.

Prelates from abroad are beginning to arrive in Rome to take part in the Ecumenical Council.

IRELAND.

Large Meeting at Londonderry in Favor of the Irish Church.

DUBLIN, June 6.

An immense public meeting of persons opposed to the Irish Church Bill has been held in Londonderry. Nearly 12,000 persons were present. A protest against the bill was adopted, and will be sent to the House of Lords.

EGYPT.

Reported Murder of an English Family in Abyssinia.

ALEXANDRIA, June 6.

A report has reached here from the interior that an Englishman and his family have been murdered by the natives in Abyssina.

BELGIUM.

Abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt.

BRUSSELS, June 5.

The Upper Chamber has confirmed the bill of the Lower House abolishing imprisonment for debt.

NEW YORK.

Brutal Fight on Long Island.

NEW YORK, June 4.

At Dutch Kills, Long Island, Thursday, a despute terminating in a fight occurred between McNally and Kellahan, conductors on the Green Point Railroad, and one Morrow and a companion, employees of the Astoria Railroad, regarding the merits of their respective companies. Having beaten Morrow in an inhuman manner, McNally and Kellahan who were intoxicated, tore up the track for nearly a mile and injured the bridge, causing a delay of several hours to the Flushing train. On their return to Green Point they were met by friends of Morrow who beat McNally in such a manner that his recovery is doubtful. Kellahan ran away, and as is thought threw himself into the creek. He has not since been heard of.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURGH, June 5.

Monongahela 5 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather showery and warm. Thermometer 74°.

WASHINGTON.

ADVICES FROM CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Admiral Hoff advises the Navy Department from Mantanzas May 27th. He is surprised to find that a feeling of animosity exists between the volunteers and Cuban element. It was much less bitter than he had been led to expect in Havana, in fact from appearances a stranger in Matanazas would never suspect a revolution was raging in the Island. All American citizens desirous of going to the United States have left that vicinity. Lieutenant Commander Eastman, reports that about the 8th or 10th of May, some bands of insurgents attacked the convoy of a train and defeated them, and captured 43 officers and men including a Colonel. There are rumors that Trinidad is environed by a large force of insurgents, and also a report that the place is in their possession. At Gualenamos of the south side, near the eastern end of the Island, the insurrectionists are said to be exceedingly strong, in consequence of the successful landing of an expedition in that district, and of a recent engagement with the Spaniards in which the latter were defeated. One thing is positive, however, and that is the actual or supposed successful landing of these expeditions has infused new life into the insurrection that to all appearance was dying out some two weeks ago.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General Hoar has submitted a lengthy opinion to the Secretary of War, in which he says he finds no reason in law for the President withholding his approval from the finding of the military commission in the case of Jas. Weaver, of Texas, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung. The question involved was whether a military commission in Texas in September, 1868, had jurisdiction over a citizen not in the naval or military service. Authority therefor is found by the Attorney General in the statute of March 2d, 1867, placing certain rebel States, including Texas, under military control, which act was operative in Texas because she had not adopted a constitution in conforty with the other provisions of the act, and all acts of Congress are to be dresumed constitutional unless the contrary plainly appears.

ST. LOUIS.

More About the Indian Troubles in Kansas—Proposed Introduction of Coolie Serfdom in the South.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.

J. E. Hemans was arrested yesterday as a party to the robbery of the First National Bank at Clearfield, Pa., on the 12th of May, of $20,000, and left last evening for Clearfield in charge of an officer and D. W. Moore, cashier of the robbed bank.

The *Republican* has dispatches from Hays City, Kansas, to the effect that the mail train which left Sheridan yesterday forenoon was run off the track by Indians, four miles west of Grinnell. A considerable number of Indians were near by while the track was being repaired, and shots were fired by both the Indians and the passengers belonging to the train, but no one was hurt. Lt. Haw, with a troop of the 17th cavalry, camped near the mouth of Ashe Creek, had seen and pursued the Indians several times, but they always escaped. Colonel Weir has just returned to Fort Hays from pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages at Fossil Creek. He did not overtake them. Another scouting party was sent out by Gen. Custar yesterday morning. About 100 Indians were seen last evening within a mile of Sheridan with a red flag hoisted.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "Fred. K. Freeman, Vice President of the Southern Resurrection Society, passed through here this evening on his way to commence a lecturing tour through the Southern States, with a views to the extensive introduction of Coolie serfdom throughout the South."

Reform Dutch Church—Session of Synod at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

At the session of the Synod of the General Reformed Church, yesterday, a communication was read by J. F. Hartley with reference to declining the invitation given to the Synod by the Pope to participate in the Roman Conference next fall. The communication was referred. Also one from the committee of the Synod of the Secession Church of Holland, which will meet on the 15th of June, at Middleburg, in the Province of Zealand, earnestly requesting the present Synod to appoint a deputation for the furtherance of mutual intercourse of the fellowship of the Saints, which was refered. Also one in regard to an act to change the corporate title of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to that of the General Church in America, which was referred. A committee of three ministers and two laymen, were appointed to attend the National Council of the Evangelical denominations in the United States, proposed at the last session of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. Heyber, delegate from the Lutheran Reformed Church, made an address in regard to the union of the churches and the President responded. A report from the committee appointed by the last Synod, to visit Holland, Michigan, giving a few facts in regard to the Theological Seminary in that section, was referred to a Committee on Professionate.

Rev. Abel Gorman was recognized as a delegate from the Old School Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Scumacker from the Lutheran Synod. Adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR IN KANSAS.

Ravages on the Republican and Solomon Rivers—A Raid in Northwestern Kansas, and 20 Murders.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, June 5.

The *Times* and *Conservative* has a special from Ellsworth which says:

"Gen. Miles' couriers have arrived from Saline. They report two additional bodies being found, making thirteen killed. The Indians are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican rivers. Adjutant Gen. Morehouse leaves to-night for the Republican with twenty-three scouts, recruited here. He received dispatches to-day notifying him that the Indians had been in the vicinity of White Rock and Lake Sibley all the week in large numbers, killing and destroying everything."

The same paper has news that the colonies in Jewell and Mitchell counties, in North-western Kansas, have been driven into Republic and Washington counties, and nearly twenty persons were killed. Mr. Wintelpech, an old citizen, was killed while crossing the Republican river. There is a panic among the settlers in that part of the State.

CUBA.

Important Changes in the Government of the Island.

A New Revolution Inaugurated by the Volunteers.

HAVANA June 4th, *via.* KEY WEST, June 5th.

The volunteers here have removed the Governors of Cardens and Colonel, and propose to establish a Triumverate consisting of prominent Spaniards, to govern the Island till the home government is settled. They will probably give Count Valmesada command of the forces in the field. The Governor of Havana and Chief Justice have resigned. Forty officials and the Bishop of Cuba accompany Gen. Dulce to Spain. General Espiner is expected to resign soon. A serious affray between the volunteers and regulars has taken place at Cardenas.

CHILD MURDER.

An Abortionist Found Guilty in Michigan—He Commits Suicide.

DETROIT, MICH, June 6.

Dr. Day, who has been on trial several days at Marshall, Michigan, charged with child murder by producing abortion, was last night found guilty. To conclude the tragedy, the Doctor took morphine and died to-day.

CINCINNATI, June 5.

Weather clear. Thermometer 58°.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales during the past week amounted to 931 head, against 1109 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old Cows and Scalawags, at $5 00@5 50; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows at $5 50@6 00; fair quality Beeves at $7@8 00, and the very best Beeves at $8@9 00 per 100 lbs., the average price being $7 25 gross. The market closed dull to-day at the rates of last week.

SHEEP.—The market continues to droop under the pressure of heavy receipts, and we notice a decline during the week of ¼c per lb. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Fair to good Sheep at 4@6c per lb gross. Stock Sheep $2@3 00 per head. Lambs $2@3 50 per head.

HOGS—The supply has been about equal to the demand during the past week, but to-day market is firm, and quotations fully maintained. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Fair to good Hogs at $12 75@13 50, and extra at $13 75 per 100 lbs net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 5.

COTTON—Firmer; sales of 3,500 bales at 30½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Closed dull at 5c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and steady at $1 41@1 42 for spring. Rye—Nominal. Oats—Quiet and steady at 80c for western afloat. Corn—Quiet at 60@81c, per canal; and 85c per railroad.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet at $31 25@31 30 for new mess. Beef—Dull and unchanged. Cut Meats—Steady with moderate demand. Bacon—Steady with fair demand. Lard—Quiet at 18¾@18⅞ for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—At 16@18c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The market is exceedingly quiet to-day and prices firm at an established advance on cotton fabrics. We quote: Heavy brown sheetings bring 15½@16c; Atlantic A and Indian Head 15½c; Appleton A, Amoskeag 8, Pacific A and 15c; Lawrence C and Stark 15c; Augusta 14½c; Atlantic L, fine, 13½c; do. V 12½c; A 13c; Golden Ridge 11½@12c; Lawrence R 12½c; Massachusetts fine 11 13c; do. C 11¾@12c and 12½c, the inside price being too low. Printing cloths of standard makes are now held at the East very firmly at 8½@8¾c for best brands, but no change to observe in prints, notwithstanding the advance in grey cloths. All low and medium grades bleached shirtings are held at an advance of ½c. Lincoln and Auburn bring 16c; Mystic Lake 18c; Hope 14½c; Clinton 13c; and Pearl R 10½c. Colored cottons are generally steady and in ample supply, except corset jeans, which are scarce. Heavy woolens are selling at low rates to clothing trade, but jobbers are doing little or nothing

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MONEY—Easier; supply liberal at 7 per cent on call, with exceptions at 6 per cent. The unfavorable bank statement had a depressing influence however on stock exchange. The loss in deposits and legal tenders accounts for the activity in the morning during the week, and relieves heavy receipts of currency by the treasury from the income tax, and the sales of gold in excess of bonds. There have also been some shipments of currency to the west.

STERLING—Firm at 109¼@109¾.

GOLD—Firm; opened at 138⅝; closed at 138⅜@138½. Carrying rates 3@7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm at a fractional advance without much business. Coupons of '81, 121⅞@122; do '62, 122¼@122⅝; do '64, 117½@117¾; do '65, 118⅛@118¾; do new 120@