The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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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 Flushes 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 his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his inquiries, possesses fully the virtues 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 instil 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 seldom in the enjoyment of good health, 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" 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 cases 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 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
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The Intelligencer.

The Sunday Question in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg is greatly excited over the question whether the Sunday laws shall be enforced. Some of the Germans there propose to celebrate the Fourth of July on Sunday. The religious part of the community are very much adverse to the movement, and on Tuesday the Grand Jury made the following special presentment, which was read in open Court and ordered to be filed:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County:

The Grand Inquest to whom this Honorable Court imparted certain matters pertaining to the well being of the citizens of this county, make the following special presentment of the views entertained by said Grand Jury in reference to the proposed celebration of German citizens on Sabbath, the Fourth day of July, 1869.

That the Grand Inquest have learned with regret that it is contemplated by a portion of our German fellow citizens to celebrate the coming anniversary of American Independence on the Sabbath day—a thing that to our knowledge has never been done since the formation of our Government. We cannot believe that they will carry out such a programme, knowing, as they must, that by so doing they will insult the religious sense of all classes of our people.

We sincerely trust that such demonstration will not be made, but that in celebrating the day of the nation's birth, they will conform to the long-established usages of the country of their adoption.

The Grand Inquest are not sectarian in their views, nor do we feel a desire in any way to interfere with the legitimate exercise of any of the rights of our fellow-citizens, but we do hereby most solemnly protest against such wilful and flagrant violation of the Sabbath day as that referred to, and hope that the intended demonstration will not be carried out.

We have reason to believe that such design is entertained by a very small minority of our German population, and we trust the majority will promptly frown down the projected violation of the religious feeling of the community.

The Germans are very resolute in their determination to celebrate the Fourth when and how they please. They held a meeting Tuesday night at Turner Hall, appointed committees and perfected their arrangements for the celebration. The following "red hot" letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements by the Germans of Salem, Ohio, shows about the way they feel about it. The letter was published in the German papers the same evening:

To the Germans of Pittsburgh and vicinity:

In the name of that Independence which wrested the Netherlands from the despotic grasp of Phillip II of Spain, and of that which banished the tyranny of Great Britain from the soil of our own country, we ask you to stand firm against the despotism of the churches which would keep the yoke of their tyranny upon your necks and compel you to serve their superstition! "American Union" means freedom! Let Germany, remembering William the Silent, help to make that meaning good! Go on and proclaim to the world that no day is too sacred to forbid the celebration of the birth of the Declaration of Independence, the doom of kingcraft and all the despotisms that usurp the right of man. Stand for the Fourth of July, and accept our thanks.

The Germans propose to retaliate by compelling the rigid enforcement of all the Sunday laws. Those laws prohibit every kind of labor or business on Sunday. The tavern keepers held a meeting Tuesday afternoon, to take steps to compel a strict enforcement of the laws—being opposed to them, and believing with President Grant, that this would be the best way to secure their repeal or modification. One of the speakers was severe on the clergy, for having fairs, festivals and balls in the churches. Another spoke of the injustice of allowing the street and other railways to run cars, and glass houses to burn fires on Sunday, and yet restraining the tavern keepers who paid three times as much license as any other class of dealers. He was for enforcing the laws until all others who work on Sunday, would join in having them repealed. The following letter from a city lawyer whose name was not given, was read:

GENTLEMEN OF THE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—My opinion being asked in regard to the prospect of your Society accomplishing the object of enforcing the entire observance of the Sabbath day, I have the honor to advise that the laws reach all classes of labor where money is earned by services of a secular kind, except carrying the mails and such works, as are of necessity, such as medical attendance, &c. That running the street cars and local railroad trains (when no mails are carried by them) and all other secular employments, save those excepted, are liable for a breach of the Sabbath laws.

My advice would be to select some one of these employments as a test, and if that is successful, then you can pursue the balance. I think the street cars and livery stable keepers are most plainly liable. My advice would further be for your Society to appoint an executive committee of five or seven and give them full power to carry out the objects of the Society. This is the only practicable way of effecting your object.

This letter was applauded and a committee was appointed to secure an Attorney and begin hostilities next Sunday.

AFTER Mr. Raymond's death there was found lying on his desk an unfinished editorial paragraph referring to Major General McDowell, probably the last words that flowed from his pen. It breaks off abruptly, leaving the sentence incomplete, as if the writer had been suddenly interrupted at his work and called away.

THE present year is the centenary of the steam engine. A patent was granted to Watt in April, 1769. It is also the centenary of Humboldt, Cuvier, the first Brunel, Wellington, Soult and Ney, and the hundreth year since a patent was granted to the spinning jenny.

WHEN John C. Breckinridge went into the rebellion he sold much of his land in St. Paul, Minn. One piece of forty acres, adjoining the city, which he sold for $1 cash cannot now be bought for $20,000.

THE *West Virginia Baptist Record* says that Rev. Theodore Given, of Greenbrier, is pastor of only *seven churches*. The *Record* hopes that his strength of body and mind may be equal to his work.

THE New Yorkers are curious to know whether Henry Ward Beecher will take part in the Gettysburg monumental dedication on July 4th, that being Sunday.

The State Debt of Indiana.

ONE THIRD OF IT TO BE PAID IN JULY.

The Indianapolis *State Journal* says:

"The Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissions, consisting of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Agent of State, have had a meeting, and upon examination ascertained that the State will be able to redeem about $800,000 of the principal of the Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, at the office of the agent of the State in New York, on and after the first day of July next. The amount necessary to pay the semi-annual interest has also been transmitted to New York. This will leave about $1,600,000 of the principal of the five per cent. stocks still unpaid, supposing the holders should consent to give up the six per cent. stocks to the amount proposed, of which there is some doubt, as it is still optional with them, and they find the investment one entirely satisfactory to them, so long as they can draw the interest. They are almost as popular as the war loan bonds, which the State expressed a readiness, through her officers to redeem in full, in May last, but the agent has only been able to get hold of about $2,000 of them, leaving some $200,000 still unpaid, because, not yet having matured, the State cannot stop the six per cent. interest upon them. These leave the State debt about $1,800,000, whereas it was fully $7,000,000 but five years ago."

This great improvement in Indiana finances has been made under Republican administration. It is another of the many things for which the Radicals are to be held responsible. They have paid over five millions of State debt in five years. This is very oppressive on the Democracy, who are constitutionally opposed to paying honest debts; but we guess the Indiana Republicans can stand the responsibility of what they have done.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The several departments of Washington and Jefferson College having been consolidated under the amended charter, and in accordance with its provisions, the entire Institution will be located at Washington, Pa., from and after the opening of the next college year—September 22d, 1869. The Board of Trustees hope to be prepared for the election of a President, and a Professor of English Literature and Political Economy, at their next meeting, on the first Wednesday in August. The other five chairs will be filled by gentlemen heretofore chosen, all of whom, except one, have for years past, been active members of the Faculty, as follows, viz: Greek, Professor Linn; Latin, Professor Woods; Natural Science, Professor Jones; Mechanics and Civil Engineering, Professor Vose; Mathematics, Professor Simonton. At the time specified, the College will go into vigorous operation, under the new arrangement, with the best prospects of success.

The Annual Commencement for the present year will be held at Washington on the 5th day of August. On Tuesday evening, August 3d, the sermon will be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D., of St. Louis, and the address to the Literary Societies, on the following evening, by the Rev. James M'Cosh, D. D., L. L. D., President of Princeton College. On Wednesday evening, after the address of Dr. M'Cosh, the Washington Class of 1844, will hold their quarter century reunion, and be addressed by the Rev. John T. Brownlee, of West Middletown, Pa. The Jefferson Class of 1839, will, in like manner, celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of their graduation, on Thursday afternoon, and be addressed by Rev. A. G. McClelland, of Pittsburgh.

RENUNCIATION OF METHODISM BY A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. E. R. Keyes, of the New York Methodist Conference, lately renounced Methodism and joined the Swedenborgians. In a letter to a friend, in advance of the step, Mr. Keyes says:

"An open avowal of my present views would subject me to trial and expulsion in any annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I feel, therefore, that common honesty and honor, as well as a due regard to my own highest interests, require me to stand forth in my true character. I cannot endure the humiliation of smothering my highest convictions of truth, and of walking with an ecclesiastical halter dangling over my head. I must be honest and I must be free. I have, therefore, forwarded to Bishop James my ordination parchments, and dissolved my connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. I hope to have an opportunity ere long to explain to my friends in Poughkeepsie the grounds of the decision here announced."

This letter caused great commotion in the various Methodist churches of New York, and the excitement among the lay members and ministers was much increased when it was announced on Friday last that Mr. Keyes had been baptized in the Swedenborgian faith. Subsequently Mr. Keyes made a public address in Poughkeepsie, stating that during a period of 20 years in the Methodist Church he had no complaint to make, and that his renunciation was a matter purely of conviction and conscience.

A SCORE OF VETERANS.—A meeting of old men who are surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, was held at Washington, Pa., on the 17th inst., at which it was resolved to petition Congress to grant pensions to that class of persons. Nineteen were present whose ages aggregate 1,511 years, and average nearly 80. The following are their names and ages:

John Grayson,	aged	83 years.
George Howe,	"	88 "
Amos Pratt,	"	83 "
Joseph Miller,	"	78 "
James Edgar,	"	82 "
Alex. McConnell,	"	79 "
Jacob Dimit,	"	73 "
Jas McClelland,	"	85 "
Allen Thompson,	"	79 "
Samuel Cole,	"	77 "
James Bean,	"	77 "
John McCombs,	"	79 "
Jno. Fitzwilliams,	"	75 "
Jas. McDermot,	"	74 "
John Ritter,	"	74 "
Jos. Henderson,	"	71 "
James White,	"	82 "
Jonathan Hixon,	"	82 "
John Conlin,	"	90 "

SINGULAR.—A cow belonging to Mr. Jos. Handly, who lives near Falling Spring, Greenbrier county gave birth to a calf a few weeks ago which was destitute of hair, with the exception of a few slight bunches on its back. The calf is now more than a month old, fine and strong, but there is now no indication that it will ever have any hair, with the exception mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Pa., has begun the erection of a town hall, and wants a first-class hotel.

THE London *Standard* has an editorial on what it calls the "Musical Tornado at Boston."

Conditions of Comfort.

There is excellent common sense in these thoughts from the *Journal of Health*.

Every day we meet with persons who in their families are cross, ill natured, dissatisfied, finding fault with everybody and everything, whose first greeting in the breakfast room is a complaint whose conversation seldom fails to end in an enumeration of difficulties and hardships, whose last word at night is an angry growl. If you can get such persons to reason on the subject, they will acknowledge that there is some "want" at the bottom of it; the "want" of a better house, a fine dress, a more handsome equipage, a more dutiful child, a more provident husband, a more cleanly, or systematic, or domestic wife. At one time it is a "wretched cook," which stands between them and the sun; or a lazy house servant, or an impertinent carriage driver. The want of more money than Providence has thought proper to bestow, will be found to embrace all these things. Such persons may feel assured that people who cannot make themselves really comfortable in any one set of ordinary circumstances, would not be under any other. A man who has a canker eating out his heart, will carry it with him wherever he goes; and if it be a spiritual canker, whether of envy, habitual discontent, unbridled ill-nature; it would go with the gold, and rust out all its brightness. Whatever a man is to-day with a last dollar, he will be radically, essentially, to-morrow with a million, unless the heart is changed. Stop, reader; that is not the whole truth, for the whole truth has something of the terrible in it. Whatever of an undesirable disposition a man has to-day without money, he will have to-morrow to an exaggerated extent, unless the heart be changed; the miser will become more miserly; the drunkard more drunken; the debauchee more debauched; the fretful still more complaining. Hence, the striking wisdom of the Scripture injunction that all our ambitions should begin with this: "Seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness;" that is to say, that if you are not comfortable, not happy now, under the circumstances which surround you, and wish to be more comfortable, more happy, your first step should be to seek a change of heart, of disposition, and then the other things will follow—without the greater wealth! And having the moral comfort, bodily comfort, bodily health will follow apace, to the extent of your using rational means. Bodily comfort or health, and mental comfort have on one another the most powerful reactions; neither can be perfect without the other, at least, approximates to it; in short—cultivate health and a good heart, for with these you may be "comfortable" without a farthing; without them never, though you may possess millions!

THE first number of the *Tennessee State Journal*, the new Stokes paper, was issued at Nashville, Monday evening, and the editor at once got himself into the sort of business which so largely engages Southern editors. The first issue contained an article of exceedingly coarse personal abuse against R. S. Tuthill, Attorney General for this Judicial District. This morning Mr. Tuthill went to the office of the Stokes paper and demanded of George E. Grisham, its editor, what he meant by publishing such blackguardism. Grisham replied that he would publish what he pleased, and advancing toward Tuthill in what the latter deemed a threatning manner, Tuthill jerked out a pistol and fired. It is supposed, however, that he had no intention of shooting Grisham, as the bullet did not go near the latter but penetrated the floor. Grisham immediately grappled Tuthill, and the two went down on the floor. Some say Tuthill knocked Grisham down, but when persons rushed in to separate the combatants Grisham was on top. The affair is the sensation of the city.

THERE was a "run" recently on a Brooklyn Savings Bank, and the directors found that they had not money enough in the vaults to meet the demand, and sent a messenger to New York to get a fresh supply. They were afraid of getting out, and instructed the Teller to count very slowly in order to gain time. The next ruse was to send one of their clerks into the line of depositors, and have him present his account and get into a row with the Teller. He did his work to perfection, complained that the money was not all right, compelled the Cashier to count it several times, and made so much noise that a policeman was sent for. The rest of the depositors were amused at the row, and forgot that they were being detained. When the messenger arrived with a fresh supply of money the Teller apologized to the fictitious depositor, the quarrel was made up, and the work of paying went on.

A COLORED woman, named Elizabeth Parker, over eighty years of age, arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., recently.—Twenty-one years ago she was sold at the sales market in St. Joseph to a trader, who took her, with about one thousand other slaves, to Louisiana. Since the war she has been working in New Orleans, and at length secured sufficient money to return to St. Joseph When she was carried away she left two sons behind her, then young lads; during her long absence she was in perfect ignorance of their whereabouts and condition. When informed that one of her sons was still living, she became almost frantic with joy, and danced, laughed and cried most vehemently.

THE Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, who has recently been called to account by Bishop Whitehouse for his Low Church proclivities, said in his sermon on Sunday last: "I could tell you of a clergyman, high in station in this very city, preaching to his people on the eve of communion—what? Not the great truth which that sacrament commemorates, but the duty of receiving the bread with hands crossed, and of carrying it to the lips without touching it with the fingers! With a congregation gathered there, to whom he could speak the word of eternal life for only thirty minutes out of the seven days of temptation, and toil, and care, that was the measure he had to give."

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.—A shoemaker, of Portland, Me., who, before 1861 was working for $5 50 a week, and saving regularly one dollar out of that sum, is now the proprietor of a large shoe factory, turning out regularly 20,000 pairs of ladies' shoes. In 1861, out of his savings he had bought a shoe shop and tools for $150, and with this humble start has built up a lucrative business.

THERE is no end to the uses to which velocipedes are put. In a Spanish bull fight, the picadors appeared the other day mounted on velocipedes, instead of horses, and displayed such skill in the management of their iron steeds that the astounded bull was unable to dismount a single one of them.

WEST ALEXANDER has the base-ball fever—bad.

CONNECTICUT has a new secret society called the "Order of the Eagle."

THE Islands of St. Thomas had another earthquake.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

—The steamship Arizona has arrived at New York with $122,500 treasure.

—Dorchester and Boston have both voted for annexation of the former to the latter. The act takes effect January 1, 1870.

—A Convention of the citizens of west Tennessee, north Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, is called at Memphis, July 3d, to take measures to secure the introduction of Chinese emigrants.

—A. S. Mitchell as President of the Mississippi River Road, advertises for the grading of the same from Memphis to Covington. Indications are that the work will be pushed forward at an early day.

—Mr. Williams, late register at Memphis, has sued out an injunction against being molested by Banghiar, recently appointed in his stead.

—Gen. Meade accepts the invitation to perform the ceremony of unveiling Gettysburg monument on the 1st of July, with appropriate remarks. The Baltimore National Union Singing Association will be in attendance.

—The grand trial of owners of reapers and haying machines, under the auspices of the New England Agricultural Society, commenced yesterday at Amherst, Massachusetts, on the ground of the State College. Twenty-seven machines were entered. The exhibition continues four days.

—The prize fight, Tuesday, on the outskirts of Springfield, Massachusetts, between King and St. Lawrence, was broken up by the police. More than a hundred spectators, one-third women, witnessed the affair.

—The Maine State Universalist Convention met at Augusta yesterday, and organized by chosing Gen. S. F. Hersey of Bangor, President. A sermon was delivered by Rev. G. H. Chapin of Massachusetts. The Convention continues through Wednesday.

—The jewelry house of Wm. & J. D. Mayo, on the corner of Madison and State street, Chicago, was robbed during Tuesday of a case of diamond rings, fifty-six in number. The rings were in the show case and were not missed until the hour of closing. One thousand dollars reward is offered for their recovery.

—Twelve thousand dollars have been raised in Chicago for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home.

—Accounts from Tacua, Peru, represent that place as depopulated by yellow fever. The town of David, Chirique, has been visited by an earthquake, and small pox is fearfully raging there.

—A storm at Valpariso damaged government buildings to the amount of $100,000.

M. Valicent, representative of the Cuban republic, is much feted at Lima. Henry C. Brent is acting charge de affairs of the United States at Lima during the absence of Minister Hovey.

—Vice-President Colfax will visit the Connecticut legislature to-day.

—At Franklin, Va., an affray occurred Tuesday evening in which a negro was mortally shot by a white man named Holland. Some negroes collected and attempted to force an entrance into Holland's house, but were driven off. A few hours later they fired and totally destroyed the saw mill and lumber yard of Neally Bros., whose loss is estimated at $20,000.

—A number of female clerks were removed from the office of the Controller of the currency, yesterday.

—A convention of National Bank delegates, having in view improvements in the banking laws, met in New York yesterday. Fifteen States were represented.

—The Cubans who had been arrested in New York, was yesterday discharged by the U. S. Commissioner, and again arrested on a new indictment by the Marshal, and bailed.

—A letter to Commissioner Parker from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at Lawrence, says a party from Gen. Hazen reports no danger from Indians.

—The commencement of the National Deaf and Dumb College in Washington, took place yesterday. The performances of the graduates were received with great interest and favor by a large audience.

—Gen. Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York *vice* Van Dyck, resigned.

—A meeting of Commercial travelers was held in New York yesterday, at which the Secretary announced subscriptions of $464, to be used in bringing about the abolition of the license law.

—Gov. Geary was renominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia yesterday, on the first ballot, securing 122 out of 132 votes. Judge Williams was renominated for the Supreme Court on first ballot.

—The Republican Convention of Ohio, yesterday, renominated Gov. Hayes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE JUBILEE.

Benefit for Mr. Gilmore.

Twelve Men Poisoned to Death by a Lizard.

BOSTON, June 22.

The executive committee of the Peace Jubilee Association, have, this evening, decided to repeat the grand popular programme of the 17th of June, for the personal benefit of the projector, Mr. O. S. Gilmore, at the Coliseum, on Tuesday next. The full orchestra and chorus, Adelaide Phillips, Parepa Rosa, Ole Bull and others will be present. This is done in obedience to a general demand, and in appreciation of Mr. Gilmore's great service to art and to this city.

Seth E. Sprague, for twenty-five years Clerk of the U. S. District Court of this district, died to-day of consumption.

The Frederickton (N. B.) *Farmer* relates that twelve men, engaged in lumbering on Fish river, were recently poisoned to death from drinking tea in which a lizard had been boiled.

BRAZILIAN RELATIONS.

The Warlike Webb Wants to Thrash Brazil for Contempt.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

Ex-Minister Webb held an interview yesterday with Secretary Fish, on the Brazilian government. He denounced the authorities there, and says they have no more respect for the United States than for Hayti. He thinks we ought to give them a good thrashing in consequence. It is understood that the President fully endorses the course pursued by Mr. Webb. It appears that he was simply carrying out the instructions given him by Mr. Seward. It is presumed that the Brazilian government will make ample apology to our government on the arrival of Mr. Blow, Mr. Webb's successor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Government Aid Solicited for Production of Cotton in the Colonies.

LONDON, June 23.

A deputation of gentlemen representing the Lancashire cotton trade, have united in request to the Duke of Argyle to obtain government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies. They set forth the great depression in trade at present and showed that relief only could be had by the government lending aid to enable India to develope the growing of cotton so as to compete with the United States.

ITALY.

Impending Revolution—Precautions against Outbreaks.

FLORENCE, June 23.

Great precautions are being taken by the authorities at Naples, Turin and Milan to guard against the outbreak. It is feared the revolutionists are inciting disturbances. Several arrests have been made at Genoa.

ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Progress of the Great Eastern "All Right" so Far.

PARIS, June 23.

Advices from the Great Eastern to Tuesday noon have been received. She was one hundred and seventy-four miles from Brest, paying out cable nicely. Weather pleasant.

OHIO.

Republican State Convention.

Nominations and Platform.

CLEVELAND, June 23.

The Republican State Convention organized at the Opera House at eleven o'clock to-day, Hon. Benj. Eggleston temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess till 1:30 P. M. The Convention organized permanently at 2 P. M., John Sherman, President; E. A. Parrott, Secretary, and one Vice President and Secretary from each district.

The nominations are: Governor, R. B. Hayes; Lieutenant Governor, J. C. Lee; Treasurer, S. S. Warren; Supreme Judge, Luther Day; Attorney General, Col. F. B. Pond, of Morgan; Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter, of Stark.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That as citizens of the nation, representing the Republican sentiment of an honored Commonwealth, we regard with sincere satisfaction the fidelity evinced by General Grant to the Republican party and the policy, both foreign and domestic, of his national administration, and pledge our cordial support to the measures inaugurated to insure conciliation, economy and justice at home and command consideration and respect abroad.

2d. That we hail with pride the patriotic and Constitutional declarations of General Grant in his inaugural address that while he will on all subjects have a policy to recommend to Congress, he will have none to enforce against the the will of the people. A sentiment which assures the country of an Executive Administration founded on the administrations of Washington and Madison, and that will leave to Congress the unrestricted exercise of its constitutional functions, and to the people their rightful control of the Government.

3d. That the abolition of slavery was a natural and necessary consequence of the war of the rebellion, and that the reconstruction measures of Congress will secure measures well adopted to effect the reconstruction of the Southern States, and secure the blessings of liberty and a free government. And as a completion of these measures of finally believing in its essential justice, we are in favor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

4th. That the late Democratic General Assembly in its reckless expenditures of public money, its utter neglect of the business interests of the State by failing to enact the wise and much needed financial measures in providing for the assessment and equilization of taxation, prepared by the Commissioner appointed by the preceding General Assembly; its hostility to our benevolent and literary institutions; its failure to carry out the repeated pledges of the Democratic party to secure economy in the State; its extraordinary length of sessions in time of peace, resulting in an expense to the State, amounting for the pay of its members alone to more than double that of the preceding General Assembly; its malignant attempt to disfranchise disabled soldiers and citizens of the State; its attempt to take from the General Government the right to pursue, arrest and punish those who violate the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States; and the vicious acts intended to destroy the power of the nation to preserve and protect the liberty and safety of its citizens, has shown the Democratic party unworthy of the trust confided and support of an honest and patriotic people.

5th. That the Republican party of Ohio is in favor of the speedy establishment of a Soldiers' Orphans Home in Ohio. Not only as an act of justice to the many poor and helpless orphans of deceased soldiers, but as a recognition of the patriotic services of their fathers in the late war, and for the purpose of redeeming the pledges made by all loyal people to protect the families of those who fought and fell in the cause of human liberty and right.

The State Central Committee appointed is as follows: 1st District, A. C. Sands; 2d, D. S. Wright; 3d, Charles F. Brooke; 4th, Wm. B. McLung; 5th, Jas. S. Robinson; 6th, Chambers Baird; 7th, J. D. Stiner; 8th, P. B. Cole; 9th, F. E. Foster; 10th, Alex. Reed; 11th, Gen. B. F. Coates; 12th, Gen. S. H. Hurst; 13th, C. S. Griffin; 14th, Col. A. S. McClure; 15th, Hon. Samuel S. Knowles; 16th, Levi Sargent; 17th, J. R. Rukenbrod; 18th, August Thime; 19th, Col. Jas. M. Nash.

After adopting resolutions, Governor Hayes was introduced and made a speech, which was enthusiastically received.

The Convention was fully attended and very harmonious, and adjourned at 4 P. M.

ST. LOUIS.

The Great Republic Murder Case—Argument of Prosecution.

Kansas Excursion—Congressional Railway Committees.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.

Col. Slayback spoke seven hours in the Donaldson case, closing about midnight. He analyzed the testimony closely, and argued that the story of Ray and Glover was made up to cover their own bloody deeds. He dwelt long on the testimony of Glover, and argued that he (Glover) committed the murder. Judge Lockland is speaking this morning.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Company have invited the Railroad Committees of the Senate House of Congress, to make an excursion over their road. Several of the Committee have accepted the invitation, and others will probably do so. The excursion is expected to arrive here on Monday next. The programme will include a visit to Iron Mountain, Pilot Knot and the Granite Region of South East Missouri, and a trip to Sheridan the present terminus of the Pacific Railway, stopping probably at Kansas City to witness the bridge celebration at that point on the 3rd of July. From Sheridan the party will go to Denver, thence to Cheyenne and return *via* Omaha.

The City Council of Quincy, Illinois, have voted $200,000 to the Quincy & Nebraska Railroad, and private parties have subscribed one hundred thousand.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURGH, June 23.

Monongahela 8 feet; clear and pleasant; thermometer 78°.

CINCINNATI, June 23.

Weather cloudy; thermometer 80°.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Wheeling Wholesale Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1869.

We have to report continued dullness in general trade, with no very great changes in prices. The principal feature of the week is a sharp rise in wheat which has gone up ten cents a bushel on all grades since our last report. Farmers in this vicinity say that early wheat is very promising, while late sown will not come to much.

BUTTER—Has risen 2c and is now rated for good article at 20c.

CANDLES—City mould, summer, tallow, 15½c; star 22a25c.

COTTON YARNS—Standard 45c; Cotton Batting 25a30c; Candle Wick 47½c, Cotton Twine 45c.

CARBON OIL—28c per gallon and charge for package.

CHEESE—Goshen 19½c; Factory 19c.

EGGS—15c.

FEATHERS—75c and dull.

FLOUR—Fancy $7 75 for strictly white wheat; red wheat and family $6 25; superfine $5 00; rye $6 00.

FISH—Market steady; we quote Mackeral No. 2 half bbls. $10 50; No. 3 medium $6 50; No. 3 large $7 00; Lake Herring $3 75; White Fish $8 00; Labrador Herring $11 00.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; red $1 10a1 20; choice white $1 30. Corn 65a70c. Oats lower at 55a60. Rye $1 05a1 10. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee, fair to prime Rio 24a26c. New Orleans Sugar 14a15c; Porto Rico 13½a14½c; Cuba 13a14c; Crushed 17½c; A Coffee 16½c; B Coffee 16c; C Extra 15½c; C Coffee 15c. Molasses—New Orleans 80a83c; Baltimore Syrup 75a85c; New York do 80ca$1 00; Choice Drips $1a1 10.

GINSENG—70c per lb.

HAY—$18 00a22 00 per ton.

LARD—In tierces 20c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1 55.

PROVISIONS—Business moderate. We quote shoulders at 15c; clear rib sides 18c; clear 18¾c; plain hams 20c; sugar cured do. 21½c; family do. canvassed 20c; dried beef 22c.

POTATOES—Market dull at 50c.

SOAP—Family 6½c; German 8c; Eastern Family 10a13c.

SHOT AND LEAD—Bar lead 12c; shot $3 25 per bag.

SODA—Bi-carbonate 6½a7c; Soda in papers 9c.

STARCH—Fox's $a8½c; Maizena 12a14c.

SALT—Dairy $3 30; Ohio River $2 30.

TEA—Gunpowder $1 25a1 75; Young Hyson $1 20a1 65; Black $1 00a1 50.

TOBACCO—Navy 65a70c; dark 10s and ⅛s 65a70c; bright ⅛s and 10s 70a80c; fig lump 65a80c; Garrett's snuff, 75a80c; do in boxes $8 50.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

ALLEGHENY, June 23.

CATTLE—There was again a full supply of cattle on sale this day, 871 head, and with no outside buyers and the demand confined entirely to supplying the butchers, the market was very sluggish, and up to eleven o'clock there were quite a number unsold, and we suppose that about six car loads would have to be taken over to the Central Yards to find purchasers. Prices, compared with last week, were down fully a quarter, and for some grades a half, and it is generally believed that the bottom has not yet been touched. The consumption of fresh meat, as is nearly always the case at this season of the year, is falling off materially, as people generally are buying more fruits and vegetables and less meat. It is a fact that meat is now the most costly item in market, and it must come down in price; everything else is shrinking in value and there is no reason why meat should be an exception. There is no scarcity of cattle, and all the markets will be flooded within the next thirty days; at least this is the general expectation. Prices were lower than last week, from a quarter to a half a cent, and we now quote prime to extra fat smooth steers at 7¾a8c, with some few fancy sold at 8¼c.

SHEEP—There was a full supply of sheep on sale, and the market was unusually dull; all grades ruled lower, though, as might be expected, the decline was more marked in the common and inferior