The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOL. XVII. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1869. NO. 268.

Insurance.

Peabody Insurance Company,

AT WHEELING, W. VA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000,

With the privilege of increasing the same to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BAILEY, ALONZO LORING,
DR. WM. J. BATES, A. M. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. PANNELL, JAMES F. BARNES,
HENRY STAMM, THOMAS HUGHES,
JOSEPH H. WOODWARD.

This Company having been fully organized, is now prepared to take risks at fair rates on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, Steam Boats and Cargoes on the Western Rivers and Lakes. This Company being composed mostly of our leading business men recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage. Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to at their office over the People's Bank, Main street.

WILLIAM BAILEY, Pres't.
ALONZO LORING, Vice Pres't.
N. C. ARTHUR, Sec'y.
R. S. IRWIN, Jr., State Agent.
apr28-d&w

State Insurance Company

OF PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Paid in and secured by the deposit of Government Bonds.

DIRECTORS.

GEN. J. J. JACKSON, President Second National Bank.
J. M. STEPHENSON, President Parkersburg National Bank.
HENRY LOGAN, Director Parkersburg National Bank.
THOMPSON LEACH, Director Parkersburg National Bank.
JNO. V. KATHBONE, Director First National Bank.
S. PRAGER, Director First National Bank.
M. P. AMISS, Attorney at Law.
GEO. J. HOPKINS, Merchant.
WM. M. EVANS, Merchant.
M. C. C. CHURCH, President W. Va. Transportation Co.
REV. THOS. H. MONROE, of the M. E. Church.
GEN. J. J. JACKSON, President.
M. P. AMISS, Vice President.
K. S. BOREMAN, Secretary.

This Company being fully organized with its capital paid up and secured by Government bonds, do propose to take risks on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, and Cargoes on the Western waters and Lakes, and being composed of good and leading business men, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the insuring public. Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to, and policies issued at the Agency office over the People's Bank, Main street, W. Va.

N. C. ARTHUR, Agent,
apr28 Wheeling and Vicinity.

West Virginia Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....$165,000 00.

TAKES RISKS AT THE LOWEST Rates on Buildings of all kinds, Furniture, Household Goods, Merchandise and goods in transit.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Hornbrook, Jacob M. Bickel,
Henry Hartman, J. J. C. Hupp,
Jonathan Rowley, Edmund Bocking,
R. J. Smyth, T. J. Campbell,
J. H. Bristor, S. Prager,
Wm. B. Odbert, Thomas Boggess,
D. D. T. Farnsworth, Wm. B. Crane,
David Billmyer, Joseph Shields
Wm. R. White, N. Goff, Jr.,
I. H. Duval, D. H. K. Dix,
Wm. K. Stevenson.

Office over Religious Book House, south side Monroe street, Wheeling W. Va.

JACOB HORNBROOK, Pres't.
JACOB M. RICKEL, Vice Pres't.
J. M. McWHORTER, Sec'y.
S. B. McCOLLOCH, Ass't Sec'y.
mar1

Franklin Insurance Company,

OF WHEELING.

Capital.....$150,000.

Directors.

SAM'L McCLELLAN, GEORGE MENDEL,
T. H. LOGAN, THOS. P. SHALLCROSS
G. W. FRANKHEIM, J. N. VANCE,
J. H. HOBBS, MICHAEL REILLEY.
LOUIS C. STIFEL.

This company now having been organized five years, and in that time done a successful business, is still prepared to take risks at fair rates on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, Steam Boats and cargoes on the Western Rivers and Lakes. This company offers superior inducements to Farmers, whereby they can be insured on Dwellings, Furniture, Barns, and contents for 3 or 5 years at reduced rates. This being a State company with the

LARGEST CASH CAPITAL

paid in, and surplus of any company in the State; and composed of some ninety-four stockholders, most of whom are among our best business men, recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage. Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to at their office, No. 29 Monroe street, or at their several agencies throughout the State.

C. M. COEN, Sec'y.
H. C. DICK, Ass't Sec'y.
SAM'L McCLELLAN, President.
GEO. MENDEL, Vice President.
feb19-d&w

ÆTNA

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF WHEELING.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

DIRECTORS.

James C. Acheson, William B. Simpson
Augustus Pollack, Thos. J. Campbell,
Jno. K. Botsford, Wm. C. Handlan,
T. M. Dodson.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN FULLY organized, is now prepared to take risks upon

Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture and Cargoes of all kinds on the Western Waters.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to by the Secretary.

Office at the National Savings Bank, No. 63 Main street.

S. P. HILDRETH, Sec'y.
JNO. R. MILLER, Ass't Sec'y.
JAMES O. ACHESON, Pres't.
WM. B. SIMPSON, Vice Pres't. mr22

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WHEELING,

INCORPORATED IN 1851.

TAKES RISKS AT THE LOWEST RATE on Buildings of all kinds, Furniture and Merchandise, and on Goods in Transit.

DIRECTORS:

A. WILSON, W. S. GOSHORN,
ROB'T MORRISON, JOHN REID,
THOS. POLLOCK, ALEX. ROGERS,
WM. G. BATTELLE, J. D. DU BOIS,
JACOB HORNBROOK.

Office up Stairs, in the "Insurance Building," next door to the Merchants' National Bank.

A. WILSON, President.
JOHN C. HERVEY, Secretary. Jan29

National Insurance Company

WHEELING, WEST VA.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

Office, 26 Monroe st., next door to 1st National Bank.

OFFICERS:

GEO. K. WHEAT, President.
JAMES McCLURKEY, Vice President.
JOHN BISHOP, Secretary.
CHARLES H. COLLIER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS—John E. Wilson, Jas. C. Orr, John A. Armstrong, A. C. Quarrier, Geo. K. Wheat, Alex'r. Laughlin, James McCluney, Morgan L. Ott, Geo. Adams.

REFERENCES: S. Brady, Cashier Merchants National Bank, Wheeling; List, Morrison & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Wheeling; Boyd, Handlan & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Wheeling; Michael Reilly, Wholesale Grocer, Wheeling; McClellan & Knox, Boot and Shoe House, Wheeling; McCabe, Kraft & Co., Druggists, Wheeling; Geo. W. Fransheim & Co., Wholesale Wines and Liquors, Wheeling; Winship, Woods & Co., Queensware, Wheeling; Lewis Baker, Pub. Register, Wheeling; T. C. Miller, Ins. Notions, Wheeling; Campbell, Frew & Co., Pubs. Intelligencer, Wheeling; Ott, Son & Co., Hardware, Wheeling; J. E. Sands, Cashier, First Nat. Bank, Fairmont; R. P. Camden, Pres. Nat. Ex. Bank, Weston, W. Va.; Capt. John McLure, Jr., Wheeling. apr25

Gunpowder! Gunpowder!

HAVING THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY in this city for the "Du Pont Powder Mills," I have always on hand in magazine a large supply of all kinds of powder manufactured at the above named mills, viz: Rifle Powder in whole, half and quarter metallic kegs; Sporting in canisters; also Blasting and Mining Powder in metal kegs; Patent and Water Proof Safety Fuse for blasting. For sale at lowest market prices. A liberal discount will be given to persons ordering powder by the quantity.

Delivered free to steamboats and cars.

M. REILLY.
mar8-1y

Davis' Star Sugar Cured Hams,

20 TIERCES JUST RECEIVED AND for sale by M. REILLY.

500 LBS. EXCELSIOR HAND POINTed Horse Shoe Nails, assorted sizes. P. C. HILDRETH & BRO., 55 Main Street.
dec15

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 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. Alone 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 portion of our population 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 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, 1866.

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 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 Hoofland'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.
nov27-deod&weow

The Intelligencer.

Camp Meetings.

The annual camp meeting will be held this year on the farm of Rev. Aaron Vincent, in Harrison county (W. Va.) three miles south of Shinnston on the Clarksburg road. The time fixed for it is August 20th. A camp meeting will also be held near Bunker Hill, Jefferson county, and one near Hainesville, sometime in August or September.

THE Wellsburg *News* says a meeting of the Directors of the projected Hilliday's Cove and Wellsburg Railroad was to be held Friday. It adds:

We will also state, that we have the best authority for saying that everything looks favorable for the immediate building of the railroad from Wellsburg to Holliday's Cove. We have also the assurance that, as soon as this is commenced, the capitalists of Wheeling will take immediate steps for prosecuting the work of extending the road to their city.

Thayer Melvin, Esq.

The appointment of this gentleman as Judge of the First Judicial District of West Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Caldwell, gives general satisfaction in this section. From our acquaintance with Mr. Melvin, we have formed a very high estimate of him as a gentleman and a scholar. His many friends in Brooke county are highly gratified at the selection made by Gov. Stevenson.—*Wellsburg News.*

Gen. Canby's Letter about the Iron Clad Oath in Virginia.

Says a Washington letter of recent date:

Prominent Virginia gentlemen called on the President a few days since in reference to the recent declaration of General Canby, commanding the first Military district, (State of Virginia,) that no one, without taking the iron-clad oath, would be entitled to take his seat in the State Legislature, which is to assemble at Richmond immediately after the adoption of the new constitution. The President listened attentively to the representations of the gentlemen, the subject was brought up in the Cabinet on Tuesday, and it was determined to refer it to Attorney General Hoar for his opinion.

This is a matter of considerable importance, and excites much interest, especially in Virginia. The Wells Republicans sustain the opinion of Gen. Canby. The supporters of Col. Walker generally rely upon a telegram of Gen. Grant to Gen. Meade in regard to the election in Georgia, in which Gen. Grant seemed to regard the election for the Legislature, which took place in Georgia previous to the admission of that State, as taking place under the State constitution and not under the reconstruction law. They say this settles the question. The opinion of the Attorney General, which will doubtless be made public in a short time, is looked for with great interest by both parties.

A Flying Machine.

A Western inventor writes to one of the Bloomington papers: "While I write there is an odd and rough looking object, about the size of your hat, fashioned under the not overly keen edge of my jack-knife, floating about the room. It will gee and haw, or go to the larboard or starboard, according as you move its tail, or perhaps to speak nautically, I should say rudder. It moves by the mere force of internal powers, which are imparted by means of a small clock spring. Its leverage acts entirely on the air, and is what we all have been so long looking for—an appliance that will control the course of a balloon. More wonderful is a little machine I am also the inventor of, which was also moved by a spring. All completed, I wound it up, and let it go. Of its own force, like a bird, it darted into the air; but alas! for human frailty, the spring, running down while its wings were on the upward stroke, it came to the ground, with all the force of gravitation acting upon it, and, as it was necessarily a frail creature, it was smashed to flinders. The next one I make I shall go with, and the power being then my own muscles, I shall see to it that it does not run down too suddenly, and that the wings are kept in a sailing or floating attitude until its legs shall strike terra firma."

ICE-CREAMS, &c.

We scarcely consider the effect produced on public prosperity and personal habits and comforts by apparently slight and entirely unconsidered circumstances. In the modes of diet and living, for instance, few thinkers have attached any reformatory influence to the abundance of fruit and other luxuries, which are found on the table of nearly every industrious and thrifty housekeeper, rich and poor. Luxuries we have called them, but they have become necessaries and common articles of fare. Within the memory of persons now living, strong heavy food, unrelieved by any fruit or vegetable, was the fare of the laborer. Even farmers, well to do, contented themselves with pork and rye bread and potatoes as their staples. Everything in the way of luxury was supposed to be supplied by the potations of whisky which were then as common as tea and coffee are now. Even people who professed to be epicures were content with a very poor show of fruit, provided the wine list was extensive. Wine and brandy, or more common stimulants, filled the popular notion of good cheer.

In the course of about twenty or thirty years, a great revolution has taken place in this respect. Abundance of fruit and a great variety of vegetables, many of them scarcely known a few years ago, have crowded 'John Barleycorn' out of some of the places he used to monopolize, and stripped Bacchus of his wealth. Certainly quite enough stimulants of various kinds are still consumed; but without the simple dietary and harmless luxuries to which the markets now give access, the amount of money spent for these things of questionable utility would be much greater. Another advantage is that a man's wife and family share the pleasure of a well-furnished table, while the old idea of enjoyment defrauded the family cheer to pay for male extravagance. The wine shop or restaurant is closed to women, but both sexes may frequent together the ice-cream saloon.

There is a general advantage in anything which makes the pleasure seeking by young men and women a thing to be creditably pursued in common. Some good people lament that butter is enormously expensive since ice cream became a passion and the milk is wasted in freezers. Under favor, we do not admit that it is wasted. Every call for such luxuries at the confectioner's supplants a call for something the opposite of cooling at a liquor bar. Family comfort and innocent gratification of harmless appetites or fancies go a great way toward preserving the public morals; and if, as our old fashioned croakers allege, the consumption of ice cream raises the price of butter, so does it raise the standard of the general comfort.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ON Monday, July 5, the chimes of Trinity, New York, will perform as follows: Ringing the Changes on eight bells, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, Old Dog Tray, Let the Merry Church Bells Ring, On the Field of Glory, Coming Thro' the Rye, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, The Blue Bells of Scotland, Bould Soger Boy, Airs from Guy Mannering, Chimes Quadrille, Airs from Child of the Regiment, "Vive L'America."

Gen. Meade's Address at Gettysburg.

The following is the address delivered by General Meade, before unveiling the soldier's monument at Gettysburg, Thursday. It is modest and appropriate:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Six years ago I stood upon this ground under circumstances very different from those which now surround us. These beautiful hills and valleys, now teeming with luxuriant crops, these happy faces around me, are widdly different from the tumultuous roar of war and terrible scenes enacted at that time. Four years ago I stood here by invitation of some honorable gentlemen, who have brought me here to this time, and laid this cornerstone of the monument which we are brought together to-day to dedicate, and now for the third time. I appear before you at the request of the managers of the Monument Association to render my assistance, humble as it is, in paying respect to the memory of the brave men who fell here, by dedicating this monument to them, and at the request of these gentlemen I am about to make to you a very few remarks, which are incidental to the occasion, and suggested by it. When I look around and see, as I now see, so many brave men who were by my side in that memorable battle, among them His Excellency, the present Governor of Pennsylvania, General Geary, and others who were with me at that time; when I look back and think on the noble spirits who then fought so well, and now "sleep the sleep that knows no waking;" gallant Reynolds, my bosom friend as well as my right hand officer, brave Vincent, and Zook, and Weed, and others far more in numbers than I have time or words to mention, my feelings are those of mingled sadness and joy—sadness, my friends, to think there ever was an occasion when such men should be arranged in battle as they were here, that we should ever have been called upon as we were called upon on this field to defend the flag of our country and the Government which have been handed down to us from our forefathers; sad to think of the mourning and desolation which prostrated our whole land, North and South; sad to contemplate the destruction of life which we here wrought in obedience to our highest duty. I am filled with sadness to think of the hosts of mourning widows and orphans left throughout the land by that dreadful struggle. Such thoughts naturally come on us. At the same time I feel gratitude and joy—gratitude to the Almighty who directed the event, and who selected me as an humble instrument with those then around me upon this field to obtain that decisive victory which turned the tide of that great war, and settled forever, I trust, in this country, the principles of personal liberty and constitutional freedom. [Applause.] I feel gratitude that our low country men have been moved to such respect and honor as we are now paying to the memory of these men who, in the discharge of their duty, laid down their lives, proving by the highest sacrafice man can render, their devotion to the cause they were defending; gratitude to those present to-day, who by their presence contribute to render honor justly due the fallen braves.

There is one subject, my friends, which I will mention now and on this spot, where my attention has been called to it, and in which I trust my feeble voice will have some influence. When I contemplate this field, I see here and there marked with hastily dug trenches the graves in which the dead with whom we fought are gathered. They are the work of my brothers in arms the day after the battle. Above them a bit of plank indicated simply that these remains of the fallen foe were hurriedly laid there by the soldiers who met them in battle. Why should we not collect them in some suitable place? I do not ask that monuments be erected over them. I do not ask that we should in any way indorse their cause or their conduct, or entertain other than a feeling of condemnation for the cause; but they are dead; they have gone before their Maker to be judged. In all civilized countries it is the usage to bury the dead with decency and respect, and even to fallen enemies respectful burial is accorded in death. [Applause.] I earnestly hope this suggestion may have some influence throughout this brave land, for this is the only one among a hundred crowded battle fields. Some persons may be designated by the Government if necessary to collect these neglected bones and bury them without commemorative monuments, but simply indicate that below sleep the misguided men who fell in battle for a cause over which we triumphed.

I shall detain you no longer, for you are about to listen to one of the most eloquent men in this country. My purpose was simply to comply with the kind invitation given to me to speak meek words of praise for the dead heroes sleeping around, and on the solemnities of the occasion. I thank you for your attention, and will now unveil the statue.

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

From the Wellsburg Herald.

The Parkersburg *Times* takes ground quite stiffly against any modification of the disfranchising laws of this State, unless coupled with the proviso that the negro also shall be allowed to vote, and even then it is disposed to go about the reform very gingerly.

The democratic mind does not seem to comprehend very well this arrangement of balancing the disfranchised rebel against the black Unionist, and don't take kindly to it.

From our stand-point, though not individually particularly favorable to negro suffrage, we cannot see how the rebel enfranchisement is to be speedily effected on any other platform, and if political homogeneity is really desirable, the Democracy will have to swallow themselves and come to it. It will be a bitter dose any way they take it, but it is the best they can do and probably the best solution of the whole trouble, practicable. Possibly the negro may yet have Suffrage extended him first, if the democracy persist too strenuously, in standing upon color, and thus be left out in the cold. It would be rather a circumstance if the chivalric Caucasian, of West Virginia should yet be compelled to ask of the despised son of Ham for the privilege of coming along side of him, to the polls.

The discussion of the matter is doing no harm at any rate. Our Parkersburg contemporary should not show such a thin skinned jealousy however, of the metropolitan organ at Wheeling; it will all come right, and you can't all be metropolitan organs or any other kind of organs, unless you be virtuous and do what is right. Selah.

New Supply of Guano.

In mid-ocean, 700 miles west of Sandwich Islands, our Government has extended its possessory rights over a barren island hitherto unoccupied. Some Californians found upon it extensive deposits of guano, and, to protect their right of discovery, they got the United States to plant on it the national flag. This guano is quite unlike that of Peru. It is rich in phosphate of lime, without the odor of ammonia that distinguishes the guano now in market. The island is owned by a rich firm in San Francisco, and having chartered a vessel for the round voyage, one of the firm has gone, accompanied by Prof. Atwood of San Francisco, to survey the island, to test the chemical qualities of the guano, to take measures of the extent of the deposit, and to carry to London a cargo that will conclude the demonstration.

THE New York Board of Health, being afraid of pestilence, is pouring carbonic acid in the unclean places.

THE Houston *Telegraph* says that 30 cents a day will supply a family with meat and vegetables in that city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

—The managers of the U. S. Military Asylum held a meeting at the Asylum at Augusta, Me., yesterday.

—The horse belonging to a drayman employed to cast away liquors seized by the Government at Augusta, Me., was shot by some unknown hand Wednesday night. The Mayor offers $500 reward for the discovery of the villain.

—About twelve o'clock Thursday night, at Louisville, John O'Connell was shot and instantly killed by James Hendricks, whilst under the belief that he was pursuing a thief. Both men were members of the metropolitan police force.

—There has been no communication with the Great Eastern since the morn- of June 30.

—The German singing societies of Philadelphia, comprising nearly 500 voices will take part in the 11th Saengerfest at Baltimore, from the 10th to the 15 of July.

—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company met the President of the Miners Association at Summit Hill, and agreed upon a basis of terms which were not very satisfactory to the company, but it was the best that could be done, as the miners would not make any concessions. About one half of the companies in all the Pennsylvania coal districts recommence work about the 6th instant. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's men commence on that day.

BY MAIL.

—The Pittsburg Germans completed their arrangements for their Sunday demonstrations Wednesday. The route of the procession was laid out, and officers appointed. A suggestion was made to have a police force of two hundred men sworn in to protect those who will take part in the procession, but the Germans think they will be able to take care of themselves.

—Columbus, Ohio, has a snake sensation. For some time past an immense snake has been seen on the Chittenden farm, on the Westerville road, about two miles from that city. Not long since he was seen in a field, with a large rooster in his mouth. At another time he was seen in the act of crushing a cat. The sight of the monster so frightened the man that he ran away as quick as possible and reported the wonder, only to be laughed at. The following day two boys, in the same locality, came upon the monster, who, with darting fangs, at once gave chase and did not slacken his pace until he had traveled half a mile. The boys told their story, and were also laughed at. Wednesday morning these boys again visited the farm with guns, and were soon rewarded with a sight of the snake, who again approached them in a warlike manner. A few well directed shots dispatched the monster, which was found to be sixteen feet in length, and proportionately large. One of the most respectable citizens of that county states that he saw and measured the snake, and assures the curious that there is no mistake as to the length and size of the monster as stated above. The skin will be stuffed and taken to Columbus.

—Nashville has been excited over a report that Stokes challenged Senter to mortal combat, at Clinton, Monday. No details of the affair have been received, and the Stokes men regard the report as an exaggeration or misrepresentation. The debates between the two men are arousing much ill feeling, but no apprehension of bloodshed need be entertained.

—It is now reported from Washington, that the administration has finally settled upon a definite policy regarding the difficulties in Cuba, which is summed up in the authoratye declaration that it will not recognize either the belligerency or the independence of the new Republic. This course has been adopted after mature consideration.—The negotiations which will soon be re-opened between our Government and Great Britain regarding the Alabama difficulties have had much to do with the result, for the reason that a compliance with the wishes of Cubans would detract from the justice and consistency of our demands against England.

—The dismissal of clerks in the departments at Washington continues. Thursday fifty in the Pension Office were notified that they could pack up and go. About one hundred will be dismissed from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to-day. The Pension Office clerks complain that they were dismissed with an hour's notice.

—The unexpectedly large decrease in the public debt made during June, as shown by the monthly statement published yesterday, is as much a surprise to Secretary Boutwell as to any one else. It was thought on Monday that the amount would be about eight millions. The unexpected decrease is due to two facts—first, the receipts of Tuesday and Wednesday were astonishingly large, and second, the warants for expenditure were quite small, so that there is a good deal more money on hand than usual. The expenditures in July must be heavy, and it is not likely that much reduction can be shown in the next statement.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Monday morning a pair of shoes was found on the creek bank, a short distance below Slater's bridge, and in one of them a note saying that the owner, a son of M. C. Bell of this place, had committed suicide. The boy was about 14 years of age. He was seen going down to the creek at half past four in the morning. Search was at once made for the body, but up to the present writing it had not been found. It is considered doubtful if he did drown himself. Some think he ran away, and took this means of delaying pursuit. He was a bright, intelligent youth, and all were surprised to hear of the occurrence.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

A YOUNG man named Joseph Wagner, living in Charleston, West Virginia, professed to have the power of charming snakes. Last Thursday, having captured a rattlesnake, he was giving some friends an exhibition of this power. After fondling the snake for a time in his arms, he threw it on the ground, and switched it until it writhed with rage. He then took the reptile up in his arms again, and saying, 'Are you mad?—Kiss me and make up,' he put its head in his mouth. The snake bit his tongue, and he died in about an hour afterward. In fifteen minutes after being bitten, his skin assumed the spotted color of the snake.

THE 5th of July will, by general agreement, be celebrated in Washington as the Fourth. The banking houses announce that they will be closed on that day, and Secretary Boutwell has issued an order closing the Treasury Department. It is probable that the other Secretaries will follow this example.

Two BLIND people in Iowa heard a harper harping with his harp on the opposite side of the street, recognized him by his touch of the instrument, crossed over and shook hands with him. The three, all blind, were old friends, who had not met before for years.

THE venerable Bishop Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, has just celebrated his silver wedding at Springfield, Ohio.

DURING the recent tornado in Iowa, four thousand feet of lumber was carried several miles through the air, the boards being torn in pieces.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

The Times on American Relations.

LONDON, July 2.

The *Times* sees no reason for disquietude on account of relations between Great Britain and foreign countries. The most important matter to business men is the state of relations with America on the Alabama question, and the present conditions of France. The Alabama difficulty is not more threatening now than a year or two since. Johnson's negotiations demonstrate England's willingness to make reasonable concessions. Americans feel this, and have no desire to put the question in a hostile manner.

The Irish Church Bill—Proceedings in the House of Lords.

A meeting of the Piers was held yesterday to arrange the composition of the new Irish Church body, and to frame amendments to the pending bill. Earl Russell, Baron Westbury, Earl Grey and others, agreed to follow the lead of the Duke of Cleveland.

SPAIN.

The Republicans Restless.

MADRID, July 2.

The Republican Junta of New Castile has issued a manifesto against the reactionary policy, a portion of the ministry and their disagreed individual rights. The manifesto recommends a reorganization and affirms the right of insurrection.

Changes in the Ministry Contemplated.

The contemplated changes in the Ministry here have been postponed until the budget of expenditures now before the Cortes is passed.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, June 30, *via.* KEY WEST, July 1.

An American Engineer from Puerto Principe arrived here *via* Neuvitas, which place he left on the 24th, and makes the following statement of affairs in and around the former city: He left Puerto Principe on the 17th. At that time trivial results had been attained by the operations in that vicinity. The condition of the troops in the garrison is dreadful. Their numbers were subject to constant depletion from casualities and disease. The hospitals are full, with an average of ten deaths a day. On the 14th a foraging party left the city 150 strong, but were driven in, and forty were sent to the hospital. On the 18th a few patriots entered the city in disguise and tried to capture a sentinel, but were discovered and retreated with a loss of two. On the 22d the patriots captured a detachment of 150 regulars at the first station from Principe. A regiment of Caiano volunteers had lost 200 from sickness. Enquisada, commander-in-chief of the patriots, was in the vicinity and had brought more action and boldness into his operations. The Spaniards attribute the recent success of the patriots to the presence of Americans among them. They admit that 40,000 more troops will be required and expect large reinforcements to arrive with Rodas. The garrison in Principe are disheartened, while the Cubans are in terror and fleeing to the United States.

Advices from Santiago to the 23d state that an American named Speekman, one of the crew of the Grape Shot, had been captured on shore and shot. He claimed he had been deceived when he shipped and was forcibly detained when landing and surrendered to the troops after skirmishing, when they were taken to Santiago. The Consul endeavored to save him, and asked for delay of the execution to enable him to present proofs, which was refused. The matter has been represented to our government.

It is reported that the volunteers guarding the Neuvitas railroad mutinied, and refused to guard the line longer; they demanded to be placed in actual service. The Col. Presented the claims to General Letona, at Puerto Principe. The latter immediately arrested the Colonel. The volunteers then marched to Puerto Principe, liberated the Colonel and imprisoned Letona. It is expected the catalonian and local volunteers will shoot Letona.

WASHINGTON, July 2,

Recent Cuban advices state that the spanish forces in Cieno Villa, have been augmented to over 2,000. Eighty-five patriots, including several Americans captured by a large Spanish force have been executed. The Cuban General is concentrating his forces, and a heavy battle is soon expected.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The steamphip Tybee, from San Domingo, brings the following news, dated the 25th ult.: The American steamer Hero, which sailed from New York on the 2d for St. Thomas, put into Samara for supplies, and was lying under the guns of the steamer Telegraph, who would not allow her to proceed to Samara. There was also another American vessel, name unknown, which had been seized by the Telegraph at Samara. The people were pursuing their regular business and expressed the hope that the United States Government would soon relieve them from the menace of this piratical cruiser. The people of the whole Island are very anxious for annexation to the United States. Col. Fabens, American agent, is a passenger on the Tybee.

The captured Fillibusters at New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The Cuban prisoners on the United States ship Vermont were to-day transferred to the Catherine Whiting, lying at the yard. It is expected they will be released this evening, as the majority are Cubans. Senor Alfero and Dr. Bassors have, however, been brought to New York and lodged in Ludlow street jail. The warrants therefor were issued by Commissioner White, before whom their case will come to-morrow. Application will be made for their release on bail. It is probable that Ryan and his men are now prisoners, as a revenue cutter has been sent to Gardner's Island with a fully armed crew and posse of deputy Marshals. Report says they have quarrelled among themselves and three were killed and seven wounded by pistol shots in a fight yesterday.

RICHMOND.

Fall of a Bridge Full of People.

RICHMOND, July 2.

A barbecue given to J. Walker by the colored men, took place to-day, on Vauxhall's Island, adjoining this city. About 3 o'clock the chain bridge leading to the Island was so crowded that it gave way carrying down about 60 persons. Col. Jas. R. Branch, a prominet broker, and conservative candidate for the Senate, was instantly killed; also policeman Kirkbell, who was on duty to prevent the crowd from rushing on the bridge. Seven colored men were mortally wounded.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.

Monongahela 10 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 73°.

CINCINNATI, July 2.

Thermometer 83°. Heavy thunder storm.

NEW YORK.

A Liberal Offer to Young Women—Commencement of Packard's Business College.

NEW YORK, July 2.

At the commencement of Packard's Business College this afternoon, the proprietor, L. S. Packard, who has in many ways manifested his interest in the advancement and improvement of the condition of women, very liberally announced his intention of giving to any fifty young women who desired it a thorough business education gratuitously, and to find situations for them when qualified. Addresses were also made by Horace Greeley, Mayor Hall, Oliver Dyer and others. Sixteen students graduated, and there are between 300 and 400 men in the College.

Steamboat Collision.

CLEVELAND, July 2.

At 10 o'clock last evening, while the Ripon was steaming up the river she struck a small ferry boat crossing the river with ten or twelve passengers, shivering it to fragments. From three to five persons are supposed to have been drowned. The body of Martin O'