The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVIII. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869 NO. 16.

Medical.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF YEAR

IN WHICH ALMOST EVERY ONE

SHOULD USE A FEW BOTTLES OF

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR,

Hoofland's German Tonic.

They will purify the Blood.

They will give tone to the system.

They will give strength to the debilitated.

They will give energy.

They will give health and vigor.

THEY DO ALL THIS BY

PURIFYING THE BLOOD

AND STRENGTHENING THE

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany, all the medical virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

HOOFLAND'S, GERMAN TONIC

is a pleasant preparation of the Bitters for those who do not like extreme Bitters. It is composed of all the ingredients of the Bitters combined with pure Santa Cruz rum and agreeable flavoring extracts. Its use is recommended when some pure stimulant is required in connection with the tonic properties of the Bitters.

FOR	
Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Loss of Strength, Loss of Strength, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep,	Use Hoofland's German Bitters, or Hoofland's German Tonic.
Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Broken down Systems, Broken down Systems, Broken down Systems, Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sufferers from Headache, Sufferers from Headache.	Use Hoofland's German Bitters or Hoofland's German Tonic.

USE

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

Hoofland's German Tonic

FOR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Are the greatest and best

BLOOD PURIFIERS

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure, keep your Liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.—Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from yellow blings and all other disfigurements, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Who could ask for more substantial testimony than is thus given.

HON. GEO. 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."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.

"I have found by experience that Hoofland's German Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly." GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

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, Pa.

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 Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. jy12

The Intelligencer.

THE NEWS.

Subscriptions to the Rawlin's fund have reached $41,000.

The Republican State Central Committee of Virginia have called a State Convention to meet at Richmond on the 24th of November.

The President, while in Washington, placed the routine executive business in proper order, and attended to such matters as required attention. Unless some emergency should arise he will not return for a fortnight.

A plaster cast of the face of the late Secretary of War, General Rawlins, was taken before burial at the Congressional Cemetery, by Clark Mills. The body was brought from the tomb and placed under an archway of flags erected at the entrance, where the cast was obtained.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Fessenden, he having held the position of Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasury Department at Washington and Custom House at Portland, Maine, were closed on Saturday, the day of his funeral; and the flags on Custom Houses and other public buildings throughout the country under the control of the Treasury Department lowered at half-mast during that day, by order of the acting Secretary.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, met Saturday in Philadelphia, and took action in regard to the elections pending in Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Texas.

Geo. H. Stuart, treasurer of the relief fund for the Avondale sufferers, has received over $12,000.

The official newspapers of Paris to-day announce Napoleon well.

General Sherman's commission as Secretary of War appoints him until the end of the next session of Congress. The law does not prevent him from holding the two offices of General and Secretary of War, but he can draw but one salary, and must elect which he will accept.

A dispatch from Scranton states that there has long been a feud between the Welsh and Irish miners, and the latter have threatened the former for not being more active in the late strike.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has refused the proposition of David Gibson, of Cincinnati, to compromise his case before that Department for fifty thousand dollars.

Gen. Durbin Ward has been employed as attorney to represent all the Shaker communities in the country to argue their case before Commissioner Delano upon his ruling that in making income returns each society is to be treated as one person, and only allowed the single exemption of one thousand dollars. The claim of the Shakers is that a fair construction of the law would allow one thousand dollars exemption for every five individuals, five being generally considered an average number of a family, so that they should not be taxed disproportionately. The case was argued at length by General Ward before the Commissioner Friday.

A prominent firm has concluded a contract to furnish the agent of the Spanish War Department in New York, with 3,000 Remington rifles for use in Cuba.

The Steamer Cambridge from Bangor bound for Boston, was overtaken by a gale, Wednesday night. She broke her connection pipe and rudder gearing and drifted from 9:30 o'clock that evening until 3:30 Thursday morning, when she anchored only half a mile from the breakers off Egg rock. She had a fearful time and officers and passengers expected to go the bottom every moment. She was fallen in with by the steamer New England from Bastport and towed into Rockland.

Two more vessels are reported wrecked near Booth Bay, on the coast of Maine. The crews were saved. Two more are reported wrecked near Cape Small. Only one out of eighteen comprising their crews was saved.

Six vessels went ashore near Holmes Hall, on the Massachusetts coast, Wednesday night, and several others were damaged and lost masts and spars. No lives lost.

Arizona advices of August 28, says that Indians attacked a Mexican train near Antelope Creek, and were repulsed by the whites. Twenty Indians were killed. Recently discovered gold mines in Hassayna district being opened, large parties of men are arriving from White Pine.

Disastrous Fire at Marietta—Bucket Factory Destroyed.

Saturday afternoon, 4th inst., about 4 o'clock, fire broke out in the "Marietta Bucket Factory," at Harmar, commonly known there as the Lower Bucket Factory; and the entire establishment was destroyed, including a dozen dry-houses and paint shop. The Marietta *Register* sums up the losses as follows:

Nye & Wheeler—James W. Nye and Lemuel Wheeler—occupied an addition to the main building for the manufacture of the "I X L Washboard," and lost in stock and machinery something over $3,000. They saved some manufactured stock; and expect to be manufacturing again in about thirty days. No insurance.

J. G. Hall had a machine shop, on the north of the main building, and loses something like $4,000. No insurance. It is a heavy loss upon a very industrious and worthy mechanic.

The bucket factory was owned by a company, 300 shares, at a par value of $100 each. Besides the realty, the stock on hand amounted to some $18,000. Insurance, $8,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford, Connecticut. The heaviest losers are A. S. Curtis, who owned $7,500 stock; Wm. Pitt Putnam, $6,000; Anselm T. Nye, $6,000; Lemuel Wheeler, $4,800; I. Waldo Putnam, $2,000; Rotheus Hayward, $600. The rest was held chiefly by the daughters of Wm. Pitt Putnam.

The entire loss was probably about $40,000. In its results, it was the most disastrous fire that ever occurred here. The loss at the great fire at the Point, in May, 1859, was probably not over $20,000 in excess of the insurance. This destroys our productive industry; throws fifty to seventy-five hands out of employment; and the bucket factory will not be rebuilt—although it is a very fine location, and other manufacturing establishments may go up on the same ground, which, however, is in the future. The pay-roll of the establishment was about $2,000 a month.

The company was, a good one; and the assets, notwithstanding this severe loss, are yet more than enough to cover all liabilities, without touching individual property, so that the credit is still gilt edged.

The Penitentiary Investigation—Card from the Superintendent.

WEST VA. PENITENTIARY,
MOUNDSVILLE, Sept. 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

In your paper of this date there appears what purports to be a 'synopsis' of the report of the committee recently engaged in investigating the affairs of the Penitentiary, also an editorial summary of 'its leading points.'

The gentleman who furnished this 'synopsis,' (understood to be the Hon. J. M. Phelps, Senator from Mason, and Chairman of the Committee,) has, in so doing, taken a responsibility for which he will have to account hereafter as best he can, as, according to the statement of a member of the Committee, (the Senator from Monongalia,) it was expressly agreed, or understood, before adjournment, that there was to be no publication at present of the Committee's report. But that is a matter which does not concern myself. I am concerned, however, with the fact that an ostensible statement of the Committee's conclusion has been published in such general terms, so free from all qualification that it cannot be determined from it whether those conclusions are warranted by the evidence or not. It would have been fairer to have published the whole report, evidence and all. The public then could have formed something like an intelligent opinion on the subjects involved. And, the question here arises, Why, under the circumstances, was this statement furnished at all? An uncharitable person might suppose that so flagrant a disregard of the agreement between the members of the Committee, on the part of the Chairman, could have no other object than to prejudice public opinion against the present authorities of the Penitentiary, and influence beforehand the action of the Board of Public Works, or that of the Legislature.—And this view seems all the more probable, when it is recollected that the author of the 'synopsis' was also Chairman of the Committee which last winter investigated the charges against the Superintendent, and the majority of whom recommended my dismissal from that position, and in his advocacy of the cause which he had espoused, displayed on the floor of the Senate, a degree of feeling on the subject, amounting almost to personal animosity towards myself.

But dropping this question, let me make a few remarks as to the contents of the 'synopsis:'

'The committee find that the accounts between the Board of Directors and the State Treasury are square. * * * The expenditures have all been accounted for, except $4,555 of a 'contingent fund' placed in the hands of the Superintendent by the Directors. The Superintendent claims that this sum has been expended, but failed to produce vouchers showing for what.'

When the full report of the committee is published there may be a question as to how these conclusions were reached. Certainly, if their figuring is correct, the accounts between the Board of Directors and the State Treasury are not 'square.' If their balance sheet means anything, I have a verbatim copy of it in my possession, it means that the Board are behind same $5,000; and, as there are five gentlemen composing the Board, the natural inference is that they have somehow or other pocketed $1,000 apiece.

As to the alleged deficiency on my own part, I undertake to say that had the committee seen fit to allow as a credit what actually was shown to have been expended, as per receipts on the receipt book of the stone cutters employed at the Penitentiary, and by payments to McGahan and Williamson for labor done, also vouched for by receipts, the sum unaccounted for would have been reduced some $1,400 or $1,500. Why these credits were not allowed, I am totally unable to understand, as there was no charge made, or suspicion expressed that the receipts were not genuine. And further, had they taken cognizance of a statement of expenditures for contingent expenses up to the first day of June, 1869, (the date to which the investigation extended) which I had taken from the Penitentiary books, item by item, amounting to some $18,000, the balance would have been as it properly ought to be, on the other side. Here are the figures: The Board appropriated $17,339 45. The Committee allowed a credit of $12,786 14. The balance stated to be unaccounted for was, therefore, $4,553 31. The statement referred to showed expenditures amounting to $18,013 10 including the credit allowed by the Committee and expenditure for which, in the nature of things, it was impossible for me to show receipts, such as telegraphing, travelling expenses, 'overtime to convicts' &c. Taking the difference between this sum and the total of appropriations by the Board, there remains a balance of $1,286 95 in my favor. Add to this $1,098 due me on salary account, and $150 not included above, paid out of contingent fund to M'Gahan and Williamson, and the balance in my favor reaches the sum of $2,491 95. Why did not the author of the 'synopsis' if, as is evident, he wished to fasten upon me the stigma of dishonesty, state the excellent reasons he doubtless had for not allowing the credits claimed?

The books and papers, as alleged, were found to be in a bad condition. It may be, however, well enough to state that those books and papers were kept by Peter Yarnall, the party who, after his discharge from the position of clerk on account of continued drunkenness and general unfitness for the duties of the office, immediately preferred the charges against me to the Legislature.

'The charges against the Superintendent were investigated * * * Several in number, were, by the accused acknowledged to be true.'

This statement is a very broad one and needs correcting. It is true in point of fact, that I did acknowledge the correctness of certain of the charges; but I was very far from admitting as may be inferred from the language of the 'synopsis,' that I was willing to be held responsible for them. My acknowledgments were made with explanations which, if embodied as they should be in the evidence accompanying the committee's report, will, I hope, when the whole thing is published, modify somewhat the impression already produced regarding them. Many of the acts specified, were first brought to my notice when Yarnall, the discharged clerk, preferred his charges to the Legislature; and the explanation of some of them was that Yarnall had found a basis for making them in the fact of his own neglect in keeping the books. His explanation could have been substantiated by unimpeachable testimony, had the Committee seen proper to take anything more than my own statement in regard to the matter.

As to the practice of whipping convicts with raw hides, I have no recollection that any evidence was taken by the Committee on that point. The author of the 'synopsis' may have heard from the parties with whom he associated while in Moundsville, that such a practice did obtain, but it was not given in evidence at any public session of the Committee. Furthermore, that practice never did obtain.

The Committee say the letting of contracts has not been altogether in all respects impartial. The stone has cost from $6 75 to $16 00 per perch. A great many of the stone were purchased without being measured. Only two or three loads of the ruble stone, bought at from $3 to $5 per perch, were measured, the rest were guessed at by the convicts.

The author of this paragraph must have been strangely forgetful of the evidence which the Committee obtained in regard to its subject matter. In answer to it, I propose to show the stone book of the contractors who furnished the stone alleged to have been 'guessed at,' and any unprejudiced person may determine for himself how much truth there is in the allegations. I appeal, also, to the Committee's report of the evidence. The general statement that the stone cost from $6,75 to $16,00 per perch, cannot fail to mislead. The truth is that on some ninety perch, contracted for at $12,00, 33 per cent. additional was afterwards allowed, because the stone were extra large and fine. As to the guessing of contracts, for the public to understand fully what foundation there exists for the charge, it would be necessary to publish the entire evidence on the subject. I am much mistaken if that evidence will substantiate the assertion in the 'synopsis.'

And now, in conclusion, the Chairman of the Committee, the reputed author of the 'synopsis,' having taken the initiative by furnishing it for publication in violation of the agreement, or understanding, between the Committee, that no publicity should be given to their conclusions for the present, and *thus sought to influence public sentiment* against the Penitentiary authorities, and brand myself in particular, as a swindler, I hope to be excused somewhat if I do not refrain from a few words in relation to him personally.

There is an opinion held in common by quite a number of those who are acquainted with that gentleman's course in the matter of investigation, and that is, that he displayed all through a spirit very much like that of persecution. One would have supposed that a regard for common decency and a lively interest as to what might be said of him in the future, that some concern lest a damaging interpretation might possibly be put upon his conduct afterwards, would have caused him to be exceedingly careful in forming associations with those who were blatant in their expressions of ill feeling towards gentlemen whose management of public funds he was investigating. His personal habits also, while in Moundsville, were such as to excite remark; and it might have been doubted whether at times his condition, in consequence of those habits, was such as to make it altogether certain that he was properly qualified to conduct the investigation; and this doubt could only have been strengthened when, on his directing the committee clerk not to put down certain words of a witness on the stand, I arose and insisted that they should go down, and asked the chairman if the clerk had been sworn, his reply being that he did not know. And again, what is to be thought of a Senator, a 'grave and reverend seignor,' who appointed by the Legislature of which he is a member, to preside at an investigation into the manner in which a large amount of State money has been expended, could, at the same time, place himself in a position with regard to public expenditures so delicate as to require the fullest explanation? I allude to certain certificates on the Auditor, given by him to Peter Yarnell, the prosecuting witness, 'for alleged services to the Committee without the knowledge of the Committee. And, still further, is there not sufficient cause for suspicion as to the motive, when a leading member of a Committee, appointed to 'report facts; to hear testimony—act, as it were, as judges, could in the course of the investigation, suffer himself to vacate the chair and occupy the position of 'prosecutor for the State?' Did the Legislature intend this investigation to be a prosecution, or is the Chairman alone responsible for the shape which it assumed? Was it not seriously proposed by the Chairman and another member of the Committee from the same county, to allow evidence to be given on but one side of the case; to permit no 'rebuttive testimony' (in the language of that member) to be introduced at all; to assume for the Committee the full powers of a Star Chamber? And finally, when it is recollected that one member of the Committee, Hon. B. F. Harrison, of Jefferson, had gone home more than a week before the Committee adjourned, and had had no opportunity to become fully informed of the conclusions of the other members, or to form his own and had not signed, what excuse can there be for the action of the Chairman in furnishing for publication what was not, at the time it was furnished, a 'synopsis' of the Committee's report?

Respectfully yours,
G. S. McFADDEN.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—The Cincinnati party reached San Francisco Friday night.

—Mr. Colfax arrived at Salem, Oregon, Friday.

—The trotting horse John Stewart, made twenty miles at New York, Friday, within an hour for a purse of $5,000. Time, 59 minutes 36½ seconds.

—An oil tannery at Adrian, Mich., was burned Friday. Loss about $10,000; insured for $9,000. It was owned by W. H. Stone. The stock was owned by W. N. Ladue. It is a supposed incendiarism.

—Several car loads of black Hamburg grapes arrived in New York, Friday morning, overland, from the vineyards of California.

—Dr. Geo. B. Loring delivered the Annual Address at the New England Agricultural Fair, Friday, in favor of protection to industry as best calculated to promote agricultural interests.

—The railroad men held a meeting Saturday, in New York, and appointed a committee to collect subscriptions for the Avondale sufferers.

—The Moderators of the Presbyterian General Assemblies at New York, addressed a letter to Pope Pius IX, combatting the suggestions contained in the Encyclical letter.

—A stable belonging to Akers & Welch, in Louisville, Ky., was burned at midnight Friday night, involving a loss of about $2,500, without insurance. Eight horses and six mules perished in the flames.

GOVERNOR WELLS of Virginia, has come out unreservedly in favor of removing the disabilities from all who participated in the rebellion.

Two ships were lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during a gale. The crews were saved. The vessels in Quebec were badly damaged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chronic Paraguayan War.

RIO JANEIRO, July 29.

According to the Paraguayan account a sharp engagement occurred between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, in which 200 of the former and 60 of the latter were killed. Owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground the Paraguayans were unable to pursue them.

The news from Brazilian sources says the allies were continuing preparations to attack Lopez in force.

A writer in 'to days' *Standard* says Mr. McMahon, United States Minister to Paraguay, dopes the charges recently brought against Lopez:—He says Lopez is intelligent, polished and courageous, and conversant with European manners and diplomacy. Only two or three English desire to leave Paraguay, but they are too timid to express their wishes.

Movements of Prince Arthur.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Sept. 9.

Prince Arthur was yesterday received as the guest of Lieut. Governor Wilmot, at Princetop, where the citizens presented him an address. To-day he arrived here, where he was received by a procession of the military and citizens. The streets were decorated with arches and flags, salutes were fired and an address of welcome delivered. This evening he attended a concert. There was a tremendous storm here last night.

Movements of President Grant.

NEW YORK, Sept 12.

President Grant and suite visited his son at West Point to-day, returning in the evening.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

Condescension of English Royalty.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Prince of Wales has directed Captain Hatch Saunders to communicate to the Harvard University boat's crew his regret at being prevented from paying his personal respects to them individually and collectively, during their stay in England. Capt. Saunders is charged to convey also to the Harvards an expression of the admiration of the Prince for the gallant manner in which they rowed against the Oxford men.

A Return Match between Oxford and Harvard.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The *Land & Water* newspaper hopes the Oxford crew will make a return match with the Harvards, and that the race will be as well fought as the last. A better contest cannot be expected.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

A letter in the *Telegraph* says Lord Byron did not meet Mrs. Leigh from a period before his marriage until after the separation from Lady Byron.

THE TIMES ON THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The *Times* contrasts the French revolution of 1848 with the present revolution in Spain: 'In the former the people ruled. When the power given to Gen. Cavignac was turned against the people, their sovereignty after a short but terrific struggle, fell. In Spain the army governs, yet the army, although ruling, has neither conquered nor fought for its power. A struggle with the people is always imminent, but the contending forces are unequal, and the odds are against the people. Among the Spanish statesmen there is no Cavaignac. They try stratagem, corruption and surprise, but dare not employ force. The revolution has hardly moved a step, and the whole affair lies in a nut-shell. As from the beginning, the question is still, whether the army or the people are to have the upper hand.

THE TURCO EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The *Times*, in an article on the Turco-Egyptian affair, trusts the controversy will have the effect to improve the relations of the Sultan and Viceroy. The jealousy of the Porte was excited more by suspicions than by actions. The Viceroy having given assurances and the Porte having conveyed warning, Turkey and Egypt may agree well. If the advice addressed by each to the other be followed by both, it will be better for themselves and for Europe.'

The Bishop of Exeter will resign as soon as arrangements for the change are completed.

SPAIN.

Tranquility Restored—The Serrano Regency Gaining Favor.

MADRID, Sept. 10.

The disorders are quelled in the city and the country is tranquil. The government has advised Prim that his return is unnecessary.

The *Imperial* newspaper to-day publishes a letter from Mr. Fish, the American Secretary, to Minister Hale, and comments favorably upon it.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

The rumor that the regency under Serrano is to be extended is gaining ground. All parties in Spain favor the proposition.

FRANCE.

Probable Abdication of Napoleon.

LONDON, September 11.

A Paris letter published here to day, says: The rumors of a possible abdication foreshadow a not improbable event, as the Emperor is liable to return, his sickness incapacitating him from business. Many think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birthday.

Belgium and the Pope's Council.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.

The Belgian Government declines to join Bavaria in carrying out Prince Hohenlohe's policy respecting the forthcoming Ecumenical Council. The Government has also determined to send no official delegate to the Council.

Republicanism Growing in Portugal.

LISBON, Sept 12.

The Republicans are extending their influence in Portugal, and their organizations are increasing in number.

CUBA.

Letters Detained—A Severe Sentence.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.

It having become known that suspected parties were about to deposit letters for the United States mail by the Steamship Missouri, they were detained and the letters which were supposed to contain rebel intelligence were registered.

The Court Martial in the case of Udalio, Lieutenant Governor of Bayamo at the outbreak of the rebellion, have found him guilty of treason and he has been sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years.

A Highly Colored Account by a "southern Gentleman."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

A Southern gentleman who is visiting Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs for himself and his friends, writes from Gardenas under date of September 1st, as follows:

The news of the recent success of the Cubans near Puerto Principe, says La Grande and Las Faunes, has given impetus and new life to the Patriot cause, which will prove irresistable. The enthusiasm of the Cubans knows no bounds. They are rising en masse, and are flocking to the liberating army by hundreds. The Spanish openly assert that the revolution will be successful, and that the Spanish force is almost destroyed; that Spain cannot send sufficient reinforcements to regain the positions lost by these battles. It is reported that the Cubans in these engagements fought with great determination, and showed discipline equal to that of the regular troops. The Spanish troops everywhere are demoralized. They have no confidence in their commanders, nor have the officers confidence in their soldiers. Many of the regulars are known to sympathize with the Cubans. The revolution, I honestly believe, will succeed, and the independence of Cuba be attained. Outrages are perpetrated upon inoffensive and helpless people by the volunteers and their friends of the most revolting character, and exceed even those perpetrated by the Indians on the frontiers of the United States. Everywhere evidence of these outrages can be seen, buildings burned, churches destroyed, and hundreds of homeless starving murderers. This once beautiful and luxuriant island is now a barren waste, and should war be prolonged six months longer it will be almost uninhabitable. Even now all along the eastern coast of the Island the people are on the very verge of starvation and are dying by hundreds from disease, superinduced by want.

Capt. James Burns, of company K, 15th U. S. cavalry, has been ordered to Virginia with a detachment of twenty men to enforce the revenue laws.

President Grant is expected to return to Washington on Tuesday next and remain. It is scarcely probable that the repairs now in progress at the Executive Mansion will be completed before that time.

San Francisco Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.

A count of votes of the city has been completed. Discrepancies were discovered in nearly every ward. Pelly's majority is 110.

SICKLES NOTE TO SPAIN.

Threat of Cuban Recognition—Heavy Reinforcement for Cuba.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

It is reported here that Gen. Sickles' late note to the Spanish Government declares that though the United States have not yet recognized the Insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, still if the situation is not modified soon they will take steps to that end.

Spain is about to dispatch 24,000 reinforcements to Cuba, the first detachment 6,000 strong will embark during the present week.

MADRID, Sept. 12.

The *Imprecial* newspaper confirms the report that 24,000 soldiers will be sent to Cuba, and states that the merchants of Havana have raised nine millions of reals for their pay. King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, in reply to overtures made to the Duke of Aosta, in connection with the Spanish throne, declares that his son shall never reign in a free country unless by a unanimous call of its constituent Chambers.

The Humbolt Centennial in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The programme for the Humboldt Celebration of Tuesday is issued, and includes a procession to Central Park, the inauguration of a monument with appropriate ceremonies, including orations by Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, and music banquet at Liederkrong Hall and torch light procession in the evening.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.

Monongahela eleven feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer at 72°.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.

The river has risen three feet eleven inches, with ten feet five inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer at 74°.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

BEEF CATTLE—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 1553 head, against 2393 last week. Of the number offered 287 head came from Ohio, and 516 from West Virginia, over the Baltimore Railroad. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old Cows and Scalawags at $1 25@4 75; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows at $4 50@5 50; fair quality Beeves $6@7; and the very best Beeves $7@8 per 100 lbs; the average price being about $6 gross. The market was active to-day at an advance of 25@50 cents per 100 lbs on the rates of last week.

SHEEP—The supply this week was comparatively light, and with an active demand for good and prime stock rates are ¼c per lb higher. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Fair to good fat Sheep at 4@5 cents per lb gross. Stock Sheep at $1 50@2 50 per head. Lambs $2@4 per head.

HOGS—The supply during the past week has been fair, and with only a limited demand the market has ruled rather dull at a slight decline from the rates of last week. Prices to-day ranged at follows: Fair to good live Hogs at $13@14 per 100 lbs net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

COTTON—A shade lower; 1,000 bales sold at 33½@34c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Closed steady for common and dull and heavy for other kinds.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Quiet and steady, with moderate export inquiry. Rye—Dull at $1 13@1 15 for western. Oats—Quiet at 66@70c for western, the latter price for choice. Corn—Lower and heavy at $1 14@1 16 for sound mixed western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Quiet at $31 for mess. Beef—Quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats—Nominal. Bacon—Dull.

LARD—Dull at 19c for prime steam.

EGGS—Quiet at 27@28c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Trade fairly active among jobbers. Prices on bleached muslins and canton flannels are weak. The Masonville 36-inch sheetings are to lower; to-day selling at 18c. Blackstones are reduced from 14½c to 14c and Forestdale from 17½ to 17c. Laconia brown canton flannels, which sold at 30c, are reduced to 17½. Worsted braids, in common and high colors, are 5c lower, and now selling at 75c for No. 51. Prints in good request; prices tend upward, some brands being advanced ½c per yard; white prints, like Lacoula, are offered by A. T. Stewart & Co., 10½c by case or package.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MONEY—Easy at 6@7 per cent. The bank statement is very unfavorable.

STERLING—Quiet at 109½.

GOLD—Firmer; opened at 135¼, and closed at 135½. Carrying rates 5@3 per cent. per annum and 1-16 flat Monday.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Scarce, with large orders from German houses, and prices advanced ⅝ per cent. without bringing out much stock. The Assistant Treasurer bought $324,500 at 113.35@113.93. The offers reached a million and a quarter. The market closed heavy and lower. Coupons of '81, 112½@112¾; do '62, 112@112¼; do '64, 111¾@112¼; do '65, 112¼@112¾; do new 126@112¼; do '67, 112¾@113; do '68, 112@112½; 10-40s, 110¾@110¾; Pacifics, 109½@110.

Western Union Telegraph, 37; Pacific Mail, 77¼; New York Central, 20¾; Harlem, 136; Hudson, 129¾; Reading, 95¾; Erie, 81¼; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 101¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 110¾; Northwestern, 88; do preferred, 89; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 7; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 75¼; do preferred, 85; Wabash, 76¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 87½; Terre Haute, 36; do preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 135¾; do preferred, 150; Ohio and Mississippi, 31¾; St. Joseph, 118½; do preferred, 117; Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central, 34.

EXPRESS SHARES—Adams 58¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 18½; American, 37; United States, 61; Merchants' Union 19.

Cincinnati.

SEPTEMBER 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm, but demand light; red $1 23@1 25; white $1 30@1 45. Corn—Dull at 93@93c. Oats—Dull at 53@55c. Rye—93c.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1 09@1 10.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Dull and prices nominal. Bulk Meats—Held at 14c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides; shoulders could have been sold to a considerable extent at 13½c. Bacon—Fair demand at 15½c for shoulders, and 18½c for clear rib and clear sides.

LARD—Dull and prices nominal; no demand.

BUTTER—Unchanged and firm at 30@33c.

EGGS—Advanced to 22@23c.

OIL—Linseed oil firm at $1@1 01.

PETROLEUM—In demand; scarce and firm at 33@35c.

GROCERIES—Firm and in fair demand at previous prices.

GOLD—135¾ buying; 135@135¾ selling.

EXCHANGE—Firm at 1-16 discount buying; par selling.

MONEY—Market close.

Chicago.

SEPTEMBER 11.—FLOUR—More active at $5 25@5 12½ for spring extras.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Firm and ¼@1c higher; sales No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2 at $1 22@1 23½; closing at $1 23½@1 23 for No. 2; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1 23¼ for No. 2. Corn—Moderately active and ½@¾c lower; sales No. 2 at 83½@83¾c; closing at 83½@83¼c; rejected 75@80c; no grade 77@78c; this afternoon the market was quiet at 83c, seller September. Oats—More active, firm and ½c higher; sales No. 2 at 41½@42c, closing at 41c. Rye—Fairly active and unsettled; No. 1 delcined 8c; No. 2 declined 1¼@3c; rejected 2@3c lower; sales No. 1 at 87c; No. 2 at 80@82c; rejected 75@77c; closing at 80c for No. 2. Barley—Steady. No. 2 at $1 35 cash; $1 31@1 32 seller September, and $1 23 seller October.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 65@4 35 for Texan and common steers.

HOGS—Steady and less active at $3 25@3 50 for common; $3 60@3 90 for fair to, medium, and $3 95@4 85 for good to choice.

Toledo.

SEPTEMBER 11.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade better; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 39; No. 2 white Michigan, $1 40; regular, $1 35; amber, $1 35@1 36; No. 1 red, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 34; No. 3 do., $1 31. Corn—A shade lower; No. 1, 91 to 94c; No. 2, 90c. Oats—Steady and unchanged; No. 1, 53 to 54c; No. 2, 50c.

J. A. CARROLL & BRO.,

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John Street,

EAST SIDE OF STONE BRIDGE,

WHEELING, W. VA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD Stones, &c., constantly on hand and furnished to order.

Having made arrangements with a leading firm in Scotland, we are able to furnish all kinds of work in GRANITE at the lowest possible price. apr22-d&w

Refined Sugars.

50 BARRELS BRUNE'S Hard Crushed and A White.

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National Saving's Bank of Wheeling,

Incorporated January 15th, 1869.

CAPITAL, . . . $100,000.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT Interest paid on Special Deposits. Notes and Bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on all points and proceeds promptly remitted.

Discount day—Monday.

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J. C. Thomas, James McCluney.
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THOS. H. LIST, President.
J. McCLUNEY, Vice President.
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FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF WHEELING.

Designated Depository U. S.

CAPITAL..... $200,000
SURPLUS..... 50,000

Money received on deposit; Exchange bought and sold.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

Interest on Special Deposits at the rate of four per cent per annum where the deposit remains six months, and five per cent, if for one year.

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A constant supply of New Fractional Currency, and 1, 2, 3 & 50 coin, kept for the accommodation of depositors and the public.

GEO. E. WHEAT, Pres't.
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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

Of West Virginia.

Capital Paid in, $500,000.

THIS BANK SUCCEEDS TO THE BUSINESS of the "Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling." It is a designated Depository and Financial agent of the United States, and is prepared to do a legitimate Banking business.

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Directors—Thomas Sweeney, L. S. Delaplain, Jas. C. Acheson, John Donlon, Robert Crangle, A. Allen Howell, Wm. B. Simpson, James Dazell. S. BRADY, Cashier.

National Bank of West Virginia,

AT WHEELING.

Capital paid in . . . $200,000

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Interest paid on special deposits. Notes and bills discounted. Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on all points and proceeds promptly remitted.

Directors:

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MICHAEL KELLY, A. S. TODD,
ARTHUR LITTLE, JOHN R. HUBBARD
JAMES McCLUNEY M. POLLOCK,
JAMES MAXWELL

CRISPIN OGLEBAY, President.
JOHN WAGNER, Cashier.

D. C. LIST, ROBERT MORRISON,
HENRY K. LIST. GIBSON LAMB.
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WHEELING, W. VA

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Special attention given to collections.

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