The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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Per year, in advance	$3 75
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MERCHANT TAILORS.

FALL AND WINTER.

JOHN H. STALLMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 25 MONROE ST.,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Would call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of

Fall and Winter Goods!
COMPRISING FRENCH & ENGLISH
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
MELTONS,
VESTINGS,
SCOTCH COATINGS,
DOMESTIC CASSIMERES,
Which will be Made to Order on the shortest possible notice

At Reduced Prices!

To make room for our Spring and Summer Stock.

Also, a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, consisting of

Shirts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Gloves, Ties, Undershirts, Traveling Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Those wishing bargains would do well to call early as I intend to reduce my stock. jan8

FALL AND WINTER.

THOMAS HUGHES,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 35 Cor. Monroe & Water Sts.,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Would respectfully call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his Extensive and Carefully Selected Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Now being received, and to which he is daily adding from the EASTERN MARKET.

A FULL LINE OF
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,
HOSIERY, TIES, SCARFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c., &c.

Always on hand, an elegant assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Of our own Manufacture, and made

EQUAL TO EASTERN WORK,

Constantly in stock and for sale at

VERY LOW FIGURES.

sep20 THOS. HUGHES.

FALL AND WINTER.

JOHN L. RICE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 38 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Would respectfully invite the attention of his customers and the public generally to his Large and complete stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of all Kinds of Foreign & Domestic
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
MELTONS, BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS, &c.

The most complete stock of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
In the city, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine before purchasing.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
At the shortest possible notice.

I have secured the services of A. J. ADAMS, one of the late firm of A. M. Adams & Co., who will be pleased to see his old customers at this house. oct26

FALL AND WINTER.

CHAS. PFAFFENBACH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 75 Main Street,
CENTRE WHEELING.

Would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Scotch Coatings, &c.

Which will be made to order on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices. Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of
Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Undershirts, Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties, &c. &c

oct5 CHAS. PFAFFENBACH

GUNPOWDER! GUNPOWDER!!

Having the exclusive Agency in this city for the "Dupont 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.

mar8 M. REILLY.

Why the Charleston Bill was Passed a Year Ago.

We reproduce elsewhere some editorial remarks which appeared in the INTELLIGENCER a year ago, the morning after the passage of the act locating the seat of government at Charleston, to illustrate what was then understood to be the object in passing the bill. A majority of that Legislature was opposed to any location, but the Parkersburg men with great ingenuity had got things into such a snarl, by parliamentary and other tactics, that the only way to prevent an immediate location there was to pass the substitute for a location at Charleston, not to take effect till April 1, 1870. The object of the mover of that substitute, as stated then and stated now, was to defer the removal beyond the next election and the next session, so that the matter might be reviewed by the people and kept under the control of the legislature then to be elected. Nobody understood this better than the friends of Charleston; and in whatever they have chosen to do (really very little as yet) to keep the location, they did it with a full knowledge of the risk. All their talk about the faith of the State being pledged to them is sheer humbug. The only faith pledged was on their side, and the only progress thus far made towards keeping it, as shown by their own report, is the foundation of a building, which should be ready for occupation thirty days hence, but certainly will not. If they had been willing to enter into a contract, and had provided for it, so that they themselves would have been bound to redeem their promises, they might have had the State bound; but in keeping themselves free from legal obligations, they left the State and this Legislature free from obligations of any kind to concur in the action taken under extraordinary circumstances—by their predecessors. The pretence that the State was bound when they were not bound is too transparent to deceive. But even the State might have bound them to make good their promises, and still have reserved the right to reject them if the public interests would be best promoted thereby. But the fact was that neither party was bound at all and the Legislature meant simply to prevent immediate location and to postpone removal to a period which would permit review and recall, if then it should seem advisable.—

THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.—Messrs. ROBERTSON, SUTHERLIN and AYLETT, commissioners on the part of Virginia to meet commissioners on behalf of West Virginia, for the purpose of adjusting the debt, of Virginia contracted prior to the rebellion, arrived in the city Saturday. Our Virginia friends are going about this matter with a good deal of despatch. These gentlemen are expected, as we learn, to consummate a settlement and report to Gov. Walker within sixty days. With every wish to see this matter arranged as early as may be, we doubt that any settlement can be concluded within so limited a time. If the basis of the settlement be agreed on in sixty days, it will be quite as much as we expect; for the differences between the Two States respecting it are so wide that it is difficult to see how they can be reconciled at all. Yet, we have already expressed the belief that the work of adjustment had best begin at once. It cannot be fully consummated till the controversy about Berkeley and Jefferson is ended, and when that will be cannot now be foreseen unless Virginia should withdraw her suit; but this suit does not seem to be in the way of a beginning or of a conference with reference to the basis.

Since Virginia has sent her commissioners hither, with a courteous request from her Executive for responsive action by the authorities of West Virginia, it would be somewhat ungracious to decline appointing commissioners to confer with them. This action should be taken, however, not alone as a matter of comity towards Virginia, but for the reasons assigned in our columns Friday, viz: that it is the duty of the State under her own constitution to respond to this action; and that no reason existing why we should not, the failure to do so would expose us to reflections calculated to tarnish the fair fame of our youthful commonwealth. Beyond this view of the case, we feel no interest whatever in the matter; but this view of it seems to furnish sufficient reason why the Legislature before adjourning should authorize Gov. STEVENSON to appoint these commissioners.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.—"A Tax Payer," who is himself a good business man, and has an eye to the interests of the State treasury, calls attention to a matter, which the Legislature seems in danger of overlooking. Whether he is correct or not in assuming that an early removal is to be considered as fully determined on, he is right in calling upon the Legislature to take the steps necessary to secure to the treasury before removal takes place, the full benefit of the donations tendered as the consideration of a location. If they are not secured by the proper legal steps before removal takes place, there is no assurance that they ever will be made good. Pledges and promises are all very good in their place, but this is not a matter of faith. It is a matter of business.

THE *Register* is at last able to perceive that the 15th Amendment is the law of the land and the negro a voter, despite all the efforts of that able journal to the contrary; and having made this astounding discovery, which pretty much everybody else foresaw a year ago, our cotemporary surrenders at discretion, not even asking the honors of war. We may well believe "the colored troops fought nobly," when the citadel of West Virginia Democracy capitulates to them.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.

CHEAPER POSTAGE.—Postmaster Jones, of New York, together with other gentlemen interested in the subject, had an interview to-day with the Postmaster General on the subject of cheaper rates of postage. They stated to him, among other points of illustration, that the Government paid more for transporting its mails by rail and coach than was charged for any other article transported at the same speed, and that at the freight rates paid for postage it would cost two hundred and forty dollars to transport a barrel of flour from Washington to Portland, Oregon. The Postmaster General replied that he had been considering the matter lately, and would recommend to Congress, in the event of the abolition of the franking privilege, that letter postage be reduced to two cents a letter, and circulars and newspapers to one cent.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—The general Appropriation bill has been finished by the House, and will reach the Senate at its next sitting. Mr. Dawes carried it through in a manner that proves his eminent fitness for the place he occupies. He was beaten on but one point of importance, viz.: that of continuing the mint at Carson City, Nevada, and giving it ninety-one thousand dollars. This he opposed, but it was carried by 82 to 63. He and Mr. Sargent, of California, were at issue with their associates, or the Committee as to the Bureau on Education, but the House sustained them by a very decided majority. The result on the bill shows that the Committee is one of the wisest and strongest that the House ever had. One provision of the bill does away with all extra compensation to civil officers of any grade. Another declares that contingent funds shall never be used for paying clerks or messengers, and the third carries back into the Treasury all unexpended balances one year in existence.

THE CADETSHIP INVESTIGATION.—The Military Committee held a long session to-day, and took a good deal of evidence, most of which was irrelevant. One witness, a lawyer of this city, who had been summoned, knew nothing whatever of the subject under investigation, except what he had read in the newspapers. The case of Representative Golladay was continued, and the evidence, as heretofore, was conflicting, but there is a fair prospect that the Committee will report on it in some way. In the investigation the Committee find that quite a number of members have appointed cadets who were not residents from the districts from which they purported to come. But, it does not appear, at the same time, that such appointments were influenced by improper motives.

NEW NATURALIZATION BILL.—On the question of reporting a new naturalization bill to the Senate the Judiciary Committee stood a tie at their meeting this morning. Another vote will be taken on Monday. As the bill now stands, it takes the power to naturalize out of the State Courts in the principal cities, and places it in the United States Courts.

EXPORTS.—A tabular statement has just been prepared at the Treasury Department, showing that during the last six months our exports have been twenty millions of dollars more than they were for the corresponding period of last year, which makes the balance of trade in our favor.

REVELS ADMITTED.—The Senate was overcrowded with spectators to-day to listen to the discussion on, and the novel proceeding of swearing in the negro Senator from Mississippi. Finally it was decided, by a strict party vote, that Revels was a citizen, that he was duly qualified in his election, and should take his seat without even a reference of his credentials to a committee. The debate lasted about five hours, when the vote was taken, and Revels, who had been sitting in an arm-chair, grinning, during a good deal of the discussion, was escorted to the left of the Vice President by Senator Wilson and took the iron-clad oath, after which he was congratulated by Colfax. There was quite an agitation over the brief ceremony in the galleries, especially the colored portion, but no open demonstration was made. The Sergeant-at-arms will give Revels a seat between Chandler and Ramsey.

JESSE R. GRANT.—Postmaster Grant, of Covington, is still in this city, though he will leave in a day or two to resume his official duties. The old gentleman has enjoyed himself hugely while here, assisting the President and Mrs. Grant at their receptions, interviewing Senators concerning his renomination, and amusing himself generally. At the reception at the Executive Mansion last night, Postmaster Grant appeared to great advantage, excepting that the glare of the gas-light was too much for his eyes, and he was forced to shade them with his hands. He was attired in a black suit of clothes, and wore immaculate white kids.

THE CLEVELAND POSTMASTER.—Two delegations arrived here to-day to have a new Postmaster appointed at Cleveland, Ohio, in place of Benedict, editor of the *Herald*, whose commission is about to expire. The first delegation was ex-Senator Wade, who desires his nephew, James Wade, appointed, and the second delegation from Akron and Cleveland, who are naming some one else. The third delegation will probably be Benedict himself.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—In Mr. Orton's argument before the Postoffice Committee, he said that the business could not be done at the prices named in Mr. Hubbard's bill without great loss. Even if the business increased fifty per cent, and the expenses remained the same, there still would be a deficiency. He charged that there was an opportunity for Mr. Hubbard and his friends to make one million dollars in organizing the company proposed in the bill. His statistics and revelations badly damaged the cause of government telegraphy, and, with a general disposition not to deal with the subject at present, make quite certain the defeat of all legislation upon it this session.

ONLY four more days of the legislative session remain, without an extension, which is neither probable nor desirable. The trial of Judge HARRISON is set for to-morrow, but we suppose it is hardly possible it can be prosecuted to a conclusion within the two days allowed. His prosecutors have themselves in part to blame for this, in not having brought in their charges earlier in the session. It seems to be the expectation that the trial will amount to nothing, for lack of time. Some are willing to extend the session to prosecute the trial, but on the other hand, the Charleston men realize that an extension would be dangerous for them, while others are unwilling in the depleted state of the treasury, to subject the State to the heavy expense an extra session would entail.

A Matter of Business not to be Overlooked.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

In providing for the permanent location and early removal of the seat of Government, it is hoped the legislature will not transact business loosely, but will take care to secure the State the benefit of the donations offered by the citizens of the points to one of which it is now settled the capital will soon be removed. These donations are of importance to the State in the present and prospective condition of the treasury. It is very important that the parties tendering these donations be required to furnish the proper and necessary guarantees before the Capital is actually removed. Charleston offers the building, ten acres of ground and $100,000; Parkersburg offers buildings, ten acres of ground and $75,000. These are large sums, and some action should be taken by which the parties offering them will be bound by something stronger than mere verbal promises made through others on the floor of the House. The citizens of Wheeling in tendering their modest donation *proposed*, although no removal was to take place, to bind themselves with ample security that the contract would be observed to the letter. Now, if the Capital is to be removed to Charleston, upon the promises made in the name of that town, it is the duty of the Legislature to protect the interests of the State as carefully as each member would his own. It is their duty to pass an act before adjourning authorizing and requiring the Governor, before the removal is made, to enter into a contract with responsible parties, with ample security, for the fulfillment of the offers that are made by these parties. Let the deeds for the land be prepared. Let the agreement in regard to the buildings be drawn and signed, and let the bond be given and secured for the payment of the $100,000 whenever the State demands it for use on the State House, all to become operative before the 1st of April if the present law is allowed to stand, or if any other location is made, then similar requirements to be exacted before the bill becomes a law.

In the event that the capital be permanently located either at Charleston or Parkersburg, it is a matter of very great moment that the large donations made by the successful place, whichever it may be, be secured. They will not be secured without legislation to that end. If the removal is made without the execution of legal documents, nobody is bound and it will be found impossible to enforce the claim of the State to these donations. I do not doubt that those making these large offers intend to fulfill them in good faith, and therefore I doubt not they are ready to put their offers into legal and obligatory shape, the only shape in which the Legislature has any right to entertain them. Gentlemen of the Legislature, it is your sworn duty to protect the interest of the State, and if you allow this matter to pass from you without securing absolutely to the treasury donations of from $75,000 to $100,000, that duty will not have been done. Only four days of the session remain, and if the act necessary for this purpose is to be passed, there is no time to lose.

A TAX-PAYER.

Card From Mr. Brannon—A Correction.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:

In some editorial remarks in your issue of the 24th inst., upon the discussion in the House of Delegates of the "Flick amendment," you unintentionally err in attributing to me the expression of the opinion, that the amendment to the State Constitution adopted in 1866, "was a part of the organic law, and must be respected and enforced as such till repealed in the constitutional mode." I expressed no such opinion. The question of the validity of that amendment having been raised. I expressly stated that I did not propose to discuss this legal question, since I considered it not practically material, to the subject under consideration, that whether the amendment was valid or invalid, it had been and was still being rigidly enforced by the party in power in the exclusion of citizens from the polls; and that be the ultimate decision of that question what it might, I was unwilling to see the rights of thousands of disfranchised citizens depend upon or await such a decision alone, but was anxious at once to set on foot an amendment which should incorporate their rights in the Constitution so that none could contest or deny them.

HENRY BRANNON.

February 25th, 1870.

We understood Mr. BRANNON to concede, not so much as a legal proposition as a practical fact, to be recognized and acted on, that the amendment of 1866, was and would have to be enforced and respected as a part of the organic law till regularly repealed. His exact position is, however, here stated by himself, and we very gladly give place to the correction.

GOLD INVESTIGATION REPORT.—The Banking Committee to-day adopted the majority report on the gold investigation matter, and will submit it to the House on Monday.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 26.

Horace E. Claflin & Co., of New York, applied to the United States District Court to force Francis Hotkemeyer, carpet dealer, in this city, into bankruptcy. They allege Hotkemeyer insolvent having an indebtedness of over $63,000, with only 40 per cent assets; also, that he has sold a large portion of his stock and applied the proceeds to satisfy the demand of particular friends, leaving his Eastern indebtedness amounting to over $50,000 unpaid.

The Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, applied to the Circuit Court to have the $25,000 bond given by Geo. E. Leighton, with the Hudson bridge as security in their late injunction against the above road, declared forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in part payment for damages sustained growing out of their action.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Feb. 26.

The steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived yesterday. Lopez was forced to evacuate Passadero, abandoning his sick and wounded. He moved towards Benacora. At last accounts Count Deu was moving across Alpa river, in hopes of intercepting Lopez's retreat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The *Tribune's* Carracas, Venezuela, correspondence, says that the revolutionists defeated the government troops at Adjunzu, near that place, a few days since, and then attacked Valeucle, but after a desperate battle, causing the loss on both sides of 400 men, were repulsed by the government troops, who held that city in strong force. The revolutionists are still besieging the place.

News of the Day.

Private dispatches from Washington report that the debt statement for March is likely to show a reduction of four or five millions.

A forged check for four thousand dollars was paid at the United States Quarter Master's office in Louisville in the early part of this month. It is supposed to have been presented by an employee.

The shirt factory of H. B. Tanton, at Danbury, Conn., was destroyed by fire Saturday. Two hundred workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment.

A bill to repeal the old usury laws has passed the Maine House without opposition. It allows the parties to agree upon the rate of interest.

The schooner Benjamin Butler, was run down and sunk off Watch Hill, R. I., on Thursday night. Four lives were lost.

The Maine Senate has tabled the resolution to pay the ante-legal-tender-act debt in coin.

Oxford and Cambridge are preparing for another University race.

The flags on public buildings and shipping were at half mast yesterday in respect to the memory of Mr. Burlingame.

The temperance committee appointed by the great meeting in Chicago on the 22d, will this afternoon present to the Mayor of that city a monster petition, bearing 20,000 signatures, in favor of closing liquor saloons on Sunday.

The San Francisco musical festival yielded in gross receipts $50,000.

The trial of George Vanderpool at Worcester, Michigan, for the murder of Herbert Field, was concluded Saturday, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Being asked why sentence should not be pronounced, the prisoner spoke ten minutes, calling on God to bear witness of his innocence of the crime. He was sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

Prominent Irishmen at San Francisco, propose a monster petition to the government of the United States in reference to the cruel treatment of Irish political prisoners in English prisons made public by the English and Irish press, asking the government to appoint a commissioner to visit the different prisons and ascertain the real facts of their treatment. The petition is signed by the whole Irish population there, and will be forwarded to Senator Casserly for presentation to the President.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Another Ocean Steamship missing. The Bremen steamer, Smidt, which left Bremen on January 20th, has not as yet been heard from. She had two hundred and ninety-eight passengers aboard. There is much anxiety about her.

The National Tobacco Association before adjourning resolved to recommend seperate collection of taxes on spirits and tobacco and the abolishment of monthly returns.

Letters from Ottawa report a stirring debate in Parliament in which Sir A. T. Scott spoke in favor of a change of government, independence or annexation, and how Mr. Huntington opposed annexation but favored confederation as the great step toward independence.

Nearly thirty prominent firms of this city are accused with selling smuggled oils, thereby causing a large loss of revenue to the Government. Investigations are progressing and three arrests have been made.

Robert D. Bogart, defaulter and Naval Paymasters clerk, applied to Judge Benedict lately for leave to make a motion for a new trial, on the ground that new evidence in his favor had been discovered. The Judge directed that the necessary papers should be prepared and submitted to him for inspection.

An English ex-assistant of Calcraft's the famous London hangman, has made application to the master of the tombs to be permitted to hang Reynolds *alias* Breen.

Arrests were made yesterday in the cases of several prominent merchants who are charged by Collector Grinnell with buying and selling imported oils, which are known to have been smuggled. Alleged frauds are said to have been carried on at this port for a long time.

The National Tobacco Association which has been in session in this city during the past three days adjourned *sine die*, yesterday. The next meeting will be held at Chicago.

There was much drift ice yesterday in the North East river, but it was not of sufficient thickness to cause any impediment to the travellers the ferries.

Lieut.-General Sheridan left the city for his headquarters at Chicago, yesterday.

The civil suits instituted in the Marine Court against Capt. Peabody, of the ship Neptune, were dismissed, yesterday, the plaintiffs not appearing.

A public meeting to aid in the movement for procuring the recognition of God and the Christian religion, in the United States Constitution, was held last night at the Reformed Presbyterian church, in 23rd street. The call for a Convention of those interested in the matter at Pittsburgh, was read, and resolutions approving the call were presented and discussed. Seven addresses were made, and the following delegates to the National Convention were appointed: Messrs. Starr, Morrissey and C. A. Byrne.

The Sunday *News* reports that Nathan Kingsley, senior of the firm of Kingsley & Co., vinegar manufacturers, has absconded with $30,000, leaving his son and partner in the lurch.

The Seward banquet is set for next Thursday at the Astor House.

Counterfeit twenties on the Market National Bank of this city, were put in circulation yesterday.

One hundred and forty doctors graduated yesterday, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, representing 24 of the States.

The corner stone of the magnificent Masonic Temple, corner of 23d street and 6th avenue, is to be laid on the 1st of June, and which cost $340,000. It is all paid for and by June, the Masons will have $60,000 on hand with which to commence operations. The cost of the building is estimated at $400,000. The net yearly income is estimated at $400,000.

The work at the Broadway Navy Yard will be recommenced with vigor. About one thousand workmen will be engaged by Tuesday.

The late managers of the French Theatre were brought before the Police Inspector last evening, upon the charge of swindling, preferred against them by two former actors of the theatre, named Wright and Gerard. The charges were not entertained, and the managers were released.

It is reported that Messrs. Fisk & Gould yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr. L. D. Ruck from the office of General Superintendent of the Erie road.

The Latest News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* referring to the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, says that though Gen. Washington was a man of narrow views, neither wise nor acute, yet he would be lost and astounded at the spectacle of affairs at the American National Capital.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a bill will soon be brought before Parliament, legalizing the sale of all cereals.

The Duke of Richmond has accepted the Tory leadership in the House of Lords.

Another splendid game of billiards was played at the Commercial Exchange, at Agleshire, last evening, between W. Cook, jr. and Dufton Cook. He gave his opponent 200 points on the game, and made an unexampled run of 139 spots, winning easily.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

It is said the Emperor is dissatisfied with his Cabinet on account of its inability to reconcile with the opposite parties in the Corps Legislatif, and its tendency to the extreme measures not sanctioned by the majority, as instanced in the vote on the question of supporting official candidates for the Chamber.

There was a demonstration on the part of conscripts, at Lyons, Thursday, but the troubles were suppressed without bloodshed.

Arch Bishop de Bonald, of Lyons, is dead.

Two more editors were arrested for publishing false news.

The Emperor declares officially and personally that perfect harmony exists between himself and the present Ministry and he believes they have the sympathy of every honest Frenchman.

The journals which support the deputies of the right have commenced to attack Ollivier's ministry.

A court organ declares that it will not join in the attack, but protests against the measures of Ollivier as contrary to its principles.

It is asserted that the Council of State will propose a reduction in the army contingent.

The first day of the carnival passed without the slightest trouble. There was a procession which marched through the streets quietly and not interfered with by the police. The weather was very fine and the display attracted great crowds of spectators.

The Bishop of Tabal publishes a letter declaring that he would die rather than aid in the projects spoken of at Rome. The Bishop does not indicate what these projects are.

France has made a new attempt to dissuade the Ecumenical Council from acting against her interests.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 26.

The struggle between the church and revolution party is becoming more intensified. The debate on the proposition to prosecute the Archbishop of Santiago for treason threatens to consume the session of the convention.

The Duke of Montpensier, in reply to repeated newspaper articles demanding a definition of his position, publishes a letter in a leading paper, wherein he says he has not been, and is not now a pretender to the throne; that in all things he will follow the will of the Cortes; that he is in no way compromised to any political party; that he is satisfied to be a Spanish citizen, and that he longs for a definite constitution for Spain.

There have been some Carlist disturbances recently at Cereclen, near Albaret, but they were suppressed in all cases by the civil guards.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee Bidding High.

Another Kerosene Tragedy.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.

The citizens of Milwaukee assembled in mass meeting last night and adopted resolutions pledging themselves to furnish the State with grounds and capital buildings equal if not better than the present ones, providing the capital be removed to Milwaukee. Many members of the Legislature were present and spoke strongly in favor of removal, and thought if it was submitted to a vote of the people, nine-tenths would vote in favor of it. A committee of influential Milwaukeeans was appointed to visit Madison and labor in the cause. As nearly all the members of the Legislature have to pass through Milwaukee to get to Madison, and as hotel accommodations at Madison are so meagre, it is thought the majority will be large.

Two servant girls named Kastar and Karr employed in the City Hotel, were fatally burned this morning while kindling a fire with kerosene.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The Cuban Junta have the following dispatch:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 25.

The Spanish winter campaign came to a disastrous end at Vajazó, Cuba, on the 28th of January. The Spanish have retreated to the towns. Delegations from the unarmed classes of the Cuban army are begging for arms to attack the towns. Cespedes has appointed General Quesado and Col. Adolpho Varona to an important foreign mission. They sailed from Cuba in the midst of the enemies cruisers. They are now at Jacksonville, and will be in New York some time between the 20th inst. and the first of March.

Advices say the murderer of Greenwaldth is one of De Rodas' guides, named Barr or Barte.

Advices from Curacoa state that the order of the King of Holland for the expulsion of some of the Venezuela revolutionists was suspended in consequence of the opposition of the people, but it is now to be enforced.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

A young man named Charles E. Rowan, confidential book-keeper of the commission house of C. Hinckley & Co., has absconded, taking with him United States bonds valued at $6,000, and $2,000 in cash. He had lately been somewhat dissipated and extravagant in his habits. When he departed he left a note in his room addressed to Mr. Hinckley, in which he said: "My brain is cracked. I can't stand this pressure any longer. When you find me you will learn the quickest manner of death, and I bequeath to you all that is left of me."

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

Passenger Train Runs Through a Trestle Work.

Great Loss of Life.

[First Dispatch.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.

The *Ledger's* Oxford, Miss., special says seventeen persons were killed by a railroad accident. Among whom are Col. Speers, of Brandon, Miss.; Mr. McDonald, road master, and two ladies and two children, whose names are unknown. The remainder of the killed, with few exceptions, were emigrants en route to Texas. Fourteen or fifteen passengers were wounded, and several fatally. Samuel Tate, President of the road, slightly; J. McConico and son, slightly; McDonald's body was horribly mangled, and hardly recognizable. The train, except the engine, is a complete wreck.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.

Another report from Oxford states that Mr. McConico, his son and conductor Adams were instantly killed. Col. Sam. Tate, President of the road, had his leg broken. Fifteen bodies have been taken from the wreck. The bottom of the wreck has not yet been reached. No telegrams in reference to the matter has been received yet. The arrival of the 3:30 train on the Charleston road is anxiously looked for, when the full particulars will doubtless be received. It is well known that the excursion train was behind the ill-fated mail train from there. Passengers from Grenada this A. M., confirmed the report, and say that the regular mail train when three miles below Oxford, yesterday afternoon, ran through the trestle, smashing the baggage, express and four passenger cars, killing and wounding a large number. At last accounts, twelve bodies had been taken from the wreck, including McDonald the road master; two bodies names unknown; A. J. McConico, Treasurer of the road, and his son, Samuel B. Were fatally injured. No other names could be learned. The excursion train from Louisville with delegates, general freight agents and others failed to connect at Humbolt else the loss of life would have been fearful. The Passengers report that the sleeping car on the northward bound train ran off the track on the trestle works near West's station last night and turned over on its side, but fortunately did not go over. Full particulars of the Oxford disaster were telegraphed for last night, but no answer was returned.

WASHINGTON.

The Disability Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

In the confusion attending the admission of Senator Revels to a seat, yesterday, Senator Wilson withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote, by which was passed a bill removing political disabilities from about 3,000 persons in the South. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Commercial and Financial.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, February 24.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales during the past week amounted to 4,668 head, against 1,505 last week. Of the number offered 1,056 head came from Ohio, and 60 from West Virginia. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old Cows and Scalawags at $5 00@5 50; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows at $5 50@6 00; fair quality Beeves at $6 75@7 25, and the very best Beeves at $7 75 @8 25 ₱ 100 lbs, the average price being about $5 37½ gross. The market was dull to-day at a decline of 12½ @ 37½c per 100 lbs from the rates of last week, the greatest decline being on common and medium Cattle.

SHEEP.—The market during the past week has been fairly supplied, but chiefly with common and inferior qualities, for which there is but little demand, while good and extra Sheep are in active demand at full rates. Prices to-day ranged as follows: At 5@7½c per ₱ gross, for fair to good fat Sheep.

HOGS.—The receipts during the past week have been light, but with those left unsold last week are in excess of the demand, and at the close the market is dull. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Still-fed at $11 50@12 50, and good to prime corn-fed Hogs at $12@13 per 100 lbs net.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 26.

MONEY—Easy at 4@6 per cent on call. The bank statement is unfavorable, the banks loosing heavily.

STERLING—Dull at 108½@109.

GOLD—Lower; opened at 117½; closing 115½@115¾. Reports that government will sell $8,000,000 next month and that bonds at London were 90½@91 had considerable effect. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent. Clearances $53,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Lower, in sympathy with gold; opened higher, but subsequently lost more than had been gained:

United States 6's of 1881, coupons	116½@117
Five-twenties (1862)	114½@114¾
Five-twenties (1864)	113½@113¾
Five-twenties (1865)	113½@113¾
Five-twenties (1865) new	113½@113¾
Five-twenties (1867)	113½@113¾
Five-twenties (1868)	113½@113¾
Ten-forties	111½@112
Currency sixes	111 @111½

STOCKS—Dull, weak and unsettled. The report that the Erie directors contemplate obtaining possession of a majority of the bonds of the company with a view of foreclosure, is discredited. Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Adams Express, 63½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 21½; American 57½; United States, 51; Pacific Mail, 40½; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 23½; Harlem, 143½; Hudson Scrip, 94½; Reading, 98; Michigan Central, 121; Lake Shore, 85½; Illinois Central, 141½; Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 70½; do. preferred, 87½; Rockisland, 109½; St. Paul, 62½; do. preferred, 76½; Wabash, 45; do. preferred, 70; Fort Wayne 91; Terre Haute, 34½; Chicago & Alton, 110½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; New Jersey Central, 105½; Hartford & Erie, 6½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 74; Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, 19½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 26.

FLOUR—Unchanged and dull; family $5 25@5 50; extra $4 75@5 00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; red winter $1 00@1 08. Corn—Unchanged; mixed 66@70c; prime white or yellow 73@74c. Oats—Dull and lower; No. 2 at 48@50c; No. 1 at 51@52c; white 53@55c. Rye—Dull at 80@85c. Barley—Dull at 90@1 10.

COTTON—Dull; middling 22½@22¾c.

TOBACCO—In good demand at full prices; receipts very light.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and prices unsettled; not enough done to establish uniform quotations. Mess Pork—Sold at $27, but cannot be bought to any extent at this rate. Bulk Meats—Very dull at 10½c, 12½c, 14½c and 14½c for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides loose. Bacon—Dull and neglected; shoulders 12½c; sides 15c and 16½c for clear rib and clear packed. Sugar Cured Hams—19c.

LARD—Dull; could have been bought at 14½@15c; no demand.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 30@35c.

EGGS—Dull; declined to 18c.

CHEESE—Unchanged at 16@17½c.

OILS—Linseed Oil—$1, with moderate jobbing demand. Lard Oil—$1 35@1 38.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and dull.

Gold—115½ buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady at ¾@1-16 discount buying.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, February 26.

COTTON—Heavy and lower; sales of 3,000 bales at 23½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Closed quiet without decided change, with a limited export demand for low grades of extra.

GRAIN—Wheat—Nominal $1 14@1 18 for No. 2 spring; and $1 27@1 29 for winter red and amber western. Rye—Nominal. Oats—Dull at 55@57c for western in store and delivered. Corn—Steady and firm at 90@95c for sound new mixed western, and 70@85c for unsound do.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull without decided change. Beef—Quiet without change. Cut Meats—In moderate request and steady. Bacon—Nominal.

LARD—Steady; sales of 250 tierces prime steam, seller April at 15c.

EGGS—Active at 26@28c for fresh.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 26.

FLOUR—Steady for low and medium grades; other descriptions dull; sales of spring extras at $3 65@4 12½.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; sales of No. 1 at 86@87; No. 2 at 83½@83¾c closing at 83½c this afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn—Firmer; No. 2 ½c higher; sales at 69½@70c; closing at 70c; new at 61c; no grade at 67@68c; unchanged this afternoon. Oats—Dull at ½c lower; sales of No. 2 at 37½c. Rye—Steady at 70c for No. 1; 65@67c for No. 2; 62@64c for rejected; closing at 67c for fresh No. 2. Barley—Entirely nominal.

HOGS—Dressed—Moderately active; closing at $10 25@10 50, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE—Active at $8 30@9 25 for common to extra choice.

CATTLE—Quiet at $4 25@5 50 for butchers' cows and steers; $5 87½@6 75 for fair to good shipping steers.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 26.

FLOUR—Active, firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Unchanged; Pennsylvania at $1 24@1 26. Corn—Yellow firmer and advanced 1c; sales of 91@93c; white scarce at 94@96c. Oats—Steady; sales at 58@60c. Rye—Nominal. Provisions—Mess Pork—Quiet. Bacon—Firm. LARD—Quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 08@1 09.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 26.

The market is moderately active; all bleached and brown cotton firm. There is much