The Daily Intelligencer,
PUBLISHED BY
FREW, HAGANS & HALL,
Office, 15 Quincy Street.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail, per year, in advance,.....$7 50
" " six months, " 4 00
" " three months, " 2 00
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....15

TERMS OF SEMI-WEEKLY:
Per year, in advance,.....$3 00
Six months, in advance,.....1 50
Three months, in advance,.....1 00

The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

The Weekly Intelligencer
A large sheet containing all the
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" of Fifteen.....18 00
" of Twenty.....24 00
" of Twenty-five.....25 00
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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

VOL. XIX. WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21 1871. NO. 210.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

(By the Western Union Line.
Office North-west cor. of Main and Monroe sts.)

FRANCE.

The Civil War at Paris.

The Red Defeat at Neuilly.

Exciting Scenes in Paris.

The Shelling of the City.

Another Bloody Combat at Neuilly.

More Horrors of War.

By the Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, April 20.

A dispatch dated Paris, Tuesday night, says: "In the affair at Asnieres yesterday, the 28th battalion of the National Guards retreated inside the porte crying 'All is lost!' The people charged the Nationals with cowardice, and a hot fight ensued between the civil and military adherents of the Commune. Le Vallois presents a horible spectacle, the Nationals carousing and the wounded lying in the streets groaning.

"It is strange the government did not follow up the attack, they must have succeeded at Nueilly. A body of gens d'armes has been entrenched for the last eight days, and in spite of a withering fire still hold out.

"The news of the reverse at Asnieres, yesterday, caused great excitement in Paris. An Englishman in a restaurant near the Invalides, was grossly insulted for not bearing arms. A shell fell yesterday in Faubourg St. Honore. The Communists are digging trenches in front of fort Vanvres, and the government troops are doing the same opposite Paris. Last night shells were falling in the Rue Des Ternes. An attack towards Asnieres is expected, and the Nationals are manning the ramparts.

"A bloody combat has been raging at Neuilly since morning. The commandant of the 261st battalion of Nationals was killed. The commandant of the artillery has been denounced and arrested as a traitor. The Nationals are now retreating in large numbers. They set fire to a number of houses in Neuilly, and the inhabitants having hidden in the cellars, being unable to extricate themselves, were burned to death. The inhabitants of Neuilly have petitioned for an armistice to remove the women and children, but General Cluseret refused the favor.

"Numbers of houses in Versailles have been struck by shells and set on fire."

A special dispatch from Versailles, Tuesday afternoon, says: "Forty thousand government troops are in the woods at St. Cloud and ten thousand quartered at Bengival. The Communists are firing on Puteaux and doing great damage. The road to St. Denis is crowded with people leaving Paris, the advantages for doing so being greater than expected. A shell fell on Dombrowski's house yesterday, where he and a staff officer were in bed, but neither was injured. It is stated that the Versailles government bombard the Champs Elysees to frighten the ambassadors into taking refuge in Versailles."

Wednesday's Cannonade.

The Arc de Triomph Destroyed.

Reinforcement of Government Army.

Capture of Asnieres Officially Announced.

Heavy Losses of Insurgents.

PARIS, April 19.

A cannonade has mingled with fire of mitrailleuses and musketry all day at Courbevoie, Porte Maillot, Puteaux, Asnieres and Le Vallois. The iron clad railroad Vars are operating actively. Barricades and trenches are in course of construction inside of Paris.

The *Reveil* newspaper denies that the Versailles forces are masters of the bridge crossing the Seine from Asnieres to Clichy. The concentration of troops from the army of the Assembly continues.

LONDON, April 20.

A special dispatch to the London *Telegraph* says the Arch of Triumph has been destroyed by the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army. Two guns were captured by the Versailles troops in the battle at Asnieres on the 18th. A reinforcement of 20,000 men from the army of the Assembly, under command of Gen. Ducrot, is expected at Asnieres.

VERSAILLES, April 20.

A circular issued by President Thiers, announcing the capture of Asnieres, asserts that it is the key to Courbevoie. Thiers also says that the insurgent losses in the fight at Asnieres were very heavy.

Canrobert at Versailles.

Five Hundred Million Francs to be Paid Germany on the 1st.

Insurgent Reports--A Battle in Progress.

The Insurgents Maintaining their Position at Asnieres.

More Communal Elections to be Held.

VERSAILLES, April 20.

Marshal Canrobert is here, and many of the Imperial army who served under his command up to the time of their surrender as prisoners of war are on their way to Versailles. The fire of the insurgents is gradually slacking.

The story that England has asked Prussia to intervene between the French government and the Paris insurgents is untrue.

It is rumored that arrangements have been made by which the government is enabled to pay Germany at once 500,000,000 francs of the indemnity by the 1st inst.

PARIS, April 20.

General Dombrowski reports to the Commune that his troops have retaken certain positions, capturing a considerable quantity of provisions and some prisoners. He adds that the battle continues, and asks for reinforcements. General O'Kolowitz maintains his position at Asnieres, against all the efforts of the government forces. The Commune retires from office, and a new election will be held at once. The *Mot Du Ordere* condemns the Commune for its suppression of various journals.

ENGLAND.

Prizes for the Yachtmen.

LONDON, April 20.

Hon. Jas. Ashbury having been reelected Commodore Royal of the Harwich Yacht Club, announces a number of prizes for general competition including an ocean cup for which races he says Americans are bound to send their champion vessel and not a fleet.

ERIE.

Too Hot for David Dudley Field--Another Issue of Stock--Mr. Jay Gould Wanted.

NEW YORK, April 20.

A rumor was floating about town yesterday afternoon to the effect that David Dudley Field had withdrawn from the Erie suits and dissolved his connection with the Erie road and its managers; that the Erie suits had been withdrawn from the hands of David Dudley Field; that the Erie road and its managers had dissolved their connection with him. Fisk, last evening, assured a reporter that such was not the case.

The announcement in the Board of Brokers that the Erie directors had increased their common stock three million dollars by exchanging that amount for the convertable bonds of the company, created some excitement. The rule of the Stock Exchange requiring 30 days notice to issue additional bonds or stock having been violated in this action, the brokers committee met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of throwing the Erie stock out of the list called at the board, but no decision seems to have been reached. The Erie managers claim the legal right to issue convertable bonds without limitation. Yesterday Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway, was served with a subpoena to attend to-day before Kennett J. White, master in equity, in the proceedings instituted to Heath and Raphael, English stockholders in the Erie Railway, against Jas. Fisk, Jr., and himself to give evidence in regard to the non-production of the books and documents containing information concerning the disposition of the stock, for which four distinct orders have already emanated from the court. His testimony will, it is expected, develop some interesting facts in reference to the general management of the company—the action in disposing of the stock of Heath & Raphael, and some spicy revelations in connection with the issue of convertable bonds, are pending the result. The master has delayed certifying to the court with respect to the repeated refusals to comply with the order for the production of these books.

WASHINGTON.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE TO BE CALLED—THE FORCE AND DEFICIENCY BILLS SIGNED—THE NEW LOAN—MR BOUTWELL'S MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 20,—12 M.

The House by a vote of 93 to 74, a strict party vote, has adopted a conference report on the Ku-Klux bill, and the bill now goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

A large number of the members of Congress and others, bought sleeping-car tickets last night, in belief that Congress would adjourn yesterday, but it is now doubtful whether they will be more than able to get away to-night. Neither House has agreed upon the time to adjourn, and will not until the last moment.

The Senate confirmed the following nomination: George Lockley. Postmaster, East Saginaw, Michigan.

The President will to-day issue a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session on the 10th of May, for the consideration of business by that time to be perfected by the joint high commission. The President has signed the Ku-Klux and deficiency bills. Congress this session passed about forty bills, of a public and private character.

The subscriptions to the new loan up to two o'clock to-day were $300,000. Secretary Boutwell will leave Washingtn on Monday next for Chicago, to be absent about ten days, on private business.

Chicago Damage and Libel Suits.

CHICAGO, April 20.

The case of Dr. Walter Oliphant, a well-known dentist of this city, against the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company was tried today. Dr. Oliphant claimed that he took passage on the steamship City of Paris in October, 1869, having paid $100 for a ticket from Liverpool to New York; that the hatchway was carelessly left open and unprotected, through which he fell, receiving injuries from which he can never fully recover. He claimed $30,000 damages. The defense did not put in an appearance, and after hearing the evidence of Dr. Oilphant the jury rendered a verdict awarding the full amount claimed.

In the libel suit of Marie Wallace against the Chicago *Times* the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $2,500. The alleged libelous publication was taken, the defendants claim, in body or in substance from a book kept by the Coroner for the information of the public by a reporter of the *Times*. A reparation was made which Mrs. Wallace acknowledged to be satisfactory to her, but the suit was commenced notwithstanding, and the third trial resulted in the above verdict. It is understood that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Revolution in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 19.

Telegrams from Santiago of the 18th report that in the encounter between the column of Quintin and the insurgents, twelve of the latter were killed, among them their chief, Trugillo. Capt. Lunas' command met the insurgents near Bayamo and killed ten. The forces under Colonel Canazal, operating in Manquietos, had a series of engagements with the rebels, killing six and taking four prisoners. Engagements of less importance are also reported. Spanish losses not given.

St. Crispins in Council.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The International Convention of the Knights of St. Crispin, comprising delegates from all the shoemaker lodges in the United States and Canada, continues in session at Military Hall, in this city, but has done nothing of consequence yet.

XLII CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Messrs. CONKLING and DAVIS, of Kentucky were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make Congress was now ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT all the bills on the table, petitions, &c., were ordered to their appropriate committees.

At 12:20 the Senate went into Executive session.

At 2 o'clock the doors were reopened, when the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to make.

The President *pro tem.* (Mr. ANTHONY) then declared the first session of the Forty-second Congress adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE.

The House received a message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the conference report on the Ku-Klux bill, and the passage of the concurrent resolution for final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day.

On the Ku-Klux bill, Mr. HOLLAND presented a report, and proceeded to advocate it.

After debate the House proceeded to vote on the conference report, and it was agreed to by a strictly party vote—yeas, 93; nays, 74;

The Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day was passed; also the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Messrs. DAWES, MAYNARD and ELY were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a joint resolution asserting the powers of the House to make or withdraw appropriations of money.

Messrs. BINGHAM and MAYNARD objected.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution. Agreed to without nays and yeas.

Mr. BUTLER asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation. Agreed to—yeas 118; nays 23.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which took place in the Senate between himself and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky. Assuming that if DAVIS' own description of the occurrence be true, he submitted to the candid judgment of the House and all just men, which of the two had in the affair played the part of the courteous gentleman, and which the part of the blackguard. DAVIS was shielded from the responsibility for what he said by his age and by his Senatorial toga, and thus shielded and protected he had ejected effluvia for his revenge, after the most high toned manner of chivalry. He had, for nearly nine years, suffered from assaults and charges of having appropriated small amounts of money in Louisiana, and now he would anwer them once for all that he had captured and levied assessments on the rebels of Louisiana to the amount of nearly $300,000, and he had charged himself with the amount on the books of the department. Those books had been open for nine years, and even his detractors had not said that he had not fully accounted for the amount. Referring to the investigation at the last session into the management of the national asylums, he accused Mr. FARNSWORTH of having published in the *Globe* a speech not delivered and highly slanderous to him (BUTLER) By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the whole civilized warfare and he would never henceforth consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon any body and certainly not himself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked and obtained permission to make a personal explanation in reply to Mr. BUTLER. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put on airs and profess the rule of non-intercourse. He trusted that his (FARNSWORTH) great age had not anything to do with such non-intercourse as was suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky. (Laughter.) In reference to the investigation as to the management of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, he complained that the committee had not acted fairly in the matter in refusing, among other things, to require the treasurer of that institution (BUTLER) to produce his bank book, which would show that he had had constantly on hand some one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of government money, which he kept in his own private bank in his own name, and with which he speculated.

Mr. BUTLER made a point of order that this was an attack on him instead of an explanation.

THE SPEAKER—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts state the words to which he objects, and the Chair will rule on the question.

Mr. BUTLER—I should say pretty much all of it [laughter]. When I am told that I have gorged myself with public money, I suppose that does not require a point of order to be made.

The SPEAKER ruled that such language was out of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The member from Massachusetts alluded to my speech as published in the *Globe*, and I was only recounting the points it contained to show that it was not unparliamentary.

The SPEAKER said he had no doubt that the language of the gentleman from Illinois was unparliamentary, and so ruled without hesitation.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was allowed by a vote of the House to proceed in order. He went on to speak of a transaction for the sale of a piece of property at Hampton, Virginia, for a National asylum; the property having been owned by Mr. BUTLER, but having been transferred by him to his brother-in-law, Mr. Hildreth, to cover appearances. In conclusion, he said that it that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. BUTLER before the Committee on Military Affairs at the last session were before any petty jury in the United States it would convict him (BUTLER) of embezzlement and perjury. [Laughter and great excitement.] That was all he had to say.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he held in his hand the report of the Military Committee made at the last session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph as an answer to all that advertised calumny which might be put out against him here or any where. The paragraph which he read states that the committee had come to the conclusion that the treasurer having accounted for all the funds of the asylum that ever came into his hands was to be entirely exonerated from any charge or suspicion of misappropriation, neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. BUTLER said, in conclusion, that under that report he branded as false and calumnious everything that could be said against the President and Treasurer of the national asylum. It was for the military committee to say whether its members had been corrupted by his (BUTLER'S) lead. They could vindicate their own honor in the matter. There were twelve or fifteen gentlemen in the House whom he had taken to Fortress Monroe, and whom he had shown the property for which he had sold the national asylum, and every man who ever saw it would admit that in that transaction he had given $25,000 to the disabled soldiers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The member from Massachusetts, swore in the investigation that he did not sell it, that his brother-in-law sold it. (Laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER—Oh pshaw! pshaw! (laughter!) that was one of the cheats in the statement. It was put into the hands of my brother-in-law as security for money which he lent me.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Your brother-in-law swore that he did not lend you any money. (Laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot have any controversy with that man, whom I would not believe under oath. (Laughter and hammering from the SPEAKER'S gravel.) Referring to the witnesses who swore against him in the investigation, he said that one of them was a run away marine deserter, whom he had been trying to find to put a ball and chain around his leg, and that another was a Baltimore man, who had once served with him (BUTLER) for supposed gallant conduct, but had since gone down lower, lower, lower, until he had sunk to the position of being a witness for the member from Illinois (laughter).

Mr. FARNSWORTH—And the other witnesses were the members from Massachusetts and his brother-in-law. (Renewed laughter and other manifestations of thorough enjoyment of the scene.)

Mr. BUTLER remarked, in conclusion, that he would not again be drawn into a controversy on the subject. What use, he asked, of the investigation of reports to exonerate a man from all blame, when in such exoneration was only found action for fresh charges and fresh calumnies direct from hell (laughter).

Mr. BECK asked and obtained leave to make a statement on behalf of the Senator from Kentucky, who, he said, had been so foully denounced by the member from Massachusetts. That Senator and that member had had a controversy on the floor of the Senate.

Ms. BUTLER—Oh, no; I had no controversy with him.

Mr. BECK—The Senator denounced the member on the floor of the Senate as a d——d scoundrel, and I would characterize that as a controversy. [Laughter.] They had a quarrel on the floor of the Senate. It ought to have ended there, and would have ended there, but for the fact that the member from Massachusetts saw fit to come on the floor of the House and use language grossly offensive to the Senator from Kentucky, and it was after that that the Senator had pronounced the speech which had been quoted by the member from Massachusetts. If he had any personal explanations to make he should have made it at once; but he waited till Thursday—the day that Congress was to adjourn—and then asked leave to make it, having sent printed slips of it in advance to Boston and to the New York *Herald*, knowing that the Senator would have left the city before he could have seen it in print. Thereupon I objected, because it had been held up so long, and not because I did not want to give the gentleman a chance for replication.

Mr. BUTLER—(Interrupting)—The reason given by the gentleman was that he would not let me speak so long as the indictment against the State was continued.

Mr. BECK—If I had had an opportunity to reply to that indictment I would have done it in a way which I hope would have been worthy of the State. When the gentleman was trying to get leave today, I asked him whether he would assault the Senator from Kentucky, and he replied that he would not. On that statement the members on the Democratic side voted to give him the privilege. I did not believe what he said, and therefore voted against it [laughter]. When a member rises and announces that the Senator from Kentucky has been guilty of falsehood, I deny it; and I hurl it back and say that the character of that Senator is as good as that of any man on earth. He never did wilfully tell a lie, and no man before ever accused him of it. When the member said that the Senator was shielded by his age, and that he did not seek proper redress, I have only to say that while my Senator is neither a bully nor blackguard, a member can get any redress from him that he seeks out side this hall or any where else. (laughter.) I dont believe that it lies in the mouth of the member from Massachusetts to talk about my Senator being shielded by his age, or not seeking proper redress. I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek redress to which he alludes. (Laughter) He does not forget that I have in presence of fifteen members from the House seen the member from Illinois, (FARNSWORTH,) put his fist in the face of the member from Massachusetts and denounce him in every way that one man can denounce another, until I had to say to other members of the Committee standing by that I did not think one white man would take it without fight and that a decent negro in my State would fight over it. (Uproarrious laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It was on account of his extreme age perhaps. (Shouts of laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER (pointing to Mr. FARNSWORTH)—He is not a white man.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Now is the proper time to call in the Chaplain. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. COX—The coroner should be also sent for.

Mr. STOUGHTON, a member of the Military Committee of the last House, defended the action and report of that committee. He stated that the vouchers of the gentleman from Massachusetts, in reference to the National Asylum, had been submitted to the committee and showed that he had honestly expended everything he had received from the Treasury of the United States.

At this point of the discussion and while the House was quite amused and excited over it, the SPEAKER'S hammer descended and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives of the Forty-Second Congress was adjourned without day.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 20.

The Senate to-day passed the Senate bill extending the limit on any one risk which an Insurance Company may take, to 10 per cent on its capital stock. The House passed the House bill, providing that the makers of notes shall not be sued out of the county in which he resides. It also passed a bill making the penalty $500 and imprisonment, for any person solemning marriage, who are not legally authorized so to do.

PARKERSBURG.

The City Experienceth a Sensation—The Cat Catcher Around—Consternation Among the Felines—Indignation Among the Old Maids and Boys.

Special to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, April 20.

The arrival of the cat catcher from your city has produced quite a furore among the small boys, a report having obtained circulation that fifty cats (black preferred) would be wanted by the lecturer on the stage. The felines themselves seem to have smelt a mice. There is the utmost consternation among them, and they have disappeared from all parts of the city. It is rumored they are making a bee-line for Doddridge, and intend to go into the wild-cat business. There is fearful indignation among the old maids here over this driving away of their favorites, and some of them vow if they could have their sweet will with the cat man who has thus desolated their firesides, they would pull every hair out of his head. [They'd have a good time finding any.—EDS.] A later report that he had a full supply of cats forwarded from your city, and will not require any Parkersburg cats at all, creates much indignation among the boys, who feel that their confidence has been abused, and they are all saying to one another, "Now, Bill, you oughnt't to have done that." If the lecture amounts to anything I will report further. PUSS.

ST. LOUIS.

Excursion of Railroad Officials.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.

President Hayes, of Boston, and several directors of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad arrived here yesterday, accompanied by a number of ladies. They will leave Saturday for an excursion over their road, and will also extend their trip into the Indian territory, returning *via* Baxter Springs, Kansas, to Kansas City, thence to St. Louis *via* the Missouri Pacific Road. These gentlemen held a meeting yesterday to consider matters connected with the Missouri Pacific Road, in which all of them are interested, and will examine the subject of building a grand Union depot here. Several other prominent railroad men connected with the Pennsylvania Central and its Western connections are also here on a tour of inspection, and will leave for the east to-day *via* the St. Louis and Indianapolis Road.

The remains of J. W. Hooker, who committed suicide here Monday night, will be sent to Rochester, N. Y., where a brother resides.

A $75,000 Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, April 20.

Fire on the lumber wharves South of Boston, this morning, destroyed Whitaker & Co's. kandling wood factory, lumber yard of Jonas Fitch's saw mill and lumber yard of Roger's Bros. and five small dwellings. Loss estimated at $75,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Turkish Fleet for the Black Sea.

LONDON, April 20.

The morning *Post* has a special dispatch from Constantinople, which makes the important announcement that the Sublime Porte intends to send a large iron-clad fleet to cruise in the Black Sea.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Edward Dennis, who robbed the Harnden express at Baltimore in May, 1869, and who broke jail and was recaptured in St. Louis, Mo., plead guilty in the United States Circuit Court at Annapolis, Tuesday, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Howard and Hoffman, his accomplices, are already in the penitentiary serving a similar term for the same offence.

—The New Jersey Court of Pardons having refused to interfere in the case of John Ware, his execution will take place on Friday, the 28th instant.

—The duly considered and carefully prepared address of the Democrats in Congress to the people of the country is at last ready for promulgation.

—Tuesday afternoon at Mansfield, O., two boys, about sixteen years of age, named Donahue and Hart, got into a quarrel, when Donahue drew a pocket knife and struck Hart on his arm, cutting a gash about five inches long, and then stabbed him in the breast. The wounds were severe, but not dangerous.

—As the vacation about to be taken by Congress will be what is called the "long recess," lasting until next December, nearly eight months, many of the members and Senators will take advantage of it to make long trips to Europe, the Pacific coast, and other distant countries. Among those going to Europe are Senators Wilson and Stewart, besides several members of the House.

—On Monday a little daughter of Geo. Baer, living about four miles from Mansfield, O., drank a cup of lye and expired almost instantly.

—Two young men, named Brooks Dewitt and A. Rubbell, were killed by the night express south on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, about 12 o'clock, Tuesday night, two miles north of Forest, O. They were seen there by the night watchman about 11 P. M. They asked when the train was due going north, and said they wanted to go to Carey. They were perfectly sober when there, and no evidence was discovered of their having been intoxicated. They are supposed to have been asleep on the track. The bodies were torn into fragments.

Financial and Commercial.

The Bids for Treasury Gold.

NEW YORK, April 20.

There were 26 bids for gold to-day, amounting to $8,982,000, from 111 02 to to 111.63½. The awards will be $2,000,000 at 111.63½.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 20.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier.

GRAIN—Wheat; No. 2 Spring active and 2¼c lower, at $1 26a1 27½ cash; seller May $1 27½; this afternoon irregular at $1 27a1 27½ seller May; and at $1 26 cash. Corn; No. 2 mixed more active, and 1c lower; closed quiet at 50a52c; this afternoon unsettled at 52a53½c seller May. Oats; No. 2 quiet at 46½a47½c for regular and fresh. Barley; No. 2 Spring steady at 85a88c. Rye dull and nominal.

HOGS—Active and 10c higher, at $5 40 a5 75.

CATTLE—25c lower, at $4 40a7 50.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.

Gold opened strong at 111¼ and sold up to 111½, but when the fact that the Government had purchased $4,000,000 was made public it declined to 111, and closed weak at 111⅛a111¼. Loans were made at from 1 to 1-64 of 1 per cent, for borrowing. Clearances, $62,000,000. Exports to-day, $415,000. Governments were dull and steady at the opening, but in the afternoon were off from ¼ to ½, closing firm at the decline. The excitement on stock exchange was very great throughout the day, and transactions in the leading railway shares heavy. Speculation was active and bouyant to the close, when the prices were not only the highest of the day, but in many cases the highest of the season. The late dealings were very prominent in Northwestern shares, which have commenced to move in anticipation of the 5 per cent. dividend in both classes *now near at hand.* New York Central stock and scrip were buoyant on the prospect of an early adjournment of the Legislature at Albany. Lake Shore was also one of the leading features, and Rock Island, Wabash and Ohios were active at the close. Express stocks were active and higher in United States and American, and Adams was lower. It is said that some of the cliques have sold heavy on the advanced prices. Money is easy at 5a7 per cent. State bonds were dull during the forenoon. At the second call they were somewhat better, particularly Tennessee and new South Carolina issues. Central Union Pacific bonds were very strong all day. Sterling exchange 110.

United States 6's of 1881, coupons,.....	116⅝
Five-twenties (1862).....	113¾
Five-twenties (1864).....	113¾
Five-twenties (1865).....	113¾
Five-twenties (1865) new.....	113⅝
Five-twenties (1867).....	113⅝
Five-twenties (1868).....	113¾
Ten-forties.....	109⅞
Currency 6's.....	115

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 93½; Tennessees, old 61½; new, 62½; Virginias, new, 72; old, 71; North Carolinas, old, 48½; new, 25.

STOCKS—Western Union Telegraph, 57; Adams Express, 80; Wells, Fargo & Co., 42½; United States, 46½; American, 51½; Pacific Mail 40½; New York Central, 100; do scrip, 96½; Erie, 31; Harlem, 127½; Reading, 109½; Michigan Central, 123; Cleveland, & Pittsburgh 127; Union Pacific, 31½; North western, 91½; do preferred, 100½; Rock Island, 113½; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 62½; do preferred, 82½; Wabash, 63½; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 31; Chicago & Alton, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 33½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91; Burlington & Quincy, 156; Lake Shore, 109½; Indiana Central, 124½; Illinois Central, 134½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 20.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling 14c.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices; family at $6 30a6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—In good demand; red at $1 35a1 38. Corn—At 57a58c. Rye—Firm at $1 03a1 05. Oats—51a56. Barley—A speculative demand and prices higher; prime to choice at $1 08a$1 12; the supply light.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

OILS—Linseed Oil—$1 00a1 02. Lard Oil—$1 05a1 08.

EGGS—Quiet and weak at 14a15c.

BUTTER—Steady; fresh at 30a32c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new at 16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Full prices asked but no demand; asking $19. Lard—Asking 11½c; no demand. Bulk Meats—Demand light but firm, asking 6½a8c and 8½a9c; sales 100,000 lbs of bulk sides, clear, at 8½c. Bacon—Firm; sales at 9½a10c for clear rib and clear.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; best grades at $5 75a6 00.

TOBACCO—In good demand; sales 370 hhds.

WHISKY—Market buoyant but unsettled; sales at 87c; now asking 88c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

BEEVES—Cattle more active. Closed with an improved tone, but without material change in prices. The very best sold at 6½a7½c; first quality, 5a6½c; medium, 4½a5c; inferior and ordinary, 4a4½c. Receipts, 765 head; sales 733 head.

SWINE—Hogs declined early in the week owing to the large receipts, but at the close of the market were firm under the diminished receipts, and prices advanced to about last week's figures Stock is scarce; best quality, at 8a8½ net. Receipts 2,780.

SHEEP—In moderate demand and supply light. Market without decided change; we quote fair to good sheared at 4a5½c; good to extra 5½a6c; wooled 5a 6½c. Receipts 1,838 head.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

FLOUR—Dull and unsettled; western family at $7 50a8 50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 62a1 65. Corn, firm; mixed western, 74a75c. Rye, 95a$1 00. Oats, retailing at 65a68c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $20 50; bacon shoulders, 8½; sides, 10½a10¾; clear rib, 10½a11; hams, 16½a17; Lard weak at 12½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The spring business is pretty nearly over with distant trade, and the market is generally inactive, except with a few leading jobbing houses. The prices for domestic staple goods are steady for the most part, while light and unseasonable styles of fancy goods are being closed out at reduced figures, which, however, afford no real guide to the market.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping; Ohio and Indiana at $6 75a7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; white $1 75a1 83. Rye at $1 05. Corn dull, mixed western at 72a74c; yellow 75a76c. Oats at 66a67c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

OIL—Petroleum, crude at 17c; refined at 23½a23½c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling uplands, 14½c.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping at $6 40a 6 70 for shipping extras.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; new spring $1 55a1 58; red and amber $1 60 a1 63. Corn dull and drooping; yellow 76½a77½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $18 50a18 87½; EGGS—Demand good; fresh at 14½c.

MR. DICKSON, a colored barber in one of the largest towns of Massachusetts, was one morning shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in the place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson?" said the customer.

"No, sah, not at all."

"Why, are you not a member of the African Church?"

"Not dis year, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask?"

"Why, I tell you Sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand, "it was jess like dis. I jined dat church in good fait. I gib ten dollars toward de stated preachin' ob de Gospel de fuss year, and de people all call me Brudder Dickson. De second year my business not good, and I only gib five dollars. Dat year de church people call me Mr. Dickson. Dis razor hurt you, Sah?"

"No, Sir, goes tolerably well."

"Well, Sah, de tird year I feel berry poor—sickness in my family—an' I gib noffin for preachin'. Well, Sah, arter dat dey call me Ole Nigger Dickson, and I leff 'em!"

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—The census returns of Chicago, just completed, show the total population of that city to be 298,097, of which 154,420 are natives of the United States, and 144,557 foreigners. the leading foreign nationalities are: Germans, 52,316; Irish, 39,988; English, 10,026; Norwegians, 6,373; Canada, 8,819; Bohemia, 6,277; Sweden, 6,154; Scotland, 5,195; Holland, 1,640; Poland, 1,205; Switzerlrnd, 1,226; Denmark, 1,243. The colored population is 5,359.

IT is reported that Tammany contemplates organizing a band of negro missionaries to go to the South and persuade the colored voters to vote the Democratic ticket. We should like to see this band of missionaries gathered in Tammany Hall to receive their instructions from the "Boss" on the eve of their departure for the South. The term "scalawag" would have to be stretched to cover their case.—*Tribune.*

WHEELING
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Names, Business and Locations of the Leading Houses in Wheeling, for the use of Country Merchants and others visiting the City. Those intending to purchase will do well to cut this out for reference.

Attorneys-at-Law.
CRAIGHEAD & MACAULEY, Monroe st, east of 4th.
W. P. & D. L. HUBBARD, 4th st., one door south of Court House.
PECK & COCHRAN, 4th st, 2d door below Quincy.
STANTON & ALLISON, 4th st. north of Monroe.

Banks and Bankers.
BANK OF WHEELING, No.— Main street.
CITY BANK, Craugle's Block, Market street.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No.— Monroe street.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, corner Main and Monroe streets.
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No — Main street.
PEOPLES' BANK, 69 Main street.

Books and Stationery.
CAMPBELL & McDERMOT, cor. Market and Monroe sts.
PAULL BROS. & Co., 90 Market st.

Book Binders and Blank Books.
MILLS, FREW & Co., 15 Quincy street.

Boots and Shoes, (Wholesale.)
C. D. KNOX & Co., 65 Main street.

Boots and Shoes, (Retail.)
L. V. BLOND, 107 Main street.

Chromos and Frames.
E. L. NICOLL & Co, under McLure House.
STONER & HANAN, 94 Market street.

China, Glass, &c.
F. C. WINSHIP & Co., 34 Monroe street.

Clothing.
THOS. HUGHES, 35 cor. Monroe and Water sts.
J. T. LAKIN & Co, No.— Monroe street.
JOHN L. RICE, 38 Monroe street.
J. H. STALLMAN & Co., 25 Monroe street.

Coal.
CAPEHART & McMECHEN, Market st., opp, Union.

Dentists.
E. E. WORTHEN, Monroe st., between Main and Market.

Druggists, (Wholesale.)
LAUGHLIN, BROS. & Co, Main street.
LOGAN, LIST & Co., Bridge corner.

Druggists, (Retail.)
EDMUND BOCKING, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall.
McLAIN BROS., No. 1 Washington Hall.

Dry Goods.
BOYD & SITLER, 35 Main st, Centre Wheeling.
BRUCE & SANDERS, 114 Main street.
J. S. RHODES & Co, Merchants' Block Main st.
JOHN ROEMER & Co., 31 and 1 33 Main st.
HENRY ROEMER, 36 cor. Main and Biddle sts.
STONE & THOMAS, 174 Main street.
GEO. R. TAYLOR & Co., Merchants' Block, Main street.

Furniture.
FRIEND & SON, 154 Main street.
HUBBARD & BROTHER, 86 & 88 Market street.

Fancy Groceries.
DAVIS & MILLER, 46 Main street.

Groceries, (Wholesale)
HENRY K. LIST & Co., cor. Main & Quincy sts.
OGLEBAY, SON & Co, 54 Main street.
M. REILLY, 55 and 57 Main street.
JOSEPH SPIEGEL & Co., 44 Main st., cor. Quincy.

Grocers, (Retail)
C. H. BOOTH & Co., cor. Monroe & Water sts.
R. J. SMITH, cor. Market and Quincy streets.

Hats and Caps.
HARPER & BROS., 65 Main street.

Iron, Nails, &c.
METCALF & BURT 56 Main street.
JACOB SNYDER, 39 Main street.

Insurance.
ÆTNA FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co., office under McLure House.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Co., up stairs, next door to Merchants National Bank.
FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co., 19 Monroe street.
PEABODY INSURANCE Co., 106 Market street.
WEST VA. INSURANCE Co., south side Monroe street, up stairs.

Job Printing.
FREW, HAGANS & HALL, 15 Quincy street.

Millinery Goods.
D. A. ADLER & Co., Main street, opposite Union.

Photographers.
BROWN & HIGGINS Monroe street.
PARTRIDGE GALLERY, 117 Main street.

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
TRIMBLE & HORNBROOK, 66 Market street.

Real Estate Agents.
W. V. HOGE & Bro, Bailey's Block, Market st.
I. IRWIN, Monroe street, near Main.

Stoves and Hollow Ware.
JOSEPH BELL & Co, 23 Main street.
D. LYNN & Co, 19 Main street.

Twines and C