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The Intelligencer.

The B. & O. Railroad Stock Sale.

Mayor JEFFERS' report of his mission to Baltimore and Richmond was submitted to council last evening. The statements made by Messrs. FISHER are substantially confirmed by Mr. JEFFERS' investigations. It was found that $66,000 in bonds, with $1,500 coupons thereof had been redeemed, cancelled and burned at Richmond by the Board of Public Works, and Mr. JEFFERS brings the certificate of the Board to the fact. All the other coupons up to and including January 1, 1872, except five (of $30 each,) which Messrs. FISHER say have not been presented, were delivered by them to the Mayor, and have been placed by him in the hands of the Finance Committee. Six hundred and sixty shares of the stock, corresponding with bonds redeemed, have been transferred on the books of the company, leaving $95,000 in bonds yet out, and that amount of stock yet in the name of the city.

The Finance Committee, in transmitting the Mayor's report, express the opinion that the failure of Messrs. FISHER to send on the coupons according to the strict letter of the agreement, does not warrant the city in attempting to suspend any farther transfer of stock under the contract, and they reported resolutions, which were adopted by Council, providing for carrying out the contract and transferring the remaining 950 shares of stock when the bonds (which mature on the first of next month) have been redeemed.

It is stated in the report that the transfer of the 660 shares was made on authority of a power of attorney signed by Dr. GEO. BAIRD, Mayor *pro tem*; that the amount of cash received for premium was $33,345; of which $18,000 was placed in the M. & M. Bank, and $5,345 paid to Messrs. BRADY and WILKINSON, trustees.

As pertinent in this connection, and showing that the loss of premium was not so great as first reported, we may mention that a letter from the editor of the *Baltimore Sun*, received yesterday, informs us that early in March, 1869, B. & O. R. R. stock was quoted in Baltimore at 119½ and 120, as shown by the file of the *Sun*. The stock was sold, therefore, at only five or five and a half below market quotations.

State Teachers' Association.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Association met at the usual hour. The programme was taken up and Prof. Samuel Boyd, of Wheeling, delivered an address on the "Moral and Social Influence of the teacher."

This was one of the best addresses made to the Association and produced quite a good impression.

During the hour of business the report of the Committee on Periodicals was taken up and adopted. The report of the Committee on Text books was adopted with some amendments. It favors the continuance of the present text books in use in the schools of the State with the exception of Pinneo's Grammar.

The Committee proposed that the Association should recommend to the next Legislature a substitute for Pinneo's Grammar, to be adopted by State authority. This motion called out quite a spirited discussion on the merits of the different text books on Grammar. Greene, Kerl, Clark, Brown, Bingham, Harvey and other authors were named, when a vote was taken, which showed the Association to be largely in favor of the adoption of Harvey's series of Grammars for use in the public schools.

The report of the Committee on Publication of the Proceedings recommended their publication in the West Virginia *Educational Journal;* also that the papers read before the Association and a synopsis of the addresses be requested for publication with the proceedings. The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported a balance in the Treasury of $330 45.

Prof. Allen then gave an institute lecture, when the Association took a recess.

In the evening an audience of citizens and teachers literally packed the Church to hear President Pendleton deliver an address. He chose for his theme "What the Educational Interests of the State Demand?" and in answering this important question presented facts, figures, and truths that ought to be widely known. He claimed that the pressing need of our system at present was educated teachers, that the Normal Schools could not supply this demand, and showed that Normal Schools could do more than anything else to meet this great want.

After music by the choir and band, Miss Meholin delivered her lecture "What we want." It elicited the closest attention during its delivery and high praise from all we heard express an opinion upon its matter or manner of delivery. The frequent hits in the lecture at popular errors or fashionable follies were greeted by hearty applause.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Association was opened with prayer by Rev. J. L. Simpson, of Morgantown.

Prof. Allen closed his work by some farewell remarks to the members.

Miscellaneous business was resumed. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, 1. That we look upon our Free Schools as the palladium of our liberties, the guardian of our rights, and essential to the prosperity of our Commonwealth, and that we pledge ourselve to use all our efforts for their further improvement and higher elevation.

Resolved, 2. That the office of County Superintendent of Schools is an important one and should not be abolished, but the candidate for that office should be designated by the teachers of the county and not be selected on political grounds.

Resolved, 3. That the office of State Superintendent of Schools should be filled by some able, efficient and practical educator, and that designation of candidates for this office properly belongs to the teachers of the State as represented in the State Teachers' Association.

Resolved, 4. That we earnestly recommend Teachers' Institutes as an instrumentality second only to State Normal Schools, in preparing teachers for their important duties, and in awakening public interest in the great cause of education.

Resolved, 5. That we deem it not only expedient but highly desirable that District Institutes be held in every locality where the number of teachers will warrant.

Resolved, 6. That those teachers who refuse to attend the Institute, or who never read or care to read any educational works, are recreant to a most important duty, and are not worthy of the name of *Teacher*.

Resolved, 7. That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Fairmont and vicinity for their generous hospitality, to the Fairmont Brass Band, the West Liberty and Fairmont Chorus Classes for musical favors, and to the Trustees of the Church for the use of their building.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were nominated and elected for the coming year:

President—Hon. C. S. Lewis.

Vice Presidents—S. F. Shaw, Parkersburg; Prof. F. S. Williams, Wheeling; Prof. F. H. Crago, West Liberty; Miss M. L. Dickey, Fairmont.

Secretaries—Prof. Loomis Gould, Buckhannon; Prof. H. D. Clark, Buckhannon.

Cor. Secretary—Miss Lucy M. Shaw, Parkersburg.

Treasurer—Thos. C. Miller, Fairmont.

Editors of *Educational Journal*—Dr. J. G. Blair, Editor in Chief; Dr. A. Martin, Pres't W. H. Morton, Pres't W. Colegrove, Capt. W. W. Harper, Gov. W. E. Stevenson, Associate Editors.

Committee on Institute Work.—President, W. K. Pendleton. Chairman; Prof. A. E. Warden, Parkersburg, Prof. J. E Morrow, Marshall College.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Gov. W. E, Stevenson, J. E. Morrow, W. B. Hughes, Miss Julia. A. Peirpoint, Miss Ella Boyd.

After the transaction of some other business, Ex-Senator Willey made an eloquent address. And after some farewell remarks by Prof. Kidd, the Association adjourned to meet in Martinsburg next year at a time to be designated by Executive Committee. Thus closed the largest, most successful and enthusiastic Teachers' Association ever held in the State. M.

About Gentlemen's Fashions.--What to Wear and How to Wear it.

The most noticeable feature this season in gentlemen's styles is the preponderance of light and delicate shades. The dark and sombre hues which hitherto have been the only *mode*, seem to have given way, and are superseded by light and fanciful tints. The men appear to have borrowed from the opposite sex, and seem to be trying to emulate them in the display of color. There is comparatively but little change in the cut and fashions of garments, unless it be that they approach nearer to perfect elegance in form as well as color.

PROMENADE SUITS.

In this department of dress there have been some very pretty changes, and many of the styles exhibited are very elegant. Coats are worn with a larger rolling collar than least season, and with two buttons worn closed, which displays the set of the garment very nicely. Melton cloth is still the favorite material. The light and deep drab. The fine textiles and delicate tints of the new light sack overcoats are also very attractive. The collar is of velvet of the same shade as the coat, with linings and facings of rich ribbed silk, the coat to be worn loose and open in front.

PANTALOONS AND VEST.

The style of pantaloons have altered more this season than any other article of gentlemen's dress, although light colors are still the favorites. The tints most in vogue are delicate shades of drab, lavender, pearl, cream and oak, with an indistinct stripe of slightly darker shade. In cut they are much larger, especially at the knees, than those worn last season. Singlebreasted vests have superseded the bouble-breasted pattern. They are cut much longer than heretofore, and worn with three pearl buttons, or whatever other styles suit the fancy. White duck seems to be the prevailing material.

BUSINESS SUITS.

There is much latitude in business suits, and the variety in material and color is almost endless. One is really surprised at the number of elegant modes presented. The favorite style, however, seems to be pantaloons of light, medium color, with coat and vest of dark cloth. This forms a very elegant, and at the same time serviceable suit for business purposes. Very handsome shades of drab, green and brown are also seen. Diagonals are the most fashionable for street and office wear. Gray is the only color allowable for traveling.

OTHER FASHIONS.

Breakfast jackets are more in vogue than ever, and are now considered an indispensable adjunct to a fashionable's dress. The prevailing mode this spring is fine cashmore, or heavy-corded silk, lined with rich taffeta and trimmed with silk cord.

Collars and cuffs are increased in size, the most fashionable style being the "Czar." This mode presents quite an extended variety, with the tips of the collars turned down and truncated cuff corners. The style is more appropriate, however, for dress than business. The "Monarch" collar is more suitable for every-day toilet.

Shirt bosoms, both for dress and ordinary wear, are made plain, with wide plaits. Fancy worked bosoms are allowable only for snobs at the seaside, and the Charles Augustuses at Saratoga.

In the matter of neckties Dame Fashion seems to have run wild, and the variety in color and form is absolutely bewildering. The preference, however, is given to gay hues.

Shoes are worn cut low, with socks of German or French lisle thread in fancy stripes and colors. A silk stocking woven in one piece, and of all shades, is among the newest and most elegant styles of feet covering.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A GREAT scandal in Worcester, Mass., is exposed in the *Spy* of that city. Will it be believed that a cemetery there, known as the "Pine Meadow," has been surrendered to children for a play ground, to goats for a pasture, to hogs for a pen, and to chickens for a yard? That the doors of the tombs swing to and fro with the wind, so that fowls enter at will to go to roost upon the dilapidated coffins? That in one tomb the remains of thirteen children may be seen heaped higgledy-piggledy on the floor? That in another tomb are eight or nine coffins, every one of which has been broken into with stones, and all of which are exposed to the gaze of passers by? That young men and boys have used the monuments and head-stones for targets, so that many of them have been mutilated past all identification? That the people of the vicinity have taken the yard for for a base ball ground? We never heard of such a piece of vandalism in a civilized, or, for that matter, in an uncivilized land before; and yet this was in Worcester, a city honorably famous for antiquarian research.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

—Rev. Dr. Nelligan, Vicar General of the Diocese of the West Indies, and a resident of Nashau, U. P., mysteriously disappeared from Brooklyn last Thursday, where he was visiting.

—David Murphy for the murder of Daniel Barry, last April, in New York, was sentenced to be hanged on the 22nd of August.

—The Americans in Paris propose to celebrate the Fourth of July by a grand banquet.

—The Commencement Exercises of Woodward & Hughes high school, transpired at Cincindati yesterday at Pikes Opera house, in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled there on such an occasion. There were sixty-five graduates.

—Edward Pringle, who was caught in the act of robbing the postoffice boxes at Boston by the use of false keys, was tried Friday, before the U. S. District Court and sentenced to three years in the State prison.

—John Avery, the murderer of Erl, was executed at Hackinsack, N. J., today at noon. He made a brief address under the gallows.

—A destructive fire occurred at Taylorsville, Ind., Friday morning, destroying five business houses and saloons, and four barns. Loss $12,000; insurance $4,500.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service is ordered to forward at once all the dispossable colored troops to Camp Supply, Indian Territory, for assignment to Companies I and F, Tenth cavalry. One hundred recruits are to be sent from Newport Barracks, Ky., to Fort Hayes, Kansas, for assignment to the Third Infantry; one hundred from Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, to Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to the Fifth Infantry, and 100 from Fort Columbus to Kit Carson, Colorado, for assignment to the Fifteenth Infantry, Arizona.

The Indians now in this city were at the Interior Department to-day in council with Secretary Delano. They were accompanied by Gen. Howard. The Secretary told the chiefs he would take them to see the President, Wednesday next.

The Secretary of War to-day issued an order directing that pursuant to the act of Congress of June 10, 1872, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands will be discontinued from and after the 30th of June, 1872, and after that date all business relating in any way to said Bureau, inclusive of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, with all accounts and claims connected therewith, of whatever character or date, or whenever incurred, will be conducted through the Adjutant General of the Army, to whom all records, checks and Treasury certificates or amounts received therefrom, and all other funds, papers and property will be delivered on the 1st of July proximo, at such place as the Adjutant General may designate. After the 30th of June all business relating in any way to the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, with all the accounts connected therewith, of whatever character or date, will be conducted through to the Surgeon General of the Army, to whom all records, papers, funds and property will be turned over by the 1st of July. All agents, clerks and other employees whose services may not be required by the Adjutant General and Surgeon General in effecting the transfer, will be discharged on the 30th of June, and all others as soon as the transfers are completed.

Narrow Gauge Railways--Report of St. Louis Committee.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The report of the committee, appointed at the Narrow Guage Railroad Convention, held in this city some days ago, will be published tomorrow. It is able and exhaustive, discusses the new system in a practical way, and treats on the following points in a careful manner: Want of railways; comparative cost of the two systems; means of construction; comparative cost of operating the capacity of locomotives and cars in the transportation of cotton and live stock; saving in dead weight; sates of freight and passage; break of connections; practical experience of experts, and the system as a means of development.

The Convention also appointed a National Central Executive Committeen of thirteen, with headquarters at St. Louis, to gather and disseminate information relative to the narrow gauge system, of which Chas. H. Howard, of St. Louis, is Chairman, and Col. E. Hurlburt, of Atlanta, Georgia, Secretary.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A Mexican special dispatch of the 27th, from Matamoras, says letters from Camargo to the 25th inst. announce the capture of Saltillo by Trevino. Gen. Juiroga is moving on Camargo. Gen. Cavallos is preparing to retire hither.

The revolutionist leader Portugal is still operating outside of Matamoras, capturing mails and levying twenty-five per cent on all property going out of the city. Many merchants are closing up to avoid the new ten per cent State tax and anticipated forced loans.

Diaz is said to be at Jalasco.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28—7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Saturday over South Atlantic and Gulf States east of Mississippi, with light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds over the Middle and New England States, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and with possibly areas of rain over the latter; from Tennessee to the Upper Lakes light to fresh and occasionally brisk southeasterly to southwesterly winds, partially cloudy weather and possibly occasional areas of rain.

The Clem Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—The fourth trial of Mrs. Clem, charged with the murder of Jacob Young and wife, in this city, in September, 1869, has just been concluded at Lebanon, Ind. The verdict is, guilty of murder in the first degree and imprisonment for life.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The General Council Memorializes the President.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A report from Okamulgee, Indian Territory, says that the General Council adjourned on the 18th inst. after the adoption of the following memorial to the President:

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Your memorialists, Cherokees, Choctaws, Muscogees, Shawnees, Sacs and Foxes, Senecas and other tribes, owning lands in the Indian Territory, and represented in the General Council of the same, assembled in Okamulgee, January 18, 1872, would most respectfully show that the country known as the Indian Territory, was set apart for permanent homes for Red people, where they might live in peace with each other and with all men. The act of Congress, approved May 28, 1830, that their right and title to that country were perfected by treaties with the United States by acts of Congress and patents in fee simple from the United States. Twelve treaties are cited in the memorial; that the Cherokees, Choctaws, Muscogees, Chickasaws and Seminoles but a few years since lived east of the Mississippi river, from whence they were expelled by superior force, and in disregard of their earnest protests; that under the plea of necessity they were transferred to the country they now own, their wilderness, under solemn guarantee that here at last they might rest their weary feet, rekindle their Council fires and build anew their houses and open up farms and school their children, to worship God and organize governments of their own, and that these privileges should be secured to them and to their children for all time to come, contingent only on their destruction or voluntary abandonment of their domain. Relying upon such solemn guarantees our people settled down in conscious security, and up to 1860 made rapid strides in the civilized arts and industry. Half of the country had been transformed by them from half naked and nomadic people to well clothed, well fed and intelligent men and women, with some of the comforts and some approach to the luxuries and wealth of the commercial nations. They were the undisputed owners of a vast domain, and were progressive and highly hopeful of the future, but the civil war broke out and involved them against their will in its fearful vortex. During the conflict they were despoiled of everything save the soil beneath their feet, with their sons and brothers slain, their homes desolated, their herds of cattle driven off, and their property destroyed. It is no wonder that they sank down in utter despair, but treaties negotiated between the United States Government and Cherokees, Creeks, Chocktaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles guaranteeing to these nations the right of dower and self-government, rekindled their spirits and hopes, and again they are on the road to prosperity, good houses, cheerful schools and commodious churches are springing up in many places, farms being opened or extended, grains and fruits are cultivated, our herds and flocks are on the increase and will soon again dot our prairies. Still the truth must be told, our progress is retarded by evil men and dark forebodings of the future: The charters of certain railroads projected through the Indian territory, certain permissions for extension of land grants contiguous upon extinction of the Indians; these grants contemplate the spoilation of the Indians to the extent of some 24,000 000 acres of their best land; they furnished an investment to wealthy men to combine into corporations to press upon Congress to perfect their titles to these lands, and to this end the Oklahoma and other bills of a similar purport have been pressed upon Congress under the plea that the Indians stands in the way of advancing civilization. We pray you Mr. President to interpose your authority and your humane will in our behalf. The amelioration and salvation of the Indian race depends upon the security and progress of the Five Nations, and our destiny with theirs is one. We are doomed to stand or fall together. The spot which we occupy is sacred to us as our home. We have receded before the approach of the white man until this is the last desirable spot we can occupy. We have spent years of labor in improving it. It is consecrated to us by years of cruel suffering. We have raised the Indian to his present condition by the example of our industry and what good we have achieved in reclaiming the wild tribes may be taken as an earnest of the great good we shall still seek to accomplish. "In time we may attain to such skill in commerce and mechanic arts that we may feel able to cope with our white brother; but to this condition we have not yet arrived. We do not ask for but, on the contrary, we simply protest against the measure looking to the extinguishment of our nationalities. The lessons of the past should not be forgotten. A mixed occupancy of our land could but result in a white ascendency, the aggrandizement of the stronger race, and the degradation and ultimate extinction of the weak one. Past experience declares the truth of this. The millions of red men who first peopled this continent are now reduced to a pitiful remnant by contact with the more advanced race. We come to you, Mr. President, as the survivors of a once populous people. We plead with you that you will interpose your official position in our behalf. We entreat you to withhold your sanction from all railroad, territorial or other measures affecting our States as recognized by the existing treaties, and that you will approve all measures calculated to inspire a sense of security in the behests of our people, of this they stand most in need. With such just and friendly aid their advance will be assured, and their influence for good will reach every red man of the plains. The bugle call will no longer be sounded to assemble your armies for the chastisement of the Indian for his misdeeds. We shall have taught him to live in peace wit his race; humanity, national economy and wise statesmanship pronounce in favor of justice to the Indian race.

J. P. FALSOM,
Delegate from the Choctow Natian, Ch'm.

The report, says matters around Fort Sill are not promising; the Comanche and Arapahoes give promise of peace, the Kiowas are lawless and comparatively irreclaimable. This lawlessness cannot be endured much longer. Either they must seek a good road, or the military must be called in to teach them a severe lesson.

The subject was debated with earnestness in the Council. Lone Wolf and Kecking Bird are said to be in favor of peace, but they are unable to restrain their warriors from following the war path. The plan proposed is for several influential Indians of the civilized tribes, War Loopi, Black Cover, George Washington, Toshoma and one or two more, to seek out the Kiowas and invite them to a Peace Council, with a delegation from the Indian Territory, who will lay before them the evil consequences that will result from their pursuing a life of violence, and also set before them, in attractive colors, the advantages that will flow from their entering upon a path of peace. The Commission will consist of a number of the most influential citizens of the territory and the most sagacious counsellors. The meeting is appointed for July 22d.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Stokes trial was resumed this morning. There was a large crowd, including many ladies.

John P. Redmand, hotel boy at the hotel, testified. Fisk asked if Mrs. Morse and daughter were in and followed him up a few steps, when he heard a voice and looking up saw Stokes at the top of the stairs, whom witness saw enter the hotel about ten minutes previous; Stokes was resting his left elbow on the banisters with his right hand raised with a pistol in it; Stokes fired two shots and Fisk staggered back leaning against the wall; Fisk was helped up stairs; saw Fisk identify Stokes as the man who shot him.

Richard Wandel testified: He was a sporting man; that he was standing at the main entrance of the hotel on the day of the shooting; saw Stokes come in at a swift pace, between a run and a walk, attracting the attention of witness by running against a lad; saw Stokes go in at the ladies entrance; about five or ten minutes after Fisk's carriage came down Broadway; Fisk got out and went into the hotel by the ladies entrance; did not hear the shots, but heard about the murder shortly after and saw Stokes in the hands of an officer. The cross-examination elicited nothing further.

Frank Housman, Fisk's colored driver, was then examined, after which a recess was taken.

During the examination of the driver the defence tried to prove that Fisk went to the hotel for improper purposes, but the court excluded the questions.

After recess Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, was called to the stand and testified that when he heard of the shooting he went to the room where Col. Fisk was lying wounded and was saluted by him with a nod; he got a pistol from Crockett, the clerk of the hotel, and also a pistol ball found on the stairs; these he gave to the Coroner; the prisoner had been arrested and identified by Col. Fisk before his arrival; Dr. Nepter was probing the wound when he got to the room: he received the pistol between seven and eight o'clock on the night of the shooting.

Frank S. Crockett, clerk in charge of the front office of the hotel, testified that he received the pistol from the porter, Henry, and that he threw up the chambers and found two loaded and two empty barrels; afterwards gave it to Capt. Byrnes. He then described the seizure of Stokes and the arrangement of the parlors, stairs, &c. In Col. Fisk's room there were Mr. Haskings, Mr. Curtis, Coroner Young Mr. Powers and Dr. Truler; don't recollect of any others.

McKean—Is not the District Attorney trying to get around the anti-mortem examination?

Beach here made some remark, to which McKeon protested that he would not be interrupted by hired counsel. He was rewarded with applause by the audience.

The witness said in answer to a question by the officer that Fisk said: "That is Stokes, the man who shot me."

Q. Have you had a good deal to do in getting up this case?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Have you given some names of the witnesses to Capt. Byrne?

A. The District Attorney has asked me about several persons, and I have answered. I have not that I remember told any one not to subpœna Henry.

Q. How do you know that he is not subpenaed?

A. I have not seen him; have been here to-day and yesterday.

Q. Did you say that Stokes was running?

A. I say that he was coming fast, so that his coat flaps were flying back. I should say he was running. I don't think I saw Col. Fisk at the hotel more than two or three times.

Q. How long had that Morse family been there?

Objected to by the District Attorney as irrelevant. The Court ruled that this was new matter, and therefore excluded the question.

Adjourned until Monday.

PEACE JUBILEE.

BOSTON, June 28.—The audience this afternoon was large. The English, German and French Bands, the Ninth Regiment band, Peschka Leutner, the Berlin Cornet Quartette, Arbuckle and Strauss were features of peculiarity in the instrumental programme, the chorus being called on for only two hymns, which the audience could have sung with better effect. The French band performed the "Beautiful Blue Danube" out of compliment to Strauss. Arbuckle's cornet solo, "Alexis," was received with marked favor and encored. The French band performed this evening. G. W. Gluck, of the Executive Committee, and Aldermen Cutter and Newton, Talbot and others of the committee left to-night to renew their invitation to Horace Greeley, who it is hoped will be present Wednesday next. Monday will be Irish day, the Dublin band being expected. A good programme has been prepared for the Fourth of July.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 28.—The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was largely attended. A committe was appointed to organize a campaign club. Speeches were made W. E. Parmlee and Hon. J. M. Ashley. Mr. Ashley's address was a spirited denunciation of the administration, its foreign and financial policy; eulogizing the Liberal platform and candidates, calling upon the independent men of all parties, the colored citizens especially, whom he claimed the especial privilege in addressing, to combine under the lead of their life-long friends and champions, Greeley and Sumner, to overthrow the present military despotism and restore fraternal feeling and put the country once more on the high road to peace and prosperity. His remarks throughout were received with every manifestation of approval.

Bolt in a Maine Congress Convention.

BANGOR, June 28.—The Fifth district Republican Congressional Convention met yesterday. The Waldo delegation failing to obtain the nomination of a candidate from their county bolted, after which the balloting was proceeded with and Eugene Hale was nominated for Congress.

The Opposition Republicans will meet at Belfast on the 16th of July to nominate an opposition ticket.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The Ruling Out of the Indirect Claims.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A Geneva dispatch says the meeting of the Tribunal yesterday was the most important yet held in Geneva. It of course follows, from the production of the English argument, that England is now fully in court. It may be taken as an equally necessary consequence that the famous indirect claims, if not distinctly withdrawn, are so far neutralized by the agreement of either side, that they are practically out of the court. The exact point of this solution is, that each Arbitrator shall give a written opinion on the indirect claims, which will thus be formally shut out. A later dispatch says that the judgment of the Court on indirect claims is not to be given until to-morow, but is given already. The tribunal has stated in effect that claims of the exact nature of these presented by the United States could not be admitted to competition as a subject for damages between the two nations. The United States sustains the responsibility of bringing these claims before the Court, receiving judgment upon them. The English gain their point, having them formally ruled out. The United States formally accepted this judgment as the valid and unimpeachable opinion of the Court. Thereupon the British agents formally filed English arguments, thus everything is most definitely and satisfactorily settled. The Arbitration goes on and both sides are content with the result.

LONDON, June 28.—The statements of Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone in Parliament, last night, announcing the decision given by the Tribunal of Arbitration on the indirect claims, forms the subject of leading editorial articles in all the morning journals. The *Times* says the decision of the Tribunal is eminently satisfactory. All Englishmen and Americans ought to be grateful to the Arbitrators, who have proved themselves true benefactors of both England and America. The man who rescued America from distress is Charles Francis Adams. The *News* says the result of the indirect claims controversy is a great triumph for the firmness and patience of the British ministry. Society has now an example for the employment of peaceful tribunals, not to complete, but to supercede the work of the sword. The *News* also says Minister Schenck deserves credit for his course during the negotiations between the two governments. The other morning papers likewise rejoice.

The Board of Arbitration met to-day, when its final decision was put on record rejecting the claims of the United States for indirect damages, and likewise the demand of Great Britain for a protracted adjournment of the Tribunal. The next sitting will take place on the 15th of July, by which time Lord Tenterden will be able to have the argument on the part of Great Britain put in a printed form.

Count Sclopis, President of the Board, to-day congratulated the Arbitrators on the wisdom and perseverance displayed in their deliberations.

A brief official report of the proceedings of the Board furnished to the press reveals nothing which has not been anticipated by the full statements made yesterday evening in the British House of Parliament.

(World Special.)

GENEVA, June 28.—The Tribunal, after making a public statement of the grounds for rejection of the indirect claims, adjourned until the 15th of July. The whole credit of the settlement is due to Mr. Adams.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

GREELEY AND BROWN ENDORSED.

RICHMOND, VA., June 28.—At the evening session of the Conservative Convention, resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction at the movement of the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and pledging the Convention to meet their courageous, patriotic proffer of co-operation for public delivery in the catholic and magnanimous spirit in which it is tendered; also that the delegates appointed by this Convention to the Baltimore Convention should give a vigorous, persistent and united support to the Greeley and Brown ticket nominated at Cincinnati, as holding forth the fairest promise for allaying the passions of the war, reviving real peace within our borders, restoring integrity to the public service and the establishment of the States in their legitimate functions in the federal system, and rescuing the republic from the despotism of the sword. There were but a few dissenting votes to the adoption of the resolutions.

The Convention comprises a full representation from every county, aggregating about 400. The feeling was harmonious and most friendly towards the Cincinnati movement and to Greeley personally. The stage was decorated with the flags of many nations.

RICHMOND, W. VA., June 28.—The State Conservative Committee reassembled this forenoon and elected the following delegates at large to Baltimore: Thos. J. Bocock, Jno. B. Baldwin, Judge Robt. Ould, Ex-Gov. Jno. L. Marye.

The Eighth Congressional District delegation nominated two delegates. All are regarded favorable to the Cincinnati nominees. The following electors at large were elected, Gen Jas. L. Kemper, Robt. E. Wythe,

River News.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—Cloudy and high wind. Monongahela 6 feet 2 inches and falling. Arrived, Carrie Brooks. Total amount of coal out on this rise, 651,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—River 8 feet and rising. Warm and clear.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Scant 4 feet in the canal and 2 feet in the chutes. Clear and hot. Mercury 90 degrees. Business very dull.

CAIRO, June 28.—River has fallen 6 inches. Clear and hot.

Movements of the President.

LONG BRANCH, June 28.—President Grant and wife arrived this evening and proceeded to their cottage. The President remains here until next week when he will leave for Washington.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A melancholly feature of the reconstruction of the city is the almost daily loss of life by derrick accidents. John Hogan was a victim today at the Wells street viaduct.

A brace of Executions in Georgia.

MACON, GA., June 28.—Halzenbake and Lloyd, charged with the murder of Col. Geo. W. Fish, were hung at Oglethorpe to-day. Halzenbake confessed his guilt but Lloyds last words were to the effect that the blood of no man was on his hands.

NEW YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

George Cranch is said to be the representative of a number of English capitalists, who want to rule the Erie road in harmony with the present management. It is also stated that McHenry and a party of four, on obtaining possession will issue reorganization bonds amounting to ten millions.

President Grant and the members of his family arrived this morning from Boston, and passed on to Long Branch.

In the contest yesterday for a Cadetship to the Naval Academy, tendered to the members of the schools of his district, by Congressman Roberts, and for which there were a large number of entries, the prize was won by a ragged newsboy named John O'Keefe.

The Oriental, one of Tweed's clubs, has become bankrupt.

Numbers of new men have taken the places of the striking stablemen, and the police guard the stables to prevent the strikers from assaulting them.

The strike of a portion of the trades continues, but the proceedings of the men are devoid of interest. The metal workers confess and at least thirteen of those originally engaged in the strike have returned to work on the ten hour system, but they say that early next week they will have abundant funds, and that the men who have returned to work at ten hours will then all strike again with more determination than before. The men in Poe's shop who went back to work at nine hours are expected to be among the number.

The members of the New York Schueltzen corps, sail to-morrow in the steamer Dutchland, for Europe, to attend the great shooting festival in Hanover.

Negotiations looking to obtaining the assent of the orangemen to parade in citizens dress on their anniversary, has been unsuccessful.

The Jury in the United States Circuit Court found a verdict of $4,950 in favor of Horace G. Fairchild against ex-Collector Barney for excess of the duties imposed on imported goods.

In the Court of General Sessions this afternoon the case of John Meeker, charged with selling obscene literature, was taken up.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows, in his opening remarks to the jury, made the startling statement that the young ladies' seminaries in this city and vicinity were literally flooded with books and pictures of a most indecent kind, surreptitiously introduced, sometimes hidden in boquets of flowers, sometimes in parcels of nuts and candy, by such men as the prisoner.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company have commenced suits for infringements of its patents against the National Gardner Fire Extinguisher Companies and against purchasers of their machines. The bills claim that in using carbonic acid gas and water in combination, the machines infringe on the Carter and Vignon patent, owned by the Babcock Company, and they pray for an injunction restraining them from the use, sale or manufacture of the National or Gardiner machine, and for specific damages.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—A fire this morning at Nos. 14, 16 and 18, North Delaware avenue, damaged the occupants to the extent of about $50,000; insured.

For Sale.

FARM NEAR WHEELING FOR SALE CHEAP.—I am authorized to sell upon reasonable terms the Farm of land belonging to Geo. W. Steenrod, containing about 90 acres, situate on the south side of the Hempfield Railroad, immediately opposite the grounds of the Mt. De Chantel Academy, and about three-fourths of a mile east of the city line. About 50 acres of this land are underlaid with good Coal, having openings, &c., convenient to railroad track.
je27 THOS. O'BRIEN, Real Estate Ag't.

FOR SALE—
One Hundred Acres Land, 1½ miles from the flourishing town of Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio; 70 acres Creek Bottom under cultivation, balance well timbered and supposed to be underlaid with Coal so famous for coaking known to exist in that section of country. The C. O. Railroad runs through the land. Will be sold cheap. (je20) I. IRWIN, Agent.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust made the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872, by James D. Lady to the undersigned, and which said deed is of record in Deed Book 56, folio 463, I shall on the 22d day of July, 1872, proceed to sell at the front door of the Court House of Ohio County, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described personal property, to wit: Three bedsteads, beds and necessary bedding for the same; 6 parlor chairs, 1 rocking chair, 4 tables, 1 lounge, 4 carpets, 1 bureau, 3 framed pictures, 1 clock, 2 looking glasses, 2 wash-stands, 1 sewing machine (Wheeler & Wilson), 1 velvet rug, 1 six octave piano and piano stool, 1 set dining room chairs, 1 set kitchen chairs, 1 Arlington cooking stove and cooking utensils for the same, 3 rocking chairs, 1 safe, 1 lot of dishes, with the remainder of the household and kitchen furniture of the same James D. Lady.
Terms of sale—cash.
GIBSON L. CRANMER,
je19 Trustee.

ISLAND LOTS FOR SALE.
Forty choice Building Lots on Wheeling Island. Price from $400 to $1,000 each.
TERMS—One-fourth cash, the residue in equal installments at one, two and three years, with interest.
JNO. F. GILCHRIST,
ap10 At Top Mill.

Cheap Mill Property
FOR SALE.
The new Steam Saw Mill at the head of Wheeling Island is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. This Mill is capable of cutting from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per day, and has the best Log Harbor known. Also a 2 acre Lot in the town of Martinsferry will be sold separately or in connection with the Mill. This Lot is situated a short distance above the Furnace and is a splendid locality for Glass Houses or other manufacturing buildings. For particulars, enquire on the premises, or of
S. B. WILLIAMS,
Cor. of Walnut and Second Sts., Wheeling Island.
ap4

Attorneys at Law.

R. H. COCHRAN. WM. P. HUBBARD.
COCHRAN & HUBBARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on Fourth street, two doors below the Court House.
WHEELING, W. VA.
Practice in the Courts of West Virginia and Belmont and Jefferson counties, Ohio.

BENJ. STANTON. C. W. B. ALLISON
STANTON & ALLISON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WHEELING, WEST VA.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office on Fourth street, east side, first door north of Monroe. oc2

LEMONS.—50 BOXES CHOICE Messina. Just received and for sale by
ap8 BOSLEY & PENNY.

WANTED—
2,000 Bushels Corn.
2,000 Bushels Oats.
ap23 LIST, DAVENPORT & PARKS.

Financial.

D. C. LIST. JOSEPH SEYBOLD.
HENRY K. LIST. GIBSON LAMB.

Bank of Wheeling,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Capital,.....$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALLY LIABLE, AND REPRESENTING OVER $500,000.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND DISCOUNTS PAPER.
Deals in Gold, Silver, Coin-drafts and Sterling Exch