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# The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.


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A large sheet containing all the CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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## The Intelligencer.

### Prospects of the Currency Question in the U. S. Senate.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday contains an interesting canvass of the U. S. Senate on the question of the currency. The correspondent says that he has conversed with nearly every member of the body, and has trustworthy accounts of the language and opinions of the few with whom he has not talked in person. His verdict is that there is "a majority of ten or more votes in the Senate for inflation in some form or another, counting as inflationists those who are reported as unsettled in their minds." The two Senators from West Virginia antagonize each other. We are told that "Senator BOREMAN contends for the expansion of the currency on the ground that more money must be obtained to transact the business of that State. He is decidedly in favor of direct expansion or of free banking. He thinks the $44,000,000 reserve should be issued as soon as possible, in order to afford the relief to the country which it so greatly needs."

On the other hand we are told that "Senator DAVIS says that his views on the subject of finance are peculiar, and he would rather not be quoted on any pending proposition; but that, on general principles, he is directly opposed to inflation. He expected to make a speech explaining the nature of his views in a few days."

The leading spirit in favor of inflation would seem to be Senator FERRY, of Michigan. The correspondent's conference with him elicited the following information:

"The majority in the Senate, I am sure, from the canvass I have made, is in favor of legalizing the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, and also of issuing about $55,000,000 more, so that the circulation in National Bank notes and greenbacks will not be far from $800,000,000. I am in favor of a much larger issue, say $50,000,000 beside, but I shall be willing to compromise, after this session, upon making the total bank and greenback circulation $800,000,000. If the Senators from the East will not give the increased volume of currency, we will take it away from the Eastern States and make a more perfect equalization. The Western States are kept down by the present stringency of money, and they will not submit to it much longer."

The views of SIMON CAMERON, the great Mogul from Pennsylvania, are given as follows:

"Senator Cameron said that he did not want to be considered an inflationist in the real sense of the word, for a false idea might be conveyed if it should go out to the country that he was classed in their ranks. He was not an inflationist, but he believed that the country needed more money than is in circulation at present: So far as the $44,000,000 is concerned, he saw no way to avoid legalizing its issue; but he would prefer to give the country relief by free banking, rather than by a large extra issue of legal tenders. Could nothing be done to carry out his free banking scheme, he believed that he should favor the issue of sufficient National currency or legal tenders to make the aggregate circulation $800,000,000. He wished it distinctly understood, however, that he did not like the idea of giving the country any more legal tenders, but he thought the country would be better served by the introduction of free banking. He would, under no circumstances, favor any contraction."

Senator FLANAGAN, of Texas, is reported as expressing himself as follows:

"When the Confederate money was first issued every patriotic man was anxious to exchange gold for it, and they all cried out, just like his friend Mr. Morton. "Give us more money! "More money;" and the end of it was that, after a while, $2,000 in Confederate money would only bring $7 in gold."

"He speaks of all inflation schemes as financial quackery, and urges specie payments as soon as possible."

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, is strongly in favor of a large currency issue. He desires that the West shall be built up by an issue of at least $800,000,000 of currency, and that no money at all shall be taken from the East. The currency circulation in this way can be fully equalized without giving offense to or incommoding the business of any part of the country. The $44,000,000 reserve should also be legalized as a part of the general circulation."

"Senator Fenton said he had little sympathy with the wild schemes of the inflationists, although he would not be sorry if the $44,000,000 reserve were legalized. He felt disposed to let the $44,000,000 be made a part of the permanent circulation of the country without joining the contractionists in a strong fight in opposition. He was, however, against any extra issue of $100,000,000, as had been proposed by several of his western friends in the Senate. The necessities of the country would not for some time require more than $800,000,000 in greenback and National bank-note circulation."

"Senator Logan, of Illinois, said that he was in favor of increasing the circulation of the National banks by a distribution to the parts of the country that are deprived of it improperly. He would increase the circulation to $800,000,000, make the National bank currency and greenbacks assimilate in amount—$400,000,000 of each. He would also as soon as practicable introduce the system of free banking. He would so regulate and guard it that every man holding a bill would be protected in the same way as if holding a National bank bill or a United States currency note. He would place all free banking upon the basis of the Government, and let money be issued as it is needed by the requirements of trade and commerce."


STEINWAY PIANOS, Knabe Pianos, Emerson Pianos, Smith American Organs, Mason & Hamlin Organs, Packard Organs; also several good second-hand Pianos and Organs, at Adams & Lucas,' 1237 Market street.

EVERYBODY thinks the "Sabbath" the best Church music book published. Price $18 50 per dozen, $1 25 for sample copy, at Sheib's Music Store, 12th street.


### HOW TO WRITE FOR PAPERS.

#### Perspicuity, Pointedness, and Brevity Indispensable Qualifications.

"Will you give me some hints in regard to writing for the papers?" asked a friend the other day. Certainly, I replied, with my wonted suavity; and if the professional journalist does not think my suggestions sensible, he will tuck them into his waste basket just as ruthlessly as he did these articles you are wisely seeking to improve. What a world of nonsense he keeps us from seeing. But to my hints:

1. Never write for the papers unless you have something to say. Thoroughly good newspaper articles are only written when a man feels: "Necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me if I write not this article." If you have nothing to say, by all means say nothing.

2. Don't undertake to say what you have to say unless you are in your best mood. If you were a minister, I should say to you, explicitly, "never write for the papers on Monday." Those of us who are not ministers have our "Mondays"—though they often come in the middle of the week. It is, I have sometimes fancied, the custom of most amateur journalists to do their newspaper work when they are too much fagged mentally or physically, for "serious business." The minister, for instance, who is off the hooks, so that he can't prepare a sermon for an audience of five hundred, rushes, incontinently (or would rush, but for the waste-basket) before an audience of fifty thousand or so. Ought this to be thus?

3. Jot down the points that you wish to make (at least mentally) before you begin to write. See the end of your article from the beginning. If you have no points to jot down, you have really nothing to say.

4. Put your points in the clearest and sharpest way possible. Don't cover them up with verbiage. Let them stick out.

5. Say what you have to say in the fewest possible words, and simplest possible manner. Never make use of an allusion, a quotation, or a figure of speech, which does not distinctly promote the impression that you are seeking to make.

6. Stop when you are done. That is, possibly, the great secret of the true journalist. He does not think that he must follow everything out to its analysis. He contents himself with suggestive hints which his readers are competent to follow out, and love to follow out, for themselves. He realizes, now-a-days, articles are read, and prized, in proportion to their brevity. Of editorial matter:

A two column article has one reader in one hundred.

A column and a half, one reader in seventy-five.

A column article, one reader in fifty.

A three-quarter column, one reader in twenty five.

A half column, one reader in ten.

A quarter column, one reader in one.

Boil yourself down, then, before you write for the papers. Ask yourself, with every fresh page of copy, "Am I not really through?"

7. Cultivate vivacity of style and variety of expression. Abound in crisp, terse, epigrammatic sentences. What Blair says of preachers is pre-eminently true of journalists: "Their first duty is to interest their audience." Here is where the "born, not made," comes in.

8. Write always with a realizing sense of the fact that every sentence—nay, every word—will be subjected to the severest criticism of ten thousand hostile eyes. Throw yourself into the attitude of a cynical, captious, ignorant adversary, and carefully criticise what you have written after it gets cold. You will be amused, often, to see what nonsense you have written—what loopholes you have left invitingly open for attack.

9. Be courteous, even when fealty to truth compels you to be severe. Remember that you are a gentleman, whatever the advocate of rival opinions may prove himself. Keep out of controversy as far as possible. It rarely pays. Never, in any circumstances, be betrayed into a controversy with the editor of a paper. He has got you too entirely at his mercy.

10. See to it that what you send to a newspaper be paragraphed, spelled and capitalized as it should be. Write on one side of small sized paper in a neat, clear hand, and shun abreviations. Take time to spell out all words that will have to be spelled out in print.

11. Make up your mind to acquiesce cheerfully in any disposition which the editor may, in his wisdom or folly, make of your articles. Ten to one, his judgment of your lucubrations is more trustworthy than yours. Certainly he knows better than you, *quod decet* (as Cicero, Horace and Quintilian would say); that is, what hits the very highest grace of journalism—adaptation.

### A RAMBLING LETTER.

*Correspondence on Foot and on Horseback—The Condition of the Country Roads—A Trip Through the East End of Ohio County—A New Village on the Road Between West Alexander and Bethany—A Grange Lodge Ready to be Opened—Something About Haneytown and its Assortment of Names—The Old Stone Church Near Elm Grove and the Condition of the Road.*

[Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

OHIO COUNTY, Feb. 24.

It has been quite a while since your columns have had the benefit of the subscriber's pen, and it is to be wondered that the paper has continued in existence without such assistance. Perhaps my neglect may go far to explain the recent change in its proprietorship. Be that as it may, I am again at your service, and will open out by announcing a piece of news to your readers, which is that a

NEW CITY IS SPRINGING UP

in the northeast portion of Ohio county, called Potomac—a rising metropolis that is building up from the necessities of the case. This section of the county having no proper outlet, and, at this season of the year, no outlet at all, people were compelled to form a nucleus of their own with stores, shops, school, &c. Several building are now going up, and lots are selling at prices that would do no discredit to many an older town.

Potomac City is situated midway between West Alexander and Bethany on the road between the two places, it road it can be called, the same being a strip of land thrown out by the farmers and occupied a good part of the way by Castleman's Run, which often during a flood or a freeze, renders the road impassable.

Your correspondent walked into the new town, recently, any other means of locomotion being unsafe either for man beast or vehicle. The morning was cold and jack frost had macadamized the road in his rough style, and it truly was in a *smashing* condition. But the object of this letter is gossip, rather than anything else; and I should leave the roads to their fate, as every one else seems to have left them, but in gathering up items one cannot help running across a road now and then; and I found them impediments rather than help toward traveling.

A GRANGE IS ORGANIZED

at Potomac, or ready to be organized perhaps I should say, the names are obtained and *everything* waiting for the Worthy Master to come along and "take them in." Every one who becomes acquainted with the object and workings of this business seems impressed with the idea that it is just the thing that not only the farmer, but the whole country needs. Some do not like the men who are running it, and therefore stand aloof. It is like all other things mundane, likely to be abused, and persons may seek its membership who have other objects in view than the benefit of society. I am told that even in this State it has been used for political purposes, while its proper object would be, if its principles were carried out, to disintegrate any political party that is not working for the good of the whole public. In its general workings, therefore, there has been nothing to which any one could object. It works to the benefit of all classes alike, producer and consumer, manufacturer and carrier, all except a certain class of speculators and monopolists. Now let us hear something on the other side. If there is a weak spot let it be probed, for this

GRANGE IS FAST BECOMING A POWER

for good or evil in this country. Much more might be said by way of explanation in its favor, but this is not the occasion. I think from my newspaper reading that it is greatly misunderstood by a portion of the people.

The New York *Herald* speaks of the war between the farmers and the railroads, and advises the farmer to be careful, as "many of the railroads are not paying interest" on their stock—which is very likely if it means interest on watered stock. The *Herald* may not know that some farmers are also railroad men as well, and know something about the "running expenses" of the railroad business; and know that a railroad can be run, and charge less freight—and

PAY HANDSOME DIVIDENDS ON REAL STOCK

If any paper is to be run in the interest of the railroads as against the farmer, the railroads are able to pay that interest, of course, and the farmers are making an effort to be able to do the same. The interest of the producer and the carrier should be alike. Both should live. But with corn at 10 cts. in Minnesota and 85 cts. in Lowell, who lives on the intermediate profit? The producer and consumer both complain, and is it strange if they should rise up and become their own carriers? By combination this can be done, and necessity knows no law. And if some railroads collapse it will be rather from over gormandizing and trying to swallow all.

No, the farmer has no more war against railroads than you have against mail carriers. You have brought them to terms, and the farmer desires to do the same with the corn carriers. But this in the Grange business is only an object of minor importance.

Am I wandering? Well, you have a waste basket. I find myself again on the road. No not on a road, but simply on an apology for a road leading to a little old town laid out by one Haney a half century ago, and extending into three counties. It is located seven miles from the National Road at Roney's Point. It has taken new life within the last two or three years, and land that once sold for $40 and $45 an acre is now held at $60 and $65, and yet land has not risen in other portions of the county, except near villages like Potomac and Elm Grove. Even our boasted Short Creek lands hardly hold their own at $40 and $50. Why is this?

Potomac is nestled down among the hills in one corner of the county, while Haneytown hangs out her light on one of the highest points this side of the Alleghanies, and is

RICH IN NAMES.

It is called Haney after the founder, Thos. E. Haney. It is also called West Union on the records, and also Dallas on the books of the Post-Office Department. These towns, with their handful of pseudonyms, have good company. I was surprised the other day in directing a letter to our State capital, to be told that the name was not Charleston, but Kanawha C. H!

Coming back to the roads again, my course west took me along the road leading into the National road, down the Stone Church Hill "clay pike," as I have heard it termed, which is only a mild way of saying *mud* pike. Where your scribbler might now be writing from I know not had not the morning been cold, and had not "solid congelation" taken the place of the natural element. Here and there along the road lay the debris of the

WAR BETWEEN THE TRAVELER AND THE MUD.

Broken fence rails, used in prying out loads stuck in the mud, broken coal, wisps of hay, straw, and such, from upset loads or wagons unloaded at the foot of the hill. On one protruding fence-stake hung a lock of somebody's hair, which had been left behind as a momento. I instinctively glanced down at the road, as my horse picked his steps around the fence corners, almost imagining that I might see other signs that "somebody's darling" lies buried here. It was no horse hair, but a genuine lock from some fair maiden, who had run foul of this stake to escape a muddy grave. Ahead of me was a huckster's wagon, the only vehicles that venture out, whose mission it is to gather produce from one portion of your readers, and carry it from eight to ten miles and sell it at a profit of from 75 to 100 per cent to another portion. The top of the vehicle tossed to and fro at the command of the clods, taking with it at each toss

FOWLS, EGGS AND MAN.

How they were separated at the end of the journey deponent knoweth not. From the noise, the fowls seemed to be making the most of the situation, while the features of the man brought to mind Olive Logan's story of Horace Greeley's riding in haste over a Rocky Mountain road to fulfill a lecture appointment. (You tell it, Mr. Editor.)

Much travel has gone over this road in times past; often it is worn down many feet below the surface. How else could it be but muddy, serving as a receptacle for all the water off the adjoining hillsides! When the county officials are around appropriating money for the benefit of roads, it is to be hoped they will give these people something toward changing the location of their road. It would seem almost useless to attempt bettering the road in its present location. Some $39 were sunk in one mud hole a few weeks since, I understand, and our Board of Commissioners asked to foot the bill. This will not bankrupt us, but when there is one or two of them every few rods, and three hundred and twenty rods in a mile, we will all feel it at length.

Going down "Meeting House Hill," one gets a fine view of the valley in which Elm Grove is situated. The Stone Church with its historic surroundings is, with many folks, the "*meeting house*." A newly formed Association have made additions to the old cemetery, and are ornamenting and otherwise fitting it up for the purpose of enticing persons to make it their permanent residence. This being a good place to stop. (Elm Grove is meant, not the Cemetery.) I shall bid you good evening, and subscribe myself as of *old* "75."

## NEW YORK CITY.

FULTON STREET TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Fulton street prayer meeting has engaged in the cause of temperance in a special manner, and yesterday prayers were offered for "the deliverance of this land from the power of rain, and that the fire kindled by the women may sweep from off the earth the crime of making drunkards."

COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

The first annual exhibition of the National Columbarian Society was begun yesterday in this city. About five hundred pigeons, embracing very fine specimens of the several birds, are on exhibition.

COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK.

A police spy reports the number of New York Communists at three hundred and says the German and Irish organizations are uniting with the Frenchmen. At a recent meeting the chairman said: "It is not only work we want; it is also liberty, and the abolition of high salaries and monopolization. We want the heads of some of the thieves who are now stealing the funds of the city. We want their heads and we shall have them. We want to make them suffer what we are now suffering. There is no justice in New York City. We will take justice in our own hands and administer it with rifles and bayonets. We have arms already. We will find petroleum and use it as we did in Paris. Our German, American and Irish brothers will help us and we will help them.

A sister of Congressman Creamer was received yesterday into the Catholic order of Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, by Arch Bishop McCloskey.

A WOMAN IN IT.

William Bennett, of Jamacia, was fatally shot there by Chas. Sprague, of Rockaway, during a quarrel about a woman.

SCRANTON COAL SALES.

At the regular sale of Scranton coal to-day 30,000 tons of coal was sold at the following prices, showing a decrease from the January sales. Steamboat $4 50a4 55; grate $4 50a4 55; egg $4 72½a4 75; stone $5 17½a5 20; chesnut $4 17½a$4 20.

This afternoon Policeman John Doyle, of the 15th precinct, shot and instantly killed Miss Lawler, at 85 South Fifth Avenue, with whom he had been in company for some time. It is said the officer was insanely jealous of the young lady, and to-day, after getting very drunk, he went to her residence and engaged in a quarrel, during which he drew a revolver and shot her through the head. The murderer was arrested and locked up.

HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Four of the alleged ring leaders in the recent strike on the Midland Railroad have been held for examination Friday, on a charge of stopping mail trains and switching them off the track.

HELD TO BAIL IN $30,000.

The ex-Collector of taxes of Brooklyn gave bail to-day in $30,000 to answer the charge of embezzlement.

VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.

The coroner's jury in the case of Robert E. Louretz, the well known artist, who was killed by a collision in the tunnel on the Harlem Railroad, January 21, to-day rendered the following verdict:

"Said collision would not have happened if a proper system of signals had been inaugurated by the Harlem Railroad Company; that the instructions given the watchmen were not explicit enough, and that its criminal neglect to allow two trains on the same track to enter without having ascertained that the first train had left the tunnel."

The papers will be sent to the District Attorney.

WONT SCARE WORTH A CENT.

Nothing new or startling in the woman crusade, but preparations are going on. A German paper here has issued an inflamatory proclamation calling on all Germans capable of bearing arms to organize a regiment. It says the time seems to approach with giant strides when laws, civil liberty, liberty of conscience and the domestic hearth need protection. Three thousand German citizens should ever be ready to answer the call of our authorities in defence of the laws and property. This is interpreted as an attempt to scare the women. They wont scare worth a cent.

### Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—8:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in New England, easterly winds, a falling barometer, cloudy weather and snow.

For the Middle States and Lower Lakes, winds backing to the northwest with cloudy weather and occasional snow.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, a rising barometer, northwesterly winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, northerly winds, a rising barometer and partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley, diminishing northeasterly winds and a rising barometer, followed by a falling barometer and southerly winds.

For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, a falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

The lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers continue slowly rising.

### Opening of a Public Library.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The opening of the main building of the Public Library was celebrated to-day. The principal address was made by Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton: Addresses were made by Mayor Johnson, Mr. Vickers, Librarian, Messrs. Mack, Goss and Stone. The Library building occupies a lot 80 by 190 feet, and cost including the grounds $383,000. The main building is 108 feet long, 80 feet wide, and is made of brick and iron, and has no wood about it except the doors and shelving.

A case is pending in the Butler County Courts, in which Mr. Oxford, a liquor seller, prays that the temperance women be enjoined from praying in front of his saloon.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

(By the Western Union Line.
Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe sts)

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Ferry presented a petition from the working men of Michigan asking a substitution of the National bank currency by legal tenders for all debts public and private. Referred.

Mr. Logan presented a memorial from the Chicago Board of Trade for modifications in the customs laws. Referred.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify as to the quantity of land located under military warrants in certain States. Referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an original joint resolution, that the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, which was presented in 1834 by Lieutenant Upleny, of the Navy, be now formally accepted with gratified appreciation, and that the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds be directed to properly prepare and place it in the National Statuary Hall of the Capital.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Claims, reported, without amendment a bill to compensate the Louisville & Bordstown Turnpike Company for two bridges destroyed as a military necessity in 1862.

Mr. Schurz thought the passage of this bill would establish the precedent of Congress interfering in matters belonging exclusively to a State. There were many other evils affecting society which need to be inquired into. He thought the movement, of which this bill formed a part, was misdirected zeal. The gentlemen favoring it were taking hold of the wrong end of the subject. Human nature was so constituted that it needed relaxation, and could not be put down. The surest remedy was not forcible suppression of any indulgence not morally wrong, when used moderately, but by the substitution of better pleasures for bad ones.

Mr. Buckingham favored the passage of the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the bill would be laid over.

Mr. Wright asked if a vote could not be taken at once, if no one desired to speak. He hoped a vote would be taken.

Messrs. Bayard and Merriman said they desired to submit their views on the subject.

Mr. Cameron gave notice that on to-morrow he would call up the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. Sargent said the Centennial bill might involve a large appropriation before the Senate got through with it, and he therefore would oppose its consideration before the regular appropriation bill.

Mr. Sumner suggested to the Senator from Pennsylvania that he let his Centennial bill take its chance among the other bills after the financial question is disposed of.

Mr. Cameron said he would not like it to take its chances, not knowing when the financial question would be ended. [Laughter.]

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending motion being that of Mr. Buckingham, to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report in favor of increasing the National Bank currency to $400,000,000.

Mr. Merriman argued that there was not a sufficient volume of currency in the country to meet the wants of the Community.

Mr. Coleman spoke in opposition to any increase in the volume of the National currency.

Mr. Allison favored the measure.

A rather personal discussion ensued between Messrs. Schurz and Morton, at the end of which Mr. Cameron moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The chair laid before the Senate the message of the President in regard to the Centennial exhibition. Ordered printed and to lay on the table.

Mr. Cameron said he thought the message an opportune one and to the point, therefore he withdrew his motion for executive session, and moved the House bill in relation to the Centennial be taken up. Rejected.

Mr. Chandler renewed the motion for executive session, which was agreed to and the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Bradley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, for restoration to the market of certain lands in Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the bill to retain Rear Admiral Sands on the active list of the Navy. Laid on the table.

Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for issuing and recording of Commissions to Post Masters appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. He explained the object to be so as to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Postoffice Department. Passed.

Also, a bill to provide for a more complete organization of the State Department, creating two new offices, that of Third Assistant Secretary of State, and of Solicitor to Department of State, with salaries at $3,500 respectively, and abolishing the office of Examiner of Claims. Referred.

Mr. Small presented a resolution of the New Hampshire Press Association, for the restoration of the law allowing weekly newspapers free transportation through mails in the county where they are published.

Also, a resolution declaring hostilities to any action that may result directly or indirectly in the restoration of the abuses of the Franking Privilege.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by the authority of Congress and of the seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where they are published.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, supported the bill. Mr. Coburn also supported it.

Mr. Lawrence declared himself in favor of the third section of the bill, providing for the free transmission of weekly newspapers, &c., and opposed to all its other provisions.

Mr. Rice advocated the bill as an educational measure, and solely on that ground.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, reviewed the history of the postal service of the country and of the connection of it with the franking privilege.

Mr. Packer, who has charge of the bill, demanded the previous question, refusing to admit any amendment except the substitute offered by Mr. Hale, of New York, to repeal the law which abolishes the franking privilege. The previous question was seconded by 112 to 67 votes.

On ordering, the main question was taken by yeas and nays and resulted: Yeas 126; nays 117, the Democrats almost uniformly voting in the negative. The further action on the bill went over till to-morrow, and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

### RASCALITY AT CINCINNATI.

#### The Hon. Wm. G. Groesbeck Figures In the Business.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—An exciting investigation of the charges that money was used to influence the city council to purchase the Burnetwoods for a Park about a year ago for $500,050, of Hon. Wm. G. Groesbeck and Richard Burnet. Hon. Wm. G. Groesbeck, to-day, testified that he gave $12,500 to Theodore Cook, to be given by him to an agent for influence in securing the sale of the Burnetwoods to the city, but stipulated that it should not be improperly used. He now said it was a mistake, he intended no wrong to the city; regretted having paid it; was ready to cancel the contract, and refund to the city all money paid on it.

Theo. Cook testified, received $12,500 from Mr. Groesbeck, and a like sum from Robert Burnet, which he paid to Charles Kohn, ex-Councilman, for influencing the Council to approve the purchase of Burnet woods for a public park, but stipulated that they should not be used improperly.

Charles Kohn testified he received $25,000 from Theo. Cook to use his personal influence with the Common Council to approve the action of the Park Commissioners in purchasing Burnet woods, and that he paid out none of the money—kept all himself for the use of his influence.

In this investigation Treasurer Hardy and Wm. Shaw, both members of the Park Board, have in their testimony been charging each other with asking and offering money for official influence. This evidence promises to cause other investigations of the parties charged with improper conduct in the evidence.

### The Temperance Crusade.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.—The mass temperance meeting this morning at the Town Street Methodist Church, preliminary to begining an active campaign, was very largely attended. A motion to appoint a committee to confer with the general assembly relative to holding a prayer meeting in the rotunda of the State House this evening was opposed by Mrs. McClellan, Brown, chief of the order of Good Templars in Ohio, on the ground that it would interfere with the meeting at the City Hall this evening to be addressed by John Russell, of Detroit, late prohibition candidate for Vice President and herself. Mrs. W. T. Coggshall suggested that as Mr. Russell had made his appointment to speak here long before this movement was inaugurated, he might postpone his speech until another day for the sake of this movement.

This created much bad blood, and for a little time anything but harmony prevailed. In the midst of the confusion Dio Lewis took the chair and begged for harmony. He said this was the most discouraging feature of this great campaign he had known of. He could not bear to see the movement descend into politics. It was God's work rather than the work of politicians. He did not want to see Dr. Russell shut off in the way proposed, but was somewhat afraid the lecture would divide public attention.

Mr. Russell said that his meeting could not be postponed, as he came here by the invitation of the Good Templars.

Finally a truce was arranged, and a committee appointed to confer with the Legislature relative to a State House prayer meeting at 4 o'clock P. M., which would not interfere with Russell's lecture.

Dio Lewis—It is clear that without more united effort, the out-door campain cannot be commenced here for two weeks.

All the ministers of English congregations expressed themselves in favor of the movement.

A meeting was held at 3 o'clock to hear the report from the committee appointed to interview the legislature, and were told that the legislature was too buisy to attend any prayer meeting. Some of the most active temperance workers express themselves as much discouraged over the events of to-day, and fear that if the prohibitionists insist on attempting to force politics into the campaign no good will be accomplished here.

### OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.—In the House this morning, House bill authorizing County Commissioners to compel persons who are sent to jail for non-payment of fines and costs assessed against them to perform manual labor at $1 50 per day. Bills were introduced for the protection of livery stable keepers and to make it a penal offence to allow domestic animals in enclosures of railroads, or to place any obstruction on railroad tracks.

In the House this afternoon, the Committee on Common Schools introduced a bill to authorize Boards of Education to purchase text books.

In the Senate, Senate bill providing that the thirty-six jurors in a capital case shall be drawn from the box by the Clerk of Court, as other regular jurors are, instead of being selected by Sheriffs, as at present.

At 3 o'clock the Senators were sworn by Chief Justice Day to impartially try and determine the contested election case of Weimer against Welch.

The afternoon was spent in listening to the arguments relative to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try such cases, pending which the Senate adjourned.

KILLED WITH A BILLET OF WOOD.

DAYTON, Feb. 25.—In the western part of Dayton this afternoon, John Heckler fractured the skull of George Greikaiouz in two places by striking him twice on the back of the head with a billet of wood. The man is dangerously hurt. Heckler, who was recently released from a Lunatic Asylum, is in jail.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

David Matthews, a skilled mechanic, had one leg torn off below the knee by Paper Mill machinery at Miamisburg, 11 miles south of Dayton, yesterday.

## FOREIGN.

### ENGLAND.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coowasie between the Ashantees and the forces under General Sir Garnet Woolsey. The engagement is said to have lasted a *whole day* and closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given at nearly 300, including many officers. The Highlanders alone are reported to have had 150 men killed and wounded. General Woolsey was said to be in need of reinforcements, which were 15 miles off.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—It is expected that the Tichborne case will be given to the jury on Saturday next.

### FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 25.—When ex-President Thiers entered the Assembly to-day he was greeted with a perfect ovation from the members of the Left, in consequence of his letter published yesterday, stating his conviction that a Republic is the only form of Government for France.

## WASHINGTON.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Secretary of War asks for appropriations for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi for the next fiscal year, and for the improvement of the banks of the Rio Grande at Fort Brown, $10,000.

A committee of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church asked the Senate Committee on Claims to-day for compensation for churches destroyed by Union troops during the war at Arlington, Dumfries Falls, Church Village and Fairfax Court House. They claim compensation on the grounds that portions of their congregations who remained at home at these places, which were within the union lines during the war were constantly loyal to the Government of the United States.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFIDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Last night Mayor Otis appeared before the Board of Supervisors and offered to retire from the position of President of that body until the charges of malfeasance, made by Judge Stanley, could be investigated by the Board. The Mayor justified his acts, and said that he had done no more than his duty; that Stanley's action was hasty and prompted by petty jealousy. The Board passed unanimous resolutions of confidence in Mayor Otis.

### Damages from Freshets.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—The damage to the Mississippi Central Railroad by the recent freshet is more serious than at first reported. About four hundred feet of the embankment at the Tallahatchie river is swept away and the bridge damaged. The train from New Orleans came here, leaving that road at Grenada. Trains are still detained on the M. & C. road. No through trains have arrived since Saturday.

### Masonic.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The Cincinnati Orient Rite Masons in session here yesterday conferred from the Fourth to the Fourteenth Degrees on thirty candidates; also the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Degrees in the Council banquet this afternoon. To-morrow the session will conclude with confering degrees from the Nineteenth to Thirty-second in the Grand Consistory of Ohio. One hundred and fifty persons were present.

### A Rather Literal Personation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—At Norristown on Monday, while the members of the Freeland Lodge of Good Fellows' were rehearsing "Three Years in a Man Trap," Absalom S. Hunsecker, aged 18 years, son of Rev. H. A. Hunsecker, was shot dead. The youth was personating a bar-keeper.

### Temperance Movement.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The State Temperance Committee, to-day, passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a local prohibition law, urging the friends of temperance in the State to support all legislation in the interest of temperacce, particularly a Constitutional amendment, which shall prohibit importation and manufacture of liquor.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

### New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—MONEY—Closed easy; 3 per cent on governments and 4 on stocks. Treasury disbursements $65,000. Custom receipts $500,000.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Heavy at $4 83½a4 84 for sixty days, and $4 86a4 87 sight.

GOLD—Ranged at 112¾a112¼, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 2a4 per cent and flat for borrowing. Clearings $42,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 6s of 1881, coupons | 120⅜ |
| Five-twenties (1862) | 117⅛ |
| Five-twenties (1864) | 119⅜ |
| Five-twenties (1865) | 120⅜ |
| Five-twenties (1865) new | 119⅜ |
| Five-twenties (1867) | 119⅜ |
| Five-twenties (1868) | 119⅜ |
| New Fives | 114⅝ |
| Ten-forties | 116 |
| Currency Sixes | 116⅜ |

STATE BONDS—More active than usual. Tennessees strong and Missouri 6's advanced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 95 | Virginia, old | 25 |
| Tennessee, old | 89 | N. Carolina, old | 38 |
| Tennessee, new | 67 | N. Carolina, new | 16 |
| Virginia, new | 42 | | |

STOCKS—Weak all day, with a decline of ½a1¾ per cent with the lowest prices of the day at the close. The decline was most marked in Erie and Wabash. The other most active stocks were Western Union, Union Pacific and Lake Shore. Total sales between ten and two o'clock, 66,000 shares. The holders of Union Pacific bonds have been notified that the bonds must be presented with the coupons for March interest attached, there being counterfeits in circulation.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 75⅝ | St. Paul preferred. | 73¾ |
| Adams Express | 93 | Wabash | 50⅝ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | 78¾ | Wabash preferred. | 72 |
| American | 64⅝ | Ft. Wayne | 93¾ |
| United States | 72 | Terre Haute | 12 |
| Pacific Mail | 41⅝ | do preferred | 30 |
| N. Y. Central | 104⅝ | Chicago & Alton | *107 |
| Erie | 47 | Chic. & Alt. pfd. | *109⅝ |
| Erie preferred | 76 | Ohio & Miss. | 32⅝ |
| Harlem | 131 | Cleve., Col. & Cin. | 81 |
| Harlem preferred | 131 | Burlingt'n & Quin. | 110 |
| Michigan Central | 89 | Lake Shore | 81⅜ |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 87¼ | Indiana Central | 30¼ |
| Northwestern | 67⅝ | Illinois Central | 104 |
| Northwestern pfd. | 74⅝ | Union Pac. stock | 34⅜ |
| Rock Island | 106⅝ | Cent'l Pac. bonds | 95⅝ |
| N. J. Central | 106 | Union Pac. bonds | 85 |
| St. Paul | 46 | *—Ex-Div. | |

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged; sales of extra spring at $5 75 a6 70. Wheat—Dull, unsettled and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 18¾; Northwestern $1 19½a1 19¾; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 16½a1 16¾ cash; $1 17⅛ March; $1 19¾ April; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 12½a1 13; rejected $1 08. Corn—Fair demand and lower rates; No. 2 mixed 56¾c cash; 57c March; 58c April; 61¾a62c May; new No. 2 mixed 52¾a53½c; rejected old 52¾a53½c; new 50½a50½c; ear sold at 61c.