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MERCHANT TAILORS.

H. LINGEN,
MERCHANT TAILOR!

Market Street, Opp. Post Office.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which he will make to order, on short notice, in all the latest fashions of the day.
Also a full line of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

To which he invites the patronage of his friends and the public.
None but First-Class Workmen employed in this establishment. apr18

1870. 1870.

SPRING AND SUMMER!

JOHN L. RICE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 38 MONROE STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.

Ahead of all Competitors,

In extent, beauty and variety of his stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND SCOTCH

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, just received from the Eastern markets.

The most complete stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods

In the city, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine before purchasing.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

At the shortest possible notice.

☞ I have secured the services of A. J. Adams, one of the late firm of A. M. Adams & Co., who will be pleased to see his old customers at this house. apr8

JOHN H. STALLMAN,

No. 25 Monroe Street,

Has just received

A Complete & well Selected Stock

—OF—

ENGLISH, FRENCH, SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &c.

Also, a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods,

To which he invites the attention of his old Customers, and the public generally. mar18

Spring and Summer.

THOMAS HUGHES,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 35 Cor. Monroe & Water Sts.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

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

Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings,

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

A FULL LINE OF

SHIRTS,	DRAWERS,	UNDERSHIRTS,
HOSIERY,	TIES,	SCARFS,
COLLARS,		&c., &c.

Always on hand, an elegant assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Of our own Manufacture, and made

EQUAL TO EASTERN WORK,

Constantly in stock and for sale at

VERY LOW FIGURES.

mar26 THOS. HUGHES.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

CHAS. PFAFFENBACH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 75 Main Street,

CENTRE WHEELING,

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Consisting of

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

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

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of

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

mar15 CHAS. PFAFFENBACH.

MR. BOUTWELL'S exhibit of the debt published yesterday, exhibiting a reduction of fourteen millions during May, is encouraging as showing that out of the great streams of revenue now flowing into the Treasury that large sum has been saved in one month; but it is a matter of grave doubt, and is now a pending question in Congress, whether the present drain on the resources of the country ought to be continued with a view to the immediate reduction of the principal of the debt. It is possible to draw so heavily on the productive, industrial and commercial interests as to paralyze business, stop the increase of wealth and destroy the capacity of the country to pay revenue at all for a long time to come. Is it best to try to lift so much of our load at once as to cripple ourselves, so that we will never be able to carry the balance of it? Wouldn't it be better to husband and cultivate our strength and unload the debt in smaller chunks when we shall be better able? It would contribute to Mr. BOUTWELL's personal glory to pay the whole debt at once; and there is enough property in the United States to do it; but if it were taken for that purpose what would become of the country? The taxes ought to be reduced, even if these payments on the debt, not yet due, have to be discontinued. The country would be all the better able to bear taxation after while. Or if expenses were reduced as they might be, the revenues could be largely cut down and still afford a large surplus to be applied to the principal of the debt. Let Congress at least cut revenues and expenses *pari passu*.

THE Conference Committees of the two Houses of Congress have agreed on their report respecting the bill re-enacting the income tax. It is to be continued just as it stands another year. This saddles on the country a tax of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000—which is wanted, we suppose, to consummate the San Domingo job. Congress finds the government able to give away from sixty to seventy millions of acres of public land, by one act, to a single corporation, but not able to carry on the Government a single year without this war tax, which it was pledged to discontinue with the beginning of this decade. This tax is totally unnecessary if Congress and the Administration would practice half the economy and retrenchment they ought; but there is the greatest unwillingness to lessen the popular burden by taking off any part of the enormous revenues, apparently from a fear all round among the rings that any reduction of the revenue would diminish their share of the spoils. And it being a game of grab, no one is willing to jeopardize his chances for a handful.

A Virginian in Wheeling.

Correspondence of Winchester Sentinel.

WHEELING, May 27th, 1870.

DEAR SENTINEL:—Thinking you will be glad to hear from this part of the country, I drop a mere line assuring you of the flattering circumstances under which the Council has met. Our two Bishops, with quite a full delegation of clerical and lay members are here, hard at work, developing the best interests of the church. Though geographically we are in West Virginia, yet are we pleasantly reminded by the warm-hearted hospitality and kindly greeting extended us by the good people of Wheeling, that we are yet within the metes and bounds of the "Old Dominion," the legislation of exigencies to the contrary notwithstanding. We find a goodly number of the sons and daughters of our noble old Shenandoah Valley have settled here. Your correspondent is the favored guest of one of them, and glad to number his host among the successful business men of this prosperous city. The population of this section has a large admixture of foreign element in it, and of course the Roman Catholic Church is very strong. The churches of the city are large, and several of them in fine architectural taste, especially the St. Matthew's (Episcopal), in which the Council is sitting. As your readers know that the great business of this section is coal and iron, and like all other communities similarly blessed with deposits of mineral and metalic wealth, the basis of its prosperity is as strong as the mountains around us. I find the people are still discussing the reunion of the State, with the Capital located at Staunton. * * *

ACHALES.

The discussion here referred to must be carried on very quietly. We have heard nothing of it.

The Land Robbery.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The additional Northern Pacific Railroad bill, which has just passed Congress, grants an amount of land somewhere between sixty and one hundred millions of acres. The reason why it cannot be stated more definitely is that the length of the main line, from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, is not known, and may be varied to suit land acquisitions, and that a branch to Portland is authorized, with a land grant on the same terms, without any definite starting point or limit in length, and which we judge will not be less than five hundred miles long if a short line is chosen, and which may be one thousand miles. This indefiniteness, which was not in the first grant, was secured by this additional bill.

The grant is 40 sections, or 25,600 acres to the mile. According to the speech of Judge Thurman, in the night session on this bill, the company has a belt of 120 miles broad the whole length of the main and branch lines from which to select the lands. It has, in addition, a grant of a belt 400 feet wide for right of way, and of as much additional land as the company shall require for any railroad structures, or appurtenances. It has also the right to take materials from any public lands. And it has specially granted to it by this additional bill the power to mortgage this entire grant and franchises, so that the whole can be absolutely sold and conveyed under the mortgage.

In short, a company of speculators, without being required to invest a dollar of capital, is endowed with between sixty and one hundred million acres of the best public lands, with extraordinary privileges of selection in a belt one hundred and twenty miles wide, and more than two thousand miles long, and with this unlimited franchise and most extraordinary right of way, and with the privilege of transferring it all for such consideration as it may find convenient, before it has built a rod of road, and without providing the least security that the road will be built. Congress has simply given to a company of adventurers territory for an empire, and vastly more than means enough to build the road, for them to speculate with.

Republican Meeting in Monroe County.

At a mass meeting of the Republican party of Monroe county, held pursuant to a call of the County Executive Committee, at the Court House thereof, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May, 1870, and on the second day of the term of the Court for said county, the Hon. Rufus A. Chambers was called to the chair, and Lewis Callaway and Alfred Phillips were chosen Secretaries. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate ourselves upon a degree of peace, quiet and protection to life, liberty and prosperity within our borders during nearly two years, without precedent since the close of the war, and, under God, we recognize the same as mainly, if not wholly, attributable to the triumphant success of the Republican party, and the election of Gen. U. S. Grant in the fall of 1868.

Resolved, That while we recognize as a solemn pledge the declaration of the Republican party, made in national convention at Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, and "we favor the removal of the disqualifications imposed upon the late rebels, in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people," and recommend such legislation as may be necessary to fully carry it out, we earnestly protest against the sweeping indiscriminate removal of disabilities proposed in the so-called Flick amendment, as necessarily suicidal in its consequences to the loyal people of the border counties.

Resolved, That John C. Ballard, Sr.; Rufus A. Chambers, John A. Brown, John M. Hutchinson, John Voss, John Miller, John McMann, John W. Holmes, Andrew Prentice and Geo. W. Buffey are hereby appointed as delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions to be hereafter called, and that Cyrus Newlin and Rufus A. Chambers be appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held at Parkersburg.

Resolved, In the judgment of the [Convention] the border counties, of this the 3d Congressional District, are entitled to nominate the Republican candidate for Congress; and further

Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the said Convention the name of Major Cyrus Newlin as a staunch, unflinching Republican, in whose ability, integrity and character we have the fullest confidence, and our delegates are hereby instructed to vote for and to urge his claims as the first choice of the Republicans of the county.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Wheeling INTELLIGENCER and the *West Va. Journal*, and that they be requested to publish the same. RUFUS A. CHAMBERS, *Chm'n.*

LEWIS CALLAWAY, ALFRED PHILLIPS, *Secretaries.*

The Coming Convention.

To the Wheeling Intelligencer:

Perhaps the Republican party has never held a State Convention of as momentous importance in its results to the party as will follow the approaching Convention at Parkersburg; and if there ever was a time when wisdom, patience and forbearance were necessary, we opine it will be there and then. We as a party should not let the lesson taught last year pass unheeded. That we have been strong and impregnable through unity in other years is true; yet we must not close our eyes to the fact that our strength and power are waning and the sad teachings of divisions and discords in our ranks show clearly that we must be united or party and principle go to the wall. Past conflicting opinions and policies *must* be amicably adjusted and a platform adopted on which not only good and honest Republicans can stand without scruple or doubt, but which will show to an enlightened world the honesty and sincerity of our purposes. To do this we feel assured will require the sagacity and wisdom of the sage and the patriot.

The Convention called at Pt. Pleasant, whilst proposing no nominations, proposes principles which if adopted would soon ring the knell of expiring republicanism. These erroneous views must be calmly, dispassionately and patiently met, discussed and overcome; and by no means let incendiary, tumultuous, wrangling and heated debates ensue; but let the declared principles and nominees go before the people as the offspring of united harmony and enthusiasm, with the members themselves and the same exultant spirit will prevade the people, and then united we march to victory. Let this be done though the session be prolonged a week. Make wise, deliberate selections of candidates to be supported by the people, men of fitting character, capacity, experience, judgement and sterling integrity for the offices assigned them. This is an all important duty of the Convention, and we hope the members may be slow to make haste in their selections. Political parties through all past ages have made shipwrecks by and through the agency of political tricksters in forcing upon the people unworthy persons whom their very souls loathed; and there are but three alternatives, bolt the party, ignore the polls, or swallow the nauseous dose.

I point to no person for any office, I only wish harmonious action, good nominees and a firm sound platform on which all can stand. Conventions are good if fairly and honestly conducted, if not they are a curse and react upon their aiders and abettors and the party. The next Congress will open with upwards of twenty *new* United States Senators, and the results of this Convention may be felt there, who knows?

Clarksburg, May 31st.

The West Virginia Governorship—An Outside Opinion.

From the Washington Reporter.

The name of Hon. A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, is being prominently mentioned in connection with Gubernatorial honors in West Virginia.

Mr. Campbell would make a strong candidate. He is one of the ablest men in the State, popular, energetic, and progressive. In the great struggle which preceded the rebellion he was one of the principal leaders of the Union forces, and fought slavery and secession with the power of a giant. Through the columns of the Wheeling INTELLIGENCER, of which paper he was then chief editor, as well as from the stump, he dealt the most telling blows against the treasonable movement which had for its object the overthrow of the Government. When the war broke out he became one of the foremost figures among the Union men in Western Virginia, and an active and powerful leader in the movement which culminated in the erection of a new Free State. To him, perhaps, more than any other one man is due the credit of having interposed that barrier to the progress of the rebellion.

Mr. Campbell has not sought offices or honors, but has modestly preferred to remain in the background and allow others to reap the rewards and favors consequent upon the success which was so largely indebted to his labor and devotion. That he has not asked should be the strongest incentive to the people of West Virginia to bestow. In these days of strife and struggle and conspiracy for office, it is exceedingly refreshing to find a man amply qualified in every regard, and with the strongest claims upon the public, yet who does not aspire to any position. It will be safe for the people to take hold of such a man and insist upon his being a candidate. The Republicans of West Virginia have this opportunity, and our opinion of them will be considerably lessened if they fail to take advantage of it. They cannot find the superior, and scarcely the peer of Mr. Campbell in the State; they have no man in their Commonweath who has stronger claims upon their gratitude; certainly none who has higher qualifications for the Executive chair, and we trust they will insist upon seating him in it whether he will agree to be a candidate or not.

Wheeling Men in Trouble at Steubenville.

From the Herald.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A young man hailing from Wheeling, a machinist, got into bad company yesterday evening, and after frequent imbibing, flourished eighty odd scads in the face of his rough companions. The young man was enticed to Abraham's board yard, corner of Fourth and North streets, knocked down and badly beaten. He managed to escape with his money, and shortly after was looking for an officer to arrest the parties.

BROKE JAIL.—The irrepressible and and ever before the public, J. Wesley Porter, who was the victim of a severe beating at the hands of the police a few days since, was again incarcerated in the stone house for a term of days, and, together with a companion, Glending, who was in for petty larceny, attempted to escape Monday morning, by cutting a hole in the roof of the paper edifice, and from thence drop to the ground. The plans, including the dropping business, were well carried out, but alas!

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft agley,"

for the two worthies dropped into the arms of Officer Martin, who returned them to the Mayor's bastile.

FROM the report of the Department of Agriculture, we find that in twenty-one counties in West Virginia, 4,360 sheep have been killed by dogs within the past year.

The Latest News.

News of the Day.

The American Institute of Homopathy will hold its annual session in Chicago on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of this month. Delegates from all parts of the United States, as well as from foreign nations, will be there.

The Senate passed the first bill (a private one) over President Grant's veto Tuesday night.

The President signed the Pacific Railroad land-grant bill, Tuesday.

The Sandwich Island treaty, rejected yesterday by the Senate, was simply one of commercial reciprocity.

Attorney General Hoar says the rigor of the law will be meted out to O'Neill and the other captured Fenian leaders, but the Administration is disposed to be lenient toward the privates, who are considered dupes.

There is no longer any doubt of Mr. Anthony's re-election to the Senate by the Rhode Island Assembly. The Republicans have the majority and their caucus has nominated him.

The result of the Ohio Democratic Convention is briefly reported in our Columbus telegram.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Columbus to see his nephew married.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.

A Construction Train Precipitated Through a Bridge.

Eight Men Instantly Killed and Thirty to Forty Others Crushed Beneath the Ruins.

A Scene of Horror and Agony.

NEW YORK, June 1.

A frightful railway accident occurred this morning at 9 o'clock, about 2½ miles from Patterson, N. J., by which a construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was precipitated from a trestle bridge a distance of thirty feet, and several people were killed and wounded.

The train on which there was a large force of laborers, passed along, visiting places where repairs were necessary. Several places had been attended to and the train was passing over the trestle bridge at the point where the Newark road intersects, when the bridge gave way and the entire train was precipitated to the depths below. The master carpenter, Mr. Campbell, and six other carpenters were instantly killed, and some thirty or forty workmen shockingly injured, being bruised and crushed by the descending masses of iron, timber, and debris. The scene baffles description. Many of the workmen are buried in the ruins. It is believed that death will ensue speedily in the cases of many of the men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Congressional Election — Probable Re-election of Whittemore.

CHARLESTON, May 31.

An election for member of Congress in place of B. F. Whittemore, resigned, was held in the first district of this State today. The candidates were Whittemore and T. C. Dunn, both claiming to be Republicans. Rainey, a colored citizen who had been a candidate, having withdrawn from the contest, left the field to Messrs. Whittemore and Dunn. The returns are meagre, but indicate the re-election of Whittemore, dealer in military cadetships.

XLIst CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. SARGENT stated that an estimate he had received from the Treasury Department showed that under the existing tariff and revenue laws there would be received into the Treasury next year, from customs, $185,000,000; from lands, $3,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $28,000,000; making a total of $393,000,000. The estimated expenditures were $291,000,000; which would leave a surplus of $102,000,000. A few days ago he had introduced a proposition to reduce customs 10 per cent, and internal revenue taxes 15 per cent; to take off the income tax and abolish all special taxes. This would leave a surplus of $22,400,000 per year, and he had calculated that that sum used as a sinking fund would, in 34 years, extinguish the national debt and leave a surplus.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Senate bill to change judicial circuits was discussed, amended and passed. It constitutes the circuits as follows:

First—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Second—New York.

Third—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Fourth—Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

Fifth—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Sixth—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Seventh—Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Eighth—Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

Ninth—California, Oregon, and Nevada.

The Supreme Court Justices, except the Chief Justice, are required to reside in their respective circuits; and the Chief Justice is to be known as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Senate went into executive session. Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the reaper patent of Messrs. Mann for seven years from July 3d, 1870.

The President has nominated E. Peshine Smith, of New York, Examiner of Claims in the State Department.

The public debt statement was to-day telegraphed to London, under arrangements made by the Secretary of the Treasury with prominent financiers. From London it may be repeated to Paris, Amsterdam, and Frankfort.

A War Department order enlarges the Department of the Lakes, by direction of the President, so as to extend it to Ogdensburg.

The Senate in executive session resumed the consideration of the Sandwich Island treaty. Mr. Stewart took the floor and spoke in favor of ratification. The debate was continued by various Senators in a desultory manner, each member speaking a few minutes only, until late in the afternoon, when Mr. Cole delivered an argument of half an hour's duration in favor of ratification, and Mr. Sumner closed the discussion with a brief speech on the same side. A vote being taken resulted, for ratification 20, against 19, and two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the treaty was not ratified. A large number of Senators were paired. The doors being opened the chair appointed Messrs. Conkling and Sawyer as visitors to West Point.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry A. Badham of North Carolina, as Consul General at Tampico, vice Pike declined.

Presbyterian Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the consideration of reports from various Committees. The delegation to visit the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Louisville, presented a report and communication from the Southern Assembly in reply to the overtures from this body. The communication states that the Church does not approve of an union with the Northern Church because it is a total surrender of all fundamental doctrines, and embraces all shades of belief. The Southern Church is the only surviving heir of true, unfailing testimony, and there are impassable barriers to official intercourse between the two Churches.

The delegation also submitted its own report, showing what action had been taken at Louisville.

Several of the representatives then present made speeches, showing what the spirit of the Southern Assembly had been. It was thought the opinion of that Assembly was not the opinion of Southern churches. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries read the action of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Seminary, in increasing the salaries of professors to three thousand dollars. Approved.

The election of trustees for the various institutions was made the order of the day for Friday morning.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, June 1.

In Tuesday's session of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the following statistics of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, were given: Congregations, 86; ministers, 84; elders, 309; deacons, 108; families, 3,050; communicants, 8,204; baptisms, 478. Total increase during the year, 708; decrease, 590; total contributions by the Church for religious purposes, during the year, $14,718.16.

NEW GRANADA.

Slaughter of Citizens at Remedios.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Late advices from Remedios confirm the slaughter of forty-two most respectable citizens by volunteers, in revenge for the many defeats suffered at Portillo. The military commander of the district knew that the butchery was meditated, and passively endorsed it.

The St. Louis Republican.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

The St. Louis *Republican* appeared this morning in its original size, worked on the four cylinder press which was saved in the fire. In the proof room the work of roofing the ruins for temporary quarters is progressing, and the large new office, south east corner of Third and Chestnut streets, will be commenced in a few days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 1.

King Craft won the Derby. The London sculling match between Kelly and Saddler is fixed for July 14th, at Newcastle.

Cyrus Redding, the author, died to-day, aged 85.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 1.

Napoleon on his return from Chalons in July, it is said, will go to Ninchiuech.

The *Gazette Des Tribunaux* says, officially, that only twelve among the prisoners arrested for complicity in the regicide plot, will be brought before the High Court, the others will be discharged. The American and English residents of Tours have forwarded their congratulations to the Emperor on his escape from the plot.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial will soon be affianced.

TURKEY.

Fearful Massacre of Jews—The Work of Slaughter Still Going On.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.

The fearful vindictiveness of the native Christians in Roumbia, a Turkish province, against the Jewish population culminated, Sunday, in a wholesale butchery of the Jews by the Christians. Thousands of women and children were dragged from houses and slaughtered. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior. The authorities have made no movement to check it.

The Christians took advantage of the absence of the reigning prince, Charles; and at a preconcerted signal began the total extermination of their enemies.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 1.

Count Bismarck is at Emo, in Nassau, in company with King William.

The election for Deputies in the North German Parliament will be held about the middle of September, and those for members of the Prussian Diet will take place soon afterwards.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, June 1.

A large number of Italian refugees have collected on the border. The Swiss Government has taken active measures to prevent their departure. Notwithstanding this, a few succeed in eluding the authorities, near Como, and entered Lombardy. Troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 1.

The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock A. M. It is the smallest convention held by that party for years, there being only 350 out of 587 delegates present.

D. J. Callen was elected temporary Chairman, and R. F. Hurlburt, Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions consist of O. J. Dodds, 1st district; E. L. Ferguson, 2d district; J. E. Green, 3d district; J. F. McKinney, 4th district; G. W. Andrews, 5th district; Thos. Powell, 6th district; Jas. E. Wright, 7th district; B. Burns, 8th district; Thomas Beers, 9th district; Frank H. Hurd, 10th district; A. Vance, 11th district; W. E. Fink, 12th district; Wm. Harr, 13th district; John Cowan, 14th district; J. Williams, 15th district; James B. Jamison, 16th district; R. G. Woods, 17th district; Morrison Foster, 18th district; J. Palm, 19th district.

Recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

After recess Hon. L. D. Campbell was elected permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State, Wm. Heisley, of Cleveland; Supreme Judge, R. A. Harrison, of London; Comptroller of the Treasury, John H. Heaton, of Belmont county; member of the Board of Public Works, Wm. Spencer, of Licking.

The platform of principles denounces the present tariff and the substitute lately introduced in the House of Representatives, and declares that no candidate for Congress nor for any other office is worthy of support who does not favor a low tariff. It denounces the present revenue system of the United States and the profligacy of the present administration of the Federal government; denounces Congress for making grants of public lands to railroads; it regards the act recently passed by Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment as unconstitutional, and favor taxing United States bonds; opposes national banks, and demands the repeal of the law creating them, and the substitution of United States Treasury notes for national bank notes; it cordially invites all the electors of Ohio, without regard to past differences, to vote for the ticket this day nominated.

The resolutions were adopted, with a few dissenting voices.

After a short speech by Mr. Heisley, the Convention adjourned.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

Arrest of two Leading Fenian Officers at Malone.

MALONE, June 1.

There is great excitement here over the arrest last night of the two principal officers of the Fenians who have hitherto eluded the United States officials, by Deputy Marshal Titus. As the Marshal was passing along the street he noticed Major Randolph Fitzpatrick, of New York, passing by with Colonel McNeil, who was at the time supposed to be Mosby, and on perceiving the Marshal the prisoners ran round a corner and disappeared. A boy informed the Marshal that they had secreted themselves in a barn. The Marshal got a guard of regulars, surrounded and entered the barn and found Fitzpatrick and McNeil. They surrendered without resistance and were brought to the guard house and placed under a heavy guard. Colonel McNeil and Fitzpatrick were undoubtedly the ablest officers connected with the Fenian movement, and the fact that they were arrested by mere chance tends to show they meant business. They are well treated by the United States officers, who respect them for their courage and gentlemanly bearing. Both will probably be arraigned before United States Commission Brennan, to-day. Fitzpatrick and McNeil were about leaving here by the 10 o'clock train last night, when they were arrested.

Newspaper Reporters in Limbo.

A special says the Government officials at Malone wound up the war, yesterday, by arresting several New York newspaper reporters as Fenians, and sending them to prison.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Inactivity is the prevailing feature, while prices rule generally steady.

CLEVELAND.

Oil Train and Bridge Burned on the A. & G. W. R. R.

CLEVELAND, June 1.

An oil train on the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, took fire this morning while approaching the city, the fire communicated to the railroad bridge over the Cuyahoga river and Ohio canal, and destroyed them. A frame building occupied by Kretch & Crane Manufacturing Company, as a machine shop, was damaged to the extent of about $20,000, probably covered by insurance. Loss to the railroad company not ascertained.

The insurance on the Kretch & Crane building burned this morning, is as follows: Williamsburg, Lafayette and United States, $650 each; Lorillard and Continental, $1,150 each; Washington, $500; State and German, of Cleveland, Ohio, $1,300; Home, New Haven, $2,450; Providence, Washington, $1,225; Metropolitan, $2,000; Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, $3,000.

NEW YORK CITY.

Arrests on Telegrams to be Stopped.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Superintendent of Police Jordan announces that hereafter he will refuse to make arrests on the authority of telegrams from distant points, unless full particulars as to the name, offence and authority for the apprehension are given. The Superintendent assigns as the reason for this decision that these telegrams, having frequently been sent without consultation with the authorities, have caused arrests and detentions without sufficient cause.

The Flood from Europe.

Seven vessels, arriving within the last three days, have brought 6,902 emigrants. The China last night brought 436.

B. B. Match at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1.

In a game of base ball to-day, between the Red Stockings, of Cincinati, and the Flour City, of Rochester, was won by the former, by 56 to 13.

Commercial and Financial.

Wheeling Wholesale Market.

OFFICE OF DAILY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870.

Trade has been quiet during the past week, but steady. The market has been very firm, and we note few changes in quotations. Rice has advanced largely and held at 1c higher.

BUTTER—In good demand. We now quote at 16@18c for prime to choice roll. Common butter very dull.

BROOMS—$3 50@3 50 ₩ dozen.

BEANS—Dull $2 00@2 25 per bushel.

CHEESE—14@15c for Dairy and Goshen.

CARBON OIL—We quote standard brands at 28c and no charge for package.

COFFEE—We quote prime to choice Rio at 21@22½c; choice to fancy 23@24c.

DRIED FRUIT—Unchanged; apples 7@9c; peaches 10c for halves.

EGGS—Firm, with a fair demand at 14c.

FISH—Lake Herring $4 00; White Fish $8 50; Lake Shad $4 25; No. 3 medium Mackerel $5 00; No. 2 medium $8 50; No. 1 large $14 00 for half barrels.

FLOUR—We quote white wheat at $6 50@7 50; red wheat family firm at $5 50@5 75; rye, $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—*Wheat*—Quiet at $1 20 for white, and $1 10 for red. *Corn*—Dull at 75c. *Oats*—45c. *Rye*—80c. *Barley*—No demand.

GLASS—First quality 8x10, $4; 10x12, $4 50 second quality 8x10, $4 00; 10x12, $3 50 ₩ box of 50 feet. Discount 10 per cent.

GINSENG—40c ₩ lb.

HAY—Demand light. Loose may be quoted at $10 00. Baled—$13 00.

LARD OIL—Lower at $1 35 for extra winter strained.

NAILS—10d to 60d, $4 00; 8d to 9d, $4 25; 6d to 7d, $4 50.

POTATOES—Dull at 25@30c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market steady, with good jobbing demand and sales at quotations. Mess Pork $31; sugar-cured canvassed hams 20@21½c; family canvassed do., 19½c; plain hams 18½c; shoulders 14c; clear sides 18c; clear rib 17½c. *Lard*—17c in tierces; 18½c in kegs.

RICE—Very firm; prime S. C. 9c.

RAGS—Cotton, 4c per pound.

SYRUPS—Baltimore 50@65c; New York 75@80c; Choice Drips 85c.

SUGARS—New Orleans 12½@13½c; Porto Rico 11@12½c; Cuba 11@11½c; Crushed 14½c; A Coffee 13½c; B Coffee 13½c; C Coffee 13¼c.

SODA—Best New Castle 6c in keg.

SOAP—Family 6¼c; German 8¼c; Eastern 10@12c.

STARCH—7@8c; Maizena 12@14c.

SHOT AND LEAD—Bar Lead 12c ₩ lb.; shot $3 00 ₩ bag.

SALT—Dairy $3 25; Ohio River $2 15.

SNUFF—70c; do. in boxes of six dozen $8 25.

TOBACCO—Firm; Manufactured unchanged; Navy 68@75c; dark 10s and ½s 68@75c; bright 10s and ½s 70@80c.

TEA—Gunpowder $1 50@1 75; Young Hyson $1 20@1 60; Black $1@1 10.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

MAY 30, 1870.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle was again in excess of the demand, although not so large as the week previous, was considered fair, twenty-four car loads being the actual number, in addition to several small droves from this and adjacent counties. The demand, which was entirely local, was not supplied, and in the absence of Eastern buyers the market dragged slow. For the best cattle the market opened brisk, and $10 per hundred was realized in one or two instances, but for common to medium the market was very dull. There were quite a number of the latter left over unsold. Prices for extra cattle were a fraction higher, and for common a little lower than last week's quotations. The season for grass cattle is said to be three weeks earlier than last year, and even assuming this to be the case, the prices will settle to a living basis. Below will be found the sales:

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 30 head prime steers at $6 00@8 65.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 40 head Ohio stock, good to prime, at $8@9 25; and 10 extra to Fairly at $9 25.

Zeigler & R. sold 59 head Washington county at $6 75@9 00, and 30 head Chicago at the same average.

SHEEP—The supply was greatly in excess of the demand, although a larger number was purchased to-day than for some time past. There was no inquiry for shipment, and the demand was entirely confined to our butchering interest. There was quite a number left over unsold. Prices ruled with a downward tendency, good shorn heavy average only bringing $4 per hundred.

HOGS.—The market remains quiet with no business transactions worthy of note. An odd retail sale is occasionally effected, but until the heated term is passed we do not look for a sale in this market of any moment.

Emerick & Co., retailed during the week 100 head at 9a10½c.

Jake Rothchild also retailed 70 head at 9a10c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 1.

FLOUR—In good demand and market firm; family $5 30@5 60; extra $5@5 20.

GRAIN—Wheat—In light supply and firmer; No. 2 $1 12; No. 1 $1 15. Corn—Irregular; ear at 88@90c, in elevator it is held at 93@95c. Oats—Dull at 51@56c. Rye—95@97c.

COTTON—Dull; middling 21¼c.

TOBACCO—Active; sales of 290 hhds at $2 85@19 00.

WHISKY—Unsettled at $1 04@1 05.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged and nothing done, but holders ask full prices for all articles.

BUTTER—Steady at 22@24c.

EGGS—Advanced to 18@19c.

OILS—No change in oils.

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THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Reduction of over $14,000,000 During May.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870.

The public debt statement issued to-day makes the following exhibit:

TOTAL DEBT, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid		$2,645,194,971.97
AMOUNT IN TREASURY:		
Coin	$106,789,731.85	
Currency	14,243,816.87	121,033,548.72
Sinking Fund in U. S. coin-interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon		25,463,228.50
Other U. S. coin-interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon		82,065,122.27
Total		$238,561,899.49
DEBT, after deducting amount in the Treasury		2,406,562,371.78
DECREASE during May		14,301,969.57
DECREASE since March 1, 1870		31,760,105.39

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.

MONEY—Easy at 3@5 per cent.

STERLING—Firm at 109⅞@110⅛.

GOLD—Dull but steady; opened at 114⅛; closed at 114⅛@114¼. Carrying rates 2 per cent to flat. Clearances $46,000,000. The Sub-Treasury sold one million at 114.29@114.38.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Higher, closing steady.

United States 6's of 1881, coupons	117⅛@117¼
Five-twenties (1862)	112⅛@112⅜
Five-twenties (1864)	111⅝@111⅞
Five-twenties (1865)	111⅝@111⅞
Five-twenties (1865) new	113⅞@114
Five-twenties (1867)	114⅛@114¼
Five-twenties (1868)	114 @114¼
Ten-forties	108⅛@108¼
Currency sixes	113 @113⅛

STOCKS—Quiet but very strong, with Reading, Lake Shore, and Ohio & Mississippi as the features.

Western Union Telegraph, 31¾; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 15½; American, 41¾; United States, 45¾; Pacific Mail, 44; New York Central, 101; do. scrip, 95¾; Erie, 23¾; Harlem, 143¾; Reading, 108; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 98¾; Illinois Central, 139; Pittsburgh, 109½; Northwestern, 82; do. preferred 89½; Rock Island, 120¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 65¾; do. preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 55¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 32; Chicago & Alton, 117¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 41½; Hartford & Erie, 4½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 79¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, 19¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 1,200 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—The market closed slightly in buyers' favor, with a moderate export and home trade demand.

GRAIN—Wheat—Closed steady, with a fair export demand, at $1 18@1 19 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 21@1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 27@1 28 for No. 1 Milwaukee, and $1 31@1 33 for winter red and amber western. Rye—Closed quiet and unchanged. Oats—Closed lower and dull at 60@60½c for western afloat, and 65½@67c for Ohio. Corn—Closed lower and dull at $1 04@1 07½ for new mixed western.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats and Bacon closed dull and nominally unchanged. Lard closed quiet at 16c for prime steam.

EGGS—Closed steady at 18½@19½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 1.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easier; closing at 97¾@97½c for No. 2; this afternoon unsettled at 97¾c seller June; $1 seller last half of month. Corn—Active and excited; closing at 81¾c for No. 2, and 75c for rejected; this afternoon at 81¾@82c seller June; 84¾c seller last half of month for No. 2. Oats—Moderately active; closing at 47¾c for No. 2. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 closing at 78¾c. Barley—Dull at 55@60c for No. 2, and 41¾c for No. 3.

HOGS—Active at $8 25@9 12½ for common to choice.

CATTLE—Moderately active and firm at $6 50@10 00 for butchers to extra prime shipping steers.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

FLOUR—Quiet; western super $5@5 25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; western $1 25. Corn—White $1 20@1 22; yellow $1 12. Oats—60@62c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Firm at $30. Bacon—Firm; rib sides 17c; clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 14c; hams 21¾@22c. Lard—Quiet at 17¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 08@1 10.

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