

CONVICTION OF PRATT CLINE.—The trial of Wm. Pratt Cline, for the murder of Thos. Doyle, was concluded on Thursday evening, two entire days having been fully occupied in the trial of the case which elicited a very considerable degree of interest. The following is a summary of the evidence which was remarkably brief, considering the importance of the case. The killing occurred in November 1863, at the Livery Stable of McDonald & Baer. The principal witness on the part of the State was Mr. Leonard Cornwell, in whose presence the blows were struck which resulted in the death of Doyle; witness testifies that he was at the stable between eleven and twelve o'clock, on the 14th day of November 1863; that while he was there Doyle came in and asked the prisoner for a rule which he had previously loaned him, that Cline replied that he had left it at home but would bring it when he returned from dinner. The parties continued in conversation for some minutes, the witness went into the office and shortly after Cline came in followed by Doyle. In the office the conversation between Doyle was renewed—witness did not hear any angry words, they both seemed friendly and the witness did not notice particularly what was said; his attention was suddenly attracted by Cline seizing a stool and striking Doyle over the head repeating the blow the second time when the witness interfered and stepped between them. Doyle did not make any resistance and the blows did not knock him down or stagger him, the head of the stool was split by the strokes. Doyle left the stable without assistance, he walked without staggering and did not seem to be much hurt, he was bleeding slightly over the left temple. After Doyle left, the prisoner told witness that Doyle had called him a liar, and said that he (Cline) intended to keep his rule. Witness was well acquainted with Cline, they had been intimate friends for years, had worked together, had always found Cline peaceably disposed, not in the habit of getting into difficulties, but industrious and well behaved. Coroner Day testifies that he held an inquest over the body of the deceased and to the finding certain wounds on the head which had caused his death. Dr. Baird and Dr. Hupp both testified as to the wounds and their fatal character. Coroner Day and Dr. Baird both say there were as many as three cuts or wounds on Doyle's head. Dr. Baird was called in to see Doyle about eight o'clock in the evening, he then found him insensible and in a dying condition.

A number of witnesses were called for the defense, and all testified to the general good character of the accused. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. G. Chandler, who is acting as Prosecuting Attorney pro tem.

Mrs. N. Richardson, Esq., and Major M. C. Good, of this city, and Mr. Ruth, of Washington, Pa., appeared on behalf of the prisoner. The case was ably argued on both sides. The theory of the defense was that the blow which killed Doyle had been inflicted by some other party, and that even if the blows given by the prisoner caused Doyle's death, there was not malice in the act required by the law to find the prisoner guilty of murder. The first proposition was based on the fact that Doyle left the stable apparently not slightly injured; that he received but two strokes at the hands of Cline, while there was three or more wounds found upon the head of the deceased; that eight hours had elapsed when the physician was called in, and that the intervening time had not been accounted for by the prosecution, and that during that time Doyle had received another blow, from some other party.

Mr. Chandler closed the prosecution in a very lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the whole case, and cited numerous authorities bearing upon the points at issue. At six o'clock the jury retired, and after a short absence, returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentencing him to five years in the penitentiary.

CONFINED IN THE ATHENIUM.—On Saturday evening Alfred Hawkins, a member of Battery D, 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, was brought to this city and lodged in the Athenium. We understand that P. Hammond, of the same company, is also under sentence, but was unable to be removed from the hospital. We have not yet learned the nature of their offences but hope they are slight. The term of service for this company expires in August. We would sincerely regret if any of the boys should have to undergo any serious or severe punishment at any time, but more particularly now when their term of service is about to close, and friends are looking anxiously forward to the time when they are to be returned to the homes from which they have been so long absent.

THROWING STONES.—The boasting clubs have been considerably annoyed by stones thrown by some thoughtless or evil minded boys. They are determined to put a stop to this malicious and dangerous practice. The Wauwata Club offers a reward for the detection of those who engage in it, and we now warn all who participate in such wrong doing, that the heaviest penalties of the law will be enforced.

MILITARIAN TABLEAU.—Washington Hall was again crowded on Saturday evening to witness this most magnificent painting. We have seldom, if ever, seen the hall so full and every one that we heard express an opinion were delighted. We would advise all who have not yet done so, to visit the hall this evening and judge for themselves.

LECTURE AT BELLAIR.—We call the attention of our Bellaire readers to the advertisement of Mr. Walling, in another column, who proposes to deliver a lecture in that town this evening. Mrs. W. has strong recommendations, and we hope she will have a good house.

A FEW DAYS LONGER.—In consequence of the great number of applications for relief, and at the urgent request of many of our prominent citizens, Prof. Barnhardt has consented to remain in the city a few days longer. Persons suffering from defective vision should call at once on Prof. Barnhardt, at his room, in the McLure. He is able to cure nearly all diseases of the eye and to strengthen and restore the sight of those who are partially blind. His glasses are warmly recommended by professional men, and by all who have used them, as the best adapted to remedy defective vision that have ever been manufactured. The citizens of Wheeling may not have another chance for years of obtaining the best quality of glasses. Call at room No. 166, McLure House.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Workmen are now busily engaged in relaying the floor of the Suspension Bridge, which has been worn quite thin by the constant travel which passes over it.

STILL THEY COME.—On Saturday night, Henry Miller and Wat Kearns arrived from Dixie. They came up on the Steamer Eagle and are supposed to have had enough of the south and rebellion.

RIVER.—The Bostons, No. 2, Capt. Rice, departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening at the usual hour. The Eagle arrived from Parkersburg and leaves again this morning at 10 o'clock. The river is at a stand with scant nine feet in the channel.

We clip the following from the Louisville Journal: "Yesterday we had the pleasure of walking through the costly and magnificent new steamer United States, built by the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Company, and designed to run between these cities. The United States made her trial trip Tuesday last from the wharf at Cincinnati, when she proceeded up the river to California, nine miles distant, running the distance in thirty minutes, and fully demonstrating the fact that she is a very fast boat. In returning she ran from the wharf of the Little Miami to the Marine Railway, Cincinnati, in fifteen minutes, the distance being eight miles.

There is certainly not a steamer on the Western waters which is comparable with the United States in point of structure and equipment. She moves like a thing of life, and internally her apartments are distinguished for elegance, beauty and convenience. The construction of her cabin is at once novel and grand, there being two rows of state-rooms, one above the other, capable of accommodating two hundred and eighty-eight persons, and a balustrade of dark colored woods, three feet in height, extending entirely around the cabin, and affording ingress to the upper tier of state-rooms. This balustrade is reached by beautiful stairways in the aft and forward parts of the boat. The cabin is fitted up in splendor. Six large chandeliers hang in mid air, the ceiling is hung with gilt ornaments, delicately stained sky-lights mellowing the light, while the balustrade is worked by panels of a delicate sea-green. The furniture is a model of elegance. The United States is constructed with great similarity to the celebrated steamer St. Johns, of the Hudson river, but is regarded as superior in workmanship and equipments. Her cabin is 265 feet long, 18 1/2 wide, and 17 feet from floor to hurricane roof. She is 300 feet length of keel, with 41 feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. She works two engines having 26 inch cylinders and ten feet stroke. She carries five boilers twenty-one feet long and forty-four inches in diameter, each boiler containing twenty-five inch tubes. The water wheels are 36 feet in diameter, with buckets 12 1/2 feet long and twenty-six inches in width.

The pilot-house is covered with a mosaic like dome, ultra marine blue, studded with silver stars, and surmounted with a gilt globe. As a whole, the United States is one of the most palatial steamers ever set afloat in the West, and reflects great honor upon its owners. The old Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Company is widely known, and has justly won universal popular confidence. In the course of many years we have never heard of a steamboat accident which could in any degree be ascribed to their negligence. The Company is equal, if not superior, to any in the whole country. Since their organization nearly a quarter of a century back, they have never lost a single trip except from extremely low water or from an ice-blockade. The United States left the wharf of this city yesterday, at noon, bound for Cincinnati. As she moved out upon the water her appearance was stately and grand. Captain Wheaton, formerly of the Beull, has charge of the new steamer, and he is most admirably adapted to his post.

J. C. Orr & Co. are at present receiving and opening their fourth stock of Wall Paper. If you want a nice parlor, dining-room, bed-room or kitchen paper at reduced prices, go to Orr & Co's, 106 Main Street, at once.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WHOLESALE.

M'OLELLAN & KNOX

65 MAIN STREET,

WHEELING.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR

Spring and Summer Stock

Boots & Shoes,

which will be sold LOWER than the SAME QUALITY

can be bought in PHILADELPHIA or BALTIMORE.

MADE BY M'OLELLAN & KNOX.

HAVANA CIGARS, of choice brands, in great variety, always on hand at M. BOOKING'S Old Fellow's Hall Store.

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By Telegraph.

Trial of Benj. G. Harris.
Washington, May 6.—The trial of Benjamin G. Harris was resumed this morning before a court martial, which Maj. Gen. Foster is president, Judge O'Connell, of Baltimore, appeared as counsel for Mr. Harris. Sergt. R. B. Stuart, of company C, 11th regiment Veteran Reserve corps, was sworn and testified that on the 27th of April last, he was on duty at Leonardtown, Maryland, and was induced by Captain Benjamin G. Harris and then took charge of Mr. Harris and remained alone with him for a couple of hours. During that time the witness had conversation with Mr. Harris and the latter made certain statements with regard to Chapman and Read, the paroled rebel soldiers, who had visited (Harris) place on the previous evening. The accused said that he came to the house and enquired the way to Leonardtown, and also, the distance, and they further stated that they wished to get to Baltimore as quickly as possible and take the oath of allegiance. The accused told witness that he said to the men that they could go to Baltimore but the Federals could not compel them to take the oath on account of the agreement that they had entered into between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee. The accused then gave the men one dollar each, and also their supper. The accused also said the men wished to stay overnight at his house but he told them they could not do so as the people about there knew his political sympathies too well. Upon his cross examination witness testified that he did not recollect the accused telling him, witness, that he, Harris, had wrong motives in giving Chapman and Read the money; nor did witness understand the accused to say he thought it was proper to go on their way home.

The witness was asked to state the whole conversation he had with the accused relative to the conversation between the accused and Chapman and Read. The witness replied by saying that in the conversation, after the giving of money had been spoken of, the accused said that all this trouble was the fault of damned abolitionists, that if abolitionists had stayed away from the war, it would have been right. The accused also said that the idea of a few people in Washington interfering in affairs after Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee had made an arrangement, was a damned piece of humbug, that republicans wouldn't rule long but by God they would soon be shown the would rule. Witness did not recollect that the accused said that he never said anything more in connection with the money he gave the men than to help them along. When this conversation took place no one was present but witness and the accused. Mr. Maddox was not present at that conversation but he was there at some other conversations. The accused told Mr. Maddox that he did not know what in the hell he was arrested for, and Maddox replied that it was said that he had done anything more in connection with the money than to help them along. When this conversation took place no one was present but witness and the accused. Mr. Maddox was not present at that conversation but he was there at some other conversations. The accused told Mr. Maddox that he did not know what in the hell he was arrested for, and Maddox replied that it was said that he had done anything more in connection with the money than to help them along.

SAFETY OF THE PETROLEUM.
San Francisco, April 29.—To Professor Whiting, Northampton, Massachusetts:—California are astonished at the assertion attributed to you and Mr. Brewer, that there is no petroleum in Southern California. We have in our possession forty barrels of crude oil, from Buena Ventura, producing 60 per cent illuminating and 28 per cent lubricating oil. Petroleum has been found in large quantities in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Contra Costa and Humboldt counties. The people are at a loss to know why you and Mr. Brewer use your positions as geologists of this State, to injure an enterprise of which you evidently knew nothing.

LEVI PARSONS, Esq.,
I know the above statement as to Petroleum in California to be correct.
(Signed) D. L. UPRON,
U. S. Surveyor Gen. of California.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The subscription presentation to Mrs. Lincoln are not to exceed five dollars each so that all may have a chance to contribute. The statement that they were to be \$500 each as mentioned in a previous dispatch was incorrect. The subscription to the 7-30 yesterday, by the First National Bank of New York, was one million, not one hundred thousand.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Commercial's Washington special says the Mexican legation is circulating printed pamphlets containing terms of emigration and land bounties given to those who go there.

State banks appealing or national charters which have recently increased their capital under State laws may be added to as new organizations not entitled to the privileges of the act of the last Congress.

The Gold Market.
New York, May 6.—The transactions in gold are confined almost exclusively to imports, the speculative interest having migrated to stocks. There is more demand for exports; which accounts for the advance from 140 to 141 1/2 at 143 1/2. Subsequently the price fell to 142 1/2.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Post's special says over forty millions of 7-30s have been sold this week. The money pays out the money as fast as received, thus preventing any stringency in the money market.

MONTREAL, May 6.—Beverly Tucker and George N. Sanders have suddenly disappeared. It is reported that they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The gunboat Florida arrived here to-day from New Orleans, bringing the news of the capture of the captured officers of the Ram Webb.

Last Night's Report.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The country will hear with pride as well as with pleasure, that the voluntary subscriptions of the people to the 7-30 loans for the six days of last week, amounted to the enormous sum of \$60,387,100. The daily subscribed throughout the country and reported to Jay Cooke & Co's agency, were as follows: May 1st, \$5,175,900; May 2d, \$6,231,100; May 3d, 7,241,300; May 4th, 6,103,200; May 5th, 7,457,100; May 6th, 9,158,400.

The number of \$50 and \$100 and \$500 subscriptions was \$28,240. The daily subscriptions of working men and women for the week were in number as follows: May 1st, \$3,625; 2d, \$3,653; 3d, \$5,081; 4th, \$4,271; 5th, \$5,210; 6th, \$6,400. The largest single subscription of Saturday was \$700,000 from Philadelphia; \$350,000 from Boston; \$300,000 from New York; \$50,000 from Providence; \$140,000 from New Haven, \$100,000 from Baltimore.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Among the values stolen from the safes of the Adams' Express Company, on the Ohio & Mississippi train, on the 5th day of May, were 20 U. S. 7-30 bonds, of \$500 each, numbered from 66,108 to 66,128, consecutively and inclusive, and 10 U. S. 7-30 bonds, of \$1,000 each, numbered from 62,123 to 62,137, consecutively and inclusive. These bonds are the property of the government, and the Express Company warns all persons against receiving the same. The Company have also offered a reward of five hundred dollars for each and every person who shall be arrested and convicted, as a participant in the robbery of either passengers or express on this occasion.

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Miscellaneous Items.
WASHINGTON, May 6.—Since the recent orders for the reduction of expenses, the Quarter Master's Department, has effected a reduction of its daily expenses in the Ocean and coast wise transport service of \$35,000 per day, which is a saving of more than three million of dollars per month. The Post Master General has sent an agent of his department to St. Louis, who will be there on the 12th inst., to arrange for the transportation of the mails on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The first National Bank of Richmond, Va., has been designated the U. S. Depository, and P. G. Fant is President. This is the only National Bank yet established in that city.

The government has possession in this city and vicinity, of a number of public buildings that are used for hospitals and other purposes. A cleaning out of these buildings is about to be made, and they will be turned over to their owners. The government hospitals will also be abandoned as far as circumstances will permit.

The country adjacent to this city presents an appearance so strange as to awaken most of the citizens from their slumber. Several of the Washingtonians were paroled by the general government and returned home, have been sent south again for refusing to take the oath and become good citizens.

It was definitely settled this evening whether the trial of the assassins will commence on Monday or not, in fact the Court had hardly been selected up to two o'clock.

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Foreign News.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steam ship America arrived to-day.

The Times says the end has come at last and the great American war is virtually closed by Lee's surrender of the Virginia army. The tone of the correspondence between Grant and Lee is honorable to both. The conditions were such as it was no disgrace for an overmatched army to accept, not even Napoleon's grand army could count a series of more brilliant victories than the army of Virginia. They were victorious until victory was no longer to be achieved by human valor and then they fell with honor. Two years ago Lee might have escaped to Lynchburg, but now Federal generals make marches with as much rapidity and attack as Napoleon's marshals. The Federal army is entitled to rank among the very first military nations. As attempts to establish a Southern Confederacy must be abandoned.

The Times of Tuesday says with the defeat of the Southerners the difficulties of the federal government set in. After the restoration of federal authority and the reduction of the South to obedience an overwhelming respect will open before the Lincoln administration; much lies between the conquest of the South and the restoration of the Union. In the face of political problems of unexampled difficulty, such questions as the regeneration of currency, reform of tariff and the management of the national debt, important as they are in themselves, may appear insignificant.

The Canadian deputation have proceeded to London.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt for the South at Liverpool the intelligence of Lee's surrender was received with great satisfaction, causing increased confidence in commercial circles.

France.—Count Waldeck was appointed president of the Corps Legislatif.

The Mexican Embassy will be officially received by the Pope shortly.

The American Ambassador was received by the Emperor and Empress.

The Secretary of the Russian Legation was assassinated in Paris by a Russian.

Russia.—The Czar, Princess, and Dowager Queen of Denmark, were with him.

Belgium.—There was a meeting held at Brussels, followed by quite a demonstration in honor of the late Federal victories. An immense procession repaired to the Federal Consul's residence. The Consul Congratulated the deputation and made a speech.

The London Times says the deputation to be on the part of President Lincoln a fellow citizen to conciliate his vanquished fellow citizens under the guidance of Mr. Seward, who has creditably distinguished himself in the Cabinet by his moderate counsels, whose life will, we trust, be spared at this crisis to the Union, that he may by his gentle measures restore tranquility, and, perhaps, before his term of service expires, calm in the same degree the animosities which have been raised by these years of war.

The Daily News of Monday, after complimenting Lee for surrendering, alludes to Mr. Lincoln's notification to foreign nations to withhold regulations to which Federal vessels of war are subjected in their ports, says this notice will not countenance as with our harbor at Halifax and in West India, we have no occasion to enter much less to remain in any port of the U. S. It is therefore probably directed against other nations whose constantly expanding threat of recognition of the South during the war, has added to difficulties and perplexities of the North.

One thousand nine hundred and ninety-three miles of the Atlantic Cable are completed and 1,400 already on board the Great Eastern.

Liverpool 25th evening.—Cotton opened buoyant and considerably higher for all qualities