The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XIII. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1865. NO. 310.

Medical.

The World Challenged to Produce its Equal.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD—SEARCHER,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL

Diseases Arising from an Impure state of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula, Cancerous Formations, Cutaneous Diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Tetter Affections, Old & Stubborn Ulcers, Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, &c.

WE MAKE NO CLAIMS TO HAVING discovered a "*Panacea*" or "*Universal Remedy*" for all the ailments to which flesh is heir; but we do claim what countless facts have fairly and fully established that in the

BLOOD-SEARCHER,

the afflicted will find a "*Standard Medicine*, one upon which they can rely as a sure specific for all the diseases for which it is recommended.

I have this day, October 7th, 1864, disposed of my entire interest in J. M. Lindsey's IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER, to R. E. SELLERS & Co., together with the right to use my name in its preparation. The only genuine article will hereafter be prepared by them exclusively.

J. M. LINDSEY.

PREPARED BY

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

SELLERS'

LIVER PILLS.

(The Original, only True and Genuine.)

Has stood for Thirty years a Staple Remedy, unequalled by any medicine known for the cure of *Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache and Bilious Disorders*, and indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangements.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The *original, only true and genuine* Liver Pills, are prepared by R. E. Sellers, and have his name in *black wax* upon the *lid of each box*, and his signature on the *outside wrapper*—ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEITS OR BASE IMITATIONS.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Great Internal Remedy,

FOR THE EFFECTUAL CURE OF,

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA, KINGS' EVIL, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, &c.

IS TRULY

JOHNSON'S

Rheumatic Compound,

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Let the Suffering Read and Cease to Despair.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that by using *three-fourths* of a bottle of your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, I was *completely cured of Chronic Rheumatism*, after having suffered for more than eighteen years. It has been over four since I was cured, and I have not felt the slightest symptoms of its return. I remain yours truly, ANDREW ARMSTRONG, No. 19 James street, Allegheny City, May 3d, 1864.

It stands unequalled by any medicine now before the public, for the cure of the above named diseases.

Read the following extracts and testimonials.

All who use it receive benefit.
It cures where all other remedies fail.
No other remedy has become so popular.
It gives universal satisfaction.
The proof is most abundant.
It is the only sure cure for Rheumatism.
It is destined to supersede all others.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is recommended by Physicians.
In truth it is a perfect benefactor.

PREPARED BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Corner Wood and Second Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

dec15'64-je30

Hoop Skirts.

Wheeling Hoop Skirt Factory.

ALSO,

French & American Corsets

MANUFACTURED.

COHEN, SEMPLINER & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Ladies of this city and vicinity, that they have opened a store at

161 Main Street,

With a large and well assorted stock of

Skirts, Corsets, & Skirt Supporters,

Of the Latest and most Approved Styles!

Having been engaged for a long time in an exclusive wholesale business, we have acquired extensive facilities for procuring goods in our line on the most reasonable terms, and offer them to the public at the lowest Eastern prices.

Merchants particularly, are invited to call and see our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Skirts purchased in our store, will be renovated without charge.

We also make any size of Hoop Skirts to order. COHEN, SEMPLINER & CO.

my16 161 Main Street, Wheeling.

HOOP SKIRT

—AND—

CORSET FACTORY,

165 Main St., cor. Market Alley.

M. MENDELSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Wheeling that he has opened a Hoop Skirt Factory at the above named stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best Hoop Skirts, of all sizes and quality, and Corsets, wholesale and retail.

Old Hoop Skirts repaired and made as good as new.

Wholesale trade solicited.

jan11 M. MENDELSON.

HATS AND CAPS.

S. N. PRATHER,

No. 50 MAIN STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND A CHOICE AND varied stock of Hats and Caps for Mens' and Boys' wear.

Being desirous of establishing a permanent trade, both in the city and surrounding country, all those who favor me with their patronage can rely on being supplied with the best goods at the lowest figures.

Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine my stock.

nov14 S. N. PRATHER.

Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE & INLAND INSURANCE

CAN BE OBTAINED UPON THE MOST reasonable terms in any of the following Companies, representing in the aggregate

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS (OVER)

$9,500,000.

HOME INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, all paid in	$2,000,000 00
" Assets 1st January, 1865	1,687,601 90
	$3,687,601 90

Nett assets exceeding those of any other Company doing Fire business in the United States.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY, N. YORK.

The Germania Fire Ins. Co.,	Cash Capital
The Hanover " " " "	and Assets
The Niagara " " " "	
The Republic " " " "	$,300,000,000

One Policy of Insurance is issued by the four Companies.

SECURITY INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, all paid in	$1,000,000 00
" Assets 1st February, 1865	548,350 22
	$1,548,350 22

Three-fourths of the nett profits declared to policy holders, annually.

CONTINENTAL INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, all paid in	$500,000 00
" Assets January 1, 1865	863,853 80
	$1,363,853 80

Seventy-five per cent of the nett profits declared to policy holders annually, without incurring any risk.

Policies will be issued in any of the above reliable Companies on application to

W. F. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Main street, next door to M. & M. Bank. mar21-1y

Franklin Insurance Company

OF WHEELING.

Capital, ... $150,000.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. Logan, T. P. Shallcross, Geo. K. Wheat, Geo. Mendel, John Zoeckler, Saml. McClellan, G. W. Franzheim, Jas. N. Vance, Alex. Laughlin.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN DULY organized, are prepared to take risks at fair rates on buildings of all kinds, merchandise, manufacturing establishments, furniture, steamboats and cargoes on the western rivers and lakes, and also on the lives of persons for a term of years. This Company offers superior inducements to farmers, whereby they can be insured for three years, at reduced rates. This being a home institution, composed of some ninety-four stockholders, most of whom are among our best business men, recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to by the Secretary.

Office, No. 1 McLure House, being the same formerly occupied by Adams' Express Co.

N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary.

SAM'L McCLELLAN, President.

GEO. MENDEL, Vice President.

N. C. ARTHUR, Agent for paying pensions. Office, No. 1 McLure House, being the same formerly occupied by Adams' Express Co.

INSURANCE.

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF WHEELING.

INCORPORATED IN 1837.

TAKES RISKS AT THE LOWEST RATES on Buildings of all kinds, Steamboats, Furniture and Merchandise, and against all dangers attending the transportation of goods on rivers, seas, lakes, canals and railroads.

H. CRANGLE, President.

JOHN F. HOPKINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Crangle,	Daniel Lamb,
Robert Morrison,	J. C. Acheson,
S. Brady,	James Dalzell,
John Donlon,	Samuel Ott,

The office of the Company has been removed to No. 50 Main street.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to by the President or Secretary.

Transportation.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

OFFICE BALT. & OHIO RAILROAD CO., WHEELING STATION, Nov. 5, 1864.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN BY the following schedule on and after Nov. 6th, 1864:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave—		Returning, leave—	
Wheeling at	11:00 A.M.	Baltimore at	9:40 P.M.
Benwood	11:20 "	Wash. J'tn	10:07 "
Moundsville	12:00 "	Martinsburg	8:18 A.M.
Grafton	5:05 P.M.	Cumberland	7:10 "
Oakland	8:06 "	Oakland	10:40 "
Cumberland	11:10 "	Grafton	1:16 P.M.
Martinsburg	2:13 A.M.	Moundsville	6:18 "
Wash. J'tn	3:14 "	Benwood	6:40 "
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Baltimore	8:40 "	Wheeling	7:10 "

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave—		Returning leave—	
Wheeling at	6:50 P.M.	Baltimore at	9:00 A.M.
Benwood	10:30 "	Wash. Jn'tn	9:30 "
Moundsville	11:01 "	Martinsburg	3:00 P.M.
Grafton	3:39 A.M.	Cumberland	7:15 "
Oakland	6:23 "	Oakland	10:13 "
Cumberland	9:36 P.M.	Grafton	1:10 "
Martinsburg	1:13 "	Moundsville	6:00 A.M.
Wash. Jn'tn	6:21 "	Benwood	6:20 "
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Baltimore	6:45 "	Wheeling	6:50 "

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

J. B. FORD, General Agent, Wheeling.

nov5

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rail Road.

(Shortest and Quickest Route East and West.)

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS, COMMENCING Monday, October 31, 1864:

	Mail.	Express.	Express.
L've Bridgeport	11:00 a m	4:30 p m	10:02 p m
Arr. Pittsburgh	3:45 p m	9:00 p m	2:10 a m
" Cleveland	10:00 p m	9:55 a m	8:55 a m
" Crestline	12:45 a m	11:00 a m	11:00 a m
" Ft. Wayne	7:00 a m	5:20 p m	5:20 p m
" Chicago	12:30 p m	11:20 p m	11:20 p m
" Harrisburg	2:30 a m	8:00 a m	1:10 p m
" Baltimore	7:00 a m	12:20 p m	5:45 p m
" Philadelphia	6:35 a m	12:40 p m	5:35 p m
" New York	9:45 a m	2:35 p m	10:00 p m

Tickets to all principal points in the East and West can be procured at the Union office in McLure House and at the Station at Bridgeport.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

mh3

HEMPFIELD RAIL ROAD

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER the 28th, the trains on this road will run as follows, daily except Sundays:

Leave Washington ..... 7½ A. M.
Arrive at Wheeling ..... 10 "

RETURNING:

Leave Wheeling ..... 3 P. M.
Arrive at Washington ..... 6 "

All freight to be forwarded from Wheeling must be delivered at the depot before 2 o'clock P. M. to insure its shipment the same day.

nov24 W. D. BURTON, Sup't.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Company.

"PEOPLE'S LINE,"

Daily for Louisville.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMERS,

ST. NICHOLAS ..... MERKIN, Master.
ST. CHARLES ..... WATTS, Master.

Will leave DAILY at 5 P. M., from the lower wharf boat at the foot of Broadway, Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Company's Office on the wharf boat, where freight will be received at all hours.

JAMES GOOD, Supt. O. & M. T. Co.

Shippers desiring to ship through the above Line, can do so by applying to

BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO., General Steamboat Agents, Cor. Monroe and Water Sts.

ap21-6m

The Intelligencer.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, by mail, one year	$7 50
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 25
" " one month	75
" by City Carriers, per week	15
TRI-WEEKLY, one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
" " three months	1 50
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one time, (10 lines or less to constitute a square,)	$1 00
" " each additional time	50
" " one week	3 00
" " two weeks	5 00
" " month	8 00

Want of Confidence.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* protests against the tone of many of the daily papers, that dishonesty is something new under the sun, and that the recent frauds all come of the want of due vigilance in guarding against the birth of this new monster. Dishonesty, it is said, is nothing new, and the same causes will produce like developments in all ages of the world. We quote:

"But a knowledge of this fact is not a warrant for universal distrust. There can be no society except through the exercise of confidence in others. The very man who declaims so loudly against a bank president, or a board of directors, for having any faith in chosen subordinates, must allow in himself a far blinder confidence with less foundation for trust. He will hire a cook without exacting testimonials of her disposition, and drink the coffee she brings him with no suspicion of arsenic! He places his life, and often large amounts of valuable property, entirely at the mercy of one he has never met before. Without such confidence there would be no comfort in life; and he who scouts it is ignorant or inconsiderate."

In another article, growing out of the recent frauds and forgeries, it is said the best way of preventing frauds is in carrying out the following suggestions. They are commonplace enough, but none the less true for that:

"1. Be honest yourself, and set a proper example of industry, sobriety, and economy to all who are under your influence. How can you run riot in reckless speculations, wanton extravagance, and fashionable dissipation, and expect those beneath you to keep all the commandments on the most meagre wages?

"2. Place no unnecessary temptation in the way of any one. Be as cautious and guarded and watchful in all your dealings, year by year, as you are for the first week after a great fraud is detected. Do not allow one in your employ to stumble into ruin over an evil suggestion which your own carelessness has placed in his path.

"3. Above all, direct your care and anxiety chiefly to the prevention of fraud, rather than to its discovery. If many of you employed half the thought and expense to educate those who serve you for a higher life, which you bestow in watching that they do not cheat you, it would be better for all concerned. Crime does not attach to the person like dust from the highway; it is born within, and has its root in the heart. Take more pains to plant good seed at this source of all moral action, and the outward conduct will need no insurance. The best security against fraud is the cultivation of right principles. If you will aid your clerks in this work by precept and example, you may thus place them under a higher restraint than any which man can furnish."

It is also suggested as a means of securing employees, that Assurance Societies might take the place of relatives and friends in the supply of the necessary security bonds. There are a number of these institutions on the other side of the water, who undertake to guarantee the fidelity of those in service, from the head of a banking house to the servants in the laundry, for a graduated consideration.

"Suppose," it is said, "such an insurance company established here in New York, with the requisite capital to render the security undoubted. Every person insured is examined, and his previous history recorded. The rates are governed by the soundness of the character, and the testimonials which the applicant can produce. As in ships there are all grades of insurance, from the first class A 1 down to the rotten shell which is uninsurable, so there could be grades of character governing the premium to be paid as a guaranty.

Plausible as this may seem, we confess to a great reluctance to see it generally adopted. We dislike the universal espionage which many regard as its best feature. The Japanese are famous for this mutual knowledge of each other's affairs, but we should not care to see the spy system introduced in this country. Besides, it would establish a black-mailing system that would tyranize over the timid and irresolute, whom it could make its victims.

In London the clerks in all the banks have associated to provide "a Guaranty and Trust Fund" for their mutual benefit. All the losses to be paid by contribution, and the profits belong to those who insure. Each club insuring would have a direct pecuniary interest in the honesty of his fellow-clerk, and the chances of a successful fraud might be diminished."

Education as an Element of Southern Reconstruction.

At the National Teachers' Convention, in Harrisburg, Pa., Professor J. B. Wickersham, the President, delivered an address on "Education as an Element in the Reconstruction of the Union," in which he said:

"What can education do for the late slaveholders? They are now what they were before the war, and I am extremely doubtful whether there are any means by which they can be made as a class good and loyal citizens. At heart they are still opposed to free governments, and to the crowning excellences of free governments, free men, free thought, free speech, and free schools.

"If pardoned and permitted to retain their property and the privileges of citizens, they will soon attempt to regain their lost power in the State and National Governments, and to revive the aristocratic forms of Southern society. If pardoned, but not permitted to retain their property or the privileges of citizens, a few may quietly submit to what they will consider their hard condition, some will leave the country—the more the better—while others will remain to trouble every community in which they live with their ill-concealed treason.

"They have been already sadly miseducated, and they would scornfully reject all proffers of education at our hands. They are the thorns around which and in spite of which the wounds of the body politic must heal. We must treat them like Western farmers do the stumps in their clearings—work round them and let them rot out. But we must not treat them with a feeling of exultation or revenge.

"What can education do for the non-slaveholding whites of the South? Among this class there are some intelligent men, but the great majority are deplorably ignorant, more ignorant, if my observations are correct, than the slaves. It was the ignorance that enabled the rebel leaders to create a prejudice in the minds of this class of persons against the North, and to induce them to enlist in their service, though their real interests were against the slaveholders and with the laboring men of the North. Where the interests were understood, they remained loyal to the Government.

"No state that passed an act of secession should be allowed to take its former place in the Union without having first incorporated into its constitution a provision for the establishment of a free school system. And I trust a petition will emanate from this body asking the President to recommend this policy, and that like petitions will be sent to Congress. A republican system of government cannot exist without free schools. A republic must make education universal among its people. Ignorant voters endanger liberty.

"In one of his speeches, some time ago, Wendell Phillips said 'that behind every one of Gen. Grant's cannon there should be placed a school-house;' but now, if our rulers are wise, since they are ordering the cannon to the rear, they will make haste to order school houses to the front. Educate the whole people of the South, and those machinations will prove abortive, the rule of the haughty slave lord will pass away.

"What can education do for the freedmen of the South? They are now without property, and without that knowledge and those habits of self-direction and self-reliance which are necessary to secure them the comforts of life, much less an honorable place in society. They are ignorant, simple-hearted and superstitious.

"Let good men make haste to instruct and care for these new-born children of the nation. Let teachers and missionaries be sent to them. Let State and church and neighborhood unite in a grand effort to save them from destruction, and give them something like a fair start.

"The education they need is not merely to read and write, but such an education as will fit them for their new condition as freemen and citizens. The system must be general and systematic. It will require an army of superintendents and teachers. The Freedmen's Association have relieved much suffering and accomplished much good, but their efforts are confined to certain localities, and greatly wanting in unity of plan and method; but this must be done by the government, State or national.

"The law of Congress authorizing bureaus, while it authorizes the appointment of commissioners, superintendents and agents to look after the interests of the freedmen, does not appropriate money for their education. Perhaps the President and the Secretary of War may find a military necessity for making such an appropriation, and while the present condition of things continues I hope they may. With the way open, I believe that the best and most economical way of educating the freedmen would be to establish, in the South a system of normal schools for the training of colored teachers. Among the emancipated slaves there are bright minds, possessing already some knowledge and eager for more, natural leaders, God-spirited, like Moses, to introduce this oppressed people to the promised land of knowledge and liberty.

"These I would seek out, put them into the normal schools and train them for teachers and missionaries among their own people, and when prepared, send them forth. They would be willing to live among their pupils, they would understand their wants and enjoy their sympathy, and they could do vastly more for them than white teachers, even though better qualified intellectually.

"Schools are needed not only as an element in the reconstruction of the Union, but as a means of preparing it when reconstructed. Intelligence must be recognized as the basis of republicanism. Departments organized to render efficient the work of education must be made to occupy a more prominent position at our state capitals and at Washington. Our duty is the education of the whole nation, without regard to race, or rank, or color, or position."

A FRENCH WOMAN'S DEFENCE.—Paris fashionable society is considerably agitated by a speech recently delivered in the Court of Correction by Attorney General M. Dupin, in which he represented the modesty, simplicity and domestic virtues of the middle classes, such as they existed under Louis Phillippe, and could not help being shocked at the increase of luxury, the folly, the extravagance which the sudden development of wealth has introduced into his country. The Paris women have become very indignant at this speech, and Mrs. Audouard has came out with a pamphlet, in which she defends herself from the censure of the Attorney General in a style not always of the best quality, but remarkable for its openness and independence. A lady friend of Mrs. Audouard writes to her a letter which answers the charge of extravagance in toilet among the French ladies. Here is a passage of it: "Mr. Dupin does not seem to know that if honest women dress like fast women (*petites dames*,) it is simply an attempt to keep their husbands near them; for they know through sad experience how men do love this sort of creature. It is a shameful struggle, dear; but on whom does the guilt rest? On those who are compelling us to play that game, to defend our happiness and the interest of our children on this miserable ground. More than one among us goes into these expenses, so harshly reproached to us, to prevent her husband from throwing out money to his mistresses; at least in this way money does not leave the house. Let us make an account of the husbands ruined by their legitimate wives, and of those ruined to disgrace by kept mistresses. On which side will the scale fall? It would be strange, indeed, if madame was to make enemies in order to enable monsieur to go to the club, the gambling house, or to fast women's houses. We have all the charges, all the cares, all the ennui of the house. We are not, like in the East, brought up slaves; our dowry guarantees our freedom. We must have the right to dispose of our fortune according to our fancy. Can there be any more innocent whim than to make ourself pretty and to please? People wish to reduce us to the black broth of the Spartans, whilst *des demoiselles* will have an indignation of turtle soup. Dear, this is abominable. Let us defend ourselves! Such are the charges, such the defences. I leave the verdict to yourself."

Crime in England.

The criminal record is a pretty black one in the United States just now, but hardly worse than in England, where terrible scenes of infanticide are related. We published a few mornings since some exposures from the London *Times* on the subject. The London *Spectator* says that the commoner form of child murder is by the hands of the mother. "The Coroner for Middlesex," says the *Spectator*, "has affirmed and proved the existence of 12,000 women in London, each of whom must have murdered a child!" No week passes, it adds,—

"Without the police reporting the discovery of the bodies of infants. How many more are not discovered? It has been the fashion to assert—and juries have acted commonly on the presumption—that these murders proceed from a sense of shame, and are meant to conceal the fact of illegitimate births. But the proof of all tends in another direction.

"It is a 'misfortune' rather than a disgrace to have a 'love-child.' Nay, even the 'putting-by' of such children is matter for tea-table talk and innuendo rather than for the grand jury room and indictment. The difficulty of supporting the child is what drives the mother to murder and make village opinion lenient, and closes the ears of juries to all evidence in ordinary cases of infanticide. Nor is it only illegitimate children who go out of the world by violence of this reason. We believe if the cause of every such crime during the past year could be made known to men as it is known to Heaven, we should find shame very seldom recorded; should discover that the majority of such crimes are committed by women who have no fear of the world's opinion in the matter, being far below that—and more than a moiety of the remainder, perhaps more than five-sixths of the remainder, by married women. It is the toil and the worry and the expense, the weary hours of nursing and incessant watchfulness, interruption of work and the danger of utter poverty, which these murderesses dread, and not merely exposure. Hence the 'accidental' deaths in the Northern counties from 'overlaying' of which six or eight cases occur every year. Hence the use of opium in Lincolnshire, and the intentional neglect in London which brings a slower and more horrible death to the child."

One of the most hideous cases reported is that of Mary Jane Harris, of Torquay, in the County of Devon, thus condensed by the *Tribune*:

"She and Charlotte Winsor were indicted and tried together for the murder of a child, but the evidence was circumstantial, and the jury could not agree. On the second trial the mother was made Queen's evidence, and told the whole story on the stand. And such a story! We make it brief as possible. Seven years before, she had been seduced and borne a child that is still living. In October last she gave birth to a second by the same father. She was at service, and the child was a burden still more than a shame, and she resolved to be rid of it. Mrs. Charlotte Winsor's aid was sought—a woman whose dreadful trade was known, and seems to have been easily tolerated by the people of Torquay. She was a 'wise woman.' She was the friend of unmarried girls in difficulties arising from indiscretions. Her house was at once a lying-in hospital, and the home of a professional murderess. Harris took her baby there and heard from Winsor the story of her previous exploits. She was a clumsy brute—killed babies by suffocation between beds, and with a 'thump on the jugular vein.' Albeit, she was a philosopher. Being asked if she was not afraid, she answered: 'Go to hell with you; its doing good.' Her scheme of benevolence was not individual nor limited. 'I'll put them all by for thee,' she told Harris, "if thee hast forty." She would do it for love or she would do it for money. She strangled one and stilled another. She put away a third "for her sister Poory." She took "orders" for murder wholly in a business way, complaining of one customer that she was not honest, for she had not paid her fee. When Mary Jane Harris came to her, she took her baby into the next room—but only the mother's testimony can tell this story. The baby was tied in a chair and playing with the granddaughter of the murderess. "She asked me then if she should do it. I asked how she could do it. She said, 'Put it between the bed-ticks.' I don't remember that she said any more, but she took the child into the girl Pratt's bedroom. I did not then go in, nor could I see what she did. She stayed there about ten minutes, and then came back into the room without the baby; she said, 'would I look in; and that it soon died.' I looked in and saw the bed made up but no child. I saw the child's body afterward." DeFoe could not improve upon that in its dreadful picturesqueness. Happily, it was sufficient to settle the fate of Mrs. Charlotte, who was found guilty, and will undoubtedly be hanged.

"The experience of our county coroners," says the London *Review*, "shows that in many country villages and great cities there are women like the Torquay murderess exercising their terrible profession."

A LITTLE TOO RIPE.—As many of our readers are doubtless aware, it is the custom for planters at the South to purchase clothing for their slaves at wholesale; and as, of course, they have not the opportunity to examine closely each article, they are sometimes swindled, by a few bad ones being thrown in among the good. An acquaintance of ours tells us that on one occasion he laid in a box of shoes, and distributed them among the negroes. A few days afterwards, "Old Bob," a favorite servant, found that the shoes that had fallen to his lot were bursting out. So, going to his master, he said:

"Massa, where you buy dese shoes?"

"I bought them in New Orleans, Bob," responded our friend.

"Well, whar did de New Orleans people buy em?"

"They bought them from the people up North. They bought them from the Yankees."

"Well, whar do de Yankees get em?" persisted the negro.

"The Yankees?—why, they pick them off trees, Bob."

"W-w-w-well," responded the darkey, holding up his shoes, "I reck'n de Yankees didn't pick dese pair soon enough, massa; I reck'n he waited till—till—till dey was a little too ripe."—*Exchange.*

Business Cards.

C. A. WINGERTER,

DENTIST,

No. 63 Market Street,

mr19 1y WHEELING, W. VA.

ABR. ROBERTSON, M. D. T. LUNSFORD, A. M.

ROBERTSON & LUNSFORD,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

No. 143 Market Street,

dec19 WHEELING, W. VA.

R. W. PAXTON. JOHN DONLON. C. OGLEBAY.

PAXTON, DONLON & OGLEBAY,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

Nos. 32 and 34 Main St.,

nov1 WHEELING, W. VA.

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SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OIL,

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DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, MEDICINES, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERIES, WHITE LEAD PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

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Always on hand, which are offered to the trade at low figures.

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